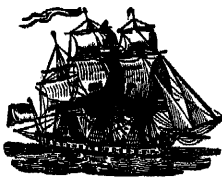


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 528.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

A boat arrived from Montevideo on Tuesday last, conveying the following important documents:—

Viva la Patria!—*The General-in-Chief of the Army.*

Camp of Victory of the Constitutional Army. *2 Head-Quarters, Carpinteria, September 19, 1836.*

It is now 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the brave Orientals have taught the factious that their country, their laws, and their Government, are not to be insulted with impunity.

The group of anarchists, consisting of 1300 men, presenting themselves, the charging and completely routing them have been the work of a moment.

The army, divided into three divisions, is in pursuit of the chieftains Rivera, Raña, and the Argentine Lavalle, who, dispersed, are hastily flying with a few followers by different routes. My troops have already changed horses, and continue in pursuit of Raña.

The dispersed join us from all parts. I will soon forward to Y. E. the particulars of this affair. In communicating to Y. E. this triumph, I have the satisfaction to congratulate you, as also the Government.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Ignacio Oribe.

To H. E. the Minister of War and Marine.

Head-Quarters, Paso de Polanco, Rio Negro, *2 September 23, 1836.*

I forwarded to Y. E., by Brevet-Major Juan Antonio Estomba, a despatch stating the victory obtained by the Constitutional Army over the anarchists on 19th inst., in which I promised to remit a circumstantial account of the affair; which I have now the honor to fulfil in the present note.

On the 19th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, I received intelligence from the advanced posts of the army, that the factious were encamped to the north of the Carpinteria, about a league from us. At break of day I received a second report, in purport, that they were marching towards the pass, where I had placed a strong guard, and that it appeared they had in view to force it and measure their arms with the brave fellows I have the honor to command. I immediately passed to the south of the river which separated us, with the object of observing the direction they took, in order to chastise their audacity. But at three-quarters of a league in front of the pass above named, they changed their line of march, and proceeded, protected by some small hills, which conducted them across the Rio Carpinteria a league beyond the point occupied by the Constitutional Army. This manoeuvre led me to believe that it was the enemy's intention to retreat, and I ordered the divisions under my command to pass with the velocity of lightning in order to pursue them; but my first divisions of the vanguard having appeared upon the summit of the principal hill of the Ojeda, they changed their front, and came towards us at full trot to take advantage of the delay they believed we should experience in passing the river; deceived, doubtless, by the small force which I presented to their view, concealing the right and left divisions, which were marching by the skirts of the principal hill above mentioned, and which I ordered to display themselves in the moment, the left division occupying the right wing of the line, supporting its right flank upon the small bill of the Ojeda; and the right division of the army supported its left on the principal hill. The enemy, who marched in parallel columns, observing this movement, deployed at full gallop in front of our line, doubling his right wing in order to flank our left. As soon as we discovered his intention, I ordered the brave Colonel Servando Gomez to flank the rebels on the right and charge them on

the left, which was effected with the greatest intrepidity, completely defeating all that appeared in his front. At this juncture a squadron of the enemy advanced to penetrate the centre of the left; the valiant General Britos, as Chief of this line, ordered the brave Commandant Burgueño to attack the enemy's squadron which had so rashly advanced. This officer fulfilled this duty with the honor which has always distinguished him amongst the brave, routing the enemy's squadron and putting it to complete flight. Various squadrons of the left of the enemy also advanced to the charge; but the intrepid General Lavalleja ordered the squadrons of Saura, Brayer, and Araujo to rout the enemy, and they to the full performed their duty. At this moment all our force advanced upon the enemy, which produced a complete dispersion throughout their line, leaving in our power four thousand horses,—one hundred and fifty prisoners, amongst them D. Pablo Perez, Chief of the Staff, D. Juan Antonio Mendez, an Argentine emigrant who had obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in that Republic, and four subalterns,—also two hundred carbines, eighty swords, and three hundred lances. The enemy had two hundred killed; amongst them are D. Gregorio Salado, who commanded a squadron; D. Jacinto Ortiz, and D. Domingo Lopez, each in command of a squadron; D. Fernando Gonzalez, Isidro Lezeano, Francisco Bauza, Juan Soberedo, José Antonio Irigoyen, Rafael Quinto, and the negro Yuca, who were Captains-Commandants of squadrons; E. Gregorio Villarubia, and Bernardino Suarez, Lieutenants. It is satisfactory to me to recommend to your notice the distinguished Generals Juan Antonio Lavalleja and Manuel Britos, the valiant Colonel Gomez, the brave Commandants Burgueño, Figueredo, Barreto, Peñayrna, Saura, Arue, Suarez, Bayer, and Araujo; Majors J. Calderon, Castillo, Diez, Caceres, Quinteros, and Villagran. The subalterns and troops have given unequivocal proofs of their courage. The Adjutants, Commandant Barrios, Majors Juan Antonio Estomba, Ramon Latorre, José Rodriguez, Captains Francisco Oribe, Ayala, Gonzalez, Moreno, Olivera, Lieut. Eusebio Benavides, and Ensign Mateo Lasarti, have done their duty, and communicated my orders with the greatest activity. The Surgeon of the second squadron of the line, Juan Francisco Correa, vied in the attack with the bravest of the brave Colonel Servando Gomez.

The details of our killed and wounded I will forward, as soon as I receive them from the different divisions.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Ignacio Oribe.

To His Excellency the Minister of War, *2 General Pedro Lengua.*

Head-Quarters, Paso de Polanco, Rio Negro, *2 September 23, 1836.*

I have the satisfaction to inform Y. E., that on the 19th inst. the prisoners who were in the power of the Chief Rivera, joined the army under my command; viz.,—D. Basilio Pinilla, Captain D. N. Gallo, Lieut. Ignacio Monteiro. The following are proceeding towards the capital:—Lieut. Felisberto Casales, and D. N. Peralta, Ensign of the National Guard.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Ignacio Oribe.

To H. E. the Minister of War, General Pedro Lengua.

To His Excellency the President of the Republic, General Manuel Oribe.

My Companion and Friend:—This is one of the most happy days of our country, inasmuch as we have completely triumphed over the anarchists, who, in number 1400 men, presented themselves to us this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Puntas del Arroyo Carpinteria. I cannot give you details of the action, from being in pursuit of the enemy, who are retreating, in number about 200 men, towards the Paso de los Toros; but I can assure

you that Tabares, Fortunato Silva, Yuca, and a number of officers, have perished at the points of our lances. The General-in-Chief will give you a circumstantial detail of the affair. I shall pursue to the utmost the force which is now in sight; and to-morrow, if I do not receive orders to the contrary, I shall pass the Rio Negro, as the said force is flying on the same horses they rode in the action, and I am told that Rivera is amongst them.

The Commandant Pinilla is with us. I congratulate you upon the triumph which our country has gained. I am, &c.,

Juan A. Lavalleja.

N. B.—Colonel Pablo Perez, and Major Mendez, are amongst our prisoners.

Montevideo, September 24, 1836.

The President of the Republic has perused with the greatest satisfaction the note which Y. E. has forwarded to me from the field of battle, giving an account of the victory obtained by the National Army under your command over the anarchists, on 19th inst., in the fields of the Carpinteria; and has desired me to state, in answer, that the importance of this victory is appreciated for its intrinsic value, as well as for its immense moral results: the Government considers that it consolidates the Constitutional Code, upholds the laws, and will without doubt open a new era of happiness and prosperity to the Oriental people.

The brave men of the army which Y. E. has led to victory, have covered themselves with glory on this memorable day, when, defending the laws of their country, they have chastised the perfidy of the traitors who have impiously profaned their sanctuary.

The President of the Republic likewise requests that Y. E. will inform the brave army you command, that the struggle it has sustained with so

(For continuation, see last page.)

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, September 27, 1836.

To H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned has the honor to address H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to inform him, that having come to this Capital in character of Confidential Agent of the Government of Chili, which the credentials he has already placed in your hands testify; and it being necessary, in order to fulfil the honorable charge confided to him, previously to obtain the consent of this Government; he trusts that Y. E. will be pleased to place this note before His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, so as to attain it.

In the meantime, the undersigned holds this opportunity to offer to H. E. the Minister, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Francisco Xavier Rosales.

Santiago, August 7, 1836.

Excellent Sir.—Don Francisco Xavier Rosales being about to visit your Capital on his route to Europe, where he is charged with a commission from this Government, has orders to make important explanations to Your Excellency, upon a subject of common interest.

He bears the character of Confidential Agent; and I flatter myself that Y. E., granting him a favourable although private reception, will give full confidence to all that he communicates in the name of this Government.

The object of this mission is to pave the way for intimate relations between both countries, conducive to the consolidation of the general security.

I entreat Y. E. to accept the protestations of the high and distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Diego Portales.

To H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of

the United Provinces of the River Plate. }

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to the note of Señor Rosales on 27th ult., to the effect, that the Governor and Captain-General of the Province felt the highest gratification in having this new opportunity to evince to the Government of Chili the sincere friendship he entertains towards it; and that he recognises Don Francisco Xavier Rosales in the character of Confidential Agent, with which he has been honoured by his Government.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, September 22, 1836.

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

The Government taking into consideration that bread and beef are two articles so necessary for the subsistence of all classes of the population of this Province, that their want cannot absolutely be supplied by other articles; and that the necessity of being provided with them daily, at the accustomed hours, is indispensable, whereas any delay in this respect not only causes great inconvenience to families and the laborious classes, but withdraws from their occupations the greater part of the inhabitants; and that, consequently, in the buying and selling of said articles, there is not nor cannot be that equal liberty between the consumers and the purveyors which fixes the fair price of things, inasmuch as the former are obliged to purchase at whatever price is asked, however exorbitant it may be, and the salesman can refuse to sell if he cannot obtain the price which he arbitrarily asks:

Considering, likewise, that this class of purveying is not advantageous on a small scale, when there is competition with those who carry it on on a large one; that the latter failing, the former would considerably enhance the price in order to defray their expenses; and when carried on on a large scale, the business must be limited to a small number of persons, amongst whom it is easy to create a monopoly, by combination, without the dread of being frustrated by the competition of new purveyors, it being well known that this business can only be useful when fixed on a permanent footing, and requires, besides, a great capital, peculiar qualifications, knowledge, and suitable connections for the trade, and many other requisites which it is not easy promptly to unite:

Considering, likewise, that on the abundance and cheapness of provisions depend the welfare of the people, the augmentation of population, and the progress of industry, when at the same time such cheapness be not attended with ruin to the citizens engaged in the trade:

Considering, in fine, that the Government not being able to regulate the laws of 3d January of the last year in a manner so as to obtain the benefits and sufficiently avert the evils indicated, the said laws remaining without being put into execution; but taking at the same time into consideration the notable rise which has and may occur in the price of cattle, it is not equitable to subject the purveyors to the tariff of prices which has existed and still exists: the Government, therefore, in use of the whole of the public power with which it is invested, and until it meditates upon and examines more maturely this weighty affair, has ordered and decreed:—

Article 1. From the first of October next the price of beef shall be free, provided it do not exceed the maximum designated by a permanent Committee of inhabitants named by the Government, who, to make the said designation, shall have before them the price current of cattle, the cost and risk of their conveyance, and other expenses attending the sale of beef by retail; as likewise to allow the purveyors a profit commensurate to their exertions and risk, without giving just cause of complaint to the public.

2. The said Committee shall take care to augment or lower the price which may be now designated, according to the rise and fall of the price of cattle, and the expenses of their conveyance and the sale of beef by retail; submitting the variations they make for the approbation of Government, before putting them into execution.

3. In order to avoid all complaint of fraud, the venders of beef shall have a little book, numbered, containing five sheets of paper besides the cover, sealed with the seal of the Police in the first left corner of every page, and signed in front on the right by the Chief of the department. In this book shall be inserted, in letters and not in figures, by the employer, or by the salesman himself if he be the owner of the beef, or at his request another well-known person if he cannot sign himself, the price at which the beef is to be sold on that day, or on a determined number of days; with the understanding that the last declaration of the employer, or salesman when he himself is the owner, shall regulate the sale; and the price so designated in the book shall be placed on a show-board, and exposed to public view in the place in which the beef is sold.

4. The fractions in which beef shall be sold, and upon which the respective price shall be fixed, shall be the arroba, half an arroba, quarter and eighth of an arroba.

5. Venders of beef must show the aforesaid book to every person, whatever be their class, if

they ask for it in order to be satisfied as to the price designated by the employer, or by the vender himself when he is also owner, under pain of being fined in case of refusal in fifty dollars currency, or imprisonment for as many days and labour in the public works, if they cannot pay the fine as soon as the fact be proved before the Chief of Police by two witnesses.

6. No vender of beef shall decline to sell to any person who wishes to purchase a determined part of the animal, provided the quantity required do not exceed an arroba, and be paid for in hand, at the price fixed in the book.

7. The vender proved, before the Chief of Police in the form stated in Article 5, to have infringed the preceding Article 6, or to have sold at a higher price than that noted in the book, shall be immediately taken into custody, and chastised at the option of the Government, according to the more or less criminality of the case.

8. The functions attached to the Chief of Police in this city, for the cognizance of the infringements of this decree and the execution of the penalties which it imposes, shall be discharged in the country by the respective Justices of Peace.

9. The Chief of Police in the city, and the Justices of Peace in the country, shall have a book kept in alphabetical order, wherein shall be inserted the name and surname of each of the persons fined, and the dates on which the fines were imposed, to serve as a reference in cases of repetition of offence.

10. The present decree shall be revised by the Government at the commencement and middle of each year; and to this end, the regulating Committee of the maximum price of the beef, shall inform it a month previous of what they may deem expedient, either as it regards its continuation without alteration, or any improvements they may conceive necessary.

11. The aforesaid Committee shall be composed for the remainder of the present year, and for all that of 1837, of the inhabitants of this city, Citizens Manuel Vicente de Maza, Miguel Riglos, and Felipe Senillosa; who shall proceed without delay to make the said regulation, and lay it before the Government for its approbation and publication.

12. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Agustin Garrigós.

Señores M. V. de Maza, M. Riglos, and F. Senillosa, have addressed notes to the Government, stating their acceptance of the appointment above named.

Navarro, September 1836.

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

To the Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Citizen Agustin Garrigós.

The Justice of Peace and undersigned inhabitants have the honor to forward to the Under Secretary, in order that he may bring it to the notice of His Excellency the Illustrious Restorer of our Laws, the tribute of sincere thanks which all the agriculturists of Navarro desire to present to His Excellency, for the decree prohibiting the importation of wheat, flour, and other produce of the country. This excellent measure has given an incredible excitement to agriculture, which, from the absolute free introduction of the aforesaid foreign articles, was nearly expiring. Yes, Señor Under-Secretary, victims at the same time of this want of protection, and of the cruel ravages of civil war, we were advancing with hasty strides to total ruin; but, as if by enchantment, all has in a moment changed, and happiness appears to have come again to dwell amongst us since our Illustrious Restorer has taken upon himself the weighty charge of government.

May Heaven preserve the precious life of this worthy Patriot, who has abandoned all for the happiness of his country, are our constant wishes.

God preserve the Under-Secretary many years. [Signed by Miguel Peralta, Justice of Peace; and a number of others.]

Señor Garrigós replied to the above on 23d ult., in tenor: That His Excellency the Governor felt highly gratified at the sentiments expressed by the individuals in question; that one of the principal endeavours of His Excellency is to promote agriculture and pastoral pursuits, without which commerce cannot flourish so as to be favourable to the country in general, nor this fertile and happy land attain that degree of prosperity to which it is destined by Divine Providence.

A note, dated 26th ult., from the President of the Medical Board, Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, to the Government, expresses his thanks for the manner

in which his services to the emigrants from the Canary Islands have been noticed in the decree of 17th ult.; adding, that when he and his medical colleagues were in the Convent of the Recoleta surrounded by more than 400 of these emigrants, many of them struggling with disease and death, and in appearance more like spectres than human beings; then they (the medical men,) felt the necessity of exerting themselves, encouraged to perform to the utmost their duty, in the hope that the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws would one day express his approbation of their conduct. That the decree, and medal awarded to them, had excited in their bosoms the liveliest gratitude; and that whilst His Excellency the Governor, inexorable in repressing crimes, is thus generous and magnanimous in rewarding services, he can always rely upon the decided cooperation of the mass of the citizens.

The Chief of Police, Bernardo Victoria, in a note under date 26th ult., also returned thanks to the Government for the manner in which his services to the emigrants from the Canary Islands, were noticed in the decree of 17th ult.

Martin Garcia, September 19, 1836.

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

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Excellent Sir.—The undersigned Physician, charged to attend upon the emigrants from the Canaries, now resident on this island, has the satisfaction to inform Your Excellency that the virulent contagion has almost entirely ceased, and that with the exception of some who were seriously ill, there is a great improvement in the patients. Three new patients have been sent to this hospital, but their diseases are not contagious; as also two of the garrison. Annexed is a list of the medicines required.

God preserve Y. E. many years. Luis Tamini.

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, replied on 24th ult. to the note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, which stated the defeat of the Chief of the insurrection in the Oriental State. "Having laid (says Señor Arana,) the said note before His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, he has ordered the undersigned to express in answer to H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State, that the Government of Buenos Ayres, as well as all those of the Argentine Confederation, ever animated with the noble interest and decided resolution they have expressed for the justice of the cause of the legal Government of the Oriental State, and against the scandalous insurrection of the ferocious Unitarians headed by General Rivera, has received with infinite satisfaction the agreeable news of an event so much more important in its consequences, as leading to the expectation of the just result of the criminal manoeuvres of the aforesaid iniquitous anarchists.

"The undersigned, complying with the orders of His Government, offers, in the name of His Excellency, congratulations the most sincere to H. E. the President of the Oriental State, through the medium of H. E. the Minister whom he has the honor to address, for the happy occurrence he has communicated to him; the Government of Buenos Ayres at the same time does not doubt the probability indicated, that it will lead to the total extermination of the seditious and factious, and consequently to the re-establishment of order and tranquility in the Oriental State, so necessary to the welfare of its inhabitants, and indispensable in order to preserve and draw closer the relations of perfect friendship and good understanding between the Oriental Republic and the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation.

"God preserve Y. E. many years. "Felipe Arana."

CHILL.

We have been favoured with journals of Santiago to 19th August, viz., "El Araucano," and a new paper called "El Interprete." Their contents are somewhat important; and their general tone evince feelings towards General Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia, and the Government of Peru, which cannot be misunderstood. It seems that some Chilian emigrants who had sought refuge in Peru, including General Ramon Freire, had in view to create a revolution in Chili; and for that

purpose contracted with the Government of Peru for the hire of the ship *Monteagudo*, and brig General Orbegoso, both vessels of war in the Peruvian service. These vessels, equipped with an abundance of warlike articles, and having on board several of the emigrants above-mentioned, sailed from Callao 7th July. The brig soon separated from the ship; and the latter being on 1st August in front of Valparaiso, two of the crew, viz., José Rojas and Manuel Zapata, both natives of Chili, who doubtless were previously assured of the co-operation of their companions, barred at half-past 3 in the morning the cabins in which the emigrants slept, and demanded of them whether they would choose to be surrendered to the Government of Chili, or be put to instant death. They replied, "we surrender." The crew then gave three cheers, and various *vivas* for the President of Chili, &c. &c., and exclaimed that the vessel should be steered for Valparaiso; which was accordingly done, and she arrived at that port on 6th August, escorted by the Chilian brig of war *Aguiles*, which had fallen in with the *Monteagudo* in the offing. The emigrants who were on board, twelve in number, including Señores Salvador Puga and José Maria Barril, were sent to prison.

This occurrence, as might be expected, caused great sensation in Chili, and the Government had received addresses from the corporations and local authorities of the country, with promises of support. On the 16th August, the Congress of Chili passed a resolution authorizing the President of the Republic to augment the naval force of the nation to 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, a brig and a schooner, with the power of adding to this number should the Government, from the apprehension of war, deem it expedient; and if the ordinary revenue of Chili be insufficient to provide for the expences of this armament, the President of the Republic is authorized to contract for a loan of four hundred thousand dollars, upon the best conditions that can be obtained.

The following decree appears in the "Araucano," of 19th August:—

Santiago, August 16, 1836.

The motives of urgent necessity having ceased, which caused the Government to approve the decree of 31st July last, whereby the Governor of Valparaiso declared that port closed against national and foreign merchant vessels; it has ordered and decreed:

Article 1. The above-mentioned port of Valparaiso is declared open from the 20th of the present month of August, to vessels of all nations.

2. The Governor of Valparaiso will issue the correspondent orders for the observance of this decree.

PRIETO.

Diego Portales.

No tidings had been received of the brig General Orbegoso. General Ramon Freire, with about 100 men, was on board of her. It was thought she would return to Peru, unless the crew should rise as in the case of the *Monteagudo*.

In the month of July last, a long correspondence took place, connected with the above events, between General Trinidad Moran, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Señor Ventura Lavalle, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili at Lima. General Moran, under date Lima 9th July, informed Señor Lavalle that he had just learnt with great surprise that the *Monteagudo* and General Orbegoso had sailed from Callao for Chili, having on board emigrants who doubtless meant to disturb the peace of that Republic. That the Government of Peru had not the least suspicion that such was their destination, or it would have taken means to frustrate their plans. That not having need of armed vessels, it had advertised those above mentioned for hire, with no other idea but that they were to be employed in commerce.

Señor Lavalle, in his reply to the above, said that of course he had a right to believe General

Moran's assertions, because it was not possible to suppose that the Government of Peru would be guilty of such atrocious perfidy as to connive at the proceedings of these emigrants; but at the same time it would be most satisfactory if it would exert itself to bring to punishment the accomplices in the deed; and noticed the conduct of the Government of Bolivia, who, when General Javier Lopez left the Bolivian territory in order to make war upon the Argentine, took measures to punish those in Bolivia who had assisted him in his attempt.

General Moran replied, that in a city like Lima the conspirators had every opportunity of carrying on their designs without discovery. That if Señor Lavalle would designate any particular person or persons who had assisted them, the Government would prosecute.

Señor Lavalle, in his answer, said that he had not perhaps proofs sufficient against any person; but that the public voice pointed out several then in Lima who were accomplices in the deed, and that the authority ought to prosecute them.

General Moran replied that neither could the Government of Peru bring proofs sufficient against any person; that it had however ordered Dr. Darcourt, the judge in criminal cases, to take cognizance of the affair, and discover if possible who are the accomplices which the public voice is said to point out.

"El Interprete," contains some very severe strictures upon the political conduct of General Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia, and General Orbegoso, President of Peru. The former it denominates the *Grande Jetiscan*; and speaks in very contemptuous terms of the latter. It hints that General Santa-Cruz has designs upon all the neighbouring States, and particularly against the United Provinces of the River Plate; and alludes to an intercepted letter, addressed to General Santa-Cruz, under date Colonia del Sacramento, 20th August, 1835. The *Interprete* says that this letter consists of seven sheets of paper; and gives extracts from it to prove that the object in view was to create a revolution in the provinces

of Jujui, Salta, Tucuman, Cotamarca, and Cuyo, in order to form them into one State; and adds, that to accelerate the execution of this plan, Governor Rosas, his Government and political principles, are depicted in the epistle in question, in the most odious light, and that it also asserts that public opinion would favour the projects of Santa-Cruz.

Don Francisco Xavier Rosales, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili to France, arrived in town on Monday evening from Chili, on his way to Europe; and resides at Beech's Hotel.

Two military officers (Aquino, and Carabajal,) who had been for some time in confinement in the guard-vessel *Sarandí*, in the Inner Roads, were shot on board that vessel on Tuesday morning last.

The festival at the Church of *La Merced*, in honor of Nra. Sra. de la Merced, was this year of the most splendid description. The High Altar was superbly decorated, and the music and choir excellent. The congregation on each day was immense, particularly as it respects the female portion of it. The *funcion* closed on Sunday last.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.

JOHN HECTOR, UPHOLSTERER, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to No. 107, *Calle de Potosí*; where all kinds of Mattresses will be manufactured of the best materials, Sofas, &c., stuffed, and Curtains made up in the newest fashion.

Wanted,

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

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 Pueyrredou, corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER, 1836.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig <i>Philomela</i> , Sprot,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque <i>Angerona</i> , Redknapp,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque <i>Laurina</i> , Kirk,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig <i>Betsy Hall</i> , Coaker,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig <i>Eagle</i> , Martin,	Rezaval, Bros,	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship <i>Brutus</i> , Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship <i>Charles Henry</i> , Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship <i>Plato</i> , Wood,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Rio Janeiro to load for Europe.
Brig <i>Arctic</i> , Phillips,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig <i>Baltimore</i> , Suow,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
FRENCH.		
Brig <i>Veloce</i> , Pignonblanc,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig <i>Louis</i> , Gekler,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Claire</i> , Simonel,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SPANISH.		
Ship <i>Pepita</i> , Ricoma,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Brig <i>Venus</i> , Windhorst,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
HAMBURGH.		
Barque <i>Catbarina</i> , Schacht,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York via Montevideo.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre <i>Bella Antonietta</i> , P. T. Vassallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig <i>Guinasono</i> , Dodero,	Horne & Alsogray,	Loading for Cadiz and ports in the Me-
Brig <i>Trafalgar</i> , Scarzio,	M. S. de la Maza,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. [diterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig <i>Eloisa</i> , J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig <i>Suspiro</i> , Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig <i>Condor</i> , Pyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig <i>Maria</i> , Smith,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for New York.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

(Continued from first page.)

much glory has made it worthy of the gratitude of the Nation and of the Government; that all who compose it deserve the thanks of their fellow-citizens; and that each of them can in future boast of having belonged to the army which gave a new existence to the Republic.

Lestly, I entreat Y. E. to receive the sincere congratulations which by desire of the Government I transmit to you, for the prudence of your measures, as likewise for your able manœuvres, the result of which has been the brilliant action of the 19th, which has filled the bosoms of all the Orientals with joy.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Pedro Lenguas.

To H. E. General Ignacio Oribe, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 24.—Wind E. N. E., variable.—Rain, and foggy in the morning.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.—brig Suspiro, Joaquin Pedro Cardoso, from Bahia 28th ult., with rum, honey, &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, British brig Floraville, for Valparaiso.—She was under weigh on 23d, but did not finally sail until this day. The particulars of her cargo, &c., will be found in our last.

September 25.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 26.—Wind E.

Arrived, National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, British brig Fame, William Whitley, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 8632 dry hides, 300 salted do., 13,000 horns, 28 bales with 5120 doz. sheep skins, 32 do. with 805 arrobas horse hair, 103 do. with 14,939½ doz. nutria skins, 24 do. with 2590 horse hides, 1 do. with 25 doz. swan skins, 3 do. with 131 doz. deer skins, 1 pipe with 143 deer skins, 28 fanegas salt.

September 27.—Wind E.—Heavy rain at night.

Arrived, American brig Baltimore, Charles G. Snow, from Cadiz 3d July, Montevideo 26th inst., in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Amos Davis.

Sailed, British brig Yarmouth, Robert Holt, for Montevideo to load for a port in England, despatched by Kenzie, Macfarlane & Co., in ballast. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Edward Young-husband.

National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

September 28.—Wind S.—Opposite Coast visible, slight rain in the evening.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Bremen brig Cesar, G. Elberfeld, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3937 quintals jerked beef. Passengers, Señores Pedro Aniguari, Zetran Oxarango, and Juan Minaberry.

September 29.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Navarino, John Murray, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 10,012 dry hides, 967 horse hides, 9000 horns, 40 pipes with 1600 arrobas tallow, 6033 seal skins, 17 bales with 1549 doz. nutria skins, 21 do. with 985 doz. deer skins, 15 do. with 360 arrobas horse hair, 20 do. with 360 doz. sheep skins, 19 do. with 380 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 138½ pieces sail cloth, 8 boxes hare and rabbit skins, 1 barrel with 60 dozen salted tongues, 6 fanegas salt, 5 boxes with 234 pieces muslin.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

Oriental schr. Relampago, Estevan Risso, for Montevideo, despatched by Gerónimo Risso.

September 30.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, British brig Joseph Winter, Thomas Nuttall, from Liverpool 24th July, with general cargo, to Charles Taylor & Co.—Passengers, Mr. Thomas Duguid, Lady, and family, 5 in number, including the Governess, Miss Charles.

British brig John Black, John McKenzie, from Liverpool 26th July, with general cargo, to William & John Black.

Sailed, French brig Jeanne Estelle, Pierre Laud, for Bourdeaux, despatched by José Ortiz Basualdo, with 6662 dry hides, 731 salted do., 1 bale with 73 calf skins, 3 bales with 520 doz. nutria skins, 7 do. with 4830 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 do. with 45 arrobas horse hair, 21 do. with 353 arrobas wool, 37 do. with 685 doz. sheep skins, 80 arrobas tallow. Passengers, Messieurs Enrique Dupon, and J. Ygueravide.

Vessels posted to sail.

- On 1st inst.—Philomela, for Liverpool.
- “ “ —Mary, for New York.
- “ 2d “ —Veloce, for Havre de Grace.
- “ 4th “ —Plato, for Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Spanish schr. brig Leucracia, otherwise Isabella Segunda, has been sold, and is to be placed under the flag of this Republic.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

- On 23d inst., at 11 A. M., Wind N. N. E.—Louisa Maria, hence 22d.
- On 24th, at half-past 6 P. M., Wind S. W.—Olympia, hence 23d.
- On 25th, at 7 A. M., Independente, hence 23d; at 9 A. M., Floraville, hence 24th.—Wind S. W.

Arrived at Montevideo.

- 22d inst.—Oriental polacre Amor Paternal, from Bahia 12th ult.
- “ Sardinian brig Providencia, from Santa Catalina 3d inst.
- 23d.—French brig Aimable Luette, from Havre de Grace 3d July, to Rebol, Guerin & Co.
- “ French brig Courier de la Rance, from Cotte 26th June.
- “ British brig Commerce, Boylan, from Liverpool 15th July, to Parlane & Co.

THEATRE.

On 23d ult. was performed to a crowded house, for the benefit of Doña Trinidad, the play of “Thirty Years; or the Life of a Gambler.”

On 25th, also to a full house, “El Viejo de 25 años,” “Mi Tio el Jorobado,” and “La Fiesta del Lugar en Navidad.” In the first piece, a young man gets admittance into a house disguised as his uncle, in order to make love to a pretty girl, the ward of an old man to whom the house belongs, and who avers that he has a bitter aversion to every thing young of the male kind.—In the second piece, a gentleman with a hump-back essays to make an old friend and school-fellow jealous of his wife, but he does not succeed. There is a timid lover in it, and Doña Manuela told him a woman is very quick in finding out when a man is in love with her.—In the third piece, a Christmas festival in a village in Spain is represented. Felipe David wanted to learn to be an actor, but afterwards turns bull-fighter.

On 26th, for the benefit of Señora Campomanes, “El Labrador mas Honrado,” a song by the beneficiada, called “La Critica del Dia,” and the farce of “El Chispero.” The scene of the play is in Spain, in the 14th century, in which the son of a Count is obliged from poverty to follow the profession of a farmer. He kills a courtier of King Alphonso's for trying to seduce his wife; but is pardoned by the King, when informed of the particulars of the case.—The dresses were superb, and Señor Casacuberta played well. In the song Señora Campomanes said that many in Buenos Ayres who wore the Federal device, were Unitarians in heart, but that it would all be discovered at last: “Tiró el diablo de la nanta, y se descubrió el pastel.”

A Pas-de-Deux was danced by Señor and Señora Caton.

The farce afforded a great deal of amusement. The blacksmith's apprentice (El Chispero), was personated by Señora Campomanes. She danced a mock minuet with Señora Funes. The tertulia affair was excellent. One of the company borrowed Felipe's watch, and sold it to pay the expences of the entertainment. Felipe was very wroth thereon, and said it was an English watch and a capital goer. The audience called upon the performers, by name, to stand up and dance: they did so, and danced the “Motonero.” Altogether, the scene reminded us of an English Theatre.

The house was well attended, and illuminated outside and extra lit within. The bugle-band of the regiment “Restauradores,” was stationed at the doors; and Federal flags waved from the summit of the Theatre.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Señor Montoro (chief prompter), “La Casa de Huespedes; ó, Un Novio para mi Niña,” and “Los Cuentos, ó La Boda del Difunto.”

In the first piece, a young lady (Manuela), has two lovers,—one sentimental and poor,—the other a conceited fellow, and likewise poor. She prefers the former, in which she is countenanced by her brother, who returns just in the nick of time from South America, very rich. Señor Gonzales played an old man who could see no merit in any one unless he had money, and said, in effect, that “when Poverty comes in at the window, Love always flies out at the door.” By-the-bye, Señor Gonzales in dress and appearance this evening,

looked very much like the pictures of Gibbon, the historian.

The farce did not meet with a very favorable reception. It related to a man who endeavored to persuade his friends that he was dead, and that it was his ghost that then spoke. Felipe David, who represented a Notary, believed him, and asked him if all Notaries went to Heaven, and if they were well received there. The sham ghost answered in the affirmative, and said they were very useful people in Heaven.

The audience was select and numerous. The performances last night, were also fully attended.

Amongst the company in the boxes on the evenings above mentioned, were—the Lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the Lady of General Guido; Señor Nicolas Anchorena, lady and daughter; the Sister of General Lavalleja, and his daughter; the Lady of Don Ladislao Martinez, and daughter; the Señora Monasterio, and daughter; the S-fioritas Belausigu and Arana; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Señor Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Peru and Boiivia; Señor Lima, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Chili; Señor Francisco Xavier Rosales, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili to France; Count Strelitzki, &c. &c.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week,—thermometer 50 to 59.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

ONE Black and Two Cream-coloured HORSES, all young, sound in every point, and extremely gentle.—To be seen at MR. DAY'S Livery-Stable, No. 12, Plaza de la Victoria, on MONDAY 3d inst., at 12 o'clock.

Notice.

A PERSON recently arrived from Hamburg, where he has been engaged for a number of years in a Mercantile career, is desirous of meeting with employment in a Commercial House at this place. Being well versed in all Counting-House business, and in the Spanish, English, French, German, and Portuguese languages, he hopes to give satisfaction to his employers. A line addressed to N. P., Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to. N. B.—The best references can be given.

Spanish Language.

WHY he who wish to study this language, will find a Teacher by applying at No. 75, Calle de Cangallo; as also Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping by single and double entry.

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 Piedra, corner of the Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 a	dollars cash.
Do. Patriot,.....	117 a 117½	do. do.
Plata macaguina,.....	64 a	do. for on.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 9-16 a	do. do.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7¼ a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	68 a 70	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 3-16 a 7¼	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 a	ds. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	73 a 7½	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	30 a 31	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27 a 28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	28 a	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	28 a 29	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	22 a 28	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	30 a 32	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a 41	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	23 a 27	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	22 a 24	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11½ a 12½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 600	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	7 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	14 a	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2½	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7¼ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.