

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

His Britannic Majesty's ship *Cleopatra* arrived yesterday from Montevideo, but her boat was not on shore until night, owing to the strong *pampero* wind. We waited and kept space open until the last moment, in the hope of inserting the latest news from Montevideo.

We received Montevideo journals to 12th inst., by the barque *Angerona*: they do not contain a great deal of news. All was tranquil in Montevideo. The intelligence from the country was vague and contradictory; little or nothing was said of the movements of General Fructoso Rivera, and the "movement party," as it has been called. The *Universal* of 11th inst., contains the following decree, which we have hastily translated:

Montevideo, August 10, 1836.

Under this date, the Government has issued the following decree:—

The Defenders of the Laws, who have taken up arms against the anarchical faction who are intent upon destroying our Code of Rights,—the Citizens all, in fine, who have responded with indignation to the pretensions of the traitors, must wear an insignia to distinguish them from these, and from the imbecile hypocrites who hesitate to express themselves with the decision and elevation which characterise the true sons of the country;—the Government therefore has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. All the officers and troops of the line, the cavalry national guards, the police, and all the public employés in the departments of the country districts, must wear in the hat, a white ribband with the inscription, "*Defensor de las Leyes.*"

2. The staff, the infantry national guard of the capital, the employés, &c. &c., shall use the same device.

3. As also every citizen who may not be enrolled; as a mark of his adhesion to the laws and institutions of the Republic.

4. The Ministers of the respective departments are to see the present decree fulfilled.

5. Let this be published. **ORIBE.**

*Francisco Llambí.—Pedro Lenguas.
Juan María Pérez.*

The Government at Montevideo, we have been told, seem quite confident that the insurrection will soon be suppressed.

"We regret to announce that the brave and good Brevet-Colonel Francisco Sosa, died suddenly at Bahía Blanca, on 1st inst. The important services of Colonel Sosa—his adherence to the holy and national cause of Federation—his fidelity to the worthy person of our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws—his intrepidity and skill in the war against the barbarians, in which he so much distinguished himself under the command of our Illustrious Restorer, are so many estimable qualities which render his loss the more to be regretted. This good Federal, who has performed so many meritorious services—this Chief, as distinguished as he was unassuming, has bequeathed to the holy and national cause of Federation, a model of constancy and loyalty, as also of valour, subordination, patriotism, and honor. Since the epoch in which our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws was commander-in-chief of the country districts, the estimable Colonel Sosa commenced a career in which his talents, bravery, and fidelity

led him to the rank of Colonel, which he so deservedly obtained. He was one of the founders of Bahía Blanca; and in the war against the Unitarian mutineers of 1st December 1828, he performed services of importance; those in the expedition against the Indians covered him with glory: in fine, these virtues combined rendered him worthy the esteem of our Illustrious Restorer, and consequently of all Federals.

"Death has suddenly overtaken him, in the very theatre where his military glory dawned.—In deploring his loss, we pay this just tribute to his memory, and to the virtues which gained for him an honorable post in the Federal Army of the Province. It has lost in him a good servant; and our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, a faithful friend."—(*Gaceta Mercantil*, 19th inst.)

The Director of the Vaccine Establishment of this city, has issued an Address to the Public; in purport,—that at the beginning of March last the small-pox was very prevalent in this city and the country districts; that the indifference of many fathers and mothers then gave place to salutary dread, and they attended in crowds to have their children vaccinated. Since June, however, a great falling off in this respect has been noticed. The cause of this diminution is stated to be that many persons suppose that while the small-pox prevails it is dangerous to have recourse to vaccination, as it attracts the disease. This vulgar error ought to be viewed by parents with contempt. That it is true the small-pox appeared in some children three or four days after they had been vaccinated: this has occurred, not from the vaccine matter having produced the small-pox, but from the parties having been previously infected with the disease, so that it must have appeared without vaccination. It has been averred that some have been ineffectually vaccinated, and that at times the vaccine matter has been spurious; but even supposing this to be true, and recognised as such by professors, this phenomenon ought not to create distrust. Such cases are very rare, and for one of the sort, there are millions otherwise. It is wished to impress upon the public, the necessity that those vaccinated should go to the establishments where the operation has been performed, that the vaccine may be recognised as legitimate. Finally, it is well known that preservatives are never more useful than when there is risk of contagion; and it has been proved by experience, in every part of the civilized world, that vaccination is a preservative against the small-pox, and that no time is so proper to apply for vaccination as when the distemper exists.

Official Documents.

A decree dated 13th inst., states that the Government, in continuation of the reforms in the different branches of the administration, has ordered the suppression of the treasury department of Patagonia; and that in place thereof, a Commissary Paymaster be appointed, with a salary of

three thousand dollars per annum. Don Benito Crespo is to fill the said office of Commissary Paymaster; his duties are detailed in the decree.

A communication, dated Corrientes, 3d inst., from Don Rafael Atienza, Governor of that Province, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the note dated 21st ult., from the latter, containing the account of the sedition in the Oriental State: that he had previously received similar news, although not so circumstantial, from the Governor of Entreríos, and that he immediately saw the necessity of taking measures to guard against the dangers which might result from this insurrection. He had therefore ordered a regiment of cavalry to proceed to the frontiers of the Uruguay, to join the regiment of horse grenadiers stationed there. That this measure was only provisional, and would be vigorously followed up by others, should circumstances require them. That he (the Governor of Corrientes,) would cordially co-operate with the other Governments of the Argentine Confederation, and put in action all the forces and resources of his Province, to guarantee its own security, and the honor and integrity of the Republic in general.

A communication, dated 16th inst., from the Governor of Buenos Ayres to that of Entreríos, acknowledges the receipt of the circular from the latter, of 23d ult., giving an account of the insurrection which had taken place in the Oriental State, promoted by General Fructoso Rivera.—That the Governor of Buenos Ayres highly appreciates the sentiments expressed by the Governor of Entreríos in his circular, and entertains well-founded hopes that the measures taken to frustrate the plans of the ferocious Unitarians will have due effect, should they dare to invade Entreríos.—That the Government of Buenos Ayres, in pursuance of its unchangeable resolution to chase away for ever this horde of parricides from the Confederate Provinces, will give the most decided and efficacious co-operation to the Government of Entreríos, should these Unitarians, in consequence of the unfortunate events in the Oriental Republic, undertake any thing against that part of the territory of the Confederation.

A note dated 8th inst., from Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, Special Judge, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that the cause as it regards the prosecution against the individuals charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, has been brought to a conclusion; and that as it will be necessary for the prisoners to have communication with those appointed to defend them, he would not undertake, in so important a cause, to act on his own responsibility, and therefore wished to be informed the line of conduct to be pursued on the occasion.

The Minister replied to the above on the 10th, to the effect,—that the serious nature of the process, and the class and great number of the prisoners, demand that the greatest degree of caution should be used as it regards their communications with their Counsel, so that none of said prisoners may escape from confinement. The Minister, in his reply, points out the manner to proceed in the affair.

The daily reports to the Government, from the medical men, &c., in attendance upon the emigrants from the Canary Islands, continue to be published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

A note, dated San Fernando, 30th June last, from the Justice of Peace, Ramon Uñanue y Basa-willaso, to the Government, requests an explanation upon some parts of the law relative to fugitives, to which the Government replied on 28th ult.

The number for the month of July, contains:

- I.—The conclusion of the Memorial relative to the Province of "Misiones," and of the Guarani Indians; by Gonzalo de Doblaz
- II.—Diary of a Voyage to Salinas Grandes, by Colonel Pedro Andres Garcia; with his Report to the Government.
- III.—Voyage to the River Plate, and Paraguay; by Ulderico Schmidel, the first historian of these Provinces.
- IV.—Description of the Province of Tarija; by Juan del Pino Manrique.

The Historical Memorial of Señor Gonzalo de Doblaz, upon the "Misiones," is dated—Town of Concepcion, September 27, 1785. It is extremely diffuse, and contains a variety of propositions for the bettering of the Province, and the civilization of the Indians; evincing that the Spanish Government were not without clever agents in this country, who knew, at any rate, what ought to be done. One part of the Memorial advises that an infantry battalion of provincial militia be raised upon the same plan as those in Spain, or in lieu thereof a regiment of dragoons; that it should be well disciplined, and ready to march at a moment's notice in defence of the province, or to aid the capital, Buenos Ayres, in case of war with any power.

The Report of Colonel Pedro Andres Garcia, is dated—Buenos Ayres, November 26, 1811. It is classically written: its author seemed to be perfectly aware of the dangers to be apprehended from the numerous tribes of Indians, and the impossibility that the country could go fairly to work in agriculture whilst such dangers existed. He speaks of the fertility of the soil which the Indians occupied; the vallies, rivers, &c., with which it is intersected; and the misfortune that portions so rich of the Province of Buenos Ayres, should be in the hands of barbarians. That were it otherwise, it would open lucrative branches of commerce and agriculture, and increase the grandeur and power of the State. That the rivers *Negro* and *Colorado* would soon become the outlet and inlet from and to the Ocean, for trade with all parts of the world, from the facilities which their geographical situation presents; and that that Government who may be the cause of countries so rich and beautiful obtaining the advantages to which nature has evidently destined them, will be renowned in the history of this country, and receive that homage, gratitude, and respect, which are accorded to heroes. That this country must attend to its agriculture, or it cannot exist as a State; and no protection can be too great, which tends to promote industry and commerce. That the most wise laws, and the most vigorous exertions of the Police, could have little effect upon a population spread over an immense territory, with families who could move their residence with the same ease as the Arabs, or the Pampas Indians. That it was indispensable to make these men good and industrious citizens; and that he (Colonel Garcia) would propose what appeared to him measures most urgent and necessary, *viz.*—1. To take an exact survey of the lands.—2. To attend to the division and partition thereof.—3. To form small towns.—4. To give security to the frontiers. That the general surveys of the country ought, in his (Colonel Garcia's) opinion, to commence even from the Plaza de la Victoria, and the most minute particulars given. That this operation well performed, would give to the Government a vast fund of information; it would also be a solemn document to secure the patrimony of each person, and a plan to lead to the grandeur and power of the Republic; adding that thus Numa, in the uncultivated fields of Lacio, dictated the laws which placed Rome at the head of the world, and made her the model of empires. That it is folly now to rely upon the once famous mineral mine of Potosi, destined as it has been for the space of three centuries, so that it has become a gigantic skeleton, with scarcely a vestige of what it once was. The Report strongly advocates the encouragement of useful emigrants to this country, and the formation of a patriotic society for the promotion of agriculture; and counsels that such a society take for its model the famous one of Dublin, which had the glory of first making known the great benefits which might be derived from the soil of England. That the leading men of that kingdom exerted themselves with all the energy of their character to forward agriculture, concurring to this object their property and time. They themselves solicited, and even went so far as to urge to dictate to the Government, laws which expedients pointed out as necessary; and that this spirit, which instantly spread throughout the nation, has been the means of raising

agriculture in England to the highest point of perfection.

From the above few extracts, it will be seen how important is the Report of Colonel P. A. Garcia, and how well he knew the wants of this country; and his observations are rendered more interesting from their having been given at the dawn of the country's independence,—the order for him to proceed on his tour being dated Buenos Ayres, 15th June, 1810, and signed by the first Governor of this Province, Don Cornelio de Saavedra, and by his Secretary, Dr. Mariano Moreno.

The Diary of the Journey of Colonel Pedro Andres Garcia, to "Salinas Grandes," gives a full description of the country,—latitude, longitude,—the adventures he encountered,—the desertion of part of his small escort; as also relative to the Indians with whom he came in contact, their Caciques, and the conversations he had with them; from which may be discovered the jealousies which existed between the various tribes—tribes then so powerful. On one occasion the Diary speaks of a Cacique named Oaquin, who rendered various services to the expedition. His character is described as being moderate and judicious. That he was in Buenos Ayres on the day of the attack made by General Whiteleek, and formed from this a very high opinion of the resources and courage of the Spaniards. That he traversed the streets and Plazas, where the dead bodies of the British were still exposed; the corpses of the Spaniards being immediately taken to the churches and convents, served to increase his admiration, and made him still more exaggerate Spanish prowess to the other Caciques. That he even went so far in his statement, as to assure them that in a space of 150 yards he had counted one thousand dead; intimating thereby the policy of keeping peace with the Spaniards, else they would assuredly overrun all the Indian territory. He advised the Indians to offer their services to the Government to combat the *red coats*, as they thus designated the English.

The Description of the Province of Tarija, and the Voyage to the River Plate, and Paraguay, by U. Schmidel, also contained in the July number, are highly illustrative of the history of this country. In Chapter xi. of Schmidel's detail, we read that on the day of St. John the Evangelist, in the year 1535, Buenos Ayres was besieged by 23,000 Indians, composed of four nations—Querandies, Bartenes, Charruas, and Timbúes. That they discharged burning arrows into the city, and the roofs of the houses being composed of straw, it was nearly reduced to ashes; they even burned four vessels in the port, and did not finally retire until negotiation, and losses they sustained from cannon and musquet shot, obliged them.

Don Pedro de Angelis, the Editor of the "Collection," surely deserves the highest eulogiums for the manner in which he has brought these important documents before the world.

England in 1835. By Friederich Von Raumer.

[EXTRACTS.]

June 5.—Windsor has far surpassed my expectation, and produced a greater impression on my mind than any other castle I have ever seen. It combines the bold peculiarity of the middle ages with all the comfort and magnificence of the present day. There is not a tedious symmetrical repetition of similar apartments, not the same thing over and over again; but every staircase, every gallery, every saloon, every window is different, striking, and peculiar—in a word, it is poetical. Amid the bustling grandeur of the wealthy active London, I have often longed for the entrancing repose of Venice—an accordance of poetic feeling or fantastic boldness—but in vain; not a trace of it, even in the social meetings; nothing but a strongly-marked reality, the dull mathematics of life, calculation, gain, dominion. In Windsor, on the contrary, the rich history of England, with all its varied recollections, was suddenly brought to my mind. These giant towers, bastions, balconies, chapels, and halls of chivalry, the ever-changing prospect over stream and valley, wood and pasture—the fantasy of a thousand years compressed within a single moment, all combine to produce an effect exceeding everything that scenic decoration can produce on canvass.

I have understood Versailles.—I have seen Louis XIV., followed by his Court, with measured pace walking up and down those rectilinear avenues, between hedges, fountains, and fabulous animals; but it was a piece of Racine or Corneille. In Windsor, on the other hand, I understood, for the first time in England, that Shakespeare was an Englishman: he reigns here as monarch, and his ideal world has here a local habitation. When we afterwards passed in the royal carriage through

the parks, between primæval oaks and beech trees, the most beautiful natural scenery opened before us, combined with picturesque gardens and peaceful lakes: gaily decorated barges lay ready to pass to the opposite intricately wooded banks: I was on the soil where, in days of yore, the Henries reigned and acted their great tragedies—where, on moonlight nights, Titania and Oberon gambolled with their elfs—where Rosalind strayed—where Jacques indulged his melancholy musings, or Beatrice flung around the lively sallies of her wit. When the storm had passed over, we returned home through a richly-cultivated country; and, as the evening was fine, we had a clearer view than usual of the distance; but, as we approached London, we entered a thick mist which veiled from us the garden of poetry, and the prose of life called for dinner at nine in the evening. The day had been sufficiently rich—it needed no addition; but an invitation, "Lady E. at home," imposed on me other duties. When I arrived at half-past ten, I found only four persons assembled—if I conclude that these were members of the family, I was the first visitor. Setting aside my eulogium on Windsor, I may call these saloons of Bridgewater House, princely—nay, regal; and, though decorated with the finest paintings, there were many of the ladies present who excelled the creations of the artist. Why should they not also possess the mind, the wit, the spirit, feeling, courage, sympathy, which Shakespeare found on English ground, and idealized in his mind? but, truly, a roof is not the place where the wings either of mind or body can expand; and in this splendid reality the highest poetic energy is concentrated into a mathematical point. How gladly would I have had the Talisman from Madame de Genlis' Palais de la Verité, to discover what lay concealed in heart and head beneath these strings of pearls and diamonds!—How gladly would I have ascertained whether Shakespeare's harmonies here found a worthy response. After 1, black atom, had reverently moved amid this brilliant throng fill beyond the hour of midnight, I was reminded that I had been above eighteen hours on my feet. The many ladies who were still waiting till it was their turn to be set down, remained invisible to my corporeal sight; but, mentally, I reverted to the creations of Shakespeare, till, as at Windsor, dream and reality were softly blended.

Ripon, August 2.—The last few days in London were, of course, so fully taken up with other matters, that study was out of the question, and I had not even time to pay the most necessary visits. As I have neither leisure nor composure to enter into general observations on London, I will mention only one point, in which I am personally concerned. While many persons complain of the unsociableness of the English, I have the greatest reason to extol their obligingness and readiness to do services. Much, as I have already observed, depends on recommendation, but certainly not all; for some persons, to whom I had no recommendation whatever, showed me almost more attention than any others.

On the 30th of July I travelled, in one day, 124 English miles to Nottingham, on the 31st to Wakefield, on the 1st of August, to this town. The character of the whole country is by no means so picturesque, fantastic, or sublime, as many parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, but in the highest degree agreeable, and, in some parts, diversified. Everywhere are proofs of the highest cultivation, and of flourishing agriculture: wheat and barley predominant, scarcely any rye; potatoes and turnips of all kinds, in almost equal proportions; and not a little clover and pasture fields. The diversity already mentioned, the charm of the country, principally arises from the circumstance that the several divisions of the country (*i. e.* the fields), are by no means of the same size and shape, and extremely seldom long and narrow. Every field is inclosed with green hedges, and the trees are so numerous, scattered in such various groups over the fields and meadows, that England is not, indeed, the country in the world richest in forests, but, perhaps, the most bounding in trees.—How dreary and monotonous are the treeless, hedgeless roads of the celebrated Magdeburg, compared with this variegated landscape of inclosures, hedges, trees, corn-fields, and pastures! I do not exaggerate, but on the contrary am below the mark, when I assert that we can overlook, on each side of the road, a five-fold length of hedging; if, in a distance of 50 miles, 500 are planted with hedges, this is surely a proof of industry, capital, and an attention to elegance and beauty, which we do not always find united with them. We often boast of our avenues; but, instead of these long, tedious, uniform, prosaic, parallel lines, I here find the most manifold and charming diversity. I never could have supposed it possible that such simple elements as tree and bush could pro-

duce as much variety as a kaleidoscope. What I see reminds me of some portions of the golden plains of Anhalt, in Lower Silesia, only that these highly cultivated plains are infinitely more extensive in England. The whole country has the appearance of an agricultural garden; and, though individual farmers and land-owners may, from a variety of causes, be in bad circumstances, yet the soil proves a careful cultivation, and must bring them large returns.

The Englishman of rank has a greater regard to his comfort at his country house, than in London; a rout in town can scarcely be so congenial to the mind, so comfortable, as the pleasures which nature here offers. This two-fold kind of life in town and country, united with the varied and peculiar activity, must have a beneficial influence on mind and body, and is altogether different to the hankering after summer villas, with which dull sort of poetry many among us endeavour to banish their mental tedium.

Early the next morning I saw, at Nottingham, the remains of the castle, finely situated on a rock, which had been burnt down by the populace. It may lead the English to humility, that if they are very little threatened with danger from without, it may manifest itself with double force and destructive power at home. No people is destitute of some internal seeds of depravity; but if their growth is not checked in this fortunate island, the guilt and the punishment would be doubly great. Momentary want of employment, too striking contrast between rich and poor, mistaken notions of the effects of machinery, excited the populace some years ago. But it was only the populace who were inflamed to madness, and the disorder passed over with the occasion, and by proper management. But what shall we say of the unhappy nation which, for five and forty years has been seeking for liberty in all directions, and by every means, only not by moderation, contentedness, and humility!

God knows the future destinies of France and England,—and not I, or any other man because he reads the newspapers. Some persons point out resemblances between the two countries, but I will oppose them with differences, and hope to have the better of the argument. Richelieu said, "The French wanted *à plomb*, the English had perhaps too much; and this gigantic ship, which boldly traverses the ocean of history, still possesses so much genuine living ballast of mind and heart, that it will certainly not so easily upset and sink, because some political adventurers clamber up the mast, and, waving their colours, dream of an El Dorado, suspended between heaven and earth, where they would cast anchor."

In the course of my journey I looked around with the greatest attention for symptoms of decline; and saw here and there, perhaps, some broken window, or a garden gate off the hinges—but scarcely so often as a landscape painter wishes for such objects. On the whole, I beheld everywhere careful husbandry, order, improvements, new houses, neat gardens, &c. The smaller towns, doubtless, contain much suffering, but they too are evidently improving;—when I see new gas works, new roads, and the streets watered to lay the dust, I have surely as much reason to infer general prosperity and comfort, as Cobbett had to prophesy the ruin of England, because he happened to meet with a dilapidated dog-kennel.

Monday last, being "Ascension Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The day was fine, and the streets presented a lively appearance, from the number of promenaders and the various bands of music serenading; added to which, the bells of the various Churches were ringing nearly all the day.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival in this city of six Jesuit Friars, who have been received in the most cordial manner. These respectable Sons of San Ignacio de Loyola, appertaining to the Society of Jesus, so celebrated in Christendom and in the literary world, have excited amongst us the greatest sympathy. Their residence in this city will facilitate new and zealous operations in evangelical labours, and augment the number of the ministers of religion—objects of the highest importance to a people nurtured in the salutary doctrine of our holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion, of which our Government is a faithful member, and a decided protector in the exercise of its most high and laudable functions.

The virtues and knowledge which adorn the said six clergymen, and their known pious zeal, are qualities which recommend them in the highest manner, and render them a valuable acquisition. It is said that on the Southern frontier of our

Province a town is about to be formed, directed by venerable Jesuits, who are to be employed in endeavouring to convert to Christianity eight thousand friendly Indians." (*Gaceta Mercantil*, 13th inst.)

Coffee.—It was owing in some measure to a distinguished French botanist, that we are so abundantly furnished with the coffee berry. Two plants were, under his care, taken to the West Indies, from the botanic gardens at Paris, but on the voyage the supply of water became nearly exhausted; this person was so anxious to preserve the plants that he deprived himself of his allowance in order to water the coffee-plants. From these two, all the coffee grown in the West Indies has sprung. Formerly, coffee could only be got at a great expense from Mocha in Arabia.

Cold Punch.—Cold punch, when well made, is always weaker than grog, or toddy; and the acid with which it is impregnated, has not only a bracing effect upon the stomach, but operates as a diuretic—thereby counteracting in a considerable degree the activity of the spirit itself.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THOMAS BOYD, LIVERY-STABLE KEEPER, has to return his sincere thanks for the kind patronage he has experienced during the time he has carried on the Stable Business; and begs leave to recommend to public notice **MR. THOMAS LEWIS**, who will in future carry on the business of Horse Keeper.
No. 10, Plaza del 25 de Mayo,
August 16, 1838.

Notice.

THOMAS LEWIS having taken to the business of LIVERY-STABLE KEEPER, lately carried on by **MR. T. BOYD**, takes this opportunity of informing his Friends that he is now in possession of a most excellent Stud of well-conditioned and carefully broke HORSES, at the same time having a collection of the best Saddlery and Horse Equipments.

T. L. flatters himself that he shall be able to offer to his Friends as complete an Equestrian turn-out as they can wish for, and on the most liberal terms.
Very safe and steady LADIES' HORSES, with suitable Equipments—Horses taken in to bait, or stand at Livery; or to Let, by the day or month.
No. 10, Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

THOMAS LEWIS, MARBLE-MASON, most respectfully returns his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the kind support hitherto given him; and takes this opportunity of stating that he has Removed to No. 10, Plaza del 25 de Mayo, where he will be happy to receive orders, and execute all commands with the same attention and despatch which has hitherto given so much satisfaction.

Every description of Marble Work made, fixed, or repaired. Monumental Inscriptions cut in Marble, in the most correct manner. Chimney-Pieces erected. Sepulchral Vaults built, and Monuments fitted up, on the shortest possible notice.

View of Buenos Ayres,

THE original of which was executed by the late lamented 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.

Price per copy—Ten Dollars.

Notice.

R. HYNÉ 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.

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, 5½, and 6, at Twenty-five Dollars per pair. Also, light Shoes, 5½, 6, and 6½, at Ten Dollars the pair.

Superfine English Hats (fashionable shape), at Thirty-five Dollars each, box included.

Notice.

CHARLES ZEGLER, 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 " 4 " do.
Cataluña Wine, superior,	3 " 2 " do.
Sherry Wine,	4 " 4 " do.
Best Brost 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 Havana Cigars in quarter boxes, at very reduced prices.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 18th OF AUGUST, 1838.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Cork for orders, via Monte-Loading for London. [video.
Brig Nautina, Mitchison,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Philomela, Spott,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Floraville, Wood,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque Loewther, Murphy,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Calcutta, in ballast.
Barque Angerona, Redknapp,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Pioneer, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Envoy, Dunn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Governor Endicott, Pinal,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Louisa, Christopher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Leonidas, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Navarino, Murray,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Sultana, Willis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Olympia, Clapham,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaral, Bros,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Nestor, Macquet,	C. Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Gaulois, Grenier,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Valcoze, Pignonblanc,	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.
Schr.-brig Isabella II, Morales,	J. B. Udaondo,	Discharging.
Ship Pepita, Ricoma,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Beig Elizabeth, Becking,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Altona.
GERMAN.		
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Mannet S. de la Maza,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
SWEDISH.		
Barque Lydia, Stahr,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDENIAN.		
Dolacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Beig Anselmino, Michelini,	Amadeo,	Loading for Cadix.
Beig Guisane, Dodero,	Horne & Abgaray,	Loading for Cadiz and ports in the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Hoisa, J. C. Sousa,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Bahia.
Schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, Leca,	J. P. Soriano,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Beig Union Real, Cruz,	J. P. Carneiro & Co.,	Brazil.
Zunaca Nueva Providencia, Acmilla,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 13.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 14.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Gambia, Samuel French, for New York, King of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 11,255 dry hides, 1 bale with 66 doz. nutria skins.

Brazilian schr.-brig Carolina do Sud, Antonio J. Diaz Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with tobacco, tallow-candles, domestic goods, and about 600 arrobas tallow, 200 doz. nutria skins, 250 doz. sheep skins, 600 quintals jerked beef, and 1500 horns.

British schr. Emily, Arthur Smith, for London, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 785 dry hides, 60 damaged do., 3847 salted do., 8 fanegas salt, 10,000 horns, 2 boxes with 440 doz. chinchilla skins, 13 bales with 1312 horse hides, 38 do. with 1134 arrobas horse hair, 115 do. with 19,537 doz. nutria skins.

British brig Sarah, William Wrightson, for Liverpool, despatched by Zumaran & Ferrera, with 991 dry hides, 3233 salted do., 273 salted horse hides, 28,180 horns, 2 boxes with 296½ doz. chinchilla skins, 6 fanegas salt, 86 bales with 2265 arrobas horse hair, 181 do. with 4516 arrobas wool, 17 do. with 2980 doz. nutria skins, 18 do. with 295 doz. sheep skins.

August 15.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig Argentine, James Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lamb, with effects. Passengers, Señoras Marlina Zalazar, Angela Galeano, Maria A. Garmendia and Marta her servant, Señor Gregorio Arac, and a Clergyman.

August 16.—Wind W. N. W.

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

Sailed, National schr.-brig Caroline, Marcus Sheaffe, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with porotos, tobacco, oil, salted fish, &c. Passenger, Mr. Henry W. Kennedy.

National schr. Ana Constanza, Agustín Arpe, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with effects.

August 17.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 18.—Wind N.—Opposite Coast visible.

Arrived, (at night), British barque Angerona, Charles Redknop, from Reposto (Sicily), 25th April, Montevideo 12th inst., with 355 pipes 60 hhd. and 60 quarter casks wine, and 95 tons salt, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

August 19.—Wind W.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra, (26 guns,) Captain the Hon. George Grey, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., Montevideo 17th.

(At night), H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., Montevideo 17th. And a brig.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Bella Antonieta, Andres Priario, for Rio Janeiro and Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 650 quintals jerked beef, wheat, tobacco, oil, salted fish, salted tongues, sheep skins, &c.

French brig Nestor, Macquet, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Christophe Brest, with 3363 dry hides, 889 salted do., 2 half-pipes and 1 barrel old copper, 2 small bales with about 25 arrobas cotton, 3000 horn tips, 1 box with 30 doz. chinchilla skins, 1 bale with 78 doz. calf skins, 6 bales with 141 arrobas ostrich feathers, 3 do. with 240 doz. nutria skins, 36 do. with 789 doz. sheep skins, 81 do. with 938 arrobas and 8 lbs. horse hair, 3 doz. swan skins, and some return cargo. Passengers, Messieurs Gillet, Albert, Irigoyen, and his clerk.

Vessels posted to sail.

20th inst.—Cavols, for Havre de Grace.

21st " —Sutena, for Baltimore.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 11th inst., at 10 A. M., Wind S. W.—Clio, hence 8th.

On 14th, at 10 P. M., Wind W. S. W.—Gambia, hence same morning.

On 15th, at 2 A. M., Sarah; at 9 A. M., Emily; both hence 14th; Wind W. N. W.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

9th inst.—Bremer brig Venus, from Hamburg 24th May, general cargo, of F. Nebel.

10th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Sen Juan Volador, from Rio Grande 4th inst., with salt, and 3000 patacones.

11th.—British ship Mercury, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with salt, &c., to Bertram, LeBeillon & Co.

THEATRE.

On 12th inst. was performed, for the benefit of Monsieur Charles Gorras, Hair-dresser to the Theatre,—“Las Citas ó Modia Noche,” in one act,—“La Apuesta Ganada,” in two; and other entertainments. We were present but for a short time, and can therefore only state that the house had extra lights, and was extremely well attended.

On 14th, “Louis XIV., King of France; ó el Calderero de San Germain.” The scene is in Paris: the story—A young and pretty Widow, a pensioner on the Government, and who has two declared lovers—one a Marquis, who is a very good man,—and the other a Courtier, who is a very bad man. The latter is rejected by the Widow; and in revenge, he by false representations gets her struck off the pension list, and then offers her an asylum in his mansion, pretending to commiserate her situation. The King gets an inkling of the affair, and visits the Widow in the Faubourg St. Germain, and all ends happily.—The moral of the play is good, although some will say that a character like Louis XIV. did not visit a pretty widow solely for the sake of charity.—Señor Cosío played the King; Casacuberta, the Marquis; Montoro, the Courtier; and Doña Trinidad, the Widow. They were all attired in modern costume, and were not by any means perfect in their parts. The prompter (a temporary one, Señor Montoro being engaged on the stage,) spoke too loud.

In the farce, a countryman (David,) arrives in Madrid with a letter to an actress there. She tries to teach him the histrionic art, and gets him to rehearse some passages from a play;—his stupidity thereon constituted the farce.

On Monday was repeated “Un Fereero en Discordia,” in which Señor Casacuberta personated the pedantic conceited lover, with much elat,—he was continually upon the move. He plays well in comedy. Doña Manuela was the heroine of the piece; she looked pretty, and was dressed in a frock of salmon-colour, with one red rose in her hair. She was very arch when her timid lover addressed her, pretending to plead for a friend; and she as much as told him that friendship is constant in all things save in the affairs of love, therefore all hearts in love ought to use their own tongues, and trust no agent.

The farce was highly amusing. Three young men and three young women (lovers, of course,) and a servant, persuade a middle-aged gentleman (Señor David,) that he is defunct; and to carry on the deception, they all appear in mourning.—It has some similarity to the English piece of “Frightened to Death,”—in which the hero, Jack Phantom, in answer to an interrogative as to whom he had seen in the other world, said that having so recently died, he had not had time to pick up any acquaintances there.

The Orchestra, previous to the farce, played a selection from the Opera of “Armida.”

On Thursday, for the benefit of the Señora Funes, the comedy of “Luisa, ó el Desagravio.”—The plot relates to a young lady in Germany, (Manuela,) who being at a ball at the time when a fire broke out in the ball-room, faints, and in that condition is conveyed from the room by a young Baron, who takes an unmanly advantage of her defenceless situation. He then thinks it expedient to marry her, which is effected; but they instantly separate, and the old Baron persuades his son to sue for a divorce, to which the lady is agreeable, as there is no love on either side. In the mean time, the old Baron dies, and the son becomes ardently attached to her from whom he was once so eager to be divorced; he follows her with lover-like ardour, and she in the end consents to live with him, particularly as a child was the fruit of the ball-room adventure. The child (a pretty little baby,) was brought on the stage. There is an under plot, in which Señor Casacuberta personated a lawyer, and Señora Funes a gossiping old lady,—both with good effect.

After the comedy, Señor Casacuberta and his wife, Doña Manuela, sang the duet—“Cuando el amor me ofende.” The encore which followed must have been owing to the music, and interesting appearance of Manuela;—it could not have been for the excellence of the singing.

A farce called “El Cocinero y el Secretario,” closed the entertainments of the evening. It turns upon the mistakes which occur in the hiring of a Cook, and a Secretary, at the house of an Ambassador. A man who knew not how to read or write (Felipe David,) offers himself as Cook, but somehow or other he is hired as Secretary; and a young man who is in love with the Ambassador's daughter, and who is glad at any rate to get into the house, takes the Cook's place. The two agree to assist each other, which causes some droll

scenes. The sham Cook, at the conclusion, marries the young lady, with His Excellency's consent. The Orchestra, during the evening, played the overture to the “Barber of Seville.”

The house, on the three evenings above mentioned, was fully and fashionably attended, every part being occupied. In the boxes we observed Generals Pinedo and Rolon, ladies and families; General Huidobro; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil;—and, on the first evening, the *epinna*, elegantly and simply attired. On each evening Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, was present. On that of Thursday, his box was graced by a charming, exotic, recently from Britain's metropolis.—She was greatly admired; “the lady mother” accompanied her.

The Manager has given notice, that at the request of several persons the farce of “El Sotero, ó no mas Muchachos,” will be reproduced as soon as possible,—notwithstanding that the Sra. Manuella de Casacuberta is not in the most suitable state to appear in it. This is one mode of informing the world that the lady in question “is in that way which all ladies like to be who love their lords.”

THE WEATHER has been fine during the last fortnight,—thermometer 44 to 56. The farmers and graziers complain of the want of rain.

H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra saluted the town at 1 o'clock yesterday, with 17 guns.

Dist.

On 18th inst., on board the British brig *Floraville*, in the Inner Roads of this port, Mr. JOSEPH TICKLE, Mate of said vessel, and native of Workington, Cumberland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Amateur Concert.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. John Turner, the Amateur Concert is unavoidably postponed until further notice. 17th August, 1836.

Public Examination.

MR. RAMSAY begs leave to intimate, that a Public Examination of his Pupils will take place on MONDAY the 22d inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.; when Parents and Guardians, and others interested, are respectfully requested to attend.

Calle del Restaurador Rosas, No. 91. Buenos Ayres, 18th August, 1836.

Notice.

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. 63, Twenty-fifth of May Street, facing the English Church.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons,.....	123 a 123½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 a 116½ do. do.
Plata maequina,.....	6½ a 7 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a do. each.
Do. Patriot, ó Patacones,.....	7½ a 7½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	70 a 71 do. do. percent.
Bank Shares,.....	160 a 165 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7½ a 7½ pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	350 a 355 dls. p. at par.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ a do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	31 a 33 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	26 a 26½ do. do.
Do. weighting 23 to 24 lbs,.....	27½ a 28½ do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 a 23 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11 a 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	18 a 25 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	28 a 30 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 14 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	38 a 40 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	23 a 27 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	28 a 30 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	13 a 14 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 550 do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75 do. per barril.
Salt, on board,.....	10 a 18 do. p. Jonega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123½ dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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