

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 527.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

### BUENOS AYRES.

A boat arrived at this port on Wednesday evening last, from Montevideo, conveying Don Ramon Visillac, Adjutant of the Port of Montevideo, with the following despatch, which was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday.

“Montevideo, September 20, 1836.

“The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, has received orders from his Government to address H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in order that he may inform His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, that at this moment, viz., half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, intelligence has arrived that the Chief of the anarchists has been completely routed and closely pursued by the forces of the Republic; and that every probability exists of the total extermination of himself and followers, and the immediate restoration of public tranquility, so interesting to the policy and to the existence of the neighbouring States.

“Although the Government of the Republic is not acquainted with all the details of this important event, the rapidity of the operations of the action not having permitted the Commander-in-Chief to perform this duty, they will however be particularized to Y. E. by the officer who is the bearer of this note. When the undersigned obtains them, he will without loss of time forward them to the Government of Buenos Ayres; reiterating, in the meantime, to H. E. the Minister to whom this is addressed, the assurances of his distinguished consideration and esteem.

“Francisco Llambi.”

To H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

The crew of the boat which brought the above-mentioned note, wore, in addition to the national cockade of the Oriental State, a profusion of white ribbons, on which were printed the words, ‘*Defensor de las Leyes.*’ The news in question quickly spread about town, and produced considerable excitement. In the Theatre it was received with cheers and other demonstrations, the particulars of which will be found in our Theatrical article.

We have received Montevideo journals to 20th inst. They contain two despatches relative to the operations of the Government troops. One of them dated Durazno, 18th inst., addressed to the President of the Republic, from D. Andres Latorre, states that he had received positive intelligence of the defeat of the anarchists, by the troops under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, in the *Puntas de la Carpinteria*. That they were completely dispersed, and the major part of their horses taken. That the Chief, Rivera, with two squadrons, escaped in the direction of the *Puntas del Yi*. That it was thought Lavalle was with the rebel Rivera; and that Raña, when the dispersion took place, fled towards the Rio Negro.

The other despatch is dated, Flying Camp on the Sarandi, 18th inst., from Major Lorenzo Perez, to the Commandant Juan Arellano; and reports that he had received good information of the complete defeat and dispersion of the anarchists, in consequence of which he (the Major,) had put himself in march towards the *Pueblo Nuevo*, to protect that town, should any of the dispersed enter it.

### PERU.

A mail from Peru arrived on Monday. The President of that Republic, Luis José Orbegoso, has, under date 2d May, issued a decree to the effect:—That many persons engaged in the late sedition, are now concealed in Lima and its suburbs, where they are employed in endeavouring to foment new disturbances, in defiance of the generosity with which they have been treated; the Government therefore orders that they present themselves to the Commandant of the department within three days from the date of the decree; and that their non-compliance therewith will subject them to the penalty of being shot in four hours after their apprehension. Those who give an asylum to the seditious, are to be punished according to the circumstances of the case.

### BOLIVIA.

The Congress of Bolivia has been lately employed in voting honors and rewards to those who served in the late campaign in Peru. The President of Bolivia, General Andres Santa-Cruz, is to have an estate provided for him at the public expence, situated in the cañon of Luribay, province of Sicasia, department of La Paz; to bear the name of *Socabaya*, in memory of his triumph there, and of the gratitude of the Bolivian nation. A portico is to be erected at the principal entrance, and on it placed a shield of bronze, on which will be depicted a General-Officer striking to the earth with his sword an hydra with seven heads, and offering with the other hand the olive branch of peace to a group of soldiers who have surrendered their arms. At the foot of the shield is to be engraved, in letters of gold, the inscription:—The Bolivian nation to its immortal hero, the destroyer of anarchy,—*Socabaya*. The official accounts of the battles of Yanacocha and Socabaya, are to be engraved on two brass plates, in letters of gold; one to be placed in the Hall of the Congress, the other in that of the Government.

Don Felipe Heredia, Governor of the Province of Salta, was in Tucuman on 29th ult., to which he had been invited by the Government of Tucuman in order to concert measures for the reduction of the imposts which preceding Governments had imposed upon the commerce of both Provinces.

### Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, September 17, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

In consideration of the zeal, perseverance, humanity, and other virtues, with which those appointed by the Government to attend upon the Emigrants from the Canary Islands have evinced towards the emigrants, who were afflicted with contagious fever, which in fact caused the death of one of the employés, and serious illness to others; the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. The Chief *ad interim* of Police, Don Bernardo Victorica; the President of the Medical

Board, Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez; the Physician in attendance upon the emigrants, Dr. Francisco Mier; the Curé, Pedro Antonio Martinez; the Chaplain, Manuel Cuestas; the officer of the guard, Lieut. Paulino Camargo de Medina; the commissary, Lorenzo Laguna; the senior student, Angel Donado; the junior do., Facundo Larrosa; and D. N. Heredia, and the constable Alejandro Perez; shall have delivered to them by the Government, viz.: to the two first-named, each a medal of gold; and to each of the others, one of silver; bearing the inscription, on one side, “He saved his fellow-creatures at the risk of his life,” and on the other side, “1836.—Canary Emigrants on the point of perishing.”

2. The Chaplain, José Acosta, who died of the contagion, shall have the said inscriptions engraved on his tomb-stone, with his name and profession, changing the words “at the risk of,” to the following:—“at the expence of.”

3. To the soldiers who formed the guard, the three constables, and the coloured woman Margarita Figueredo, shall be given a document stating the important services they have rendered, and also a present equal to three months pay; the female to receive equivalent to the pay of a sergeant.

4. A copy of this decree shall be given to each person comprehended in it, signed by the Governor of the Province.

5. Let this be published. ROSAS.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department,  
Agustin Carrigós.

A note, dated 13th inst., was issued by the Government, giving an explanation of the 3d article of the decree issued on 2d inst., respecting the payment of Treasury Bills. It states that the Government has been informed, that some of the holders of the Bills suppose that the Treasury will decline to pay said Bills in current money. That this supposition is in direct contradiction to the second article of the decree, which orders that the produce of the sale of the State lands be appropriated to the payment of the Treasury Bills, &c. &c. The note contains full explanations upon the subject.

A circular from the Government, dated 21st inst., to the different Justices of Peace of the Province, was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d inst. It relates to the form to be in future observed in the written reports rendered of the licenses granted to pulperias, warehouses, &c.

A long decree, dated 22d inst., was published yesterday in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, containing regulations respecting the sale of beef, prefaced by a variety of remarks upon the importance of the subject, particularly as it regards the welfare of the inhabitants of the province, the advancement of industry, and the augmentation of its population. The price of beef is ordered by the decree to be free, so far as not to exceed a certain amount, which a Committee, upon a strict enquiry, will designate. This Committee, for the remainder of the present year and for 1837, is to consist of Señores Manuel Vicente de Maza, Miguel Riglos, and Felipe Senillosa.

A decree of the Government of the province of Entreríos, dated 21st July, orders that no official communications be addressed to the Government of said Province, unless headed with the words *Viva la Federacion*, the number of years of the liberty of the Republic, the *Federacion Entrerriana*, Independence, and Argentine Confederation.

A decree of the Government of the province of Salta, dated 3d ult., orders that all the public roads in said province be immediately repaired; to which end the military and the inhabitants are to assist.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th inst., contains the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, for the months of June and July last. Amongst the payments made in June, we find the following:—

“For cash lent by His Excellency the Governor, to the Treasury, in current money and in specie, which has been refunded to him in Treasury Bills, 151,257 dollars 6 reals.”

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst., has the particulars of a *funcion* in the town of Arecifes, on 29th, 30th and 31st ult., in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the Republic (9th July), and of that of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. On the 29th, High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated; the authorities of the district and a numerous congregation attended. A guard of honor escorted the portrait of General Rosas to the church. During the three days a banquet was laid out, and kept abundantly supplied. Toasts were given, and enthusiastically drunk, in honor of His Excellency the Governor, Federation, its illustrious Champions, Doña Encarnacion de Ezcurra, and to the speedy extermination of the iniquitous and ferocious Unitarians. Three triumphal arches were erected in the streets, decorated with flags, inscriptions, &c.; every house was adorned, and numerous Federal and other flags, &c., were displayed therefrom. On each evening of the *funcion*, the town was illuminated, fire-works discharged, music paraded the streets, and balls took place. Amongst the embellishments in the ball-room, were portraits of the “*heroes de la Federacion*.” The ladies who attended the balls were all Federally attired. On each day of the *funcion* there was horse racing (*juego de sortija*). The jockies consisted of twelve young men, masked; and horsemen and steeds were gaily equipped.

#### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

June 13.—SIR JOHN BARROW in the chair.—There was read an account of General Miller's journey from Cuzco, about eighty miles, in an easterly direction, among the Chunchos Indians, in August 1835. Before giving an account of his trip, the author premises, that, soon after his arrival at Cuzco, in January 1835, he conceived the idea of planting a military colony on the banks of some navigable river on the eastern side of the Andes, with a view, first, to facilitate the discovery, or examination, of vast pampas, or plains, lying between what may be called the civilised confines of Peru and Brazil, leaving an immense intervening breadth; and, secondly, of opening a direct communication with Europe by means of the river Marañon (the Amazons). As a preparatory step, General Miller determined, first, to examine the valley of Santana himself, to see if there was an eligible tract of country in advance of the valley for the settlement of a hundred married soldiers, with their officers and families; and this was one of the reasons he set out from Cuzco on the 7th of March; but intelligence of Salaverry's mutiny at Lima overtaking the author, he was reluctantly compelled to retrace his steps. Although the political changes deprived him of the command of the troops, it did not quench his desires to visit the Indian territory to the eastward; and hence, upon his arrest, he requested to be allowed to proceed to Santana. The result of his excursion, however, was, that neither Santana, nor the adjacent valleys of the aborigines, offered any sufficiently advantageous situation to form a colony, since the river Agua Caliente (hot water) has lofty mountains on either side of it, and is not, moreover, navigable even for boats. Having ascertained this fact, he turned his thoughts to exploring the valleys of Paucartambo, and, at length, procured General Gamarrá's sanction to proceed thither. General Miller felt very anxious to remove to a distance from the scene of politics, and of political intrigues which, he says, he could not countenance, nor, indeed, scarcely understand; for, one day, Gamarrá told him that he was acting in combination with General Santa Cruz (the President of Bolivia), and, the next day, that he seriously thought of joining Salaverry to oppose the Bolivians. Under these circumstances the author took his departure from Cuzco on the 17th of July, last year; and on the 22d we find him on the summit of Las Tres Cruces, the last easterly ridge of the Cordilleras. On the morning of the 23d he was on foot to see the sun cast his first rays on the glorious panorama below; and, as he gradually rose, the beauties of nature were more and more distinctly unveiled. Heaven and earth seemed to smile; and as he gazed from such a spot upon the bright orb of day, he could not help thinking that the adoration of such an object could

scarcely be forbidden with propriety. Above and around, the sun shone bright and clear; but, far below, an unbroken sea of clouds concealed the woody plains, as well as a wide navigable river called La Madre de Dios (the Mother of God), and several tributary torrents, the silvery courses of which are plainly discernible when the atmosphere is perfectly clear. The clouds, forming ponderous masses, which imagination could shape into any forms, rose gently and majestically as the sun ascended, until the whole sky became overcast. An hour before day-break, the thermometer stood at 28°; two hours afterwards it rose to 75°; a difference of 47° in the space of three hours. On the 28th of July, General Miller rode with the administrador (the chief steward of the estate), Don Esteban Calderon, to the haciendas called Santa Cruz and Champimayo. The land here produces coca-leaf, rice, Indian corn, pine-apples, &c., in great abundance, and of excellent quality when cultivated; though very small quantities of those things are grown, owing to the laziness of the people who superintend or work on the hacienda, and whose almost only food consists of eluño (the blanched potato), sesina (sun-dried meat), and ají (capsicum). They are the same sort of filthy, immoral people the author met with in the valleys of Santana. Vegetables are scarcely ever seen, although the soil and climate admit of the production of most sorts for the table. On two of the haciendas there are ten orange-trees; and when the author inquired why more had not been planted seeing that these ten thrive so well and yielded such delicious fruit, an administrador replied that want of leisure hindered them from attending to those sort of things. This remark put General Miller almost out of patience, and he could not help observing to the man, that if those who had charge of the haciendas did not pass so many idle hours in smoking cigars; if they were not soaverse to reflect, and to exert themselves; and if they wished to live as civilised beings ought to live, they would have fruits, vegetables, butter, and milk on their tables every day, instead of their present unwholesome fare. After traversing the country, and affording some interesting details of a similar character, General Miller found himself, on the 16th of August, again at Paucartambo. Here he learned that, on the 12th, General Santa Cruz, with 3000 Bolivians and 1000 Peruvians, had defeated Gamarrá, and about 3500 men, at the Black Lake.

The result of General Miller's journey was, that neither the Chunchos, nor any other Indians, could be treated with, and he was obliged, reluctantly, to abandon his scheme—we hope, at some future time to be again resumed. The geographical results were important, inasmuch as he was enabled by his inquiries and observations to leave little doubt as to the course of the river Paucartambo, which seems to flow round the foot of the Sierra, north to the south, and then stretch away to the north-east, through the Pampas, to join the river Purus—a vast tributary to the mighty stream of the Amazons; a result which had been some time since anticipated by Mr. John Arrowsmith and others best informed on that part of South America.

The President having invited remarks on the paper, Colonel Galindo, commissioner from Guatemala, expressed a hope that ere very long the original intention of the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, to send the treasures of the mines of Peru by water carriage to the Atlantic, might be realized by the existing constitutional governments of South America, of which there was now some prospect, as since the last defeat, just noticed in the public journals, of the usurper Salaverry, peace was re-established throughout South America.—(*London Literary Journal*.)

A work has been recently published in London, called “*The Prado*,” from which the following are extracts:—

“Acquaintances meet and stop in little groups to chat about the ball or *tertulia* of the night before. The ladies kiss one another's cheeks in the most affectionate manner. ‘Adios! Juanita! How do you do? Have you slept after the ball? Jesus! I could not waltz at all with that horrid *pesado*, who persecuted me the whole night!’—‘Abour! Joaquina! you already know that I love you!’—‘Tell me, Juanita, did you ever see such a bonnet as she wears? There she sails along, so proud of it! It does not at all become her. If she thinks she looks like a *Francesca*, I can tell her she's very much mistaken.’—‘Paquita! for God's sake look at that fat *Dolores*, strutting about in a *basquina*. Vamos! Some people are either blind or mad. She has no shape at all, the same every where. Ave Maria! look, look at her foot! Go to—I would rather take the air outside the gate

of Toledo for my life, than show such a piece of furniture, for all the world like a *butifera* from Mallorca. But my aunt is hallowing to me. Good bye, Pichoneta (little puceon), adiu!’ This charming flower-knot is again mingled with the mass.

“When Addison imagined his ‘*fan exercise*’ for ladies, he must have had an idea of the alarming perfection to which this light art is carried in Spain. It is the inimitable companion of the little girl from three years of age to fourteen, when, from a handy plaything, she turns it into a formidable offensive and defensive weapon, giving a trembling swain an extatic ‘yes!’ or crushing a presuming suitor with an irrevocable ‘no!’ It would be endless, as well as impossible, to attempt to describe the intermediate degrees of hope and fear, despair or passion, expressed by the spreading and furling of its painted wings. Deprive a Spanish woman of her fan and white handkerchief (whether a flag of truce or emblem of innocence in her hand), and she loses her self-possession, and half her fascination. She is, if young, a fairy without her wand; if old, a witch without her broomstick.”

“Hundreds of light supple forms keep up their graceful elastic step for two and three hours together, regardless alike of the dust and heat, and shoes a great deal too tight even for their diminutive feet—proving that vanity suffers no pain. *¿Qué pie tan mano! ¿qué chiquitito!* (what a lovely foot! what a little bit of a thing!) whispered by a cavalier as he passes, more than repays their cramps and agony. A gentle flutter of the fan, an eye rolled languidly his way, is the ‘*garden*’ of so much good taste.”

“We may here remark, that fashion has latterly triumphed so much over taste, as to substitute, for the graceful mysterious *mantilla*, the staring French hat, with flowers and feathers. A very few years back, no lady, however high in station, would have hazarded appearing in public with a bonnet; for the spirit of novelty was then checked by national feelings and sympathies. But the laudable preference for this noble and beautiful costume is every day on the wane; a short time will see the *mantilla* banished to the smaller and more remote towns of the Peninsula.

“All admirers of the simple and beautiful Spanish costume, must observe with regret, the decided preference given to the French fashions now-a-days. This vitiated taste is even gaining ground with the lower orders of society.”

#### Extracts from “*Blackwood's Magazine*” of July last.

##### WRAXALL'S POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS.

Public life has now so utterly degenerated into brawling and brutality, that to read the annals of the last century is like a sudden plunge into romance. This is the day of the Humes, the O'Connells, and the Gallys. And what more can be said of national degradation? We are aware of the propensities of Whiggism, since the origin that Johnson gave to this disturbing spirit. But the Whigs of the last century, at least, were gentlemen. The public eye was not insulted by the rude, truculent, deformed visage of the rabble reformers. If the manners were relaxed, they were not loaded with the additional vileness of Jacobin filth and Jacobin ferocity. The Duchess of Devonshire, the gay and graceful leader of fashion, and the queen of the Foxites, came first into celebrity in the memorable Westminster election of 1784. A strong effort had been made to turn out Fox. The election, according to the habit of these times, had already continued nearly a month, and though the ministerial candidate, Sir Cecil Wray, had a small majority, Fox was at his last gasp. The party were instantly driven to new resources, and the Duchess of Devonshire restored the fates of the Whig champion. This remarkable woman is thus sketched by the writer:—“Her personal charms constituted her smallest pretensions to universal admiration. Nor did her beauty consist, like that of the Gunning's, in regularity of features, and faultless formation of shape; it lay in the amenity and graces of her deportment; in her irresistible manners, and in the seduction of her society. Her hair was not without a tinge of red; and her face, though pleasing, yet, had it not been illuminated by her mind, might have been considered as an ordinary countenance. She resembled the portrait of Sarah Jennings, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, from whom she was lineally descended in the fourth degree. She possessed an ardent temper, a cultivated understanding, a taste for poetry and the fine arts, and much sensibility, not exempt perhaps from vanity and coquetry. To her mother, the Dowager Countess Spenser, she was attached with more than common filial affection. Nor did she display less attachment to her sister, Lady Duncannon. Her

heart might be considered as the seat of those emotions which sweeten human life."

The husband of this fine woman was not possessed of those qualities which might be presumed most likely to teach her a preference for domestic life. At seventeen she was married to William Duke of Devonshire. "His constitutional apathy formed his distinguishing characteristic. His figure was tall and manly, yet not animated or graceful. He seemed to be incapable of any strong emotion, and destitute of all energy or activity of mind." To administer emotion to this indolence of soul and body, the Duke tried the gaming table, and passed his evenings usually at Brooks's, at whist or faro. He might much more happily as well as innocently have passed them at the plough. Yet he had his merits. Beneath so quiet an exterior he possessed a highly improved understanding; and on all disputes that arose in the club on passages of the Roman poets or historians, the appeal was commonly made to the Duke, and his opinion was regarded as final.

The Whigs, then great lords and landholders, were in possession of the means of influencing high life in the most showy manner. Devonshire House, at the top of Piccadilly, looking down on the Queen's palace,—Burlington House looking down on St. James's,—and Carlton House equally eclipsing all the residences of fashion by the rank of its possessor and the magnificence of its decoration, were the three strong-holds of the party, the three enchanted palaces where such Armidas as the Duchess were ready to captivate roving Tories, and bind even hoary statesmen in their chains. The progress of the canvass therefor was amusing. The entire of the votes for Westminster having been exhausted, the only hope was in exciting the suburbs. The Duchess instantly ordered her equipage, and with her sister, the Countess of Duncaannon, drove, polling list in hand, to the houses of the voters. Entreaty, ridicule, civilities, influence of all kinds, were lavished on those rough legislators; and the novelty of being solicited by two women of rank and of remarkable fashion, took the popular taste universally. The immediate result was, that they gallantly came to the poll, and Fox, who had been a hundred behind Sir Cecil, speedily left him a hundred behind in turn. An imperfect attempt was made on the hostile side to oppose this new species of warfare by similar captivation, and Lady Salisbury was moved to awake the dying fortunes of the Government candidate. But the effort failed; it was imitation, it was too late; and the Duchess was six-and-twenty, and Lady Salisbury thirty-four! These are reasons enough, and more than enough, for the rejection of any man from the hustings. On the 16th of May, Fox was 235 a-head, and the election was over; but the high bailiff, Corbett, refused to return him, on the plea that a scrutiny had been demanded. Still the Whigs were not to be disappointed of their ovation.

The exultation of those gay times, forms a strange contrast to the grim monotony of our own. Fox, after being chaired in great pomp through the streets, was finally carried into the courtyard of Carlton House. The Prince's plume was on his banner, in acknowledgment of princely partisanship. A banner, inscribed "sacred to female patriotism," recorded the services of the Duchess. The carriages of the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland, each drawn by six horses, moved in the procession, and Fox's own carriage was a pile of rejoicing Whiggism. On its box and braces, and every where they could, sat Colonel North, afterwards Lord Guildford, Adam, who but a few years before had wounded the patriot in a duel, and a whole cluster of political friends, followers, and expectants. The Prince came to the balustrade before the house to cheer him, with a crowd of fashionable people. Fox finished the triumph by a harangue to the mob; and they in return finished the day by a riot, an illumination, and breaking Lord Temple's windows.

But the festivities were scarcely begun. Next morning the Prince threw open his showy apartments to the nobility, and gave them a brilliant fête in the gardens, which happened to be at its height just when the King was passing through St. James's Park in state, to open the new Parliament. The rival interests were within a brick wall of each other, and their spirit could not have been more strongly contrasted than in their occupations. But nights and days to those graceful pursuers of pleasure and politics, alike knew no intermission. On that very evening the celebrated, beautiful and witty Mrs. Crewe gave a brilliant rout, in which "blue and buff" was the universal costume of both sexes. The Prince himself appeared in the party colours. At supper he toasted the fair giver of the feast, in the words, "True

blue, and Mrs. Crewe." The lady, not unskillfully, and with measureless applause, returned it by another,—"True blue, and all of you." The "buff and blue" were the uniform of Washington and his troops, impudently adopted by Fox to declare his hostility to the Government. The prudence of its adoption by the Prince, of course, is a satisfactory proof of the wisdom, accuracy, and patriotism of his advisers.

The feasting was not yet over. In a few days more, the Prince summoned all that was young, lovely, or dazzling by wealth or wit, to an entertainment that threw all the memories of banqueting into the shade. The entertainment began at noon, continued through the night, and was prolonged into the next day. All England rang with wonder; the continent with envy. But those glittering hours were to be soon and heavily atoned, and Whiggism, in the attempt to engross the future monarch, ruined his fortune, his peace, and his popularity.

#### THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria has arrived at an age when it must be expected that rumours of overtures for her hand, and projected marriages, will abound in fashionable and other circles. Although we do not believe in the truth of any one of the many reports that are whispered about at present, it may be interesting to our readers to notice some of them which carry most weight. A rumour which originated in the salons of Paris, is now going the round of our circles, to the effect that M. Dezel, in the name of the King of the Netherlands, had made a formal demand of the Princess Victoria for the eldest son of the Prince of Orange. It is represented that our Sovereign is personally in favour of this demand, and that his Majesty consulted his Council upon it, who, persisting in the intention of leaving the young Princess the free choice of a husband, communicated the demand to the Duchess of Kent. That Princess replied that her daughter had already decided in favour of the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg. This young Prince as well as his brother, is distinguished for his understanding and good conduct, as much as by his external advantages. The world would approve of this resolution of the Princess Victoria. As soon as the answer of the Duchess of Kent was known, it is said that couriers were sent off to different parts of the Continent. It is further represented that the marriage will not be delayed; and that the formalities by which according to the laws of etiquette, protocol must precede the union of a Prince and Princess, are being executed.—(The World of Fashion.)

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### View of Buenos Ayres,

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

Price per copy—Ten Dollars.

### Gordon A. Thomson, Esq.,

Care of MESSRS. LAFONE & 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. 324, 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 Pueyrredon, corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.

(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 10th December last, this Establishment has been removed to No. 43 Nassau Street, in this city, where the business of the Agency is conducted as before. 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,  
SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

AARON H. PALMER,  
DIRECTOR.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 22d OF SEPTEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Philomela, Spout, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Angerona, Redknop, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Laurina, Kirk, .....	Alfred Barber, .....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig Beisey Hall, Coaker, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Yarmouth, Holt, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Montevideo, to load for a port in England
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Barque Navarino, Murray, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
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, Wood, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Rio Janeiro to load for Europe.
Brig Arctic, Phillips, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Baltimore.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Veloce, Pignoulbanc, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jeanne Estelle, P. Lamand, .....	J. O. Basualdo, .....	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Louis, Gekier, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Claire, Simonet, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Schr.-brig Isabella II., Morales, .....	J. B. Udaondo, .....	Discharging.
Ship Pepita, Ricoma, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Cesar, Elberfeld, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Venus, Windhorst, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Loading for Bremen.
<b>HAMBURGH.</b>		
Barque Catharina, Schacht, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Bella Antonieta, P. T. Vasallo, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Doderio, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for Cadiz and ports in the Me-
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo, .....	M. S. de la Maza, .....	Discharging. [diterranean.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	
<b>NATIONAL.</b>		
Schr.-brig Condor, Poytt, .....	Anderson, Weller & Co., .....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Maria, Smith, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for New York.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 17.—Wind W. N. W.—hazy.—Heavy rain in the morning.

Arrived, Oriental schr. Relampago, Estevan Riso, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., Montevideo 16th, with tobacco, cotton, rice, &c., to Gerónimo Riso. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Captain Edward Galan, Mr. John F. Kennedy, and Mr. John Tweedie.

Sailed, Bremen barque Wanderer, W. Schlichting, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5972 quintals jerked beef.

September 18.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr.-brig Emilia, John Bucan, for Bahia, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with 2652 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry hides, some brushwood, &c.

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

September 19.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 20.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

Arrived, Hamburg barque Catherine, Peter Schacht, from Hamburg 28th June; arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 17th; with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—Passengers from Hamburg, Mr. Frederick Tornquist, (supercargo); Messrs. Julius Cesar, Leffer, and Charles Grunwald; landed in Montevideo, Messrs. William Ballauf, Theodore Nebel, and Carl Behrens; as also 11 steerage passengers. Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. George P. E. Tornquist, Hansaetie Consul, his lady, 4 children and 2 servants; Mrs. N. F. Reincke and daughter, and Mr. Edward Brown.

September 21.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 22.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Francisco Scarzolo, from Cadiz 3d ult., with wine, oil, paper, &c., to Manuel Saez de la Maza. Passenger, Señor Remigio Ernesio.

Sailed, British schooner Luisa Maria, Thomas Gamble, for Cork or Plymouth for orders, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 5536 dry hides, 1500 salted hides, 6000 horns, 24 fanegas salt.

September 23.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra, (26 guns,) Captain the Hon. George Grey, for Montevideo.

National schr.-brig Providencia, José Scarzolo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with tobacco, 1000 horns, about 600 arrobas tallow, and 2300 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Maia, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan de Sousa Monteiro, with about 1600 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry hides, and effects.

American brig Olympia, John Clapham, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6139 dry hides, 300 salted do., 20 pipes with 800 arrobas tallow, 15,000 horns, 10 bales with 397 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 100 horse hides, 1 do. with 49 doz. goat skins, 2 do. with 140 doz. deer skins, 35 do. with 770 doz. sheep skins, 19 tiger skins, 3 lion skins.

British brig Florville, George Woolf, for Valparaiso, despatched by Dickson & Co., with sugar, about 7500 arrobas yerba, and various effects. Passengers, Señores Mariano Guido and Pedro Ruiz Brizuela; Messrs. Bernard Jonas, George Mann, and Alexander Dunn.

The Florville was under weigh, but was again at anchor at sunset.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 25th inst.—Fame, for Liverpool.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Sardinian brig General Americano, to sail from Cadiz on 6th ult., for this.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 15th inst., Wind N. W., at 8 a. m., Governor Radcott, hence 14th; at 10 a. m., Louisa and Lowther, both hence on the morning of the 15th.

On 10th, Wind S. E., at 10 a. m., Wanderer, hence 17th; at 7 p. m., Emilia, hence 16th.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

28th ult.—Brazilian brig Cardia, from Montevideo 12 days.

29th.—Oriental brig Felis, from Montevideo 13 days.

31st.—Brazilian schr.-brig Carolina do Sul, Labrador, hence 14th ult.

Arrived at Montevideo.

14th inst.—Argentine palanca Nra. Sta. del Rosario, from Bahia 21st July, Santa Cruz 28th ult.

16th.—French barque Basque, and do. do. Olimpio, both from Bourdeaux 8th July, with wine, &c., the former to Requier; the latter to Lafone & Co.  
Brazilian brig Feliz Constanza, from Bahia 12th ult.

## SPAIN.

The news from Spain, brought by the brig Trafalgar, is more distressing than ever. Anarchy and confusion seem to reign paramount in that kingdom. The Carlists sent five battalions, under the command of General Gomez, to the Asturias and Galicia, in order to endeavour to revolutionize those provinces. They were well received on their march. Gomez occupied Oviedo for some days, and then marched for Galicia, followed by the Christiano General Espartero with a superior force.—In some of the cities, particularly in Cadiz, the Constitution of the year 1812 had been proclaimed. Tumults had taken place in Malaga, Seville, and Figueras; the Governor of the latter place was killed in a conflict with the mob. Eleven more of the British Legion, who were taken prisoners, had been shot by the Carlists, who declare they will be inexorable with foreigners taken in arms against them. Ten Christiano officers (Spaniards) were about the same period publicly shot, by order of the Carlist General, in retaliation for the same number of Carlist officers put to death by the Christians. There had been various partial actions between the contending parties, but none of a decisive nature.

The assassin Allibeau, who on 25th June made an attempt upon the life of the King of the French, was executed at Paris on 11th July.

## THEATRE.

On 16th inst. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Antonio Gonzalez, a piece from the French, called Nise. It relates to a young girl, the daughter of a sergeant, who having officiated as a sort of nurse to a Captain who was in an injurious state of health, imbibed an attachment for him, which two years afterwards when she again saw him restored to health, ripened into love. She is ultimately married to him. It is an amusing piece, and Manuela played and looked very prettily in it.

"El Ministro," followed. The plot:—A gentleman in Madrid, named Gerónimo Blanco, has great desire to be a Minister of State, and observing in the Madrid Gazette an appointment of that nature for one Gerónimo Blanco, he conceives that it is intended for him, and assumes great importance thereon, promising his friends official situations, conferring that of Postmaster-General upon Felipe David, &c. &c. It is afterwards discovered that a mistake had been made at the printing-office, the name Blanco having been inserted instead of Basco. The Government, to make some amends to the poor gentleman for his disappointment, appoints him Ambassador to the Holy Alliance. It is a lively comedy, abounding in "clap-traps" more suitable to the meridian of Madrid than that of Buenos Ayres.

"El Solteron," concluded the entertainments. Doña Manuela was suddenly indisposed when performing the part of the "daudy." The audience cried "basta," and the curtain fell.

During the evening, Master Demetrio Rivero played a concert on the Violin, accompanied by the Orchestra, in which he introduced the delightful music from the Opera of Don Giovanni, of "La ci darem la mano," and the Minuet.

The house was crowded.

On 18th, the "Condesa de Castilla," the plot of which we described in a former number. The scene is laid in the time of the conflicts between the Spaniards and the Moors, in the 10th century.

In the farce, Felipe David personated a bricklayer, who on his return home from work finding a Colleague in company with his wife, he gives the young gentleman a sound thrashing.

The house was full.

On Tuesday, for the benefit of Señor Felipe David, "Paul and Virginia." Felipe was very droll in the Negro dance. We missed the beautiful music which is attached to the English piece of Paul and Virginia, particularly the duet at the opening, "See from Ocean rising."

Master Rivero performed variations on the Violin, from the aria, "Si el mar fuera de tinta." A farce followed.

The house overflowed in every part, the lobbies even were thronged. It was a just compliment to a deserving man, and a good actor. Considering the little attraction held out, we did not expect to see so very numerous an audience.

On Wednesday was repeated "Amor y Honor." We hurriedly noticed this play in our No. 525. It is stated to be of French origin, and its moral qualities have been called in question. Certainly

on the latter score it is far superior to the drama of "Antony," which, although so popular in France, was highly obnoxious here, and decidedly damned on the first night of its representation. Paris of "Amor y Honor," reminded us of Byron's poem of Parisina; with this difference, that in the former the Baron is supplanted in his wife's affection by his son-in-law, but the lady

"She must lay her conscious head  
A husband's trusting heart beside."

In the dying scene of "Amor y Honor," Doña Alejandra Pacheco played extremely well, which we are happy to record, because generally speaking her dramatic efforts this season have not been very successful.

At the end of the second act of the play, the news from Montevideo was circulated in the Theatre, and was received with Vivas from the Pit for "Los Orientales." "El Restaurador de las Leyes," &c. &c.; coupled with exclamations of "Mueran los Unitarios." The Orchestra, too, struck up the National Air.

The farce was a repetition of one represented a short time since, relative to the tricks passed upon a lawyer who visits Lisbon, from Tras-las-Montes. We described it in our No. 514.

The house was tolerably well attended.

Amongst the company at the Theatre on the evenings above mentioned, were—the lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of General Alvear, and daughter; Generals Pinedo, Rolou, ladies and families; General Huidobro; the lady of General Guido; Don Nicolas Anchorena, lady and daughters; Señor Ladislao Martinez, lady and daughter; Señor José A. Barbosa, Jun, and lady; the Señoras Arana, Belastigui, &c.; Don Joaquin Iglesias, and daughters; the lady of the late Governor Dorrego, and her two daughters (Isabel and Angela); the Señora Monasterio, and daughter; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Chili; Señor Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Peru and Bolivia; Mr. Ferdinand Delisle, Belgian Consul; the Hon. Captain Grey, of H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra; the Hon. George Upton, &c. &c. &c.

On Wednesday evening, the fair Espina and other charming exotics were present.

The Theatre was again thronged last night.

THE WEATHER has been cold and boisterous during the week—thermometer about 50,—and the fire-side again in request.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Fresh Butter, 12 reals per lb.**  
RECEIVED THIS DAY, and for Sale at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S, No. 40, Calle Piedad, corner of the Calle de la Paz.

## Wanted,

IN a small Family, a Man or Woman as COOK; also a STEWARD. None need apply who cannot produce good recommendations.—Calle Maypá, No. 16.

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Nutria Skins,.....	20 a 30	do. per dozen.
Cinchilla Skins,.....	30 a 34	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a 41	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24 a 27	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	22 a 25	do. p. quintal.
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Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2 1/2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 116 1/2 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.