

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 521.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In another part of our paper will be found a variety of intelligence relative to the Oriental State, to which we have but little to add. Private accounts from Montevideo, state that the Government there is stronger than was supposed, and possess ample means to put down the insurrection, inasmuch as many influential persons who supported General Rivera, when he, as President of the Republic, combated for the legal institutions of the country, have now declared against him; and we hear that the tone assumed by the Government of Buenos Ayres, has had the effect to attach to the Government many persons who were before wavering.

A mutiny took place amongst the prisoners on board the hulk, off Montevideo; but it was suppressed, and the leader of it shot. He was a Colombian by birth, and is supposed to have murdered a Spaniard named Fontes, last year.

Don Santiago Vasquez had taken out his passport for Rio Janeiro, and was to sail from Montevideo in a Sardinian vessel. Señor Obes had already proceeded thither.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The daily reports to the Government from the medical men, &c., in attendance upon the Emigrants, have been as heretofore published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*. The report rendered by Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, President of the Medical Board, under date 9th inst., to the Governor, states that the 437 emigrants in the Convent of the Recoleta, are now in the best state of health, and can be immediately employed in the services to which they were destined;—that they will leave their present abode entirely free from the illness occasioned by the accumulation of 400 persons in a vessel which scarcely contains accommodation for one third part of that number;—that the emigrants are truly grateful for the attentions they have received since their arrival here, and acknowledge that it is to His Excellency the Governor they are indebted for the preservation of their lives, in consequence of the powerful protection he has afforded them. Dr. Valdez highly eulogizes the conduct of the medical men, and others, to whom the care of the emigrants had been confided, and specifies the names of the persons who have thus distinguished themselves; adding, that these emigrants now so robust, on their arrival here absolutely presented the appearance of walking skeletons.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 8th inst., contains two notes from Mrs. Eliza Armstrong, lady of the Rev. John Armstrong, to the Commissary in charge of the emigrants, requesting the acceptance of some articles of wearing apparel; being a further subscription from various ladies, for the relief of the distressed emigrants.

The same journal of 9th inst., contains a note dated 8th, from Don Bernardo Victorica, Chief of Police, to the Governor, stating that a native lady,

who did not wish her name to be published, had sent 577 yards of linen for the use of the emigrants.

His Excellency directed the above notes to be published, and the Chief of Police to convey the thanks of Government for the generous donations made.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the recapture of this city in 1800, from the power of the British, who occupied it with the 71st regiment. In 1834, during the administration of General Viamont, a salute was fired from the Fort on the occasion, after this ceremony had been discontinued for fourteen years; and it was repeated last year.—Yesterday, the day was noticed in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, but no salute was fired.

The Amateur Concert already announced, and which was deferred in consequence of the indisposition of one of the gentlemen who was to sing upon the occasion, is to take place at Beech's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst. Doors to be opened at half-past 6, and to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

A procession took place from the Church of Santo Domingo, on Saturday afternoon last, in honor of the day of Santo Domingo. The attendance on the occasion was extremely numerous, both of clergy and laity.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th and 10th inst., contains a Panegyric, Politico-Religioso, pronounced by the Rev. Juan Bautista Bizio, in the new Church at Bahía Blanca, at the request of the inhabitants and commercial community of that district, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province, on 13th April. It enters into a long detail of incidents of contemporary domestic history connected with the public career of General Rosas; in which the Reverend Gentleman (who we believe is an Italian clergyman,) takes occasion to pass the highest eulogium upon the subject of his oration, who he states may be truly denominated "the Saviour of his Country."

Official Documents.

A communication from Don Gaspar José Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil to this Republic, dated 9th ult., addressed to Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that he had read in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, of 26th ult., the official documents relative to the discovery of an insurrection in the Oriental State of the Uruguay, and that the Argentine Government had resolved to afford to that of the Oriental State all the good offices which the state of affairs and the rights of nations authorised between friendly and neighbouring States; and as the Chargé d'Affaires wishes to inform his Government relative to the line of conduct which the Cabinet of Buenos Ayres intends to adopt upon the occasion, so that the Imperial Ministry, equally interested in the tranquillity of the Oriental Republic, may take suitable measures, in accordance with the Government of the Argentine Confederation, and also in conformity with the stipulations of the Preliminary Treaty of 27th August, 1828, he (the Chargé d'Affaires,) requests that the Minister for Foreign Affairs will give him every information on this point. The Chargé d'Affaires likewise trusts that the Minister will duly appreciate the motives of reciprocal convenience be-

tween Brazil and the Argentine Republic which dictate this requisition, and reply to it with that frankness which characterises the present Cabinet of Buenos Ayres; ratifying, in this manner, the sincere intentions of the Federal Government to comply punctually with the stipulations of the said preliminary treaty, until the adjustment of a definitive treaty of peace between the Empire and the Argentine Republic.

The Minister in his reply to the above, dated 8th inst., states that he has received the orders of His Excellency the Governor, to express that he is fully convinced of the noble sentiments which animate the Chargé d'Affaires; and that the good offices which the Government of Buenos Ayres propose to afford to that of the Oriental Republic, will be all that present and subsequent events may render necessary, so as to fulfil the honorable duties confided to him as Supreme Chief of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation; taking care at the same time to preserve inviolate the pledges of this Republic, and its good understanding with friendly nations, and to accredit as much as possible the sincere wishes which animate him for the domestic tranquillity of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

A note, dated Fortin Colorado, 24th May last, from Major Edward Rorke, commandant thereof, addressed to Colonel Manuel Corbalan, first Aide-Camp of the Government, requests that he will bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor that he has remitted to him the model of a life-boat, with the correspondent appurtenances, which may be useful in the port of Buenos Ayres, in stormy weather, when other boats cannot render assistance. That he (the Major,) is animated with the desire of being useful to the Federal service; and that George Goodwin, who resides on the Alameda, will give every explanation to the Marine Office as to the utility of said boat.

The Captain of the Port, Colonel Francisco Crespo, under date 10th inst., addressed a note to His Excellency the Governor, stating the great utility of the life-boat above mentioned, which he elucidates by describing every particular of its construction, &c., and the advantages that may be derived from it. That on the coast of England, similar boats have been the means of saving numerous persons who otherwise must have perished; and that, if well constructed, a life-boat will last from twenty-five to thirty years.

The Government, under date 11th inst., ordered the Captain of the Port to form an estimate of the expense of building a life-boat, upon the model of the one presented by Major Rorke.

A communication from Don Miguel Peralta, Justice of Peace of the town of Navarro, dated 30th June last, to the Government, gives an account of the *funciones* at Navarro, in honor of the anniversary of 25th May, and of the installation of General Rosas (18th April,) as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

A decree, dated 1st inst., orders that the three Physicians of the General Hospital for men, viz., Drs. Martin Garcia, Saturnino Pineda, and Miguel Rivera, shall cease to be employed in said Hospital; and Drs. Francisco de Paula Almeida, José Joaquín Fonseca, and Francisco Mier, are appointed to succeed them.

A communication, dated 7th inst., from Don Joaquín de Achaval, Prior of the Consulado, to the Government, states that Señores Simon Mier and Ezequiel Realdeazua, merchants of this city, were on that day elected Members of the Administration of Public Credit.

The Government, under date 8th inst., forwarded a note to the Prior of the Consulado, expressing its approval of the election in question.

ORIENTAL STATE.

Montevideo, August 5, 1836.
DECREE.

General Fructoso Rivera, who at a former and not distant period sustained the laws and institutions of the Republic, being now led away by unbridled ambition, has rushed forward in the career of treason, and raised the standard of anarchy against those same laws and that sacred code which he swore to defend. He has attacked the people of the Republic, deposed the lawful magistrates, corrupted soldiers of the country who have presented themselves hostilely in front of the Government troops, and got together a force composed of the refuse of our country, and the degraded and ignominious part of the foreigners to whom we had given an asylum; confiding the prosecution of his rebellion to those infamous men, not being able to count on the co-operation of the honorable sons of the country. For these considerations, and in use of the power with which the Government is invested, it orders and decrees:—

Art. 1. The Chief of the rebellion, Fructoso Rivera, is declared a traitor to the country, and an outlaw; and is deprived of all his employments and honors.

2. The emigrant from the Argentine Republic, Juan Lavalle, is likewise declared a traitor to the country, and an outlaw.

3. Also all who follow their standards, or aid them; as well as those who directly or indirectly hold correspondence with them.

4. Those who have taken part in the rebellion, and who do not present themselves on the tenth of the present month to be incorporated in the ranks of the defenders of the law, shall be deprived of their employments.

5. Let this be published, &c. **ORIBE.**
Francisco Llambi.
Pedro Lengua.
Juan Maria Perez.

General Juan Antonio Lavalleja quitted Buenos Ayres a few days since, in order to take part with the Government of the Oriental State against the movement headed by General Fructoso Rivera. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, of 8th inst., contains three proclamations issued by General Lavalleja. They are in tenor as follows:—

The first is addressed to the Oriental People, stating that the dangers which agitate his country, and his obedience to the supreme Chief of the State, had placed him again amongst them; that he had before sworn to sacrifice his life to save them, and that he now repeated this solemn promise. That a band of perfidious, impious Unitarians, and of vile traitors to their country, had insolently attacked the public liberties, audaciously violated the constitution and the laws, and set at naught the authority of the President of the Republic, who had added to the glories of his country by his wise administration. That these men who had filled their country with blood and mourning, and who had assassinated in the fields of Navarro the illustrious Dorrego, at the very moment when he had given existence to the Oriental Republic by a glorious peace,—these men, who were never faithful to the national cause of independence, had insolently raised the sword against the free. That Heaven, however, would bring so many evils to a happy termination.—The voice of the country had called upon its sons, and the patriotism for which they were so distinguished would prepare for them new laurels. Their heroic efforts would be exerted to save the country; but should not these be sufficient, that the Orientals possess the friendship of an enlightened *Porteno*—one who had saved his country from the ominous power which now attacks the political existence of the Orientals,—they possess the valuable friendship of the illustrious Restoror of the Laws, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. That the policy of his administration, ever frank, ever enlightened, ever friendly to the Oriental State, will never permit traitorous Unitarians to disturb its tranquillity, nor the lustre of his glories to be soiled by the ferocious assassins of illustrious sons of the country. “Confide then friends (says the proclamation,) in the friendship which he has ever professed to our country; and glory in having on our side the Governments of the Argentine Confederation.” The proclamation concludes by stating that there is nothing to fear from a handful of wicked men without country, home, or claim to public estimation, and whose only aim is pillage and anarchy; that if such infamous men were to possess themselves of public power, the Orientals would lose forever their country and their liberties.

The second proclamation is addressed to the Inhabitants of the Country Districts of the Oriental Republic;—and the third, to the National Guard.—Both breathe the same sentiments as those put forth in the proclamation to the Oriental People; reiterating the cry of rebellion against the supreme authority of the State, had brought him again to his country to combat impious Unitarians and unfaithful Orientals, &c. &c. &c.

A despatch from Colonel Manuel Britos, dated 27th ult., to the Government at Montevideo, states that after his attack and pursuit of General Rivera, on 17th ult., he proceeded with 380 well-disposed men towards Paisandú, but he received intelligence that Rivera was marching towards Durazno. He (Britos), then countermarched, and on 25th received despatches from General Ignacio Oribe, in compliance with which he repressed the Rio Negro, and there awaits the further orders of the General. He also states, that in the Pass of the Toros he had surprised and made prisoners a piquet of the anarchists, with their officer, Ensign Santucho; and had also taken a Frenchman named Paris, who was endeavouring to collect men for General Rivera. Colonel Britos adds, that having been informed that Colonel Raña had assembled men at the Arroyo Grande, he sent out a reconnoitring party, who reported that the news was false, and that the said Colonel with a few men had gone to his Estancia. Colonel Britos concludes his despatch by stating, that he has been joined by some armed inhabitants; that his force now consists of nearly 500 men, ready to march at a moment's notice wherever the Government may order them.

A communication, dated 29th ult., from the Chief of the Department of Canelones, to the Government at Montevideo, states that in all the territory under his jurisdiction, not one anarchist has appeared in an hostile attitude; on the contrary, that the inhabitants generally had given proofs of their adhesion to the legal Government, and offered their services to sustain it; and that general indignation prevails amongst them at the attempt to overturn the constitutional authorities, and involve the country in confusion and disorder.

A despatch from D. Manuel Saura, dated Arroyo Grande, 1st inst., states that he has received advices that the anarchists which Don Gregorio Salado got together, had nearly all deserted to the Government officers, or dispersed.

A despatch dated Costa de Olimar, 25th ult., from Colonel Servando Gomez, to the Government at Montevideo, states that on the 20th ult. Major Fortunato Silva, and Captain Lavandera, furnished with a squadron of cavalry, and confined him to his house, and he was not released until the squadron had marched. Colonel Gomez adds, that the Department generally where he is stationed, has declared for the Government.

A decree of the Government, dated Montevideo 28th ult., orders all the inhabitants of that city who are exempted from service in the National Guard, to serve as *patroles* in the parishes in which they reside.

The news from Montevideo, under date 4th inst., states that the anarchists in Salto had been routed by the armed inhabitants, and that Colonel Raña was on the coast of the Queguay, on 22d ult., with about 200 seditions.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, contains long details of the *funciones* in the town of Navarro, and at Bahía Blanca, in honor of the anniversary (13th April,) of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. The first mentioned took place on 30th May, on the eve of which a guard of honor, accompanied by a number of citizens, left the town in order to receive and take charge of the Portrait of General Rosas, which had been brought from the town Del Monte for that purpose. It was conducted into Navarro amidst loud acclamations, fire-works, display of flags, &c. &c.

On the 30th, the portrait was conveyed in procession to the Church. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated. After Divine Service, it was placed on a triumphal car, elegantly adorned, and paraded through the town, all the streets and houses being Federally adorned; triumphal arches were also erected; there were discharges of artillery, and in the evening illuminations and a grand ball. The diversions continued for six successive days, with horse-racing, masqued balls, banquets, &c.

At Bahía Blanca, the rejoicings commenced on the evening of 12th April. The Portrait of General Rosas was displayed, amidst gun-firing, discharges of fire-works, and loud cheers. On the 13th, at sun-rise, salutes of cannon and musquetry were fired by the troops, who were all under arms in the Plaza. A guard of honor of the citizens escorted the portrait of General Rosas to the Church. Te Deum and High Mass were celebrated. The commercial portion of the citizens gave a grand banquet, and a ball. The ladies wore the Federal device. The portrait of General Rosas was placed in the ball-room, and the dancing did not conclude until sun-rise the following morning. Several orations were made to the inhabitants and to the troops, to the effect—that the ruin which threatened the Republic from the criminal manoeuvres of a club of ferocious Unitarians, had been avoided by the energetic measures and patriotism of General Rosas; that every thing now denoted that the country is about to enjoy prosperity. These harangues concluded with exclamations of—“*Viva nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes!*”—“*Viva la Confederacion Argentina!*”—“*Mueran los Unitarios impios!*”

By the late arrivals from England, we received English journals to 25th May; they do not contain any very particular intelligence. From Spain, we have later news direct.

The Committee of the British House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the validity of the election of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, decided that neither he nor his colleague, Mr. Ruthven, were duly elected. In the expectation of this event, every thing had been previously arranged that Mr. O'Connell should be returned for Kilkenny, which was immediately effected. He had issued an address “to the People of England,” in which he says that the Reform Bill was intended to take from the Lords the power of control and direction of public affairs—“but the Lords say, no.” That only one remedy remains, *viz.*, to reform the House of Lords; and that the Irish have but this alternative left—“Reform of the Lords, or Repeal of the Union.” The Tory papers are of course very angry with this address of Mr. O'Connell; they denigrate it an insult to the people of England. “What right has he (says one of those journals), to insult the people of England by vituperative attacks upon their institutions, attributing to them the same seditious and incendiary designs which have made him a pest to society and the curse of his unhappy country? Is it for this man, yet reeking with the infamy of his Carlow swindle, and but just turned out of a seat which he has held for a year and a half by chicanery and fraud, to set up for a reformer of the House of Lords?—he, whose whole parliamentary career has been one complicated scheme of selfishness, lying, profligacy and deceit?”

The following is an English account of the sortie from San Sebastian, by which it will be seen that many of our countrymen have fallen.—Although their graves may not be “watered with a nation's tears,” and impartial history censure their interference,—yet Englishmen must ever regret their fate.

“*St. Sebastian, May 5, 1836.*—General Evans marched out of this fortress this morning at four o'clock, to attack the Carlists. He had with him 6,000 English and two battalions of Spanish troops belonging to the garrison. The Carlists were entrenched in their first line on the heights which commanded the city. These heights were taken after a weak resistance. The second entrenchments were defended with great courage, and the General only succeeded in taking them by the bravery of his officers, who showed great intrepidity. A redoubt (Lugnes) which the faction had established to the right, within gun-shot of the fortress, strongly resisted the English. The redoubt was constructed on a rising ground. Twice

An English regiment attacked it at the point of the bayonet, and twice it was driven back. At this critical moment, and by the greatest good fortune, two English steam-boats entered the bay, one having on board 1,000 English auxiliaries; the other, in which was Commodore Hay, brought despatches to General Evans. These vessels laid themselves in front of the redoubt, and kept up a continued fire, so well directed, that the Carlists were compelled to abandon it. From this moment the second line gave way, and the Carlists retreated in the direction of Hernani, abandoning 3 pieces of artillery. General Evans maintains his position, and it is said will attack Hernani to-morrow. The loss of the English Legion in this affair is 700 men hors de combat, of which 500 are wounded and 200 killed—amongst the latter are 40 officers, 16 of whom remained on the field of battle. The loss of the Carlists is trifling, having been protected by the entrenchments."

TEXAS.

Accounts from the United States contain the information that on the 21st April an action took place seven leagues East of Harrisburg, in the Province of Texas, between the Mexicans, commanded by President Santa Ana in person, and the Texans, under the command of General Houston; which ended in the complete defeat of the vanguard of the Mexican army, with the loss of 500 to 600 killed, and an equal number of prisoners, including the President Santa Ana, his Staff, and a number of officers of distinction.

PRIVATE TUITION.

To use a metaphor:—If a fisherman take a rod, line and hook to catch fish, he will naturally choose the fly according to the colour of the sky, the state of the weather, and every other law of fly-fishing most adapted for the fish he hopes for. "Quot homines, tot sententiae," says the lawyer in one of the comedies of P. Terentius: "As many men, so many opinions."

The following are the advantages of private tuition:—

1st.—The parents or guardians of youth may inspect the work; and if there be any cause for dissatisfaction, may see whether the teacher or the taught be in fault.

2d.—If there be no fault attributable to the teacher, he may perhaps be fortunate in gaining their continued approbation, for "seeing (saith the proverb) is believing;" and the children being kept in check and at work, both by the master and the parents or guardians, have a three-fold power to compel them to obedience, industry, and attention, viz., the presence of the parents or guardians, the presence of the master, and the good effect produced by this combined cause; and they are always enabled to ascertain when the children merit rewards, and to reward them accordingly.

3d.—The education of youth under this powerful inspection, precludes them from the collection of vice found in all public schools, from which the observation of the most vigilant school-master or school-mistress cannot keep them entirely free, unless they remain so from the additional power of innate virtue, in which the majority are not born. All this I say without in the least undervaluing the very energetic (I may say) most arduous labours, of the many worthy persons reaping the bitter harvest of mental and bodily exertion, scarcely equalled in any other profession:

Sad, weary "task, to rear the tender thought
And teach the young idea how to shoot."

Dire necessity obliges many a talented person of both sexes to undertake the arduous task of school-keeping, and to govern a world in miniature (a public school); that is, to guide the understandings and govern the wills of a little disorderly multitude, which calls forth every human energy.

But what say we?—Are public schools not requisite? They are requisite. Why? Because all cannot afford to pay a private teacher; and if they could, there are not found a sufficient number of persons in any society willing to undertake an employment so serious and arduous, because the number of educated, moral, and talented individuals with whom society abounds, generally find a less laborious and more profitable way of employing their time; and parents whose avocations demand constant attention, are happy in finding persons of trusty character, to whose care they send their children. This is a tribute due to all good school-masters and school-mistresses; nevertheless, the argument goes on in the

4th point of consideration:—It is not good for children to sit too long at study, nor at any time to be confined in a room where many breaths cause a collection of foul air, especially in summer time; and all schoolmasters and school-mistresses should study carefully the doctrine of ventilation, to have doors and windows so regulated, that during the hot calms of summer a gentle current of pure air from without may purify that dense body of putrescent fluid which is destructive to health, and often engenders disease. But the possibility of these dangers is avoided by instruction at home.

I now conclude my thoughts on private tuition, offering my services to the parents and guardians of youth, to teach the Spanish language; English Grammar; Writing; Geography; Commercial Arithmetic; Book-keeping, by single and double entry.

They may be assured of my best endeavours to give my scholars a correct knowledge of what I profess to teach. Nearly eleven years residence in this country, has enabled me to speak the Spanish language with fluency, and has given me a tolerable knowledge of it,—nevertheless, I adhere to my invariable opinion that the best master for teaching of any country, is always the best master for teaching its language. In my youth, I studied Latin 4 years, with the intention of taking holy orders. I read Selectæ Veterum; Ovid's Metamorphosis; Julius Caesar's Commentaries; The Æneids of Virgil; and part of Horace, and versification as far as the Hexameter and Pentameter metre: I studied the Greek Grammar as far as it enabled me to translate the Greek Testament. Many years since then have passed, and my classical knowledge bears the rust of time; but I still am capable of teaching the rudiments.

I cannot enter into any contract for teaching less than a month.

TERMS.

An hour's Lesson every other day, per month.		An hour's Lesson every day, per month.	
For	Dollars,	for	Dollars,
1 Scholar,	30	1 Scholar,	60
2 Scholars in a Class,	50	2 Scholars in a Class,	80
3 do. do. do.	60	3 do. do. do.	100
4 do. do. do.	80	4 do. do. do.	120
5 do. do. do.	70	5 do. do. do.	140
6 do. do. do.	80	6 do. do. do.	160
7 do. do. do.	90	7 do. do. do.	180

HENRY THOMAS BRADISH,
No. 78, Calle de Cangallo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

ENGLISH COAL of good quality, and being large, very suitable for Families or sale at moderate price by the Ton, or in smaller quantities, as may be agreeable to purchasers.—Apply to J. WHITAKER, No. 65, Twenty-fifth of May Street, facing the English Church.

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. Jous 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.

Cheap Boots and Shoes.

ON SALE at WILLIAM HAYTON'S STORE, No. 45 Calle de Cangallo, a few pairs of strong English Boots, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, at Twenty-five Dollars per pair. Also, light Shoes, 5, 6, and 7, at Ten Dollars per pair.

Superfine English Hats (fashionable shape), at Thirty-five Dollars 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	5 dollars 2 reals per gallon.
Brandy, French	5 " 4 " do.
Rum, first quality,	5 " 2 " do.
Cataluña Wine, superior,	3 " 2 " do.
Sherry Wine,	4 " 4 " do.
Best Brast Madeira,	4 " 4 " do.
Lisbon Wine,	5 " 4 " do.
Old Port Wine,	6 " 4 " do.
Old Madeira,	6 " 4 " 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, STREGMANN & Co.; or to

HORNE & ALZOGARAY, Brokers,
No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 11th OF AUGUST, 1836.

Owing to a transposition of the type, the destinations of some of the British vessels were incorrectly stated in our last.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Sarah, Wighton,	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 Montevideo.
Brig Nantlos, Mitchellson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Philomela, Sprot,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Fame, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Florville, Woolf,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque Lowther, Murphy,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Calcutta, in ballast.
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 Endicot, Pinel,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Salem.
Barque Louisa, Christopher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Leontidas, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Navarino, Murray,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sultana, Willis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Olympia, Clapham,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Reaval, Bros.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Nestor, Macquet,	C. Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Ganlois, Greasier,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Velocs, Pignobianca,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jenne Estelle, P. Lamaud,	J. O. Basualdo,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
SPANISH.		
Brig Veloz, Puche,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Brig Isabella II., Morales,	J. B. Udaondo,	Discharging.
Ship Pepila, Ricoma,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Altona.
BREITEN.		
Barque Wanders, Schlichting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Manuel S. de la Maza,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
SWEDISH.		
Barque Lydia, Stabr,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,	Runge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonieta, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Bella Antonieta, Priario,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Loading for Rio Janeiro and Santos.
Brig Aselquino, Michellini,	Amadeo,	Loading for Cadix.
Brig Guisano, Dodero,	Horne & Alzogaray,	Loading for Cadix and ports in the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Hloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. brig San José, los Placeres, Less,	J. B. Suelano,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Union Felix, Cruz,	J. P. Carneiro & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Nueva Providencia, Acamba,	M. A. Ramos,	Brasil.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 8.—Wind N.
 rived, French brig Veloco, G. Pignonblanc, Irsailles 8th April, Cotte 11th May, Montevideo 4th inst., with wine, brandy, oil, &c., to Lafone, Barker & Co.

August 7.—Wind E. S. E., strong at night.
 Arrived, Bremen brig Cesar, G. Elberfeld, from Philadelphia 13th May, Island Mayo 20th June, with 90 moyes salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

French brig Jeune Estelle, Pierre Lamaud, from Bourdeaux 12th May, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 2d inst.; with wine, tiles, and general cargo, to José Ortis Basualdo. National schr.-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, Juan Bautista Boggiano, from Montevideo 6th inst., in ballast, to Felipe Lavallol.

The Clío was under weigh, but anchored again near the Outer Roads from strong head wind. In sight—Floraville.

August 8.—Wind E. S. E., strong.
 Arrived, British brig Floraville, George Woolf, from Liverpool 17th April, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo) 6th inst., to Dickson & Co. Passengers from Liverpool, Mrs. Flinn and son.

British brig Fame, William Whitley, from Liverpool 27th May, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

British barque Lowther, John Murphy, from Liverpool 20th May, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passenger, Miss Macauley.

British brig Philomela, Joseph Spout, from London 22d May, arrived at the Island of Bonavista 18th June, sailed thence 25th do., with a general cargo, and 71 moyes salt, to Lafone, Barker & Co. Passengers from London, 5 Italians, viz., Señores Fermo, Berelli, Peley, Corte and nephew; and Mrs. Towers and family.

American brig Olympia, John Clapham, from New York 21st May, with wine, rice, tobacco, &c., lumber, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Eagle, John Martin, from Cadiz 28th May, with wine, brandy, oil, and general cargo, to Rezaval, Brothers. Passengers, Señora Maria Dolores Serbilla, daughter, and granddaughter; and six Friars, viz., Mariano Baccaro, Alonzo Romero, Francisco Mojesze, Juan Macaron, Juan Cores, and Cesaró Gonzales.

Sardinian brig Guisone, Juan B. Doder, from Genoa 12th April, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo) 7th inst., with general cargo, to Horne & Alsogaray.

National schr. Ana Constanza, Agustin Arpé, from Montevideo 7th inst., in ballast, to Carlos Galeano.

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

Sailed, American schr.-brig Clío, John Robinson, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3456 quintals jerked beef, and 6656 horns.

August 9.—Wind N. N. E.
 Arrived, National packet schr. Luisa, Morators, from Montevideo 8th inst., to C. Galeano. Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

August 10.—Wind W. S. W.
 No arrivals. Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

August 11.—Wind N.
 No arrivals or sailings.

August 12.—Wind W.—light rain, and foggy.
 No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.
 14th inst.—Nestor, for Havre de Grace.
 " " Emily, for London.
 " " Sara, for Liverpool.
 " " Gambia, for New York.

The Brazilian brig Carolina da Sud, for Rio Janeiro, has been cleared some days.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Philomela, on her arrival at this Port 8th inst., got aground on the edge of the Bank between the Inner and Outer Roads, but was got off again without damage.—She had no Pilot.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
 On 30th ult., Wind N. W., at 4 A. M. Rufina, hence 25th. " " " " at 10 A. M. Isabella, hence 27th.
 On 1st inst., Wind N. W., at midnight, Mona, hence 31st ult.
 On 5th, Wind W. S. W., at 4 P. M. Mistica Rosa, hence same morning.

Arrived at Liverpool.
 May 15.—British brig Ellen, Johnson, hence 24th January.
 " " British brig Laura, Crookley, hence 8th February.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 4th inst.—American brig Sophia, from Philadelphia 31st May, with lumber and general cargo, to Davison, Leland & Co.
 6th.—British ship Delhi, Samuel Herbert, from Bayonne 17th May, with 224 Emigrants, to Lafone & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.
 26th ult.—Sardinian ship Belo, for Cadiz. Passengers from Montevideo, Señor Francisco Magarinos and family, and Señor Salvador Salvatori.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 27th May.
 For Buenos Ayres.—
 Brig Joseph Winter, Captain R. R. Hunter. Schr.-brig Betsy Hall, J. Cankor. Barque Laurina, (to sail 18th June.)
 For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—
 Brig Commerce, Captain T. Boylan. Brig Yarmouth, R. F. Holt. (The latter was to sail 28th May.)
 For Montevideo.—
 Schooner Guillelmo, Captain J. B. Godfrey.

THEATRE.

On 7th inst. was performed the comedy of *Los Hermanos a la Prueba*. The scene, we believe, is in France. The story relates to two brothers, James, and Charles, who are both married—the former to a heartless woman of fashion (he is however well matched), and the latter to an interesting lovely girl. These brothers have a rich Uncle whom they suppose to be dead, and James has borrowed money of a Lawyer, in expectation of being his Uncle's heir. The Lawyer not finding the cash forthcoming, begins "to smell a rat," quarrels with James and his wife, and threatens to put an 'Execution' into their house. Charles in the mean time arrives from Italy, where he had been for the benefit of his health: he is in great poverty, but both he and his pretty wife (Manuela) are rudely treated by James and his spouse. The Uncle (a second Sir Oliver Surface,) has attentively watched the conduct of his two nephews and their wives, and in due season makes himself known.—James and his lady are discarded, and Charles and his lady raised to affluence.

The farce was laughable. Felipe David personated a "country bumpkin," who had been placed as sentry at the door of a house, with a musquet in his hand, to keep guard upon two young ladies within.

The house was full. Handbills were circulated during the evening, signed "Alejandra Pacheco," stating that she was about to re-appear on the Stage after a long cessation from all theatrical pursuits, and requested the indulgence of the public of this her native city.

On Tuesday, Doña Alejandra Pacheco reappeared on these boards, after an absence of more than four years from this or any other Stage: her last performance at this Theatre, took place on 1st September 1832, when she represented 'Mary,' in the tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots." The part she chose for her re-appearance, was that of 'Desdemona,' in the play of "Othello,"—but not Shakspeare's Desdemona, nor Shakspeare's Othello—but a miserable substitute which must disgust all those acquainted with the divine originals. It was unfortunate that Señora Pacheco should have selected a character so unsuitable to her talents (for talents she has), and in which she decidedly failed. On her first appearance at this Theatre, on 30th July 1832, we noticed that her acting was injured by the manner in which she distorted her countenance;—this defect still continues, and we would strenuously advise her to get rid of it. She was well dressed as Desdemona (white, with gold spangles). In person she is much the same, viz., somewhat petit, with a face more intelligent than handsome, and expressive black eyes.

Señor Casacuberta was the 'Othello,' and wretchedly as the character is portrayed in the piece performed here, yet he did not seem to understand it. We regret this, because he is an actor of discrimination. In the Council Chamber, with the Duke and Senators of Venice present, he absolutely stood looking to the ground, with his back turned towards his wife as if he was ashamed of her, and this whilst she was addressing the Court. He showed none of that subdued rapture in his manner, which we have witnessed in other Othellos, in this scene. And again, when 'Brabantio' touched him on the shoulder and said—

"Look to her, Moor; have a quick eye to see; She has deceived her father, and may thee;"

he seemed as much disgusted as if he had received the touch of a Bailiff, and evinced no confidence in the integrity of his wife; which Shakspeare's Othello does when he triumphantly replies—

"My life upon her faith!"

In the other portions of the character, Señor Casacuberta was perhaps more at home; but the play altogether passed off without applause, and indeed it did not deserve any. We have seen the inimitable Kean play Othello more than twenty times, when he was at the height of his fame.—Even now we have "full upon the memory" his thrilling tones (which the *Times* journal compared to the notes of divine music,) in the speech commencing—

"O, now for ever Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content! Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars That make ambition virtue! O, farewell!"

But to conclude our observations upon this evening's performances.—A farce followed the representation of Othello, in which an hypocritical lady manages through her hypocrisy to get her lover into the house—but he is also in love with another lady under the same roof, so that like Macheath, he exclaims—

"How happy could I be with either, Were I'other dear charmer away!"

The audience was extremely numerous—every part of the Theatre was thronged. In the boxes were the Lady of the Governor, and daughter; Generals Pinedo and Rolon, ladies and families; a number of fashionable Señoras and Señoritas, including two pretty Juanitas, one married, the other single; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, (he was visited in his box during the evening, by the Bolivian General Armas, Señores Francisco Belaustegui, J. A. Barbosa, Jun., &c. &c.); Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c.

Previous to the play, the Orchestra played the overture to the opera of *Otelo*. The house was badly lit.

The following affecting Advertisement is from a London newspaper.

"If this should meet the eye of Emma D—, who absented herself last Wednesday from her father's house, she is implored to return, when she will be received with undiminished affection by her almost heart-broken parents. If nothing can persuade her to their joint appeal—should she be determined to bring their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave—should she never mean to revisit a home where she has passed so many happy years—it is at least expected, if she be not totally lost to all sense of propriety, that she will, without a moment's further delay, send back the key of the tea caddy."

View of Buenos Ayres,

THE original of which was executed by the late talented Artist, MR. ADAMS, by whom a number of views of Buenos Ayres, similar in many respects to the one in question, were executed, which are now in the possession of several Gentlemen of this city, and highly esteemed as correct representations and works of merit. Copies of the above VIEW, may be had at the Stationer's, No. 30, Cathedral Street.

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ALEXANDER BRAVIER, Responsible Editor.