

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 519]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY. JULY 30, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

The revolutionary proceedings in the neighbouring Republic of the Uruguay, have now assumed a "tangible shape," and begin to look serious.—Accounts were received from Montevideo, by the Rosa, to 27th inst. That capital was in much confusion. A militia corps had been formed there, and the Government was taking every measure of precaution. General Ignacio Oribe had been appointed Commandant-General of the country districts. The President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, had issued a *proclama*, stating that rebellion had raised its head in the bosom of the Republic. That the leaders of the sedition knowing well that they would not find support amongst the natives, had had recourse to foreigners; and that the Government have the satisfaction to state that those in arms against the legal authority are chiefly foreign emigrant officers, who, abusing the hospitality afforded them, were endeavouring to involve the country in anarchy; but that the rebellion would be soon suppressed.

A decree dated Montevideo, 28d inst., calls upon all military officers of the Republic, absent on leave or otherwise, to return again to the service.

A despatch from Colonel Manuel Britos, to the Government at Montevideo, states that on the 17th inst. General Fructuoso Rivera presented himself with 100 men about two leagues from the town of San Fructuoso, and opened a correspondence with him (Colonel Britos), endeavouring to persuade him to join in the rebellion; which he indignantly refused, and attacked Rivera, who instantly fled and was pursued until sun-set, leaving behind him an officer and six soldiers who were made prisoners, a number of saddled horses, &c. &c. On the 18th General Rivera passed the Sauce with only 40 men, some of them wounded: the rest had dispersed during the night. Colonel Britos says that he has under his command 300 well disposed men, and that he is in march towards Paisandú, to protect that town and pursue the anarchists.

The Government, under date Montevideo, 26th inst., issued a decree, in tenor—that the brave and loyal conduct of Colonel Britos's division engaged in the affair of 17th, deserves acknowledgment, and the gratitude of the nation;—that in future it shall bear the title of "*Defensor de la Constitucion*," and each soldier wear a medal of honor;—that Colonel Britos shall be promoted to the rank of General, and that those of his officers who most distinguished themselves shall also have promotion.

The correspondence spoken of in the despatch of Colonel Britos, consists of a letter dated 17th inst., from General Fructuoso Rivera to Colonel Britos, complaining of the conduct of the Government; that it had made various infractions upon the Constitution, and committed acts of tyranny; and requests the Colonel, as a patriot and friend, to join him in the effort to put the Government down. The answer of Colonel Britos reproaches General Rivera; stating that he has stained his reputation and dishonoured his country by his revolutionary conduct. That he (Colonel Britos,) would be unworthy to appear amongst honorable men, were he to betray the confidence of the Government; and he energetically appeals to General Rivera, calling him "*Compadre querido*," to lay down his arms while there is yet time to retrace his steps. That for himself (Britos,) he is determined to stand by the Government, and defend the institutions of the country.

For further particulars respecting the insurrection in the Oriental State, we refer our readers to the official documents in our paper of this day.

Official Documents.

Montevideo, July 19, 1836.

The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, has received orders from his Government to address His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to inform him, that having discovered a conspiracy in the territory of the Republic, promoted by General Rivera, and in which General Lavalle and some other Argentine chiefs are implicated, it has taken measures for its suppression, and the apprehension of those engaged in it.

This circumstance, in the opinion of the Government of the Republic, discovers ulterior views which will affect likewise the peace and tranquillity of the Argentine Confederation; and for this reason he hastens to bring it to the knowledge of Your Excellency.

If the mutual interest of both countries has hitherto demanded the drawing closer the relations which ever ought to exist between neighbouring people, the discovery of a conspiracy whose ulterior consequences cannot be concealed from Y. E., requires doubly that they be cultivated, by transmitting reciprocally the information which the course of events may bring to light.

With this object, Colonel Manuel Soria has been authorised by my Government to be accredited near the person of Y. E., in the character of Confidential Agent, who will inform Y. E. all that may concern the interest of this Republic. Y. E. may in consequence give full credit to what he may say in the name of this Government.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to reiterate to H. E. the Minister to whom this is addressed, the assurances of his sincere esteem and consideration.

Francisco Llambi.

To H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs }
of the Province of Buenos Ayres. }

On the 23d inst. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Don Felipe Arana, replied to the above. After acknowledging the receipt of the communication from Señor Llambi, he proceeds as follows:—

"The said communication having been laid before His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, he has ordered the undersigned to express, in answer to H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State, that this Government, animated with the most sincere friendship toward His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic, and by the benevolent feeling which it has ever evinced for its tranquillity and prosperity, could not but receive with sincere regret the news of an event which so much affects its exterior credit, and the welfare of its inhabitants; and that at the same time that His Excellency the Governor cordially wishes that peace and tranquillity, which have unfortunately been interrupted, be as speedily as possible re-established in the said State, it is pleasing to him to manifest to H. E. the Minister that he may communicate it to his Government, that that of Buenos Ayres, as well as all those of the Confederation, consequent upon the sincere friendship and good understanding so justly recommended in the note which the undersigned has the honor to answer, will lend all the good offices which for such cases are prescribed by the laws of nations between neighbouring and friendly States; repaying thereby the kind interest which H. E. the Minister has manifested as it regards the peace and tranquillity of the Confederate Provinces, and which their Governments will duly appreciate.

"The undersigned having thus, by order of his Government, transmitted these sentiments to H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, concludes by informing him that it is only from the circumstance that Brevet-Colonel Manuel Soria has not yet presented himself officially as Confidential Agent, with which

character he has been invested by the Oriental Government, that he has not been recognised as such; but that as soon as this takes place, it will be effected in the mode requested in the note which the undersigned has the honor to answer.

"God preserve Y. E. many years.

"Felipe Arana."

Buenos Ayres, July 25, 1836.

The undersigned has the honor to address H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order that he may inform His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province that H. E. the President of the Oriental State has thought proper to name him Confidential Agent near the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, in consequence of the political events which have taken place in the said Republic.

The undersigned has not hesitated to accept the honor conferred upon him by his Government, not only from the sentiments which animate him towards his country, but likewise from his commission being purely confidential. He will take every opportunity to manifest to His Excellency the Governor, the just esteem due to him for the constant desires which have ever animated him for the tranquillity of a neighbouring State, which has been unfortunately interrupted by some misled Orientals, and the Unitarian Argentine emigrants from this country.

It only remains for the undersigned to state to H. E. the Minister, that events being urgent, he confidently trusts that he will give a preferential attention to his acknowledgment in the character of Confidential Agent, with which he has been invested by his Government.

I have the honor to reiterate to H. E. the Minister, the assurances of my distinguished consideration and esteem.

Manuel Soria.

To H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs, }
Dr. Felipe Arana. }

The Minister replied to the above on 26th; to the effect—that His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres sincerely deplored the interruption of tranquillity in the Oriental State, and that he did not find any difficulty whatever in recognising Colonel Soria in the character of Confidential Agent; with which he had been invested by his Government; and that if this had not been effected before, it was because the Colonel had not solicited it officially. Therefore, from this date His Excellency the Governor recognises Colonel Manuel Soria as Confidential Agent to this Republic, from the Government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

A note from Don Nazario Benavides, dated San Juan, 28th May last, to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, states his election as Governor *propietario* of the Province of San Juan.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 27th inst., congratulating Señor Benavides on his election.

Captain Pedro Tomas Vassallo, of the Sardinian police Bella Antonista, now in this port, who had been arrested in consequence of some allegations from the Sardinian Admiralty presented by Don Henry Picolet d'Hermillon, has been released by an order, dated 22th inst., from the Foreign Department. The order states, that upon examination before the Fiscal and Assessor-General, there appear to be no grounds whatever for accusation against the said Captain Vassallo.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst., publishes an order from Government for the release of Monsieur Jean Francis Guerin, Lithographer, some time since imprisoned on suspicion of having been concerned in the forgery committed in December last, in Rio Janeiro, of Brazilian Treasury Bills. The Imperial Chargé d'Affaires having written to Government that the suspicion has proved to be groundless.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The reports rendered to the Government relative to the state of the emigrants, from Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, President of the Medical Board, Dr. Francisco P. Mier, and Don Bernardo Victoria, are most satisfactory. The infirm improve daily in health, and all are recovering from the privations they endured during their long voyage. In addition to the offerings of humanity stated in our last, several persons have sent blankets, clothing, and money, to the new comers. Indeed the emigrants ought to be, and we believe they are, truly grateful to the Government and others, for the generous assistance rendered to them.

Don Juan Bautista Udaondo, addressed a memorial to the Government, stating that he was acting as the agent of Don Antonio Morales, as it regards the Canarian emigrants; but from the serious illness of Señor Morales, the state in which the emigrants had arrived, &c. &c., it was impossible that he (Udaondo), could provide for them.

The Government, in its reply to the above, exonerated Señor Udaondo from further providing for the said emigrants, stating that this would now be undertaken at the expense of the State.

CHILI.

A Chili mail arrived on Monday last, by which we received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 22d ult. The "Camaras Lejislativas" of the Republic of Chili, were opened at Santiago on 1st ult., by General Joaquin Prieto, President of the Republic. The speech he made on the occasion, states that perfect tranquillity prevails in every part of the Republic, and that it maintains the best understanding with all the European and American States. That in consequence of the late events in Peru, the Government which had replaced that of General Salaverry, had refused to ratify the treaty between Chili and Peru; under these circumstances he (the President) had taken measures of precaution so that the privileges granted in the said treaty to the commerce of Peru, shall cease, in Chili, at the same point of time that those accorded to the Chilean trade cease in the ports of Peru.

That the civil war which rages in Spain, presenting no particular advantages on either side, and which oftentimes renders the result doubtful, had determined the Government to suspend the Legation which it proposed to send to the Queen of Spain, to obtain the formal recognition of the independence of Chili.

As it regards Great Britain, the speech says:—"In spite of my desire to accelerate the negotiation of a treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce with Great Britain, difficulties have occurred which have occasioned unavoidable delays."

The speech then proceeds to state, that Great Britain and the Empire of Brazil had solicited the accession of Chili to special treaties for the suppression of the odious traffic in slaves; and that such an object cannot but have the decided co-operation of the Congress, the Government, and the Nation.

It then notices a variety of local matters; stating that agriculture, commerce and the arts, gradually improve. A reform is recommended in the civil and criminal legislation of the country. That the penury of the treasury has suggested to the Government the idea of recurring to the patriotic liberality of the inhabitants of Chili, to provide the means, by way of loan, to meet the expenses attendant on the erection of a small naval force; an object of essential interest for the security of the extensive line of coast, the neighbouring islands and archipelagos, and to enforce the laws as it relates to the foreign and coasting trade.—That when the requisite subscriptions be obtained, the particulars would be placed before the "Ca-

maras." That the revenue had experienced a sensible increase; and that when some new plans of economy were matured, should no unforeseen expences present themselves, the treasury would be progressively relieved from the weight which presses upon it.

Respecting the foreign debt, the speech says:—"Amongst all the objects appertaining to the public treasury, that of the foreign loan will be the first which will be submitted to the deliberation of the "Camaras," in order that they may, if they deem fit, give to the Government the necessary authorization to negotiate with the creditors of the State an adjustment the most equitable that our circumstances allow."

The Chili journals are evidently displeased with the intervention of Bolivia's President, General Santa-Cruz, in the affairs of Peru. We have received by the last mail, some loose sheets printed in Chili, containing a protest, dated "En la Capilla en Arequipa, February 18, 1836," from General Felipe Santiago Salaverry, just before his execution. In this he protests before his fellow-countrymen, America, history, and the most remote posterity, against the horrid murder committed on his person. That he had spontaneously delivered himself up to General Miller, who presented him as a prisoner to Santa-Cruz. That he ought to have been tried by the laws of his country, and not by a tribunal of slaves who had condemned him unheard. "Peruvians! Americans! all mankind! (says the protest,) view the barbarous conduct of the conqueror, to a Peruvian who has committed no crime, and who has had no other ambition than the happiness and glory of his country!"

General Salaverry, two hours previous to his execution, addressed a note to his wife, which (after accusing General Santa-Cruz with being his murderer,) says that he had ever sincerely loved her, and felt the most poignant affliction that he had not been able to make her happy. That he had preferred the welfare of his country to that of his family, and in the end he had failed in effecting either.

A note attached to these documents, states that the originals may be seen in the shop of Señor Arteaga, Valparaiso. They were submitted to the public by Doña Juana Perez de Salaverry, widow of General Salaverry, accompanied with communications from her, likewise in print, in which she vents the most bitter imprecations against General Santa-Cruz, denominating him "usurper of Peru,"—"hypocritical mediator,"—"a man who, by means the most foul, had rendered her a widow and her children fatherless."

We have likewise received a paper, entitled "Reimpreso,—artículo del 'Valdiviano Federal,' No. 108, periódico de Santiago," in which the interference of Bolivia in the affairs of Peru, and the conduct of General Santa-Cruz, are examined and highly censured. It avers that the defeat of General Salaverry at the battle of Socabaya, gave to General Santa-Cruz no laurels, he having five thousand men against two thousand; and that even then, after nine days fighting, he only triumphed when his opponents to their misfortune quitted a particular position, in order to gain another more advantageous. That General Santa-Cruz had put to death General Salaverry and a number of his officers, by his own act, when they ought to have been tried by the laws of their country. That it is vain to allege that Salaverry was an usurper, and Orbegoso the legitimate President of Peru; that without wishing to justify the former, or examine the legitimacy of the latter, certain it is that the moment Orbegoso solicited foreign intervention, he deposed himself, and became the most criminal of the Peruvians. That to solicit a foreign force to sustain an authority, is an acknow-

ledgment that that authority does not possess public opinion; therefore it is the greatest crime which a supreme head of a nation can commit. That the history of the Bolivian intervention is to the present moment to Peru the history of bloodshed and horrors; and it asks what can be more oppressive and arbitrary than the Sultanate decrees issued by President Orbegoso since his late triumph?—producing, as they do, the inference that he wishes to parcel out the Republic of Peru, in order to make it over to the Bolivian chief, under the plausible pretext of Federation.

PERU.

A decree dated Lima, 10th May last, from President Orbegoso, declares the treaty made by the intrusive government of General Salaverry between Peru and Chili, to be void and of non-effect; and that from 17th May, the commercial relations between Peru and Chili shall be re-established upon the same footing as they were previous to 20th January 1835, on which day the treaty in question was signed at Santiago; except as it regards the wheat and flour of Chili. These articles are to pay an import duty in the ports of Peru, of 2 dollars per fanega, wheat; and 5 dollars 2½ reals per sack, flour; and that the produce and manufactures of Chili, as well as of the other Spanish American States, shall pay in the ports of Peru the same import dues as those paid by other nations who trade with Peru.

SPAIN.

We have received by way of Montevideo, the *Indicateur* of Bourdeaux, to 8th May. They contain news from Spain, to the effect that on the 5th May the British Legion, under the command of General Evans, in conjunction with the Chapelgorris and three battalions of the garrison of San Sebastian, made a sortie from San Sebastian and took by assault the Carlist positions in front of that fortress. The assailants were assisted by Captain Lord John Hay, who arrived in the port of San Sebastian with two British Government steam-boats, having on board a reinforcement of 800 men for the British Legion; they were in time to join in the action. The Carlists are said to have fled in great disorder, leaving behind them three pieces of artillery, &c. &c. No quarter was given on either side, therefore no prisoners were taken. The Carlists fought with desperation against considerable odds, they being only 3000 men, whilst the British Legion consisted of 5000. The former had, however, the advantage of entrenchments.—The Carlists will probably give a different version of the affair; the *Indicateur*, from which we have extracted the above, being a journal in the Christian interest. At all events, it seems to have been the first time that General Evans' troops have had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

EXTRACTS FROM RAUMER'S ENGLAND. England in 1835. By Friederich Von Raumer.

March 25.—Mrs. A. had appointed me to call upon her at 11 o'clock in the evening, to introduce me to the Duke of D. [Devonshire]. This, therefore, was the first English rout at which I was present. Of course it must be much more interesting to one who is acquainted with the company than to a stranger, but, on the other hand, the novelty adds to the interest, and from this superficial but natural view, I will repeat what you must, indeed, have often heard already. The apartments, and the arrangements, were grand and magnificent, but such as a very rich man makes for his whole life, without regard to petty fashions, changes of taste, and such French frippery. The rooms not too small for the number of persons invited, but, as elsewhere, the greatest heat and the greatest crowd in the vicinity of the ballroom.—Almost all the gentlemen wore black coats, pantaloons, black or grey stockings, black or coloured waistcoats, and black or white stocks. There was nothing remarkable or different from our customs;

even all the dancers wore pantaloons. The ladies were, on the whole, dressed with much simplicity and taste—their pearl and diamond necklaces, and other ornaments, were rich, but they were in no case overloaded with them; necks and shoulders uncovered; some had long ringlets, but none wore the hair *à la Chinoise*, or the forehead quite bare; most of them had curls on both sides, as represented in engravings. Hardly anything was danced but waltzes, the room for which was much narrowed by the crowding of the spectators. And now, you ask, what do you say of the main point, the beauty of the women? Paris, who has earned this fame so cheaply, had a much more easy task in deciding between his three goddesses, than I have. Though spectacles are very little worn either in company or in London generally, I nevertheless took courage, put on mine, and commenced my examination as a true lover and connoisseur. When, however, I had determined that one particular lady was the most beautiful, a second and a third came and upset all my decisions. In my whole life I have not seen so many beautiful women in one place, and I can now understand Tieck's predilection for English women. Yet, even in this moment of enthusiasm and excitement, I do not forget Roman women. A certain resemblance exists between the two nations, though by no means in similarity of form and expression. The Roman females (it would seem) neglect their waist, hips, and feet; those of England the carriage of the neck and shoulders. The men, yesterday, were certainly less handsome than the women, which is also the case in Berne; while in Naples, again, the men are much handsomer than the women. The company consisted of the richest and most distinguished people—dukes, ambassadors, &c. Among us, the three hundred uniforms would have been covered with crosses, stars, and orders; here, there was nothing of the sort; nearly every one that was so decked or distinguished was a foreigner.

May 29.—When I arrived, at half past eleven, at the Marquis of L. [Lansdowne], I found but few persons assembled in the large and magnificent apartments, and had leisure to admire the beautiful statues in one of the saloons, which were very advantageously lighted from above, and had a good effect against the red silk back-ground. The rooms gradually began to fill, and I continued my remarks of the morning. The gentlemen in this evening, for the most part, wore scarlet uniforms, others embroidered court-dresses, with bags. The ladies were more attractive than the gentlemen; the greater portion were dressed in white satins, or other rich stuffs of the same colour—only two or three more elderly ladies had on hats or other covering for the head. White silk shoes, and stockings of this colour, but so transparent that the feet appeared uncovered. There was none *à la Chinoise*, though the forehead was left exposed, and the hair hung down in long tresses, or was taken back, or braided. On the back of the head a knot of braids, within which was placed the plume of feathers—only three or four very young ladies were without this ornament; all the others, both old and young, wore the full plume of white ostrich feathers. In front, a golden diadem, a flower, or brilliants, of the most costly description.

Should the House of Lords, as some apprehend, become unpopular, the best policy for the old peers would be to retreat into the reserve, and place their beautiful wives and daughters as a defence in the front line: no one would be able to resist them—they must conquer. An aristocracy of such blood is, physically, not *usq.* With the exception, probably, only of the most determined Tories, everything that London contains of rank and distinction, was assembled at the Marquis of L's; but who tells us their names? Of course I wished to make acquaintances at these parties, and I was introduced to some; but, in fact, the very desire shows that we know nothing at all of English routs, and that we are requiring an impossibility, or even absurdity. When I had convinced myself that conversation was as little the object of these parties as to eat or drink, I had made some advance in knowledge, and I thought that they were intended only to see and to be seen. But this was not a sufficient explanation, for yesterday evening the individuals of the company were so situated that they could not be seen. In Germany there may chance to be one guest more than there is room for at table, and then the rest sit rather more closely,—in Paris there may be twenty or thirty for whom there are no chairs to sit on,—but here, there are actually more people than standing room: it was, in fact, more crowded than in the streets, only that the people assembled here did not move so quickly, but remained quiet, while the populace always takes a particular pleasure in pushing and elbowing. But, even here, ladies and gentlemen were brought into such close contact as could be

excused only by a generally authorised custom, or by necessity. It took me above half an hour to get from the farther apartment to the entrance; it would not have been possible to get through sooner. When I left the house fresh company were still setting down; nay, the number of carriages waiting to come up was so great, that many ladies got out in the street, and went on foot through the long court-yard of the palace. It was not till two o'clock that I rested after this long and eventful day.

June 10.—I told you, in my last, that I was to dine, on the 17th, at Kensington. As the weather was fine, I set out earlier, and strayed about the garden, park, and wood—for all these names are applicable. The very large oaks, beeches, horse and sweet chestnuts, are, however, the principal ornaments; and the sheep, on the greensward, seemed to be as bappy as if in Paradise. It has a peculiar charm, that the London parks are not (like our parks) become the exclusive property of man, and entirely destitute of animals; the cows, horses, and sheep, share here in the rights and enjoyments of their owners.

April 13.—Yesterday, the morning being particularly fine, I walked along Oxford Street, through Hyde Park, to Kensington, to breakfast with the Duke of S. The distance is about as great as from my house in Berlin, to Charlottenburg. The young foliage every where appears, notwithstanding the coolness of the mornings and evenings; the greensward is already assuming its English hue, treading on it is not so strictly forbidden as with us, but children play about, and immensely fat sheep are grazing on it. Hyde Park is a great meadow, and in Kensington Gardens are the largest trees. There is no trace of the elegance of the details which is so pleasing at the Tuileries and the Luxembourg; but the extent of the Park and Gardens is far greater, and much more rural and natural—more resembling our Park on the road from Dessau to Worlitz. Kensington is the residence of the more popular members, as it appears, of the royal family—the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.

A STEADY industrious Man, as Capataz for an English Barraca. An Englishman would be preferred. None need apply but those who can give the best references as to character. — Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Wanted.

A FEMALE SERVANT to accompany a small Family to the United States.—Apply at No. 174, Calle de la Paz.

Declining the Mutton-Pie business.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform the Public, that from this day he will decline the business of Pastoreo; and refers them to Mrs. BISHOP, in the Altes of Escalada.—Buenos Ayres, 30th July, 1836. R. HYNE.

For Sale,

THE whole of the Establishment, Utensils, Trade, two Carts, Horses, &c., of the BUTCHER'S SHOP on the Alameda, No. 31. Particulars may be had on the premises.

Notice.

ANDERSON, WELLS & CO., advertise to Dealers and Consumers, that they still have on hand a few remaining casks of Genuine bottled PORT & SHERRY WINES, landed in April 1834, *ex Condor*.

Chinchilla Skins

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

Notice.

MICHAEL WELSH, BRICKLAYER, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately returned to this City, from Montevideo, where he resided during the last three years; and respectfully offers his services in setting Drawing-Room, Parlour, or Kitchen Fire-Places; Marble Chimney-Pieces; Steam Boilers, Scap Pans, Furnaces for melting gold, silver, brass, copper, &c., &c. Fire-places, &c., which do not draw, will be altered to the satisfaction of the owners. Mr. WELSH can be seen at his own house, Calle de Cerito, No. 227; or Calle de la Piedad, No. 227.

Notice.

R. HYNE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-opened the Store No. 61, Calle de la Piedad, (formerly carried on by Mr. JOHN THOMPSON.) He will continue same line of business, and on the same liberal terms. A few Monte-Grande Cheeses on Sale at moderate prices; also, some very fine Rounds and Flanks of Corn-Beef, cured in a superior manner.

Hosiery.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF WORSTED & COTTON HOSIERY, newly Imported, viz.,

- Gentlemen's Unbleached Cotton Stockings,
- “ “ “ half “
- “ “ fine White “ “
- “ “ White and Colored Lambs-wool Stocking
- “ “ “ half “
- “ Cotton Night Caps.
- “ long and short Cotton Drawers.
- Ladies' White Lambs-wool Hosiery,
- “ “ Cotton
- Children's “ Socks, from No. 4 to 8,

Are now on Sale at the Store No. 37, Calle Chacabuco, corner Calle Victoria.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF JULY, 1836.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Barque Mona, Rowland, | Horne & Alsogaray, | Loading for Antwerp. |
| Brig Sarah, Wrightson, | Zumaran & Treserra, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Schr. Emily, A. Smith, | Brownell, Stegmann & Co., | Loading for London. |
| Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble, | Lafone, Barker & Co., | Loading for Cork for orders, via Monte- |
| Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson, | Brownell, Stegmann & Co., | Loading for London. [vide.] |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Brig Pioneer, Goodhue, | Daniel Gowland & Co., | Loading for Antwerp. |
| Brig Envoy, Dunn, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Gambia, French, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for New York. |
| Barque Governor Endicott, Pinel, | Daniel Gowland & Co., | Loading for Salem. |
| Schr.-brig Clio, Spalding, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for Havana. |
| Barque Louisa, Christopher, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Discharging. |
| Ship Leonidas, Frazier, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Discharging. |
| Barque Navarino, Murry, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Discharging. |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Brig Nestor, Macquet, | C. Brest, | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Gaulois, Greuter, | Casimir Cochard, | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| SPANISH. | | |
| Brig Veloz, Pacho, | Zumaran & Treserra, | Loading for Malaga and Barcelona. |
| Schr.-brig Isabella II., Morales, | J. B. Udono, | Discharging. |
| Ship Pepita, Rioma, | Zumaran & Treserra, | Discharging. |
| DANISH. | | |
| Brig Elizabeth, Breckling, | C. H. Andersen, | Loading for Altona. |
| BERMESE. | | |
| Barque Wanderer, Schlichting, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for Havana. |
| TUSCAN. | | |
| Brig Esperanza, Shephard, | Mannel S. de la Maza, | Loading for the Mediterranean. |
| SWEDISH. | | |
| Barque Lydia, Stahr, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Loading for Boston. |
| RUSSIAN. | | |
| Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind, | Bunge, Hutz & Co., | Loading for Amsterdam. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vassallo, | Padro A. Pioner, | Loading for Havana. |
| Polacre Mistica Rosa, Bressoleze, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Loading for Genoa. |
| Polacre Bella Antonietta, Priario, | Dowdall & Lewis, | Loading for Rio Janeiro and Santos. |
| Brig Ardequino, Michelotti, | Amadeo, | Loading for Cadix. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, | M. A. Ramos, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Schr.-brig Carolina do Sud, Labrador, | M. A. Ramos, | Brazil. |
| Schr.-brig Cacique, Madela, | M. A. Ramos, | Brazil. |
| Schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, Liza, | J. E. Soriano, | Brazil. |

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 23.—Wind N.—Opposite Coast visible.
Arrived, (at 11 o'clock last night), American ship *Leunidae*, John Frazier, from New York 8th May, Montevideo 21st inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. **Passengers** from New York, Mrs. Handy and daughter, and Mrs. Dix. **Passenger** from Montevideo, Mr. Robert M'Donnell.
 July 24.—Wind E. S. E., strong all day, nearly a gale. No arrivals.
Sailed, H. B. M's sloop *Harrier*, (18 guns,) Captain Wm. Henry Hallowell Carew, for Montevideo.—[She anchored again, hull down from the town.]

A number of small craft, during the high wind of to-day, ran for shelter to Las Conchas.

July 25.—Wind E.—rain at night.
 No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian brig *Rafina*, Manuel Antonio P. Alves, for Paraguaré, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

Brazilian *zumaeca* *Estrella Brillante*, José Antonio Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with about 1445 quintals jerked beef, 8 asses, tallow, &c.

H. B. M's sloop *Harrier*, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

July 26.—Wind S., strong—hazy.
Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig *San José* de los Placeres, José Rodriguez de Silva Lessa, from Santos 14th inst., with sugar, rice, and tobacco, to Juan Bautista Soriano.

July 27.—Wind S. E.
 No arrivals.
Sailed, National schr. *Ana Constanza*, Agustín Arpé, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with effects and passengers.

British barque *Isabella*, David Smith, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 1700 dry hides, 4206 salted hides, 14,000 horns, 56 bales with 2857 doz. sheep skins, 118 do. and 10 boxes with about 14,000 doz. nutria skins, 68 bales with 1989 arrobas horse hair, 4 do. with 400 horse hides, 76 do. with about 2100 arrobas wool, 5 boxes with 640 doz. chinchilla skins, 10 fanegas salt, 1 box metal buttons.

Passengers: Cabin—Mr. and Mrs. William Parlave, and child; Miss Fanny Macdonald; Messrs. John Downes, John Gifford, and John Thompson. **Steerage**—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Camsey and three children, the two Messrs. Clarks (brothers).

July 28.—Wind E. S. E., strong all night.
Arrived, American barque *Navarino*, John Munnay, from New York 8th May, Montevideo 26th inst., with lumber, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental packet schr. *Rosa*, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 27th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

(At night), Brazilian brig *Union Feliz*, Antonio Antonés Cruz, from Santos 25th ult., with sugar, tobacco, and farina, to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

July 29.—Wind S. S. E.
Arrived, American brig *Sultana*, James Willis, from Baltimore 3d May, Montevideo 28th inst., with 100 pipes rum, and some hides, &c. from Montevideo, to Daniel Gowland & Co. **Passengers** from Montevideo, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brown, and child; and Captain Wm. A. Davis.

Brazilian *zumaeca* *Nueva Providencia*, Juan A. de Acuña, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., Montevideo 28th, with tobacco, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 30th inst.—*Mona*, for Antwerp.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 19th inst., at mid-day, Wind N. E.—*Ottavia* & *Carolina*, hence during the night of 17th.

21st, at 5 A. M., Wind N. W.—*Carl Heinich*, hence 20th.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

2d ult.—French barque *Caubert*, from Bourdeaux 11th do.

6th.—American ship *Belvidere*, Hill, from Baltimore 11th do. She suffered some damage in a storm off Cape Horn.

8th.—Sardinian brig *María Antonietta*, from Cadiz.

French barque *Rhône*, from Marseilles 103 days.

American brig *Wanderer*, Barker, from New York 103 days.

H. B. M's surveying vessels *Slating*, and *Sulphur*, both from Montevideo 103 days.

French barque *Wendell*, from Bourdeaux 113 do.

American brig *Wanderer*, from New York 103 days.

American brig *Wanderer*, from Canton 80 days.

11th.—American brig *Phoebe*, from Boston 87 days.

British schr. *Reindeer*, Sutcland, from Liverpool 114 days.

18th.—Swedish ship *Johanna*, Dahlstram, from Buenos Ayres 46th March.

19th.—British brig *Diague*, from New Holland 54 days.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
 About 4th inst.—H. B. M's packet *Hornet*, hence 17th ult., Montevideo 21st.

Arrived at Montevideo.

20th inst.—American brig *Parthian*, (whaler,) John Adams, last from Maldonado 19th inst., to Carreras.

24th.—British brig *María*, Grouchy, from Cadiz 28th May, with sail, to Bertram & Co.

The American brig *Rose* had not arrived at Montevideo, as stated in our last by mistake.

The British schooner *Luisa María* has been here down and examined, and found not to have sustained the least injury from her having been aground below Ensenada.

THEATRE.

On 24th inst. was performed a two act piece, in which a libertine officer leaves his wife and infant daughter in one of the Canary Islands, and proceeds to other countries. After a series of years they meet again in Spain; but the recognition is not mutual—it is only on the part of the wife and daughter, and they keep this knowledge to themselves. The consequence is that the officer, not knowing the parties, makes love to his daughter, who has become a fine woman. This gives rise to a great deal of equivocation. The daughter gives her father her own and her mother's picture; he boasts of his success to the lover of his daughter, who is frantic thereon. A discovery takes place: the officer is ashamed of his libertinism, and promises amendment.—A one act piece followed. Señor Casacuberta personated a place-hunter, but not being able to obtain one, he addressed the audience, telling them that places in the Theatre are more easy to be procured than places under Government, as in the former case it was only necessary to go to the door-keeper, and he would provide places in boxes, pit, or gallery, for all applicants.—The force related to love-making to married women. One of the lovers told his mistress that she was as beautiful as *Ann Boleyn*, of England.

The house was well attended, but it was so badly lit as to be at times almost in darkness: this has been the case on several evenings lately, owing to the quality of the oil. In the boxes we observed the lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor, and an interesting bride and her spouse.

On Tuesday, "*A Madrid me vuelvo*." We were not present.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Señor Remigio Navarro, Professor of Music, and pertaining to the Orchestra of this Theatre, the three act comedy of "*Los Compadres codiciosos*," and the farce of "*Las Calceteras*." In the play, two Misers wanted to marry their children according to their miserly ideas,—but the young people resisted, and followed their own plans.—Between the acts, Señor Navarro played Two Concerts on the Piano, accompanied by the Orchestra, in a manner worthy of his fame. One part of the music was the March from the opera of "*Don Giovanni*," which we have often heard played by the bands of the Guards on the parade in St. James's Park, London, when the officers "marched to their guard."

The house, we rejoice to state, was fully and fashionably attended. It was also well lighted, and we were glad to see that the remarks which appeared in our last respecting the swarms of dirty boys who infest the Theatre, have not been without effect. In the boxes we observed the daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the lady and family of Don Nicholas Anchorena; General Rolon and family; General Lavalleja and family; Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c. &c.

The Señoras Trinidad Guevara and Alexandra Pacheco, arrived in town on Thursday, in the schooner *Rosa*, from Montevideo. Señor Casacuberta, and several of the sons of Thespis, were on the beach to receive them. We hear they will shortly reappear on the boards of our Theatre.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last, contains the description of a splendid *funcion* given at Quilmes, in honor of the anniversary (13th April) of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captulo-General of the Province. The *funcion* commenced on 28d ult., on which day the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich, and Captain Juan de la Peña, of the Patriotes, proceeded in a carriage from Buenos Ayres, with an escort, having in charge the portrait of General Rosas. The party were conducted into Quilmes by the Justice of Peace and principal inhabitants of the town,

amidst acclamations, military music, gun firing, bell ringing, &c. The streets of Quilmes, and Chacaras around, were decorated with flags, inscriptions, &c. On the 24th, a guard of honor, composed of inhabitants of Quilmes, took charge of the portrait of General Rosas, and escorted it to the Church, which was elegantly adorned. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Juan A. Argerich. At the commencement of Te Deum, the guard of honor drawn up in the Plaza fired four volleys, accompanied by discharges from two pieces of artillery.

—Divine Service concluded, the portrait of His Excellency was conducted to the house in which the ball was to take place: a banquet was also laid out there. At 8 in the evening the ball commenced; the ladies wore the Federal device, and the dancing did not conclude until 7 on the following morning. The rejoicings continued on 25th and 26th, with balls, illuminations, &c. &c.

Messrs. John Downes and William Parlave, quitted Buenos Ayres on Wednesday last, in the barque *Isabella*, Captain David Smith, for Liverpool. Buenos Ayres has thus lost two more of its "old standards," and esteemed residents. We have for a series of years been in almost daily intercourse with them, and if any thing can assuage our regret at their departure, it is the hope of seeing them again in Buenos Ayres.

We have ever felt the most sincere regard for Mr. John Downes. There was something of the true "John Bull" in his person and behaviour, which no one could mistake. When we have seen him in riding costume, whip in hand, he has for the moment reminded us of "Squire Western"; but the kind and pleasing manners of Mr. Downes form a direct contrast to those of Fielding's Squire, so there the likeness failed.

Mr. William Parlave has been one of our oldest friends in Buenos Ayres. The many kind attentions we have received from him will always be impressed on our memory, and we experience at this moment the highest gratification in thus having an opportunity of acknowledging them.

Nor must we forget Mr. John Gifford, another of our friends who is also passenger in the *Isabella*. He has, during his seven years residence here, managed to obtain the respect of all who knew him.

Farewell, then, dear friends!—but not, we trust, a "long farewell."

Captain David Smith, of the *Isabella*, has now become an "old trader" to this port; his amiable manners has gained for him "golden opinions from all sorts of people." A great crowd of friends and acquaintances attended him and his passengers to the place of embarkation, on Wednesday last.

WED.

On 11th instant, at Granvlyd, in the Banda Oriental, aged 48, DON RAMON LARREA, formerly a Merchant of this City.

Notice.

ON MONDAY Evening, August 8th, A BALL will be given at the COMMERCIAL TAVERN, No. 11, Calle del 25 de Mayo. Tickets, 10 dollars each, to be had at the above Tavern.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Doubloons, Spanish,..... | 125 a | dollars each. |
| Do. Patriot,..... | 117 a | do. do. |
| Plata macuquina,..... | 62 a 7 1/2 | do. for one. |
| Dollars, Spanish,..... | 7 1/2 a | do. each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones,..... | 7 1/2 a 7 1/2 | do. do. |
| 6 per cent. Stock,..... | 72 a | do. per cent. |
| Bank Shares,..... | 180 a 170 | do. each. |
| Exchange on England,..... | 7 1/2 a | pence per dol. |
| Do. on Rio Janeiro,..... | 335 a 340 | dts. p. ct. prm. |
| Do. on Montevideo,..... | 7 1/2 a | p. patacon. |
| Do. on United States,..... | 7 1/2 a | do. p. U.S. dol. |
| Hides, Oz. best,..... | 32 a 33 | do. p. pesada. |
| Do. country,..... | 26 a 29 1/2 | do. do. |
| Do. weighing 25 to 24 lbs. 28 a | do. do. | |
| Do. salted,..... | 21 a 22 | do. do. |
| Do. Horse,..... | 11 a 12 | do. each. |
| Nutria Skins,..... | 15 a 22 | do. per dozen. |
| Chinchilla Skins,..... | 26 a 30 | do. do. |
| Wool, common,..... | 8 a 14 | do. per arroba. |
| Hair, long,..... | 38 a 39 | do. do. |
| Do. mixed,..... | 25 a 27 1/2 | do. do. |
| Jerked Beef,..... | 24 a | do. p. quintal. |
| Tallow, melted,..... | 10 a 11 1/2 | do. p. arroba. |
| Horns,..... | 126 a 630 | do. per mt. |
| Flour, (North American),..... | 70 a 75 | do. per barril. |
| Salt, on board,..... | 1 1/2 a 1 3/4 | do. p. fanega. |
| Discount,..... | 1 1/2 a 2 | p. ct. p. month. |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.