

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY. JULY 2. 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We stated in our last, that a report was current here of a revolution in Lima against the President of Peru and the President of Bolivia. The papers brought by the Chili mail which arrived a few days since, do not mention any such event; therefore we presume the report is without foundation. We received by the said mail, the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 7th May:—they do not contain any particular political news.

A correspondence took place in March last, between the authorities at Lima and the French Legation there, relative to some individuals who, on the downfall of the Government of General Salaverry, had found refuge on board the French frigate *Flora*, at Callao. The authorities requested that Don Carlos Garcia del Postigo, Chief of the squadron of the rebels, and Don Pedro Salmon, the Purser of it, should be put on shore from the *Flora*, in order to render an account of the immense amount of public money which they had received; their persons being safe, by capitulation, from any prosecution for political offences. It was also solicited that Don Domingo Allende, another refugee on board the *Flora*, should be sent thence in the first vessel which might sail from Callao to any foreign port.

The French Legation, in its reply to the above, said that Señores Postigo and Salmon had sought refuge on board the *Flora* in order to save their lives, and that the Captain thereof had given them the protection they implored, on condition that they should take the first opportunity of proceeding to a foreign country: it being a principle recognised by the Law of nations, that a vessel of war ought to be considered the same as the territory of the country to which she belongs, and that the persons of those who receive an asylum therein should be inviolate. That the navy of France had on many occasions lately, on the coasts of European and Asiatic Turkey, put in exercise this hospitality; and that no French naval officer would hesitate to use this sacred right, intimately allied as it is with the glory of France.

The authorities repeated, in answer, that the lives of Postigo and Salmon were guaranteed by a solemn treaty, and their political crimes pardoned. It was only required of them to render an account of the public money they had received, which it would be impossible to obtain if they were permitted to escape to a foreign country; and that surely the rights of asylum could not extend so far as this.

The French Chargé d'Affaires forwarded to Captain Moulac, of the *Flora*, the latter note; but the Captain being confined to his bed from illness, returned a verbal answer, to the effect that Postigo and Salmon had doubts whether the treaty which it was said guaranteed their lives, had been sanctioned. The authorities, in reply to this, said that the treaty was published in the official journal of the Government, and that this single act proved that it had received the approbation of the Government.

The Captain of the *Flora*, in the end, refused to deliver up the individuals in question. He said they came on board with passports to quit the country, declaring their lives to be in danger; and that they only brought with them the necessary articles for their use. That they having enjoyed the right of asylum under the French flag, he would not be justified now in depriving them of that protection.

The authorities, in their final reply, said that the Captain had gone beyond his duty. That France never could approve his conduct, it being contrary to the principles upon which its Government was founded. That it was an abuse of power, and that doubtless if the Government of Peru had a respectable naval force, the asylum of Postigo and Salmon would be illusory; and that the authorities hold Captain Moulac responsible for the sixty thousand dollars of which Postigo and Salmon have defrauded the State.

The fortress of Callao is to be dismantled, that it may no longer serve as a place of refuge and rallying point to insurrectionists.

London papers to 16th April, have been received by the barque *Alpha*. They do not contain any very particular news. *The Morning Herald*, of the 13th of April, contains the following from Spain:—

Frontiers of Guipuzcoa, April 7.

There has been no movement in the belligerent armies since my last. Cordova is at Vittoria, and Eguia at Escoriaza. Don Carlos, on the 4th, was still at Elburio.

The Carlists are strongly fortifying the weak points along the confines of the four provinces, particularly in the direction of the Ribera. At Estella 500 workmen are fortifying La Cruz de los Castillos, La Hermita de Santa Barbara, and La Hermita del Puy. It appears that it is the intention of the Carlists, having thus entrenched themselves, to set about actively driving the Christians from the strong places. At all events, the war is about to assume an active appearance. Cordova has published his intention of penetrating into the provinces; and Eguia seems determined to keep him not only in check, but to drive before him the thousands of Christians shut up in the fortresses. Time, and that shortly, will prove which party with most reason calculates on a happy result to this the fourth campaign.

The horrible weather has prevented the Carlists from taking active measures against the French foreign legion near the frontiers. General Garcia is at Sarraza; the seven battalions under his command are at Olagui and Erice.

The Carlists have four squadrons of cavalry and five companies of infantry at Solana, Legarea, and Manera.

The Christiano General Iribarren, reached Allo on the 4th, with two battalions of infantry and 500 cavalry, with the intention of preventing the Carlists from fortifying Estella. The Carlists, the instant they were informed of his march, went to meet him, and he was compelled to retreat.

The celebrated and intrepid Carlist chief, Colonel Victoriano Corden, better known as "El Rojo," died at Laraingar on the 4th. He was mortally wounded in the affair of the 24th of last month.

General Iturralde is at Salinas, General Villareal at Villareal de Alava, Simon la Torre before Balmaceda, Sarraza at Galdacano near Bilbao, Guibaldadi before Guetaria, Sagastibelza before St. Sebastian, and Tarraqual in the Bastan.

There are 200 deserters from the French foreign

legion, incorporated in the different battalions of Navarre.

It is said that a British army is to be sent to Spain, upon the same plan as that sent to Portugal during the "Canning Administration." It is hoped that by this means the civil war in Spain will be put down.

The statue of William the Third, in Dublin, has been "blown up" with gunpowder. *The Tory* journal above quoted, thus speaks of the affair:

"The wanton destruction of a very excellent work of art like the equestrian statue of King William III., in College-green, Dublin, which, as our Irish correspondent shows, was the other night blown up with gunpowder, would be an act of mere Vandalic barbarism if it were not inspired by religious bigotry and political malevolence.—That statue, the symbol of the deliverance of 1688, was a memorial of the deliverance of the civil and religious liberties of the British people from the grasp of a sullen and ruthless tyrant, who laboured through his short and ignominious reign to prostrate the Protestant Constitution, and the Throne of a free people, at the feet of Papal Rome. As such a memorial, that statue has always been an odious thing in the eyes of that class of the Irish people who hate the principles which the Restorer of Protestant freedom successfully asserted, and would rather be the slaves of the vassal-despot of the Romish Power, than the free subjects of a Protestant British King.

"We are far from including all the Roman Catholics in this description. The more educated classes of that persuasion are, in general, too enlightened to undervalue the advantages of the freedom which they now enjoy. But it cannot be denied that there is in Ireland a numerous and desperate faction, headed by the more intolerant members of the priesthood, and by the political agitators, whose aim and object is to subvert all Protestant institutions, and eventually get rid of the hated connection with England altogether. That party has existed by succession in Ireland, ever since the days of the Stuarts; and though they were long quiet after the defeats at Londonderry, the Boyne, and Aughrim had crushed their guilty designs, yet they never failed to cherish a pious hatred for the principles which triumphed at the revolution; the principles that are embodied in the Bill of Rights, and for the preservation of which the illustrious family of Brunswick were raised to the throne of these realms.

"It is not the first or second time that the same faction have shown their malignant and implacable hatred to the memory of William of Orange, and the principles of the revolution, by defacing the statue of the great Deliverer of the Protestant Empire and the Protestant religion. They have at length succeeded in their barbarous object of destroying the statue. We have no doubt that they regard it not only as some revenge for the past, but as a pledge of a more complete triumph for the future. Over the fragments of the mutilated image of the hero of civil and religious liberty, the shouts of savage exultation have been raised by that faction, whose seditious projects have, of late years, been so successful, that they expect the day is not far distant when they shall shout over the ruins of the Protestant Constitution, and the broken links of British connection!

"As a work of art, the loss of that splendid and truly classic statue can hardly be repaired. This is bad enough—but it is worse to think that there is an active and virulent faction in Ireland, whom no kindness can conciliate, and whom every concession on the part of the British Government renders more daring, fierce, and insolent. Nothing can satisfy that faction but the complete surrender of the Government of Ireland into their hands!—Are our Whig Ministers prepared to make the sacrifice?—If not, they must stop somewhere."

The number for the month of May, contains:

I.—Preface of the Editor, Don Pedro de Angeles, to the History of P. Guetara.

II.—Index to the Argentina, de Centenera.

III.—Geographical and Statistical Description of the Province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; by Don Francisco de Vidiana, its Governor Lieutenant.

There are some very sensible remarks in the Preface, relative to the Jesuits, and their efforts to benefit this country. It speaks of the zeal of these Champions of the Faith;—that neither inclemency of climate, sterility of soil, nor the ferocity of its inhabitants, could abate it. That on this head even the most critical authors have agreed; and one of them (Boswell) observes on this subject, that when, in 1768, the Jesuits left Paraguay, it had attained as high a degree of civilization as perhaps so young a nation could well arrive at; doubtless superior to anything which the new world exhibited. That a rigorous police caused the laws to be respected, and general happiness and prosperity prevailed.

"Queen Bess," is noticed in the Index, as Isabel the heretic Queen of England. The Spaniards of other times could never forgive her.

The Description of the Province of Santa Cruz, is full of interest. Every district, town, and village, is minutely described, with their productions, and extent of population; as also the pursuits and disposition of the inhabitants, climate, diseases, &c. &c. In page 146, there is an extract from the general report addressed by Governor Rivera to the Royal "Audencia de Charcas," under date 22d February, 1788, which says, that a Moxo Indian writes the annals of his country on a tablet, or piece of cane, by means of various marks or signs, the management of which requires much combination, and a retentive memory. That prejudiced writers not understanding the ideas of the Indians in this respect, immediately denominate them brutes; yet if those same writers had seen Newton with his algebraic signs in order to determine the true system of the world, they would also have said that the great Newton was an idiot, and his analysis a compound of pothooks more fit to adorn the door of a dealer in coals, than to enlighten the human mind.

SPAIN.

The atrocities committed by the belligerents in Spain, are almost beyond belief. The following details are most horrible:—

Circular of the Commandant General of Lower Aragon, to the Corporation of the town of Alcaniz.

"The Military Governor of Tortosa, in a despatch of the 15th inst., states to me as follows:— 'Immediately on the receipt of your despatch of the 8th inst., I communicated it to the Captain-General of this army and principality, because I did not think myself empowered to make the mother of the rebel Cabrera expiate the atrocities committed by her son; but at this moment (six o'clock at night) I have received the post from Catalonia, with a despatch of his Excellency for you, which I enclose, as also one for myself, in which he is pleased to tell me that your wishes are to be complied with; by virtue of which, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, the mother of the cruel Cabrera will be shot, and his three sisters taken up this night, although two of them are married to two National Guards of the marine in this place; and I have to inform you that I shall take up all the near relatives of the other chiefs and self-styled officers, for the purpose of restraining those barbarians, by putting some measure to their excesses. The execution is to take place in the open space of the Barbican, as being the public spot on which all those who may deserve it shall be shot; and I shall issue a circular to the towns of this district, for the information of the people, and the terror of such of the evil-inclined as may commit attempts on the lives of the loyal inhabitants.' All which I hereby make known to the magistrates, in order to its being published with

the accustomed forms, to the end that all the inhabitants of these districts may be certain that the barbarous Cabrera's thirst for innocent blood has been the cause of the death of his mother, and will be that of his sisters, if he persist in his atrocities; as such will be that of the wives, fathers, and mothers of the chiefs who, to their misfortune, are under his orders, and who are in my custody, and whom I shall continue to take up and order to be shot, five for each whom he shall assassinate. God preserve you many years.

"AGUSTIN NOGUERAS."

"Fresnada, February 20, 1836."

The following is a Circular issued by Cabrera, who is a Priest:—

"Commandancy of Lower Aragon.—The barbarous and sanguinary D. Agustin Noguerras, who styles himself Commandant-General of Lower Aragon, has just published, as an act of heroism, the atrocious assassination which, at his request, was effected in Tortosa on my innocent and unfortunate mother, who was inhumanly shot on the morning of the 10th inst. in the place of the Barbican, and my three sisters seized prisoners, although two of them are wives of two Nationals in that town.—Horrorstruck, and yet full of calmness and valour, at this melancholy as well as cowardly and vile act, suited solely to men who seek to procure the triumph of the cause they have embraced, by infamous acts of terror, while plunging the country and families into sorrow and general mourning, and yet supposing that their enlightened conduct will be enough to secure the criminal usurpation which has produced so many victims; I, in use of the powers which law and justice confer on my character of Commandant-General of this province, named by the King and legitimate Sovereign, Don Carlos V., have in conformity with his Royal instructions issued the following regulations:—

"1. The self-styled Brigadier D. Agustin Noguerras, and all those whose names are actually serving in the army or employed by the Government of the Queen called the Regent, are hereby declared traitors.

"2. All the individuals aforesaid, who may be taken, shall be shot by virtue of the above order.

"3. These shall be shot immediately, as a just retribution for the assassination of my innocent mother:—the lady of the Colonel Manuel Fontiveros, commandant that was of arms in Cheiva, Kingdom of Valencia, and who has been in custody in order to restrain the rage of the cruel revolutionists; as also three others, who are—Crista Tos, Mariana Guardia, and Francisca Urquosa; and even to the number of thirty, which I mark down to expiate the infamous punishment of the best of mothers.

"4. With a heart wrung with grief and eyes overflowing with tears while dictating this tremendous measure, I cannot do less than announce with sorrow, that I not only disregard altogether the atrocities which cover me with mourning and affliction, but that their bloodthirstiness shall be revenged without fail, for each victim, by 20 of the families of the assassins who shall continue them. . . . The Alcaldes whose names are marked in the margin, shall cause this decree to be published; as also the parish priests are to make it known from the pulpit, under their responsibility.

"RAMON CABRERA."

"Valderasile, 24th February, 1836."

The Commandant-General of Lower Aragon, has issued a notice to the Alcaldes and Parish Priests, in the following terms:—

"The magistrates and parish priests who shall comply with the circular and orders issued by that captain of robbers and assassins, Ramon Cabrera, and his other companions, shall be treated as traitors to the lawful Government of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

"God preserve you many years.

"AGUSTIN NOGUERAS."

"Fresnada, February 20, 1836."

The newspapers in Madrid, opposed to the Government, have commented much on the assassination of this aged lady, which is justly regarded, although the previous atrocities of her son are not denied, as an act of barbarity disgraceful to all civilized warfare. It is further stated, that the British Minister, Mr. Villiers, has called the attention of the Government to the conduct of Noguerras on the occasion, and that he in consequence has been removed from the command in Lower Aragon.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, Will you have the goodness to state in your paper on next Saturday, July 2d, that the proceedings of the Celebration Meeting of the 20th inst., which appeared in your paper of the 25th, was put in by Mr. B. C. Foster, unknown to me; therefore I wish to be excused for the ridiculous manner in which it has appeared before the public.

I remain yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. FISH.

Buenos Ayres, 27th June, 1836.

The hoax that has lately been played upon the credulity of the public, by the publication of pretended discoveries made by Herschel in the Moon, is owing to M. Nicolet, a Frenchman by birth, but settled in the United States. The author is said to have made a very profitable speculation by publishing his ingenious fictions in the sublimary world.—(French paper.)

In the English Annual "Forget Me Not," of the present year, we have found the following narrative. We never before heard of the dreadful occurrences therein detailed, and should be glad if some of our friends will inform us if they be founded on facts.

A NIGHT NEAR MONTEVIDEO.

BY A MODERN FRYBAGGONIAN.

[The incidents recorded in the following narrative are strictly true. They were related to me by a naval officer, lately deceased, and himself the hero of the story, which was drawn up by me at his particular request.]

It was in the year 18—, when the frigate to which I belonged was stationed off Montevideo, that the following events took place. I shall state them simply, and without any attempt at embellishment, convinced that the plain facts will speak for themselves, and that they do not require to be heightened by the aid of fancy.

The captain had given permission to a brother officer, whom I shall denominate Brooks, and myself, to enjoy a few days' sport on shore. Taking advantage of this leave, we furnished ourselves each with a fowling-piece and a game-bag, and sallied forth on our expedition, intending to pass the night in the city, and to amuse ourselves in the same way daily till the period of our leave had expired. Being both good shots, and falling in with plenty of game, we filled our bags in the course of a few hours.

This unexpected luck suspended our operations, and, as the evening was fast coming on, we felt the necessity of arriving at Montevideo before we should be overtaken by darkness—no pleasant event in a country to whose roads we were entire strangers, more especially as we had reason to believe that they were infested during the night by banditti. Impressed with these feelings, we made the best of our way towards the city, hoping to reach it by sunset. In this country, lying as it does between the tropics, there is little or no twilight. When the sun's disk disappears, he has done with us, and in ten minutes there is as little trace of his existence as if he had not exist at all.

While moving smartly along under the load of our bags and fowling-pieces, the latter of which, in case of danger, we took the precaution to keep charged, we met with a tall, swarthy man, in the costume of a sergeant. He was strongly and indeed handsomely made, but his expression of countenance was peculiar and ferocious. He had enormous black whiskers, long, sweeping mustaches, and dark, penetrating, demon-looking eyes. On meeting, he saluted us with a civility rather at variance with his forbidding air; and I took the opportunity of asking him, in Spanish, if we were on the road to Montevideo. "Gentlemen," said he, in the same language, "at your present rate of travelling you will be there in an hour and a half; but, in the unsettled state of the country, I would caution you against going farther: the sun will be down immediately, and the roads are not safe after nightfall." We thanked him for his civility, but nevertheless proceeded on our way, while he took the opposite direction.

Scarcely, however, had we gone ten yards, when he called after us; and, on turning round to see what he wanted, he asked if we were French or English. My companion replied that we were English, when the man's countenance instantly darkened: he looked at us sternly, then walked hastily on. "I do not half like that man's appearance," said I. "Nor do I," answered Brooks; "there is something peculiarly forbidding about him." No more was said. We continued walking half an hour longer, when the sun went down, leaving



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Sarah, William Wrightson, whose arrival on 21h ult. was noticed in our last, was from Malaga (direct) 31st March.

June 25.—Wind N. N. E.—foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, Joaquin Viera Belon, fr. Paragaya, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivero, in ballast.

British brig Alcipe, Bennett, for the Mamius, Penang, and Canton, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 51 mules, and pasture; 7 bales with 159 doz. fox skins, 7 doz. with 343 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 183 doz. visacha skins, 1 bundle with 15 doz. sheep skins. *Supercargo*, Mr. Frederick Kauffmann.

British brig London, Thomas Ball, for London, despatched by John Best, Brothers, with 100 dry hides, 5282 salted do., 19,794 horns, 2 bales and 4 boxes with 2180 doz. chinchilla skins, 24 bales with 2000 horse hides, 1 do. with 35 doz. deer skins, 12 do. with 367 arrobas and 14 lbs. horse hair, 90 do. with 2273 and 3 doz. sheep skins, 107 do. with 15,724 doz. nutria skins. *Passengers*, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Foulkes.

French brig Confiance, Autic, for Certe and Marseilles, despatched by Blanc & Constantin, with 3040 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 67 bales with 1417 doz. sheep skins, 13 do. with 278 arrobas wool, 2 boxes with combs, 42 horse hides and 20 lion skins, and some return cargo. *Passengers*, Messieurs Teste, Coulerin, Tauffiet, and Mauvel.

June 26.—Wind E. S. E.—foggy in the morning.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Rulma, Manuel Antonio P. Alves, from Paragaya 18th ult., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

June 27.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, British schr. Emily, Arthur Smith, from Liverpool 5th April, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.—*Passenger*, Mr. Francis H. Lafone.

National schr. Ana Constanza, Agustín Arré, from Montevideo 26th, in ballast, to C. Galeano.

Brazilian schr.-brig Carolina du Sud, Antonio J. Diaz Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with tobacco, coffee, and general cargo, to M. A. Ramos. *Passengers*, Messrs. Francis Daniel Holterhoff and Benjamin Foucel.

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

June 28.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British barque Alpha, William Turner, from Liverpool 19th April, with general cargo, to McCrackan & Jamieson. *Passengers*, Messrs. John Miller, Thomas Armstrong, James Girvin, and James Ker.

June 29.—Wind N. N. W.—Opposite Coast visible.

Arrived, American brig Pioneer, Abner Goodhue, from Boston 17th April, Montevideo 27th inst., with lumber, &c., to Daniel Gouland & Co.

American brig Envoy, Edward Dean, from New York 16th April, Montevideo 27th inst., with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British brig Palmyra, Alexander Keith, from Rio Janeiro 10th inst., with 4000 alpacas salt, to Horne & Alsogaray.

Swedish barque Lydia, Frederick Stahr, from Vina Rosa, (Valencia,) 14th March, Montevideo 28th inst., with wine, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

June 30.—Wind E. foggy.

Arrived, (at 9 p. m.) American brig Gambia, Samuel French, from New York 14th April, Montevideo 28th inst., with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

July 1.—Wind E. N. E.—Opposite Coast visible.

Arrived, Spanish brig Veloz, Juan Puche, from Barcelona 9th March, Malaga 1st April, Montevideo 28th ult., with wine, oil, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

Spanish schooner-brig Isabel Segunda, Antonio Morales, from the Canary Islands 80 days, with 423 emigrants; to Juan Bautista I daondo.—[She has been placed in quarantine, having some sick on board.]

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 30th ult., to C. Galeano.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Hermine, for Havre de Grace.
" 7th " —Eolo, for Cadiz and Malaga.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 27th ult., Wind E. N. E.—at 7 p. m., Alcipe, —at half-past 7 p. m., London, —at 8 p. m., Confiance, —at midnight, Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda; all hence 25th.

Arrived at New York.

April 10.—American ship Fanny, Frazier, hence 6th February.

At Philadelphia.

April 14.—American ship Peruvian, Stansbury, from Montevideo 2d February.

At Havana.

Previous to the 2d of April.—Danish brig Pizarron, Maag, hence 30th December; American ship Gardner, Jackson, from Montevideo; British brig Eliza, Gifford, from Montevideo.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

April 19.—American brig Hope, from Montevideo 5d ds. 20.—British brig Cornwall, from Liverpool 33 days. 27.—French barque Fleets, from Bordeaux.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

27th ult.—Argentine schr.-brig Emilia, Bucan, hence 18th ult. 5th inst.—British brig Mars, Walmesley, from Esenada 13th ult.

Arrived at Montevideo.

21st ult.—Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guardia, from Rio Janeiro. 23d ult.—French barque Jenne Gabrielle, Dumas, from Bordeaux 10th April.

" French ship Rio, from Cet. 10th April, with wine, &c., to Bertram & Co.

" French brig Nestor, from Havre de Grace 10th April.

" French brig Gaulois, from Havre de Grace 5th April.

" French brig Nouveau Persévant, from Bordeaux 25th April.

" Sardinian brig Aquiles, from Genoa 4th March, Iviza 9th April.

" Bremen barque Julius & Edward, from Bremen 5th April; general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Bremen barque, from Bremen 17th April; general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

" British schr.-brig Packet, Pickering, from Tarragona 30th March, Gibraltar 14th April, with wine, &c., to Hall & Co.

27th.—American barque Mary, Smith, from Baltimore 12th April, with lumber, &c., to Davison, Leland & Co.

" British brig Floraviva, Woolf, from Liverpool 16th April, to Stanley, Black & Co.

" Brazilian brig Estrella del Cabo, from Rio Janeiro.

" Brazilian brig Adetada, from Rio Janeiro.

25th.—Argentine brig Argentina, Harris, from Patagonia 20th ult.

30th.—American barque Governor Eadicot, from Salem, with lumber.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 15th April.

For Buenos Ayres.—
Brig Nauticos, Captain Cockburn.
Schr. Luisa Maria, (to sail 21st April,) T. Gamble.

The American ship Leonidas, Captain John Frazier, was to sail from New York 1st May, for Buenos Ayres.

A LIST OF FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS (excepting those of the Oriental Republic) which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres.

From the 1st January to the 30th June, 1836.

BRITISH, - - - - -	25
BRAZILIAN, - - - - -	20
AMERICAN, - - - - -	14
SARDINIAN, - - - - -	13
FRENCH, - - - - -	6
DANISH, - - - - -	5
SWEDISH, - - - - -	5
BREMEN, - - - - -	1
HAMBURG, - - - - -	1
BELGIAN, - - - - -	1
SPANISH, - - - - -	1
Total, - - - - -	92

The Brazilian brig Eloisa, which had cleared out from this port for the Cape of Good Hope, and was to have sailed on Saturday last, is placed under embargo, by order of the Government, on suspicion that she was about to proceed on a voyage to the Coast of Africa for slaves. An investigation is going on, the result of which we will duly inform our readers. The promptitude with which the Government have acted upon the occasion, has been the theme of eulogy with all those who wish to see the inhuman traffic in question suppressed.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th ult., contains the full details relative to the completion of the arrangements of the standard of the weights and measures of this Province.

Wednesday last was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of "St. Peter and St. Paul." The day was fine,—in fact it was, as Milton says, "A Summer's day,"—and the promenaders in the streets were numerous. The Alameda had also a portion of visitors, including several ladies.

The Vespers of the day of *San Pedro y San Pablo*, were this year celebrated in the College Church, the Cathedral being under repair. The Choir was accompanied by a piano, instead of the organ; the congregation was numerous, chiefly females.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week, thermometer from 45 to 60.

THEATRE.

On 26th ult. was performed "Los Celos Infundados," and the farce of "El Duende en el Gabinete."—The first relates to a lady jealous of her husband without cause; which she in the end finds out, and calls herself *ingrata*, and begs pardon of her Lord and Master. Man and wife should never quarrel; they must make it up again.—In the farce, Felipe David brought in a huge wooden cross to "lay the ghost."—The house was full. Amongst the company were Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Sr. Lopes, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty; the Emperor of Brazil; Mr. Upton, &c.

On Wednesday,—"Roberto Dillon, ó el Castor de Irlanda." It is a French piece, full of incongruities. The plot,—the story of the unfortunate Calas, reversed. "Dillon" is unjustly accused of murder, by Protestants, and executed.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was introduced; he was appropriately attired in black, with star, and dress sword. Sr. For Casacuberta played well as the lover of "Miss Elizabeth Dillon" (Manuela); and Manuela was simply and prettily dressed in white, without a comb.—A farce followed.—The house was extremely well attended. In the boxes we observed the family of General Lavalleja; General Pinedo, lady, and family; Don Nicolas Anchotena, lady, and daughter (the latter "just budding into beauty"); Commodore Renshaw, and several officers of the Erie; Mr. Mandeville, Dr. Lapper, Mr. Upton, &c. &c.

RIO JANEIRO.

The brig Palmyra brought journals of the above city to 9th ult. They state that the fears of the Imperial Government have obtained considerable advantages over the revolutionists in Pará; but new insurrections had taken place in various parts of that Province. Three British vessels of war from Barbadoes, consisting of a frigate and two brigs, had broken the blockade of the port of Pará, for the purpose of seeking satisfaction from the revolutionary Government for alleged outrages on a British vessel. The Brazilian journals are loud in their complaints against Commodore Taylor; averring that he had a superior force, and ought to have made the blockade confined to him respected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Red Potatoes.

JUST LANDED, of the best quality, and in small hampers; for Sale at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S, No 10, Corner of Calle de la Paz and Piedad.
Best LAMP OIL, at a moderate price.

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A FEW excellent and highly finished SWORDS at the above description, made by Vassas, F. & W. BORN, Cornhill, London, Sword-cutlers to the Hon East India Company, are on Sale at moderate prices, at Mr. STODER'S Music Store,

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Doublers, Spanish.....	123 a 123½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	118 a 119 do. do.
Plata macanilla.....	83 a 72 do. for m.
Dollars, Spanish.....	71 a 72 do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patocanes.....	74 a 74 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	74 do. do. per cent.
Bank Shares, (no demand).....	160 a do. each.
Kerchango on England.....	7 a pnce p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	34 a dls. p. dol. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo.....	74 a p. p. dol.
Do. on United States.....	71 a do. p. U. S. d.
Hides, Oz, best.....	32 a 33 co. p. peso d.
Do. country.....	26 a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23½ 24½.....	25 a 29 do. do.
Do. salted.....	22 a do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11 a 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	12 a 25 do. per dozen
Chinchilla Skins.....	26 a 50 do. do.
Wool, common.....	9 a 12 do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	38 a 40 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	24 a 25 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	19 a 20 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12 a 13½ do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	128 a 550 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	70 a 75 do. p. barril.
Salt, on board.....	12 a 14 do. p. barril.
Discount.....	1½ a 2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublers during the week, 123½ dollars. The lowest price, 114 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 1 pence. The lowest ditto, 8½ pence.

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