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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

The discussions in the House of Representatives, upon the proposal of the Government to sell a portion of the State lands, and upon the estimates for the present year, are interesting.

The Minister of Finance stated,—that the first object of the Government was to free itself from the weight of the back and floating debts; and that amongst all the resources which presented themselves to fulfil this object, none appeared more eligible than the sale of public lands.

Señor Wright opposed the proposition, and combated the opinion that it was less prejudicial than creating public funds. He said that the interests of the landholders ought to be considered, as well as those of the fundholders; and that the offering for sale quantities of public land, must tend generally to reduce the value of landed property in the Province, and make the whole weight fall upon one particular portion of society; therefore he could not but view the proposal as being more pernicious than the creating of Stock, as it does not possess, like the public funds, the counteracting principle of a sinking fund; and that in fact it is more unequal than the emission of bank notes, because the latter presses upon all classes of society. He also considered that the lands it was now proposed to sell, were mortgaged for the payment of the foreign debt, as well as that of the country, and he left it to the House to decide whether property, whilst thus mortgaged, could be legally sold. That in his opinion, the foreign mortgage included not only the lands possessed by the State before the loan was contracted, but all which might in future be acquired. That the foreign debt now amounts to seven millions of hard dollars; and at the price at which the Government propose to sell the State lands, it will require no less than fourteen thousand square leagues of land to meet this mortgage alone. What then is reserved as a security for the public funds, and the bank notes?—to say nothing of the floating debt of the Province. That he really did conceive that the proposal, if carried into effect, will not only be highly prejudicial to landholders in general, as materially diminishing the value of their property, but that it will place in doubt the good faith of the country, and diminish the public revenue. The Hon. Member concluded with bestowing the highest eulogiums upon the Government, for having put in practice most important reforms, which have produced a surplus in the revenue; and said that precipitation ought to be avoided; that the course pursued by the present Administration, and the savings they were daily making, would in a short time cancel the floating debt, without the sale of lands, or the sacrifice of the rights of any one.

The Minister of Finance, in reply, said that the arguments used by the Hon. Member seemed important; but he believed they were merely phantoms which, when approached, instantly vanished. The Minister then entered into detail, rebutting

the objections of Señor Wright; and said that so far from the proposal being in favor of the fundholders and detrimental to the holders of land, it was directly the reverse. The Minister noticed the extraordinary circumstance that in the present month sixty thousand dollars had been waiting in the Treasury for the redemption of Bills, and no one wished to receive the said money; so that the holders of Exchequer Bills were in a manner forced to receive payment for them. And what (said the Minister,) can be understood from this abundance of capital, whilst the country is still in misery, and when men are daily seen in the public thoroughfares applying for work? Why, that a custom has been formed of every one wishing to live upon a revenue; but that this is not possible in a country like this, where there is such a scarcity of population and of capital: here it is necessary that every one should seek some occupation, else the country can never prosper. The Government therefore wish to pay off the debt, and to render it necessary that the capital now employed in discounts be invested in industrious pursuits. The Minister furthermore added, that the public lands were not mortgaged solely for the foreign debt, but for all the debts of the country; and for this it was not the public lands only which were mortgaged, but even the property of the citizens. That one year had now passed of five which the Governor was to remain in power, and in that year much had been done; yet that which remained to do was immense, because the country had arrived at that point of ruin which only those in the Government could be aware of. That the Government had besides in serious contemplation, the return to a metallic currency, which the sale of the State lands would go far to promote. Finally, that the Government wished to make use of the extraordinary powers which it possesses, and the necessity for the renewal of which it desires to obviate, in order to clear the way for the Constitutional Governments which will afterwards succeed.

Señores Garrigos, Lahitte, Mancilla, and Senillosa, followed on the same side; averring generally, that the proposal of the Government was not only useful and proper, but likewise necessary; that it would tend to relieve the treasury, discharge an enormous debt which absorbs the major part of the revenue, promote industry and agriculture, and so far from its being injurious to the revenue, it would increase it. Señor Mancilla, in particular, said that the foreign stockholders would be benefitted by it; as the domestic debt being swept away by this operation, the country would be placed in a situation to fulfil sooner its engagements to them.

The proposal was then passed.

In the discussions upon the estimates, it was stated that the Government courted enquiry upon every article of said estimates.

Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, presented his credentials yesterday to the Government.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government having been authorized by the Hon. House of Representatives, to sell fifteen hundred leagues of public lands, according to the terms of the law of the 10th of the present month; and desiring to conclude the payment of the back debt, and at the same time to give stronger guarantees to the bills in circulation;—have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. The leaseholders who may wish to purchase the lands they occupy, must make their proposals to the Government, through the Finance Department; and shall receive their title-deeds so soon as the value shall have been paid in the Collector-General's Office.

2. In order to continue the payment of the back and floating debt, the Treasury can sell a quantity of Bills, which in no case shall exceed the circulation of two millions of dollars in addition to those now in circulation; the redemption of both to be continued with the two hundred thousand dollars assigned monthly for that purpose, and with the proceeds of the lands sold.

3. The Bills of the Receptoría being now paid from the Treasury General, those which are renewed or negotiated in future, shall be denominated Treasury Bills, and shall be printed on red paper, and bear the surname of the Governor, and the entire signature of the Minister of Finance.

4. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

A decree, dated 19th inst., orders that the law of the *Contribucion Directa* for the year 1835, shall remain in force during the present year.

The receipts and disbursements of the General Treasury, for the month of March, 1836, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst.

A communication, dated Santa Fé, 7th March, 1836, from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of that Province, to Don Jacinto Rincon, congratulates the latter upon his election as Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Rioja.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains the Bulletin No. 14, dated 19th ult., which details the operations of a detachment of Santa Fé troops, who went in search of the Indians who had escaped from the recent attacks made upon them by the Santafecinos. It would seem they have been nearly annihilated, the troops having "scoured the country round," meeting with very few Indians and finding their former haunts deserted. The result of the expedition was, 11 Indian warriors killed, and some cattle, &c., taken.

The same journal of 16th inst., contains two notes dated 18th March last, from the Government of the Province of Rioja, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres. One acknowledges the receipt of his communication relative to the disturbances in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande; and the other, the receipt of the note enclosing the decree which forbade all communication in the province of Buenos Ayres, with the ex-Canon Don Pedro Pablo Vidal, now residing in Montevideo. The Government of Rioja state that they shall conform, in all respects, with the sentiments contained in the documents in question.

A note, dated Paraná, 17th March last, from Don Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, to the Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero, states that he, as well as all the citizens of Entrerios who have the prospect of their country at heart, highly commend the sentiments contained in the Circular of General Estanislao Lopez, dated 18th February last.

SAN ISIDRO.

The town of San Isidro has been denominated the *Richmond* of Buenos Ayres, inasmuch as it is a pleasant place, and is also an easy distance from a town, and the general resort of the townspeople on "Sundays and holidays." It seems there was "a grand to do" there, on 23d, 24th, and 25th ult., in honor of the anniversary of the installation of Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. Every house was decorated, and flags displayed therefrom in great numbers, with inscriptions, &c. A grand illumination took place on the night of the 23d, with fire-works, bell-ringing, &c.; and a Ball at the house of the Señora Doña Aniceta Villarino.

On the following day, High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated at the Church, and a Sermon preached by the *Cura Vicario*, Cipriano Gonet, in which he dwelt upon the services and public life of General Rosas. At the conclusion of Divine Service, volleys were fired by the militia corps drawn up in the Plaza, and fire-works discharged. The Church was elegantly adorned upon the occasion, and the portrait of General Rosas placed near the High Altar. In the afternoon there was horse-racing (the *juego de sortija*). The horses and riders were in high spirits, and superbly accoutred; and the spectators numerous. At night the illuminations and fire-works were repeated, a fire-balloon let off, and a Ball at the house of the Señoras Erescanos, given by the Justice of Peace, Enrique Nuñez.—The Ladies wore the Federal device, and the company did not separate until 4 o'clock on the following morning.

On the 25th the rejoicings were continued; and the Justice of Peace addressed the inhabitants from the Plaza, thanking them for their co-operation in this celebration; exhorting them at the same time to be constant in their adhesion to the cause of Federation, and to make every sacrifice, even of their lives, for the hero (General Rosas), who so nobly sustains it. He concluded his harangue amidst loud cheering for *la Federación*, and General Rosas. The individuals engaged in the races (all masked,) were mounted on their steeds and drawn up in the Plaza, during the oration. The illuminations, &c., were repeated in the evening.

The Justice of Peace issued a *Proclama* on 24th, addressed to the inhabitants of San Isidro, in which he spoke of the state in which the country was placed before General Rosas assumed the command;—then, all was uncertainty and disorder;—now, perfect tranquillity prevails, and yet a year only has elapsed since General Rosas has been in power.

A communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst., signed "Los Vecinos de San Isidro," states that the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, His Excellency Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain-General of the Province, visited San Isidro on 11th inst., and was received with those cordial acclamations which grateful children bestow upon a beloved father.—That he examined the town throughout, putting various questions during the examination. He then proceeded to view the new port of San Isidro, embarked on the canal, and expressed himself as highly gratified at this prodigious work of Providence, which is likely to prove of infinite benefit to San Isidro, as well as to the Capital. That the province of Buenos Ayres might now congratulate itself upon having an excellent port formed by nature, close to its capital, and fostered by the Government which now so happily presides over the country. General Rosas attended High Mass at the Church, and a Sermon was delivered, analogous to the visit of the Illustrious Guest.—He afterwards visited the two Schools of the town, and made the most minute enquiries respecting them. On leaving the town for the country-house

of Bishop Medrano, he was incessantly cheered, and was accompanied to the house by many of the inhabitants, and various ladies,—the latter formed the *cortejo* of the daughter of His Excellency.

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

The Number for the month of April, 1836, contains:—

- 1.—Preface of the Editor, Don Pedro de Angelis, to the Description of Potosi.
- 2.—Conclusion of the Historical Poem "Argentina," by the Archdeacon Martin del Barco Centenera.
- 3.—Description of the River Paraguay, from the mouth of the Xaurú, to its junction with the Paraná; by the Jesuit, P. José Quiroga.
- 4.—Diary of the Navigation and Examination of the River Tebicuarí; posthumous work of Don Felix de Azara.
- 5.—List of Subscribers.

The Preface to the Description of Potosi, is concise, and much to the purpose. It commences by stating that Potosi, whose mines have enriched the world, had not found any one to publish its history. Those written by Capocha, Cafete, and the two anonymous authors cited by Pinelo in the epitome of his *Biblioteca*, remained unpublished; which is indeed the common fate of the major part of the documents appertaining to America.

The Historical Poem is very long and amusing, both for the antique style in which it is written, and the versification. The subject of the Poem, at the same time, conveys a great deal of useful information upon the History of this country, and many instructive and entertaining anecdotes which regular history could not well notice. We know not what Clerical qualifications the Reverend Author of the Poem may have possessed; but he has certainly evinced those of a poet, historian, and politician.

The twenty-second Canto relates to the doings of Sir Francis Drake on this coast, and in the Pacific. The author highly commends the courage and talent of our renowned countryman, although he calls him a *gran corsario*. The Canto commences as follows:—

"No es justo al enemigo que temamos,
Celarle sus hazafas y sus hechos."

The third verse describes Sir Francis as thus:

"Aqueste inglés y noble caballero,
Al arte de la mar era inclinado;
Mas era que piloto y maruero,
Porque era caballero, y buen soldado.
Astuto era, sagaz, y muy artero,
Discreto, cortés, y bien criado,
Magnánimo, valiente, y animoso,
Añable, y amigable, y generoso."

Cantos 26, 27, and 28, relate to the cruise and operations of Sir Thomas Cavendish (or Candish, as he is called in the Poem,) on the coasts of this part of the world. The two first verses of 26th Canto, says:—

"La pérdida de sí misma olvidada,
De la insignie y famosa Inglaterra,
Isabela, la Reina deparada
En la Fé (que con Cristo nos encierra
En el aprisco y choza consagrada),
Procura en tanto grado hacer guerra
A nuestro gran Filipo, que enajado
El mar trae de corsarios su mandado.
"A un Tomas Candish, muy orgulloso,
Con armada despacha, pretendiendo
Que fuese como Drake venturoso:
A tiempo fué, que vide estremeciendo
De temor al Perú, y resaca.
De Chile vé la nueva descubriendo;
Pensábamos ser Drake el que venia,
Y tal era la fama que corria."

The last verses describe the return of Cavendish to England, rich, and elated, having sailed round the world; and that—

"La Reina luterana, como vido
El valor de Candish, y su ventura,
Y el Diablo que tambien su tela ha urdido,
Despacha á Candish, el cual procura
De la ocasion ya ser favorecido:
Parece gozar la coyuntura.
Saltó de Inglaterra con pujanza;
Disó lo que sucede en otra estanza."

Canto 28, describes a reverse suffered by Cavendish, at Santos; also that twenty-five of his men who landed on the coast, were surrounded, and all killed except two; and that one of these two was—

"Cirujano,
Grandísimo filósofo y latino."

The description of the countries bordering on the River Paraguay, and the survey of the River Tebicuarí, are interesting; and so is the List of Subscribers to the Collection of these interesting Documents, explanations and remarks of the Editor, Don Pedro de Angelis.

We congratulate Señor Angelis, that his labours are supported by so respectable a subscription; and we think the number of subscribers will be greatly increased when the work is concluded. The apprehension that it may not be completed, deters many at the present moment from subscribing.

We have from time to time briefly noticed the Geographical and Historical Index to the *Historia Argentina* of Guzman, illustrated and corrected by the Editor, Don Pedro de Angelis. We regret that our limits would not allow us to be more diffuse upon this part of the Collection, conveying as it does, amongst other valuable information never before published, an excellent history of the Indians of this country, and a vocabulary and grammar of their language, which must prove extremely interesting to the philologist. The language of the Indian nations who inhabited the Pampas to the South of Buenos Ayres, is derived from the Araucano, which is a proof of their origin. It is described as being copious, energetic, and elegant. The fifth number of the 1st volume of the Collection, gives various specimens of the Indian language; as thus:—*pálta*, signifies soul; *lonco*, head; *age*, face; *ge*, eyes; *uin*, mouth; *yu*, nose; *cuu*, hand; &c. &c.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Sir Robert Peel is now, as he has been since the death of Mr. Canning, the leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons. He is a remarkable good looking man, rather above the usual size, and finely proportioned. He is of a clear complexion, full round face, and red haired. His usual dress is a green surtout, a light waistcoat, and dark trowsers. He generally displays a watch chain on his breast, with a bunch of gold seals of unusually large dimensions and great splendour. He can scarcely be called a dandy, and yet he sacrifices a good deal to the graces. I hardly know a public man who dresses in better taste. He is in the prime of life, being 47 years of age. His whole appearance indicates health. His constitution is excellent, and his temperate habits have seconded the kindly purposes of nature. He is capable of undergoing great physical fatigue. I have known him remain in the House for three or four successive nights till one and two o'clock, not only watching with the most intense anxiety the progress of important debates, but taking an active part in the proceedings, and yet be in his office, transacting business of the greatest moment, by 10 o'clock on the following morning. Sir Robert is possessed of business habits of the first order. He can descend, where there is a necessity for it, to the minutest circumstances in a great question, and master them all as fully as if he had never had a thought beyond the pale of such matters. He was never yet known to bungle any measure from ignorance of business details.

Sir Robert Peel as a Speaker.—In his manner he is highly dignified, and his delivery is generally graceful. He usually commences his most important speeches with his left hand resting on his side. His utterance on such occasions is slow and solemn in the outset; but when he advances to the heart of his subject he becomes animated, and speaks with some rapidity, but always with much distinctness. His enunciation is clear, and few speakers possess a greater power over their voice. He can modulate his soft and musical tones at pleasure. He is sometimes humorous, on which occasions his manner has an irresistible comic effect. His jokes, when he does indulge in them, are almost invariably good, though often too refined to tell with effect on any other than an intellectual audience. It is, however, but comparatively seldom that he makes any effort at wit. His *forte* manifestly lies in the serious mode of address. He excels all men I ever knew in deep tragedy; in that he is quite at home. No man in the House can appeal with a tittle of the effect with which he can, to the fears of his audience; and he is too good a tactician not to know that a good deal more

may be accomplished by addressing in this strain an audience who have rank and property to lose, than by cold argumentative orations. Hence the staple of his principal speeches consists of a forcible and skilful exhibition of the alleged frightful consequences which will inevitably flow from the adoption of a course of policy different from that which he recommends. On such occasions, his appearance and manner are as solemn as if he were commissioned to stand up and proclaim that the world had come to an end. And he usually produces a corresponding effect. The deepest stillness pervades the House while he is speaking; even in the gallery, where there is generally a great deal of noise from the exits and the entrances of strangers, the falling of a pin might be heard. All eyes are fixed on Sir Robert. Honourable members of all parties, are, for the time, spell-bound. Their reason is taken prisoner. The feelings obtain a temporary triumph over the understanding. The solemnity of the speaker is communicated to the hearers. No smile is seen to play on the countenances of even the most lively and strenuous of his opponents. All are as grave as if some question of the deepest importance to them individually were about to be decided. Sir Robert is a speaker whom one would never tire of hearing. I have often heard him speak for two or three hours at a time, but never knew an instance of an honourable member quitting the House because he felt Sir Robert's oration to be tedious. On the contrary, the regret always is that he does not continue longer. Sir John Hobhouse was, I am sure, only expressing the feeling entertained by every member in the house, when he said, immediately before the resignation of Sir Robert, in April last, that if any thing could reconcile him to the continuance in office of the Right Honourable Baronet, it would be the pleasure of hearing him speak.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell is one of the worst speakers in the House; and but for his excellent private character, his family connexions, and his consequent influence in the political world, would not be tolerated. There are many far better speakers, who, notwithstanding their innumerable efforts to catch the Speaker's eye in the course of important debates, hardly ever succeed; or if they do, are generally put down by the clamour of honourable members. His voice is weak, and his enunciation very imperfect. He speaks in general in so low a tone as to be inaudible to more than one-half of the House. His style is often in bad taste, and he stammers and stutters at every fourth or fifth sentence. He has an awkward custom of repeating, frequently three or four times, the first two or three words of a sentence, accompanied by a corresponding number of what Shakspeare calls "hems," when at a loss for terms whereby to express his ideas. For example, if the idea to which he wanted to give expression were, that he thought the motion of a certain honourable member ill-timed, he would express himself in something like this manner:—"I—I—I—(hem)—think the motion of the honourable member is—ill-timed at—the—(hem)—present moment." When he is audible, he is always clear; there is no mistaking his meaning. Generally his speeches are feeble in matter as well as manner; but on some great occasions I have known him make very able speeches, more distinguished, however, for the clear and forcible way in which he puts the arguments which would most naturally suggest themselves to a reflecting mind, than for any striking or comprehensive views of the subject. His manner is usually cold and inanimate in the extreme. Not only is his utterance imperfect and indistinct, and the tones of his voice weak and monotonous, but he stands as motionless as the table beside which he speaks. On some of the great occasions, however, to which I have referred, I have often known him raise his voice to a pitch sufficiently high to render himself audible in all parts of the house. I have also, in some such cases, known him make use of moderate gesture, and exhibit to the House several of the leading attributes of an effective speaker. In other words, I have known him, apart from the importance which, from his family relations and position in the House attached to any thing he said, make effective speeches—speeches which must have commanded attention from whatever member and from whatever side of the House they proceeded. I never knew a man more cool and collected when speaking. He exhibits no signs of feeling or of warmth. You would almost think him, even in many cases when his voice is raised to the highest pitch of which it is capable, a sort of automaton. On no occasion, even when most unwarrantably and virulently attacked, have I ever known him betray a loss of temper. This circumstance is the source of great mortification to his opponents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.

PATRICK STAFFORD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed from No. 40, To No. 41, Calle de la Piedad. An APPRENTICE wanted.

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.

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 Donagall, and many others of the NOBILITY and GENTRY of Ireland.

T. 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, Invisibile 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 sent agreeably to the newest mode of fashion, at the following moderate

PRICES:

- Suit of the best Black Cloth, - - 260 dollars.
- Best black cloth Coat, - - 190 do.
- Second cloth black do, - - 130 do.
- Best blue cloth Coat, gilt buttons, 100 to 180 do.
- Second fine blue cloth Coat, do., - 150 do.
- Best black, blue, and various colour cloth Frock Coat, - - 190 to 180 do.
- Best black Cloth Trousers, - - 75 do.
- Best blue cloth ditto, - - 75 do.
- Excellent and fine Oxford-grey, drabs, blue, and black Cloth Trousers, - 60 do.
- Second line, mixture, and strip Cloth Trousers, - - 40 to 50 do.
- Superior black alk Florentine Waistcoats, 35 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.

J. A. MAYER, TAILOR, HAS the honor to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has Removed his Shop from the Calle de Paz, to No. 50, CALLE DE CANGALLO, (Nearly opposite the Theatre.) J. A. M. has on hand an Excellent Assortment of Superfine and second-rate CLOTHS; also an Assortment of Silks, Cottons, &c., for Waistcoats; which he offers to make up in the latest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.

For Sale.

THE modern invented and new Patent Grand Musical Instrument, "ROYAL SERAPHIN" 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 H. in the 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 Solon, 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 *Forza*, and thence receding to its softest expressions, may be introduced with the happiest effect.

Also, a new assortment of Grand Cabinets, 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.

To the Public.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, MASTER BOOT-MAKER, begs to 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. 46, 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.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

For Sale.

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF MAY, 1838.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mary, George Williamson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Aleppo, Bennett,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Maritime, with mules.
Brig London, Ball,	John Best, Brothers,	Loading for London.
Brig Amelia, Hopper,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Ship William Penn, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Tim, Day,	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Trafalgar, Bearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Brazil.
FRENCH.		
Barque Soleil, Maugendre,	Casimi Coehard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret,	H. Ponce & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Constance, Autié,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Marseilles.
SPANISH.		
Brig Isabel, Aguilo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Malaga.
DANISH.		
Brig Elenore Sophie, Gluge,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
Brig Teuton, Schilackier,	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Union, Olson,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonia, H. H. Lange,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiote,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Octavio y Carolina, Baldoino,	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, Priario,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Santos.
Ship Solo, V. Gianello,	Juan Pablo Gestal,	Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Costa Susana, Fiscoanna,	Juan Pablo Gestal,	Montevideo, to load for Brazil.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, F. A. de Santiago,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Pena,	J. A. Rivero,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Nova Luz, P. F. Denis,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Lorenza, Gonzaga,	J. A. Rivero,	For Sale.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 11.—Wind N. N. E.—rain.
Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Agula Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Alejandro Malines.
Do. do. do. Rosa, Schiaffino, from do. 13th, to Carlos Galeano.

In sight, —schr.—brig Casta Susana.
May 13.—Wind W.—hazy.—rain in the afternoon.
Arrived, Sardinian schr.—brig Casta Susana, Felipe Fisconnia, from Genoa 7th February, Gibraltar 18th March, Montevideo 12th inst., with general cargo, to Juan Pablo Gestal.
Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

May 16.—Wind S. E.—hazy.—rain in the afternoon.
No arrivals.
Sailed, Danish schr. Venezia, H. P. Peerehoy, for the Havana, despatched by Zambran & Terrera, with 2400 quintals jerked beef.

May 17.—Wind S. E.
Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.
Sailed, National schr. Ninfa, Gaban, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, in ballast.
British brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith, for London, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 2108 dry hides, 4649 salted do., 8 pipes with 280 arrobas tallow, 30,000 shin bones, 14,000 horns, 12 bales with 1200 horse hides, 6 do. with 300 doz. deer skins, 9 do. with 110 arrobas wool, 48 do. with 7112 doz. and 6 nutria skins, 26 do. with 851 arrobas and 6 lbs. horse hair. Passengers, Messrs. Richard Newton, Sen., and George Dowse.

May 18.—Wind E. N. E.
Arrived, British brig Amelia, John Hopper, from Lisbon 19th February, Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 353 and 4 moyes salt, to Horne & Alsogaray.
Sailed, National schr.—brig Emilia, (late American schr.—brig Rover,) John Bucan, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with furniture, and six horses, belonging to Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's late Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic; and passengers, four of his servants.

May 19.—Wind N.
No arrivals.
Sailed, French barque Independent, Labiche, for Montevideo to load for Antwerp, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., in ballast. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Robert Maiden, Herman Dufoung, &c.
American brig Carlew, Joseph Cheever, for Antwerp, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 8236 dry hides, and 5000 horns.

May 20.—Wind S. E.
No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Amelia, John Hopper, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with the same cargo she brought to this port.
National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

Sailed from Ensenada.
On 18th inst.—British brig Mars, George B. Walmsley, for the Island of Demerara, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 96 mules, 29 horses, 30 sheep, 25 bales with 625 arrobas wool, 200 bales hay.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 22d inst.—Carraboo, for Liverpool.
" —Soleil, for Havre de Grace.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
On 10th inst., at 6 p. m., Wind S. W.,—H. B. M's. ship Acton, hence 9th.
On 16th, at 7 a. m., Wind N. W.,—Mars, from Ensenada 13th.

Arrived at Montevideo.
9th inst.—French brig Deux Etendars, Francis Aubert, from Bordeaux 21st February.
Sailed from Montevideo.
8th inst.—British brig Frisk, Whiteway, for Liverpool.
Arrived at Maldonado.
Sardinian brig Arlequino, from Genoa.

Arrived at Valparaiso.
February 26.—Argentine barque Esperanza, Sargent, from Van Dieman's Land 55 days, in ballast.
March 1.—American ship Canada, Hicks, hence 10th January.
6.—American brig Inca, Green, from Maldonado 35 ds.
10.—American brig Onoda, Blum, from New York 85 ds.
11.—British brig Sardinia, from Rio Janeiro 62 days.
12.—American brig Hope, from Havana de Grace 80 days.
13.—American brig Hope, from New York 140 days.
14.—British brig Sardinia, from Rio Janeiro 51 ds.
British brig Steamroller, from Liverpool 110 ds.

PERU.

A mail from Chili arrived on Wednesday last, by which we received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 26th March, and the *Araucano* of Santiago, of 24th March. Our private letters state that General Obregoso, President of Peru, in conjunction with his ally, General Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia, was endeavouring to reorganize Peru; and that it was thought Santa-Cruz would exert all his influence to rid the country of revolutionary characters, and unite Bolivia with Peru, under three Federal States. It is quite certain that Santa-Cruz had nearly suffered a total rout at the battle of Socabaya. Salaverry's troops fought with desperate courage; and when their opponents had given way and were in flight, General Santa-Cruz put himself at the head of the only regiment remaining in reserve, (No. 6,) and, at a most critical moment, turned the fortune of the day. The slaughter was great on both sides. Of Santa-Cruz's officers, his first Aid-de-Camp was killed, and his other two Aids wounded; General Cerdeña received a ball in his neck, which passed through his mouth—he is said to be since dead; General Baldivin was severely wounded. General Santa-Cruz's army in this battle, according to one account, consisted of 4,500 men;—that of General Salaverry, 3,500, viz., 2,300 infantry, and 1200 cavalry. Another account says that Santa-Cruz's army was 5000 men, and Salaverry's 2000. The Commander of the Peruvian vessels of war acting for General Salaverry, was negotiating with the Government at Lima, in order to place the squadron under their orders: he had refused to negotiate with General Santa-Cruz. Salaverry's brig-of-war Arceguipina, had taken the schooner Yanacocha, after an action of four hours, in which 40 were slain on both sides. Captain Freeman, of the Yanacocha, was killed; he was an Englishman, and had been many years in the Peruvian service, with Admiral Guise. General Salaverry was taken prisoner by the country-people, and delivered into the hands of General Miller, by whom he was treated with great humanity. He was however taken from the custody of the General, and had endeavoured to commit suicide by throwing himself from a precipice, by which he was severely wounded.

Salaverry met his death with great firmness: he walked to the place of execution, and requested to be shot by Peruvian soldiers, which request was not granted. He refused to have his eyes bandaged, or to sit down. General Fernandini, 14 Colonels, and 4 Lieut. Colonels, were shot at the same time. General Fernandini rose from his seat after the discharge, although wounded by three balls, and ran amongst the people begging them to save him,—but it is stated that the mob ferociously seized him and dragged him again to the fatal bench, where his death was consummated. This animosity of the people of Arequipa, is said to be owing to the violent proceedings of Salaverry whilst in that city.

THEATRE.

On the 15th inst., was performed "*Teodoro y Carolina*." The plot:—A General Officer (Casacuberta), in the service of the Emperor Leopold, who, accused with having by misconduct caused the fortress of Laybach, &c., to be taken by the Grand Duke of Bohemia, was tried and condemned when absent, and became a wanderer on the face of the earth. In Wirtemberg his poverty was such that he was glad to accept the office of "*Sepulturero*," (grave-digger). In that capacity he was consulted by the Grand Duke of Wirtemberg, whose son was in love with a young lady named Caroline, (Manuela). The Grand Duke not approving of his son's choice, wished the *Sepulturero* to turn resurrection-man and provide a corpse, so as to persuade his son that it was that of Caroline. The *Sepulturero* apparently consents to this scheme, that he might take measures to counteract it, which he does in the end. The Grand Duke becomes penitent,—the *Sepulturero* is reinstated in his rank as General,—and a general reconciliation takes place.

All the performers played their parts well—particularly Señores Casacuberta, Cosio, and Castañera. In the second act, there was a good representation of a Mausoleum.

The farce which followed, represented two hungry students. Casacuberta was one of them, (and he plays those parts admirably). He said he could devour even the chadov of a turkey. They frighten away a supper party from a public-house, by giving a false alarm of "Fire," and appropriate the supper to themselves. Señora Campomanes came on the stage dressed in military costume, red coat, &c., of the era of Queen Anne. Her funny appearance produced much laughter, and a round of applause.

The house was extremely well attended, con-

sidering the inclement weather; the night being damp, cold, and foggy—a November night of England. A number of ladies was present.

On Tuesday, "*La Loca fingida*," "*El Sueño*," and a farce. In the first piece, a young lady (Manuela), feigns madness, in order to escape from a castle in England, where she had been confined by a Lord (Salisbury, we think they said). Another Lord (Melford), having had an interview with the lady, interferes in her behalf, and she is restored to her family, &c. &c. The *Sueño*, relates to an uncle and nephew who are in love with the same lady. In the end the uncle yields his claim to his nephew. In the farce, Felipe David and Manuela pretended to be "stark staring mad," and under that disguise played a number of tricks upon an elderly gentleman, and others, to get consent to their marriage, which was at last effected.

The Orchestra performed the Overture to the *Gazza Ladra*, during the evening.

The house was not very full.
In our last number we mentioned the departure of Mr. John Appleyard from Buenos Ayres,—he was accompanied to the place of embarkation by a number of friends, and was evidently much affected at parting with them.

We have now to notice the departure of Mr. Richard Newton. He sailed hence on Tuesday last, in the brig *Sea Nymph*, for London. Mr. Newton was amongst those who were tempted to embark for this part of the world, on mercantile pursuits, from the flattering prospects held out in the letter of Sir Home Popham, on the capture of Buenos Ayres by General Beresford, in 1806. He has since that period constantly resided in this country, with the exception, however, of one or two short visits to England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British Episcopal Church.
ON SUNDAY MORNING next, the performance of DIVINE SERVICE at this CHURCH, will be resumed.

BUENOS AYRES
British Subscription Library.
IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on Wednesday last, a General Meeting of the Subscribers to said Institution will take place at the Library, on the evening of Thursday next, at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of augmenting the amount of the Annual Subscription; the present sum being considered inadequate towards carrying on the Library on a prosperous and permanent basis.
Buenos Ayres, 19th May, 1836.

Removal.
LORENZO ORRE, BOOKBINDER, respectfully intimates to his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has Removed from the Calle del 25 de Mayo, To No. 43, Calle de la Piedad.
He returns his most sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their commands; and begs to assure them that he shall make every exertion to merit a continuance of their patronage.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 1/2	124 dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	121	12 1/2 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7 a 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patcones,.....	7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	180	a 75 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	180	a 24 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 1/2	a pence, do.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	370	a 375 ds. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	a p. p. p. con.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2	a do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	35	a 34 do. p. p. cada.
Do. country,.....	27	a 20 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	24	a 20 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23	a 24 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	a 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	18	a 25 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	26	a 35 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	31	a 12 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	31	a 39 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24	a 27 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	a 17 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	1 1/2	a 1 1/2 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128	a 560 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	a 75 do. per barril.
Salt, on board,.....	12	a 14 do. p. feneja.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	a 1 1/2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 11-16 pence.
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