

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 497.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1836.

[Vol. X.

### BUENOS AYRES.

An abstract of the criminal process against the instigators and perpetrators of the assassination of General Quiroga and his retinue, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday. It is highly interesting, and we shall endeavour to give a compendium of it in our next.

His Excellency the Governor pronounced the following farewell, over the Urn which contained the mortal remains of General Quiroga, on the occasion of their being removed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta, on 19th inst. :—

“QUITROGA ! illustrious victim of unparalleled ferocity ! glorious champion of Argentine Liberty and Federation !—a series of unforeseen events has caused to devolve upon me at this moment, the melancholy duty of bidding farewell for ever to thy mortal remains. . . . Neither thy friends and companions in arms, nor the Port-fino people, nor the others who compose the Argentine family, will ever forget what is due to thy eminent services, to justice so atrociously offended, and to the Representative of the Government of Buenos Ayres, vilely assassinated. Thy enemies, which are those of the Republic, the Unitarians, shall bewail thy death. — Adieu ! General ; — Adieu ! my beloved friend ! repose in peace. Adieu ! until the day of eternity.”

We have received Bayonne journals to 13th December. They contain long details of the negotiation entered into by Mr. A. G. Bellemare, on the part of Mr. Samuel Fisher Lafone, of Montevideo, for the conveyance of emigrants from the northern provinces of Spain, to the Oriental State; from which it seems that our friend Bellemare has been playing a conspicuous role in Bayonne, even as a diplomatist; and certainly may be looked upon as one of the parties who have brought about the “*rétablissement de communications entre L'Espagne et Montevideo.*”

J. H. Mandeville, Esq., recently appointed His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Paris, and has had the honor of being presented to His Majesty.

Mr. Mandeville was Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, previously to Lord Whitworth's embassy, during the Peace of Amiens; and returned here with Lord Granville, in 1825. We mention these particulars, as every Englishman that resided in Paris during these periods, and who received his assistance, must recollect the urbanity of that gentleman, and cannot but feel pleased at his promotion.—(*Paris Paper, 27th Nov.*)

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, 22d February, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 31st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, have ordered and decreed :—

Art. 1. Colonel Juan Correa Morales, is named Agent of the Government, and Commissioner *ad hoc*, near His Excellency the President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.  
Felipe Arana.

A communication, dated Rauchos, 3d inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of that district, ad-

ressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 405 resident citizens, who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th 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 31st ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of Navarro, containing the names of 360 resident citizens.

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

A note, dated 18th inst., addressed to His Excellency the Governor, from Monsieur Julio Pasquier, requested permission on his own part, and on that of various Frenchmen, to go out in masquerade attire on Sunday, 21st inst., in honor of the installation of the new Legislature; promising that those engaged in the affair would, in acknowledgment of the many blessings which the sacred system of Federation had procured for the country, avoid wearing in their dresses, &c., any colours in opposition to the Federal device.

A communication, dated 21st inst., from Bishop Medrano, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, requested the suspension of the licence for the above masquerade; on the ground, that at this period, whilst the Christian world are called to mourning and prayer, public diversions are improper; and that it would be a shameful contrast in a city so truly Catholic as that of Buenos Ayres, that whilst from all the pulpits calls to penitence were heard, the clergymen should be interrupted by cries of revelry: therefore, if those foreign masqueraders wished to pay a tribute of respect to the Legislature of the Province, it would be more worthy of them to reserve their rejoicings until Easter week.

Don Agustin Garrigós, Under Secretary of the Home Department, replied to the above same day; in tenor, that His Excellency the Governor, when he granted the licence in question, was so absorbed in business that he had forgotten it was a Sunday of *Cuaresma*; that the licence was not for any public ball, nor for the masqueraders to exhibit in the streets of the capital, but only allowing them to proceed on horse back to a quinta on the other side of the Barracas; and that, in future, the Government would take care that neither on Sundays of *Cuaresma*, nor on any other devotional days, diversions be allowed which may tend to disturb the faithful in the exercise of their religious duties.

The President of the House of Representatives of the Province, (Manuel V. de Maza,) addressed a communication, dated 19th inst., in the name of the House, to the Widow of General Quiroga; to the effect, that the House ever appreciated and acknowledged the immense services of the deceased General; and that now, on that day, (the 19th,) his remains being consigned with funeral pomp to the sepulchre, the House felt it its duty to address the Widow upon the irreparable loss she had sustained. That the illustrious Brigadier-General Quiroga, the hero of liberty and of the Confederation of the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been the victim of his implacable and ferocious enemies; but that he would live eternally in the hearts of true Federals, as the champion of the National Cause of Federation; and all would render the homage due to his patriotism, valour, merits, and many virtues. That the Representation of the Province, deeply sympathizing in the affliction of the Widow of the unfortunate General Quiroga, and of his worthy family, earnestly hopes that the Almighty will protect and support them, &c. &c. &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d and 24th inst.,

contains the names of the Members composing the various Committees of the House; and debates which took place at its sitting on 18th inst.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

The following Order is communicated to the Chief of the Staff, by the Minister of War:

Montevideo, February 19, 1836.

The Government have promulgated the following decrees :—

The motives which gave rise to the decrees of 27th October, 1834, by which a Commandancy-General of the Country Districts was established, having ceased to exist, and there remaining no cause for the continuation of that resolution,—the Government have ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The Commandancy-General of the Country Districts is suppressed.

2. Let this be published.

ORIBE.

José Britos del Pino.

The office of Commandant-General of the Country Districts being suppressed, the Government order and decree:

Art. 1. The National Guards shall be under the immediate dependency of the Government.

2. In every thing relative to the service, the General Chief of the Staff is to be applied to.

3. Let this be published.

ORIBE.

José Britos del Pino.

The Government have ordered and decreed:

1. Colonel Servando Gomez, is named Commandant-General of the frontier of the Cerro Largo.

2. Colonel Manuel Britos is named Commandant-General of the frontier of Tacuarembó.

3. Let this be published.

ORIBE.

José Britos del Pino.

The Government have ordered and decreed:

1. Brevet-Colonel José María Rana, shall cease in his command as Commandant of the frontier of Cuarelin and Uruguay.

2. Brevet-Colonel Juan Arellano, is appointed to said command.

3. The first named officer shall present himself to the Government to receive orders.

ORIBE.

José Britos del Pino.

The above decrees have caused considerable sensation both in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, inasmuch as it was doubtful how Don Fructuoso Rivera, the now ex-Commandant-General of the Country Districts of the Oriental State, would take the suppression of the influential command he held. However, according to the last advices, all remained tranquil.

The annual Message from the Oriental Government to the Legislative Body, has been delivered. It is dated Montevideo, 15th inst., and signed by the President, Manuel Oribe; and his Ministers, Señores Francisco Llambi, José Brito del Pino, and Juan María Pérez. It is a long document, and speaks in high terms of the prosperity of the Oriental State. In our next we may perhaps briefly notice its contents.

### RIO GRANDE.

The schr.-brig Caroline, has brought accounts from Rio Grande to 20th inst.; to which period there had not been any fighting between the opposing parties, although something of the sort was daily expected. A party of the revolutionists had advanced to within four leagues of Rio Grande, and the President was making preparations for defence, or offence, as circumstances may arise. He had bought a steam-boat, and armed her, as also two other vessels; and those, with the corvette and schooner of war, rendered his naval force rather imposing. He had likewise interdicted all vessels from proceeding to Puerto Alegre, from Rio Grande; but the latter was open to vessels coming from Puerto Alegre. Colonel Bento Gonçalves da Silva, was in the country collecting troops; and it was reported at Rio Grande, that “Bento Manuel” had collected a force in favor of the President, and that he was marching against Puerto Alegre.

A dreadful fire broke out in New York on the night of 16th December, supposed to be the act of incendiaries. The following are some particulars of the melancholy event:—

*From the Commercial Advertiser.*

New York has been for fifteen hours in flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins;—and whether the progress of the Destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about nine o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the north-west, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was that the fire held the mastery through the night, spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow-citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy. Below, we have given the account prepared for the Mercantile Advertiser—one of the two surviving morning papers—at the late hour at which that paper was put to press. The conflagration continued to extend for some hours afterward. The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberate survey:

South side of Wall street from William street to East river, including the Merchants' Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl. Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street—the Garden street Church was embraced in this section.

Merchant street (formerly Hanover) both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Coenties slip, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Exchange street and part of Beaver street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

Front street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street, from the same to the same.

South side of Coffee-house slip, from Pearl street to the East river.

Both sides of Old slip (including the Franklin market,) from Pearl street to the East river.

North side of Coenties slip, from Pearl street to the river.

Jones's lane, Governor's lane, Cuyler's alley, and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed. The large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street; that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street; and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed, except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions have been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital, or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity, is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of edifices in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses, there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder, and casks of spirits.

During the whole night, the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The drought of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with fearful splendor. From the direction of the wind—to which, under Providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush.

The buildings in Exchange Place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive. The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame to an immense height for about half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

At the time the fire in Pearl street reached Hanover square, the large space of ground was filled with piece goods promiscuously piled together, and much of this was of the most valuable kind. So unexpectedly and rapidly did the flames extend on both sides of the square, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greater distance in stores and otherwise, was shortly afterward consumed. Dr. Mathew's church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

With the Exchange, the public has sustained a loss in the fine arts which is greatly to be regretted. We refer to the statue of Hamilton, erected by the munificence of our merchants during the present year, in the centre of the rotunda of that building. That which was intended to remain for ages, is in eight months precipitated from its pedestal, and is mixed with the ruins of the ill-fated structure it was erected to adorn.

The mere amount of property wasted and destroyed, not by the flames, but in the confusion, and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires. It is lamentable to see the piles of costly furniture, rich mahogany tables with marble tops, sideboards, sofas, &c. &c., broken and heaped up like worthless rubbish; rich merchandizes, silks, satins, broadcloths, fine muslins, and every species of fancy dry goods, trampled underfoot; packages half burnt, boxes of cutlery and hardware burst open and their contents scattered in the mud, boxes of wine broken—and, in short, thousands upon tens of thousands dollars lying wasted around, in the form of ruined merchandizes.

Carmen and porters were heaping goods upon carts, barrows, in coaches and omnibuses; the Battery and Bowling Green are thickly studded with piles of goods, some in boxes, others just as they were snatched from the shelves; marines with fixed bayonets, patrolling among them for protection against marauders; and all eyes fixed upon the volumes of dense black smoke, whirling away before the wind—flames darting and roaring from the roofs and windows of whole streets—walls tumbling to the ground—and the firemen, worn out with their exertions and almost discouraged from further efforts, vainly striving to make head against the flames, which seemed to mock all human skill and power.

Amidst this dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce that the shipping have not sustained any material injury. A vast many of them were lying at the docks between Murray's wharf and Coenties slip, and at one time we had our fears that the whole would have been destroyed. The water was very low, and they could not, for some time, get away. The brig Powhatan was on fire, but it was soon extinguished, and all, except one British brig in Coenties slip, finally got into the stream, where they are now at anchor.

In all cases of great public or individual calamities, especially those occasioning loss of property, the first impressions, and first reports, are of course greatly exaggerated; and before concluding this hasty and very imperfect account, we take leave to caution the public abroad against giving credence to first reports. The calamity is

indeed a terrible one, and the losses will be immense; but still we are warranted in the belief that the burden will principally fall in such a manner that it will be borne without shaking the credit of the city, or checking its prosperity for any considerable length of time. We take it for granted—nay, it is admitted on all hands, that the Fire Insurance Companies are all ruined.—Some will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their policies; and others, perhaps, not more than twenty-five; while others may be rather more fortunate.

#### FRANCE AND AMERICA.

*From an English Paper of 11th December.*

The existing state of the relations between France and the United States, is a subject of deep and absorbing interest at the present moment.—From the accounts which we have condensed elsewhere, from the French and American papers, it will be seen, that whilst both parties express a strong desire for an amicable arrangement of the dispute, still both are actively engaged in preparations for putting it to mortal arbitration. We, in common with every lover of freedom and mankind, should most deeply regret the breaking out of a war between France and America, two of the bulwarks of freedom, on any grounds whatever, and most especially on what appears to us a mere puerility, forming hardly sufficient ground for quarrel between two private individuals, much less between two great and mighty nations. We still hope that it may be accommodated without an appeal to arms, and it gives us great pleasure to state, which we do on the best authority, that our own Government is most anxiously and zealously engaged in the endeavour to bring about a reconciliation. We trust that those endeavours may be crowned with success. As a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, the question is not worth talking about. Probably more money has already been spent in preparations for hostilities than the whole debt amounts to, which is no more than some 250,000 dollars. And, as for the dignity and honour of the respective nations, we do not see that any thing has yet occurred which may not be remedied without derogation to either. The people of America and France, we are sure, entertain the most friendly feelings towards each other, and, we are persuaded, will not suffer themselves to be set to cut each other's throats on account of a mere puerility between their several rulers. We shall wait with great anxiety for General Jackson's Message to Congress on the opening of the session, in the hope that it may contain something in the shape of an explanation, likely to bring this most unhappy dispute to an amicable conclusion.

*From the French Papers.*

The opposition journals still think the explanation given by the French Government on the state of its relations with America, are not satisfactory. The Government has probably said all that it knows upon the subject; it is in the same position with the world with regard to this affair—it is waiting to see what will happen. The Government has done all that it ought to do, and it is now for America to take some step. The funds for the indemnity are voted, and the Government is ready to pay the whole. What France demands from America is not a disgraceful act of submission, but a satisfaction equally honorable for the two countries. If reason prevails in the deliberations of the American democracy, the debt contracted towards the honour of France will be paid with the same good grace that France offers to discharge her own obligations. If America chooses to remain in her actual position between peace and war, let her; France will keep the 25,000,000. If it is easy for the President Jackson to be insolent, it will also be easy for the French Government to show that it has acted throughout with moderation and good faith. But the Government must be prepared to repel force by force; its foresight must keep ahead of the danger; and although it is to be regretted that commercial men should be alarmed at the preparations for war, which may very probably never take place, it would have been a hundred times worse to have gone on sleeping in a state of security, which would have given the country over without defence to the first attacks of the enemy.—(*Journal des Debats.*)

The *Moniteur* of Saturday, after contradicting a report to the effect that the French Government had signified to General Jackson, that certain explanations of a very slight nature, as to the offensive passages in his Message to Congress would be deemed satisfactory, says:—"If it has been impossible to come to an understanding, nothing has passed at least of a nature to render more grave the differences between the two countries. Nevertheless, the recal of the American Chargé

d'Affaires, coming after the measures proposed by the President last year to Congress, hostile to French property, has rendered some precautions necessary. It was the duty of the French Government, under such circumstances, to be prepared, at all events, to protect French interests. Such is the aim of the armaments equipping in our ports, an aim purely defensive. There exists, at this moment, no legitimate cause of war between France and the United States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France."

The Paris papers of Monday, discuss the relative position of France and America. The *Journal des Debats* declares that France "will do neither less nor more than America;" that France has been "insulted, at least in appearance," and could not do otherwise than ask for explanation. America has more to suffer from war than France; but war, however untoward for America, may suit General Jackson. It terminates by observing that no person or government can foretell what the American Executive will do. The tone of the ministerial journals is placable in the extreme. On the other hand, the *Constitutionnel* asserts that the French Minister threatened to consider an act of non-intercourse as a declaration of war, and that President Jackson feels himself bound by national pride to persist in demanding the Suspension Act. The mediation of England having, it says, been found impracticable, the French Minister has flung upon the Chamber the responsibility of deciding on this important matter. The notification that all documents relative to it will be laid on the bureau of the Chamber, proves that such is the ministerial intention.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid the 24th ult., state that an action had taken place at Montegurra, on the 10th, between General Cordova and the Carlists, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 600 men. Cordova had established his head-quarters at Leria.

On the 29th ult., General Mina issued a proclamation declaring the whole of Catalonia in a state of siege, and consequently under martial law. He denounces death against all rebels taken with arms in their hands; against those who give the Carlists succour of any kind; who provoke citizens to rebellion, or who hold or have any correspondence with the enemy. Fathers, tutors, masters, and heads of families are declared to be responsible both in their persons and in their property for the evils inflicted by such rebels as may be of their family or household upon loyal citizens.—There appears to be no doubt as to the authenticity of this savage decree.

"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."

In our No. 495, we inserted Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of the Contents of the sixth number of the above work. We have now to add:—

5. *Discurso Preliminar* of the Editor of the Collection, to the Papers relative to the Journey to the Caeiras.
6. Diary of a Voyage to the Magellan Coast, by P. P. Quiroga and Cardiel; with introductory remarks from the Editor.
7. Project for the removal of the frontiers of Buenos Ayres, to the Rio Negro and Colorado, by Urdiano; with introductory remarks from the Editor.
8. Itinerary of a road from Buenos Ayres to Talca, by Cerro and Zamudio.
9. Memorial upon the obstacles encountered, and the probable advantages of establishments on the Coast of Patagonia, by Don Francisco de Viedma; with a *Discurso Preliminar* of the Editor.

To which is added, an Index of the Works contained in Vol. I.

From the above, and what we before inserted, it will be seen that the sixth number is full of important documents. Those connected with the journey to discover the supposed city of the Casures, in this as well as in the other numbers, possess a great deal of interest.

In the various accounts published in the "Coleccion," of the journeys undertaken by the Spaniards to the coasts of this country, the English are often mentioned, coupled with the opinion that they had designs of forming establishments on the coast of Patagonia, and other points in its vicinity. Page 54 of the sixth number, speaks of the desire with which foreign nations, especially the English, have viewed the fertile regions of this part of the world; a proof of which is the anxiety of the English to examine the ports, coasts, and harbours of this portion of South America, and the voyages made to the Pacific by "the pirates," Francis Drake, in 1579, and Thomas Cavendish, in 1587, with a variety of others; and in later times, those of Vernon, Anson, Byron, &c.

The Editor of the "Coleccion," Don Pedro de Angelis, in his *Discurso Preliminar* to the jour-

ney of De Cruz to the Pampas, in the sixth number, says—that whilst intrepid navigators have visited the most retired parts of the frozen ocean, and reached the highest latitudes of the other hemisphere, a considerable tract of the South American continent remained unknown and inaccessible even to the very inhabitants. The jealousy with which the Court of Spain viewed all who frequented these coasts, and the fear to see them occupied by some foreign power, has contributed to retard the progress of science, and the spreading of population in this part of the globe.—That previous to the design of General Rosas to carry the frontiers of Buenos Ayres to the Rio Negro, the Sierras del Volcan, Tandil, and Tapalquen, were the vanguards of the territory of Buenos Ayres. A Government with less apathy than that of Spain, would have employed a part of the treasures which they drew from America, in order to examine a country which appertained to them, and civilize the Indians who occupied it. But with the exception of a few attempts to reconnoitre the coast of Patagonia, no effort was made by the mother country to explore the country to the south, in the long period of more than three centuries; so that all the weight of an undertaking so immense has fallen upon the new Governments, and he who has undertaken it may count upon the applause of his contemporaries, and the admiration of posterity.

A TENDER-HEARTED WIFE.

A broken-hearted woman, as she calls herself, Mrs. Laura Hunt, of Broadalbin, Montgomery-county, New York,—notifies the public, through the Amsterdam Intelligencer, that her husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed to parts unknown; and she forbids all girls, old maids, and widows, to meddle with or marry him, on penalty of the law. She also earnestly entreats all Editors "through the world," to lay the foregoing information before their readers.

Mrs. Hunt will please to perceive that we have complied with her request—[Courier & Enquirer.] And we too—[New York Transcript.] And we three—[Cincinnati Mirror.] And we four—[Standard.] And we five—[Western Methodist.] And we six—[Zion's Herald.] And we seven—[Maine Free Press.] And we eight—[Mid. Free Press.] And we nine—[Woodstock Whig.] Leave her board and bed! the villain! and we ten—[Nat. Eagle.] Strayed to parts unknown, the vagabond! and we eleven—[Albany Daily Adv.] We make up the dozen—[New York Commercial Adv.] And we make thirteen, "a baker's dozen,"—[British Packet, of Buenos Ayres.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

A T No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo,---price, Three Dollars,---The *Gua de la Ciudad*, y *Amanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres*, for the year 1830.

Removal.

JAMES LAURIE respectfully intimates to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT, from No. 55, Calle de la Biblioteca,

To No. 58, Calle de Balcarce, (Half a square from the Custom-House toward the Fort.)

For Sale,

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, CHOICE and extensive selection of ENGLISH ANNUALS, for the PRESENT YEAR, 1830. The attention of the English Residents in this City, is respectfully requested to the above assortment of Annals.

Notice.

WINTER STOCK,—JUST RECEIVED, VIZ.:—  
VERY SUPERIOR real WITNEY BLANKETS, 8-4 a 13-4.  
Ladies' superior White Lambs-Wool Hose. " Blue White Worsted Hose. " Blue Black Worsted Hose. Gentlemen's superior White and Coloured Lambs-Wool Hose. " superfine Coloured and Black Worsted Hose. " fine Coloured Lambs-Wool half-Hose. Children's fine coloured Lambs-Wool Socks, No. 3 a 8. " coloured Morocco Boots, No. 2 a 12. Gentlemen's fashionable superfine Black Beaver Hats, 53 dollars. " Dress and Frock Coats. " Blue stout unbleached Cotton Hose. " Black and Coloured Silk Neck Hifs.

The whole of the above goods can be recommended as being of a superior quality to those generally imported, and are now offered for sale

At No. 37, Calle de Chacabuco, corner of Calle de la Victoria.

For Sale,

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

Cheap Hats.

TO finish a Consignment, there are now selling at W. WM. 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 25th OF FEBRUARY, 1830.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for Quebec.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Suliana, Rogers, .....	Alfred Barber, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Agnes, Cumming, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	West Indies.
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull, .....	Brownell & Stegmann, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mars, G. B. Walmsley, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Brazil.
Brig Ann Wise, W. Reuey, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Montevideo to load for L. pooler London.
Brig John Scott, Andrew Reuey, .....	M'Cracken & Jamieson, .....	Montevideo to load for Exmouth.
Brig Betsey, Hunter, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Hewes, Marshall, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Rivier, G. Day, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Rio Grande.
Ship Britton, Adams, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Schr.-brig Rover, Burgess, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Phildelphie, Marsilly, .....	Guerrin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Princessin Caroline Amalia, Peterson, .....	C. H. Andersen, ..	Loading for Havana.
<b>SWE DISH.</b>		
Ship Gustava, Riedel, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Valparaiso, to load for Swansen:
Brig Systrarne, Hallberg, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Batavia.
Ship Johanna, Dablartram, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Valparaiso.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Gotfried Menckin, Dewald, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Anna, Tuso, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, A. Priario, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Santos.
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo, ..	Zumaran & Teserra, ..	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Iporitta, L. Canessa, .....	Zumaran & Teserra, ..	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. Bella Catalina, Morteo, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, J. A. Maia, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Acteon, (30 guns), Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russel.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 30.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 31.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, British brig Betsy, Hunter, from Liverpool 17th December, Bouamir 20th do., with general cargo, to Pariffa, Macalister & Co. French brig Philadelphia, Moresul Marsilly, from Havre de Grace 17th November, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 20th inst., with general cargo, to Guerin, Seris & Co. Passengers from Montevideo, Messieurs Henri Dupon, Edouard Fuzia, and E. Gallas.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaeca Nova Luz, Antonio Francisco Alcantara, for Santos, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, in ballast.

National schr. Ninfá, Gaban, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 1600 quintals jerked beef.

February 22.—Wind W., variable—slight rain.

Arrived, Sardinian schr. Bella Catalina, Adolfo Morleo, from Genoa 25th November, Gibraltar 23d December, Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with general cargo, to Amadeo & Caprie. Passengers from Genoa, Señores José Molinari, Luis Amadeo, Vicente Amadeo, Juan Robbia, Nicolas Robbia; Señoras Pelegrina Cruz, and Antonia Zenochietti. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, landed in Montevideo, Señor Andres Carragali, Señor José and two sons; Señoras Paula Carragali, and Magdalena Rizzo.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaeca Felicidade, M. J. F. Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with jerked beef.

February 23.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 24.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Bremen ship Adler, Schuhmacher, for Havana, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 5541 quintals jerked beef.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

February 25.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Relámpago, Rizzo, from Montevideo 24th, to Justo, Rizzo & Co. National schr. brig Caroline, Burnnester, from Puerto Alegre 7th inst., Rio Grande 20th, with 761 tierces yerba, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Marcus Sheafe, and Henry Kennedy.

February 26.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Artemisa, José Sconio, from Montevideo 24th in ballast, to Horne & Alsogaray.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Rufina, Manuel Antonio P. Alves, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

British schr. brig Patriot, Gelling, for Quebec, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 110 fanegas barley, 13 pipes with about 520 arrobas tallow, 25 bales with about 750 doz. sheep skins. British barque Agnes, Comming, for Ensenada, to load with mules for West Indies.

Vessels posted to sail.

27th inst.—Bella Antonieta, for Santos. 2d March.—Hewes, for New York.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Sarandi, which has been for some time acting as Guard-Vessel in the Outer-Roads, not being found proper for the purpose, was ordered to return to the Inner Road, and was towed in yesterday, by the steam-boat Federación.

Arrived at Hamburg.

About 8th December.—Danish brig Maria, Felix, hence 28th September.

At London.

About 18th December.—British brig Day, from Montevideo.

At Cadix.

On 18th December.—Sardinian ship Eolo, from Montevideo 18th October, (55 days.)

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

About 28th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, hence 11th ult.

Arrived at Montevideo.

13th inst.—Spanish polacre Fenecia, from Barcelona 1th December, with wine, &c., to Carreras, Patrick & Butler.

14th.—Brazilian brig Maria, from Sta. Catalina 31st inst. French brig Ariadne, from Valparaiso 45 days.

16th.—Brazilian schr. brig Nuevo Libramiento, from Sta. Catalina 5th.

17th.—American brig Blucher, from New York 21st December, with 155 barrels flour, rice, oil, and general cargo, to Zimmerman & Co.

20th.—French barque Soleil, Mangendre, from Bayonne 23d December, to Bofone & Co., with 184 emigrants.

Spanish brig Dellrio, from Barcelona 29th November, Iviza 4th December, Teneriffe 7th January, with wine, oil, &c., to Carreras, Patrick & Butler.

Spanish polacre schr. Constanca, from Tarragona 24th December, with wine, brandy, &c., to Pablo Nin.

23d.—British brig Amelia, Roe, from Liverpool 17th December, to Bely, Stewart & Co.

Sardinian brig Dido, from Paragan 11th.

24th.—Hamburg brig Eleonora Sophia, from Hamburg 11th December; general cargo, to F. Nebel.

The following vessels were at Puerto Alegre, on the 7th instant.—American brig Chase, Green, loading for Boston; British brig Seraphine, from Hamburg, discharging. — And at Rio Grande on 20th inst.:—American brig Helen Mar, from Rio Janeiro, discharging; American brig Sophia Kliza, loading for Boston; American brig Cedric, Doyle, loading for Boston; American brig Toucan, Hamelin, from Montevideo, just arrived.

Sailed from Rio Grande.

11th inst.—British brig Minstrel Boy, Toy, for Liverpool. American brig Oriental, Twining, for Boston.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 17th December.

For Buenos Ayres:—Brig Frisk, Captain William Whiteway. Brig Carraboo, " William Fell.

Armed schr. Lapwing, J. C. Osborn. Barque Lancashire Witch, Harrison Grayson.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:—Brig Countess of Arlisle, Captain Wm. Bartlett.

For Montevideo:—Schooner Sportsman, Captain Hutchinson.

The Frisk is advertised under the head—"Line of Packets for Buenos Ayres, to sail on the 8th and 24th of every month.—To sail on 24th December." And the Countess of Arlisle—"Line of Packets for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, to sail every three weeks.—To sail on the 30th December."

The British brig Sea Nymph, was cleared at the Custom House in London, on 11th December, for Buenos Ayres.

The Belgian galliot Antonius, sailed from Hamburg on 11th December, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The December packet from Falmouth, had not arrived at Rio Janeiro on 7th inst. It is supposed she has been detained at Falmouth. A Liverpool paper, however, mentions the sailing, on 7th December, of H. B. M's. packet Nightingale, for the Brazil.

The decree of the Government of the Oriental State, suppressing the Commandancy-General of the country districts, arrived in town on Monday last, and created a considerable sensation. We received on that day the Montevideo journal Nacional, of 20th inst., containing the decree in question, and the annual Message of the Government to the Legislature.

Monday last (22d inst.), being the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, the American flag was displayed from the house of the Consul of the United States, and from the American vessels in this port. The steam-packet Federación, also hoisted her colours upon the occasion.

H. B. M's. ship Actæon, fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns, on 24th inst., at one o'clock, and was "dressed out" with flags, in honor of the birth-day (kept) of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

In pursuance of the licence granted by Government, various persons, a cavallo, in musquerade attire, proceeded to the environs of town.

Two editions of the Gaceta Mercantil were published on Monday last, in consequence of a transposition in a column, whereby a cross reading was occasioned.

The arrival of the packet Relámpago, from Montevideo, on Thursday last, caused a considerable stir in town; and the expectation of hearing news from Montevideo, in consequence of the late decrees of the Oriental Government, brought a great crowd to the beach when the visit-bout came to shore.

The Retreta, on Saturday evening, was numerously attended. The Band played the Al Campo, from Tancredi; the Duo Militar, &c. &c. The streets in the vicinity of the Plaza de la Victoria, were thronged with ladies, attracted thither by the fineness of the night, the music, and the necessary operation of "shopping."

THE WEATHER has been (with the exception of a few days,) temperate throughout the week,—thermometer 68 to 82.

THE ALAMEDA was tolerably well attended on Sunday last; the walk on the sward to the northward of it, was graced by many fashionable dams.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river were numerous on Saturday evening last. The lady bathers, as usual, did not attend in any numbers until after "oration time."

23d.

On 20th inst., DON MANUEL ORTIZ BASALDO. He was universally respected, and his death will be deeply deplored by his family, and numerous friends. We observe the name of the deceased, as forming one of the *Cubillo* of Buenos Ayres, in the letter, dated 2d March, 1837, which that Body addressed to Admiral Stirling and Sir Samuel Achmuty.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice.

THE Mercantile Establishment hitherto carried on in this City under the Firm of GONZALEZ BELY & Co., will from the present date be continued under that of BRISCOE, TWYFORD & CO.

Buenos Ayres, 1st January, 1836.

### Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing in this place under the Firm of J. G. LYONS, is Dissolved.—The affairs of the Concern will be wound up by Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, who will continue the business under his own name.

Buenos Ayres, February 22, 1836.

### Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, JOHN M'CARGO, and JAMES WINTON, Cabinet-Makers, in this City of Buenos Ayres, has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.—All persons having claims against the said Firm, will please render the same forthwith; and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES WINTON, who will henceforward carry on the Business on his own account.

Buenos Ayres, 25th February, 1836.

JOHN M'CARGO. JAMES WINTON.

### Notice.

THE undersigned will open a Class of Instruction in the Theory and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC, with a particular view to an improvement in Psalmody, on the evening of MONDAY, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Persons desirous of joining this Class, will please attend as above.

WILLIAM S. WILSON.

### Place Wanted,

A STEWARD in an English Family, having been in that capacity for several years. Respectable reference can be given from the place he is about to leave. A line addressed A. B., at Mr. James Johnson's, on the Alameda, will be immediately attended to.

### Place Wanted,

A S COOK, in a small English family. Respectable reference can be given. A line addressed to N. B., No. 39, Calle de la Paz, will be immediately attended to.

### Congress Spring Water.

A FEW Boxes, of one dozen bottles each, of this very wholesome beverage, so particularly adapted to the present season, are to be had at the Store of DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.

[NOTICE.]

Nos. 1, and 11, of "Health's Gallery of British Engravings,"—"The British and Foreign Review," for October, 1835,—"*Literary Accuracy*," of 11th December, 1835.—The above are requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle de la Paz de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	125	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	121	12 1/2 do. do.
Plata macquitos,.....	63	1/2 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 13/16	16 do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7 1/4	14 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	65	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180	185 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	47	1/2 p. ct. dollar
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	305	370 ds. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	78	a p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/4	a do. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	20	30 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	20	27 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. ....	20	20 1/2 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20	21 do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	9 1/2	10 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	9	16 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	20	57 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 1/2	12 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	36	37 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	23	24 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	17 do. p. arroba.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	1 1/2 do. p. quintal.
Horns,.....	128	550 do. per mil.
Salt, (North American),.....	70	75 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7 1/2	12 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 125 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 47 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.