

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

Now that the several Members of the Confederation present the consolatory spectacle of the complete uniformity of political principles, we deem it not uninteresting to subjoin a list of all the present Provincial Administrations.

Provinces.	Governments.
BUENOS AYRES.—His Excellency D. JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, charged with the direction of the Foreign Relations of the Republic; Governor, invested with the title of Restorer of the Law.	
MINISTRY.	Foreign Department.—Dr. D. Felipe Arana.
	Home do.—D. Agustín Garrigos, charged with the port-folio.
	War & Marine do.—General Agustín Pinedo, charged with the port-folio.
	Finance do.—D. José María Rojas.
SANTA FE.—His Excellency D. ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.	Minister General.—D. Domingo Cullen.
ENTRE-RIOS.—His Excellency D. PASCAL ECHAGUE.	Minister General.—D. Evaristo Carriegos.
CORRIENTES.—His Excellency D. RAFAEL ATIENZA.	Minister General.—D. Ensebio A. Villagra.
CORDOVA.—His Excellency D. MANUEL LOPEZ.	Minister General.—D. Calisto M. Gonzalez.
SAN LUIS.—His Excellency D. JOSE GREGORIO CALDERON.	Minister General.—D. Rumbaldo Arce y Matez.
MENDOZA.—His Excellency D. PEDRO MOLINA.	Minister General.—D. Juan de Rosas.
SAN JUAN.—His Excellency D. NABARRO BENAVIDES.	Minister General.—D. Aman Rawson.
RIOJA.—His Excellency D. JACINTO RINCON.	Minister General.—D. Francisco Ersilvengoa.
CATAMARCA.—His Excellency D. FERNANDO VILLAFABE.	Minister General.—D. N. B. Bonetti.
SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.—His Excellency D. FELIPE IBARRA.	Minister General.—D. Adesodo de Gondra.
TUCUMAN.—His Excellency D. ALEJANDRO HEREDIA.	Minister General.—D. Juan B. Paz.
SALTA.—His Excellency D. FELIPE HEREDIA.	Minister General.—D. Toribio Tedin.
JUJUY.—His Excellency D. PABLO ALEMAN.	Minister General.—D. Bruno Oro.

We have been requested to notice, in order to draw the attention of the Authority, the injury to commerce from the present system of passing the health visit with vessels arriving at this port from the Banda Oriental. It has been stated to us that balandras, and even open boats, have been detained for days waiting the visit from the shore, to the serious inconvenience, particularly at this inclement season, of those on board. At any rate we know that the British brig *Stirlingshire*, from Montevideo, remained several days without the visit. Would it not be advisable to place a Surgeon on board the guard-vessel whilst the present quarantine regulations are enforced?

ORIENTAL STATE.

A Convention was signed on 28th March last, in Montevideo, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State, and Monsieur Jean Maria Raimond Baradere, Consul of His Majesty the King of the French, for a treaty between the Oriental State and France. It was laid before the Senate of the Oriental Republic, by whom it has not yet been sanctioned; the Committee of this body to whom it was referred, reported against it. The articles of the said convention contain nothing very particular.

The Report of the Committee of Accounts, for the year 1834, was presented to the House of Representatives at Montevideo, on 31st ult. It is very long, and contains some pointed remarks upon the manner in which the revenue of the Oriental State has been expended. From this document it appears that the public debt in December 1829, amounted to 153,000 dollars. In December 1830, it was 423,000. At this period bills called floating bills were issued for the debt, and a new account opened. In December 1831, the debt figured 107,000 dollars; on 15th February 1834, it was 379,000; and subsequently increasing with rapidity, the debt on 15th February 1835, liquidated and acknowledged by the Executive, amounted to 1,786,000 dollars, to which being added 295,000 for the increase which it had to this date, on a new liquidation being effected a few days afterwards, made the National Debt of the Oriental State consist of 2,081,000 dollars; and the expences ordinary and extraordinary of the Republic, from 16th February 1834, to the end of February 1835, was two millions one hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars; being 1,474,625 dollars more than what was laid out in the estimates. The Committee therefore state, that they conceive it to be their duty to propose to the House to suspend its approbation of the accounts of the Republic for the year 1834, and that the affair be left to the consideration of the approaching Legislature.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!
The proceedings in the House of Representatives, on its sittings of 30th ult., and 3d inst., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th and 10th.

The House, on its sitting of 30th ult., passed a resolution which was forwarded to the Government, ordering that the Calle de la Biblioteca be in future called Calle del Restaurador Rosas; and that the Plaza del Buen Orden, be in future called Plaza del Restaurador Rosas.

The Government, in reply to the above, stated that the resolution of the House should be fulfilled; and that the Government have in contemplation to make an arrangement as it regards the names of the streets of this city, with which they will occupy themselves as soon as other preferent attention permit: but now, as the House had given additional testimony to Citizen General Rosas, of the esteem which he merits for his services to the country, the Executive conceives it to be also in consonance with public opinion to change the name of the street now called Florida, to that of Calle del Peru; and the street now called Peru, to that of Calle de Representantes; and the street now called La Plata, to that of Calle de la Federacion. That the important services which the honorable Representation of the Province had rendered the country, demand that the memory of them be perpetuated by this just demonstration, no less than the Holy Cause of Federation, which has been proclaimed by all the Provinces of the Republic.

A communication from the House of Representatives, dated Buenos Ayres 3d inst., to the Executive, signed Agustín Pinedo, Vice-President; Manuel de Ingoyen, Secretary; states that the House has examined and approved of the estimates of the expences of the Province for the year 1836; and congratulates the Executive that the annual expences of the Province have been reduced from twelve millions of dollars, to eight millions and odd; and that the reforms practised in every branch of the administration, will perfect the work of establishing an equilibrium between the exigencies of the administration and its resources.

The amount of Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., was 4,682,000 dollars.

A decree, dated 9th inst., orders that the decrees of 19th and 26th February, 1831, which required *Libertos* of the age of 15 years and upwards to undertake military service, be abolished; the motives having ceased which gave rise to said decrees.

A communication dated Bahia Blanca 24th ult., from the authorities of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 138 resident citizens who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th March 1835, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province.

The above document was on 3d inst. forwarded by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

The Government, under date 27th ult., forwarded to the House of Representatives of the Province, a statement of the administration of the public funds, and sinking fund, for the last three months; and a general statement from the commencement of the same on 1st January 1822, to 31st December, 1835.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th inst., contains the reply, dated Salta, 18th April 1836, of General Alejandro Heredia, Governor of the Province of Tucuman, to the House of Representatives of the Province of Salta, expressing his gratitude for the confidence it had reposed in him, by investing him with the title of Protector of the said Province. That in fact he needed not this investiture to make every sacrifice in favor of a Province to whom he is attached by a thousand motives of gratitude, and which he in a manner considers as his native land. That ere he had received the honorable title in question, he had determined to use whatever influence he might possess with the principal Chiefs of the Republic, to restore good understanding between Salta and the other provinces; and that this will not be difficult, now that the inhabitants of Salta have decided with such enthusiasm for the sacred cause of Federation, which the provinces have sworn to sustain. That his profession, from his earliest years, had been that of arms; but convinced that peace is the greatest blessing that can be bestowed on a country, he would make every effort to preserve it; and should the Argentine flag be insulted, or the interior peace disturbed, he would be the first to "fly to arms."

A proclama, dated Corrientes, 24th ult., from Don Rafael Atienza, Governor of that Province, to the inhabitants thereof on the anniversary of the Twenty-fifth of May, was also inserted in the *Gaceta* of 4th inst. This proclamation, amongst other congratulations, says that order and peace have been re-established in all the provinces of the Confederation; that uniformity of opinion prevails, and the destinies of the Republic secured under the Federal system. That this event, the dawn of prosperity to the nation, was the work of the Omnipotent, whose infinite wisdom had placed amongst them eminent citizens and virtuous patriots to direct their destinies; and that the genius who presides over Buenos Ayres, the first province of the Republic, redoubled every day his efforts in furtherance of these great objects.

A note, dated San Luis, January 20, 1836, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from D. José Gregorio Calderon, states his election as Governor of that Province, for the term of five years. His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply to the above, on 1st inst.

EXEQUIES of MONSIEUR CHARLES JOSEPH MARIA DE VINS, MARQUIS DU PEYSAC, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the French, to this Republic; celebrated at the College Church of this City, on the 1st instant.

In addition to the sketch we gave in our last of the above celebration, we have to notice that the individuals of the *Corps Diplomatique* who attended, were—John Henry Masdeville, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Don Gaspar José Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Eben Dorr, Esq., Consul of the United States; Charles Bunge, Esq., Consul of His Majesty the King of Holland; Ferdinand Delisle, Esq., Consul of His Majesty the King of Belgium; and John C. Zimmermann, Esq., Consul for the City of Hamburg.

An elegant collation was laid out in the Consulate.

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made an oration to the following effect:—That this public testimony by which the Government of Buenos Ayres evinced its sincere regret for the unexpected death of the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French and Consul-General of France, and the esteem which he personally merited, was an homage due to the wisdom, prudence, and discretion he had observed in his official relations with the Government charged with the foreign affairs of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation. That he had been taken away from them by sudden death; leaving to the French nation, and to the Argentines, many and distinguished claims to render him worthy of the profound grief his loss has occasioned. That His Excellency the Governor was so highly sensible of the personal qualities which recommended the late Marquis de Vins de Peysac, and the rectitude and dignity of his conduct as Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French, that he wished by this funeral demonstration to correspond to the frank and friendly conduct of the deceased; and if by it the illustrious name of so good a friend and honorable diplomatist be perpetuated in the history of the Argentine Republic, it proves also the sincere friendship which exists between the French nation and the Provinces of the Confederation.

The address read by Monsieur Alphonse Petitjean, (Chancellor,) in the Consulate, was highly expressive. M. Petitjean, whilst reading it, was evidently much affected. It commenced by alluding to the entertainment given by the deceased on the 1st of May, in honor of the *jour de la St. Philippe*; that, then those saloons resounded to the voice of pleasure,—now they were devoted to sorrowing over the tomb of him who only a month since presided on that same spot with so much urbanity, at a sumptuous banquet.—“What a contrast! (said the orator,) and how brief has been the interval between those scenes of joy, and this of mourning! Monsieur de Vins de Peysac, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of France, yet in the meridian of life with every appearance of florid health, occupying an eminent post, enjoying the confidence of his Sovereign and public esteem—is suddenly snatched away from his country, his family, and his numerous friends, at a moment when every one believed that he was destined to a career as extended, as honorable and happy.” That Divine Providence, in inflicting such severe trials, does not exact from us more than an entire submission to its decrees, and has not prohibited the just effusion of grief. That he would not dwell upon the many amiable qualities which adorned the honorable Representative of France, whose loss they now deplored. Panegyric from him would be of little import, in comparison with the testimonies of estimation with which he had been honoured by the Government of Buenos

Ayres, over which the illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, presides, who so justly appreciates *ius meriti*—and indeed can there be a better apology than the honors offered to his memory, by all the respectability, as well national as foreign, which Buenos Ayres contains.—Of the integrity of the deceased he would say, that after thirty years of important employments, the principal riches he has bequeathed his family is the example of his noble conduct. That were he to enlarge upon his administrative talents, his private character, his zeal to serve the weak as well as the strong—the poor as well as the rich, . . . “Ah! Gentlemen, (said the orator,) however eloquent such a funeral oration might be, it must ever fall short of the sincere sorrow with which you are now impressed. If from his last abode, where doubtless he enjoys the recompense of his virtues, he should view these scenes of mourning,—he will hear the wishes which we offer up, and aid us to pay the debt of that gratitude which we feel more than words can express—he will crave the benedictions of Heaven upon the generous Argentine Confederation, which, under such an unfortunate event, have manifested their sympathy in a manner so remarkable, at once honorable to themselves and to him; as also to the distinguished Citizen who presides with so much glory over the destinies of this country, and whose friendship accompanies to the grave him whom we now bewail for so many and just reasons.”

Monsieur A. Selmour Chateau, nephew of the late Marquis de Vins de Peysac, addressed, on the 1st inst., a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressive of gratitude to the Government of Buenos Ayres, for the honors paid to the memory of his uncle; adding, that whilst the French generally were lamenting the death of him who had been their protector and father, the Government had deigned, with demonstrations of particular esteem, to participate in these laments,—thus alleviating their affliction in a manner the most honorable, and hitherto without precedent. That such kindness, such distinguished honors, were to him, and would be to his family, the best and most grateful consolation for the misfortunes which they had experienced. That he was about to forward to an unfortunate lady, the remains of her deceased husband; yet he hoped her grief would be in some degree assuaged, when informed what had been done by a generous Government, and that those mortal remains now brought to be deposited in their native earth, had been bedewed with the tears of friendship, and with those of a noble and hospitable people.

The note concluded by stating, that within a few weeks, thousands of leagues would separate him (M. A. S. Chateau,) from this beautiful country which he so much loves, and that the leaving it will be as painful to him as if it were another home.—That neither time nor distance will efface the gratitude he feels; and that he ardently hopes the Almighty will shower his blessings upon the good and noble Argentines, and upon the generous and illustrious Government which, for the happiness and grandeur of the country, now presides over it.

The body of the deceased Marquis was opened in order to discover the cause of his death, and the result of the examination was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th inst., signed by the medical men who officiated on the occasion. It was ascertained that the cause or causes of his death, proceeded from congestion in the brain, and the spreading of a great quantity of blood in the *pericardium*; and that these, acted upon for a long time by progressive organic changes, were beyond the resources of art.

“A TWELVEMONETHS CAMPAIGN with ZUMALACARRREGUI, during the War in Navarra and the Basque Provinces of Spain.”—By C. F. Henningsen.

Under the above title, a work has been recently published in London, which appears to have caused considerable interest. “The Quarterly Review” of February last, in noticing it, says:—

“When Lord Elliot and Colonel Curwood reached the head-quarters of Zumalacarrregui, at Aserta, on the 24th of April last, they were particularly struck with the conversation of a young countryman of their own who had joined the Carlists as a volunteer about a year before, and having won step after step by the most chivalrous gallantry, was now high in the staff, and decorated with the order of St. Ferdinand, with which Don Carlos himself had presented him at the conclusion of a charge which he personally witnessed. Colonel Curwood describes this gentleman as ‘a fine handsome young Englishman,’ accomplished by education, and speaking several languages with perfect ease and correctness, whose picturesque details of his short military experience were exceedingly instructive, and who took the warmest interest in the humane object of the Duke of Wellington’s mission. Mr. Henningsen continued to serve with the Carlists until the death of Zumalacarrregui, for whom he had conceived that romantic species of attachment which he himself calls ‘the soldier’s first love—that love which, once widowed, can never again find a place in the heart.’ He then retired, not from any belief that the fall of his chief, however severe a blow, would prove fatally injurious to the cause of the Infant; but, partly at least, from the painful conviction that the warfare, which all Zumalacarrregui’s endeavours in his latter days had proved unable to humanize, would grow more and more brutal and barbarous under the management of his successors. We are inclined to think that, with this generous motive, there may also have mingled the very rational anticipation that, however the war might terminate, an officer of his own class would at best be turned adrift without ceremony.

“Captain Henningsen’s narrative, now before us, constitutes the only full and fair account we have yet had of the northern insurrection—its origin, objects, and progress—down to the death of his chief. A more interesting memoir, we do not hesitate to say, we have never read. It is rich in matter deserving the attention of the statesman, and the diplomatist, and above all, the military student; but we shall confine ourselves to a very short summary of the views which the author gives us of the personal character and bearing of Zumalacarrregui,—and some detached anecdotes and descriptions illustrative of the miseries and horrors of the Spanish civil war; a contest carried on in the face of the European civilization of the nineteenth century, with all the ferocity, cruelty, and utterly savage ruthlessness of the wildest barbarians of the darkest ages—and which, for aught we can see, is likely to be so carried on for an indefinite number of years, unless the general humanity of the Christian nations shall combine them in some decided and irresistible interference.

“One word only as to parties ranged against each other in Spain. The proceedings by which Ferdinand VII., in the last feebleness of his character and health, changed the order of succession in favour of his infant daughter—must at all events be allowed to have been of most questionable justice, and very uncertain authority. His disinherited brother, however, was considered by every Spaniard as the chief and type of the principles of monarchy and catholicism; his personal qualities of honesty and manly courage—(he had stood firm, when Ferdinand and all the rest of the family yielded to the mingled cajoleries and menaces of Napoleon)—were such as to make him dreaded, in spite of his very slender abilities and acquisitions, by the enemies—and adored universally by the adherents—of these great principles. The party thus devoted to him consists of, generally speaking, the rural branch of the Spanish population; the priesthood, secular and regular, almost to a man,—the small country gentry, the yeomanry, and the peasantry, are with him; and these constitute, as near as possible, *nine-tenths* of the whole population. The inhabitants of the great commercial towns have opened their affections, for the most part, to the more liberal principles so much in favour at present elsewhere.—The court, in actual possession of the seat of government, and sustained by this more stirring and more compact part of the nation, has commanded, with few exceptions, the adhesion of the grandes and other principal nobles—just as these classes went over, with a few exceptions, to Joseph Buonaparte. The army generally gave its allegiance to the pay-office—(no general officer of high

standing, except Santos Ladrón and Armeucha, has ever appeared on the side of Carlos; the whole *matériel*—fortresses and munitions of war, were at the service of the Queen. The Carlist spirit showed itself on the death of Ferdinand in local insurrections almost everywhere; but the absence of their prince in Portugal, and the want of any great name around which to rally, rendered these demonstrations ineffectual—except in North Castile, where the Curate Merino has all along maintained himself at the head of a considerable though irregular force,—and in Navarre and Biscay, where the insurrection was uniformly becoming more and more formidable, from the hour when Colonel Thomas Zumalacarréguí, of a poor but noble family, with £200 in his pocket, put himself at the head of his band-like germ of scarcely eight hundred men, until, after having successively worn out six hostile armies, actually killed off almost all the veterans in the Spanish service, and destroyed the professional reputation of the Queen's six most celebrated generals, he died in the moment of anticipated triumph over all opposition—bequeathing to the cause of his prince complete command over the resources of Navarre and the Basque provinces—and a hardy, well-disciplined force, capable of at once keeping the Queen's *Urbano* garrisons in check, and confronting her remaining regulars, to the extent of 25,000 men, in the field. * * * * The civil and administrative and financial talents of Zumalacarréguí, must have been of themselves sufficient to constitute that miracle in modern Spain—a great man. He was also an accomplished mathematician, and a master of all the higher technics of his profession. He had not served under Wellington, and against the Soult and Massenas in vain; and during his subsequent garrison life he had been often ridiculed for the indefatigable ardour with which he devoted his days and his nights to the study of the great masters of the art of war."

The work describes Zumalacarréguí as follows:—

"He was a man in the prime of life, being forty-five years of age, and of middle stature; but, on account of the great width of his shoulders, his bull-neck, and habitual stoop, the effect of which was much increased by the *zamorra*, or fur jacket, which he always wore, he appeared rather short than otherwise. His profile had something of the antique—the lower part of the face being formed like that of Napoleon, and the whole cast of his features bearing some resemblance to the ancient basso-reliefs which are given us as the likeness of Hannibal. His hair was dark, without being black; his moustaches joined his whiskers; and his dark grey eyes, overshadowed by strong eyebrows, had a singular rapidity and intensity in their gaze, generally they had a stern and thoughtful expression; but when he looked about him, his glance seemed in an instant to travel over the whole line of a battalion, making in that short interval the minutest remarks. He was always abrupt and brief in his conversation, and habitually stern and severe in his manners; but this might have been the effect of the hardships and perils through which he had passed. A civil war, like that which for two years has desolated the north of Spain—such scenes of strife and massacre—the death of his partisans, and the imperious necessity of reprisals on compatriots, and often on friends, whom the virulence of party opinion armed in mortal contest; exposure to innumerable hardships and privations, the summer's sun, and winter's wind; the sufferings and peril in which his followers were constantly placed, and his awful responsibility, may have been enough to change considerably, even in a brief space of time, Zumalacarréguí's nature. It was seldom that he gave way to any thing like mirth; he oftentimes indulged in a smile when he led his staff where the shot were falling thick and fast around them, and he fancied he detected in the countenances of some of his followers that they thought the whistling of the bullets an unpleasant tune. To him, fear seemed a thing unknown; and although, in the commencement, a bold and daring conduct was necessary to gain the affections and confidence of rude partisans, he outstripped the bounds of prudence, and committed such innumerable acts of rashness, that when he received his mortal wound, every body said it was only by a miracle he escaped so long. He has been known to charge at the head of a troop of horse, or spurping the white charger which he rode in a sudden burst of passion, to rally himself the skirmishers and lead them forward. His horse had become such a mark for the enemy, that all these of a similar colour, mounted by officers of his staff, were shot in the course of three months, although his own always escaped. It is true, that on several occasions he chose his moment well, and decided more than one victory, and saved

his little army in more than one retreat, by what seemed an act of hair-brained bravery.

"The General's uncommon features, his fur jacket, and cap, resembling at a distance a red turban, gave more the idea of an eastern chief than a European general. One might have imagined Scanderbeg at the head of his Albanian army; and certes his semi-barbarous followers could have been no wilder in dress and appearance than the Carlists in the early part of the campaign. To me Zumalacarréguí, in character and feeling, as well as in costume and manner, seemed always like the hero of a by-gone century. He was of a period remote from our own, when the virtues and vices of society were marked in a stronger mould; partaking of all the stern enthusiasm of the middle ages, a something uncommon and energetic in his features seemed to indicate a man formed for great and difficult enterprises. You might have fancied him one of those chiefs who led the populations of Europe to war in the Holy Land; he possessed the same chivalrous courage, unflinching sternness, and disinterested fervour—disinterested so far as more earthly things were concerned—which animated those of the religious zealots who went because they found it easier to win heaven with their blood on a battle-field, than through penitence and prayer.

"Like most men of an ardent temperament, he had the defect of being quick and hasty; and in his passion was often guilty of acts which, although nothing after all but a severe and unsparring justice, in cold blood he would have been incapable of. More than one officer in the Carlist army owes his rank to having been on some occasion reprimanded by him in terms which, when his anger was over, he knew to be too severe. I believe him—as far as it is possible to judge of a man's character by a year's observation and acquaintance—to have been free from any ambition of personal aggrandisement. Wrapped entirely in the cause he had adopted, he thought and dreamed but of that; and I believe that, from the hour when he undertook to repair the broken fortunes of the Royalist party, to that when he expired in the midst of his triumphs, his only motive was to witness its success. The wish of augmenting his military glory—the bubble reputation, which cheers the soldier on his perilous career—perhaps added a fresh incentive.

"The contempt of gold which he always evinced, formed a striking feature of his character. When he died, after paying the army for two years, and raising contributions in three provinces, he left to be divided amongst his household all that he possessed in the world—about 48l. sterling, and four or five horses. Even his barber, the wagstaff Robledo, was richer than the Carlist commander-in-chief. Any sum he possessed in the morning, was sure by the evening to be dissipated; he gave it away, *sailor-fashion*, by handfoul to his soldiers, or the first beggars who importuned him, and who, well aware of his foible, never failed to beset him. He used, quite out of temper, to exclaim, 'Here—take—take! when you have got all I have, you will leave me in peace.' Of an evening, his subalterns were obliged to pay for him in the coffee-house. 'You give more,' ob-

erved his wife, 'than is reasonable, or than you can afford.' 'We are more like God when we give,' was his answer.

"Stern and severe as he was, and unsparring of fatigue for his men—leading them long marches with a rapidity which it seemed the human frame could scarcely have supported—he was the soldier's idol. He obtained the sobriquet of *El Tío Tomas*, 'Uncle Thomas,' as the French called Napoleon *Le petit Corporal*; and he was better known under the appellation of *El Tío*, than by his Gothic name Zumalacarréguí. His skill and valour, the peril from which he so often saved his soldiers, and the successes to which he led the way, seem scarcely sufficient to account for their wild attachment to the man they loved and feared above all others—an attachment which must be felt to be understood. Without garments, without pay, without provisions, his army would have followed him barefoot all over the world, or have perished by the way. The same degree of enthusiasm was entertained towards him as was displayed in the French army for *l'Empereur*, and this extended to the populations of the revolted provinces, excepting that it was difficult to say whether love or awe predominated—with the peasant they were certainly strangely blended.

"I joined the Carlists and Zumalacarréguí when he had nothing but the reputation of a guerrilla chief who had skillfully baffled the pursuit of the Queen's troops, and struck a few daring blows, but whom, from the description then given on the other side of the Pyrenees, I expected to find ferocious and ignorant. I remember at first my total inability to comprehend enthusiastic attachment, independent of private friendship, to any individual; but I ended by sharing entirely the feelings of the soldiers; and so long as he lived, in success or adversity, I would have followed him to the end, even if I had experienced no acts of kindness at his hands. It was of course for Don Carlos I had come to fight. I had been rather prejudiced against him in favour of his general; yet, in the brief space of a few months, if Don Carlos had abandoned his own cause, I should have remained to follow Zumalacarréguí."

The official return of Don Carlos's forces, on the 1st of January, 1836, gives—for Navarre, Alava, and Biscay, 35,200 men; for Catalonia, 22,333;—in all, 57,533.

Marble Slabs,

Of one and two Varas in length, and corresponding breadth. A lot of very beautiful ones for Sale, by Wholesale or Retail, at very moderate prices, at No. 64, Calle de Chacabuco.

J. A. MAYER, TAILOR,

HAS the honor to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has Removed his Shop from the Calle de la 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.

First-rate SILK HATS on Sale, at the moderate price of 25 dollars, ready money.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF JUNE, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig London, Ball,	John Best, Brothers,	Loading for London.
Barque Mona, Rowland,	To the Captain,	Loading for Antwerp via Montevideo.
Barque Isabella, Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Stirlingshire, Brown,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Montevideo, to load for a port in England
AMERICAN.		
Ship William Penn, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Brazil.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Sorot,	H. Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Confiance, Autié,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Marseilles.
Barque Napoleon, Babardis,	Guérin, Seris & Co.,	Montevideo, to load for Havre de Grace.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, H. H. Lange,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Octavio Carolina, Baldoino,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Ship Eolo, V. Gianello,	Juan Pablo Gestal,	Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Yra. Sra. de Ajuda, J. V. Eelen,	J. A. Rivero,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop *Farrier*, (18 guns), Captain William Henry Hollowell Canew.
AMERICAN.—Corvette *Erie*, (24 guns), bearing the Pennant of Commodore James Benschaw.

AT ENSENADA.

British brig *Alciope*, Bennett, to Anderson, Weller & Co., loading with mules for the Mauritius.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The British brig *Stirlingshire*, whose arrival on 9d inst. we noticed in our last, sailed from Montevideo 2d inst., and is consigned to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

June 4.—Wind E.—*hazy*—heavy rain all day. No arrivals or sailings.

June 5.—Wind S.—*rain* all day. No arrivals or sailings.

June 6.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish brig *Touton*, George A. Schlackier, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4408 quintals jerked beef.

National schr. *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.
National packet schooner *Luisa*, Moratore, for Montevideo.

June 7.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings. — In sight, brig *Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda*.

June 8.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig *Nuestra Señora de la Ajuda*, Joaquin Viera Belen, from Parnagua 11th ult., with yerba, rice, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

Sailed, Oriental schooner *Relámpago*, Estevan Risso, for Montevideo to load with jerked beef for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Geronimo Risso, with flour, cigars, &c.

American brig *Tim*, John Davis, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 20,000 horns, 49 pipes with 1462 arrobas neat's-foot oil, 6 bales with 150 doz. sheep skins, 11 do. with 438 doz. goat skins, 131 do. with 3036 arrobas wool. *Passengers*, Messrs. Horatio Davis, Jonathan Dorr, and Señor Abel Aguilar, Jun.

American barque *Elizabeth*, Baldwin, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1543 dry hides, 500 salted hides, 20,000 horns, 2 boxes drugs, 1 bale with 35 dry hides and 92 slunk-calf skins, 60 bales with 6676 horse hides, 1 bale with 8½ arrobas horse hair, 40 lion skins, and 30 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 24 doz. fox skins, 5 do. with 710 doz. nutria skins, 207 do. with 4812 arrobas wool, 18 do. with 434 arrobas horse hair, 123 do. with 1904 doz. sheep skins, 10 do. with 417 doz. goat skins, 20 do. with 1970 deer skins, 24 tiger skins. *Passengers*, Mrs. Augustus Sheafe, servant, and child; Mrs. Anita Connell; Messrs. George A. Taylor, and Valentine Bierely.

June 9.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, United States ship *Erie*, (24 guns,) bearing the Pennant of Commodore James Renshaw; from Montevideo 5th inst.

The *Tim*, and *Elizabeth*, which sailed yesterday, were in sight this morning.

June 10.—Wind E.

Arrived, National schr.-brig *Providencia*, José Scazolo, from Montevideo 9th, in ballast, to Carlos Galeano.

Vessel posted to sail.

11th inst.—William Penn, for Boston.

The British brig *Stirlingshire*, is to sail this day for Montevideo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Haere de Graco.

About 8th March.—French brig *Joseph*, Nazarean, hence 4th January.

Arrived at Montevideo.

2d inst.—Brazilian schr.-brig *Leopoldina*, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult.

3d.—Brazilian brig *Triunfo de la Desgracia*, from Rio Janeiro 25th April.—She was bound for Rio Grande.

THEATRE.

—Martinez de la Rosa's comedy of "*La Hijita en Casaca y la Madra en las Mascaras*," (The Daughter at Home and the Mother at the Masquerade,) was performed on the 6th inst. It was advertised for the 5th, but postponed on account of the inclement weather; no notice was given in the daily papers of the 6th of the intended performance, therefore the house was only thinly attended. The comedy in question is very amusing, and is popular both in Spain and on the Parisian stage. Its performance here was not without merit. Señora Bunes depicted the amorous old lady, and Señora Campanones the saucy servant, to the life. "They are excellent in such characters." "No me engañan," said the former languishingly, to her pretended lover,—"and 'Marry come up,'" says the latter, with her arms akimbo, "Is it me you suspect?" Manuela was dressed prettily in pink

satin, and played tolerably. It is however in characters of humble life where she is most at home; or, when deserted by her sweetheart, she deoluffs she is the most unhappy girl in the universal world.

Doña Trinidad Guevara re-appeared on Wednesday last, after an absence of three years and a half, in Chili. Her farewell performance was on 1st December, 1832. She was welcomed with a round of applause, but not of that enthusiastic nature which ever in our country greets the return of a favorite performer. The name of Doña Trinidad is familiar to every play-goer in Buenos Ayres. She is among our first remembrances of this country, and therefore we could not again behold her without some degree of affection. She walks the stage with the same elegance as heretofore, and the tones of her beautiful voice are scarcely changed. In person she is stouter, and her tall and portly figure formed a great contrast on the stage to the 'petit' yet pretty Doña Manuela. As we shall have other opportunities to speak of the acting of Doña Trinidad, we will now state that the comedy in which she made her re-appearance is called "*La Mujer firme*,"—an elegant production of the olden times, in which Don Pedro, King of Castile, (Cosio), who was contemporary with our Black Prince, is with his brother the Infante Don Henrique, (Casacuberta), introduced. They are in love with Doña Juana, (Trinidad,) and both have hopes. She prefers Henrique; telling the King, as Olivia in 'Twelfth Night,' tells the Duke Orsino,—"I cannot love you,—I know you to be noble, great, and valiant, yet I cannot love you." After a variety of mishaps, Henrique and Juana are united, the King generously waiving his claim. There was an under plot, in which Manuela personated the cousin of Doña Juana, and proved herself a traitress to love and to relationship. Felipe David was servant to Don Henrique, and in describing his exploits against the Moors, he said he had killed more men than even the Doctors,—boaster!

The comedy was well played, and Señor Casacuberta in one scene highly applauded. The dresses were superb,—Doña Trinidad wore an embroidered crimson velvet dress, with silver spanglers. The house was extra lighted, and presented a brilliant display, the audience being select and numerous, and the boxes graced by many fashionable Señoras and Señoritas, amongst whom we observed the daughter of His Excellency the Governor. We also noticed Don Baldomero Garcia and his lady; General Lalleja and family; the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Captain Carew, of H. B. M.'s ship *Harrier*, &c. &c. The "Entrada" was doubled upon this occasion.

Doña Trinidad is about to proceed to Montevideo to visit her friends, and then returns to this Theatre to fulfil her engagement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication signed 'A Reformer,' which we have not inserted, concerning it to be more elaborate than the subject upon which it treats demands. It proposes, amongst other things, that from the universality of the English language, our Diplomats be instructed to address the Governments to whom they are accredited always in the vernacular tongue. This may do very well in the South American States, where the English idiom is so generally understood; and particularly in Buenos Ayres, where several of the employés are perfectly acquainted with the language in question; but on the Continent of Europe, "est tout autre chose."

Married.

On the 4th instant, at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. FREDERICK ZIEGLER, to Miss FRANCES COPE. At the British Episcopal Church, on the 7th instant, Mr. WILLIAM GARRATT, of the Isle-of-Mann, to Miss MARY SCOTT, of this City;—and Mr. JAMES DAY, of Liverpool, to Miss ELIZA SCOTT, also of this City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to the Public.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS, MASTER MAKEP, residing at No. 46, Calle de la Piedad, again takes the liberty of addressing his Friends and the Public in general, and begs leave to say that the Boots of his make, both for workmanship and quality of the materials, are of the first class; and that those which he formerly sold at 50 dollars per pair, he now offers at 35 dollars.

Whichever orders he may be honoured with, shall be most punctually attended to.

English Annals, for 1836.

ON SALE, at No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET. THE Book of Gems; the Oriental Annual; the Christian Keepsake; the Biblical Keepsake; Heath's Picture Annual; the Forget-Me-Not; the Amulet; the Christian Keepsake and Missionary Annulet, for 1835; the Juvenile Forget Me Not; the Odd Volume; the New Year's Gift; the Juvenile Soap Book.

CHARLES ZIEGLER,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened a *New Grocery, Wine & Spirit Store*, at No. 40, corner of Calle de la Piedad & de la Paz,

where he will continue to serve all persons who may honor him with their patronage, with the greatest punctuality.

His utmost attention will be given to keep constantly on hand such an ASSORTMENT, as he feels confident will give satisfaction to his customers.

His Wines, Gin, Brandy, Rum, &c., are of the best quality, and lower than the usual Market Prices. To those persons who purchase for retailing, he will make such reduction in prices, as to enable them to realize an equal share of profit.

He has likewise an assortment of the most exquisite Wines, in bottles; such as—Old Hook, Burgundy, Chambrin, Hermitage, Champaign, Old Teneville, Haut Barne, Haut Sauterne, Graves, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, &c. &c. &c.

Among his Groceries, he can recommend best Moka Coffee, fine Chocolate, Serrano, Pickles, Curry powder, Ham, Salted Herrings, Cherries, Prunes, all kinds of Spices, Soda Water, fine Salad Oil, &c. &c.

— Brown Stout, and Burton Ale.

N. B.—New English Potatoes, large and middle size, at 14 dollars the arroba.

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 Wexley, 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 All-wools—Oxford Greys, Drabs, &c.

Travellers 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, - - - 200 dollars.
- Best black cloth Coat, - - - 160 do.
- Second cloth black do., - - - 180 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 ditto, - - - 75 do.
- Excellent and fine Oxford-grey, drabs, blue, and black Cloth Trousers, - 60 do.
- Second blue, mixture, and striped Cloth Trousers, - - - 40 to 50 do.
- Superior black silk 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	12½ a 124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	120 a	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	7 a 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7½ a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones.....	7½ a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	74 a 75	do. per cent.
Bank Shares, (no demand.)		do. each.
Exchange on England.....	6½ a	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	855 a	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo.....	7½ a	p. puicon.
Do. on United States.....	7½ a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	36 a 34	do. p. pesada.
Do. country.....	26 a 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	27 a 29	do. do.
Do. salted.....	23 a 24	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11 a 18	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	16 a 25	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	26 a 30	do. do.
Wool, common.....	9 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	37 a 39	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	28 a 26	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	16 a 18	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11 a 14	do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	128 a 550	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American,).....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	18 a 14	do. p. fanega.
Discount.....	1½ a 2	p. ct. p. month.

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

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.