British

Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 515]

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 refagee 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

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 beligerent

armies since my last, Cordova is at Vittoria, and Eguia at Escorriaza. Don Carlos, on the 4th, was still at Ellorio.

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 Castellos, 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 Christinos 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 Christinos 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 Sarrasa; 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 Christino 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 Balmareda, Sarrasa at Galdacano near Bilbon, Guibelaldi before Guetaria, Sagastibelza before St. Schsstjan, and Tarragual in the Bastan.

There are 200 deserters from the French foreign

legion, incorporated in the different battalions of

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 barbairs in it it were not inspired by religious bigotry and political malevolence.—That statue, the symbol of the revolution 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 lightened to undervalue the advantages of the freedom which they now enjoy. 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 pions 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 hey 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 bands!—Are our Whig Ministers prepared to make the sacrifice?—If not, they must stop somewhere."

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

The number for the mouth of May, contains: I.—Preface of the Editor, Don Pedro de Angelia, to the History of P. Gnevara.

II. - Index to the Argentina, de Centenera.

III.—Geographical and Statistical Description of the Province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; by Bon Fran-cisco de Viedma, its Governor Intendant.

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 (Roynal,) observes on this subject, that when, in 1768, the Josnits 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 vigorous police caused the laws to be respected, and general happiness and prosperity prevailed.

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

The Description of the Province of Santa Craz, 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 Arragon, to the Corporation of the town of Alcaniz.

"The Military Governor of Tortoso, 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 myse'f 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 gistrates, in order to its being published with

the accustomed forms, to the end that all the inabitants 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 atroci-ties; 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."

"Freenada, February 20, 1836."

The following is a Circular issued by Cabrera,

who is a Priest:—
"Commandantey of Lower Arragon.—The barbarous and sanguinary D. Agustin Augueras, who styles himself Commandant-General of Lower Arragon, has just published, as an act of heroism, the seassination which, at his request, effected in Tortosa on my innocent and unfortunate mother, who was inhumanly shot on the morning of the 16th 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 calmiess 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 int: meus 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 Commander in Chief 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 Erigadier D. Agustin Nogueras, and all those whosever actually serving in the army or employed by the Covernment of the Queen called the Regent, are hereby declared traiters.

"2. All the individuals aferesaid, 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 Chelva, kingdom of Valencia, and who has been in custody in order to restrain the rage of the crust revolutionists; as also three others, who we—Craia Tos, Mariana Guardia, and Francisca Urquesa; 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 assassias 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 res-

"RAMON CABRERA." " Valderables, 24th February, 1836.

The Commandant-General of Lower Arragon. has issued a notice to the Alcuides 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 assassius, Ramon Cabrers, and his other companious, shall be treated as trai-tors to the lawful Government of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.
"God preserve you many years.

AGUSTIN NOGUERAS." " Freenada, February 26, 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 Nogueras on the occasion, and that he in consequence has been removed from the command in Lower Arragon.

To the Editor of the British Packet

Will you have the goodness to state in your July 2d, that the proceedpaper on next Saturday, ings 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; there-fore 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 late'y 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 sublunary world .- (Treuch paper.)

In the English Annual "Forget Mc 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 PYTHAGOREAN

[The incidents recorded in the following narrative are rictly true. They were related to me by a navai officer, tely deceased, and himself the hero of the story, which lately deceased, and himself the hero of the stor 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 tock 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 shail denominate Brooks, and my-self, to enicy a few days' sport on shore Taking advantage of this leave, we furnished ourselve 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 extening was last 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, 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 did not exist at all.

While moving smartly along under the load of our bags and fowling-pieces, the latter of which, 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 whickers, 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 nightfail." 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 Engwhen the man's countenance instantly darkened: he locked at us sternly, then walked hastily on. "I do not half like that man's appearance," said I. " Nor do I," answered Brooks; " ther? said I. "Nor do I," answered Brooks; "Iner-is something peculiarly forbidding about him." No more was said. We continued walking half an hour longer, when the sun went down, leaving

us in darkness. But the obscurity, though great, was not so strong as altogether to hide near objects: the massy foliage of the trees, the outlines of cattle browsing upon the road-side, and the huts which here and there bound against the huts which here and there toomed against the darkness, were more or less visible. We held our way through the gloom quickly, but with caution, fearful of no danger, yet keeping a look-out in case of the worst, and fully prepared to give any person who courted a hostile meeting a cordial exaction; in the shore of a valley of small shot.

reception in the shape of a volley of small shot.

In a few minutes, the solemn silence of the night In a tew minutes, the sofem stience of the right was broken by the sound of a horse's feet at some distance behind. We paused, and a white borse flew past us, at a good round pace, bearing two men upon its back. One of them—him who rode in front—I recognized as our old friend, the services of the part of the sound of the sound of the soft o geant. He had exchanged his cocked hat for a toraging cap, and his long coat for a short jacket: torsging cap, and its long coact for a some factor, but this disguise did not conceal him from our observation. We were a good deal surprised at so rapid a metamorphosis; but, without taking any particular notice of it, we went forward, and in about five minutes more came up to the horse and its riders. The animal was now walking slowly, and we passed it: then, as if touched by the whip or spur, it shot ahead of us again, the swarthy rider in front apparently eyeing us steadily as he swept by.

The whole business was exceedingly strange;

The whole business was exceedingly strange; and I communicated my suspicions to Brooks that all was not right: he, bowever, did not participate in them, and treated what had just occurred as a matter of no importance. We continued moving on, and a second time came up to the horse, which we again found walking slowly. We passed it, and kept in advance for perhaps fifty yards, when all at once it set off, as before, at the gallop, bounded past us—heavily laden as it was—like an arrow; and away it thundered through the durkness, till the tramp of its echoing hoofs died away in the distance, and ceased to be heard. Now was I satisfied that there was foul play in the wind; but Brooks still remained unconvinced, holding to his first opinion that nothing need be holding to his first opinion that nothing need be apprehended. In case of the worst, we kept a sharp look-out, and went more deliberately for-

ward, with our pieces cocked.

Continuing our route for some time longer, we came up, for a third time, to the white horse, which we found tied to a gate upon the road-side. which we found tied to a gate upon the road-side. His riders had dismounted, and gone, Heaven knows whither! We hailed them aloud, but received no answer. Brooks now admitted that we had go! into a dangerous position; but we were young, determined, and tolerably well armed. Our enemies (supposing the men to be such) were but two in number, and it would be hard indeed if we could not give them a hard fight for it, were they could not give them a hard fight for it, were they inclined to assail us. Such was the reasoning with which we endeavoured to veil the perils of our situation.

We now proceeded with great caution, and were soon involved in profound darkness. The road, at each side, was lined with huge trees, whose branches, meeting overhead in the centre, entirely covered it with dense masses of foliage, and formed covered it with dense masses of toliage, and formed an umbrageous canopy, under which, in silence and in solitude, we held our lonely way. Not the slightest sound was heard, except the occasional croaking of a stray frog, or the fluttering above us of a solitary bat. The silence was dreadful, and the darkness was equal to the silence—ebon, black, impenetrable. Obscurity pressed upon us light within the sombre atmosphere of that woody light within the sombre atmosphere of that woody phalanx by which we were encompassed. The entrance into Hades was not more lonely, nor even we went forward, but not without anxiety, speak-ing in whispers, keeping close to each other, and grasping our firelocks with cool but deadly reso-

lution. Onward we went for about a quarter of a mile through this gloomy tract, when we arrived at a streamlet that ran rippling and murmuring gently across the road. At this point, the wood on each side opened, and so much light was admitted as to render visible the surface of the stream. We paused for a moment, to ascertain, if possible, our latitude, and were just on the point of walking through the rivulet, when, from a thicket to the left, the figure of a tall man suddenly emerged. His hand was upraised—a bright object flashed above it—and, rushing impetuously upon Brooks, he plunged the weapon into his back. "M—, look to yourself!" were the only words uttered by my unfortunate friend; and, wheeling round, he my unfortunate iriend; and, wheeling round, he levelled his piece at the assassin. Miserable to relate!—it flashed in the pan. I saw no more of this direful tragedy, for, almost at the same moment, and before I could lend the slightest assistant. ance to Brooks, a man from the opposite side of

the road rushed upon myself. So rapid was this assault, and so totally unlooked-for, that I had no time to raise the gun to my shoulder and take a proper aim. I did succeed, however, in firing it; and, by the savage yell set up by the miscreant, I knew it must have taken effect somewhere.—
Wounded as he was, he did not fall: he only staggered back for an instant, but recovered himself immediately, rushed forward and buried his stiletto horizontally in the fleshy part of my left shoulder. Fortunately, I caught his hand as he snouncer. Fortunatery, I caught his land as new as withdrawing the weapon to repeat the blow, and, closing with him, a desperate struggle ensued between us, which terminated in the wretch falling heavily upon his back in the middle of the rivulet. I fell upon him, and most fortunately got left here more the hand which held the acrivulet. Ifell upon him, and most fortunately got my left knee upon the hand which held the accursed instrument of destruction, and thus prevented him from using it. Still he resisted desperately, nor was it till I grasped him by the throat with both hands, and nearly strangled him by dint of superior strength, that I could master this desperate ruffian. During the progress of the fearful struggle, I could hear the unequal conflict raging close at hand between the other assassin and my ill-starred friend—the groans of poor Brooks, as he received stroke after stroke of the fatal dagger—his faint attempts at grappling with his Her-—his faint attempts at grappling with his Her-culean antagonist—and, last of all, the death-rattle in his throat, and the plash of his body as it tumbled into the shallow water of the rivulet. It was horrible, horrible-more horrible than even the fate which every instant threatened to overtake

Exhausted, I arose from the struggle; but had scarcely got upon my feet when the assassin, who had now left Brooks, rushed towards me, and struck out with his weapon. Seeing the absolute usclessness of contending, in my condition, with such an opponent, I nimbly sprung aside, escaped the meditated blow, and darted off with all my might in the direction of Montevideo. He followed at full speed; and, encumbered as I was with the game, I found it no easy matter to keep ahead of him, although I may safely say that, at this time, I was one of the swiftest runners in England. To remove the encumbrance would have taken time, remove the encumorance would have taken time, and time to me was every thing. I was thus obliged to make the best of it, and held on as rapidly as I could, with the fell fiend in human shape close at my heels. He was one of the swiftest men I ever met with, nor with all my best efforts could I shake him off, or keep more than six or certain fast in advance. six or seven feet in advance.

In this way we continued for fully a quarter of a mile, my pursuer rather gaining upon me than falling behind, when an accident occurred, which, at first sight, seemed to seal my doom, but which proved, in reality, the cause of my salvation. came to a spot where there was a break or irre-gularity in the road, and, being unprepared for such an occurrence, fell on all fours. The force of the blow, while it did not stun, was sufficient to disencumber me of the bag, the strap of which was either broken by the concussion or forced over my head-I cannot say which-but away went the bag and all its contents.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chinchilli Skins

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, on Sale in small lots to suit Purchasers, at No. 56, Calle de Suipacha.

English Clothing.

JUST RECEIVED, a very handsome assortment of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing, and are now offered for Sale at the Store No. 37, Calle Chacabuco, corner Calle Victoria; etc.—

Superfine Cloth Dress Coats, various colors.

Notice.

THE FUNERAL CANCION to the Memory of GENERAL JUAN FACUNDO QU'ROGA, composed by PROFESSON MASSIN, and dedicated to the SKIDNIA DOLIA MANULLA DE ROSAS, is on Saie at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral; at Mr. Stodarfis, No. 48, some street; at No. 74, Calle de la Reconquista; and at the Stamp-Office;—Price, Three Dollars. Dollars.

Notice.

ONE or two Single Genliemen can be accommodated with APARTHENTS, &c. &c., in a Native Family.
Apply at No. 59. Calle dei 25 de Mayo; or at the Allos de Purregdon, at the corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.

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 Ao. 64, Calle de Chacabuco.

Notice.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on at BURNOS AGRES, under the Firm of BROWN, BUCHANAN & Co., is dissolved. Mr. N. B. LYNE is empowered to collect the outstand-

ig debts.
Glasgow, 18th March, 1836.
DI PHANA

BI CHANAN, BROWN & CO.

J. BANKIEN, Witness.
W. Watson, Witness.
John Laing, Witness.

For Liverpool,

PASSAGE ONLY,
The known fast-sailing (Regular Trader,)
British built barque

ISABELLA,

221 Tons Register .- DAVID SMITH, Master.

221 Tons Register.—DAVID SMITH, MASIET.

THE above vessel was built only last year, expressly for this Trade, and great pains was taken to render her accommodations comfortable in every respect. Immediate application is requested to be mide, as the greater part of her cargo is already on board. —— For further particulars apply to (APTAIN SMITH), at MR. LUMB'S, No. 52, Calle de la Universidad; to the Consignees, MESSIES, RENNIE, MACFARLANE & CO., No. 36, Calle de Potos'; or to

HORNE & ALSOGARAY, BROKERS,

No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

The ISABELLA will return to this Port from Liverpool, and those persons decirous of engaging a Passage for their Friends to this Country, will please apply to CAPTAIN SMITH, as above.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	destination, &c.
BRITISH. Barque Mona, Rowlaud,Barque Isabella, Smith,Brig Sarah, Wrightson, Brig Palmyra, Keith,	Rennie, Macfarlanc & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Alpha, Turner,	M'Crackan & Jamieson,	LORGING ICE COLD OF PRINCEINSTONOURS
AMERICAN. Brig Pioneer, Goodhue, Brig Envoy, Dunu, FRENCH.	Zimmermaun, Franzer & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Herminie, Soret,	H. Poucel & Co.,	
C. III to the tendence II III Towns	Recommell Steemann & Co	Loading for Hayana.

Brig Herminie, Soret,

BELGIAN,
Galliot Autonins, H. H. Lange,

HAMBURGH.

Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentine,

SWEDISH.

Barque Lydia, Stahr,

Polacre Bella Antonieta, P. T. Vassilo,

Brig Octavio y Carolina, Baldoino,

Brig Octavio y Carolina, Baldoino,

Brig Disco, V. Gianello,

Polacre Bella, Antonieta, P. T. Vassilo,

Brig Octavio y Carolina, Baldoino,

Brig Octavio y Carolina, Bressoleze,

Amadeo & Caprile,

Loading for Havana.

Jump Pablo Gestal,

Loading for New York or Boston.

Pedro A: Plomer,

Loading for New York or Boston.

Pedro A: Plomer,

Loading for Cowes for orders.

Jump Pablo Gestal,

Loading for Genoa.

Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,

M. A. Ramos,

Brig Iloisa, J. C. Souza,

M. A. Ramos,

Brig Rifina, Alves,

M. A. Ramos,

Brazil.

Brig Rufina, Alves,

M. A. Ramos,

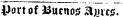
Brazil.

Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.



MARINE LIST.



The British brig Sarah, William Wrightson, whose arrival on 24th 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 Belen, for Parnagua, despatched by

Joaquin Almeida Rivero, in ballast. British brig Akriope, Bennett, for the Mauri-Dittish trig Artiope, Bennett, for the Manufius, Penaug, and Canton, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 51 miles, and pasture; 7 bales with 159 doz. fox skins, 7 do. with 313 doz. nutria skins, 1 do, with 1854 doz. visacha skins, 1 bundle with 15 doz. sheep skins. Suppose Me Evaluate Konfland percargo, Mr. Frederick Kauffmann

British brig London, Thomas Ball, for London, despatched by John Best, Brothers, with 100 dry s, 5282 salted do., 19,794 horns, 2 bales and 4 boxes with 2180 doz. chinchilla skins, 24 bales 4 hores with 2100 doz, entirentia skins, 24 hates with 2900 horse hides, 1 do, with 35 doz, deer skins, 12 do, with 367 arrobas and 14 lbs, horse hair, 90 do, with 2233 and \(\frac{1}{2}\) doz, sheep skins, 107 do, with 15,724 doz, nutria skins, Passential States with 25 doz, hates with 25 doz, nutria skins, Passential States with 25 doz, nutria skins, 24 hates with 25 doz, nutria skins, 25

107 do, with 19,724 doz, nutria skins, Passen-gers, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Foulkes, French brig Confiance, Autic, for Cette 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 bides and 20 lion skins, and some return cargo. sengers, Messicurs Teste, Coulin, Tautfret, and

Mauret,

June 26. - Wind E. S. E. - Juggy in the morning,

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

Jane 21. - 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, Agustin Arpé, from Montevideo 26th, in ballast, to C. Galeano

Brazilian schr.-brig Carolina do 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 Poncel.

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

June 28 .- Wind N. E.

June 28.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British barque Alpha, William Turner, from Liverpool 19th April, with general
cargo, to M'Crackan & Jamieson. Passengers,
Messes, John Miller, Thomas Armstrong, James
Clarific and James Ve Girvin, and James Ker.

June 29 .- Wind N. N. W .- Opposite Coast visible. June 20.—Wind N. N. W.—Opposite Const visible.
Arrived, American brig Pioneer, Abnes Goodhue, from Boston 17th April, Montevike 97th
inst., with lumber, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.
American brig Envoy, Edward Draw, from New

York 16th April, Montevideo 27th inc., with

lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. British brig Palmyra, Alexander Keith, from Rio Janeiro 10th inst., with 4000 alquieres salt,

Rto Janeiro 10th inst, with 4000 auquictes san, to Horne & Alsogaray.

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

Jun. 30.—Wind E. Junga.

Arrived, (at 9 p. m.) American brig Gambin,
Samuel French, from New York 11th April, Montevideo 28th inst., with lumber, &c., to Zimmer-mann, Frazier & Co.

July 1 .- Wind E. N. E. - Opposite Coast visible Arrived, Spanish brig Veloz, Juan Puche, from Barcelone 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 90 days, with 423 emigrants; to Juan Bautista Udaondo.—[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.—Herminie, for Havre de Grace.

7th "—Eolo, for Cadiz and Malaga.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Fensels passed Point Indio.
On 27th M., Wind E. N. R.,—al T. P. M., Alciope,—al half-past T. M., London,—al S. N., Confance.—at midnight, Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda; all beuce 21th.

Arrived at New York April 10 .- American ship Fanny, Frazier, bence 6th February.

At Philacelphia.

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

Previous to the 2d of April.—Danish brig Pizarro, Maag, hence 30th December; American ship Gardner, Jackson, from Montevideo; British brig Eliza, Gif-ford, from Montevideo; British brig Eliza, Gif-ford, from Montevide

Arrived at Valparaiso. April 19.—American brig Hope, from Montevideo 54 ds. 20.—British brig Cornwall, from Liverpool 136 days. 27.—French barque Fletes, from Bourdeaux.

Arrived at Rso Janeiro. 27th ult.—Argentine schr.-brig Emilia, Bucan, hence

British brig Mars, Walmsley, from Ensenada

Arrived at Monterideo. Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guardia,

21st ult.— Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guardia, from Rio Janeiro.
23d ult.— French barque Jenne Gabrielle, Dumas, from Bourdeaux (1dth April.)

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

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

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

French brig Nouveau Pers-verant, from Bourdeaux 25th April.

25th April. Sardinian brig Aquiles, from Genoa 4th March, Iviza

9th April,
Bremen barque Julius & Fdward, from Bremen 5th
April; general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.
Bremen barque Wanderer, from Bremen 17th April;
general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.
Britisl, schr.-brig Packet, Pickering, from Tarragona
30th March, Gibraltar 14th April, with wire, &c., to
Hall & Co.

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

Co.

British brig Floraville, Woof, from Liverpool 16th April, to Stanley, Black & Co.

Brazilian brig Estrella del Cabo, from Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brig Adelaida, from Rio Janeiro.

Sth.— Argentine brig Argentina, Harris, from Patagoma 20th off.

Min.— Argentine brig Argentina, Harris, from Patagoma 20th off.

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

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 15th April. Pesses on the Berthau Leverpoot, on 1902 April.
Brig Nautilus, Captain Cockhain,
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 Bucnos 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. -AMERICAN, 1.1 SARDINIAN, 13

FRENCH, 6 SWEDISH. BREMEN, Hamburg, BELGIAN,

Total,

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 nonuay 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 visiters, 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 founder.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week, thermometer from 48 to 60.

THEATRE.

On 26th ult. was performed "Los Celos In-fundados," and the farce of "El Dunde 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 nardon 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

wooder cross to "lay the ghost," — The house was full. Amongst the company were Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Empror of Brazil; Mr. Upton, &c. On Wednesday,—"Roberto Dillon, & el Catolico de Irlanda." It is a French piece, full of incongruites. The plot,—the story of the unfortunate Calas, reversed, 'Dillon' is unjustly accused of murder, by Potestants and executed. cused of murder, by Protestants, and executed.— The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was introduced; he was appropriately attired in black, with star, and dress sword. Schor Casacuberta played well as the lover of 'Miss Elizabeth Dillon' (Manucla); and Manuela was simply and pretiily dressed in white, without a comb. —— A farce followed. — 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 Anchorena, lady, and daughter (the latter " just budding into beauty"); Commodore Renshaw, and several efficers of the Erie; Mr. Mandeville, Dr. Lepper, Mc. Upton, &c. &c.

RIO JANEIRO.

The brig Palmyra brought journals of the above ty to 9th ult. They state that the forces of the city to 9th ult. 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 Para, 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 confided to him respected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Red Potatocs.

JUST LANDED, of the best quality, and in small hampers; for Sale at CHABLES ZEIGLER'S, No 40, Corner of Calle de la Paz and Piedad.

65 Best LAMP OIL, at a moderate price.

Court or Dress Swords.

A FEW excellent and highly finished SWORDS of the above description, made by Vessas, E. a. W. Boxo, Cornhill, London, Sword-Cuttlers to the Hon Fact India Company, are on Sale at moderate prices, at Ma. Stonant's Music Store, No. 48, Calle de la Catedral.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloous, Spanish	123	123	1 doll	urs each.
Do. Patriot	LINE	, 119		do.
Plata macuquina		7.		for one.
Dollars, Spanish	78			tuch.
Do Patriot & Patacones		, 74		dv.
6 per cent. Stock	71			per cent
Bank Shares, (no demand.)				each.
Exchangeon England				ruen. veep. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro	340	:	21.	et proc
Do. en Monteniden.	73	:		cer. prm.
Do. on United States.	-1			pataren.
Hides, Ox, best	32 7			U.S.&cl. . pesada.
Do. country,	20 6			de.
Do. weighing 23 to 24ths.	25			dv.
Do. salted	22 /			do.
Do. Horse,	11			each.
Nutria Skins	12			er dozen
Chinchilla Skins,	26 /			de.
Wool, common,	9 4			ие. статтова,
Hair, long,	35 /			do.
Do. mixed	24 6			do.
Jerked Beef			do =	quintal.
Tallow, melted,				. erroba.
Horns	125	550	do i	r. urrooa. er mil.
Flour . (North American.)	70.	75	do 1	ar mu. ar barre!.
Salt, on board,	19 4		do P	fanega.
Discount,			uv. p	p.month

he highest price of Doubloons during the week, 123; se highest price of Boudonous unring one ween, 1402 lars. The lowest price, 1154 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

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