

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 523.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1836.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo journals to 24th inst., but they say little or nothing on political matters. Perfect tranquillity prevailed in that capital. The insurrection is at present confined to the country districts of the Oriental State, and thence we have no positive news. Rumours there are plenty, but nothing that can be relied upon.

General Ignacio Oribe, under date 12th inst., forwarded a despatch to the Government at Montevideo, stating that the promoter of the insurrection, Fructuoso Rivera, with 600 men, was in march at break of day that morning, in order, it was supposed, to form a junction with the forces of Raña and Blanco, at Durazno. The General adds, that his division consists of 1400 men, well armed, and full of ardour.

A despatch from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, dated 16th inst., also to the Government at Montevideo, states that he, with 30 men under his command, had had a skirmish with 200 of the revolutionists, headed by a Portuguese named Tabarez; the result of which was two killed and several wounded on the part of the latter, and one officer wounded and one soldier killed, of the former.

A despatch dated Salto, 9th inst., addressed to Brigadier-General Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental Republic, from Don Vicente Nuvel, says that at 10 o'clock that morning 300 revolutionists, under the command of Raña, made an attack upon that town, but were repulsed, leaving 15 men killed and several wounded. The despatch concludes by stating, that the National Guard of Salto evinced their determination to support the constitution and the laws; and posted themselves on the azoteas, keeping up a lively fire upon the enemy, and obliging them to abandon their rash enterprise.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d inst., contains the description of the *funciones* in the town of Fortin de Arco, on 16th and 17th ult., in honor of the anniversary (13th April), of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province; and of the independence of the Republic (9th July). Firing of musquetry took place at sun-rise on the 16th; fifty of the inhabitants, uniformly attired, formed a guard of honor. The bust of General Rosas was placed on a triumphal car richly adorned, amidst acclamations, and discharges of musquetry, fire-works, &c. &c. It was conducted to the Church, and placed in front of the *Madre del Señor, Señora del Carmen*, with two sentinels on each side.—Te Deum was celebrated, and a Sermon analogous to the occasion preached. At the conclusion of Divine Service, the bust was replaced on the car, and taken to the house of Don Juan Tomas Romero. An harangue was made to the assemblage by Don Baldomero Lamela. A banquet was laid out in the house of Señor Romero; and in the evening a ball took place there; the dancing continued until 6 in the morning of the 17th. The ladies who attended the said dance, were all decorated with the Federal device, and looked (according to the report,) very enchanting. The ball was repeated on the night of the 17th. The plaza and houses of Fortin de Arco, were illuminated on both evenings.

Official Documents.

Two communications from Salta, one dated 21st ult., the other 23d, from Don Felipe Heredia, Governor of that Province, addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledge the receipt of the communications from the latter, with the information that the Government of Buenos Ayres had interdicted all persons in its Province from interfering in the insurrection which had taken place in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande; and from holding correspondence with the Canon Pedro Pablo Vidal, an Argentine citizen now residing in Montevideo;—both of which the Governor of Salta states his approbation of, and that he has ordered similar measures in his Province.

A memorial, dated 22d inst., from Don Antonio Morales, to the Government, states, that having been informed of the intention of the Government to send the emigrants from the Canary Islands to the Island of Martin Garcia, with the exception of those who are invalids, who are to remain in the Convent of the Recoleta; he begs leave humbly to state, that if such a proceeding is persisted in, it will frustrate the object which instigated him to bring the said emigrants hither, and entirely ruin his fortune; it being impossible in the said place that they can undertake those employments which are the only means of reimbursing him for the great expences he has incurred on their account. He therefore proposes that they be removed to the chaera of Don Fidel Casati, one league and a half from this city, where they can remain until they find useful avocations.

The Government replied to the above on the same day, to the effect,—that until all disease, or symptoms thereof, disappear from amongst the emigrants, it could not alter the determination it had formed; because however great the precautions may be, it would be almost impossible, at the place pointed out by Señor Morales, to prevent the emigrants from leaving it and mingling with the inhabitants of this city.

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

Four communications, dated 1st and 5th ult., from General Estanislao Lopez, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst.: two of them are addressed to General Alejandro Heredia, Governor of Tucuman, congratulating him upon his election as Governor of that Province; and requesting him to return his (Governor Lopez's) thanks to the House of Representatives of Tucuman, for its vote conferring upon him the rank of Brigadier-General of the Province of Tucuman.—The other two notes are to General Felipe Heredia, Governor of Salta, and are in tenor similar to those addressed to the Governor of Tucuman.

A decree, dated Santa Fé, 5th inst., from the Government of that Province, orders that all official communications addressed to it, be headed with the words "*Viva la Federación*," with the number of years of the Liberty and Independence of the Republic; counting the former from the revolution in the year 1810; and the latter from 1816, at which period the Congress at Tucuman promulgated the full emancipation of the country from the dominion of Spain.

A decree of the Government of Santa Fé, dated 6th inst., states that the insurrection promoted by General Fructuoso Rivera, in the Oriental State of the Uruguay, in conjunction with the perverse Unitarian Argentine emigrants, is not only criminal, as being directed against the legal authority of that country, but, from authentic information possessed by the Government, it has also for object to disturb the tranquillity at present enjoyed by the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, at-

tacking the Federal system, &c. That the Republic cannot under such circumstances remain passive. The Government of Santa Fé therefore orders, that none of the inhabitants of the Province shall aid in any manner, or hold correspondence with, the insurrectionists in the Oriental State of the Uruguay. All vessels and boats, in clearing out from Santa Fé for Montevideo, must give bond that they will not touch at any of the places occupied by the mutineers, &c. &c.

A circular, dated 2d inst., from the Government of Buenos Ayres, to the Governments of the different Provinces of the Republic, states that the most active agents of the insurrection in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, headed by General Fructuoso Rivera, are the Unitarian Argentine emigrants; and that their aim is to disturb the domestic peace at present enjoyed by the Argentine Republic. That from these considerations, it is expedient that the Provinces should give to the Government of Buenos Ayres, as charged with the foreign affairs of the Republic, powers sufficient to counteract any attempts which may be made by the ferocious Unitarians to interrupt the tranquillity of the country; as also to draw closer the good understanding which exists with the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, so as to be enabled to render him that cooperation which events may render expedient.

General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, replied to the above circular on 16th inst.; in tenor—that he is well aware of the iniquitous designs of the Unitarians against the very existence of the Argentine Republic; that the insurrection in the Oriental State is part of a plan they have long meditated to assail the Argentine Confederation. He therefore not only gives full authorisation to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to act without restriction as it regards the cooperation he may deem necessary to offer to the President of the Oriental Republic; but that the Province of Santa Fé will also put forth all the means in its power to exterminate for ever the infamous Unitarians, as being implacable enemies to public order.

A note, dated 8th inst., from Monsieur Aimé Roger, Vice-Consul of France, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, acknowledges the receipt of the reply of the Minister to his official note of last month, and returns thanks for the language in which it is couched. He regrets that at present he can make no other return to the Government, except by presenting to His Excellency the Governor a demonstration of gratitude which a part of the French residents in this city, in the name of the rest, conceive it their duty to offer to His Excellency, for his conduct at a period as painful as recent. That the sentiments they express, are simple but sincere, and emanate from the feelings of profound gratitude.

"Buenos Ayres, July 4, 1836.

"To His Excellency Brigadier-General JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, Rector of the Laws, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, &c. &c. &c.

"EXCELLENT SIR,—The public testimony of sincere friendship and esteem which the Government of Buenos Ayres has deemed to evince to a respectable Agent of our Nation, demand on our part a public testimony of sincere acknowledgment and gratitude. [The note then proceeds to state, that the words pronounced by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the day of the funeral of the Marquis de Vins de Poysson, will never be forgotten. The words were: "The frank and friendly conduct of the deceased, have constituted the sincere friendship which exists between the French Nation and the Provinces of the Confederation."]

The note, which is numerously signed, concludes as follows:—"May God protect the Argentine Republic, and preserve the important life of Your Excellency many years."

The reply to the above, from Don Felipe Ariana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that His Excellency the Governor had ordered him to express his sincere thanks for the demonstration in question.

We received by H. B. M's. packet Hornet, London journals to 8th June, and Paris do, to 5th. The news from Spain is still equivocal. The *Christino* journals in France and England, continue to predict the speedy downfall of Don Carlos, and laud to the skies the ardour, valour, and discipline of the *Christino* troops, who, according to their accounts, are victorious in every engagement. The journals of the other party in the same countries, indulge in different language, and are severe upon the foreigners in the service of Queen Christina, calling them mercenaries; and say, that fight as bravely as they may, no honors can accrue to them, and that in the end they will be neglected by those for whom they fight, and despised by both parties; that it is the first time a British Government has openly encouraged British subjects to hire themselves out to fight, like the Swiss of old. The gallant sortie which General Evans made with the British Legion from St. Sebastian, seems to have produced no other result but an useless loss of lives. Colonels Tupper and Mitchell are both dead of the wounds they received at that period, besides numerous other officers. The amount of killed and wounded of the British in that sortie, is rated at 1000 men. Had it not been for the arrival at a most critical moment of the British Government vessels under the command of Captain Lord John Hay, who opened a tremendous fire of round shot and shell upon the Carlists, the troops of General Evans must have retreated. Thus it has been said that the British Government, without any declaration of war against Don Carlos, not only encourage British subjects to enter into the service of his opponents, and send them warlike stores of all sorts, but allow the vessels of the State to act against them, and land marines for the same purpose. Captain Lord John Hay has of course acted according to the orders of his Government. A London paper says that his Lordship is now a devoted *Christine*, but that not long since he expressed opinions very different. It is averred that the Captain of a French frigate on the coast of Spain, refused to co-operate in an attack made upon the Carlists, upon the plea that his orders did not extend to that extreme. General Cordova had left his army and gone to Madrid, having been sent for to confer with the Ministers upon the state of affairs. He was well received by the Queen Regent; and on the first night of his arrival in Madrid, bands of music serenaded in front of his residence, and he was greeted with acclamations the same as if he had been a victorious General, instead of one foiled in every encounter. The *Christino* papers in England accuse him of treachery, declaring that he could long ago have crushed the Carlists. He left positive orders with his next in command, Kuralde, not to permit his army to advance or move in any manner until his return, or until he sent orders. The consequence of this event has been that Evans's corps, and the British Government marines under the command of Major Owen, who were advancing towards Hernani, had been obliged to fall back upon St. Sebastian, which fortress the Carlists were again besieging. In Madrid there was a great deal of perplexity, arising out of the late change in the Ministry.—The Correspondent of the London journal *The Times*, under date Madrid, May 25, says:

"Spain is now described as on the high road of revolution. The Queen Regent sits in the chamber, with Isturiz as her driver, and the other Ministers as her attendants. On they go merrily, drawn by four fiery animals, called *coups d'Etat*, and as they proceed there is but little doubt that the team will become numerous, so as to hurry all soon to the goal. The names and pedigrees of the four present *coups d'Etat* deserve to be enumerated.

"The first is 'The dismissal of a popular Administration,' supported by seven-eighths of the Elective Chamber, and by the will of the

people. This bold stepper owes its birth to the care of the camarilla now surrounding the Queen-Governess, and who prevented her from consenting to detach 3,000 men from the large garrison of Madrid, where there had been no kind of disturbance during the last eight months, in order to send them into Lower Aragon, where they are much wanted. Those intriguers also resolved to knock up the late Minister of War (Rodil), because, having good reason to be dissatisfied, as also was General Cordova, as appears from his official correspondence, with the organization given to the new levies, he deemed it expedient to remove three of the inspectors—viz., of the infantry, of the militia, and of the artillery, which changes were also demanded by the majority of the *Estamento* of Procuradores.

"2. The second is 'The formation of a new Cabinet out of the minority.' This daring steed is the peculiar favourite of the driver, who has been long borne through the most difficult country. Some months back he was carried safe, by the favour of another honest jockey, called Mendizabal, through the election of Cadix, over the Presidential chair, &c. He is sometimes unmanageable, as witness the late deceitful negotiation for drawing the carriage of the State in a proper manner, under the guidance of the last-named jockey, when he sulked, grew insolent, and made every effort to injure the friend who had fed and cherished him in adverse circumstances.

"3. The third is 'The dissolution of the Cortes,' an old mare of good paces, who won a race last season, but is rather broke up now, although she has within a fortnight been made much of by the courtiers around the Queen.

"4. The fourth is called 'The convocation of the constituting Cortes in an illegal manner.' This is the most violent of the whole team. He was got under the care of an old trooper called Quesada, by the aid of 14,000 soldiers, against the outcry of the neighbourhood, although partly favoured by some aged men called *Procesos*, out of a half-bred filly called 'Violation of the *Estato Real*.' The gets from this sire cannot fail to be numerous in this country, and will hereafter serve the ring-leaders of many future factions.

"The chariot of the Queen had during eight months been driven by Mendizabal, with a steady team, called legality, order, tranquillity, and perseverance; but they, not suiting Her Majesty's present taste, have been sold off at a low price, although the best judges still consider them the soundest cattle in this nation."

"Frontiers of Guipuzcoa, May 30:

"The principal point of the general attack by the *Christinos* has turned out a complete failure, and Cordova has been compelled to retreat—disgracefully to retreat back on Vittoria. The Queen's party, and probably the General himself, may call this decided and important defeat, a victory; we shall be told that Cordova only intended to reconnoitre the ground—to destroy the Carlist works, and that his return to Vittoria was simply owing to the want of provisions. These explanations may satisfy the friends of Christina; but facts are stubborn things, which even the most ingenuous cannot get over. Who, excepting the interested, will deny that Cordova intended to penetrate into the provinces? No one. Then we have this fact before us,—that he marched from Vittoria on the 20th—that he attempted to make his way by the mountains of Guipuzcoa, the Pass of Salinas, and Villareal de Alava—that he was repulsed from all these points, and that on the 26th he was forced to retreat on Vittoria—his starting-post on the 20th! The moral influence these victories will have in the camp of Don Carlos is incalculable, and the demoralization in the army of the Queen in proportion. I feel persuaded that next to the joy of the Carlists for these victories, is that which now fills the breast of Mendizabal. Cordova has long been his political rival. During his administration, it is said that the Commander-in-Chief, in order to embarrass the Minister, had contented himself with acting on the defensive; now that the Cordova party has come into power, this General has taken the offensive, and dearly has he paid for his temerity. You, at a distance from the seat of war, know little of the intrigues of the Commanders and subordinate Chiefs of the army of the Queen. No cause, be it ever so just, or ever so powerfully protected and assisted, can thrive in such hands; and the English nation will be convinced, I trust, ere it be too late, that the State machine of unhappy Spain is so clogged by intrigue and self-interest, that sooner or later its very action will become impeded, and a serious convulsion be the result. The only party which profits by this lamentable state of affairs, is the Carlist. The disunion in the army makes victory easy, and the intrigues at Madrid pave the road

to the throne for Don Carlos. It is the opinion of the best-informed, that the soundest policy to be pursued by Don Carlos is to gain time, and to prevent his adversaries from obtaining any serious advantages.

"The French General Bernelle, is appointed Commander-in-Chief of Navarre;—thus we have a French Commander in one part of the province, and an English Commander for the other!"

The following decree will be read with some interest:—

"Eagerly desirous of multiplying in favour of my loyal subjects proofs of my gratitude and love, and desiring to reward the extraordinary efforts of these heroic provinces, in memory of the distinguished General who, with God's assistance, was able to baffle the revolution of the Usurper, filling the whole nation with his glory and all Europe with admiration; in order to perpetuate his illustrious name, duly to reward his loyalty, and to excite for ever noble emulation, a stimulus and an example to fidelity and merit, I grant to the Captain-General of my Royal armies, Don Tomas Zumalacarréy, Grande of Spain of the first class, the titles of Duke of Vittoria and Count of Zumalacarréy, remitting the payment of contributions and fees (Lanzas y Medias anatas), reserving to myself to appoint, on the suppression of the rebellion, the revenues and territorial income which shall form the entail annexed to the titles, to maintain for ever the rank and dignity to which I raise him; and it is my Royal will, that in consequence of the death of the hero, and the want of heirs male, his eldest daughter, Doña Ignacia Zumalacarréy, shall immediately be invested with these titles, from whom they shall pass to her sons, and failing them, to her daughters, and from them to their lawful descendants, observing the order of gradation, age, sex, and lineage, established by the laws of primogeniture in Spain. In the case of the death of Doña Ignacia without lawful issue, the titles and estates shall pass to her next sister, Doña Josefa Zumalacarréy, preserving the order of succession already decreed; and in case of her death likewise ensuing without issue, they shall devolve according to the same rules on the third daughter, Doña Micaela Zumalacarréy, and those who shall spring from her: the heir and successor to these titles being for ever bound to assume the surname of "Zumalacarréy," into whatsoever family they may pass by means of matrimonial connections, being bound to this during the period that he shall be united by marriage to Doña Ignacia or her successors. I likewise decree, that when peace shall be restored, the glorious ashes of General Zumalacarréy shall be taken from the humble grave in which they now lie, and be removed to Ormaiztegui, and after suitable exequies, shall be deposited, with all the solemnity, splendour, and pomp which the province of Guipuzcoa can display, in a mausoleum worthy of him, leaving the execution of this my Royal will to the patriotism and zeal of the province; at the same time there shall be erected in that city a public monument which shall transmit to future generations the fame of so illustrious a subject, and that his name shall always stand first in the list of the Captains-General of my armies. Lastly, I grant to the Duchess Dowager, the riband of the Order of the Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

"Royal Head-quarters of Villafraanca, }
24th May, 1838.

(Signed) "I, THE KING."

Queen Doña Maria of Portugal, is stated to be "in the family way."

The King of Saxony died in Pilnitz, on 6th June, aged 81. The Duke of Gordon, and Duchess of Buckingham, died in May last, in England.

The Irish Church Bill was carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 39;—there being for it, 300; against it, 261.

Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister of England, has had an action brought against him for *Crim. Con.*, by the Hon. Mr. Norton,—the damages are laid at £10,000. The lady is the well-known authoress, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, whose last work, "*The Wife, and Woman's Reward*," a London Literary Journal has most severely criticised. It says:—

"Mrs. Norton, in the three volumes, which we have read with equal pain and indignation, has forgotten herself, forgotten society, and made a wreck of that fragile literary reputation, which, aided by her station and the adventitious help of personal beauty, has hitherto borne her up.

"In the whole tale there is no one glimpse of truth, no indications of a knowledge of the heart

Of politics there is a sufficiency, and also of party and prejudice,—the motive of the author seeming chiefly to paint a bad Tory and a good Whig, with their appendages of sins and virtues, and to find room for some hits at the one noble personage whom she best loves to attack; as thus,

“Our Marquis (a Whig) would have married her to Lord Eldon, or begged the Duke of Wellington's acceptance of her, with forty thousand pounds down, rather than not have made a political connexion.”

“The idea of tempting the Duke of Wellington, whom Byron once assailed on the score of ‘half a million, for his Sabine farm,’ with forty thousand pounds, as if he were a ruined younger son and wanted money, is in keeping with the whole tone of these volumes—if, indeed, they can be said to be in keeping at all. But, seriously, what can Mrs. Norton expect to gain by this flippant foolery about those who do not fall in with her political opinions? Does she seek to please the Duke of Devonshire, whom she honours, by vituperating the Duke of Wellington, whom she despises with equal taste; or would she rivet the attention of her friend and admirer, Lord Melbourne, by attacking his chief and most powerful opponent in the House of Lords? We should, viewing her present position in society, have imagined that she had better taste.

“But taste, alas! she seems entirely to lack. Innuendos and double entendres are among her numerous fortes. Let us bear out our assertion. Mrs. Norton writes thus:—

“Every young father and mother looks upon their first baby as Adam and Eve must have looked at Cain (that first specimen of a man child born into the world), with delight, wonder, and something of triumph in their own creative ingenuity!”

“Very pretty, and very proper; but let us, or rather her, proceed:—

“There are girls who know every thing, and girls who know nothing; or, rather (observe the nice tact of Mrs. Norton's discrimination), there are girls who, hearing light conversation, often grow to think carelessly upon particular points; and others who, left to themselves, and to the principles they have been brought up in, shun even the mention of particular subjects!”

“Mrs. Norton always paints her bad scenes best. Is a woman to be seduced?—she is perfectly *au fait* to the secret of how it is to be done. There peeps a sort of experience, so to speak, through her portraits of frailty which is utterly disgusting—and seduction is a favourite theme.—Never is she so eloquent as when describing how much a woman loves precisely the person whom she ought to avoid. Her incidents of matrimonial infidelity are rich and various; and she seems to know that what she writes upon these topics is true. Lady Ellenborough, had she the talent, could not have told a tale of immorality with more tact. Her manner of describing how a beautiful married woman may coquet with a duke, or inspire a prime minister, is perfectly convincing. One would almost fancy that she had practised the experiment before she ventured to place them before the world. You would imagine, if you did not know the soft impeachment to be impossible, that she herself had been winning a premier, or flirting with a duke. Again she shews, also, how a bad woman may be sometimes scorned. One of her male characters, who in some points made us fancy that we recognised the Earl of Mulgrave, has a dead set made at him by a fashionable beauty; but she is repudiated: he declines her; he will not have her at any price. The scenes between these two are well painted; and Mrs. Norton's imagination of them, if they be only imagined, is to a nicety correct. But their effect upon society is baneful; and seriously, Mrs. Norton would have done better by giving back to society

“A virgin page
White and unwritten still.”

than to have pencilled on it the scenery of those disgusting interludes of vice which she has the intuitive skill to reflect with such mirror-like fidelity. We take up the volumes, and we find it asserted, at page 13 of the first, that ‘Byron was one of the most selfish sensualists that ever pretended to deep feeling;’—and we lay them down with the conviction that he was not the only one. There are sensualists of both sexes; and Mrs. Norton's book, we regret to say, is almost all sensuality.”

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—His Majesty's ship *Terror*, which is fitting out at Chatham, will sail in a very few days to convey Captain Back to the Arctic regions, with the view of ascertaining correctly the geography of those parts of North-

eastern America over which the mist of obscurity still hangs so heavy, and to which his own late discoveries, and the voyage of Sir J. Ross, have given an additional interest. It is sincerely to be hoped that this will be the last time this enterprising officer will be called upon to visit these dreary regions. He takes, as his first Lieutenant, Mr. Smyth, who last autumn returned from the completion of a journey from Lima to Para, down the Amazon, and who accompanied Captain Beechey in the Blossom, a few years ago, through Behring's Straits, in the hope of meeting Captain Sir John Franklin. The ship will make for Wager Bay, where she will be laid up, and parties will proceed westward across the neck of land which is supposed to separate that inlet from the Polar Sea, or Gulf of Boothia, as Sir J. Ross calls it; for the navigation and exploration of which they will carry with them light boats already built for that purpose. Whatever can be accomplished by zeal, activity, and intelligence, may fairly be expected from Captain Back and his gallant companions; and we trust that at their return (which can hardly be expected in less than two years,) they will bring us a solution of the enigma which has of late so much puzzled all geographers.—(*London paper, June 7.*)

BRAZIL.

The capital of Pará has been occupied by the Imperial troops, the mutineers having abandoned it; and hopes were entertained that tranquillity would be speedily restored in that Province.

General Lecor, Viscount Laguna, Marshal of the Imperial army, died at Rio Janeiro on 3d inst.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that a GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held at their Church, on Wednesday the seventh day of September next, at One o'clock; for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of the Establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres.
27th August, 1836.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's Consul.

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, 1836.

Notice.

THOMAS LEWIS having taken to the business of a 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 to in ball, 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 and patronage 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 celebrated 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.

ENGLISH COAL of good quality, and being large, is very suitable for Families, on sale at moderate price both 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 25th OF AUGUST, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Cork for orders, via Montevideo.
Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Philomela, Spout,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Flora, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Farnville, Woolf,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque Loewther, Murphy,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Calcutta, in ballast.
Barque Angecora, Redknapp,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Pioneer, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Ruyoy, Dana,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
Barque Governor Endicott, Pines,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Salem.
Barque Louisa, Christopher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Leonidas, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Navarino, Murray,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Olympia, Clapham,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Bros,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Veloce, Pignonblanc,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jeune Estelle, P. Lamaud,	J. O. Basnaldo,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
SPANISH.		
Brig Veloz, Puche,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Schr.-brig Isabella II., Morales,	J. B. Urdanola,	Discharging.
Ship Pepita, Ricoma,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Altona.
BREMEN.		
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cesar, Etherfeld,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Venus, Swinhorst,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
SWEDISH.		
Barque Lydia, Sahr,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hesteller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vassallo,	Andreo A. Piomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Arcequino, Michelini,	Andreo,	Loading for Cadix.
Brig Guisano, Dodero,	Horno de Alsogaray,	Loading for Cadix and parts in the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Nioisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	
Schr.-brig San José de los Blaceros, Less,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Union Felix, Ceus,	J. P. Carneiro & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Nueva Providencia, Aounha,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Maia,	E. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Cleopatra, (26 guns,) Captain the Hon. George Grey.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

The brig whose arrival at this port on 19th inst. was noticed in our last, is the Bremen brig Venus, John Henry Windhorst, from Hamburg 20th May, Montevideo 17th inst., with general cargo, gin, &c., to C. H. Andersen. Passenger, landed in Montevideo, Mr. C. H. Zumfelde.

H. B. M's packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, whose arrival was also noticed in our last, brought passengers from Rio Janeiro—Señores Antonio José de Almeida Franco, Valentín Ortiz Basualdo; Mr. Thomas Carlisle; Señor Antonio de Serqueira Lima, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Chili, lady and 3 children; Señor Duarte de Ponte Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Peru and Bolivia,—the latter landed in Montevideo. Passenger from Montevideo,—Rev. William Torrey.

August 20.—Wind S., shifted in the afternoon to N. N. E. Arrived, Brazilian brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Maia, from Parnagua 25th ult., with yerba, &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, French brig Nestor, for Havre de Grace. [The Nestor was inserted in our last, with the particulars of her cargo, &c., as having sailed on the 19th, conceiving she would have sailed on that evening. She however did not sail until this morning.]

August 21.—Wind E., strong.

No arrivals. Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

American brig Sultana, James Willis, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 9787 dry hides, 800 salted do., 40 pipes with about 1000 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 200 doz. nutria skins, 5 do. with 280 doz. and 8 goat skins, 35 do. with 798 doz. sheep skins, 6 do. with 1812 vicuña skins, 2 do. with 175 doz. and 3 hare skins, 2 do. with 100 doz. deer skins, 2 do. with 51 arrobas horse hair. Passengers, Mrs. Elvira Milner and child, and Captain William A. Davis.

August 22.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, National schr.-brig Asunta, Antonio Diendra, from Montevideo 21st inst., in ballast, to C. Galeano.

The Sultana, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

August 23.—Wind S. S. E., strong.—Slight rain.

Arrived, National schr.-brig Condor, William P. Pyott, from Greenock 27th May, with general cargo, to Anderson, Weller & Co. Passenger, Mr. John Walker.

August 24.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

No arrivals. Sailed, H. B. M's. packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Robert McDonnell, A. Pfeil, Señor Manuel Frias, and Rev. William Torrey.

French brig Gaulois, Jaime Grenier, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Casimir Cocharde, with 7944 dry hides, 37 bales with 814 doz. sheep skins, 16 do. with 674 arrobas horse hair, and some return cargo.

The Hornet and Gaulois anchored again in the evening, near the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

August 25.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—Hazy; slight rain at night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 24th, to Carlos Galeano.

August 26.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Caboclo, José Acaña, from Parnagua 22d ult., Montevideo 24th inst., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 29th inst.—Lydia, for Boston.

The Tuscan brig Esperanza, for Cadiz, has been wind-bound; she will probably sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra saluted the town on her arrival on 18th inst., with 12 guns (not 10), as stated in our last, which was returned from the Port on the following day.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 21st inst., at 3 a.m., Wind N. E.—Bells Antonieta, and Nestor; the former hence 18th, the latter on 20th.

Arrived at Bahama.

June 4.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatoo, from Rio Janeiro 23d March, with the mail forwarded hence 10th March, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

11th.—H. B. M's. packet Ranger, from Rio Janeiro 17th March, with the mail forwarded hence 28th March, by H. B. M's. packet Spider.

At London.
May 28.—British brig Trevor, Lind, from Montevideo.
At Liverpool.
June 4.—British brig Sultana, Rogers, hence 8th March. About 13th June,—British barque Argentina, Kelso, hence 17th March.
" British brig Thomas Leech, McCoull, hence 29th March.
At Swansea.
June 6.—Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Valparaiso.
At Havre de Grace.
May 15.—French barque Elvira, Huet, from Montevideo. 17.—French brig Jenne Charles, Abrams, hence 1st February.
At Hamburg.
May 27.—Danish brig Cecilia, Lofgren, hence 6th February.
At Cadix.
April 13.—Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Lotero, hence 3d February.
May 16.—Joven Enrique, Mataro, from Montevideo.
At Genoa.
May 1.—Sardinian polacre Indifferente, Dodero, from Montevideo.
At Malaga.
May 13.—Toget, Rossi, from Montevideo.
At Trinidad.
April 5.—British barque Fortesque, Darnley, from Montevideo.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
3d ult.,—(not 4th, as stated in our No. 520.)—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, hence 17th June, Montevideo 21st.
11th.—Oriental schr. Bella Teresa, from Montevideo 20 days.
12th.—Austrian polacre Occislaw, from do. 19 days.
14th.—Sardinian polacre Ercole, from do. 25 days.
27th.—H. B. M's. packet Star, from Falmouth 10th June, with the mail for the River Plate.
29th.—Sardinian brig Defendente, from Montevideo 30 days.
1st inst.—Oriental schr. Rolampago, from Montevideo 12 days.
2d.—Sardinian patache Susana, from Montevideo 14 d. 24.—H. B. M's. packet Spider, hence 16th ult., Montevideo 19th.
" Argentine schr. Ninfá, Gaban, hence 16th ult.
Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
13th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Delight, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 17th June, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.
12th inst.—Portuguese brig Dos Amigos, from Bonavista 1st June, with salt, to Southgate & Co.
14th.—British brig Yarmouth, Holt, from Liverpool 1st June, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.
21st.—Argentine brig Maria, Thomas Smith, from Bonavista 8th June, with 74 mays salt, to Lafone & Co.
" British schr.-brig Guillermo, Godfrey, from Liverpool 13th June.
22d.—Brazilian sumaca Buena Eá, from St. Catharines 6th inst.
" British brig Plata, Joseph McKinney, from Bonavista 8th ult., with 150 mays salt, to Lafone & Co.
23d.—American brig Arctic, William Phillips, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with lumber, &c., to Southgate & Co.
" American ship Plato, Wood, from Tarragona 10th May, with 830 pipes of wine, brandy, &c., to Zimmerman & Co.
24th.—British schr. Shetland, from Rio Grande.

Sailed from Montevideo.
15th inst.—H. B. M's. sloop Harrier, for Rio Janeiro.

It was not known what packet would convey the July mail for the Brazils and River Plate.

The only addition to the List of Vessels on the berth at Liverpool for the River Plate, inserted in our No. 521, is that of the brig Laura, T. S. Crookley, for Buenos Ayres direct.

The American brig Rose, was to sail from Falmouth (England), for the River Plate, about 16th June.

In our No. 521, we stated the arrival at Liverpool, on 15th May, of the brig Laura and Ellen. We copied the date from a London journal. Lloyd's List states the arrival of the Laura on 13th May, and the Ellen on 14th.

H. B. M's. surveying-ship Beagle, Commander Fitzroy, was at New Zealand, on her way to England, on the 30th of December last.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Cleopatra, Captain the Hon. George Grey, (son of Earl Grey,) now at anchor in the Outer Roads of this port, is a most splendid ship of her class. She is 940 tons burthen, entirely new, this being her first voyage, and constructed upon Captain Symons's plan. Her sailing qualities are admirable; she works well, and sails fast, and is, besides, an excellent sea-boat. She was only six days from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, and had, during that period, two days foul wind. She carries twenty-six guns, viz.—eighteen 32-pounders, long guns, on her main deck; six medium 32-pounders on the quarter deck; and two long guns on the fore-castle. Her boats (seven in number), are superb. We regret that her draught of water (nearly 18 feet) obliges her to lie at a great distance from the shore.

The Polish Count Strelitzki, came passenger to Buenos Ayres, from Rio Janeiro, in H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra. He intends, we hear, to visit Chili and Peru.

THEATRE.

On 21st inst., was repeated the play of "El Tesoro," the plot of which was given in our No. 508. The conceited, insensible beauty, was again played by Doña Manuela. She was tastefully attired in white, with flowers of the same colour in her hair; but why does she, when performing, keep her little head so constantly upon the move, reminding one of the Chinese figures carried about by the Italian boys in England?—It is a fault which her husband, being a professor of the histrionic art, should correct and scold her for—but not just now, because she is in what has been delicately termed "an interesting condition."—Some author has said that pretty girls should never marry. Doña Manuela has one great merit, she is generally perfect in her part.

Señor Casacuberta played the despairing lover in "El Tesoro," with much effect. He dwelt eagerly over the picture of his lady ere he returned it to her; and spoke in broken accents of her beauty and insensibility.

"El retrato sea parece á la bella,
Por cierto, ---es insensible como ella."

The farce of "The Enchanted Audience," followed. Absurd as is this farce, it provokes laughter.

The house was full; several of the officers of H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra were in the boxes. The uniform worn by the officer of marines, attracted much attention from its splendor, and the extreme brilliancy of the epaulettes.

On Wednesday, "Hermengilda,"—the scene of which is laid in the middle ages, when each champion stood forth to defend the honor of his "lady love."

After the play, Mr. John Peter Latzon attempted some feats of lgerdemain, in which he unfortunately did not succeed; and the audience, who had been previously out of humour from the delay in commencing the *pruebas*, became merry at his expense. The curtain dropped at midnight, in the midst of great uproar.

The receipts of the evening are to be appropriated in aid of the expence of repairing the Theatre. The house was excessively crowded. In the boxes we observed the lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of General Alvarez, and daughter; General Pinedo, Señores Nicolas Anchorena, Baldomero Garcia, Bernardo Victorica, José A. Barbosa, Jnn., ladies and families; the Bolivian General Armas; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Captain the Hon. George Grey, of H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra; the Hon. George Upton; Count Strelitzki; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Señor Lima, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Chili, &c. &c. &c.

THE WEATHER has been cold during the week, thermometer 44 to 47.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 a 116½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½ a 7	do. for onc.
Dollar, Spanish,.....	7½ a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7½ a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	69 a 70	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	100 a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7½ a	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 a 345	dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a	do. do.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	31 a 32	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27 a 28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	28 a 29	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	28 a 24	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	18 a 26	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	26 a 30	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a 41	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	22 a 28	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	20 a 24	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11½ a 12½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 550	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9½ a 13	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 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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ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.