

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 525.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received since our last, Montevideo journals to 3d inst. They do not contain any particular information as it regards the movements of the "movement party" in the country districts of the Oriental State. In the mean time, all remained tranquil in Montevideo. The account in our last of the repulse which the "Riverists" met with at Soriano, is confirmed. The Montevideo papers say that the force with Rivera does not exceed 600 to 700 men; and that it suffers daily from desertions. The Government troops are said to amount to upwards of 2000 men, and were stationed on the left of the Rio Negro.—Something decisive, we should think, must soon take place.

A despatch from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, dated 23d ult., to the Minister of War at Montevideo, states that Rivera with his force had passed the Rio Negro, at Navarro; and that he (Lavalleja,) with the left division, was about to join the Commandant-General of the country districts.

A decree of the Government at Montevideo, dated 20th ult., appoints the Commandant-General of the country districts (Ignacio Oribe), Commander in Chief of the national army.

Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, accompanied by Major Juan Francisco Segui, acting Adjutant of the Port, &c. &c., visited H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra, on Thursday last, for the purpose of inspecting the life-boat. They were cordially received by the Hon. Captain Grey, and conducted through the ship, with which they seemed highly gratified.

There were also on board as visitors, Count Streitzki, the Hon. George Upton, and Ferdinand Delisle, Esq., Consul of His Majesty the King of Belgium. The latter, on leaving the ship, was saluted with 7 guns.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3d inst., contains an account of the festivities in the town of Del Carmen, on 23d July, in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the Republic (9th July), and that of the installation of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, (13th April). The houses were decorated with flags, &c. The portrait of General Rosas was conducted in procession to the Church, where a Sermon analogous to the occasion was delivered; after Divine Service, the portrait was paraded in triumph through the town,—the ladies insisted upon being the bearers of it, and it was thus conveyed, escorted by a guard of honor, and followed by a numerous retinue, all of whom wore the Federal device. The National Anthem was sung during the procession, each verse being preceded by a discharge of musquetry. In the evening the town was illuminated, inscriptions displayed, and a grand ball given in the house of the Commandant, at which the ladies were most splendidly attired. The *funcion* continued more or less for three days, after which the guard of honor escorted the portrait of General Rosas to the Guardia del Monte, where it was received with enthusiasm; the ladies scattered flowers upon it as it passed through the streets, and the town was decorated with Federal flags. On depositing the portrait, a boy 10 years of age pronounced an oration. In the evening there was a ball at the house of Señor Romero, at which the ladies of Del Monte attended, Federally adorned.

The *Gaceta* of same date also contains an account of the *funciones* in the town of Navarro, on 10th ult., in honor of San Lorenzo, patron of said town. The vespers were sumptuously celebrated; and on the day itself, at sun-rise the town from one extremity to the other was decorated with Federal flags, and the portraits of those champions of Federation, Generals Rosas, Estanislao Lopez, Quiroga, Don Manuel Durrugo, &c., conspicuously exhibited. The Church was splendidly embellished. After High Mass, a Sermon was preached by Dr. Francisco Diaz-Velez. A banquet was laid out in the house of Don Manuel Lopez; there was also a procession from the Church, in which the image of San Lorenzo was carried. In the evening the town was illuminated, fire-works discharged, and various balls given. The festivities were continued on the following day.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 2d inst., states that the Government, taking into consideration that since the negotiation for two millions of dollars by the decree of 16th May last, the Treasury Bills amount to five millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred dollars; that the fifteen hundred leagues of State lands assigned for their redemption, the disposal of which has commenced, ought to produce more than six millions of dollars; that the wants of the Treasury oblige that a practical course should be observed in the management of the financial department; and a definitive arrangement being about to take place in the current money;—the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Article 1. The value of the State lands actually transferred, shall be paid direct to the Treasury, in treasury bills, or current money.

2. The Treasury shall cancel the bills given in payment for the lands; and with the current money received for the same, shall pay the bills as they become due, and these bills shall likewise be cancelled.

3. The bills in circulation shall continue to be received, the interest to be paid in current money.

4. The monthly statement shall be published as heretofore.

5. Let this be published. ROSAS.
José Maria Rojas.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst. — 5,833,600 dollars.

A note from Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, to the Governor, dated 31st ult., states that during the month of August, 229 persons arrived at this port; the departures, 143.

A communication, dated 6th inst., to the Governor, from Don Juan Manuel de Luca, Postmaster-General, states that under date 12th ult., he has received an account from the Postmaster of Mendoza, that a violent storm had taken place in the Cordillera, which continued for six days, so that the mails which left Buenos Ayres on 10th July, for Chill, as also the provisions carried by the couriers, had been buried in the snow; and that the couriers were obliged for four days to proceed on foot through the snow, to the neighbourhood of Uspallata, without any other sustenance than a guanaco which they met with in a dying state. —The Government of Mendoza adds, that it is its intention to send persons to recover, if possible, the lost mails, and forward them to their destination.

Communications, dated San Luis, 24th ult., from Don José Gregorio Calderon, the Governor of that Province, addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the circular of the latter, giving an account of the insurrection in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay;

and requesting the competent authorization, as charged with the management of the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, that he might, in conjunction with Brigadier Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, take the necessary measures to save the Republic from the intrigues of the Unitarian faction. To all of which the Governor of San Luis expresses his assent; and says that he will take every means in his power to preserve the province of San Luis from the influence of the perverse Unitarians now in insurrection against the legal authority of the Oriental State, and will cooperate to endeavour to destroy forever the infamous Unitarians, enemies as they are to legal order.

A decree was issued on 20th ult., by the Government of San Luis, similar to those we published from other provinces of the Confederation. It prohibits the inhabitants of San Luis from having any communication whatever with the insurrectionists in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, under severe penalties.

Communications of similar import to the above, under date Mendoza, 20th ult., from Don Pedro Molina, Governor of that Province, have been received by the Governor of Buenos Ayres; with the addition, that he (the Governor of Mendoza,) had laid the circular in question before the House of Representatives of the Province of Mendoza, it being necessary to obtain the consent of that body to the required authorization. He had also addressed a note to the House upon the occasion. The House had in consequence, in its sitting of 10th ult., authorised Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, that he in conjunction with Brigadier-General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, may take those measures which they conceive necessary to the security and order of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, &c. &c.

The Governor of Mendoza has besides issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that Province, in which he says that Lavalle, and other Argentine emigrants, violating the sacred rights of asylum granted to them in the Oriental Republic, had, with the blackest ingratitude, entered into a conspiracy against the very Government which protected them. That nothing was to be expected from such men but anarchy and confusion, they having caused torrents of Argentine blood to flow, and never appear content except when engaged in measures of destruction. That the Government of Mendoza was therefore determined to support the sacred system of Federation, a system which had been adopted by all the provinces of the Argentine nation, &c. &c.

Don Pascual Echagüe, Governor of the Province of Entreríos, under date Paraná, 29th ult., issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the said Province, upon the occasion of the revolutionary movement in the Oriental State of the Uruguay. It speaks in pointed language of the part which it avers the Unitarian emigrants have taken in the said movement, denouncing them ferocious cowards, who have repaid the generous hospitality of the Oriental Government by arming themselves against it. That Entreríos, in conjunction with the other provinces of the Confederation, and especially with the illustrious Restorer of the Laws, General Rosas, and His Excellency General Estanislao Lopez, is prepared to chastise and exterminate these Unitarians should they dare to compromise the peace of the Argentine Republic. That these men are the most perverse in the universe, and that their extermination is absolutely necessary, if it is wished that this country should enjoy tranquillity. The proclamation concludes by stating that Federation or Death.—*¡Vivan los Federales!—¡Mueran los Unitarios impíos!*—is the device of the Entreríos.

We received by the Laurina, and Betsy Hall, English journals to 30th June. The civil war in Spain was going on in its usual savage manner.—A body of 1,400 Christians, commanded by Colonel Valdez, had been surprised in Aragon by 4,000 Carlists, headed by Cabrera. The slaughter amongst the Christians was great; and 600 prisoners, including more than 50 officers, were taken by the Carlists. Cabrera ordered the officers to be shot, in revenge for the death of his mother, who was shot a short time since by order of General Mina. Reinforcements of men, and warlike stores, were continually arriving at San Sebastian from England, for the British Legion; but the said Legion was, according to the last advices, acting on the defensive. It was however expected soon to commence offensive operations, in conjunction with its allies, as considerable and powerful preparations had been made for that purpose; and it was confidently hoped that the result would be the entire destruction of the Carlists, who, according to the Christiano journals, have suffered lately in some severe partial encounters in Aragon, Catalonia, &c. It is added that the Carlist battalions of Navarre have been considerably thinned from desertions, the soldiers having gone over by fifties at a time. The Carlist chiefs, Torres, Saenz, and the Canon Membiola, were taken prisoners, and shot at Jaca, on 10th June. They all died with great courage, and Membiola showed the most violent enthusiasm for the cause of Don Carlos, up to the last moment. General Cordova, or as he is now styled, the Duke of Arlaban, arrived at Vittoria on 21st June, from Madrid; but he is stated to be afraid of his own party, knowing that if the Queen's party were fully successful it is so completely disgusted with the Queen Regent that it would declare for a Republic; he is aware, also, that the French will not send a national soldier into Spain, because if they did so the South of Spain would to a man join Carlos.—To Carlos, therefore, it was thought Cordova would succumb, he himself being averse to a Republic. The Carlists evince the most bitter feelings against the British Legion. They executed, it is said, in a most barbarous manner, in the front of the Legion, six English prisoners taken on the 9th of June; and seven others of the same nation, were shot on the 8th of June at Hernani. Six of them declared themselves Protestants, and as such refused the assistance of a Catholic priest; the seventh, an Irishman, demanded to confess. Iturriza, the Carlist General, ordered the Irishman to be conducted to prison; and the remaining six having been commanded to turn their faces towards the church, the drums beat and the prisoners were shot; the next morning the Irishman was brought from his prison and also shot. "The Morning Herald," a Carlist paper, in commenting upon these events, says:

"On whom lies the blood of these unfortunate, seduced beings? On the Carlist who shoots the stranger who, with sword in hand, comes into his country to destroy him; or those would-be political beings who, for pride, leisure, or revenge, mix themselves up in quarrels that concern them not? To whom must the widows and orphans look for assistance—Lord Palmerston or Isabella?"

"What does Europe say of the orders given to Lord John Hay, by which British sailors, out of the line of fire, have murdered Carlists engaged in defending their lives from mercenaries? Which is the assassination? Evans and his band come to a foreign soil to interfere in a strictly national quarrel. The Carlists declare they will give or take no quarter. The British squadron scatter death and ramp waste cover against the brave mountaineers fighting for that constitutional liberty—their boast—and of which the profligate Government of Madrid seeks to deprive them."

"The Palmerston journals call us the organ of Don Carlos. What nonsense! We care no more for Don Carlos than for Queen Christina. The question is essentially and wholly a national one.

We are not compromised with either party. We do not wish England to be so. England has lent four millions of money, and assisted in making up the number of 20,000 foreign bayonets now arrayed against the free people of the north. Had our advice been listened to, that money would not now be lost—the fields of Spain not stained with the blood of our countrymen—nor the chivalric valour of a Briton be dishonoured, as it now is, throughout Europe."

The correspondent of the Morning Herald writes from Villa Franca, the head-quarters of Don Carlos, under date 13th June, that the effective strength of the Carlist army under General Eguia, not including the levy in mass, is 35,000 infantry, 1,100 cavalry, and 450 artillery, with 24 pieces well mounted, and upwards of 50 pieces in ordinary. That the enthusiasm of the army is as decidedly as strong, if not stronger than ever, for Don Carlos. The whole number of English in the service of Don Carlos, all of whom are deserters, is 275. The Carlist chieftain Cabrera, it is averred, has under his command in and near Catalonia, 24,000 infantry, 1,300 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

On the 9th June a grand review took place near Madrid, of a formidable body of the Queen Regent's troops. They manoeuvred in excellent style, and are described as being fine well-dressed soldiers. General Cordova commanded on the occasion; he was mounted on an English blood mare. The Queen Regent (who is denominated the 'Augusta Coronela') was present, and was all affability and condescension and looked bewitchingly; and the account states, that Don Carlos himself would have been in danger to fall in love with his brother's widow, had he come within eye-shot of her. In person, General Cordova is very thin, and his complexion very sallow. He wears small mustachios, but neither any whiskers nor imperial or tuft on the chin, so fashionable in Madrid. His motions and attitudes are described as graceful, and he is said to have a very flippant tongue.

The British navy is said to be now quite the rage amongst the Christians. From Santander to Barcelona, the British naval officers vie with each other in offers of zealous co-operation in favor of the Christiano cause. A grand naval military procession had taken place at Tarragona. The band of the National Guard, with some soldiers of that corps, proceeded to the mole and were incorporated with the few marines and some blue-jackets of H. B. M.'s sloop Clio. The English and Spanish flags fluttered in the breeze, and as the procession passed on, the band played "serenos alegres."—This was not, however, a sufficient demonstration of Captain William Richardson's good feelings for the Christians. He demanded, as a favor, that some of his men might be permitted to mount guard at the Franconi Gate, which request was acceded to.

On the 25th of June, a new attempt was made at Paris upon the life of the King of France, by means of an air gun. The assassin, armed with the said weapon, which was in the form of a walking stick, took his station under one of the gateways of the Palace of the Thuilleries; and when the King's carriage, in which was his Majesty, the Queen, and Madame Adelaide, was passing, he discharged the gun, and at so short a distance that the piece nearly touched the King. No one was hurt, and the ball was found in the lining of the carriage. The King, immediately after the discharge, put his head out of the window of the coach and informed the surrounding crowd that no accident had occurred. The assassin was immediately arrested. He endeavoured to stab himself, but was disarmed. In the first moments of indignation, the National Guards on duty at the Palace were disposed to treat the criminal in a summary manner, but he was in the end transferred to the Police. He stated his name to be

Liebo; that he was 24 years of age, and by profession a travelling mercantile clerk.

The Abbe Sieyes died at Paris on 20th June, aged 88.

In England, there was no particular news. The amendments voted by the House of Lords to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, had been rejected by the Commons by a majority of 86. The House of Lords, by a majority of nearly 100, refused to reconsider the amendments they had made to the bill.

London was very gay in the month of June last, and was scarcely ever known to be so full. A grand review took place in Hyde Park, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo (18th June), of the household troops, cavalry and infantry, and a corps of artillery. The King and most of the Royal Family, and a great crowd of foreign princes and noblemen, attended; more than 100,000 spectators were present. The Duke of Wellington was attired in his uniform as Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot guards, and was loudly cheered by the people. A troop horse of the 2d regiment of life guards, named "Old Jack," the last survivor of Waterloo, was in the Park during the review, and attracted much attention; he was profusely decorated with ribands round his neck and on his mane, the gift of several fair ladies of high rank and beauty.

The "Crim. Con." cause brought by George Chappel Norton, Esq., against William Lamb, Lord Viscount Melbourne, was tried at the Court of Common-Pleas, Westminster, on 22d June last. The Jury gave a verdict for the Defendant. Mrs. Norton is the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and to considerable beauty and personal attractions, she adds a great deal of the talent for which that family has been so long conspicuous. She was married to Mr. Norton in the month of July, 1827; she being at that time nineteen years of age, and Mr. Norton twenty-seven. The latter is the brother and the heir presumptive of Lord Grantley. The evidence against Lord Melbourne was very vague, and proceeded chiefly from discarded servants, who deposed that his Lordship was a constant visitor to Mrs. Norton, during the absence of her husband; that he has been seen on his knees before her; that when he came she always hurried away to arrange her hair and dress, in order to meet him, and sent away the children, his Lordship not being fond of children. The Counsel for the Defendant argued upon the improbability of the evidence; and asked if it was likely that Lord Melbourne could be so ardent a lover as described by the witnesses, the "hey-day" of his blood having passed—his Lordship being 57 years of age.

QUEEN CHRISTINA AND HER FAVOURITE MUÑOZ.

Spain has at all times had favourites. Some, like the Prince of the Peace, have aspired to honours and power; others, less ambitious or more modest, have contented themselves with the real influence derived from their position, without aiming at a more elevated and consequently less solid rank. To this last part has confined himself Señor Muñoz, whom Christina has chosen as a friend, a confidant, and, lastly, a husband.

Señor Muñoz, a good hidalgo or noble, as all Spaniards pretend to be, really belongs to a noble family of Grenada, and as such was, when very young, admitted into the ranks of Ferdinand's life guards. He remained some years in obscurity, whence neither his graceful features, his long black beard, his youth, athletic shape, nor even his esprit, could have drawn him, had not Christina become Ferdinand's wife. Christina, the devoted victim to the caprice and passions of an infirm and bigotted husband, soon remarked in her anti-chamber the life-guardsmen Muñoz, who was soon promoted to a sub-lieutenancy in his corps. It is the only distinction he has ever accepted.

The intimate relations between that favourite and Christina, go back to above a year before Ferdinand's death. Four months after he expired, Muñoz became Christina's lawful husband; the

secret union took place, under the auspices of the Jesuits, at La Granja. Three children have been the result; they are brought up at Grenada, and it is the bishop of that town who superintends their education. El Señor Muñoz is from thirty-four to thirty-five years old. His manners are plain, but do not want a certain elegance. He has more natural wit than information.

Though Señor Muñoz has powerfully contributed to the establishment of the *estatuto real*, he is no great admirer of representative governments. He pretends that they are but ill-suited to Spain; if he gave his consent to the new Spanish charter, it was because he deemed it a means of procuring partisans to the Regent and young Isabella, whom he tenderly loves, and with whom he plays as a father would with his child. Of rather limited intellect, owing to an infirmity, much spoiled by her mother, noisy and obstinate, the young Princess, who has not yet learnt her A, B, C, and who loves but play, dreads much and obeys but Señor Muñoz. The enemies even of that favourite do not accuse him of much avidity; it is not said that he has secured himself comfortable prospects. Perhaps he does not feel the want of them, connected as he is, indissolubly, with Christina. That princess, besides the jewels she received from Ferdinand, which are valued at more than 4,000,000*fr.*, has vested 5,000,000*fr.* in the Bank of England, and 2,000,000*fr.* in the hands of MM. Ardouin. Señor Muñoz is of opinion that with such a fortune the Queen might retire from Spain, with which he is greatly disgusted, and live at Naples or Florence. It is not doubtful that if affairs assumed a worse turn in Spain, he would prevail with the Queen to quit the country.—(*Messenger.*)

TEXAS.

Account of the battle in which General Santa Anna, President of Mexico, was captured.

"Santa Anna had just fired New Washington, when news reached him on the 20th of the appearance of the Texan troops. He was taken completely by surprise, and says that as he had found all the farms deserted, and could learn nothing of General Houston, he concluded all the inhabitants had left the country. A skirmish took place on the 20th, with a small detachment or scouting party; Houston keeping the main body in the woods, under a hill, where none could be seen. The next day, the 21st, Santa Anna was quietly taking his siesta, when he was awakened by his Aid with news of our approach, which he swore was a—*lie*. General Cos had arrived after a forced march with a reinforcement, about an hour or two before, and was likewise taking his siesta. Some of the men were sleeping, some cooking, some washing, in short in any situation but that of preparation for battle, when they were pounced upon by us at about 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 21st.

"Our troops marched up in front of the enemy on the open prairie, never bringing a musket or rifle until within eighty yards. The enemy were posted behind breastworks, and in the woods, and commenced with their artillery at a distance of 400 yards. Our artillery opened at 210 yards. When the charge was sounded we rushed upon them, the cry of 'the Alamo and La Bahia,' resounding throughout the lines. Their artillery (one piece only) was taken loaded, and when in the act of being primed, and every artillerist put to the sword who did not fly. The battle lasted 19 minutes, and then commenced the rout and slaughter. The poor devils of Mexicans would hold up their hands, cross themselves, and sing out 'me no Alamo'; but nothing could save them; the blood of our countrymen was too fresh in the memory of our people to let one Mexican escape, until worn down with pursuit and slaughter, they commenced making prisoners. Officers and men all fled; none dared attempt to stem the torrent. The Mexicans threw down their guns loaded, and sought safety in every direction, while our cavalry and infantry pursued and cut them down. Muskets and rifles were clubbed when they had not time to reload, and the brains of the Mexicans beat out as they came up with them. The captain of one of the companies of regulars pointed out one of his men to me who fired 19 rounds and used three muskets, two of them having got choked, and then broken over the heads of the Mexicans.

"The battle was fought just above a place marked on the map lithographed last summer, in New York, 'McCormick's.' The enemy were driven and retreated until many were forced into the water, which you will see bounds the land there. They ran in up to their necks, and our riflemen would shoot them in the head. Santa Anna and Almonte, in flying, plunged their horses into a quagmire, were thrown off, and nearly suffocated before extricated. Both continued their

flight on foot. Santa Anna was furnished with a fresh horse, on which he escaped ten miles farther, and was taken next day in disguise. Almonte, finding all was lost, and fearing all would be cut to pieces, placed himself at the head of 300 or 400 men, made them form in column, four or eight deep, throw down their arms, and then held up a white flag and surrendered them at once to a small body of our troops who were in pursuit, and they were all marched into camp together. Santa Anna was not recognized until presented to General Houston, whom he complimented highly, by saying—'The man who conquered the Napoleon of the South was born to no common destiny.'

"With Santa Anna, all his staff were taken or killed. If any escaped, it was a captain of cavalry, and it is supposed about ten others. There never was so complete a defeat, with so little loss on one side. Ours consists of 3 killed on the field of battle, 5 dead since their wounds, and 15 more wounded: in all 23 killed and wounded. The Mexican dead were strewn around for ten miles, and must have amounted to at least 600; as many more are prisoners. Almonte says there were 1200 Mexican troops in the engagement, the best they had. We made the attack with less than 600 men. All Santa Anna's camp equipage, baggage of every kind, in short, all the Mexicans had with them, fell into our hands; some 8 or 10,000 dollars in specie. There was supposed to have been 50,000 dollars in cash in the army chest. The gold part of it disappeared very soon. Some of the troops had fine pickings."—(*New York Courier.*)

"General Houston," said an American Editor, "has won for himself a name as imperishable as the beautiful hills and valleys he has redeemed from slavery." How the world is deceived by words! The facts are, that "the gallant Houston" was forced by his men to fight against his own inclination; and that so far from having redeemed "the beautiful hills and valleys" from slavery, he had been instrumental in blighting them with its curse. Texas, in truth, has been stolen from Mexico, to the ruin of the actual settlers, by a set of interloping land-pirates. The vagabonds, to be sure, have invested themselves with all the emblems of established authority,—an army of five hundred men, a fleet of four bumboats, and a cabinet of land-huckstering slave holders.—(*Montreal Herald.*)

It is said that among the papers taken by the Texans from General Cos, there were letters from no less than five different ladies, all of whom he had engaged to marry. We believe the young rascal is only sixty-five years old.—(*American paper.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice.

ONE Single Gentleman (only), can be accommodated with APARTMENTS, &c. &c., in a Native Family.—Apply at the Altos of Pnerreydo, corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.

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.

To Let,

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, two or three beautiful Rooms (Altos), near the River.—Apply at the Store No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, corner of Calle de la Paz.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 8th OF SEPTEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble,.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.,.....	Loading for Cork for orders, via Monteleone.
Brig Philomela, Sprot,.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool. [video.]
Brig Fame, Whitley,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,.....	Dickson & Co.,.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque Lowther, Murphy,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Calcutta, in ballast.
Barque Angerson, Hedknap,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Laurina, Kirk,.....	Alfred Barber,.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig Betsey Hall, Cosker,.....	Brownell, Stiegmann & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Envoy, Dnuu,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Barque Governor Endicott, Pinel,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for Salem.
Barque Louisa, Christopher,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Navarino, Murray,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Olympia, Clapham,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Eagle, Martin,.....	Rezaval, Bros,.....	Loading for Cadix.
Ship Brutus, Adams,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Ship Charles Henry, Smith,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Plato, Wood,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Rio Janeiro to load for Europe.
FRENCH.		
Brig Veloc, Pigeonblanc,.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jenne Estelle, P. Lamand,.....	J. O. Basualdo,.....	Loading for Bordeaux.
Brig Louis, Gekier,.....	Zomaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Claire, Simonet,.....	Casimir Cochard,.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SPANISH.		
Schr.-brig Isabella II, Morales,.....	J. B. Udaondo,.....	Discharging.
Ship Pepita, Ricoma,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Venus, Windhorst,.....	C. H. Andersen,.....	Loading for Bremen.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonia, P. T. Vasallo,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisano, Doderio,.....	Horne & Alsogaray,.....	Loading for Cadix and ports in the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Maia,.....	J. S. Monteiro,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Acosta,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott,.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.,.....	Loading for Edmouth for orders.
Brig Maria, Smith,.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 3.—Wind N. N. E., strong.
Arrived, American ship Brutus, Joseph Adams, from New York 29th June, with general cargo, and lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—**Passengers**, Mrs. Ida Dayton, Miss Ida Dayton, Miss Caroline Hart, and Mr. John Johnson, all of New York; Mr. Jeremiah Bowman, of Philadelphia; Señor Francisco Vago, and Mr. Fish.
 French brig Claire, Louis Simonet, from Bourdeaux 20th March, Rochelle (where she had put in to repair) 29th June, Montevideo 31st ult., with general cargo, and wine, to Casimir Cochard.

September 4.—Wind E.—Opposite Coast visible.
Arrived, American ship Plato, J. P. Wood, from Tarragona 10th June, Montevideo 30th ult., with 545 pipes 118 hhd., and 94 quarter pipes wine, brandy, oil, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British barque Laurina, John Kirk, from Liverpool 23d June, with general cargo, to Alfred Barber. **Passengers** (steerage), Messrs. John Muldory, Michael Nugent, and Robert Nugent and wife.

September 5.—Wind S. S. E.—heavy rain.
Arrived, American ship Charles Henry, Edward Smith, from New York 13th June, Island Mayo 19th July, Montevideo 3d inst., with 101 meys salt, lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 British schr., brig Betsey Hall, John Coaker, from Liverpool 1st July, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

National schr. Ana Constanza, Agustín Arpé, from Montevideo 4th inst., with wine, brandy, tobacco, and cocoa, to Carlos Galeano.
Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

September 6.—Wind S., hazy.
Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) and sailed again immediately.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Union Feliz, Antonio Antunes Cruz, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Pereira Carneiro & Co., with 1400 quintals jerked beef, 1000 arrobas tallow, 4 bales with about 300 doz. sheep skins, 8698 horns, 8 asses, &c. &c. **Passenger**, Señor Justino Jorge Gubnie.

Danish brig Elizabeth, J. H. K. Breckling, for Altona, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 11,156 dry hides.

September 7.—Wind E.
 No arrivals or sailings.

September 8.—Wind E. N. E.
 No arrivals.

Sailed (during the last night), British brig Nautilus, Thomas Mitchinson, for London, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 3513 dry hides, 15,000 horns, 4 boxes with 934 doz. chinchilla skins, 64 bales with 10,447 doz. nutria skins, 26 bales with 520 doz. sheep skins, 31 doz. with 1073 arrobes horse hair, 17 quarter pipes Sherry wine, and 36 boxes with 108 doz. of ditto.

September 9.—Wind E. N. E.
 No arrivals or sailings.

The Sardinian brig Arlequino, has been for some time cleared for sea, but still remains. We have taken her out of our List of Vessels in Port.

Vessels posted to sail.
 On 12th inst.—Hersteller, for Amsterdam.
 " 14th " —Lowther, for Calcutta.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Havre de Grace.
 About 9th June.—French brig Philadelphie, Marsilly, hence 21st March.
 About 12th June.—Sardinian brig Artemisa, Sconnio, hence 31st March.
 About 20th June.—French barque Hirondele, from Montevideo about 11th April.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 28th ult.—American brig Parthian (whaler), from sea.
 " American brig Baltimore, Snow, from Cadiz 3d July, with salt, wine, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.
 " British ship Waterville, from Bahia 7th August, with rum, &c., to Hall, DeYoung & Co.
 2d inst.—Bremen ship John Charles, from Bremen 27th May, Island Mayo 5th July, with 101 meys salt, 308 barrels flour, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 1st July.
 For Buenos Ayres,—
 Brig Joseph Winter, Captain Thomas Nuttall, to sail 4th July.
 Brig John Black, Captain M'Kenzie, to sail 14th July.
 Brig Thomas Leech, Captain J. W. Conll.
 Brig Argentin, Captain Stephen Wright Kelso.
 For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—
 Brig Jackson, Captain Williamson, to sail 27th July.

The Thomas Leech arrived at Liverpool on 10th June, and the Argentin on the 12th. The particulars of their sailing hence were inserted in our No. 328.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
 On 31st ult., at 1 A. M., Wind E. N. E.—Leonidas, hence 30th.
 On 3d inst., at mid-day, Wind N. W.—Velox, hence 2d.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
 I think you ought to follow the example of the *Gaceta Mercantil* in its No. 3973, and let the *Diario de la Tarde* know that in all polite countries it is usual for journals, when they copy from another, to say the source from whence they have made their extracts. I observe the *Diario* always copies at length your *Shipping Memoranda*, &c., without giving you any credit for your labours.
 ANTI-PLAGIARIST.

[However we may have felt the want of attention on the part of our contemporary, we never thought it worth while to notice it.—Ed.]

A fire broke out on Monday night, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the house of Señor Bernardino Rosetti, tallow-chandler, No. 105, Calle de Suya-pacha, which caused considerable damage to the premises. The authorities and the neighbourhood were upon the alert on the occasion; the fire-bells were rung at the various churches; and at half-past one on Tuesday morning, the fire was suppressed. Commandant Isidro Quesada, of the caribineers, with a part of his troop, were present to preserve order; as also an officer with a platoon of marine artillery; and amongst those mentioned in the official documents as having rendered services upon the occasion, are, Señores Joaquin Arana, Luciano Islas, and Luis Lopez; Captain N. Guerrico, and the Government Aid-de-Camp, Ramon Bustos.

From the "New York Journal of Commerce," of 29th May, 1836.

Appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Hopeful Toler, to be Consul for the port of Buenos Ayres.

THEATRE.

On 4th inst. was performed the old comedy of "Abre el Ojo; ó, el Aviso á los Solteros." The Señoras Trinidad and Alejandra were the heroines of the piece.

Bills printed with red ink, announcing the benefit of Señora Alejandra Pacheco, were scattered over the pit from the ceiling of the Theatre; some of them by means of wire and a pigeon, were conveyed to the box occupied by the lady and daughter of the Governor.

On Wednesday, for the benefit of the Señora Alejandra, the comedy of "Amor y Honor." The plot is curious. A young gentleman falls in love with a young lady, in a boat in which they had embarked to see an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. He misses her after landing, and does not meet her again until he finds her the wife of a Baron, whose daughter he had married. Their old love revives, and both kill themselves.

After the play, a boy 8 years of age, dressed in a frock coat, danced "El solo Ingles." The Orchestra, in the course of the evening, played the overtures to the *Gazza Ladra* and *Tancredi*.

On Thursday, "La Educacion en Londres," (The Boarding-School Miss in London,)—which, in spite of its many faults, is worth seeing, were it only for the pretty, artless acting of Doña Manuela; particularly when viewing her ball-room dress and brilliants (which to say truth were elegant), in the mirror, at the house of Lady Windsor; and when in the garden of the school, she asks why they have stripped her of her ball-room attire; and again, when a gleam of sanity comes over her, she exclaims to Sir Tom Love, her husband,—*Mi querido Love!* Señor Casacuberta played well; and so did the Señoras Trinidad and Josefa Funes, the former, as Lady Windsor, was splendidly attired.—We regret that we have neither time nor space to enlarge upon the performance; which, should the play be repeated, we certainly will. The plot of it we gave in our No. 418. We however trust some corrections will be made; for instance, the Mistress of the School ought to be called Mrs. Worcester, and not Lady Worcester; Love, ought to be pronounced on any syllable, and not Lo-vi;—they might as well call Sharpe, Sharp. Manuela spoke it the most correct.

The house, on the evenings above-mentioned, has been crowded in every part. On that of Wednesday, there were six carriages at the Theatre door, built in London style, with dashing front-lights, and the horses caparisoned with English harness. We cannot fully describe the company that attended; it constituted a great portion of the beauty and fashion of this Capital. Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, was present on each night, and was visited in his box by Señores Manuel Irigoyen, Joaquin Arana, C. M. Huengo, S. Belsatguel, the Hon. Captain Grey, &c. &c. On Thursday evening it was honored with the presence of the fair exotic and her mother, whom we mentioned in a former number; and in the Stage-box, on the upper circle, were two recent charming importations from the United States.—Take care of your *Hears*, "Solteros." The Manager should keep the house well lit.

THE WEATHER has been reasonable throughout the week,—thermometer 50 to 55.

Died.
 On 8th inst., Mrs. JANE MARIA CLAYTON, of this City, of a Daughter.

Died.
 On the 9th inst., aged 27, Mr. GEORGE SALLIBURY, Merchant, of this City.
 The Friends of the deceased are requested to attend his FUNERAL at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from his former residence, No. 106, Calle de Representantes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted,
 MIDDLETON'S Life of Cicero, in English; Schiller's Thirty Years War, in German; Cobbett's French Grammar.—Apply at the Stationer's Shop, No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

"British Packet" Newspaper,
 WANTED TO PURCHASE, from April 1829, to 24th April, 1830. As also the following numbers of said journal:—258, 291, 378, 389, 408, 410, 419, 420, 422, 424, 451, 456.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.
 THOMAS WAIN begs leave respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo, to No. 41, Calle Restaurador Rome, (Calle Biblioteca,) where he intends as usual to send out Dinners, and carry on a Boarding-House Establishment. He has some choice rounds of Corned Beef, which he proposes also to send out cooked, if required.

Wants a Situation,
 AS COOK, an Englishman, who understands his business well, and can give good recommendations.—A line addressed to J. C., No. 11, Calle de la Plata, will be immediately attended to.

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.

(CIRCULAR.)
 AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
 FOUNDED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN 1828, FOR AGENCY AND COMMISSION TRANSACTIONS IN GENERAL.

New York, June, 1836.
 SIR,—I beg to inform you, that in consequence of the destruction of the late Offices of the Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, by the great fire of the 16th December last, this Establishment has been removed to No. 43 Nassau Street, in this city, where the business of the Agency is conducted as heretofore. We were fortunate in saving the books and archives of the Agency; and I have the satisfaction to add, that none of the manufacturing establishments which we represent, have suffered any damage by the fire.
 Hoping to be favoured with the continuance of your orders, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 AARON H. PALMER,
 DIRECTOR.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122 1/2	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 1/2	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	68 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7 1/2	do. each.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	68 1/2	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140 1/2	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 1/2	dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	30 1/2	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	25 1/2	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	26 1/2	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	25 1/2	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 1/2	do. do.
Nutria Skins,.....	22 1/2	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	26 1/2	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8 1/2	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 1/2	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	28 1/2	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	23 1/2	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 1/2	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 1/2	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 1/2	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	12 1/2	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	do. 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, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/8 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.