

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 508]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1836.

[Vol. X.

### For Sale.

THE modern invented and new Patent Grand Musical Instrument, "ROYAL SERRAPHIN," is an invaluable acquisition to the lovers of Vocal and Sacred Music, being eminently calculated to assist the Singer in the attainment of a just and powerful intonation; and is equally adapted for the Drawing-Room, Saloon, Hall or Chapel, especially for a Church in the Interior, as it suffers no deterioration of tone by change of climate. The compass or scale is that of a first-rate Church Organ, from FF. in the Bass (long octaves,) to F. in Alto.

The admirers of the sublime works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c., will find this Instrument of the most interesting character. It possesses a *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, from the soft sigh of the Zolian, to the majesty of the full choir, equally calculated for congregational or private use. To Concerts and small Musical Parties, this unique Instrument will be found peculiarly desirable. In the space of a few notes, its extensive swell gradually rising from its extreme *Piano* to its imposing *Forte*, and thence receding to its softest expressions, may be introduced with the happiest effect.

Also, a new assortment of Grand Cabinet, do. Cottage, do. Circular and Square PIANO-FORTES, in Rosewood and Mahogany Cases, with the most modern improvements, by celebrated makers in London.—At

GEORGE LORD'S,

No. 47, Calle de la Victoria.

BUENOS AYRES

### British Subscription Library.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to said Institution, for the examination of the Yearly Accounts, and the nomination of a Committee of Management for the current year, will take place at the LIBRARY, on the evening of WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst., at Seven o'clock precisely.

Buenos Ayres, 14th May, 1836.

### For Sale,

A SAW MILL, made to Order in the United States.—Apply at No. 263, Calle del Perú.

### Smith's Hotel.

WIDOW SMITH begs leave most respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public in general, that the business hitherto carried on by her late husband Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, will be continued on the same footing as formerly. She returns her most sincere thanks to all her Friends for the kind patronage given to her late husband, and takes this opportunity to assure them that no attention shall be wanting on her part to deserve their future support.

Calle de Chacabuco, No. 23.

"Morning Herald," of 10th & 11th February, and "Core's General Advertiser," of 25th February.

The above Journals are requested to be RETURNED to No. 68, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## BUENOS AYRES.

All the news, both domestic and foreign, that we have been able to collect during the week, will be found in our columns, leaving us little or nothing to comment upon. His Excellency the Governor has been in the country the greater part of the week; we believe he returned to town yesterday.

There has been no service for the last two Sundays in the English Episcopal Church, owing to the severe indisposition of the Rev. J. Armstrong. We feel happy, however, in stating that the Reverend Gentleman is now convalescent.

The arrival of the ship *Eolo*, from Cadiz, has brought us Spanish news to the beginning of March; but we cannot learn that any alteration has taken place in the prospects of the hostile parties in Spain. It is however positively affirmed, that the Carlists have captured two English regiments, after a bloody action, which ended in favour of the Carlists. The brother of General Cordova, who is an officer in the Christiano army,

and who appears to be smarting under the thrashings which the Carlists have given the Christianos, has sent a challenge to his opponents, offering to fight them with a specified number of men; and says he will publish this defiance in all the foreign papers. This proceeding would almost make it appear that his object was to get his name into the public papers. The Carlists would hardly be such fools as to accept his challenge, with the odds so much against them. The Christianos, if defeated, can fall back upon resources afforded them by France, England, and other nations, as well as those of their own;—the Carlists have nothing to depend upon but themselves.

**Treaty with Spain.**—It is affirmed that a treaty of commerce is on the point of being concluded between Lord Palmerston and M. Mendizabel, by which the latter, in return for the protection afforded him by Lord Palmerston, consents to give very great advantages to England in its commerce with Spain. The existing laws of Spain prohibit the importation of the produce of the Spanish colonies into any part of the kingdom except in Spanish vessels, for they impose such heavy duties on foreign vessels as to be equivalent to a prohibition; but it seems that the new treaty will give to English vessels the same privileges as are enjoyed by Spanish vessels, particularly with respect to Spanish goods. This treaty will, if concluded, prove fatal to the trade of all other nations, especially Prussia, Norway, and France, with Spain, and will, if Isabella should prove victorious, destroy at the same time the exclusive privilege of the Biscayan provinces, which are already a subject of great complaint to the other provinces, especially Catalonia.—(*Liverpool paper.*)

GENERAL ANDRES SANTA-CRUZ,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA.

The celebrity which General Santa-Cruz has obtained (at least in this part of the world,) by the late events in Peru, will probably render a brief sketch of his public life not unacceptable to our readers. We therefore have to state, that he was in the Spanish service in Peru, until 6th December, 1820, at which period he was taken prisoner by General Arenales, commanding a detached division of General San Martin's army. This event occurred at the battle of Cerro de Pasco, in Peru; Santa-Cruz was then a Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, serving under the orders of the Spanish General O'Reilly.

Some time afterwards, General Santa-Cruz being a Patriot, and having attained various grades in several of the new Republics, was placed for a time, during Bolivar's domination, at the head of the Government of Peru, and was subsequently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to Buenos Ayres, but this mission, after the retirement of Señor Rivadavia from the Government of Buenos Ayres, did not take place.

Santa-Cruz succeeded General Blanco, as President of the Republic of Bolivia. He is remarkable for endeavouring to imitate Napoleon. He has issued a code of laws, upon the plan of the "Code Napoleon," under the title of the "Code Santa-Cruz,"—and since his recent triumphs at the battles of Yanacocha and Socabaya, he has instituted the order of the "Legion of Honor." Napoleon, had he lived to this day, would have

been surprised to find a rival to his glories in this portion of the new world.

General Santa-Cruz heads his decrees, &c., as follows:—"Andrés Santa-Cruz, Captain-General, President of Bolivia, Grand-Marshal of Peru, Chief of Brigade in Colombia, Commander-in-Chief of the Peru-Boliviano Army," &c. &c. &c.

The fact that General Salaverry was for so long a period enabled to remain at the head of the Government of Peru, and the gallant manner in which his army fought at the battle of Socabaya, prove that a strong party exists in Peru, averse to foreign intervention. Such intervention, upon whatever plea, is always odious "to the million."

General Santa-Cruz must therefore take heed, for as our Byron has beautifully expressed,—

"He who ascends to mountain-tops, shall find  
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;  
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,  
Must look down on the hate of those below."

### Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A communication, dated Magdalena, 27th ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 475 resident citizens who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th March 1835, which conferred upon Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province.

The above document was forwarded, on 29th ult., by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

The *Cura castrense del Azul*, in a note to His Excellency the Governor, dated El Azul de San Serapio Martir, 13th ult., states that on the anniversary of His Excellency's installation as Governor of the Province, he had held a public examination of the scholars in the preparatory school dedicated to His Excellency; that they had made great progress in their studies; and he had endeavoured to impress upon their youthful minds, attachment to the holy cause of Federation, and to the illustrious person of His Excellency, to which that cause is so intimately united.

Don Agustin Garrigos, acting Secretary of the Home Department, replied to the above on 28th; expressing the satisfaction which His Excellency the Governor experienced on perusing the note in question.

A note dated 1st inst., from the Captain of the Port, Francisco Crespo, to His Excellency the Governor, states that during the month of April 159 persons arrived at this port;—the departures, 182.

The amount of Exchequer Bills in circulation on 1st inst., was 4,455,500 dollars.

The Committee of Finance of the House of Representatives, appointed to report upon the proposal of the Government relative to the sale of State lands, has reported thereon, and propose that the House shall sanction the proposition, with some verbal modifications. It has also proposed a *Minuta de Comunicacion*, upon the estimates of the present year, to the effect, that the House has perused with great satisfaction the account of the estimates for the year 1836, and the important savings made by the present Administration, whereby the ordinary expenses of the Province, which in former years exceeded twelve millions odd,—with the well-founded hope that the reforms made by the Government in every branch of the administration, with the stimulus given to agriculture and commerce, will at no distant day, besides meeting the current expenses, leave a surplus wherewith to promote objects of public utility.

Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, took his farewell of His Excellency the Governor, on Saturday last, at an audience at the private residence of His Excellency; upon which occasion Mr. Hamilton delivered the following address:—

"I have the honour to deliver into Your Excellency's hands the letter of the King my Sovereign, recalling me from the post of Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the Argentine Republic.

"In discharging this duty, I am instructed by His Majesty to declare the wishes by which he is animated for the well-being and the prosperity of the Confederation; and his hope that through the administration of Your Excellency, the bonds of amity which have united it to Great Britain from the hour of its independence, may progressively be strengthened and consolidated.

"In retiring from the mission with which I have been honoured by the King, I shall feel gratified if permitted to believe that my endeavours to promote the attainment of this object, shall have proved, through the co-operation of Your Excellency, in any degree successful."

To which His Excellency replied:—

"Excellent Sir,—The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Relations of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, has observed with satisfaction the noble, wise, and circumspect conduct with which Your Excellency has maintained the relations of friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between His Britannic Majesty and this Republic. It has corresponded to the high dignity of the Sovereign whom Your Excellency represents. And the Government, on manifesting its regret at the departure of Your Excellency to fulfil the new mission which has been confided to you near His Imperial Majesty at the Court of Brazil, hopes that, animated by the spirit of justice which distinguishes you, you will retire penetrated with the sincerity of our friendship towards His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to whom we will punctually reply, through the medium of Your Excellency."

The King's letter:—

"WILLIAM IV., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover, &c. &c. &c."

"To His Majesty William the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover, &c. &c. &c.—Greeting."

"OUR GOOD FRIENDS,

"Requiring elsewhere the services of our trusty and well-beloved Hamilton Charles James Hamilton, Esq., who has resided for some time with you in the character of our Minister Plenipotentiary, we have commanded him to deliver to you this letter of recall. We are so perfectly satisfied with the zeal and fidelity with which Mr. Hamilton has executed our orders, in promoting the union and good understanding which happily subsist between both countries, that we doubt not that his conduct will have been equally agreeable to you. We embrace this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of the interest we take in every thing relating to your happiness and prosperity. And so we commend you to the protection of the Almighty.

"Given in our Court at Windsor Castle, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the sixth of our reign.

"Your Good Friend,

"WILLIAM, R."

PALMERSTON.

The reply:—

"Brigadier DON JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the direction of the Foreign Relations of the Republic of the Argentine Confederation:

"To His Majesty William the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover, &c. &c. &c.—Greeting."

"GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,

"Your Majesty having been pleased to call elsewhere Hamilton Charles James Hamilton, Esq., who fulfilled near this Government, charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, the functions of Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain; it is our duty to manifest to you, that during all the time he resided in this country, he has corresponded to the magnificent sentiments of his Sovereign, and has omitted nothing on his part to maintain the union and good understanding which happily subsist between both nations. Permit us, Sir, to recommend to the Benevolence of Your Majesty, the wise, prudent, and circumspect conduct which he has observed; and desire to give credit to the assurances which he will present you,

of the most friendly and sincere disposition of the Argentine Republic, and of the prayers with which we beseech the Almighty to preserve the life of Your Majesty many years.

"Given on the seventh day of the month of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-five. Twenty-seventh year of the Liberty, Beneficent of the Independence, and Seventh of the Argentine Confederation."

"JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS."

FELIPE ARANA.

DEPARTURE OF MR. & MRS. HAMILTON.

Mrs. Hamilton embarked on Saturday afternoon last, and Mr. Hamilton on the afternoon of Sunday, in a boat of His Britannic Majesty's ship Actæon, and proceeded on board that ship. They were accompanied to the place of embarkation, by Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic; his Secretary, Mr. Upton; Mr. Griffiths, His Britannic Majesty's Consul; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Mr. Delisle, Consul of His Majesty the King of Belgium; Captain Carew, of His Britannic Majesty's ship Harrier; Dr. Lepper, Mr. Garrett, &c. &c. Captain Lord Edward Russel embarked on Saturday, in the same boat with Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Frederick Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was saluted by the Actæon with 13 guns, on his going on board her.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have thus quitted Buenos Ayres, never, in all probability, to return. They bear with them the good wishes of all classes here. The gay scenes of Rio Janeiro, will not we trust, make them quite forget Buenos Ayres. We think they felt some regret at parting; we noticed that when in the boat, they often cast a "long lingering look behind." A well-known author has said: "There are few things not purely evil, of which we can say without some emotion of uneasiness,—this is the last. Those who never could agree together, shed tears when mutual discontent has determined them to final separation; of a place which has been frequently visited, though without pleasure, the last look is taken with heaviness of heart."

Parting with those we esteem, is ever painful; we always avoid such scenes if we possibly can,

"The why—the where—what boots it now to tell, Since all must end in that wild word—Farewell!"

Mr. Hamilton's career as British Minister to this Republic, has been short, yet it has been long enough to gain for him universal respect. We can say this with confidence; for although we never had the honor to exchange a single word with him (and in this we are alone to blame), we know that his frank and unassuming manners, and many generous qualities, have been the theme of eulogy in all quarters. He has been a worthy Representative of the British Nation, in Buenos Ayres. We sincerely wish him every happiness, and with that wish we bid him—farewell,—a long farewell.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Actæon, Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russel, has made a long sojourn here, and her officers have mingled freely with natives and foreigners. This is as it should be,—

"An Englishman does not travel to see Englishmen."

We believe they were pleased with Buenos Ayres;—we are not sorry for this. To use a homely expression, "There are many worse places in the world than Buenos Ayres."

The bland and frank manners of Lord Edward Russel, have rendered him a great favorite in this city, and he is ever spoken of with respect.

The policy of the British Cabinet in changing so often its Ministers here, scarcely giving them time to become acquainted with the Government, the country, or the people, has often been questioned. We will not offer an opinion thereon.—In answer, however, to the request of a Correspondent,

we have to state that Mr. Henry Stephen Fox arrived at Buenos Ayres on 9th October, 1831, in His Majesty's ship Volage, Captain the Right Hon. Lord Colchester; was presented to the Government on 18th December following, as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; took his farewell of the Governor on 16th October, 1832; and sailed hence 30th December, same year, in the British brig Harford, Robson; leaving Mr. Gore as Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. Hamilton C. J. Hamilton, arrived at Buenos Ayres on 9th October, 1834, in His Majesty's ship North Star, Captain O. V. Harcourt; was presented to the Government on the 18th; took his farewell of the Governor on 7th May, 1836; and sailed hence 9th, in His Majesty's ship Actæon, Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russel.

SCARLET FEVER.

(Continued.)

On resuming our task, we beg it to be distinctly borne in mind, that we have nothing to do with medicine, as a science. Our observations are drawn from experience, and common sense, the mother of all the sciences. Health is an object of supreme importance to every one; and if we always acted in conformity with the general admission, and the general conviction, we should comparatively seldom have occasion to call in the assistance of the professional adviser. Individual cases, of course, will require special exceptions and modifications; and minute attention to these becomes the duty and interest of individuals. There are, however, many general points, equally applicable to all; and with these we are at present concerned. We do not insinuate that they are matters above the level of the most ordinary comprehension; but they are things we are prone to neglect, even whilst the understanding gives its fullest assent and sanction to their abstract truth; and if, in the present crisis, we can so far fix the public attention upon them as to secure for them a somewhat greater degree of regard than we usually see manifested, we shall have achieved all that we propose in our present communications.

The climate of Buenos Ayres is proverbially salubrious; as the name itself imports, and as the general absence of all epidemic diseases sufficiently demonstrates. Its sudden and extreme transitions from heat to cold, may be specified as its greatest defect; and to this circumstance, those interested in the preservation of their health will do well to attend. It is nothing very extraordinary to see the Thermometer descend fifteen, twenty, and even more degrees in the space of a day—a difference equal to a change of many parallels of latitude. The clothing and general regimen safe and appropriate in the one case, become inadequate and dangerous in the other. It is difficult, no doubt, to accommodate one's self nicely to all these variations; but a general attention must be paid to them, and general precautions taken against them, especially at the present season of the year, and with a threatened epidemic at our very doors.—The proverb says:

"El que quera vivir sano,  
Gusta ropa de invierno en el verano;—"

an adage we may safely claim as our own, of pure native descent; at all events, it is strictly applicable to our climate and circumstances. It would be inconvenient, no doubt, during the heat of Summer to retain literally our Winter habiliments. People in this as in most cases, will consult their immediate comfort, without too scrupulous a regard to contingencies. In this instance, however, the consequences are so certain and momentous, that to disregard them entirely, argues a degree of infatuation nearly amounting to delirium. When the whole system has been relaxed by intense and overpowering heat, even a moderate degree of cold, a degree that in other circumstances would be quite innocuous and nothing more than pleasant, may be attended with serious and often fatal consequences. We are firmly persuaded that four-fifths of all the fatal distempers in Buenos Ayres, may be traced to their origin in the cause just assigned. We are not exposed, it is true, to the rigours of a polar winter, and consequently do not require their woolly and furry vestments; still the thin shoes and silk stockings of a *Porteña* dama, bear no proportion to the actual degree of cold to which the wearer is exposed. We turn a deaf ear to the plea of fashion, and gentility, and elegance, and every plea that can be urged, incompatible with a due regard to health. In dress, nothing is so pleasing and becoming as comfort and consistency; in beauty, nothing so pretty as

the rosy hue of health; and in deportment, nothing so ennobling as the joyous buoyancy of youthful innocence, and the elasticity of youthful vigour.

But it may be asked, Why all this severity against *thin shoes and silk stockings*, when treating of the Scarlet Fever? Our answer is, that among "the many ills which flesh is heir to," there may commonly be traced an intimate relationship; they often blend together, and they often generate each other. Inflammation and consumption, for example, are marked by features entirely opposed to each other; yet they may often be found in juxtaposition, as cause and effect, or, if you will, as parent and progeny. In short, if you wish to avoid Scarlet Fever, or any other pestilential distemper, avoid carefully the minor infirmities consequent upon cold and damp. If the system in general be languishing, from whatever cause, common sense tells us that it must necessarily be less able to resist the action of any new distemper to which it may be exposed. The healthy and vigorous may thus escape with impunity, while the sickly and debilitated fall victims; or the energies of an unimpaired constitution may ultimately triumph over severe indisposition, whilst the delicate and infirm almost necessarily succumb.

If asked for a practical rule with regard to winter clothing in Buenos Ayres, we would say, flannels, worsted stockings, and shoes strong enough to resist the damp; with sufficient quantity of other appendages to maintain a general heat throughout the system. If the weather is doubtful, provide yourself against cold, even at the hazard of a little inconvenience. If you are of sedentary habits, and little accustomed to exposure and exercise in the open air, be doubly cautious in these matters. "Keep your feet warm and your head cool," is a short sentence containing two excellent maxims.

With regard to the male portion of the community, it may be observed in general, that the natives succeed better than we foreigners in accommodating themselves to the varieties of the climate. The *capote*, and *poncho*, are both admirably adapted for this; they are easily assumed on any emergency, and easily laid aside when the occasion for them has passed. In a cold, raw April morning, whilst the Englishman goes shivering through the streets in his summer jacket, which he wears in the morning simply because he must wear it at mid-day, he meets the native snugly enveloped in his flowing *capote*, which is dropped the moment it becomes inconvenient, and re-assumed and dropped as often as circumstances require. In this respect, foreigners would do well to profit by the practical experience of the natives; whilst the latter might perhaps advance their winter comforts a good many degrees, by adopting the more substantial shoes and stockings common to colder latitudes.

When the preceding requisites have been duly complied with, we would recommend frequent exercise in the open air. An abundant supply of this element seems equally necessary to the growth, perfection, and well-being of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. If duly supplied with substantial clothing, nothing will be found more conducive to health and comfort, than frequent and unrestrained exposure in the open air. And here we cannot but deplore the fate of a numerous class in this capital; youths, who are condemned to pass the whole day, week after week, in the confined atmosphere of a *Tienda*,—and, what is worse, to pass their nights pent up in the same narrow compass, with an atmosphere necessarily stagnant, exhausted, and insalubrious. That such situations must be prejudicial to health, cannot for a moment be doubted by any reasonable person. The pale visage, the emaciated form, the lack-lustre eye, and the sallow hue of those doomed to this in all its severity, are ample vouchers for the truth of what we advance. Could nothing be done for the amelioration of this numerous class? The freedom and relaxation of the Sunday are clearly inadequate. Might not one or two hours daily be conceded to their health and comfort, without any prejudice to the interests of their employers?—The same observations apply with still greater force to those employed in retail stores. They are subjected during the week to all the inconveniences of the former, and, in addition, are deprived of the liberty and relaxation of the greater part of Sunday. This is nothing else than a conventional nuisance; inconvenient and highly prejudicial to the few, without any convenience or advantage to the many. It is an evil, however, that might easily be remedied, and in various ways. If all Stores were rigorously shut up on the Sunday; their respective customers would very soon learn to supply themselves on the preceding Saturday; and at the end of the month, the storekeeper would not be minus one *cuartillo* in the amount either of

his sales or profits. The difficulty perhaps would be to bring all the individuals concerned to see it in this simple light of truth and expediency; and to obviate this difficulty, a definite order from the Superior Government would perhaps be preferable. We recommend the joint cause to the consideration of the politician and the philanthropist.

Having already considerably exceeded our limits, we shall conclude for the present, with a practical suggestion to the Tribunal de Medicina. Would it not be advantageous, during the continuance of the actual distemper, to report daily the state of the public health, so far as respects Scarlet Fever? This might easily be done, by requiring each practitioner to forward daily to the Secretary of the Tribunal, a statement of his cases, classified, for example, in the following manner:—Confirmed Scarlet Fever,—About the crisis,—Convalescent,—Dead from Scarlet Fever. From these the Secretary could form a general abstract, and remit it daily to the public journals. We are persuaded that several important ends would be served by adopting the measure recommended. It would enable the public to judge accurately for themselves; securing on the one hand punctual attention to the preventive means that may be recommended, and on the other preventing any unnecessary alarm and excitation.

For the present, we are disposed to believe there is little cause for apprehension. The climate of Buenos Ayres, the general construction of the houses, and the general habits of household cleanliness, are all opposed to the propagation of epidemic diseases. Besides, it does not appear that the cases of decided Scarlet Fever are, or have been numerous; certainly nothing at all approaching the character of an epidemic. Still the danger, if not present, is at least not far distant; and it is our bounden duty not to allow ourselves to be surprised, but to employ timely and deliberately all precautionary and preventive means.

AMICUS PUBLICUS.

Buenos Ayres, 9th May, 1836.

The first number of a weekly paper, called "El Recopilador.—*Muséo Americano*," was published on 7th inst. It is intended, we believe, to be a continuation of the "Muséo Americano," and contains some instructive articles. A lithographic sketch of the town and port of Calais, was delivered with the first number. These sketches of cities, ports, &c., are to be continued with each number.

Subscriptions to "El Recopilador," are received at the Commercial Printing-Office, No. 17, Calle de la Catedral.

THE RETRETA, on Saturday evening, was admirable. The Band played two miserable tunes in the *Mercado*; and then, exit Band. The night was fine, and the streets and shops around the Plaza de la Victoria, were thronged with ladies.

THE ALAMEDA, on Sunday (in consequence of the mild weather,) had a portion of visitors, including several fashionable fair. The Alameda season may now be said to have closed;—the winter has decidedly "set in."

THE WEATHER has been changeable during the week, and at times cold. The thermometer, on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday, was at 47; on Sunday it was at 64. The average of the week, 53.

Mr. John Appleyard, who has been for many years a British Merchant in Buenos Ayres, quitted this on Tuesday last, in the packet schooner Luisa, for Montevideo; intending thence to proceed to Liverpool.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Removal.

PATRICK STAFFORD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed from No. 48, To No. 41, Calle de la Piedad. **BY AN APPRENTICE WANTED.**

### Bookbinding, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY BINDING, of every description, executed in the best manner, and on very moderate terms, at No. 11, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### To the Public.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, MASTER BOOT-MAKER, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them in his line of business; and begs to acquaint them that he has removed from his late residence, to No. 41, Calle de la Piedad; where he trusts by a strict attention to his business, and making articles of the first-rate workmanship and quality, that he will still merit a share of that liberal support and encouragement he formerly experienced.

T. WILLIAMS has on hand a large stock of London made Men's Shoes, of superior make and quality, which he offers to the Public at the very low price of *Eleven Dollars currency*, per pair. Persons who may give him orders, may rely on their being punctually attended to, and dispatched without delay. His PRICES are as follows, viz.:

Boots of the first class for make and quality, 35 dollars per pair.  
Do. second do. do. 27 dollars.  
Boys Wellington Boots, all sizes, 20 dollars.

BY APPRENTICES WANTED.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12th OF MAY, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith,	Horne & Alogary,	Loading for London.
Brig Mary, George Williamson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Alcipe, Bennett,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Mauritius, with mules.
Brig London, Ball,	John East, Brothers,	Loading for London.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Curlew, J. Cheever,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
Ship William Penn, Pallen,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Tim, Davis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Brazil.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Soleil, Maugendre,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret,	H. Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Confiance, Antid,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Marseilles.
Barque Independent, Labiche,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Isabel, Aguilo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Malaga.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Eleonore Sophie, Ginge,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
Schr. Venezia, H. P. Peerehoy,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Tenton, Schlaekier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Tuion, Olson,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonius, H. E. Laage,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacra Tetis, Pierangiote,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacra Bella Antonuisa, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Octavio y Carolina, Baldoino,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Polacra Bella Antonieta, Priario,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Santos.
Ship Eolo, V. Gianello,	Juan Pablo Gestal,	Mediterranean.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, F. A. de Santiago,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Pena,	J. A. Rivero,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zouaca Nova Luz, P. F. Denis,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Lorenza, Gonzaga,	J. A. Rivero,	For Sale.

### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop Harrier, (18 guns), Captain William Henry Hallowell Carew.

AT ESENADA.

British brig Mars, G. B. Walmley, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., loading with horses and mules for Dentzark.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 7.—Wind N. E.—Joggy all the morning. Arrived, (at night) National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river. Brazilian schr.—brig Lorenza, Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, from Parnagua 13th ult., with yerbu and timber, to Joaquin Alameda Rivero.

May 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals. Sailed, National brig Argentina, (late Ximeno), Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects. Passenger, Señor Pura. National schooner Experiment, (late American brig Only Son), Burnmaster, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., on a sealing voyage.

May 9.—Wind S.—rain.—hazy.

Arrived, Sardinian ship Eolo, Vicente Gianello, from Malaga 4th March, Gibraltar 13th do., Cadiz 19th do., Montevideo 7th inst.; with wine, brandy, oil, olives, and general cargo, to Juan Pablo Gestal. Passengers from Cadiz, Señores Domingo Viña, José Ponte, and Francisco Sont. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. George Calder. (25 passengers landed in Montevideo.)

Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship Actæon, (26 guns), Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell, for Rio Janeiro. Passengers, Mr. H. C. J. Hamilton, (His Britannic Majesty's late Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic), Lady, and servants; and Mr. Frederick Hamilton.

May 10.—Wind W.

No arrivals. Sailed, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

May 11.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 13.—Wind S. E.—slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—Sea Nymph, for London.  
 " " " Curlew, for Antwerp.  
 On 15th.—Emilia, for Rio Janeiro.  
 On 16th.—Independent, for Montevideo.  
 On 18th.—Soliel, for Havre de Grace.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Liberia, Alexander H. Brooks, from Philadelphia, bound to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and consigned to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., was capsized on 10th February, at 4 P. M., by a whirlwind and waterspout, in Lat. 28, 45 S., Long. 45, W.—After remaining on her side about an hour, both her masts went by the board; she then righted, full of water; and remained thus water-logged for four days, not being able to work on account of the sea, which broke over her with great violence. On the fifth day the weather and sea became more moderate, and by constant pumping and ballast for twenty hours, she was freed entirely. Jory-masts were rigged, and she endeavored for fourteen days to make the port of Rio Janeiro: finding this impossible, and being on a lee-shore, it was judged advisable for the safety of all on board, to put into Cananea (Brazil), where having obtained masts and sails, she was about to proceed to Rio Janeiro.

The Oriental ketch Intrépido, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Montevideo, was not capsized at sea, as reported.—She was lost off Santos.—The crew and passengers were saved.

Arrived at Cadiz.

February 10.—American brig Eagle, Martin, hence 3d November.

30th ult.—Brazilian dte Concepcion, from Rio Grande 22 days.

Arrived at Montevideo.

1st inst.—Sardinian polacre Virginia, Nicolas Dodero, from Parnagua 5th February, and Gibraltar 20th do., with wine, oil, &c.

2d.—French barque Napoleon, from Havre de Grace 15th February, to Guerra & Co.

3d.—Oriental schr. Bella Teresa, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult.

4th.—Brazilian brig Orestes, from Parnagua 18th ult.

5th.—Sardinian brig Indiferente, from Santa Catalina 26th ult.

6th.—Brazilian polacre Activo, from Cananea 15th ult.

7th.—Sardinian schr.—brig Snaqua, from Genoa 7th February, Gibraltar 18th March, with general cargo, and 18 passengers, to José Gestal.

8th.—Brazilian schr.—brig Saudade, from Santos 24th ult.

Sailed from Montevideo.

6th inst.—British brig Betsey, Hunter, for Liverpool.

Thursday last, being "Ascension Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The day was fine, though cold, and the Alameda had a number of visitors.

We hear that Bishop Latorre, native of Cordova del Tucuman, and six Friars, viz., four Carthusians and two Dominicans, all of whom have emigrated from Spain, disembarked in Montevideo a few days since, from the Sardinian ship Eolo, in which ship they had been passengers from Cadiz.

THEATRE.

On 5th inst. was performed, "El Suegro Irritado." The plot,—a miser who discarded his son, because he had married a poor girl; telling him that "as he had made his bed, so he must lie upon it."—In the end, however, a reconciliation takes place. Señor Casacuberta played a Spanish Count,—but the said Count was a very simple fellow, and it is very provoking to see men of rank simpletons.

In the farce (which caused much laughter), Felipe David is made to express an inclination to visit a mad-house. Accordingly, he is introduced to one, and to several of its mad inmates, and he danced a *ciellito* with a mad-woman.

The house was full in every part,—in fact, almost overflowing; reminding one of the "olden times" here.\* In the boxes with the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, were Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Secretary, Mr. Upton. Mr. Mandeville was visited in his box during the evening by Señores Francisco Belaustegui, and J. A. Barbosa, Jun.

On Tuesday, "La Vieja,"—"Los primeros Amores," and a farce. In the first piece, two graceless youths hire a furnished room of the Old Woman, but being pushed for money, they sell the furniture thereof. The father of one of the youths is by mistake arrested for the son. It was an amusing trifle. In the second piece, ("First Love,"\*) Manuela affects to love her cousin Gaspar very tenderly, and says that she can never love any one else. She has not however seen him for eight years, and in the end marries another, declaring that it's all nonsense about a woman's only loving once, and that such ideas are only to be found in novels. In the farce, a politician (Casacuberta) was introduced reading a newspaper; he stated that he was perusing the King's Speech to the Parliament in London. Felipe, in his character, was told that the merchant's house in which he had placed all his money, had failed;—his agony at this news, and joy when he found it was a hoax put upon him, were well depicted.

The house was rather thinly attended, the night being cold. Mr. Mandeville was present.

On Thursday, "El Tesoro," the story of which is stated to be founded on facts. It relates to two young lovers in Cadiz, who quarrelled because the lady declined to dance with her lover at a ball. Neither of them will consent to ask to make it up. The gentleman (Casacuberta), addresses a letter to the lady, (Manuela), entreating her to give way, she being in the wrong. She writes the following laconic answer:—"I love you, but I cannot accede to your request. P. S.—If you wish to speak with me, you know where to find me; but I'll never . . . ." Here she concludes; she doubtless meant to say she never would give in. Her godfather and sister urge her to yield, but she is inexorable. Her lover, on receiving the reply, is driven to desperation, and resolves to write to her instantly for the last time. Being however at that moment in a garden, neither pen nor ink were to be had; he cuts a stick from a tree, and fashions it into a pen,—draws his sword, makes a gash in his arm, the blood from which serves for ink,—he then writes his farewell. As he is a military officer, he determines to join his regiment in the Havannah, and goes on board a frigate in Cadiz harbour, bound thither. A telescope (a very shabby one,) is put into the lady's hand, and she is requested to look from the window at a frigate in the bay. She does so, and discovers her lover on board. The frigate fires a gun, as a signal for sailing,—the lady's conscience smites her, and she faints. On reviving, she exclaims, "¡Dueño de mi alma!"—Cruel ship, to take him away!

"Cruel was the big ship that bore him from the land, Cruel was the small boat that took him from the strand, Cruel was the Captain, cruel was the crew," &c. &c. Manuela played well, and looked very lovely,—she wore a low white dress, with short sleeves.

In the farce, Felipe David rushed on the stage with a rope round his neck; his sweetheart had slighted him, and he was going to hang himself. Three poverty-stricken students of Salamanca interfere, and the whole four assume the garb of Physicians, and commit a variety of impostures.

The house was numerously attended; the boxes were graced by several fashionable fair; and in the boxes we also observed Mr. Mandeville; Captain Carew, of His Britannic Majesty's ship Harrier; Mr. Upton, &c. &c. &c.

\* "Satirico," is too satirical in his communication respecting the Gentleman in the boxes this evening, who, he says, "marked time" with his hand to the music in the Orchestra, and spied too long at our Harrier in the Casuela. The affair was, altogether, more amusing than annoying.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, gave a parting dinner at Beech's Hotel, on 6th inst., to a select party, consisting of Mr. Mandeville, Captain Lord Edward Russell, Don Gaspar J. Liaño, Mr. Ferdinand Delisle, Captain Carew, Dr. Lepper, Mr. Upton, and Mr. F. Hamilton.

The dinner was sumptuous, and the wines excellent. The scene was enlivened by a military band of music, stationed in the spacious *patio* of the Hotel, who performed during and after the repast, selections from various composers, including "God save the King," and a number of English tunes.

The evening would have been one of unmingled happiness, but for the recollection that it was a parting celebration.

The dinner was placed on the table at half-past six o'clock.

DECEASED.

Yesterday afternoon, aged 20 months, WILLIAM WEST, son of NALBRO FRAZIER, Esq.

On the 11th inst., aged 31 years, ELIZABETH, wife of MR. NICHOLAS LAWRENCE. The deceased was a native of New-York. Her remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on 12th inst., attended by numerous friends.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THOMAS TUCKER, (Successor to the late Thomas Lindsay) FROM LONDON.

And last from DUBLIN and BELFAST: Household and own Tailor to His Excellency the Marquis of Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant; the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Donegal, and many others of the NOBILITY and GENTRY of Ireland.

TUCKER most respectfully returns his sincere acknowledgments for the favors already received, and begs to inform his Friends he has laid in an excellent ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, of the best quality, consisting of Blue, Black, Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Invisible Green, &c. &c. &c.; and likewise for Trousers—Oxford Greys, Drabs, &c.

All articles ordered will be executed in the very best style of workmanship, and cut agreeably to the newest mode of fashion, at the following moderate

PRICES:

Suit of the best Black Cloth	- - -	260 dollars.
Best black cloth Coat	- - -	160 do.
Second cloth black do.	- - -	150 do.
Best blue cloth Coat, gilt buttons	160 to 180 do.	
Second fine blue cloth Coat, do.	- - -	150 do.
Best black, blue, and various colour cloth Frock Coat	- - -	160 to 180 do.
Best black cloth Trousers	- - -	75 do.
Best blue cloth Trousers	- - -	75 do.
Excellent and fine Oxford-grey, drabs, blue, and black Cloth Trousers	- - -	60 do.
Second blue, mixture, and strip Cloth Trousers	- - -	40 to 50 do.
Superior black silk Florentine Waistcoats	25 dollars and upwards;	
handsome black and coloured figured Velvet Waistcoats	20 dollars and upwards.	

Flannel Waistcoats and Drawers of various qualities, well made, and on most reasonable charges. Boys' Clothes, Liveries, and every other article in the Trade, made on reasonable terms.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	123 a 123½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot	121 a do. do.
Plate macuquino	7 a 7½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	74 a 73 do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patagones	74 a 73 do. each.
6 per cent. Stock	74 a 73 do. per cent.
Bank Shares	160 a do. each.
Exchange on England	64 a 64 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro	375 a als. y. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo	74 a p. patacon.
Do. on United States	14 a do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best	33 a 34 do. p. peso.
Do. country	27 a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	28 a 29 do. do.
Do. salted	23 a 24 do. do.
Do. Horse	11 a 12 do. each.
Natural Skin	26 a 25 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skin	20 a 19 do. per arroba.
Wool, common	81 a 80 do. do.
Hair, long	95 a 93 do. do.
Do. mixed	24 a 27 do. do.
Jerked Beef	16 a 17 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted	1½ a 1½ do. p. arroba.
Horns	128 a 650 do. per mt.
Flour, (North American)	70 a 75 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board	12 a 14 do. p. fanega.
Discount	½ a 2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123½ dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 64 pence. The lowest ditto, 11-16 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.