

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 526]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo journals to 14th inst.; all was tranquil in that capital. The *Universal* of 14th, on the authority of a respectable individual lately from Soriano, states that the force of the insurrectionists under the command of Rivera, has never exceeded 700 men; and that of Raña, 300. That the major part of those under Rivera, consist of Argentine emigrants, and Indians from the Misiones. The number of emigrants with Lavalle, is said not to exceed 250 men of all classes, the rest being Indians, and a few natives without property or home. A number of Indians are likewise stated to be with Raña. The revolutionists generally are reported to be badly armed.

The accounts from Montevideo give little information as to the state of the rebellion in the Oriental Republic, or whether it be likely that any thing decisive will shortly take place.

“Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS.”

The number for the month of August, contains:—

- I.—The Treaty signed in Madrid on 13th January, 1760, to determine the limits of the territory belonging to the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, in Asia and America.
- II.—Preliminary Treaty relative to the limits of the territory belonging to the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, in South America; adjusted and concluded in San Lorenzo, on the 11th October, 1777.
- III.—A letter from Don Manuel A. de Flores, to the Marquis de Valbellinos, Commissary General of His Catholic Majesty, for the execution of the Treaty of Limits celebrated in Madrid, in 1760.
- IV.—Report of the Viceroy Arredondo, to his successor, Melo of Portugal, upon the state of the question of limits in 1795.
- V.—Geographical Account and History of the Province of Misiones, by Brigadier Diego de Alvear, Chief Commissary and Astronomer of the second division of limits, for the Court of Spain, in America.
- VI.—Biographic Notices of Brigadier Diego de Alvear.

The above form a valuable addition to the Collection, and will be most important as a reference, particularly as it regards the treaties of limits.—The disputes which continually occurred between the Spaniards and Portuguese, relative to the occupation of Colonia del Sacramento, and the Island of Martin Garcia, are fully detailed; and the settlement of the question, whereby they were finally ceded to the Crown of Spain.

The Geographical Account and History of the Province of Misiones, by Brigadier Diego de Alvear, is highly instructive, both as it respects the country, and the persevering efforts of the Jesuits to civilize its Indian inhabitants.

The Biographic Notices of Brigadier Diego de Alvear, written by Don Pedro de Angelis, the Editor of the Collection, must always be interesting.—at any rate to those in any way connected with this country. These notices state, that General Diego de Alvear y Ponce de Leon, of His Catholic Majesty's royal navy, was born in the year 1749, in Montilla, a celebrated city of Andalusia, as having been the birth-place of the great Captain Gonzalo de Cordova. That descended from an ancient, opulent, and noble family of Spain, Brigadier Diego de Alvear was educated in the Royal Marine College of the department of Cadiz, where are admitted only those youths appertaining to noble families. His studies being concluded, in which by his constant application he excelled, he commenced his naval career, and was one of the officers who in conjunction with the celebrated

D. José Masarredo, embarked in the frigate commanded by General Juan de Langara, to survey the Indian and China seas. On his return to Spain with the rank of Lieutenant, he proceeded with the expedition of Don Pedro de Ceballos, which sailed from Cadiz in November 1776, to take possession of the Island of Santa Catalina, where the Spanish flag was hoisted on 20th February, 1777. In the treaty of limits, celebrated on 11th October of the same year, between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon, D. Diego de Alvear was appointed to the important post of first Commissary and chief Astronomer of the second division. The laborious operations which these offices imposed upon him, are fully described by Señor Angelis; who states, in continuation, that General Alvear did not desist from his labours until the end of the year 1801, at which period he came to Buenos Ayres, and embarked in 1804, in one of the four frigates commanded by General Bustamante. These were attacked on the 4th of October in the same year, by a British squadron, off Cape Santa Maria, without a declaration of war. One of the frigates, the *Mercedes*, blew up during the action, by which event Doña Josefa Balbastro, native of Buenos Ayres, her eight children, and the wife of Don Diego de Alvear, perished. One only escaped, viz., Carlos, the son of Don Diego,—a boy then, who has since become the Argentine General who took Montevideo, and triumphed at Ituzaingó.— This misfortune was borne by D. Diego de Alvear with inimitable fortitude; and so lively was the sensation produced in England, that the first people of that country interested themselves in his favour. His Majesty George III., and his minister Pitt, acted with unexampled generosity: they not only returned considerable property taken on board the frigates, but paid from the treasury that which was lost in the *Mercedes*, without requiring more formality than the simple declaration of the amount from the parties interested. And that nothing might be wanting in the considerate conduct of the said Monarch, he gave General Alvear liberty to proceed with his son to Spain, where he was received with those demonstrations due to his distinguished talents, long services, and singular misfortunes. He was then made Commandant-General of the brigades of marine artillery of the department of Cadiz, and decorated with the grand Cross of the distinguished order of San Hermenegildo. He was in active service in the Island of Leon, when the French army besieged it, and displayed during that important epoch, infinite activity, intelligence, and valour. Comprehended in the number of the champions of national independence, he concluded his honorable career in Madrid, in which city he died on 15th January, 1830; leaving four children, the fruits of his second marriage, contracted with an English lady during his abode in England. Señor de Angelis concludes these biographic details of General Alvear, by noticing his talents, and incessant exertions; that he has added much to the history of this country, both on literary and scientific matters; and that General Diego de Alvear well deserves that homage and admiration which are now accorded to the extraordinary fortitude and courage which so distinguished the Spaniards in the new world, on its first discovery.

A recent number of the *London Athenæum*, in its remarks on Literature and Art, thus notices Señor de Angelis's work:—

“We are glad to perceive that symptoms of literary activity begin to show themselves in the republics of South America. Don Pedro de Angelis, of Buenos Ayres, announces that he is preparing for the press a collection of unpublished documents relating to the history and geography of South America, comprising accounts of the Missions in Patagonia and among the Patagonians. He is to begin with the ‘Argentine’ of Ruiz Diaz de Guzman, a writer who lived not far from the time of the first discovery of the Rio de la Plata,

and of whose work Azara, a very competent judge, speaks in terms of warm commendation. After that, is to follow the Journey of D. Luis Cruz, to the Rio Negro and Colorado. From what we have seen of Spanish-American MSS. of more recent date, we have no doubt that the promised publication will prove extremely valuable.”

Official Documents.

Communications from the Governments of Rioja, Tucuman, Salta, and Santiago del Estero, addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst. They relate to the circular from the Government of Buenos Ayres, 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 Confederation, 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 Governments above mentioned express their assent.

The House of Representatives of Salta, under date 31st July last, conferred the rank of Brigadier General on the present Governor of that Province, Don Felipe Heredia.

A communication, dated 7th inst., from the Bishop of this Diocese, Dr. Mariano Medrano, to the Government, in answer to its note of 27th ult., informing him that it had appropriated the College Church for the reception of the *Padres Jesuitas*, states that this measure will be of infinite advantage to the religion of the State. That none had so much exerted themselves in the cause of religion and civilization in this country, as those appertaining to the Company of Jesus;—the good effects of which, even the spirit of innovation and destruction which so long prevailed here, could not efface. Therefore he (the Bishop) congratulated the Government upon this new proof of its desire for the aggrandisement of the country, by restoring to this province the Company of Jesus.

A note, dated 28th ult., from Messieurs H. Bacle, A. Moine, A. Bacle, Guerin, and S. Doucet, to the Consul-General of France, states that they were not aware in time of the address of gratitude lately presented to the Governor, on the part of the French residents here; and that they wished the Consul to transmit to the Government their perfect accordance therein.

M. Aimé Roger, Vice-Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the Consulate-General, forwarded the above to the Government on 7th inst.; and received on 10th, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Felipe Arana, his reply of thanks.

“Quinta.—September 9, 1836.

“To the Commissary in charge of the Emigrants from the Canary Islands.

“SIR,—I am sorry it has not been in my power to send the accompanying parcel earlier; but now request you will have the goodness to receive, in addition to what has already been sent, 10 dozen articles of clothing for the women and children of the distressed Emigrants, and which makes up the entire amount subscribed for their relief by the British and other ladies.

“I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
“BUZZA AMASURONGA.”

Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police under date 12th inst., advised the Government of the above; who on 15th inst. replied, “that it thanks the good Mrs. Eliza Amstrong, and those who have so generously come forward in aid of the distressed emigrants.”

The undersigned ladies present their compliments to the Editor of the *British Packet*, and will be much obliged to him to have the goodness to insert in his paper, the following list of Subscriptions for the relief of the distressed emigrants lately arrived from the Canary Islands; together with the subjoined account of the expenditure of the same.

Buenos Ayres, September 7th, 1836.

ELIZA ARMSTRONG,
LOUISA ZIMMERMANN,
HANNAH NUTTALL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Dollars	Brought forward,	Dollars
Mrs. Armstrong,	50	1,400	
Mrs. Zimmermann,	50		
Mrs. Nuttall,	50		
Mrs. N. Frazier,	50		
Mrs. B. Frazier,	20		
Mrs. Milner,	20		
A Friend,	10		
Miss Morrison,	20		
Mrs. McKiulay,	50		
Mrs. T. Jones,	20		
Mrs. H. H. Jones,	25		
Mrs. Lyons,	25		
Mrs. Brown,	20		
Mrs. Kirk,	5		
Mrs. Brownell,	20		
Mrs. Admiral Brown,	20		
Mrs. Lynch,	20		
A Friend,	20		
Mrs. Halback,	30		
A Friend,	10		
Mrs. McClean,	50		
Mrs. Douglas,	25		
Mrs. T. Best,	25		
Mrs. M'Alister,	50		
Mrs. Parlans,	50		
Mrs. M'Farlane,	50		
Mrs. Smith,	25		
Mrs. Dowdall,	50		
Mr. Garry's,	25		
Mr. A. R. Lafole,	25		
Mrs. Lumb,	50		
Mrs. Sillitoe,	50		
Mrs. Orr,	50		
Mrs. Bishop,	50		
Mrs. John Dowdes,	50		
Mr. G. M. Portin,	10		
Mr. John Harratt,	20		
Mr. Kennedy,	20		
Mr. C. LeBreton,	20		
Mr. John Miller,	10		
Mr. Haxell,	10		
Mr. A. R. Portin,	10		
Carried forward	1200	TOTAL,	Dls. 1,872

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

To 37 Shawls,	-	\$262	0
To 20 Blankets,	-	136	4
To 14 arrobas Rice,	-	119	2
To 6 arrobas Sugar,	-	114	2
To 3 arrobas Cocos,	-	150	0
To 24 Jackets,	-	156	0
To 24 pair Trousers,	-	156	0
To 30 Shirts,	-	129	0
To 2 pieces Calico,	-	130	0
To Remnants of Prints,	-	185	0
To 11 yards Flannel,	-	22	0
To Work, Tape, Thread, &c.,	-	112	0
		\$1,672	0

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London journals to 6th July, and Paris do, to 3d, from which the following are extracts:—

SPAIN.—*Ainhua, June 28.*—I noticed in my last the intention of General Garcia to attack the Christino military line, extending from Valcarlos, on the frontiers of France, to Pampeluna. On the 24th, at three o'clock A. M., this operation was put into execution by a vigorous attack on the Blockhouse, situate on the height of Tiraspegui. After a determined resistance, the garrison, composed of a battalion of the French Foreign Legion, were compelled to retreat on Zubiri. The Carlists instantly razed this petty fort. About four o'clock, P. M., General Garcia having learned that a strong column of Christinos, under the command of the Baron de Meer, was rapidly advancing to the relief of the French Legion, thought it advisable to send the artillery to Traioas, in the valley of Ulzama, whilst he attacked the Christinos in front. A sanguinary engagement then ensued, in which the Christinos lost 450 men *hors de combat*, and the Carlists about 300. The Christinos retreated on Larrasoaña, and Garcia returned to Olague, the head-quarters he had marched from in the morning. Since the 24th there has been no fresh attacks, owing to the arrival of General Espeleta, the new Viceroy of Navarre, at Pampeluna, and a strong reinforcement. General Garcia is also strongly fortifying his division; already two pieces of 24 and one mortar, have been added to his park of artillery, and three battalions of Castilians are daily expected in the valley of Ulzama.

The accounts from Vittoria are highly interesting. On the 25th, Cordova and six battalions of infantry, several squadrons of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, marched from that city in the direction of Logrono, taking the road by Miranda. The same afternoon 300 cavalry went in the same direction. The division commanded by General Rivero, which quitted Vittoria on the 23d, took the road to Logrono by Laguardia. General Espartero remained in Vittoria with the rest of the forces. We hear two different *Christino official reports* as to the future intentions of Cordova, particularly as regards his sudden march from Vittoria, or rather the abandonment of his cherished project of once more getting possession of Arlaban. By some it is said that the greater part of the Christino force is directed to Navarre, and the object of forcing the Bastan and the Dos Hermandas, thus opening the road at two principal points to the high road of Guipuzcoa. At the same time that these movements are being made by Generals Cordova, Bernelle, and Espeleta, Evans is to march forward, and thus place the Carlists between two fires. The other version is, that Cordova intends marching into Arragon, to put down Cabrera if he can, and then to enter into Saragossa, either as a friend or enemy. Which report is true, a very few days will show; at all events, we are likely to have some serious engagements along the frontiers.

All these marches, plans, operations, and movements, seem to trouble the Carlist Commander in Chief but very little; his troops are so concentrated that within a very few hours he can transport them to any given point: but, as if to prove his total disregard for the combined operations of the Spanish, Anglo-Spanish, French, and Portuguese troops, he has actually—so I am most credibly informed—sent a strong division into the Asturias!

Evans is luxuriously reposing on his laurels at St. Sebastian. Yesterday there was a skirmish between the outposts on the heights, but of so insignificant a nature that it is hardly worth noticing. But although I have nothing to say of the military movements of General Evans, much may be said, and a great deal, I doubt, will be said in England of his numerous "Orders of the Day." One of these precious documents which I have now before me, and which ought to have been published in London some days since, contains the following passage:—"That as the Legion is now acting in concert with the English royal marines, all British subjects who shall be found, arms in hand, aiding or assisting the insurgents, will be considered as rebels to His Majesty the King of England, and be subject to the penalty of death, which, in all probability, will be put in force according to the laws of England." I have translated this from the Spanish, and therefore will not undertake to answer for its being couched in the actual terms made use of by General Evans. I am not aware how far General Evans may be warranted in point of law in going the length he does; but this much is certain, that it is a disgrace to England that Englishmen fighting under the Spanish cockade, paid by the Spanish Government, should be subject to English penal military laws, and not entitled to any of the benefits of the regular British army. A soldier belonging to Evans's legion will be shot for desertion, because the legion is acting in concert with the royal marines; but a soldier of the same corps wounded, even by the side of the same marines, will not be entitled to any pension, &c., from the British Government. The children and orphans of men killed may starve on the highway, or the wounded soldier may beg his bread from door to door; Lord Palmerston would send him or them to the Spanish Government; but should any portion of the legion desire to change their employer, and prefer Don Carlos to Isabella—"according to British law," so says Colonel Evans, "they are to be shot!" This is justice with a vengeance. It is to be hoped some notice will be taken of this Order of the Day, in the Houses of Parliament.

Don Carlos, on the 25th, was at Villa Franca; and the head-quarters of General Villareal, the same date, at Salinas.

In case you should not ere this have received Evans's order of the day, I enclose it.

"GENERAL ORDER.—Head-quarters of St. Sebastian.—Being informed that conversations have taken place at the advanced posts, and in several houses, with deserters of the British Auxiliary Legion, or of the Portuguese corps, or with individuals expelled therefrom for disgraceful motives; the Commander-in-Chief deems it expedient to remind the troops, that as the Legion is now acting in concert with the English Royal Marines, all British subjects who shall be found with arms in hand, aiding or assisting the insurgents, will

be considered as rebels to His Majesty the King of England, and liable to the penalty of death, which they shall undergo agreeably to the English laws, in the event of their being made prisoners.

"We accordingly direct, that if any of said individuals, speaking English, or supposed to belong to the categories above-mentioned, present themselves to our advanced posts, they be fired upon by our troops; and he equally orders that all intercourse with the advanced posts of the enemy shall cease, and that our outposts shall remain in a state of continual hostility with the enemy, until he shall have abandoned that practice.

"The Lieut.-General Commander-in-Chief of the corps of the army on the Cantabrian coast.

"St. Sebastian, June 18.

"DE LACY EVANS."

The assassin who on 25th June made an attempt upon the life of the King of France, is named Louis Alibaud, of Nimes, department of the Gaud. He is 25 years of age, and states himself to be a commercial traveller. He arrived in Paris in May, and lived in the hotel of the Rue des Marais, Saint Germain, No. 3, where he occupied the worst room in the house. He wore a brown great coat, in a rather bad condition, and trowsers of a whitish colour. His face is strongly marked with the small-pox and surrounded with a very black beard. He arrived on the Place des Carrousel about an hour and a half before the King came out. He walked for a long time along the railings of the Palace, and ended by entering into conversation with a sentinel stationed near the triumphal arch. He seemed to be very impatient, observing that he awaited a person who had given him a *rendez-vous*. When a movement of the carriages denoted the King's arrival, he left, crossed the Tuileries court, and stationed himself near the gateway, which opens on the quay, between the wall and the post. Immediately after the explosion, Alibaud wanted to get rid of his weapon: it fell upon the foot of a bystander, who seized it with one hand, and collared the assassin with the other. Nobody was wounded: it was not for want of firmness in the assassin. He had long waited for the King, and in order not to attract attention had entered into conversation with a long-bearded Algerine, whom a wish to see the King had no doubt attracted. Alibaud had stationed himself on a spot before the gateway where the carriage, in entering it, must slacken its pace. He rested his weapon upon his breast, when a police inspector standing behind him perceived his movement, and seized him by the collar of his great coat. The circumstance disturbed the gun, and the shot struck inside the coach, at the angle above. There it remained.

The arm used by Alibaud is a gun cane, invented by M. Desvignes, gunmaker in the Rue da Helder, and a sergeant in a company of the 2d Legion, which was yesterday on guard at the Palace. It is through M. Desvignes that the name of the assassin has been discovered. On seeing the weapon he recognised it as having come from his manufactory; soon after he identified the assassin himself as the same individual who had come to him some time before to obtain employment as a clerk, under the name of Louis Alibaud. On the name being given to the police, the residence of the assassin was immediately discovered.

Alibaud made no resistance. Nothing but a dagger was found on his person. Conducted immediately after his arrest into the closet of the officer commanding the interior post of the Tuileries, he laid himself upon the camp bed, and would answer no question; he asked only for a glass of water. He was next taken to the Conciergerie, and questioned by the police prefect. Alibaud declared that he had no accomplices; that in times like these, and an age of egotism, his deed would not be understood; but that for himself he had deemed that he had fulfilled a duty, and that if it was to be done over again he would do it. He displayed considerable excitement, and appears to have long entertained his criminal design. In his room has been found a parcel, containing an ounce of powder, some cartridges, and four bullets made for the size of his gun; a Spanish grammar, two French grammars, the second volume of Chateaubriand's *Martyrs*, an *Essai sur les Mœurs* (printed in London, without the author's name), and a volume of St. Just's works (an edition published two years ago). This volume is in a very dirty condition, and seems to have been frequently handled. There were scarcely any clothes in the room, which had all the appearances of misery. His life seemed to be regular enough. In the house it is not remembered that any visitors came to him.

General Evans is stated to be very indignant with the Spanish Government, for its conduct to

himself and the troops under his command, and threatens, it is said, to return with them to England; which the Radical journals now say is the best thing that can be done. These same journals, a short time since, held very different language.

The Order of the Day from General Evans, in which he says he shall inflict the penalty of death upon deserters from his legion, has created considerable sensation in England; and it has been asked, should any of the corps of British marines acting with Evans, be taken by the Carlists, what will be their fate?—and that Great Britain not having declared war against Don Carlos, these said marines can only be viewed as buccannere and pirates.

One of the Tory papers says that it has duly poised all the arguments advanced by the Radical daily and weekly journals, from "the *Globe* to the *Sun*, and the *Spectator* to the *Atlas*," and cannot find any thing like one that can justify the mode in which the British Government has interfered in the affairs of Spain. That it will be a foul blot in English history. That Lord John Hay's destructive fire from His Majesty's vessels upon the Carlists, when secure from a return of it, was like the fable of the boys pelting the frogs—fun for the one, but death to the other. That the British name, once so honoured, is now odious amongst all classes in Spain; and that the English Government has no right to complain, should Russia, or any other Power, assist the Carlists without declaring war against the Christian Government.

In England there was no particular news. The Parliament was about to be prorogued. The House of Commons had agreed to several of the amendments proposed by the Lords, to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill.

The Tory papers now call the Melbourne Ministry, "the Crim Con-nell Ministry," in allusion to the recent Crim. Con. trial in which Lord Melbourne was the defendant, and the influence which they say Mr. O'Connell exercises over the Administration. This new name was first broached by the "Dublin Evening Packet."

"The Age" journal, of 26th June, contains a full account of the aforementioned trial, which, to the amateurs of this sort of reading, must we should think be very entertaining. Several of Mrs. Norton's letters to her husband are inserted, to prove that she loved him once very dearly. The following are extracts from some of them:

* * * "Your letters are too short Sir; and if you do not make them longer, I shall believe you are looking on at the 'domestic happiness' of that amiable young person and her bridegroom, to whom you were charitable enough to pay a visit some time since. Our pony-chaise comes home to-morrow, and then, I suppose, I shall see Long Leet, and tell you something of the country, but there is nothing to tell about close by. I dreamt last night that you were dying, and two old maids told you stories of me, and then persuaded me you would not see me; but I rushed into your room and found it was all a lie, and that you were dying for my company; and then I thought, as I was sitting by you explaining, I saw you grow quite unconscious and die, wherefore I woke with a flood of tears, and walked up and down with bare feet till Mrs. Moore arrived and informed me that you were quite well, and no old maid with you. I dreamed the night before that baby was drowning, and I saw him floating down the river, but no one would attend to me, because I was mad! Horrid dreams beset me. I cannot bear sleeping alone, hem! you ought to come down and protect me. This morning I broke my already broken tooth quite up into my jaw, and it almost put out my eye with the pain. I drew the fragment myself with much trouble with the pincers in my dressing-case, and was exactly 24 minutes at it. Pity my sufferings! I will write every day of myself and the two children. Ever yours affectionately,—*Caroline*."

* * * "I have taken the 'Keepsake,' and Mr. Heath informed me of what he was pleased to call 'a horrible attempt on the part of Mr. Bull, Holles-street, and an actionable offence.' This was,

that it seems Bull has published, and cunningly sent to Paris, an annual, called 'The English Annual,' and on which is impudently printed, 'Edited by Mrs. Norton!' I have sent for the book, and expressed the utmost indignation and astonishment. I shall give you an amusing account of this interview when we meet. Nothing is droll upon paper, and one can't write down the tone of voice in which a thing was said.

"Heath seemed struck with my personal charms, and requested me to sit to Ross for next year's 'Book of Beauty,' which I agreed to do.

"Lord Melbourne has lent me a curious book, 'Dr. Lardner's Letters,' in which the Doctor proves that Mary Magdalen was the most virtuous of her sex. I have not yet looked at it, as I do not wish to lose the post to you, but am very curious to see it proved. I was showing the opera-glass you gave me to the boys, and Brinney said 'What do you see?' 'I see your dear little dirty face,' quoth I; I then handed it to him, and said 'What do you see?' 'I see your dear big dirty face,' said he. Wasn't it quick and funny? The other laughed amazingly at his filial impertinence.

"Spencer's 'good things' I must not omit. We were sitting with Charlie, and he was dull. 'Now,' says he, 'let's resign.' 'What do you mean?' said I. 'People says 'resign,' when they goes out,' quoth he. So much for living with Ministers!"

"Dearest George,—Take your bath and be better; you cannot think how I reproach myself at your being ill, it makes me quite unhappy; but it shall never happen again, your remorseful wife promises you faithfully. You are a good kind hush. in the long run, and don't believe me when I say harsh things to you, waking or sleeping; balance my words last night against the day you woke me. Glad to make friends, and happy to see you at Paris, and forgive me! Come early on Wednesday. God bless you, dear. Mind you write. Ever your affectionate,—*Car.*"

Portsmouth, July 2.—The Rapid, (10 guns,) Lieut. Patten, arrived on Thursday, after a passage of 54 days, from Rio de Janeiro, with specie and diamonds on board to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, on merchants' account. The Rapid has been on the South American station for the last three years, and within six months has visited Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the Falkland Islands. On leaving the settlement at the

Falkland Islands, the residents were all well; and it is generally wished that the British Government would colonise those islands on a much more extended scale; at present the residents are very few in number, about twenty persons only, including Lieut. Smith and his boat's crew.—(*Hampshire Telegraph*.)

The 5th inst. was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the anniversary of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin. The day was fine, and the streets and environs of town had a numerous attendance of pedestrians and equestrians.—In the morning H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra exercised great guns in the Outer Roads, and fired at a target.

The Oriental schooner-of-war Lobo, saluted the town on 13th inst., with 21 guns, the flag of this Republic at her fore; which was returned from the fort by a like number.

We perceive by our London papers, says the U. S. (Phil.) Gazette, that the large sleeves of ladies' dresses have gone entirely out of fashion. The sleeves are now small, and banded in three or four places—presenting what the dress-makers call *bouffants*. This is important.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fresh Souchong Tea,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY, at Three Dollars per lb. For Sale at No. 17, Calle de Potosi.

(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 18th 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 a continuance of your orders, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

AARON H. PALMER,
DIRECTOR.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF SEPTEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Cork for orders, via Monte-
Brig Philomela, Sprut,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool. [videe.
Brig Fame, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Florville, Woolf,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque Angerona, Redknapp,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Laurina, Kirk,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig Betsey Hall, Coaker,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Yarmouth, Holt,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Montevideo, to load for a port in England
AMERICAN.		
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 Cadiz.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Charles Henry, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Plato, W. M. S. G. A.,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Rio Janeiro to load for Europe.
Brig Arctic, Phillips,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
FRENCH.		
Brig Veloce, Pignoble,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jeune Estelle, P. Lamaud,	J. O. Basualdo,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Louis, Gekier,	Zumaran & 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.		
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Venus, Windhorst,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antoneta, P. T. Vassallo, ..	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Doderò,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cadiz and ports in the Me-
		diterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Maia,	J. S. Monteiro,	
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Fyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth 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 10.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Yarmouth, Robert Holt, from Liverpool 2d June, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo) 8th inst.; with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Edward Young-husband.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

September 11.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., arrived at Montevideo at 8 p. m. on 8th inst., sailed thence 9th, with the Mail of the packet Swift, from Falmouth 8th July. No passengers.

Oriental schr. Bella Teresa, José Barbosa, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Montevideo 9th inst., with tobacco, aguardiente, &c., to Geronimo Risso.

September 12.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental schr.-of-war Lobo, Captain Malcolm Shannon, from Montevideo 10th inst.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Arlequino, Antonio Michelini, for Cadiz, despatched by Luis Amadeo, with 11,521 dry hides, 1346 horse hides, 4 bales with 1000 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 140 calf skins and 12 doz. slunk-calf skins, 2 do. with 302 slunk calf skins and 50 calf skins, 40 sheets copper. Passengers, Señor Juan Suárez, and two others.

Brazilian schr.-brig Caboclo, José Acuña, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 100 quintals jerked beef, a few dry hides, &c.

September 13.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Dutch barque Hersteller, Cornelius Vanderwind, for Amsterdam, despatched by Bunge, Huiz & Co., with 11,638 dry hides, 540 salted do., 33 bales with 691 doz. sheep skins, 9 do. with 468 doz. deer skins, 11 do. with 122 arrobas cotton, 1 do. with 41 arrobas horse hair, 10 fanegas salt, 3 arrobas dried fruit, 8 jars sweetmeats, 1 package tiger skins.

(At night,) American brig Envoy, Edward Dunn, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 17,060 dry hides, 10,752 horns.

September 14.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Governor Endicott, Philip P. Pinel, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowlan & Co., with 8461 dry hides, 61 horse hides, 38,200 horns, 35 bales with 1100 arrobas horse hair, 80 do. with 2000 doz. sheep skins, 140 do. with 3360 arrobas wool, 10 do. with 570 doz. deer skins, 96 pipes with 3840 arrobas marrow.

September 15.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Arctic, Wm. Phillips, from Baltimore 21st May, Rio Janeiro 7th August, Montevideo 13th inst., to Daniel Gowlan & Co., with cargo taken in at Montevideo, viz., 1238 dry hides, 1235 horse hides, 31 bales wool, 10 do. horse hair, 3 do. sheep skins, 15,000 horns. Passengers from Montevideo, Mrs. Staschansky, son, and grandchild.

National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 14th, to Carlos Galeno.

Sailed, American barque Luana, N. Christopher, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 14,806 dry hides, 1 bale with 20 doz. sheep skins, 11 bales with 325 arrobas horse hair, 3720 horns.

British barque Lowther, John Murphy, for Calcutta, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., in ballast.

H. B. M's. packet schr. Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. John D. Sword.

Oriental schr.-of-war Lobo, Captain Malcolm Shannon, for Montevideo.

September 16.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

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

Vessels posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—National schr.-brig Emilia, for Bahia.

On 20th.—Floraville, for Valparaiso.

" " —Luisa Maria, for Cork or Plymouth.

The Bremen barque Wanderer, for Havana, remains wind-bound. We have taken her name from our List of Vessels in Port.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Liverpool.

July 5.—British brig Amelia, Roe, hence 20th April.

At Portsmouth.

July 1.—H. B. M's. brig Rapid, from Rio Janeiro 6th May, with the Mail forwarded hence 18th April, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

At London.

June 24.—British brig Favorite, Christie, from Montevideo.

27.—British brig Adventure, Alexander, from ditto.

At Topsham.

June 12.—British brig John Scott, Andrew Reney, from Montevideo 31st March.

At Marseilles.

June 19.—Vierge de la Garde, Morello, from Montevideo.

At Cadiz.

May 19.—Sardinian brig Flametta, Bacaro, hence 11th February.

At Barbadoes.

May 10.—British barque Agnes, Cumming, from Ensenada 2d April.

At Havana.

May 7.—Danish brig Princess Caroline Amalia, Petersen, hence 3d March.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

5th ult.—Brazilian schr.-brig Leopoldina, from Montevideo 16 days.

18th.—Brazilian brig Estrella do Cabo, from do. 17 days.

21st.—Brazilian zamacca Estrella Brillante, from Buenos Ayres 25th July.

23d.—Sardinian brig Achilles, from Montevideo 13 days.

24th.—H. B. M's. sloop Harrier, from Montevideo 15th ult.

25th.—Oriental schr. Perseverance, from do. 16 days.

26th.—H. B. M's. packet Swift, from Falmouth 8th July, with the Mails for the River Plate.

" Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guardia, from Montevideo 6 days.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

12th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Star, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 16th July, by H. B. M's. packet Spider.

Arrived at Montevideo.

5th inst.—Oriental brig Restaurador, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult.

" Hamburg barque Catherine, from Hamburg 28th June, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Sardinian polacre San Antonio, from Genoa, Babia, and Santos.

" Spanish brig Aguila, Juan Reboledo, from Gibraltar 20th June; general cargo, to José Gestal.

7th.—Sardinian brig Dido, from Rio Janeiro, with 118 passengers, and tobacco, wine, &c.

10th.—Sardinian brig Penguin, Antonio Natin, from Gibraltar 3d June, Babia 2d ult., Rio Janeiro 26th do., Maldonado 9th inst., with wine, &c., and 300 fanegas salt, to Capurro & Co.

14th.—Sardinian polacre Concepcion, Piaggio, from Genoa and Rio Janeiro, to José Gestal.

The Philadelphie arrived at Havre de Grace 10th June, the Artemisia the 12th do., and the Hirondele the 18th ditto. The particulars of their sailing, &c., were inserted in our last number.

H. B. M's. packet Motiva it was expected, would convey the August Mail for the Brazil and River Plate.

The American brig Rosa, Threl, sailed from Falmouth (England,) 15th June, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 6th inst., at half-past 11 p. m., Wind S. S. W.—Elizabeth, hence same morning.

On 9th, at mid-day, Wind N. W.—Nautilus, hence 8th.

On 13th, at 3 p. m., Wind N. W.—Arlequino, hence 12th.

On 14th, at 1 a. m., Wind W. N. W.—Hersteller, hence 13th.

On 15th, at 8 a. m., Wind N.—Envoy, hence 13th.

THEATRE.

On 11th inst. was performed the *Misantrope*, (Stranger). Perhaps no play has been more severely criticised, as it regards its moral qualities, than this same *Misantrope*, particularly in England; and yet it ever interests. On the present occasion Señor Casacuberta personated the 'Stranger,' and Doña Trinidad, 'Mrs. Haller,' and both merit praise.

A farce followed. The house was very full: In the boxes were the family of His Excellency the Governor; Generals Pinedo and Rolon, ladies and families; Señor Nicolas Anchorena, lady and family; Señor B. Garcia and lady; Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary; the Hon. Captain Grey, of H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra, &c. &c.

On Tuesday (for the benefit of Señor Viera), *Luisa, ó el Desagravio*, was repeated. The plot of it we gave in our No. 522. The old Baron, although unwilling that his son should marry the lady he (the son) had so shamefully treated, was inclined to remedy the matter in any other way. He seemed to view the affair in the Sir Simen Rochdale fashion,—that it was like a "hump back," which could not be entirely removed, but might be bolstered up. Señor Casacuberta, as a roguish lawyer—a second Sergeant Eitherside—was very amusing; and so was Señora Funes, as the prattling old lady. Doña Manuela looked interesting, and assumed becoming surprise when her hitherto cold-hearted husband was at her feet vowing eternal love.

After the play, the "Tirana" was sung by Señor Casacuberta and Doña Manuela. It was poorly executed, although the lady has a pleasing voice. An attempt was made to produce an 'encore,' but it did not succeed.

The farce of *El Cocinero y el Secretario*, fol-

lowed. The plot of this we inserted in our No. above mentioned. Señor Felipe David was very droll when examining the sham cook in the culinary art.

It was unwise in Señor Viera to select pieces so recently represented. The audience, however, was tolerably numerous, and the boxes elegantly attended. Señor Viera is an old servant of the public, having been more than 20 years at this Theatre.

We were glad to observe that the Manager has not disregarded our remarks.—The house on this evening was well lit; the nuisance of the boys occupying vacant boxes, abated; and, moreover, Manuela has in part reformed the ungainly practice of keeping her head so constantly upon the move when she wishes to be very serious.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week, with some days of almost summer heat,—thermometer 55 to 67. Every thing denotes "Spring weather." The flower-gardens are in bloom,—the ladies have commenced sending posies to their favorites and friends, and resumed their equestrian exercises,—swallows have arrived, a number of them took up their quarters at our house on Monday night, being their first appearance this season,—and bathing in the river has commenced amongst the boys. The late Winter was dry and unhealthy; and although not at any time very cold, yet the weather altogether was far from being agreeable.

Died.

On 12th March, in the Island of Guernsey, aged 64, Mr. MICHAEL ROBINSON, formerly a resident in Buenos Ayres. On 17th ult., at Rio Janeiro, Captain AUGUSTUS W. SHEAFE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gordon A. Thomson, Esq.,

Care of Messrs. LAFORE & ROBINSON, BUENOS AYRES.

A LETTER came by the last Packet, addressed as above.—It will be delivered to the owner, upon application at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Scotch Draft Ale,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for Sale by the Cask, and per Gallon, at a very moderate price, at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE, No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, corner of the Calle de la Paz.

To Let,

THE HOUSE No. 224, Calle del Uruguay, consisting of six Rooms, Kitchen, Well, plantation of Paradise and Fruit Trees, &c.; together with the contiguous long rooms of the Parque Argentino, if required.

Notice.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with ELEGANT APARTMENTS, &c. &c., in a Native Family.—Apply at the Altos of Purreyedo, corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	122 1/2	123	dollars each.
Do.	116	116 1/2	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	6 1/2	7	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7 1/2	7 9-16	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Palaceros.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	69	70	do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	150	155	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	7 1-16	7 1/2	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	340	340	dls. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo.....	7 1/2		p. p. ut. qm.
Do. on United States.....	7 1/2		do. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	30	31	do. p. pesada.
Do. country.....	25	28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	20	28	do. do.
Do. salted.....	22	24	do. do.
Do. Horses.....	10	11	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	20	50	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	30	34	do. do.
Wool, common.....	8	14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	40	41	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	24	50	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	23	25	do. p. quintal.
Do. milled.....	12	13	do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	128	700	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	10	75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	13	14	do. p. fanega.
Discount.....	1 1/2	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, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1-16 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.