

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CURRENCY AND THE MINT.

In pursuance of the decree of the Government, ordering that the Shareholders of the late National Bank should elect six members, to complete the Committee of Liquidation and Administration of the Currency and the Mint, a general meeting took place on the 6th inst., when the following six gentlemen were chosen:—

General D. Matias Irigoyen,
D. Miguel A. Gutierrez,
D. Laureano J. Cazon,
D. Narciso A. Martinez,
D. Juan Victorica, and
Mr. Daniel Gowland;

and this nomination having been approved of by His Excellency the Governor, they took their seats at the Board on the 10th inst. The new President, Don Bernabé Escalada, we are informed, has expressed himself in the most unqualified terms of approbation of the complete order and regularity in which he has found every department of the late Institution,—an expression, under the circumstances, highly honorable to the Board of Directors. Indeed nothing can speak more eloquently than the fact, that of the twelve gentlemen now composing the administration of the currency, eleven have been Directors of the National Bank during the last twelve months of its charter.

In regard to the liquidation of the Bank, the Government has determined that the operation shall be carried on in a manner so as to meet the convenience of those who have transactions open with the establishment.

With the above named gentlemen, and those appointed by the Government in its decree of 30th ult., the Committee of Administration of the Currency, Mint, and liquidation of the late National Bank, consists of—

D. Bernabé Escalada, *President*.
" Miguel Riglos,
" Joaquin Rezabal,
" Juan Alsina,
" Manuel Gonzalez Blanco,
" Laureano Rufino,
" Miguel A. Gutierrez,
" Matias Irigoyen,
" Juan Victorica,
" Narciso A. Martinez,
" Laureano J. Cazon,
Mr. Spencer Davis Weller, and
Mr. Daniel Gowland.

A grand *funcion* took place at Monte, on 17th April last, in honor of the anniversary of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. A guard of honor was formed from amongst the citizens, who escorted the portrait of General Rosas to the Church, where High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated; after which there were discharges of musquetry and artillery, and in the evening a grand ball at the house of Señor Romero.

A *funcion* was also given at the Ranchos, on 25th ult., in honor of the above anniversary, and that of 25th May. At sun-rise, cannon and mus-

quetry were fired, and the National Anthem sung by a number of citizens who had assembled in the Plaza of the town. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated at the Church. In the evening a ball was given. The ball-room was superbly decorated; two portraits of General Rosas were conspicuously placed in the room, on their right was the inscription—"Viva el héroe Restaurador de las Leyes, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,"—on their left—"Veinticinco de Mayo." Two other portraits of the General were displayed in another part of the room. In an adjoining apartment where a banquet was laid out, was the inscription,

"Honor y gratitud,
Pueblos hermanos,
A ROSAS, que a su Patria
Salvo de los tiranos."

During the ball, a masquerade company was introduced, which added greatly to the joyous scene. The ladies were all Federally attired, and the dancing continued until day-light on the following morning. On the succeeding evening there was another ball, which did not conclude until late the next day.

LONDON.

(Times City Article of 5th April.)

STATE OF TRADE, &c.—The prosperity which exists in every department of business carried on by the commercial and manufacturing classes, has probably never been exceeded, and is a feature of the present period to the bearings of which public attention cannot be too pointedly drawn. It is no exaggeration to say, such are the improved facilities in regard to credit arising out of this state of things, that any man who is of a speculative turn, or disposed to extend his operations in business, having besides some capital of his own, may launch out to three or four times the amount that he could have done formerly, and find capitalists or banking institutions not only willing to supply him, but grateful for the application to do so.—This in itself is a subject of congratulation with every friend to the prosperity of the country, but it is a state of things which has usually been the forerunner of some unfavourable and dangerous reaction. The general rise of prices consequent upon this activity, cannot go on much further without bringing an over-supply of the importations which such a market must necessarily attract, and were the exchanges to suffer any material decline, so as to unsettle the currency in the slightest degree, the banks in common prudence must begin to contract, and the commercial system, which cannot contract with the same promptness or facility, would be thrown suddenly into disorder. Besides over-trading, the evil to which matters are now rapidly tending, there are other causes which might produce similar effects, and were the coming crop of wheat to prove in any degree a deficient one, of which it seems apprehensions are at present entertained in different parts of the country, the action on the foreign exchanges would be still more sudden, violent, and difficult to guard against. What seems to be wanted at present over the whole of the banking and trading interest is, a more careful consideration of what may possibly ensue. It would be in the power of any man, by exercising a prudent foresight, now to save himself harmless, whatever may occur in the way described; though, after the evil has gone on to a certain extent, it may be wholly impossible for the most skillful and careful to do so, while the thoughtless herd of traders and speculators must be involved in irremediable ruin. It behoves all, therefore, to watch carefully the remotest indications of any change.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The House of Representatives, on its sitting of 13th inst., sanctioned the election on 14th February last, of two land proprietors, viz., Señores Juan Bautista Peña and Bonifacio Huergo, to compose the administrative Committee of Public Credit; and declared that to be null which had taken place on 13th February, in the Hall of the Consulado, whereby two merchants had been elected, viz., Señores Juan Alsina and Luis Dorrego. At the same sitting the House passed a resolution, ordering that the street called *la Florida*, be in future called *Calle del Perú*; and that the latter shall in future take the name of *Calle de Representantes*;—also, that the street *la Plata*, be in future called *Calle de la Federacion*.

The Government, under date 15th inst., approved the election which took place on the 12th inst., of the members to form the "Tribunal de Comercio," viz.—to be Prior, Don Juan N. Terrero; Lieut. of do., Don Juan Alsina; 2d Consul, Don Simon Mier; Lieut. of do., Don Santos Dominguez; Sindico, Don Carlos Maria Huergo; Lieut. of do., Don Manuel Elorriaga.

Señor Terrero, however, having stated that holding various other important public employments, he could not accept that of Prior; the Government ordered a new election to the said office, to take place on 19th inst.

Don Juan Alsina, under date 16th, also tendered his resignation as Lieut. of the Prior; stating that his other public occupations would not permit him to accept the office in question. The Government accepted the resignation, and ordered a new election for Lieut., on 19th.

Communications dated 7th inst., from the Governor of Buenos Ayres to that of Tucuman, acknowledges the receipt of the note from the latter, stating his being appointed Protector of the Province of Salta, as also a circular stating his reelection as Governor of Tucuman; and congratulates him upon both these events.

A communication from General Alejandro Heredia, Governor of Tucuman, dated Tucuman 30th April, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states his gratification that when on returning from the expedition to Salta and Jujuy, he learned that the House of Representatives of Tucuman had passed a vote conferring upon General Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, the rank of Brigadier of the Province of Tucuman, also recognising him as Restorer of the Laws. That he trusts General Rosas will accept this small tribute offered in remuneration for the eminent services he had rendered the Republic.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 13th inst., expressing his gratitude for the generous testimony offered by the House of Representatives of Tucuman, and by the Government of Tucuman.

A circular dated Salta, 2d ult., from the Governor thereof Don Felipe Heredia, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that the House of Representatives of Salta had elected him (Señor Heredia) Governor of that Province, in spite of two renunciations which circumstances obliged him to make. He had therefore accepted office, &c. &c.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 7th inst.; and on same date a note of thanks to the Governor of Salta, in reply to one dated Salta 1st ult., conveying the decree of the House of Representatives of Salta, which conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier of the Province of Salta, and Restorer of the Laws; stating, at the same time, that it is necessary he should obtain the sanction of the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, ere he can accept the honors conferred upon him by the Province.

We received by H. B. M's. packet Hornet, London papers to 6th April, and Paris do. to 3d. The following is an extract from a French journal, respecting Spanish news:—

"A fourth campaign will shortly be opened in the north of Spain. We doubt whether it will be decisive, or that it will put an end to the obstinate struggle carried on in that country; it must, however, be followed with still more serious consequences to both parties.

The insurrection has now extended to the fourth year, and at the commencement of each new campaign we are forced to admit that it becomes more animated, assumes a more warlike character, is better organized, and better supplied with arms and ammunition. It is true that it has not extended beyond the Ebro, spread to the Castles, or proceeded on the route to Madrid;—it has, however, already wearied six or eight Generals of the highest reputation, cost Spain some millions, and cruelly decimated her best troops, and it has even been already necessary to recruit the Queen's army twice during the above period.

Whilst Catalonia is infested by numerous and undaunted bands, closely pursued, but never brought into contact, and the same taking place in Lower Arragon, the north of Valencia, La Mancha, parts of Old Castile, of Galicia, and shortly of the Asturias—whilst these various bands spread over a vast extent of country, require a constant but fruitless pursuit, in which nearly half of the Spanish forces are engaged, the insurrection in Navarre presents an accumulated mass of 36,000 men, a real army, regularly organized and formed into divisions and brigades, carrying on operations in a warlike manner, trying every effort, and adopting not only the recognized principles of military tactics, but also the bold system of the guerrillas; invincible in their own localities, always ready to start unexpected expeditions which spread terror and confusion throughout the country; thus baffling for the last six months the efforts of a body of troops of the line, 60,000 strong, backed by four principal fortresses, and by a dozen minor fortified places, and also protected by the barrier of a large river.

Don Carlos continues uninterruptedly to hold his court in the little town of Onate, the seat of the administration and ministerial departments, and depot of the grand park of artillery. Whilst he remains perfectly tranquil in this capital of insurrection, the Carlists are continually insulting the lines of the constitutional troops; and the latter, notwithstanding the superiority of the forces, dare not, or are not able to, penetrate into the quarters of the Carlists. The different generals, the numerous plans and modes of attack, have all failed up to the present day.

So strange a state of things may be accounted for on casting a glance at the physical and peculiar position of the country in question.

The Carlists occupy an extent of territory of about thirty square leagues, comprised between the boundary of the Pyrenees, the Arga, the Ebro, and the Ocean, and which extends westward to the city of Orduna, frequently in their hands.—The middle of this territory is traversed by a large link of the Pyrenees, the principal towns on this line forming a kind of circle, and many of them leading into valleys which descend towards the plains of Vittoria, the suburbs of Pampluna, and in the direction of the Arga and the Ebro, and that of San Sebastian and Bilbao. All the streams which terminate at these points, come from sources at the central group of very high mountains. Segura, Cegama, Onate, Salinas, and Ochandiano, fix the direction of the principal points of this group, and which command the surrounding country.

Onate, situated upon a branch of the high road from Bayonne to Vittoria, occupies the centre of the above district, and, consequently, well selected as a proper point for a depot, or a reserve corps. The nature of the ground will authorize us to say that the Carlist Government is then like a spider in the centre of his web, cautiously engaged in watching every motion which may take place at the extremities. The principal mass of mountains, in consequence of the radiating direction of the secondary links, makes this country an immense fortress, from which its troops may sally out unexpectedly, and in order to execute some bold attack. This central position gives the Carlists another important advantage, namely, of being able to proceed *en masse* by the shortest road from the centre to the circumference, whilst the constitutional troops are obliged to take long and fatiguing rounds, and wearisome marches, which exhaust their strength and kill them without the aid of the sword.

It is now nearly a year since Don Carlos has

remained undoubted master of this territory, and that the Constitutionalists have limited their efforts to maintaining the circular line upon which they have retired. The engagements which have taken place upon this line have never produced any particular result. It will be easily conceived that such a conviction of internal security must have favoured the organization of the Carlist army, increase their resources, and principally their moral strength. Everything we stated in the article of the 7th of October, and which created so much noise, and led to so many protests—everything we explained at that period relative to the affairs of Navarre, has become from day to day more incontestable by the prolongation of the same state of things up to the present.

It having been proved by three disastrous campaigns that it was impossible to suppress the insurrection upon its own ground, the Constitutionalists have determined to put it down by a blockade, and that which was a matter of fatal necessity has become a regular system. Such is the new plan which has been followed for some months, and which was discussed and adopted by the Cabinet of Madrid.

With this view the Commander-in-Chief, Cordova, has displayed wonderful activity; he continued to manoeuvre during the whole of this winter, but it is difficult to say what fatality has continually frustrated his best-laid plans. For instance, on the 16th instant, having collected more than 20,000 men at Vittoria, he attempted an important movement, namely, to destroy the central position of the Carlists, by taking possession of Guebarra, Salinas, and Villareal de Alva, small towns within a circle of three leagues upon the line of Arlaban. The triple attack was to have been executed by General Evans on the right, by General Bernelle and the Algiers Legion on the centre, and by General Espartero on the left; the sappers and miners, with the reserve corps of artillery, to follow the columns in order to fortify and arm the different points they intended to take.

The plan was well conceived; for the occupation of Guebarra would have given the key to the Borunda, by the occupation of Salinas they would endanger Onate, and by that of Villareal they would have cut off the shortest communication which the Carlists have with Biscay. The blockade was on the point of gaining three leagues of this ground, besides the above three important positions. Their forces were superior to those of the enemy, whom they were on the point of taking by surprise; probably in the heat of attack they might have passed the utmost defiles of Arlaban, and such success might have impelled them to the very gates of Onate! This was the hope entertained at head-quarters, where the Minister of War, Count Almodovar, was then present, and with whom the above mode of attack was concerted. As this was the first important operation undertaken for the previous six months, the greatest care and preparation were resorted to. The Commander-in-Chief and the Minister of War both addressed the army in pompous and emphatic harangues. Despatches were sent off to Madrid intimating that a grand and decisive blow was about to be struck, and the Spanish journals announced (by anticipation) a certain victory.

What was the result?—The execution of the plan failed. The attack from the centre was the only one which succeeded; they kept possession of a ridge of Arlaban. But the Carlists, to whom the loss of this principal link of mountains was a serious loss, attacked this position on the following day, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. Subsequently it was found necessary to order the Constitutional forces back to Vittoria. The want of success is to be attributed to the concerted movement of the triple attack not having been executed at the appointed hour, one of the divisions having separated from the others in order to pursue some guerrillas, a circumstance which gave the enemy time to bring up a reinforcement. The famous affair of Arlaban excited a feeling of discord amongst the staff of the Constitutional army, and gave rise to jealousy and mutual recrimination amongst the Generals employed on that occasion. However, this did not prevent the publication of splendid reports upon the above affair, no doubt for the purpose of forming a supplement to the triumphant retreat of Salvatierra. The despatches affirmed that the troops were unable to maintain their positions on account of the fog!

After this fruitless effort, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded to Pampluna, going round by Logrono, accompanied always by the Algiers Legion, the Royal Guards, and the best troops, with the intention of raising the northern valleys in favour of the Queen's cause, and fortifying some important positions. It will be recollected that he even went to St. Jean-pied-de-Port, in France, where he had an interview with the head of the

staff and of the division of observation. On his return to Spain he was confined to the highest valleys in consequence of the masses of snow which obstructed all the roads, and rendered further operations impracticable; his exertions were thus paralyzed during a fortnight, from the 5th to the 20th of February. The Carlist Commander-in-Chief took advantage of this delay, in order to lay siege to Balmaçeda, Mercadillo, and Plencia, in the direction of Orduna and Bilbao, which were obliged to capitulate, with a considerable loss in prisoners and arms, and after a desperate resistance.

If the Constitutionalists had not for a long time obtained any important victories, they at least had not suffered so serious a defeat as the above. It is impossible to account for those fortresses not having been reinforced; they were besieged almost in sight of the Spanish divisions, which were within seven or eight hours' march. General Cordova had left General Evans at Vittoria, at the head of 15,000 men; Espartero, at Puente-Lara and Espirjo, with 8,000 men, and instructed to combine his forces with those of Espleta, amounting to 10,000. And, notwithstanding this imposing mass of troops, the Carlists were enabled to take three towns in rapid succession, at a distance from their usual lines, and without being incommoded by their opponents during the twelve days which these operations required!"

Some British naval officers have, it seems, in their rambles on the Spanish coast, been attacked by a party of Carlists, and well nigh lost their lives. This occurrence has naturally called forth the indignation of the liberal journals, who loudly threaten vengeance. Exasperated as the Carlists must be against the British Government for the part it has taken in Spanish affairs, it is imprudent in its officers to venture amongst them. In England, under similar circumstances, a foreigner would not escape "scot free."

A motion has been made in the House of Commons, to request the British Government to use its kind offices with that of France for the liberation of the ex-Ministers of the ex-King Charles the Tenth.

HENNINGSEN'S CAMPAIGN WITH ZUMALACARREGUI.

(From the London "Quarterly Review.")

Captain Henningsen has a striking description of the battle, or series of skirmishes, in which Quesada was finally discomfited. The Queen's general owed his own escape solely to the gallant devotion of Colonel Leopold O'Donnell, Conde de Labispal, a nobleman of Irish extraction, who, happening to fall in with the army when travelling to Pampluna, where a young and beautiful heiress was waiting to become his wife, had volunteered his services for the day, and headed a company of hussars of the Guard. O'Donnell was one of the many who fell into the hands of the Carlists:

"Last but not least of the prisoners taken, was the Count Labispal;—gallantly but vainly struggling to rally his men, he was surrounded by the Navarrese. Hitherto the Carlist prisoners had been shot as rebels, and the Christians had suffered death by way of reprisal. Zumalacarregrui, anxious to put an end to this dreadful state of things, set at liberty, and caused to be escorted as far as Echauri, five miles from Pampluna, two soldiers, who, unable from fatigue to follow the march, had been taken from Quesada's column. The next time Quesada sallied from Pampluna, he required the mercy of the Carlist general by shooting in Huarte d'Araquil a wounded volunteer, and putting afterwards to death the alcalde of Atoun, who was suspected of Carlistism, as well as several other individuals. Zumalacarregrui now wrote to the General Count Armilide de Toledo, to state that since the chiefs appointed by the usurping government were unwilling to make any arrangement for the preservation of the lives of their respective followers,—although he had several times set them the example of clemency,—the blood of those that perished must be now on their own heads."

"He kept his word. Of all the prisoners who were executed, perhaps the fate of Leopold O'Donnell was the most melancholy. He perished through that valour which seems an heir-loom in his family, and sacrificed himself with a company of the Guards to save Quesada and his staff. He offered, if Zumalacarregrui would spare his life, to pay a

ransom that would equip all the battalions of Navarre; but knowing the necessity for making an example, the chief remained inexorable. He died with his brother officers of the Guards, in a manner which added another example to the many, that often those who have most enjoyed a life of luxury and pleasure, and to whom it still holds forth bright prospects, can relinquish it with the least regret. His father, the Count of Labisbal, celebrated both during the triumphs of Wellington and the revolution of 1823, callous and heartless as he had been throughout his political career, was docile to prove, on hearing the death of his son, that there was still one point where his sensibility was vulnerable. He died of a broken heart at Montpellier, where he had been long residing.—In his changes of principle, this elder Labisbal had been the Talleyrand of Spain."

In speaking of the defeat of O'Doyle's army, and his execution in consequence of his having voted for the shooting of the wounded Carlist prisoners, the work states:—

"O'Doyle behaved like a brave man on the field, but with less firmness afterwards. As he was being led up as a prisoner, a Carlist officer was mean enough to make some insulting observation. O'Doyle replied, 'You are bearing arms, but you have never been a soldier, or you would know that a real soldier obeys his orders if they came from hell itself.' The officer was more severely reprimanded by the murmurs of the bystanders.—O'Doyle, the next morning, begged to see the general, and when admitted to an interview, stated that he was a soldier who fought for those who paid him; that the fate of war had thrown him into the hands of the Royalists—and that he would serve them, if admitted to that honor, as faithfully as he had served the Queen. Zumalacarrégi answered him briefly, that it was out of his power to spare his life. He then began to implore, with clasped hands, 'La vida, por Dios! por Dios!' Zumalacarrégi turned his head away in disgust, and said—'a confesar luego,'—and the wretched man was led out, and, after being half an hour with his confessor, shot; as well as his brother and the other officers. His execution took place on the very field where he had been defeated; his fortune and his life both taking wing on the same spot."

Count Via Manuel, a Spanish grandee, holding high rank in the Queen's army, fell into Zumalacarrégi's hands at the close of one of these bloody battles among the woods of Navarre. The frank and open manners of this nobleman confirmed the favorable impression which Zumalacarrégi had received from witnessing his conduct in the field. He was in truth a rare example in his order of high-minded courage, and he had never been suspected of being biased by any unworthy motive in the choice of his party. The Carlist general had lost, the day before, a favorite officer of his staff, and two or three volunteers besides. He proposed to write to Rodil, offering the captive grandee in exchange for these prisoners: in the mean time he invited Via Manuel to dine daily at his own table at head-quarters, took him out with him on horseback—in short, lived with him as a friendly guest. A week elapsed—

"They were at dinner at Lecumberri, when Rodil's answer was brought in to Zumalacarrégi. That note contained only the following sentence: 'The rebels taken have suffered death already.'—This was clearly the sentence of the prisoner. Zumalacarrégi handed it over to him with the same sang-froid with which he would probably have received it had it been the messenger of his own fate. Via Manuel changed colour. His host politely, but firmly, expressed his regret at being obliged to perform so unpleasant a duty, but informed him that he might be with his confessor till sunrise. His life had been spared so long, that this intelligence came like a thunderstroke on the unhappy grandee. At his request, Zumalacarrégi consented to delay his execution, while he sent a messenger to the King intreating his clemency. He returned with the answer, that when soldiers and officers of inferior rank, taken with arms in their hands, had suffered death, it was impossible to pardon a Spanish grandee. Via Manuel was shot at Lecumberri, but did not die so well as his deportment at first announced; probably it was the shock of the sudden disappointment, after he had so long entertained hopes of life, which had unnerved him."

The following is Captain Henningsen's opinion

of the ultimate chances of Don Carlos, supposing the rival Bourbons of Spain to fight out the battle on their own resources, or with only the insignificant aid of petty bands of unauthorized foreign mercenaries:—

"Don Carlos came to risk his person amidst a handful of followers in the mountains of his hereditary dominions, like Charles Stuart in the Highlands. Hitherto, it is true, his success has not been decisive; but of his eventual triumph, those who are acquainted with the popularity of his cause in the Peninsula, protracted as the struggle may be, can have but little doubt. The northern provinces can only be subdued by the extermination of the male population, the transplanting of families, burning of harvests, and destroying every human habitation, as was attempted by the French Convention in La Vendée. But to effect all this in a country like the present seat of war, which baffled the genius of Napoleon with all his legions, and where every arbitrary act, instead of striking terror, arms fresh masses of its population, would require, I apprehend, a larger army than was ever marshalled under any man since the days of Xerxes. It would, moreover, be forced to feed upon itself, like a swarm of lemmings, when its work was done. I am aware that the public at a distance has been accustomed to receive very different impressions; but people have too long been kept in ignorance of facts by the intrigues of the Stock Exchange and the confederate Jews its rulers, the Rothschilds and Mendizabals, who, like the jackals and vultures, fatten their carrion carcasses where the fray has been, and, as Byron so appropriately expresses it—

"Stand afresh.
To cut from nations' hearts their pounds of flesh."

The splendid furniture, &c., of the late Marquis de Vins de Peysac, was sold by public auction at his late residence in the Calle de la Florida, on 10th inst. The attendance was numerous, and the articles generally obtained good prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having removed his Establishment to No. 65, Calle de Tacuari, gives this notice to his Friends and the Public.

SAMUEL MORETON.

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.

Marble Slabs,

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

Notice to the Public.

M. R. THOMAS WILLIAMS, MASTER BOOT-MAKER, 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.

Wellington Boots for youths, at 20 dollars per pair; and he will Remount Boots at 25 dollars.

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

APPRENTICES WANTED.

English Annuals, for 1836,

ON SALE, at No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET.

THE Book of Gems; the Oriental Annual; the Christian Keepsake; the Biblical Keepsake; Health's Pictorial Annual; the Forget-Me-Not; the Amulet; the Christian Keepsake and Missionary Amulet, for 1835; the Juvenile Forget Me Not; the Odd Volume; the New Year's Gift; the Juvenile Scrap Book.

ALSO.—Grimeshawe's edition of Cowper's Life and Works; Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Sacred Scriptures; Condon's Dictionary of Geography; Guthrie's Grammar of Geography; the Cabinet Lawyer; Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible; Adam Clark's Commentary on the Bible; Doddridge's Family Expositor. Wesleyana. Pocket Bibles, and with Psalms and Paraphrases, to the usage of the Scotch Church. The Christian Directory, by Baxter. Marshall's Life of Washington. Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to. The Encyclopedia Edinensis. The Cambist's Compendium, by J. H. Freeze. Playfair's Geography, Ancient and Modern, 6 vols., 4to. Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 30 vols. Magic Lanterns, or Camera Obscuras. Arrow-smith's Map of the U. P. of La Plata, the Banda Oriental, and Chile. Woodbine Parish's Map of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Stationary. Account Books, &c.

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 custom, 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 bottle; such as—Old Hook, Burgundy, Chamberlain, Hermitage, Champagne, Old Tenerife, Haut Barsac, Haut Sauterne, Graves, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, &c. &c. &c.

Among his Groceries, he can recommend best Moka Coffee, fine Chocolate, Sances, Pickles, Currypowder, Hams, 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 16th 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.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Soret,	H. Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Constance, Autie,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Marseilles.
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 y Carolina, Balduino,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Ship Eolo, V. Gianello,	Juan Pablo Gestal,	Mediterranean.
Polacre Mistica Rosa, Bressolze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisia, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, J. V. Belen,	J. A. Rivero,	Brazil.
Brig Licia, J. A. da Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) bearing the Pennant of Commodore James Renshaw.

AT ENSENADA.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 11.—Wind W.—thick fog all the morning. No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Stirlingshire, B. Brown, for Montevideo to load for a port in England, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with coals, &c.
Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

June 12.—Wind N. N. E.—fog all day. No arrivals or sailings.
June 13.—Wind E. S. E.
Arrived, Brazilian brig Lucia, Joaquin A. da Silva, from Santos 13th ult., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to M. A. Ramos.
Sardinian polacre Mistica Rosa, Francisco Bresoleze, from Montevideo 9th inst., in ballast, to Amaden & Caprice.
H. B. M.'s packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with the Mail of the packet Goldfinch, from Falmouth 8th April. Passenger from Montevideo, Señor Agustin José Barbosa, Junior.

Sailed, (at night), American ship William Penn, R. Pullen, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 430 bales with 9004 arrobas wool, 149 do, with 3023 arrobas cut hides, 4 do, with 135 arrobas horse hair, 2 boxes with 325 pair gum shoes. Passengers, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith and child, James Smith; Mr. Frederick Doncaster; Mr. Nicholas Lawrence, and his four children.

June 14.—Wind W.
No arrivals.
Sailed, French barque Napoleon, Rahardie, for Montevideo to load for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 45,000 tiles, return cargo.
June 15.—Wind W.
No arrivals.
Sailed, American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, for ports of Brazil, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 2,878½ quintals jerked beef, 100 doz. salted tongues. Supercargo, Captain Agustus Sheafe.

June 16.—Wind S.
Arrived, national schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.
Brazilian zamacá Estrella Brillante, José Antonio Pereira, from Paragua 9th ult., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.
Sailed, (at night), H. B. M.'s sloop Harrier, (18 guns.) Captain William Henry Hallowell Carew, for Montevideo.

June 17.—Wind S., shifted to E. in afternoon. No arrivals.
Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Alexander Rowand. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Martin Perfumo.

Vessel posted to sail.
On 21st inst.—Confiance, for Cette and Marseilles.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passing Point India.
7th inst., at 10 A. M., Wind N. W.—Teuton, hence 6th.
10th, at 5 P. M., Wind N. E.—Elizabeth, hence 5th.
11th, at 8 A. M., Wind W.—Tim, hence 8th.
14th, at 3 P. M., Wind S. W.—William Penn, hence 13th.

Arrived at London.
March 19.—British brig Philomela, Sprot, hence 23d December.

At Exmouth.
March 31.—British schr.-brig Betsy Hall, Coaker, from Montevideo.

At Topham.
March 13.—British brig Maria, De Grouchy, from Montevideo.

At Bourdeaux.
March 19.—French barque Basque, Civrac, from Montevideo.

At Havre de Grace.
March 22.—French brig Aglé, Perrin, from Montevideo. At Genoa.

March 3.—..... Concepcion, Piaggio, from Montevideo. At New York.

March 28.—American barque Marblehead, Barstow, hence 29th January.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
11th ult.—Brazilian patache Suspiro, from Montevideo 20 days.
14th.—Brazilian brig Isabel, from do. 15 days.
17.—French corvette Thibse, from do. 15 days.
18th.—American brig Creole, Benjamin, from do. 16 ds.
17th.—Portuguese zamacá Julia, from do. 15 days.
20th.—H. B. M.'s ship Acteon, hence 9th ult.
22d.—H. B. M.'s packet Goldfinch, from Falmouth 8th April, with the Mails for the River Plate.
Sardinian polacre San Francisco, from Montevideo 17 days.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
8th ult.—H. B. M.'s brig Rapid, for England, with the Mail forwarded hence 18th April, by H. B. M.'s packet Horuet.
22d.—H. B. M.'s packet Sheldrake, for Falmouth, touching at the Northern Ports, with a Montevideo mail, forwarded from Montevideo by the French corvette Thibse. She had no mail from Buenos Ayres.

Arrived at Montevideo.
10th inst.—American barque Louisa, Christopher, from Canton 109 days, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.
7th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.—Passengers, the Lady of the Brazilian General Calado, her brother and family; and Mr. John Berthon.
The French brig Claire, from Bourdeaux to Buenos Ayres, was driven on shore at Aguillon, on 20th March, but it was expected would be got off without damage.

It was not known what Packet would convey the May mails for the Brazils and River Plate.
The packet Goldfinch arrived at Falmouth on 5th March, instead of 8th as stated in our No 511.
The French brig Joseph arrived at Havre de Grace on 9th March; the particulars of her sailing, &c., were stated in our last.

THEATRE.

On 10th inst. was performed "Isabel, Reina de Inglaterra," in which historical facts, and the character of "Queen Bess," are terribly outraged. Mary Queen of Scots is made to have a daughter, and this daughter has become insane in consequence of the death of her mother. The only part of the plot which accords with history, is where Lord Essex arrives in London from his command in Ireland, and Elizabeth's cold reception of him. The Elizabeth of the evening was Señora Funes; Mary's daughter—Doña Trinidad; Lord Essex—Señor Casacuberta; Lord Pembroke—Señor Cosio. The two latter looked like gallant noblemen of Elizabeth's Court, and the performance altogether was respectable. The house was extra lighted, and crowded in every part.—Amongst the company in the boxes, was the Bolivian General Armaza.

On 12th, "La Novicia; ó sea, La Victima del Claustro;" in which a fanatical selfish Father was portrayed by Señor Cosio,—an imbecile Mother, by Señora Funes,—a benevolent Priest, by Señora Viera,—a despairing Lover, by Señor Casacuberta,—and the Victim, (who poisons herself rather than take the vow which would sever her from all she loves on earth,) by Doña Manuela. On the day she was to have taken the vow, her brother and her lover quarrel and fight at the Church door, and the former is killed. The play was well performed. The audience tittered a little when Señora Campomanes came on the stage as an attendant Nun;—she looks too merry for a Nun. Señor Casacuberta was extremely animated in his part, particularly when reproaching the Father with his cruelty to his daughter, and was loudly applauded. Manuela's dress, as the devoted Nun, was strictly in character; her head was carefully bandaged, and seemed entirely divested of its beautiful tresses.—A farce followed, in which two blind beggars (a man and a woman,) appear. The man, when at his lodgings in the evening, arranges his cash in military order on the table; the Doubloons he calls General Officers; half Doubloons, Colonels; Dollars, Captains, and so on;—but he said nothing of our Paper Dollars,—they ought to be Field Marshals at least.—The house was well attended.

On Tuesday, for the benefit of Señora Caton, "La Yama Sutil." Doña Trinidad played the subtle Lady, who is also very jealous of her husband. She wore an ugly cap.—A farce followed; the scene in Cadiz; the plot—a variety of tricks played upon a Miser to extort money from him. He is charged (it being a time of war,) with intriguing with the British Admiral to deliver up Cadiz to him, for which service he is to receive £10,000, and the hand of a beautiful girl, daughter of a British nobleman. One of the tricksters, a woman, tells the Miser that her family is one of the noblest in all Spain—three of her relations having been hung for murder, and others of them transported to Ceuta and Oran.—In the course of the evening, the Gavota, and "Buleras del Contrabandista," were danced by Señor and Señora Caton. The ballet dance of "El Recluta en la Aldea," closed the entertainments of the evening; previous to which one of the Orchestra, a youth about 12 years old, nephew of the leader of the band Señor Pedro Antonio Fernandez, played, in his place in the Orchestra, variations on the Violin from a popular air, accompanied by his brethren. This unexpected performance, and the skill exhibited, elicited great applause.—The house overflowed; even the lobbies were full. Amongst the company in the boxes, we noticed the family of General Pinedo; that of General Viamont; Ge-

neral Lavalleja and family; Captain Carew of H. B. M.'s ship Harrier, &c. &c.
On Thursday, "Las Cofrejas de Cambrey," in which Doña Trinidad personated the part of "Eloisa," who, as the story states, was confined in a dungeon for a long time, because she married the man of her heart. The play was rather dull, and we had not time to wait the end of it. The audience was select, and tolerably numerous. In the boxes we observed the Lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor, the Lady and daughter of General Alvar, and various Señoritas, including a beautiful *capina*.

THE WEATHER has been cold during the week, thermometer 40 to 48. On Wednesday morning the thermometer was at 40, with slight frost and thin ice.

It will be seen by reference to our List of Vessels in Port, in our paper of this day, that it does not contain a single American merchant vessel,—an event we never before remember in Buenos Ayres.

The Nightly Watch of this City have lately commenced their duties at 10 o'clock at night; and this arrangement is to continue during the winter months. This establishment goes on prosperously. The Watchmen proceed through their "beat" every half hour, and call the hour. We hear of no nocturnal robberies now.

Died,

Suddenly, on 5th inst., on board H. B. M.'s packet Spider, in the port of Montevideo,—the Master of said Packet.
Lately, in the Banda Oriental, DON LEONARDO ROSALES. The deceased was a distinguished Naval Officer, and served under Admiral William Brown, in the war with Brazil, with great credit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Committee of British Merchants.

A GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS is requested for THURSDAY, the 23d inst., in the Vestry of the Episcopal Chapel, at 12 o'clock; for the purpose of receiving the Report of this Committee on surrendering office, (the term for which it was nominated having already expired,) and for the election of a new one.
Some points of general commercial interest, will also be submitted to the deliberation of the Meeting.
JOHN HARRATT, Chairman.
Buenos Ayres, 16th June, 1836.

Notice.

THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES are hereby solicited to attend a MEETING at the Hotel of Mr. RICHARD PRICE, No. 39, Calle de la Paz, on Monday evening 20th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock,—to adopt measures for the Celebration of the Sixty-first Year of our National Independence.
Buenos Ayres, June 16, 1836.

Notice.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on at BUENOS AYRES, under the Firm of BROWN, BUCHANAN & CO., is dissolved.
Mr. R. B. LYNE is empowered to collect the outstanding debts.
Glasgow, 15th March, 1836.
BUCHANAN, BROWN & CO.
J. BANKER, Witness.
W. WATSON, Witness.
JOHN LAING, Witness.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	125 1/2	124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	120 a	do.	do.
Plata macuquino.....	7 a	7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7 1/2 a	do.	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	7 1/2 a	7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	74 a	75	do. per cent.
Bank Shares, (on demand) ..	6 1/2 a	6 13-16	per cent. ad
Exchange on England.....	6 1/2 a	6 13-16	per cent. ad
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	a	els. p. ct. prm.	
Do. on Montevideo.....	7 1/2 a	p. patacon.	
Do. on United States.....	7 1/2 a	do. p. U.S. dol.	
Hides, Ox, best.....	33 a	33 1/2	do. p. Pesado.
Do. country.....	28 a	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	27 a	29	do. do.
Do. salted.....	25 1/2 a	25	do. do.
Do. horse.....	11 a	12	do. each.
Natrin Skins.....	12 a	25	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	26 a	30	do. do.
Wool, common.....	9 a	12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	58 a	39	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	24 a	27	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	16 a	17	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12 1/2 a	13	do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	128 a	550	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	70 a	75	do. p. barrel.
Salt, on board.....	12 a	14	do. p. fanega.
Discount.....	1 1/2 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, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEY, Responsible Editor.