

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 495.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1836.

[Vol. X.

### BUENOS AYRES.

The opening of the Thirteenth Legislature of the Province, took place yesterday, with the customary ceremonies. His Excellency the Governor opened the Session in person, and was accompanied to the House of Representatives by his Ministers, and a Guard of Honor consisting of 120 citizens, uniformly attired, and commanded by Colonel Manuel Corbalan. The flag borne by the said guard, was the same which (quoting the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday,) "*flameó victoriosa en los desiertos del Sud.*" His Excellency was received with much enthusiasm, and printed verses, analogous to the occasion, were circulated. The colours at the Fort and Marine-Office were flying all day; and at one o'clock a salute was fired from the Fort, being about the time at which His Excellency entered the House of Representatives; another salute was fired on his leaving it. A band of music were stationed in front of the House.

The Message, which is extremely long, was read by one of the Secretaries. It is divided into various heads. Under the foreign one, it states that the domestic misfortunes of the country had prevented the sending of a diplomatic Legation to the United States; that the Minister of the Argentine Republic in London was to proceed thither; and that it was to be hoped that the Government of Washington would make reparation for the outrages committed by the Captain of the corvette Lexington, at the Falkland Islands.—That as it regards this colony of the Argentine Republic, the Government will never desist from their efforts to claim from the justice of the British Cabinet, the acknowledgment of the rights of the Republic to the said Islands, and the competent reparation.

The remains of General Juan Facundo Quiroga, were deposited in the Church of San Francisco, in this city, on Sunday last. They had been conveyed from Cordova, with correspondent honors, under an escort of twenty-five men commanded by Colonel Ramon Rodriguez, and were placed, on Friday, in the Church of San José de Flores.

On Sunday the 7th inst., at half-past 9 in the morning, His Excellency the Governor left the Fort, accompanied by his Ministers, the various public functionaries and employés, civil and military, in order to convey the ashes of the departed General to San Francisco's Church. The individuals composing the procession on this occasion, occupied thirty coaches. In the first coach were His Excellency the Governor, and the two sons of General Quiroga; and amongst the military officers we observed Generals Guido, Pacheco, Rolon, and Vidal. There were, besides, a number of citizens in the train.

The funeral car, with the escort, the Chief of Police and his attendants, and about 200 citizens on horseback, were drawn up at the bridge of the new road "*Camino General Quiroga.*" On the arrival there of His Excellency the Governor and his cortege, the whole proceeded at a slow pace towards town, and passed through the Calle de la Plata, and Plaza de la Victoria, to the Church of San Francisco; in which Church were assembled to receive the remains of the deceased General, the Bishop of the Diocese, and the clergy, secular and regular, who celebrated a solemn service. After which, His Excellency the Governor, &c., proceeded to the house of the widow of General Quiroga.

The troops forming the garrison of this capital,

were drawn up in two lines from the Fort towards the Plaza de Lorea, viz:—

	Men.
The Guardia Argentina, Commandant Quevedo,	230
Marine Artillery,	120
Squadron of 1st regt. cavalry,	100
Do. Militia Cavalry,	150
Regt. of Infantry, (Patricios,)	320
Battalion of Restauradores,	350
	1,200

There was also a company of Artillery in the Plaza de la Victoria, with three pieces of cannon, who fired minute guns during the Church ceremonies. The whole division was under the command of the Inspector-General, General Agustin de Pinedo.

A gun was discharged from the Fort every half-hour, from sun-rise to sun-set;—the flags at the Fort, Marine-Office, and those on board the national and other vessels, were hoisted half-mast during the day.

"From authentic intelligence which has been received, we are informed that the letters to which H. E. the Provisional Governor of Cordova refers in his communication to H. E. the Governor of Santa Fé, which we have inserted in another column, contain information that that infamous Unitarian, Xavier Lopez, had again secretly invaded the Province of Tucuman, and had, in conjunction with some other Unitarian anarchists, penetrated through bye roads to the very environs of the city of Tucuman. H. E. the Governor and Captain-General, Brigadier Alejandro Heredia, informed of this event, took prompt measures for the complete chastisement of this gang of robbers. The result has been the arrest, on 22d ult., of those detestable Unitarians, Commandant Balmaceda, Colonel Roca, and one Echegaray,—all notorious for their crimes, and for the unbridled fury they have evinced in their efforts to disturb the tranquillity of the said worthy Province.—These individuals have been placed in *capilla*, and have probably ere now expired with their lives their enormous crimes. Xavier Lopez, the most perverse criminal which the execrable system of Unity has produced, was surrounded by the troops of H. E. Brigadier Alejandro Heredia, so that it was almost impossible for him to escape. It is more than probable that he has already met with the same fate as his associates. Thus, we see, that Providence protects the cause of justice, the holy cause of Federation. '*Dios, Federales, es justo.*'"

"We congratulate H. E. Señor Don Alejandro Heredia, on such important results, owing, as they have been, to his patriotic zeal and well-combined plans, which he so intrepidly put into execution. We also offer our congratulations to all the Governments of the Argentine Confederation."—(*Gaceta Mercantil*, of 11th inst.)

#### House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

At a sitting of the House on 8th inst., the new Members were received. Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza was re-elected President; Don Juan Nepomuceno Terrero, 1st Vice-President; General Agustin de Pinedo, 2d do.; and Señores Juan Antonio Argerich and Manuel de Irigoyen, Secretaries.

The interior of the House has been decorated with colours emblematical of the cause of Federation, and the seats covered with red velvet.

#### Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Señores Pedro Burgos, Julian Salomon, José María Boneo, Martin Santacolomba, and Martin Hidalgo, addressed a note to His Excellency the Governor, on 10th inst., requesting permission to

form a Guard of Honor to attend His Excellency to the House of Representatives on 12th inst.;—to which the Inspector-General replied same day, stating that His Excellency acceded to the request.

The above gentlemen, same day, forwarded a circular to various citizens, requesting them to join the said guard.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, contains a variety of documents relative to the House of Representatives, the appointments made therein, &c., preparatory to the opening of the session; also, documents from Patagonia, notifying the election of Don Pedro Vela to represent that portion of the Province;—also, a letter from His Excellency the Governor, dated 28th ult., to the Widow of General Quiroga, stating that he had ordered an escort to convey the remains of General Quiroga from Cordova to Buenos Ayres. The particulars of the disinterment of the deceased General, and the appearance of the body, with the nature of the wounds it received, are specified in official documents from Cordova.

General Fernando Villafañe, Governor of the Province of Catamarca, issued a proclamation on 31st December, addressed to the citizens,—and one on 5th ult., to the troops,—congratulating them upon the suppression of anarchy in the Province, and the triumph of the National Cause of Federation.

Colonel Manuel Lopez, Governor of the Province of Cordova, forwarded on 31st ult. to the Governor of Santa Fé, despatches which he had received from the Governors of Tucuman and Santiago del Estero, in order that when he had perused them, he might forward them to the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 24th October, 1835, from Don Gaspar José Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil near this Republic, notices the political movement which had taken place in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande; and states, that although he (the Chargé d'Affaires,) is persuaded that the intentions of the factious in Rio Grande are solely limited to removing the principal authorities of the Province, yet, if their intentions be more criminal, the Chargé d'Affaires conceives it his duty to request of the Government of the Argentine Confederation another proof of the friendly disposition with which it is animated towards Brazil, by prohibiting, in the most positive mode, any interference on the part of the citizens of the Republic, in the insurrectionary movements in Rio Grande. The Chargé d'Affaires also, in compliance with the reiterated orders of his Government, again solicits that a Minister be appointed to proceed to the Court of Brazil, to negotiate a definitive treaty of peace between the Empire and the Confederate Provinces of the Argentine Republic.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Felipe Arana, replied to the above, under date Buenos Ayres, 31st October, to the effect,—that the Government of Buenos Ayres would take every precaution in order to prevent interference on the part of Argentine citizens, in the political affairs of Rio Grande;—and that a Minister Plenipotentiary should soon be sent to Rio Janeiro, to negotiate the definitive treaty of peace.

A circular was forwarded on 31st October, from the Government of Buenos Ayres to the Provinces of the Confederation, relative to the affairs of Rio Grande. The answers thereto, that measures would be taken to prevent any interference on the part of the citizens of the various Provinces, in the insurrectionary movement in Rio Grande, were received from the Governments of Santa Fé, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, Cordova, Mendoza, and Entre Rios, and published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst.

A communication, dated Canuelas, 2d inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 506 resident citizens, who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th of March last, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas the whole of the public power of the Province.

A similar communication was forwarded on 2d inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of the district of Pilar, containing the names of 502 resident citizens.

A similar communication was forwarded on 1st inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of Chascomus, containing the names of 777 resident citizens.

The above documents were forwarded by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

The reports of the Accountant-General's office, were continued in the *Gaceta* during the week.

Two *proclamas*, from General Pascual Echagur, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 30th ult. These *proclamas* relate to his re-election as Governor; and one is addressed to the troops, the other to the citizens of said Province.

The following notice has been issued from the Police Department:—

### CARNIVAL.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE POLICE, By order of the Government of the Province.

The days of Carnival being near, it is hoped that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres will not in the present year forfeit the good opinion they have gained for their civilization and love of order.—The Chief of Police nevertheless feels it his duty to make known, that he has received orders to enforce the strict fulfilment of the laws respecting inebriety, use of arms, obscene language, fighting and disputes, and every class of immorality or disorder: the person or persons thus offending, shall be conveyed to the public prison, whatever may be their class or condition, and there await the determination of Government.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN PLAYING CARNIVAL THIS YEAR.

Art. 1. The playing in the three days of Carnival, shall be from 11 o'clock in the morning until oration time, (dusk). All persons playing Carnival before or after the hours mentioned, shall be severely punished.

2. Masquerade Companies are permitted, with the previous permission of the Police, and with the obligation that the Presidents of the said Companies be answerable for any disorder committed by any individual of the Company, during the time it has assembled.

3. The Masquerade Companies shall each have a number from the Department; and at the time of delivering the license, the correspondent number shall be given with it, to be worn in a conspicuous part by the person who presides over, or directs the Company, with the words—*Vivan los Federales!* *¡Mueran los Unitarios!*—impressed thereon in large letters.

4. It is forbidden to all persons not appertaining to Masquerade Companies, to wear masks after oration time.

5. Every person wishing to wear a mask in the streets on the three days of Carnival, must have a ticket from the Police-Office, on which shall be written his name, and correspondent number.

6. The Commissaries of Police, Alcaldes, Constables, &c. &c., are charged rigorously to enforce the standing laws, and the provisions of the present official advertisement.

Buenos Ayres, 1st February, 1836.

BERNARDO VICTORICA.

We mentioned in our last, that the Mines of the Province of Mendoza were again in operation.—It seems from the documents inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th inst., that the wines and brandies of Mendoza, which constitute the chief produce of that Province, have of late years been so unproductive that the inhabitants had determined to devote their attention to the Mines, and the result of the essays they had recently made exceeded their most sanguine expectations; so that it was confidently expected that when the capitalists of the other Provinces have practical proof of the riches of the Mines in gold and silver, they will aid in their exploration, especially as it regards those of the company of Ospafata. Much information and assistance was expected from Señor Alvarez Condorec, a native of Tucuman, who, according to the late reports, had arrived at Mendoza, on his way to Chili. That gentle-

man is represented as being extremely well acquainted with minerals in general, and with all the operations of mining.

The House of Representatives of Mendoza, had passed two laws upon the subject; one conceding to Don Manuel Espejo the privilege as possessed by Don Abel Busé, for the establishment of a Mint in the Province, with a variety of regulations respecting the coinage, &c.; the law to this effect consists of nine articles. The other law consists of six articles.—Articles 1 and 2 state, that as an act of justice to those citizens who, in the present distressed situation of the country, have made great sacrifices to alleviate the public misfortunes, they shall therefore enjoy certain privileges. Those who have advanced money by way of loan for the working of the mines, shall be free from all contribution, direct or indirect; and their persons, and those of their servants, &c., exempted from Militia service, unless the Province be invaded by a foreign enemy, or in case of a general alarm. Other privileges are granted them, such as the exclusive trade in quicksilver, and the various articles used in mining. It is understood that to constitute a shareholder, the party must have subscribed to the amount of 200 dollars.

Amongst the official documents inserted in our No. 493, was the decree in which Dr. Pedro Pablo Vidal, now residing in Montevideo, is designated as the person who caused to be circulated in various cities of the Confederation, an anonymous libel entitled—“*Federacion, Constitucion, y Nacionalizacion.*” The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, of 6th inst., contains this anonymous document; and a communication from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, in refutation of it. The latter is addressed to Don Felipe Ibarra, Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero, and is dated Santa Fé, 25th ult. Both documents are of extreme length; so much so, that it would be folly in us to attempt to give even an outline of them. We will therefore merely state, that the anonymous publication attacks General Rosas, and at the same time takes occasion to praise General Lopez. The latter indignantly spurns this praise, and in the course of his reply, avers that he has for the last fifteen years closely watched the political world, and that when comparing men and things during that long period, he had ever found honor and patriotism in General Rosas, and in his opponents, perfidy and treason.

### POLAND.

Several of the continental papers have mentioned in vague terms, that the Emperor of Russia, in passing through Warsaw, on his way from Toplitz to St. Petersburg, addressed a speech to a deputation from the municipal authorities of that city, distinguished for its bitterness and severity. The following is a copy of the speech, which has gone the round of the English and French journals, and is generally supposed to be authentic:—

“I know, Gentlemen, that you have wished to address me; I know even the contents of your speech; and it is to spare you a falsehood that I do not wish that address to be delivered to me.—Yes, Gentlemen, it is to spare you a falsehood; for I know that your sentiments are not such as you wish me to believe them. And how can I trust you, when you held the same language to me on the eve of the revolution? Was it not you that five and eight years ago spoke to me of fidelity and attachment, and made the most glowing professions of devotedness? Some days after, you violated your oaths—you perpetrated horrible deeds.

“The Emperor Alexander, who had done for you more than an Emperor of Russia should have done,—who overwhelmed you with favours, who favoured you more than his own subjects, and rendered you the most flourishing and happiest of nations,—the Emperor Alexander was requited with the blackest ingratitude.

“You have never been content with the most advantageous situation, and you have ended by yourselves marring your happiness. I now tell you the truth in order to fix our mutual situation, and that you may clearly know what you have to expect, for I behold and speak to you for the first time since the disturbances.

“Gentlemen, I want actions, not words; repentance must come from the heart; I speak to you without warmth—you see that I am calm; I have no resentment, and I shall do you good in spite of yourselves. The Marshal who is by me fulfils my intentions, seconds my views, and thinks also of your welfare.”—[On these words being uttered, the members of the deputation saluted the Marshal.]—“Well, Gentlemen, what mean those

salutes? Above all, duties must be fulfilled, and you must behave with honesty. Gentlemen, you have to choose between two alternatives—to persist in your dreams of an independent Poland, or live quietly as faithful subjects to my Government.

“If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of an independent Poland, and all those illusions, you can but draw on yourselves the greatest calamities. I have caused a citadel to be erected here, and I declare to you that, on the slightest disturbance, I will cause this city to be battered, I will destroy Warsaw, and most certainly it is not I that shall rebuild it.

“It pains me to speak to you thus. It is painful to a Sovereign thus to treat his subjects; but I speak thus for your own good. It is your business, Gentlemen, to merit that the past be forgotten. It is only by your conduct and devotedness to my Government, that you can accomplish it. I am aware that a correspondence is kept up with foreign parts; that bad publications are sent hither; and that attempts are made at perverting the public mind. But the best police in the world, with a frontier such as yours, cannot prevent clandestine communications. It is your own business to intercept them, and avert the evil.

“It is by properly rearing your children, by inculcating to them principles of religion and loyalty to their Sovereign, that you can continue in the right path.

“Amidst all the commotions with which Europe is agitated, and of all the doctrines that shake the social edifice, Russia alone remains strong and untouched. Believe me, Gentlemen, it is a real happiness to belong to this country, and to enjoy its protection. If you behave well, if you fulfil your duties, my paternal solicitude shall be extended to you, and, in spite of all that has passed, my Government will always watch over your welfare.

“Remember well all that I have said.”

### JOHN BULL.

The unsophisticated John Bull, like many others, is never satisfied with the present, he always looks back to “the good old times.” He talks to you of nothing but histories of Alfred, and of Magna Charta, of the restitution of violated rights, in short, of all that relates to his country, as it was. Nevertheless, he is very well pleased to be told that his country has reached a pitch of greatness and power which his good forefathers could not even have dreamt of; and the name of Waterloo, modern as it is, always excites a little complacent smile. In his home, and in all that depends upon him, his habits are his subinary divinities. Woe to his wife if she set before him a dinner without a pudding, a “joint,” (probably roast beef,) and some home-brewed ale. Port wine is his sacred beverage; he regards all who do not like it, as a species of infidels. He would give all the sofas and ottomans in the world for his old chair by the fire side; nor would he give up his accustomed seat at the tavern or the public-house, for all the salons or theatres in Europe. His coat must be in the fashion he has worn it all his life, and always of English cloth; he thinks it infamous to buy French manufactures. He would not wear fashionable pantaloons or boots for all the world; nor would he give his old walking-stick for bamboos, black rods, or batons. He always drinks out of a pewter pot—*sicut volvere priores*—to drink out of a glass is a bad habit. He is a great lover of the gothic, and would give up the most delightful situation and the best contrived plan, for the sake of restoring an old house and building in the gothic style. He thinks himself prodigiously cunning, and he is very distrustful; but he is easily duped by any body who will talk his language, adopt his habits and his prejudices. He always thinks he is right, and he is often wrong; but to convince him of this is not an easy task. He is always abusing the government, England, and the English; but, on emergency, he would give all he is worth in the world for the glory of the government, England, and the English. He is irascible and violent, but rarely vindictive. He goes to church, and d—s all who do not; but he is neither superstitious, nor, *au fond*, intolerant, and is very far indeed from being the humble servant of the parson; on the contrary, he regularly quarrels with him about tithes, &c. &c. Though very punctual in his engagements, he never chooses to pay without a dispute, to show that he will not be cheated. He is a tory from habit, a whig from inclination, an aristocrat from vanity, a democrat from principle. He is, I think, rather avaricious from temper, and generous from pride. He cordially detests all foreign manners, and often foreigners; he never approaches them but from curiosity—as a sight.—(*Beltrami's Pilgrimage in Europe and America.*)

**MIEN AND MONKEYS.**

Monkeys are certainly, there is no denying it, very like men; and, what is worse, men are still more like monkeys. Many worthy people, who have a high respect for what they choose to call the Dignity of Human Nature, are much distressed by this similitude, approaching in many cases to absolute identity; and some of them have written books of considerable erudition and ingenuity, to prove that a man is not a monkey; nay, not so much as even an ape;—but truth compels us to confess, that their speculations have been far from carrying conviction to our minds. All such inquirers, from Aristotle to Sællie, principally insist on two great leading distinctions—speech and reason. But it is obvious to the meanest capacity, that monkeys have both speech and reason. They have a language of their own, which, though not so capacious as the Greek, is much more so than the Hottentottish; and as for reason, no man of a truly philosophical genius ever saw a monkey crack a nut, without perceiving that the creature possesses that endowment, or faculty, in no small perfection. Their speech, indeed, is said not to be articulate; but it is audibly more so than the Gaelic. The words unquestionably do run into each other, in a way that, to our ears, renders it rather unintelligible; but it is contrary to all the rules of sound philosophizing, to confuse the obtuseness of our own senses with the want of any faculty in others; and they have just as good a right to maintain, and to complain of, our inarticulate mode of speaking, as we have of theirs—indeed much more—for monkeys speak the same, or nearly the same language all over the habitable globe; whereas men, ever since the Tower of Babel, have kept chattering, muttering, humming and hawing, in divers ways and sundry manners, so that one nation is unable to comprehend what another would be at, and the earth groans in vain with vocabularies and dictionaries. That monkeys and men are one and the same animal, we shall not take upon ourselves absolutely to assert, for the truth is, we, for one or two, know nothing whatever about the matter; all we mean to say is, that nobody has yet proved that they are not, and farther, that whatever may be the case with men, monkeys have reason and speech.

The monkey has not had justice done him, we repeat and insist upon it; for what right have you to judge of a whole people from a few isolated individuals—and from a few isolated individuals, too, running up poles with a chain round their waist, twenty times the length of their own tail, or grinning in ones or twos through the bars of a cage in a menagerie? His eyes are red with perpetual weeping—and his smile is sardonic in captivity. His fur is mouldy and mangy, and he is manifestly ashamed of his tail, prehensile no more—and of his paws, "very hands, as you may say," miserable matches to his miserable feet.—To know him as he is, you must go to Senegal; or, if that be too far off for a trip during the summer vacation, to the Rock of Gebir, now called Gibraltar, and see him at his gambols among the cliffs. Sailor nor slater would have a chance with him there, standing on his head on a ledge of six inches, five hundred feet above the level of the sea, without ever so much as once tumbling down; or hanging at the same height from a bush by the tail, to dry, or air, or sun himself, as if he were flower or fruit. There, he is a monkey indeed. But you catch him young, clap a pair of breeches upon him, and an old red jacket, and oblige him to dance a saraband on the stones of a street, or perch upon the shoulder of Bruin, equally out of his natural element, which is a cave among the woods. Here, he is but the ape of a monkey.—Now if we were to catch you young, good subscriber or contributor, yourself, and put you into a cage to crack nuts and pull ugly faces, although you might, from continued practice, do both to perfection, at a shilling a-head for grown up ladies and gentlemen, and sixpence for children and servants, and even at a lower rate after the collection had been some weeks in town,—would you not think it exceedingly hard to be judged of in that one of your predicaments, not only individually, but nationally—that is, not only as Ben Hoppus, your own name, but as John Bull, the name of the people of which you are an incarcerated specimen? You would keep incessantly crying out against this with angry vociferation, as a most unwarrantable and unjust Test and Corporation Act. And, no doubt, were an Orang-outang to see you in such a situation, he would not only form a most mean opinion of you as an individual, but go away with a most false impression of the whole human race.—(*Blackwood's Magazine.*)

The ex-Empress Maria Louisa (Napoleon's widow), has taken unto herself a third husband, in the person of M. de Bombelles.

We have received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 22d December. They do not contain any news from Peru; the belligerents there had not made any particular demonstration of late.

"News Rooms" have been established at Valparaiso, under the directorship of Mr. J. K. Powditch.

A brick building is being erected on the south end of the Alameda; intended, it is said, for a butcher's shop.

There was no *Retreta* on Saturday evening, which was a disappointment to the considerable assemblage which had collected to hear the band. The streets were crowded with ladies, and admiring beaux—*de todas naciones*, the latter. The night was fine, although somewhat sultry.

*Instinct of a Turtle.*—A ship, which touched at the Island of Ascension on her way to England, took in several large turtles, and amongst them one which from some accident had only three fins. It was in consequence called and known on board the ship by the name of the "Lord Nelson." It was marked in the usual way, by having certain initials and numbers burnt upon its under shell with a hot iron, and which marks are known never to be obliterated. Owing to various causes, the ship was a long time on her passage homewards, a circumstance which occasioned many of the turtle to die, and most of the rest were very sickly. This was the case with the "Lord Nelson," and it was so nearly dead when the ship arrived in the channel, that the sailors, with whom it was a favourite, threw it overboard, in order, as they said, to give it a "chance." Its native element, however, appears to have revived it; for, two years afterwards, the very same turtle was again taken up at the Island of Ascension. The proofs brought of the accuracy of the statement, place its authenticity beyond a doubt; and it affords a most extraordinary instance of that wonderful instinct possessed by animals. When we consider the vast tract of waters this turtle had to pass through, and that the Island of Ascension is only a speck in the mighty ocean, it is impossible not to reflect with wonder upon the unexplained instinct which enabled so unwieldy and apparently so stupid an animal, to find its way back to its former haunts.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**For Sale,**

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, HORNE'S Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Ossiian's Poems, translated by James Macpherson, Esq.; with one Dissertation on the Era of Ossian, and two Dissertations on the Poems, appended. Tea-trays. A large assortment of Marbled and Coloured Papers, plain and stamped, (a great variety of patterns). Coloured Ostrich-feather Dusters, rosewood handles. Telescopes, Day and Night. English Letter Paper, plain and gilt. Note Paper. Bank Post. Folio or demy Letter Paper. Foolscap. Coloured Letter Paper, plain and embossed. Scotch Snuff-Boxes, Machine manufactory. Royal Lucifers. Some copies of the *Volkameria*, or *Aguinaldo* (in Spanish) for the year 1835—a collection of unpublished and original compositions and translations, in prose and verse.

**For Sale,**

AT No. 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo,—price, Three Dollars,—*The Guia de la Ciudad, y Almanaque del Comercio de Buenos Ayres*, for the year 1836.

**Soda Water,**

JUST Imported from England, and of the best quality, for Sale by the dozen, or single bottle, at CHARLES ZIEGLER'S Store, No. 53, Calle del Peru. —Also, SELTERS WATER. Fresh Potatoes, at 8 dollars per arroba.

**STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE "BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY," During the Year ending the 31st December, 1835.**

<p><b>DR.</b></p> <p>To Medicine, . . . . . \$88 2</p> <p>Medical attendance, . . . . . 88 0</p> <p>Funeral Expenses, (4 cases,) . . . . . 120 0</p> <p>Relief of indigence, (9 cases,) . . . . . 484 0</p> <p>Printing Regulations, . . . . . 30 0</p> <p>Deficits, . . . . . 76 5</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>\$810 2</b></p>	<p><b>CR.</b></p> <p>By Balance in hand, April 22d, . . . . . \$123 5</p> <p>Subscriptions, . . . . . 410 0</p> <p>Interest of Permanent Fund deposited in Savings Bank, . . . . . 200 0</p> <p>Deficits, . . . . . 76 5</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>\$810 2</b></p>
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N. B.—To meet the Balance which appears by the above Statement to be due to the Treasurer, there was at his disposal in the Savings Bank, on the 1st January, 1836, 245 dollars & 25 cents, interest of Permanent Fund. To this Fund, donations to the amount of 70 dollars, were added in the course of the year, making it in all 335 dollars.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 11th OF FEBRUARY, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Sche.-brig Patriot, Gelling, . . . . .	Davison, Milner & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Quebec.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso, . . . . .	Parlane, Macalister & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sulana, Rogers, . . . . .	Alfred Barber, . . . . .	West Indies.
Barque Agnes, Cumming, . . . . .	Nicholson, Green & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull, . . . . .	Brownell & Stegmann, . . . . .	Brazil.
Brig Mars, G. B. Wainstley, . . . . .	Davison, Milner & Co., . . . . .	Montevideo to load for L. pool or London.
Brig Ann Wise, W. Keney, . . . . .	Lafone, Robinson & Co., . . . . .	
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Hewes, Marshall, . . . . .	Davison, Milner & Co., . . . . .	Loading for New York.
Brig Elvira, G. Day, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson, . . . . .	Daniel Gowland & Co., . . . . .	Rio Grande.
Ship Brutus, Adams, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Loading for New York.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Princesinn Caroline Amalia, Petersen, . . . . .	C. H. Andersen, . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Ship Gustava, Riedel, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Valparaiso, to load for Swansea.
Brig Systarue, Hallberg, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Discharging.
Ship Johanna, Dahlstrom, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher, . . . . .	Davison, Milner & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Anna, Tuso, . . . . .	Amadeo & Caprie, . . . . .	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Bella Antonieta, A. Priario, . . . . .	Dowdall & Lewis, . . . . .	Santos.
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo, . . . . .	Zunaran & Treerra, . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Zumaca Felleidade, M. J. F. Pereira, . . . . .	M. A. Ramos, . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, . . . . .	M. A. Ramos, . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, J. A. Mala, . . . . .	J. S. Monteiro, . . . . .	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, M. A. F. Alves, . . . . .	M. A. Ramos, . . . . .	Parnagua.
Zumaca Nova Luz, A. F. Alcantara, . . . . .	J. S. Monteiro, . . . . .	Santos.

**FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.**

BRITISH.—Ship Actron, (28 guns), Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russel.

The journal "Estandarte," of Montevideo, has been discontinued.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 9.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Ann Wise, William Reney, from Liverpool 26th November, Belfast Lough 2d December, with general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson, & Co. Passenger, Mr. Powell.

National brig Ximeno, Harris, from Patagonia 25th ult., with 1200 fanegas salt, &c., to Davison, Miller & Co.

Sailed, American brig Creole, George Benjamin, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Davison, Miller & Co., with 59 mules and 30 horses.

British brig Laura, Crockley, for Liverpool, despatched by John Harratt & Sons, with 1928 dry hides, 2658 salted do., 119 horse do., 18,564 horsas, 8 half pipes with about 160 arrobas tallow, 182 bales with 4858 arrobas wool, 275 do. with 535 doz. sheep skins, 19 do. with 43 arrobas horse hair.

Danish brig Cecilia, Lofgren, for Hamburg, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 870 dry hides, 19 bales with 932 dry hides, 7 do. with 231 arrobas horse hair, 144 do. with 3560 arrobas wool, 1 box hare skins, 1 box patterns of crystal. Passengers, Messrs. William Andersen and Thomas Nordeen, and Master Daniel Milberg.

National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

American ship Fanny, Frazier, for New York, having recruited her ballast. The particulars of her cargo, &c., were inserted in our last.

Danish schr.-brig Fides, Nicholas Colster, for Montevideo to load for the Continent of Europe, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co.

The Fanny and Fides came to anchor in the evening, in consequence of strong head wind,—the former hull down from the town, the latter in the Outer Roads; and both sailed again at 11 o'clock at night.

February 7.—Wind N., shifted to evening to S., strong. No arrivals or sailings.

February 8.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Oriental schr. Emilia, Augustin Alciatori, from Montevideo 6th inst., in ballast, to Juan Pablo Gestal. She is to load with salt for Montevideo.

National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

February 9.—Wind N., calm,—shifted to E. at night. No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Relámpago, Rizzo, for Montevideo.

February 10.—Wind N.—hazy,—shifted to E. at night. No arrivals or sailings.

February 11.—Wind E.

Arrived, Swedish brig Systrarne, Hallberg, from Gottenburg 26th November, with lumber, bricks, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Swedish ship Johanna, Dahlstrom, from Gefla, near Stockholm, 5th October, with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

National schr. William Stewart, from Montevideo 10th, to Stewart & Agell.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Fiametta, Bacaro, for Cadix, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 9500 dry hides.

National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat,) for Ensenada.

February 12.—Wind S. W.—hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Fox, bark, which we mentioned in our last had been sunk in the Inner-Roads, floated during the high tide of Monday last, on one of the banks in said Roads. She was sold by auction on Wednesday,—Don Carlos Galeano was the purchaser.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 5th inst., at 7 A. M., Wind N.—Tranfigur, hence 3d. On 7th, Wind W. N. W.—at 7 A. M., Cesar, hence 4th; at 9 A. M., Creole; at 11 A. M., Cecilia, Fanny, and Fides; at mid-day, Laura,—all hence 6th.

The American schr.-brig Henry, Miller, of Stonington, (whaler,) called a short time since at Rio Negro, Patagonia, for fresh provisions, and sailed again.—Captain Miller, and two of his crew, had been ill with the scurvy.

The American ship Mercury, Stanton, of Stonington, (whaler,) had recently called at New Bay, south of Rio Negro. Both these vessels had been out 6 months from the United States.

## MONTEVIDEO.

We received journals of the above city, to 9th inst. They do not contain any particular news, except the following from Rio Grande, which we extract from the *Universal*, of 9th inst.:

"The news we have received from the Province of Rio Grande, comes down to 2d inst.; and to judge from the tenor of it, the tranquillity which

was supposed to be established by the installation of the President, Araujo Ribeiro, has not been of long duration. A letter from the frontier, referring to another, says that Colonel Bento Goncalves da Silva has been assassinated. Another, dated 27th ult., says that Colonel Bento Manuel Ribeiro, with other individuals, have met with the same fate. The confusion in these two accounts, gives room to doubt the correctness of either, until fresh details from the said point enable us to contradict or confirm them."

"Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

The sixth number of the above work (which completes the first volume,) was published on 31st ult. It contains:—

1. A Dedication to His Excellency Brigadier-General JUAN MARQUEL DE ROSAS, Restorer of the Laws, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.
2. *Discursos Preliminares* of the Editor of the Collection, upon the Journey of Cruz to the Pampas,—to head the said work.
3. Tables of the distances of the said Journey, to be added to the others which have been published.
4. Seventh and eighth sheets of the Notes of the Editor, upon the History of Guzman,—to be added to the preceding ones.
5. Conclusion of the Report of the Fiscal of Chili, relative to the Cesares,—to be added to that published in the preceding number.

And other important documents, which we shall at a future period notice. The Dedication is as follows:—

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, RESTORER OF OUR LAWS, GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

"Excellent Sir,—Two motives impel me to head this Collection with the respectable name of Your Excellency:—First, in order to place it under your powerful auspices; and, second, to give a public testimony of the gratitude I feel for the kindness with which you have deigned to honor me, during the two glorious epochs of your command.

"The important services which Your Excellency has rendered to the country, justly place you in the number of the Tutelar Geniuses which appear from time to time, to repair the evils that afflict a people, and establish, by beneficial laws, their future prosperity and aggrandisement.

"If the work which I have the honor to present to you, should merit your approbation, and be worthy of your illustrious protection, I shall have obtained the greater part of the object which I had in view when I undertook it.

"God preserve the important life of Your Excellency many years.

"I remain, Excellent Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,  
"PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

This sixth number is very interesting,—particularly as it regards the Notes of the Editor, Don Pedro de Angelis; indeed in every number they present a fund of valuable information.—Amongst the notes in the sixth number, is a notice of Cuzco, which is described as being the most ancient city in Peru, founded in 1043, by Manco Capac, and in which his successus resisted; its history being most lamentable. That it has been compared to Rome, for its grandeur, opulence, and its monuments;—Rome, however, perished by the hands of barbarians; but Cuzco was levelled to the earth by a people who boasted of their civilization. A few days sufficed to reduce one of the wonders of the world to ashes!! Yet it even now exhibits a few relics of the power and magnificence of the Incas. That which was saved from the pillage of the soldiers, was delapidated by the officers; even the image of the sun—the most splendid trophy of the conquest—was the prize of a gambler, who lost it the same evening at a game of dice.

The particulars relative to the foundation of the city of Corrientes, are also related.

The note respecting the Island of Flores, in the River Plate, says that it was not thus named because it produced flowers, but in consequence of its having been discovered on the day of *Pascua florida*. The Spaniards found it inhabited by the Charrus Indians. The Government of the Oriental State have now established a light-house on the Island, to warn vessels of the proximity and dangers of "the English Bank," which obstructs the navigation of that part of the river.

The *Sala Argentina* has been removed from No. 65, Calle del 25 de Mayo, to the Altos No. 17, Calle de la Universidad.

THE WEATHER.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, were days of oppressive heat, (particularly Tuesday,) with scarcely a breath of air stirring,—thermometer 90. Persons who have resided in the West Indies and Havana, say they never felt the heat so overpowering in those places, as on the days above mentioned. On Thursday and yesterday, the atmosphere was somewhat cooler. The drought continues, and the country of course suffers.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river have been very numerous during the week. The lady bathers mustered in great numbers after "night-fall," attended by servants with lanterns, to assist at the bathing toilet. The Beach and Alameda, on these occasions, presented a scene of great bustle, until a late hour.

THE ALAMEDA had a portion of visitors on Sunday last, and the green sward to the north of it was fully attended by ladies.

## CIRCUS.

PARQUE ARGENTINO, (VAUXHALL.) "Steward's Equestrian Company" again exhibited on the afternoon of the 7th inst., and the attendance was again numerous.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Wanted,

A COOK. An English Woman would be preferred. Apply at No. 16, Calle de Maypu.

### Cheap Hats.

TO finish a Consignment, there are now selling at W. M. HAYTON'S Store, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, ENGLISH BEAVER HATS, of the first quality and most fashionable shape, at the very low price of 45 dollars each, including the Box.

N. B.—There are only 2 cases of these Hats. At the same Store may be had European made Shoes, for men's Summer wear, at 10 dollars per pair.

### For Sale,

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, AN elegant assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PSALMS, recently arrived from Liverpool and adapted to the usages of the Established Church of Scotland.—Also, a copy of Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 vols., 8vo., with Atlas; Delaplaine's Repository of Celebrated American Characters; Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to.; Bell's system of Nerves; Bell's Arteries; Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments; Encyclopaedia Edinensis; Maps of Asia, Africa, United States, and Palestine, published in the year 1834.

### London Pale Ale,

IN BOTTLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, for Sale at the Store No. 53, Calle del Peru.

### Notice.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW, of October, 1835; and London MORNING HERALD of 23th November, 1835; are requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	124 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	120 a 120½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63 a 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 13-16	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7½	a 7 13-16	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	65 a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180 a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6½	a pence p. dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	303 a 370	als p. cl. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	a p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74	a p. U.S. dot.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28 a 29½	do. p. pataca.
Do. country,.....	24 a 26	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 27	a 27½	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21 a 23	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	6½	a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	9 a 15	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	35 a 37	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	6½	a 12 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	38 a 37	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	21 a 22½	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	10½	a 11 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10 a 11½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 500	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7 a 12	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	a 2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 120 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chaabuco.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers, 5 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.