

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 520 ]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1836.

[Vol. X.

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the tenth year of the *British Packet*. It has thus completed two lustres, and our friends may be glad to learn that notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, it not only holds its ground, but is daily increasing in circulation.

We entreat the indulgence of our readers, for the delay in the delivery of the present number, and its imperfections—The sudden illness of the compositor, obliged us, at the “eleventh hour,” to have recourse to our friends at the *Gaceta Mercantil* Office, who made every exertion, and have succeeded in keeping the *Packet* under weigh, for which we beg them to accept our sincere thanks.

We have no news whatever to communicate from the Oriental State—The Official documents in our number of this day, relative to the insurrection there, we think will be read with some interest.

The Committee of British Merchants having communicated to J. H. Mandeville, Esq. H. E. Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, the resolution passed at the General Meeting held on the 11th ult. that a congratulatory address be presented to H. E., and that their services be offered to him, and having requested him to appoint a day on which they might wait upon him to comply with the terms of said resolution, were informed that he would receive them on Thursday the 23th ultimo.

The Committee proceeded, therefore, on that day to Mr. Mandeville's residence, when their Chairman, William Orr, Esq. addressed H. E. as follows :

SIR,

The British Merchants resident in Buenos Ayres, having lately elected us as their Committee, charged us to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in this country, and to offer our services to you, in any way you may think them useful.

In the fulfilment of this agreeable duty we now wait upon your Excellency.

It is with pleasure that we hail, on this distant shore, the Representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, in the person of your Excellency, whose public and private merits are so worthy of our respect and esteem.

Collectively or individually, we shall at all times feel happy to contribute, by every means in our power, to make your residence in this country, as pleasing to yourself, as we have no doubt it will be beneficial to British Commerce; and we beg to assure your Excellency that our services will always be at your command.

I feel personally honored in having been selected to convey to your Excellency sentiments so accordant with my own.

To which His Excellency made the following reply :

GENTLEMEN—

I am much gratified by this public testimony of your good will and of your

good wishes towards me, and I thank you sincerely for the friendly offer of your services, should they ever become necessary to me.

I shall most willingly have recourse to them, whenever I stand in need of them; and in the mean time, you may rely upon me, for using my best endeavours to uphold the interests of British Commerce—well knowing, that to its greatness, and prosperity, is the British Empire chiefly indebted for the high and pre-eminent station in which it has pleased Divine Providence to place it in the scale of nations.

I am very happy to receive from you, Mr. Orr, the expression of the kind feelings of the British Merchants of Buenos Ayres.

The Committee then withdrew, highly gratified with the expressions contained in His Excellency's reply, and with the cordial reception that they had experienced from him.

### Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1836.  
27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government under this date has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1st.—The Chief of Police shall forward daily two official reports in writing, one to the Governor and Captain General of the Province, and the other to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of all persons, their names, calling, place of birth and residence, street and dwelling, who on that day have applied for passports to proceed to the territory of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, and in the same manner with respect to those who have arrived from the said state in this city.

2.—No passport shall be given by the Police to any person whatever, to proceed to the said State without obtaining the special permission of the Government in writing, and the passport given in this case, must be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3.—Let this be published.

ROSAS:

The Under Secretary of the Home Department,  
AGUSTIN GARRIGOS.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1836.

As the Argentine Republic cannot be insensible to the great accumulation of misfortunes and danger to which the Oriental State of the Uruguay is exposed, in consequence of a rebellion which has taken place therein, promoted, according to official communications from the said Government, by Brigadier Fructuoso Rivera with the perfidious Unitarian Emigrants from this in the said State, and as Argentine blood has been unsparingly shed in every part of the Oriental territory, in defence of its liberty and independence, which enterprise, as generous as it was noble, has been the cause of indigence and orphanism in the numerous families of this Republic. The Government impelled by these and other considerations, and using the extraordinary powers with which it has been invested, has ordered and decreed :

Art. 1st.—No person living in any province shall directly or indirectly supply in any manner whatever, powder, arms, ammunition, or any other warlike articles to those engaged in rebellion against the present legal Government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, nor aid or lend to them any cooperation.

2.—Neither shall they give any other class of cooperation to the said rebels.

3.—All persons, whether foreigner or citizen, shall be excluded for ever from coming to this province who has taken or may take any part

in the said rebellion, or who cooperate in any manner with the rebels.

4.—Those who infringe either of the three preceding articles, with only the simple justification of the act, shall be punished at the discretion of Government, even with the penalty of death, according to the circumstances of the case.

5.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

(The Inspector General.)  
AGUSTIN de PINEDO.

A Circular dated 21st ultimo from the Governor of Buenos Ayres addressed to the Governors of the different Provinces of the Republic, annexes a copy of the note received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, giving an account of a rebellion in the said State, promoted by General Fructuoso Rivera, and in which General Lavalle and other Argentine chiefs are stated to be implicated.

A Circular dated Paraná 23d ultimo from Don Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, addressed to General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fe, states that on the 18th ultimo a rebellion broke out in the Oriental State, headed by general Fructuoso Rivera, and that on that same day coronel José Maria Raña, placed himself at the head of the Department of Paysandú, without the least opposition: also that it was reported other officers in the interest of the rebel General had effected similar movements in other Departments. That all the Argentine emigrants had taken an active part in favor of the insurrection doubtless with the expectation that if it succeeded they would be protected, by the chief who is at the head of it, in their destructive plans against the Argentine Republic. That the government of Entrerios will take every means of precaution to frustrate the traitorous designs of the perfidious Unitarians, &c. &c.

The Governor of Santa Fe replied to the above under date Santa Fe, 24th ult. to the effect that he is irrevocably determined to keep no terms with the enemies of the Republic, and to fulfil his obligations in favor of the National cause of Federation, placing himself previously in accordance with his faithful friend His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, he being charged with the foreign affairs of the Republic.

The Governor of Santa Fe replied on 26th ult. to the Circular of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in tenor that although he (the Governor of Santa Fe) is convinced that the destinies of the Republic are firmly fixed under the Federal system of Government, all the Provinces having so decidedly pronounced in favor of it, and against the perfidious Unitarians; yet the importance of the revolutionary movement in the Oriental State, and the class of persons engaged in it; their hatred of the Argentine Confederation, as also the strict union which ought to exist between neighbouring States, had determined him to give the answer to the Circular of the Governor of Entrerios which he now annexes.

The note concludes as follows: “The undersigned trusts that His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in his character as *Encargado* of the foreign affairs of the Republic, the firm and powerful column of the great National Cause of the Argentine Confederation, will deign to inform the undersigned the line of conduct he proposes to adopt as it regards the insurrection in the neighbouring State, assured that the Governor of Santa Fe will not hesitate at any sacrifice to sustain the honor of the Republic, its liberties, and the holy cause of Federation. God preserve Y. B. many years.—ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.—Domingo Ouelin.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst. 5,431,760 dollars.

(See last page.)

THE INDIANS.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* was not published until 1 o'Clock in the afternoon of Tuesday last. The delay was occasioned from the insertion of a number of despatches and documents, relative to operations against the Indians.

A despatch dated Bahía Blanca, 7th of April last, from Commandant Juan Salarayan, of the Blandenguez Regiment of the new frontier to His Excellency the Governor's states, that the perfidy of the Cacique Cañuquir and his followers, who have put themselves in communication with the Chilian Indians, as also with the remains of those of the Ranqueles, Yanquetruz, Painé, and Carriague, in order rob the frontiers of the Republic; had determined him (the Commandant) to endeavour to surprize them, which he effected on the 22nd March; the result of which was that only 300 Indians escaped owing to the fleetness of their horses, and many even of these were wounded; more than 400 Indians were killed, 900 Indian women and children were taken, and 22 Christian captives recaptured; a great quantity of Sheep, Cattle &c. fell into the hands of the victors.

A note from Don Manuel Lopez Governor of Cordova, dated Carlota 25th April, to the Governor of Buenos Aires, gives an account of the defeat of a body of Indians of the South, who sought to rob the frontiers of Cordova, 156 Indian warriors killed including 4 Caciques, 37 Christians were released from captivity, cattle taken &c.

The Governor of Buenos Aires replied to the above on the 7th June last, congratulating the Governor of Cordova on his success.

A congratulatory proclama was issued by Don Calisto Maria Gonzalez, Delegate Governor of Cordova, to the troops on their return to Cordova on the 22nd May last, from the expedition against against the Indians.

A despatch dated May 12th last, from Colonel Pantaleon Algañaras, Commandant of the Cordova division acting against the Indians, to the Governor of Cordova, gives an account of successes obtained over the Ranqueles Indians, a number of them being killed, and thirteen captives retaken &c. &c. The Cacique Carriague was taken—The Governor of Cordova under date Carlota 15th May, informed the Governor of Buenos Aires of the above events; the latter returned a congratulatory reply on 7th June.

A despatch dated Fort Argentino 9th May last, to the Governor from Colonel M. Rodriguez, of the Blandenguez regiment, gives an account of a second attack made on 26th April, on the remains of the Indians of the Cacique Cañuquir and Chilenos Borogas, more than 250 Indians were killed—12 Christians captives recaptured, and a quantity of cattle taken.

A despatch dated 15th May last, from Commandant Ramon Maza to the Governor, and one dated 11th May, from Captain Eugenio Bustos to Commandant Maza, both contain accounts of operations against the Ranqueles Indians, in which many of said Indians were killed and wounded, and their marauding plans against the province of Cordova frustrated.

A despatch dated 1st ult., from Commandant Ramon Maza to the Governor, states his having returned with his division from the expedition against the Ranqueles Indians; that he had scourged the country round even to the vicinity of the frontiers of Mendoza, and very few of the Ranqueles or other hostile Indians now remain.

Some verses printed in Cordova entitled, "Comunicacion del Gaucho Calotero a su amigo Tuco," relative to the recent triumphs over the Indians were republished in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, of this City on Tuesday last.

The same number of the *Gaceta* which contains the above documents, has also some remarks to the effect that the Government of Buenos Aires in conjunction with those of Santa Fé, Cordova, and the other frontier provinces, had combined a series of military operations, which had gone far to annihilate the Indians, who had escaped the triumphant campaigns of the expeditionary army made to the southward under General Rosas in the years 1833 and 34; and the equally glorious one of General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé. That the Indians, in other times so powerful and who by their ferocious incursions threatened to destroy every vestige of civilization were nearly eradicated; more than twenty thousand of the warlike savages having fallen beneath the swords of the brave federal troops, who under the same patriotic direction were continuing the work of exterminating a power once so colossal and terrible. That the insignificant groups of Indians now wandering about, cannot long escape the constant and well combined pursuit to which they are exposed, and with their destruction the scourge to which the Argentine people have been subjected from the remotest period of the conquest will disappear for ever. That at the present moment these errant Indians are expiating the crimes and atrocities which in other days filled the inhabitants of this country with consternation; and that the enterprize which must ever confer honor upon the pages of Argentine History, and which the friends of civilization in all countries will applaud, will soon be completed.

Montevideo, 27th July, 1836.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

IN your packet of July 2nd, you express a wish for information in regard to the facts connected with the story copied from the Annual "Forget Me Not," of the present year, professing to describe scenes and events in this vicinity. As years have elapsed since the tragical incident on which the story is based occurred, and but few foreigners then residing here are now remaining, the sources from which the particulars can be learned are comparatively few. The following statement of the facts, was made to the writer some years after their occurrence, by the person in whose house the parties resided when on shore.

Lieuts. Finch and Cockrane, of his B. M. Ship Superb, left town in the morning on a shooting excursion, as stated in the story. Late in the evening of the same day Lieut. C., returned alone, stating that they had been attacked and he feared Lieut. Finch was killed. Search was immediately made by several English gentlemen to whom the facts were made known, and the body of the unfortunate Finch was found in the Arroyo seco, about a league from the City. His watch and money were about him, and both the fowling pieces lying near by. His remains were interred outside the walls of the City cemetery, no place of burial for Protestants having then been provided, and the interment of Protestants in the Catholic ground not being permitted. Neither of the assailants was killed or wounded. It certainly was not the impression at the time that any such deeds of valor had been performed as are narrated; nor that the attack was instigated by the motives assigned. The assassin was well known for several years here, and was supposed to be implicated in other deeds of blood. His name was Sylvester Gonzalez.

Lieut. Cockrane published an account of his Voyage on his return to England, in which I am told [for I have not seen his Book,] that he passes

in silence over this whole adventure. It is but fair to add that he is probably in no sense responsible for the absurd and ridiculous *filling up* of the story.

Some of these blunders are so gross as to merit perhaps a moments notice, for the benefit of those who may be writing accounts of these regions, without having seen them. You may do an act of charity if not to these writers, to some of their readers; by informing them that Montevideo is not "between the tropics," that we have no "total darkness 10 minutes after sun down;" that there is no "road lined on each side with huge trees" in the province. No "wicker railings" nor any other railings to be leaped, nor any "wood" in which to "take refuge"; that the Gauchos are about as "desperately unerring marksmen" with fire arms, as the peasantry of England would be with a laso or bow and arrow.

Since writing the above I have seen a letter from a person who had actually been in Buenos Aires and dates his letter there; that the houses are built of stone and brick, have invariably flat roofs and are mostly two stories. That the gauchos unlike the N. American Indians mingle with the whites and many reside in the City. That they ride always at a gallop in town or country, and form in war the cavalry of the country. Much of this may be accounted for by supposing what is doubtless the case, that the writer was misled by the statements of ignorant persons. But that a person in Buenos Aires should talk about "stone houses" when there is no resemblance to one in the City or Province, or state that they have "invariably flat roofs" when this is not true of one in six, or are "mostly two stories" when not one in ten, probably not one in twenty is so; is one of the many striking instances of the heedlessness with which remarks on these countries are made, which are intended by the writers to be in strict accordance with facts.

The same letter speaks of the "melancholy state" of this City arising from the "dilapidated condition" of many of the houses, and the "walls broken down in many places". It is certainly a little odd that the most conclusive evidence of our City's prosperity, should be adduced as evidence of its decay. The "dilapidated houses" such as have been pulled down to erect new and better ones on their sites, and the walls are being "broken down" by order of the government to furnish building stone, and to enlarge the site of the City. The "appearance" of these things to us is indicative of our increasing population, and the enterprize and prosperity of our citizens; though it must be confessed that the neatness of the streets, and the convenience of travelling them is to some extent interfered with during the operation. M.

The above communication for which we thank our correspondent, agrees in almost every particular with which we have heard upon the subject, since our publication of the tale entitled "A night near Montevideo", from the "Forget Me Not.—We have been informed by several persons that it was generally supposed in Montevideo that the affair was mainly occasioned by some liberties taken with women—Be as it may the story as stated in the "Annual" is of a description so horrible, and the accounts given of the country around Montevideo with other details, so incorrect that any thing tending to an elucidation thereon is a service rendered to the public.

Our correspondents' remarks upon the "heedlessness" with which travellers vent their opinions upon Countries, in which they were merely

"birds of passage" are just—but "Travellers see strange things". It has been said by a well known author, that no one ought to give a decided opinion of the inhabitants of a Country unless he has resided at least ten years amongst them, and is well acquainted with their language and in "The Idler" we read—

"It may, I think, be justly observed, that few books disappoint their readers more than narrations of travellers. One part of mankind is naturally curious to learn the sentiments, manners, and condition of the rest; and every mind that has leisure or power to extend it's views, must be desirous of knowing in what proportion Providence has distributed the blessings of nature, or the advantages of art, among the several nations of the earth.

This general desire easily procures readers to every book from which it can expect gratification. The adventurer upon unknown coasts, and the describer of distant regions, is always welcomed as a man who has laboured for the pleasure of others, and who is able to enlarge our knowledge and rectify our opinions; but when the volume is opened, nothing is found but such general accounts as leave no distinct idea behind them, or such minute enumerations as few can read with either profit or delight.

Every writer of travels should consider, that like all other authors, he undertakes either to instruct or please, or to mingle pleasure with instruction. He that instructs must offer to the mind something to be imitated, or something to be avoided; he that pleases must offer new images to his reader, and enable him to form a tacit comparison of his own state with that of others.

The greater part of travellers tell nothing, because their method of travelling supplies them with nothing to be told. He that enters a town at night and surveys it in the morning, and then hastens away to another place, and guesses at the manners of the inhabitants by the entertainment which his inn afforded him, may please himself for a time with a hasty change of scenes, and a confused remembrance of palaces and churches; he may gratify his eye with variety of landscapes; and regale his palate with a succession of viandts; but let him be contented to please himself without endeavour to disturb others. Why should he record excursions by which nothing could be learned, or wish to make a shew of knowledge which, without such power of intuition unknown to other mortals, he never could attain?

He that would travel for the entertainment of others, should remember that the great object of remark is human life. Every nation has something particular in it's manufactures, it's works of genius, it's medicines, it's agriculture, it's customs, and it's policy. He only is a useful traveller, who brings home something by which his country may be benefited; who procures some supply of want or some mitigation of evil, which may enable his readers to compare their condition with that of others, to improve it whenever it is worse, and when ever it is better to enjoy it.

The United States' frigate Columbia, recently launched at Washington, was to leave that place the beginning of May, for the navy-yard Gosport, to be fitted out. Her destination is said to be the coast of Brazil, where she will hoist the broad pennant of Commodore Ballard.

The Weather has been fine during the last fortnight, with the exception of one or two days of unseasonable heat—Thermometer 46 & 47.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Wanted,

A STEADY industrious Man, as Capataz for an English Barroca. An Englishman would be preferred. None need apply but those who can give the best references as to character. — Apply at No. 39, 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.

### 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, WELLER & 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, Soap 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.

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.

### 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.

## R. Hyne

TAKES the liberty once more to address the public, (the residence of Mrs. Bradish being difficult to find) to acquaint them that he will still continue to receive orders for Mince, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Chicken and Pigeon PIE'S, of all sizes.

To captains and voyagers Mince Meat and Gingerbread Nuts, to any quantity, by timely notice.

### Cheap Boots and Shoes.

ON Sale at Wm. Hayton's Store, No. 45 calle de Cangallo, a few pairs of strong English Boots, Nos. 5, 5 1-2 and 6 at \$25 per pair. Also, light Shoes, 5 1-2, 6, and 6 1-2 at \$10 the pair.

Superfine English Hats, (fashionable shape) at \$35 each, box included.

### Notice.

CHARLES ZEIGLER, calle de la Piedad No. 40, corner of calle de la Paz, informs his customers that he has fixed the prices of his Spirits and Wines as follows:

Gin, white at	5\$ 2rs per gallon:
Brandy, french	5\$ 4rs. do
Rum, first quality	5\$ do
Cataluña Wine, superior,	3\$ 2rs. do
Sherry Wine	4\$ do
Bost Brost Madeira	4\$ 4rs. do
Lisbon Wine	5\$ 4rs. do
Old Port Wine	6\$ 4rs. do
Old Madeira	6\$ 4rs. do

Also, Cherry Brandy, Wine Bitters, and prime Havanna Cigars in quarter boxes, at very reduced prices.

### For London.

The very superior, fast sailing A 1, British schooner EMILY.

ARTHUR SMITH, Master:



WILL sail about the 13th inst. and has very excellent accommodations for two passengers. For terms apply to the consignees, Messrs. Brownell, Stegmann & Co. or to

HORNE Y ALZOGARAY,  
Brokers,  
No. 51 calle de la Paz.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 4th OF AUGUST, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Sarah, Wrightson, .....	Zumaran & Treaserra, .....	Loading for Antwerp.
Schr. Emily, A. Smith, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for London.
Brig Nautilus, Mitchison, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for London.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Pioneer, Goodhue, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Envoy, Dunn, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Ganba, French, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Governor Endicott, Pindel, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Salem.
Schr.-brig Clio, Spalding, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Louisa, Christopher, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Leonidas, Frazier, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Navarino, Mur-y, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Sultana, Willis, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Baltimore.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Nestor, Macquet, .....	C. Brest, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Gaiolois, Grenier, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Veloz, Puche, .....	Zumaran & Treaserra, .....	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Schr.-brig Isabella II, Morales, .....	J. B. Udaondo, .....	Discharging.
Ship Pepita, Ricoma, .....	Zumaran & Treaserra, .....	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Loading for Altona.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shepberd, .....	Manuel S. de la Maza, .....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Barque Lydia, Stahr, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Boston.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Amsterdam.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Bella Antonista, P. T. Vasallo, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Bella Antonista, Priario, .....	Dowdell & Lewis, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro and Santos.
Brig Arlequino, Michellini, .....	Amadeo, .....	Loading for Cadix.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. G. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Carolina do Sud, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, Lusa, .....	J. B. Soriano, .....	Santos.
Schr.-brig Union Felix, Cruz, .....	J. P. Carneiro & Co., .....	Brazil.
Baraca Nueva Providencia, Amhe, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

July 30.—*Wind S.*  
**Arrived**, National schooner *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.  
**Sailed**, National packet *schr. Luisa*, Morators, for Montevideo.

July 31.—*Wind S. S. W.*  
 No arrivals.  
**Sailed**, British barque *Mann*, Hugh Rowland, for Antwerp, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 7369 dry hides, 3070 salted do., 13,000 horns, 12 fanegas salt. *Passenger*, Mr. Stewart Douglas.  
 August 1.—*Wind N.*, shifted to E. in the afternoon.  
 No arrivals or sailings.

August 2.—*Wind S.*, variable.—*slight rain at night.*  
 No arrivals.  
**Sailed**, National *schr. Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

August 3.—*Wind W.*  
 No arrivals or sailings.  
 August 4.—*Wind N. N. W.*  
 No arrivals or sailings.

August 5.—*Wind S. S. W.*  
**Arrived**, National brig *Argentina*, Harris, from Patagonia 20th June, Montevideo (where she discharged cargo,) 1st inst., with 257 barrels sugar, 61 pipes coffee, to Edward Lumb. *Passengers from Patagonia*, Señores Gregorio Arao and Juan Pintos, Mr. Silus Atkins, and three ladies. *Passengers from Montevideo*, Major Brid, and Brian Francisco.

**Sailed**, Sardinian palacra *Mistica Rosa*, Francisco Bressoleze, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo, with 7054 dry hides, 2 bales with 37 dozen sheep skins, 37 do. with 844 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 190 calf skins, 1 do. with 55 doz. slunk-calf skins, 1 do. with 30 horse hides and 8 slunk-calf skins, 14 lion skins, 305 quintals old copper.  
 Brazilian *schr.*-brig *Cacique*, Juan Alves Madeira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.  
 4th ult.—Sardinian palacra *Virginia*, from Montevideo 15 days.  
 " American brig *Trafalgar*, Pearson, hence 15th June.  
 " " H. B. M.'s, packet *Hornet*, hence 17th June, Montevideo 21st ditto.

**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.**

A note from Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, to the Governor, dated 31st. ult., states that during the month of July 661 persons arrived at this port;—departures 213.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* has in its various numbers during the week, contained the daily reports of the medical men and the chief of Police relative to the state of the emigrants from the Canary Islands, from which it appears that only five of them are now infirm.—The reports inserted yesterday propose that the said emigrants be removed from their present residence at the Convent of the Recoleta to the country, which proposition has been approved of by the medical Board.

We have news in town from Cadiz to 27th May, by way of Montevideo, from which it appears that the government of the Queen Regent was "at sixes and sevens". Señor Mendizabal not being able to form a Ministry, this task was deputed to Señor F. J. Huriel, who had scarcely fulfilled his commission when he experienced such violent opposition from the Cortes, that the Queen was advised to dissolve that body, which she effected on the 22nd May. The civil war continued in Spain without alteration.

The Anniversary of "the three glorious days" 27th 28th and 29th ult., which caused the deposition of Charles 10 of France, did not pass unnoticed amongst the French residents in Buenos Aires. The flag of France was displayed from the French Consulate General, and a number of French gentlemen assembled there on the 29th to partake of a banquet in honor of the day. We heard it was the intention of the Vice Consul

of France, Monsieur Alme Roger, to have given a grand entertainment upon the occasion, but that he afterwards thought that the recent disease of the Marquis Vins de Peyssac, Chargé D'Affaires of France rendered it unsuitable.

The French vessels in this Port had their colours hoisted on the three days.

Fifteen Indians belonging to the eighty and odd Araucanos, Ranqueles and Borogas, who, as we stated in our No. 515, were shot in the Plaza of the Retiro, having escaped in the long-boat of the brig *Rio de la Plata*, when the brig was off Cape St. Antonio, got on shore on the coast of the Tuyú, where they endeavored to conceal themselves. The whole fifteen were however taken.

The Commercial Board under date 2nd Inst., has ordered the Sardinian Palacra *Bella Antonista*, Captain Pedro Tomas Vassallo, to be released from embargo, and all the papers &c. &c., appertaining to the Captain and deposited with the Consigné of the said Palacra Don Pedro A. Plomer, are to be returned to the Captain who is restored to the command of his vessel with the understanding that he is strictly to fulfil the contract he entered into with his freighter Don Jacobo Paravicini, and must with as little delay as possible proceed with his vessel to her destined port the Havana.

Sunday last was the day of "San Ignacio de Loyola," upon which occasion a grand *funcion* took place at the Church of San Ignacio, otherwise the College Church, and at which the Bishop of the Diocese assisted. Beethoven's grand mass in D. major was performed. We regret that we did not hear it;—in fact we were not aware of the *funcion* until too late to attend. There were the usual illuminations at the Church in the evening, fire-works were discharged, and two fire-balloons let off.

We rejoice to find that Beethoven's music has been introduced here. In a work recently published, entitled "Hogarth's General Survey of Music," we read,—

"As a musician, Beethoven must be classed along with Handel, Haydn, and Mozart. He alone is to be compared to them in the magnitude of his works, and their influence on the state of the art. Though he has written little in the department to which Handel devoted all the energies of his mind, yet his spirit, more than that of any other composer, is akin to that of Handel. In his music there is the same gigantic grandeur of conception, the same breadth and simplicity of design, and the same absence of minute finishing and petty details. In Beethoven's harmonies the masses of sound are equally large, ponderous, and imposing as those of Handel, while they have a deep and gloomy character peculiar to himself. As they swell in our ears, and grow darker and darker, they are like the lowering storm-cloud on which we gaze till we are startled by the flash, and appalled by the thunder which bursts from its bosom. Such effects he has especially produced in his wonderful symphonies. They belong to the tone of his mind, and are without a parallel in the whole range of music. Even where he does not wield the strength of a great orchestra; in his instrumental concerted pieces; in his quartets, his trios, and his sonatas for the pianoforte, there is the same broad and massive harmony, and the same wild, unexpected, and startling effects. Mingled with these, in his orchestral, as well as his chamber music, there are strains of melody inexpressibly impassioned and ravishing; strains which do not merely please, but dissolve in pleasure; which do not merely move, but overpower with emotion. Of these divine melodies, a remarkable feature is their extreme simplicity. A few notes, as artless as those of a national air, are sufficient to awake the most exquisite feelings."

**THEATRE.**

On 31st ult., was repeated "La Subordinacion Militar," with the battle scene. The latter provoked a great deal of laughter. These representations of battles on the stage are generally ridiculous. At the conclusion of the performance, Señor Cosío pronounced the words *Viva la Patria, Viva la Independencia, Viva la Libertad*, and the band played the National Anthem. We did not wait the Force. The audience was numerous. In the boxes were Mr. Mandeville, E. B. M.'s. Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Lisbón, Chargé D'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil and the lovely *espina*.

On Thursday 'El Dessen contra El Dessen', we were not present.

We regret this because we hear that the audience was both numerous and elegant, and that Doña Trinidad performed. She was not announced. Doña Alejandra Pocheo is advertised to appear. The company has become strong and talented. The Theatre we should think has been doing well this season.

**Force of Imagination.**—A gentleman afflicted with tooth-ache, one day imagined, that while lying up a Tomato plant in his garden, he found relief. On his next attack, he repaired to the plant, crushed some of the leaves, and inhaled the smell; when, strange to say, he declared himself immediately cured. In some parts of the country, people afflicted with scrofula or erysipelas consider an application of the bruised leaves of house-leek as a specific remedy.

**The Tower of London.**—that great scaffold of bygone ages, how mild and humane does it appear! Its former lives, engraven with the sword, now very politely inform the stranger, that there is no design of taking his life, but merely his shillings.—(Von Raumer.)

**Matter and Mind.**—We extol and admire the latest productions of our days,—railroads and warehouses, power-looms and steam-engines. But what is the distinctive mark of their tendency?—that they provide for the body, and that their object is gain. The men of the dark ages, on the contrary, founded astonishing institutions, disinterestedly, without a view to external advantages, and only for the mind. Undoubtedly, it may be said of cotton and iron, that they influence the mind, and that the body is never entirely separated from the mind; but *mens agitat molem*—it ought to be the director and ruler, not the servant and follower.—(Ibid.)

**Married.**

On 30th ult., Mr. BARTHOLOMEW FOLEY, to Doña VIVIANA RUBIO, both of this City.  
 At Montevideo, on Thursday evening 31st July, by the Rev. Addison Serle, Chaplain of the U. S. corvette 'Erie,'—Mr. ESTER M. LOWRY, of Baltimore, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. PATMEN, of New York.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**English Coal.**

OF Good Quality, and being large, very suitable for Families. On sale at moderate price by the Ton, or in smaller quantities, as may be agreeable to purchasers. Apply to J. Whitaker, No. 65, 26th of May Street, facing the English Church.

**Blackwood's Magazine FOR MAY 1836.**

THE above is requested to be returned to No. 60, Calle del 23 de Mayo.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 a 124 dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117 a do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	84 a 78 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74 a do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacaas, 7 3/4	a 7 9-10 do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	72 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	160 a 165 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74 a do. p. patacon.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 a 345 do. p. c. p. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74 a 74 do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74 a do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	32 a 33 do. p. pasada.
Do. country,.....	27 a 28 do. do.
Do. weighing 28 to 24 lbs.	20 a 25 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23 a do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11 a 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	10 a 20 do. per dozn.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	25 a 30 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	5 a 14 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	55 a 50 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24 a 27 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	94 a 28 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	12 a 12 1/2 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 520 do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),..	70 a 77 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	14 a 14 do. p. fanaga.
Discount,.....	14 a 2 p. c. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 78 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor,