

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 514.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

A report has been current both here and in Montevideo, for the last fortnight, of a revolution in Lima against the President of Peru (Orbegoso,) and the President of Bolivia; and that this movement took its rise from a secret treaty which had been discovered, whereby Orbegoso, on the part of Peru, engaged to cede to Bolivia the department of Arequipa, in lieu of an indemnification of some millions of dollars which General Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia, claims for expenses occasioned by his intervention in Peruvian affairs.

It seems that the squadron which was acting under the orders of the late General Salaverry, had surrendered itself to the Government of Lima, on condition that none of the individuals on board the said squadron be molested for their political opinions. President Orbegoso had issued a decree to the effect—that Peru is indebted to the Grand Marshal Don Andres Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia, for its complete pacification,—that without his aid, it would have been the prey of factions,—and that to perpetuate the memory of such eminent benefits, he, President Orbegoso, in virtue of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested, decrees that the Grand Marshal Don Andres Santa-Cruz, be recognised as Pacificator of Peru; that in the municipal houses of the capitals of the various departments of Peru, a full length picture of the Pacificator, with appropriate inscriptions, be placed; that a sword of gold, adorned with brilliants, be provided at the expence of the State, bearing the inscription—“Gratitude of Peru to its Pacificator.” Another decree of the Peruvian President, declares all those who fought against the seditious at Socabaya, to be worthy of the thanks of the country; and that the officers and soldiers of the Bolivian army who were engaged in the said battle, be entitled to all the privileges of Peruvian citizens.

At a meeting of Deputies on 17th March last, in the town of Sicuani, the departments of Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cusco, and Puno, were declared to be erected into an independent State, under the title of “Estado Sud Peruano,” and that its Government is to be constituted under the popular representative system. President Orbegoso, and President Santa Cruz, have both officially addressed this “Asamblea de Sicuani,” upon its installation.

In consequence of the want of regular communication between this and Montevideo, a lugger-boat is about to be built, to act as a Mail Boat; to which end the Authorities have been solicited to grant the competent licence. It is intended that she shall remain 48 hours only in each port. As this mode of communication has been undertaken solely to assist commerce, for the safe and speedy conveyance of letters and parcels, it is proposed that it be supported by means of a subscription not exceeding twenty nor under ten dollars per

month, to be collected quarterly. The Subscribers, amongst other privileges, will have that of sending parcels of patterns, &c.

The Sermon preached by the Canon Dr. D. Valentin Gomez, on the last anniversary of the Independence of this country, (25th ult.,) and which we noticed in our No. 511, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday last. So great was the demand for the journal that contained this celebrated discourse, that shortly after its publication every number was disposed of.* The Rev. Gentleman, in the said discourse, took a review of the causes which led to the Independence, and the efforts made by this Republic to give liberty to the neighbouring States; noticing that the flag of the Argentine Nation had waved in triumph in Chili, Peru, &c.; and at Guayaquil, distant more than twelve hundred leagues from Buenos Ayres, two victorious Generals—one Argentine, the other Colombian—embraced each other under their respective flags; which the Rev. Gentleman compared to the celebrated interview of the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, on the river Niemen, in Lithuania.

* The *Diario de la Tarde*, of Monday last, also published it, and was, we presume, similarly sought after. Some pious friend has deprived us both of the *Gaceta* and *Diario* which contained the Sermon in question.—We trust he will profit by the contents.

THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

The magnificent present made by this Indian Prince to our Sovereign of a ship-of-war, carrying 74 guns, is a circumstance too remarkable not to make all the details relating to it acceptable to the public. This vessel, which is to be called the “Imaum,” at the King’s express desire, was in the first instance named the *Liverpool*, and, according to the description of nautical men, is one of the most splendid sea boats ever constructed. Her burden is 1,852 tons, and she was built at Bombay in 1826, by the East India Company’s builders, of the best teak, and in all respects on a similar scale to the same class of vessels in the Royal navy. She was brought to England with her entire masts and yards by Captain Cargan, six officers, 35 European seamen, and 180 lascars. The report of these officers states that she sails remarkably well, and possesses every good quality that can be expected from a ship of that class. Besides the vessel itself, and all its equipment, the Imaum has presented to the King two horses and two mares of the finest Arabian breed. One of the horses is perfectly black, without a single white hair, and the other is as pure a white, or cream colour. The black Arabian has the property, it is said, of going without water for 12 or 15 days, which is considered the greatest proof by the Arabs of pure blood. We are not, however, obliged to adopt this fact literally, and to the full extent. One of the mares foaled early on the voyage, and the colt of course became the pet and plaything of the sailors during the remainder of it. The account given of the Imaum himself is, that he is a very handsome and fair man, about 42 years of age. He has been for 24 years at the head of his government, to which he succeeded on the death of his uncle, and has managed, by a series of judicious measures, to consolidate his power. He has a standing army of about 20,000 men to defend his territories in Arabia and Africa, and has 12 sail of ships of war, from 64 to 10 guns. He has been constant in his attachment to the British Government, and in person accompa-

nied both our expeditions to the Persian Gulf against the pirate states in that quarter, on which occasions Sir W. Grant Keir, and Sir Lionel Smith, who commanded those expeditions, received great assistance from him. His liberality to the British nation is unbounded; for on the arrival of any British ship of war at his port of Muscat, he supplies them with water and fuel gratis, or any other refreshment that there may be a difficulty in procuring. He is extremely popular with his subjects, who consider his rule very mild, though highly energetic in his intercourse with other states. He gives much of his time to his navy, and expends the greater part of his revenue on that branch of the service.

His Majesty has expressed himself much gratified by this present. It appears that she entered Portsmouth harbour on the 5th inst., when, the moment she anchored, the *Britannia* saluted the Imaum’s flag with 21 guns, which the *Liverpool* immediately returned; and at 8 o’clock on Sunday morning the British ensign was hoisted on board the *Liverpool*, and the ship delivered over by Captain Cargan to Sir F. Maitland, and by His Majesty’s commands (in compliment to his Highness of Muscat,) she is named the “Imaum.” It may be a circumstance worthy of notice that the *Liverpool* is the first ship of war belonging to an Indian Prince that ever rounded the Cape of Good Hope; and is an event that may be regarded as opening the door to an extensive commercial intercourse with his Highness’s dominions in Arabia, Africa, and Persia; which, strange to say, is little known or appreciated in this country; but of which the Americans are not ignorant, as must appear from the fact of there being, on the 9th of November last, two American frigates in Bombay harbour, where they had just arrived from Muscat, after endeavouring to establish a commercial treaty with his Highness the Imaum; the purport of which, however, is likely enough to be overlooked by the present Ministers, whose *vis inertia* it requires much stronger exciting causes to remove.—(*London Times*, of 17th March.)

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Don Joaquin Achabal was elected Prior, and Don Juan Bautista Peña, Lieut. of do., of the “Tribunal de Comercio,” on 19th inst. A note from the Government, dated 20th, states their approval of the above election.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst., contains the particulars of the discussions in the House of Representatives, on its sitting of 13th inst.; and an address from Don Pascual Echagur, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, to the inhabitants thereof, on the anniversary of the 25th of May.

A note dated Catamarca, March 27, from Don Fernando Villafañe, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states his election as Governor of Catamarca, for the term of five years, with extraordinary powers during the period required for the organization of the Province. He also states that his device will be—“*Federacion ó Muerte.*”—*Vivan los Federales, Mueran los Unitarios.*”

The Governor of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 7th inst.

General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, has been recognised as Brigadier General of the Province of Tucuman, and also of the Province of Salta, by votes of the Houses of Representatives of said Provinces; who, on sanctioning the law to that effect, entered into detail of the services rendered by General Lopez. The particulars were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d inst.

FUNDED DEBT OF BUENOS AYRES
 From its creation, January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1835;
 Extracted from the Accounts published in the "Gaceta Mercantil," of 13th Inst., by Authority.

	4 per Cents.	6 per Cents.
Total Funded, - - -	\$2,000,000 0	\$25,300,000 0
Redeemed, - - -	574,246 6	6,389,663 1
Unredeemed, - - -	\$1,425,753 2	\$18,970,336 6

Annual Interest now payable on the Unredeemed Debt,	Drs.	rs.
Do. do. do. to the Sinking Fund,	1,105,250	3
	400,340	0
Total Annual Interest,	1,505,590	3

VESSELS.	ADMIRALTY.	MILITARY.	TONS.	PORT DUES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	IMPORT DUTY.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.	EXPORT DUTY.
Brazilian	27	23	8,132	9,310	16,678,888	2,597,836 7	3,811,432	128,147
Foreign	8	43	9,102	15,212	2,187,680	472,457 6	3,480,347	128,314
British	17	8	1,510	3,160	1,809,477	335,427 4	991,494	30,516
Spanish	12	12	2,115	3,820	1,003,524	303,280 7	69,975	27,078
Portuguese	17	12	4,581	6,366	820,681	185,278 3	1,033,263	1
French	14	92	3,051	1,478	813,409	206,169 9	204,877	68
Other	17	14	2,826	3,287	707,850	171,432 6	131,058	427
Swedish	0	3	1,502	1,724	528,365	126,468 3	330,335	13,213
Prussian	0	5	2,921	3,876	580,319	112,850 4	490,723	19,503
Other	9	5	3,876	0	0	0	0	0

The *Gaceta Mercantil* has, in a series of its numbers, commencing 9th March last, published statements of the Maritime Imports and Exports in the Province of Buenos Ayres, for the first six months of the year 1835; specifying each article, quantity, value, &c. &c.; with a General Summary for each nation. The following is a copy of the Summary:—

BRAZIL.
 SPEECH OF THE REGENT ON OPENING THE BRAZILIAN LEGISLATURE.

August and worthy Representatives of the Nation—
 The 3d of May is a day of hope for Brazil. If the Brazilians suffer with resignation the evils which oppress them; if the Imperial Government do not dismay in the struggle with so many difficulties, which render them unable to protect the peaceable citizen and the honest man, improve the immense resources with which nature has favoured us, and give reputation and splendor to the Brazilian Nation, by the stability of its institutions, the peace and security of its citizens, and the progressive development of its industry; it is in the hope that the assembled Representatives of the Nation will give laws adapted to its circumstances,—laws, the offspring of their wisdom and patriotism, which will satisfy the most imperious wishes of the State, and reform both new and old abuses which have crept into the various branches of the public administration. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to me to congratulate myself with the Nation, on the important meeting of its august and worthy Representatives.
 It is very gratifying to me to announce that the relations of friendship with our allies have not suffered any alteration, and that the friendly feeling which unites us with them appears to be unchanged. I have received flattering manifestations of consideration and esteem: and all the friendly

powers have shewn themselves interested in the preservation of the Constitutional Throne of Don Pedro II., in whose name I, by the national voice, administer this Empire.

I must not however conceal from you, that His Holiness, after two years of reciprocal explanations, has resolved not to accept the Imperial presentation of the Bishop elect of this diocese.

The Government have on their side law and justice; but His Holiness obeys his conscience. After this decision, the Government conceived themselves exonerated from observing any sort of condescension with the Holy See, without intending, nevertheless, to fail in the respect and obedience due to the Head of the Universal Church.

You have in your hands the means of liberating the Brazilian Catholic from the difficulties and often from the impossibility of craving from such a distance, aids which ought not to be denied within the Empire.

No holy is our Religion, so well calculated is the system of Ecclesiastical Government, that being compatible with every sort of civil Government, its discipline can be modified according to the interests of the State without thereby compromising the essentials of our Religion. Notwithstanding these differences with the Holy Father, our friendly relations with the Court of Rome are continued.

Brazil is in peace with all the world. I cannot say as much respecting our domestic situation. From Para, there is no recent news; but, from the efforts and care of the Government, it is probable that, if it has not already taken place, the city of Belen will in a short time be restored to the Province and to the Empire. Whatever be the means, it must be wrested from the power of the wretches who dominate over it.

The sedition at Puerto Alegre was so rapid, that in a few days it spread over the entire Province. The welfare of the State counselled conciliatory measures, and to these it is owing that those ferocious acts so common under similar circumstances, have not multiplied. The Government have let the insurrectionists see, that if the wish of not sacrificing Brazilians and avoiding the horrors of war have instigated them to give time for reflection; in case of contumacy, they will put in action all the resources of the State, to bring them back to obedience, prevent the violation of the integrity of the Empire, and the establishment of a precedent which would bring fatal consequences.

August and worthy Representatives of the Nation:—The want of respect and obedience to the authorities, and impunity, excite an universal outcry in all the Empire. It is a cancer which at this moment preys upon the social body. The Nation expects that you will raise barriers to oppose the torrent of evil.

Our institutions totter; the citizens live in apprehension and distrust. Government consume time uselessly, in vain recommendations. It is indeed right that they be responsible for abuses and omissions; but, then, give them law in harmony with the public wants,—give them force wherever to carry into effect the national wish. The volcano of anarchy threatens to devour the Empire: apply the timely remedy.

Commerce prospers, because our productions and the public revenue have been sufficient for the ordinary expenses.

The Government having in view the encouragement due to agriculture, promote endeavours to introduce the most recent methods and improvements.

The army requires to be newly modelled; and it is necessary to remove obstacles which oppose such an organization as will give it life and importance. The navy is about to assume that necessary attitude as to render in future the greatest services to the State.

August and worthy Representatives of the Nation:—The Brazilians need a national education; without it, there will never be anything like accord upon the most vital questions of society. And if, in the Representative system, only the majority decide in affairs of paramount importance, how necessary must it not be to generalise these maxims, in order that they may predominate amongst the greater number.

Morality, the ground-work of order, should be better taught, in order that it may serve as a support to the laws, a monitor to the conscience, and be a more solid guarantee of public prosperity.—Gentlemen: without education, and without morality, there cannot be true civilization.

The Provincial Assemblies have produced the desired effects. The Legislators having before their eyes the necessary means and information, free from the complication of interests and passions, can undoubtedly provide with more advantage for local necessities; but it is incontestable that abuses exist which it is in your power, and

it is also your duty, to correct, lest they take root and it become hereafter difficult and dangerous to remove them. Events may shortly take place pernicious to the public weal: it is expedient that they should be avoided.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State, in their respective departments, will render you details relative to the public wants, and the means which experience has shown to be proper to satisfy them. To your wisdom it belongs to find efficacious remedies; and the Nation has a right to expect everything from your patriotism. For my part, sustaining the post which the Nation has confided to me, I shall be faithful to the oath I took in your presence.

HENNINGSEN'S CAMPAIGN WITH ZUMALACARREGUI.

(From the London "Quarterly Review.")

In a village just within the border of Navarre, a small garrison of Christiano Urbanos (men drafted recently from the National Guard of some town in the South,) had established themselves, and were levying heavy contributions upon the monasteries, besides doing bloody execution occasionally among the scattered peasants of what Zumalacarregui considered as his own proper domain. The country people flocked in with urgent entreaties for his interference to rid them of this annoyance. He did not require much persuasion,—but the enemy's column's were hovering about; Zumalacarregui had but a small force with him at the time, and the attempt must at least have been delayed, but for the zeal of a veteran smuggler, Ximenes, who, with a sturdy youth, his son, offered to conduct a detachment by a safe by-way.

"I shall never forget," says our author, "one old woman, dressed almost in rags, her gray hair floating dishevelled about her neck, who came up to the captain of a company with whom I was in conversation, and probably mistaking him for a superior officer, doubled her shrivelled hand in his face, and shrieked out a volley of insulting epithets, which she concluded by invoking 'la maldiccion de Dios' on all our heads, if we retired like *falsos*, and left a single one of the blacks alive. Having inquired of a bystander who was this fanatic? we were informed that she was an old weaver, of a neighbouring village, whose only son had been shot that day fortnight—having been dragged from his bed—by some of the Urbanos; it was supposed for having carried tobacco to the Carlists."

The detachment approached the village, and found that the Urbanos had fortified themselves in the church—while Ximenes made the discovery that his own eldest son was their commandant! Forthwith,—

"The two four-pounders taken at Vittoria, and which at that time were all the artillery, were brought to bear on the church-gates, which were lined with heavy sheets of iron. The gates having been burst open, with the loss of three men wounded only, our volunteers rushed into the church, but they were only able to surprise one or two of the enemy, the rest having retreated into the steeple, of which the staircase had been broken away, and where they had most strongly barricaded themselves. As they obstinately refused to surrender, and it would have taken too long to undermine the massive walls of the old steeple—in which act the approach of some Christiano column would probably have interrupted us—it was resolved to set fire to it. Piles of wood, tow, goat-skins full of brandy, and other inflammable matter, were piled at the foot of the steeple, from the interior of the church; and the Baron de los Valles having just arrived, was entrusted with the commission of setting fire to it. The besieged had no doubt of being relieved before daybreak, and therefore were loud in their jokes against the Carlists, to whom they called out, 'Mountain thieves! sons of monks! rebels! you will soon have to run back to your mountains—the columns are advancing!'"

Night closed in, and it brought no intermission of the assault. By-and-by—

"The shrieks of some who had taken refuge in corners of the building where they were reached by the flames, as well as the women and children who saw the devouring element raging below, were heard at intervals; and although orders were given to fire only on the men, it was often impossible to distinguish the dark figures that flitted before the light, endeavouring to breathe an instant out of the smoky atmosphere. It was re-

peatedly proposed to them to let the women and children out, but this they refused. The bells had all fallen in, and packets of cartridges were constantly exploding. Towards morning a few faint cries of "Viva el Rey!" were heard from the women, and the commandant of the tower inquired if quart would be given to them? He was answered—"No; the men had none to hope for." He then inquired if it was Zumalacaregui who had besieged them, and which was? The general had just arrived, and most imprudently went beyond the corner of the church, exclaiming—"Acui estoy!"—Here I am. The commandant then said they could bear the heat and smoke no longer, and asked if they would be allowed the consolations of religion before they suffered death. Zumalacaregui replied that the Carlists had never denied that yet, but not to flatter themselves with the hope of mercy. The commandant then answered, that they surrendered. But how men who had defended themselves so desperately, and who had no chance for their lives, missed the opportunity of shooting the Carlist leader, who was not above fifty yards from them, firing downwards, when it is so much easier to aim, and a bullet carries so much straighter than in a horizontal direction, has always been a matter of surprise to me, particularly as several shots were fired afterwards by them.

"When ladders were placed to the church-roof, and the volunteers went up to receive their arms, they shot one soldier, and an officer was wounded; the men who had fired were bayoneted on the spot—one in particular, who defended a narrow ledge, and was struck in the breast by a volunteer, fell from the top to the bottom of the steeply heading at our feet: the rest made no resistance. Three women (one a Carlist prisoner) and four children had perished, and above thirty of the garrison, either by the smoke or the flames, or the shot of the assailants. Those that remained were so blackened by the smoke, that they presented a most ghastly appearance, when, with considerable difficulty, they were got down over the roof of the church, which, although the steeple was burning for ten or twelve hours, had never taken fire. The commandant and his lieutenant were brought before the general, who inquired whether the garrison had been acting all along by their orders. The commandant hesitated, but the ex-schoolmaster boldly replied, "Yes; they acted by our orders."—The former was a short man, about four-and-thirty, his form athletic, and his bones all thickly set; he was dressed in blue trousers and a zamarra. The smoke to which he had been all night exposed had swollen his eyelids and darkened his face. This was the son of Ximenes; on the whole he presented the idea of a bold and determined ruffian. The schoolmaster, who was also below the middle stature, had an open and prepossessing countenance, and he behaved in every respect with the firmness of a man: while the captain occasionally betrayed signs of weakness which I should scarcely have expected after his gallant defence, for such it incontestably was.

"Have you anything to say in your defence?" inquired the general. The reply of the lieutenant was,—"That he neither begged for mercy, nor did he suppose it likely that pardon would be granted him. They might, however, do worse than let him live; he had no affection either for the Queen or for Don Carlos, but where chance had thrown him, that party, as they had seen, he would serve; if they chose to try him, and let him live, he would serve the King like a soldier,—if they shot him, like a soldier he would die." "And you?" said the general to the captain. "I only surrendered," replied Lorenzo Ximenes, "because I was promised quarter; if not, I should have held out longer. You may judge from my behaviour whether I would not have perished in the tower if I had not distinctly understood so." "It is false," hastily interrupted the general; "who did I speak to myself?" "To me," said the lieutenant. "And did you say to the commandant that I had offered quarter?" "No; I told him that you had refused us our lives; and we should both have perished there, only the smoke had grown intolerable: this is the truth, or you would not hold me here now." The general beckoned with his hand for them to be removed. "You will remember my father and brother?" said Lorenzo inquiringly.—"If I have done wrong, they have served the King faithfully." The whining tone in which this appeal was made contrasted unfavourably with the bold and frank demeanour of his fellow-captive. "If your father and brother had been taken," said the general, "your treason would have been no palliation of their loyalty." The schoolmaster, I remember, held a paper cigar between his fingers (for at all times and seasons the Spaniards smoke), and was looking round for a light. The general took his own cigar from his mouth, and handed it to him

to ignite his by; he bowed respectfully as he returned it to him."

The prisoners were shot. Old Ximenes had an affecting interview with his son, previous to his execution. At parting, the latter exclaimed, "Is there no hope, then?" "Pide usted a Dios!" "You must pray for it to God!" replied the old man, as he tore himself away.

THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

It is well known that some of the scurrilous English Tory journals, when speaking of the Queen Regent of Spain, call her Mrs. Muñoz.—The following extract from a work recently published in London, entitled "Spain Revisited," glowingly describes both her Majesty and Señor Muñoz. The young Queen has established at Madrid a conservatory of music, under her own especial patronage, where, once a week during the winter, she gives entertainments, to which the nobility and persons connected with the Court are admitted. Our traveller obtained entrance, through the friendship of the Minister, and thus describes the scene:—

"The little theatre where they took place, was fitted up with great neatness, simplicity, and good taste; the curtain, which was very beautiful, represented a scene on the Tagus, at Aranjuez. The members of the school, whom I had often seen walking on the Prado in procession, were arranged in front; the young men rather absurdly dressed, in elegantly embroidered coats, cocked hats, and swords, and the girls in shawls and bonnets; the hats and bonnets were, however, now equally laid aside, and the pupils of both sexes wore the Queen's favourite colour, known in Spain as the Christina blue. At the appointed hour, the clatter of many hoofs in the street, and, soon after, the clang of sabres and halberds falling on the marble pavement of the stairway and galleries, and shouts of "Long live Christina!" mingling with the stern orders of the military officers, announced the arrival of the Queen. All rose to receive her, and she presently entered, accompanied by Don Francisco and Don Sebastian, with her two sisters, their wives. As she advanced up the passage to her seat, she was received with enthusiastic vivas and waving of fans, which she returned with a rare grace, and a captivating smile of recognition directed to those whom she distinguished. Her height is good, and she is extremely well formed, though inclining to become large. She was dressed with great simplicity and good taste, in black, with jet ornaments, and a panache in her hair, which was dressed à la Chinoise. Though her nose was somewhat larger than is necessary, and, withal, slightly *rotundose*, yet the style of her face was decidedly good, and the effect of the whole, enhanced by a sweet air of amiability and goodness of heart, was quite captivating. She did not take her seat on the species of throne, surmounted by a canopy, which was placed at one side, but on the front rank of benches, which happened to be only two immediately in advance of that on which I was sitting. The three princesses were attended by their chamber-

lains, among whom I noticed particularly one, on whose arm hung the Queen's pelisse of velvet and costly furs, and who was a very noble-looking man, with a classical cast of countenance, and a pale complexion, contrasting strongly with his black and nicely-defined mustache, and a full dark eye, which, while it reposed languidly within its lid, seemed capable of lighting up and kindling with excitement and fire. His plain dress of black, with no other ornament than the gold key which designated his office, corresponded with the simplicity and striking character of his whole person. On inquiry, I was told that his name was Muñoz, whom it was impossible not to look on as a most happy fellow, to hold an office of the kind about the person of so charming a lady. When the curtain rose, there was a variety of music, singing, and a play, in which the pupils acted, with the aid of the tragedian La Torre, from the theatre of the Principe. Though the acting was the best I had seen in Madrid, I was not sufficiently interested in it, not to find a much greater pleasure in looking at the Queen. Her head was finely shaped, with a couple of little ears fitting nicely and tightly on either side; the first pair, indeed, that ever struck me as having any beauty; then her neck was so swan-like and faultless, and it so gradually and naturally spread out and expanded into such a noble foundation, increasing at each instant in beauty and charms, until it disappeared visionarily beneath the dress which concealed it; but, above all, when she turned her head, as she did from time to time, to notice and salute the ladies about her, her countenance so lit up with smiles and became radiant with sweetness and amiability, that I could not keep from flying towards her a degree of reverence and enthusiastic admiration, which was less a homage to her grandeur and proud condition as a Queen, than to her exceeding loveliness as a woman."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Annuals, for 1836,

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

THE Book of Gems; the Oriental Annual; the Christian Keepsake; the Biblical Keepsake; Heath's Picturesque 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, Grimshaw's edition of Cowper's Life and Works; Horns' 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, in the usage of the Scotch Church. The Christian Tricentary, by Baxter. Marshall's Life of Washington. Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to. The Encyclopaedia Edinensis. The Cabinet's Compendium, by J. H. Frezee. Playfair's Geography, Ancient and Modern, 6 vols., 4to. Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 30 vols., 4to. Magic Lanterns, or Camera Obscuras. Arrow-smith's Map of the U. S. of La Plata, the Banda Oriental, and Chile. Woodbine Parish's Map of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Stationary. Account Books, &c.

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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 23 OF JUNE, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DISTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Mona, Rowland,	To the Captain,	Loading for Antwerp via Montevideo
Barque Isabella, Smith,	Reynolds, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	H. Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, H. B. Lange,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentius,	C. H. Andersen,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polaere Beila Antonietta, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Octavio y Carolina, Baldoino,	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for Malta.
Ship Eolo, J. Gianello,	Juan Pablo Gestal,	Loading for Cadix and Orages.
Polaere Mística Ro-a, Bressoleze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Elora, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, J. V. Belen,	J. A. Rivero,	Brazil.
Brig Licja, J. A. da Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Pereira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 18.—Wind F. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

June 19.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 20.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 21.—Wind F. N. E.—Opposite Coastwise.
Arrived, National schr. Chuelchuel, Scardinio Zafredo, from Patagonia 10th inst., Montevideo 19th, with 250 fanegas salt, and 157 dry hides, to Gaspar Resa.

Sailed, National schr.—brig Providencia, José Searzolo, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with effects and passengers.

June 22.—Wind E.

Arrived, National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 21st, to Carlos Galeano. National schr. Ninfa, Stephen Bartlett, from Santos 5th inst., with sugar, coffee, and tobacco, to Dowdall & Lewis.

British brig Alcipo, Bennett, from Encarnada, Hamburg schr.—brig Carl Heinrich, Henry Valentine, from Hamburg 10th April, Montevideo 20th inst., with general cargo, gin, &c., to C. H. Anderson. Passengers, Mrs. Captain Vissar, Miss Raude, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Tau, and Mr. John Rickels.

June 23.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings. In sight, brig Sarah.

June 24.—Wind E.—thick fog morning all day.

Arrived, National schr. Star of the South, from a cruise in the river.

British brig Sarah, Wrightson, from Malaga, Montevideo inst., with wine, &c., to Zamoran & Treserra. — [At sun-set boat not on shore].

Vessel posted to sail.

On 30th inst.—Eolo, for Cadiz & Malaga.

The following brigs remain wind-bound:—London, for London; Alcipo, for Mauritius; Confiance, for Cotte; Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, for Parnagua; Eloisa, for Africa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Montevideo.

- 13th inst.—Brazilian schooner Seventh April, from Sta. Catalina 10th ult.
- " Sardinian brig Arlequino, Antonio Mignolino, from Genoa 7th February, Cathagena 1st April, Gibraltar 12th ditto.
- 14th.—French barque Fauvette, Michel, from St. Maloes 17th April.
- " French ship Elio, (whaler.)
- 20th.—French brig Uruguay, Coulon, from Marseille 22d March.

Sailed from Montevideo.

- About 10th inst.—British ship Day, for London.
- 21st.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool, on 6th April.

- For Buenos Ayres,—
Barque Alpha, Captain Herbert, (to sail immediately.)
Brig Nautilus, Captain Cockburn.

- For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—
Brig Floraville, Capt. George Woolf, (to sail 13th April.)

The schooner Emily, Smith, for Buenos Ayres, carried away her bowsprit on 22d March, in the Prince's Pier, Liverpool, and had not sailed on 6th April.

The brigs Gantoo and Nestor, sailed from Havre de Grace on 5th April, for the River Plate.

We some time since received from London a printed document, of which the following is a copy:—

To all Postmasters.
"GENERAL POST OFFICE, 21st May, 1836."
"NEWSPAPERS to and from BUENOS AYRES, may be forwarded by the BRITISH PACKET, free of any charge, for Postage."
"By Command."
"F. FREELING, Secretary."

We were likewise informed that our "British Packet" would, in virtue of the above, be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of postage, if sent by H. M's. packets. Accordingly, a number of them were thus forwarded; but we regret to learn that, in London, letter postage has been demanded for them, whilst in the country, and Scotland, and also we believe in Ireland, they have been received free of any charge.

The Clerks at the London Post-Office say, that the privilege of receiving Newspapers from Buenos Ayres postage free, applies only to those printed in the language of that country. There is, however, no stipulation to that effect in the document above inserted, and we cannot divine why such a distinction should be made. At any rate, it will deprive many at home from becoming

acquainted with Buenos Ayres affairs, for every one is not obliged to understand Spanish. The "British Packet" is peculiarly affected by the prohibition in question—it being the only journal published in South America in the English language.

Yesterday was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of *San Juan*; and the numerous Juanas and Juans of our city received the compliments of their friends. The *tertulias* at night were numerous, and bands of music serenaded at various houses both yesterday and on the previous evening. The Sardinian vessels Eolo and Octavio y Carolina, were dressed out with flags in honor of the day.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the week,—thermometer 44 to 48.

THEATRE.

On 19th inst. was performed the play of "The Barber of Seville."—Almaviva, by Señor Casacuberta; Figaro,—Coso; Bartolo,—Viera; Basilio,—David; and Rosina,—Doña Manuela. It was well played, particularly the three first mentioned characters. Don Felipe did not snipe as Basilio; he however seemed terribly frightened when Figaro told him that he looked as if he was going to have the *escarlatina*. The playing upon the word Dr. Bartolo, by Almaviva as the drunken soldier, was very amusing; he called him Dr. Bacallao, Barlovento, Barato, Baratillo, &c. &c.—Manuela was ill dressed, and sang a badly selected *aria*.—A farce followed, and it was a real farce. There was a fight in baskets, in which Felipe David vanquished three men, and was declared champion.—The house was badly lighted, but it was full in every part. Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary, was in the boxes, and was visited in his box during the evening by Don Manuel Irigoyen, Don Francisco Belastugui, &c. &c.

On Tuesday, three one-act pieces, viz.: "*Los primeros Amores*," "*Las Esposas vengadas*," and "*Mmanuel Mendez Injuriado, Abogado de Tras-los-Montes*." The first piece we have before described; the second relates to the manoeuvres of three ladies to reclaim their libertine husbands; and the third, to the tricks practised upon a lawyer from *Tras-los-Montes*, to frighten him away from Lisbon, where he had come to make love to a widow.—The latter was in love with an apothecary, so that in fact it was "Love, Law, and Physic." She preferred physic to law, and was ultimately married to the 'tall apothecary.'—The house was only thinly attended. "*El Suegro Irritado*," was repeated on Thursday, to a house nearly empty,—there being only about 200 persons, "all told," in boxes, pit, and gallery. We did not wait the farce.

The house was crowded last night. In the boxes we observed Commodore Reushaw, and several of his officers.

Married.

On the 21st instant, at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. EDWIN CLARKE, of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss MARY TAYLOR, of Middlessex.

Died.

On the 19th inst., aged 38, Mr. JAMES M'FARLANE, a native of London, and many years a resident in Buenos Ayres. His decease was occasioned by lock-jaw, brought on from a splinter wound under the eye. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 20th, attended by numerous friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Committee of British Merchants.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS, advertised for Thursday last, 1. POSTPONED until THURSDAY NEXT, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock; when a full attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN HARRATT, Chairman.

Buenos Ayres, 22d June, 1836.

Coat or Dress Swords.

A FEW excellent and highly finished SWORDS of the above description, made by Messrs. E. & W. ROSE, Cornhill, London, Sword-Cutlers to the Hon. East India Company, are on Sale at moderate prices, at Mr. STODART'S Music Store,

No. 48, Calle de la Cathedral.

For Sale,

PRICE Four Dollars.—A BRITISH NAVY LIST, for April, 1836. — At No. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

ONE or two Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with APARTMENTS, &c. &c., in a Native Family. Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; or at the *Alto de Pararredon*, at the corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.

Notice.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on at BUENOS AYRES, under the Firm of BROWN, BUCHANAN & Co., is dissolved.

Mrs. R. B. LYNE is empowered to collect the outstanding debts.

Glasgow, 14th March, 1836.

BUCHANAN, BROWN & CO.

J. BANKER, Witness.

W. WATSON, Witness.

JOHN LYNE, Witness.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having removed his Establishment to No. 45, Calle de Tucuari, gives this notice to his Friends and the Public.

SAMUEL MORETON.

Notice to the Public.

MR. 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. He will Remount 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.

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.

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 2s dollars, ready money.



CELEBRATION NOTICE.

THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, agreeable to previous Notice, assembled on Monday evening, 20th inst., at the Hotel of Mr. R. PRICE, No. 39, Calle de la Paz; and after choosing Mr. N. A. PECKHAM, Chairman, and Mr. G. W. FISH, Secretary of the Meeting, enacted the following Resolutions:

- Resolve 1st.—That the approaching Anniversary of the Independence of the U. S. of North America be celebrated in this City on the Fourth of July next, in the best style that the nature of circumstances with which we are encircled will admit.
- Resolve 2d.—That the following persons shall constitute a Committee to carry into effect the foregoing Resolve, with power to add to their number as the exigency of circumstances may demand; viz.—Messrs. N. A. PECKHAM, JOHN HARRIS, and B. C. FOSTER.
- Resolve 3d.—That the Committee of Arrangements be requested to carry into effect with all diligence, the Resolves of this Meeting.
- Resolve 4th.—That this Meeting be adjourned until called by the Standing Committee.

George Washington Fish.

Buenos Ayres, June 24, 1836.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	123 a 124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	119 a 119 1/2	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	62 a 74	do. for on.
Dollars, Spanish.....	74 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	72 a 72	do. do.
6 per cent Stock.....	73 a 74	do. percent.
Bank Shares, (no sales).....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England, 6 1/2-16.....	02	per cent. p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	a	cts. p. et. prm.
Do. on Montevideo.....	74 a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States.....	74 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or. best.....	34 a 33	do. p. pataca.
Do. country.....	26 a 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	27 a 29	do. do.
Do. salted.....	22 a 22 1/2	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11 a 12	do. each
Nutria Skins.....	10 a 25	do. per doz.
Chinchilla Skins.....	20 a 30	do. do.
Wool, common.....	9 a 12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	3 a 38	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	24 a 25	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	19 a 20	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12 1/2 a 13	do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	126 a 550	do. per mil.
Floor, (North American).....	70 a 75	do. do.
Salt, on board.....	12 a 13	do. p. fanega.
Discount.....	1 1/2 a 2	p. et. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2-16 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE.

ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.