

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1836.

[VOL. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Wednesday last was the anniversary of the memorable day on which the present Governor of this Province made his *debut* on the political stage, and commenced a career which has rendered his name so distinguished. It was on the 5th October, 1820, that General Rosas, then only a militia officer, entered this city at the head of a squadron of country cavalry, and put an end to the frightful anarchy which has given so melancholy a celebrity to that year, when the rival pretensions to the gubernatorial chair were so fruitful in changes, that

"Under what Governor?"

was an enquiry of almost daily occurrence.—General Rosas not only restored the internal order of the province of Buenos Ayres, but re-established its friendly relations with the sister province of Santa Fé, after a long interruption, fraught with the most dire results. Then it was that prospects the most favourable were opened to the country; why they were not realised, it is not our business to enquire. General Rosas, after the events just stated, returned to those rural pursuits by which he has acquired the handsome fortune of which he is possessed. For several years his name appeared unconnected with politics. He re-entered public life in the administration of Governor Dorrego; but his attention was principally engaged in the establishment of the line of frontier, from which he was called to more active employment, by the revolution of the 1st December, 1828. The eventful sequel belongs to contemporary history, and is no doubt fresh in the memory of our readers.

The 5th of October, therefore, awaking as it does one of the earliest recollections of the political life of the citizen to whom the country has confided its destinies, was not allowed to pass without some public demonstration. The city was on the evening in question pretty generally illuminated; bands of music traversed the streets; fire-works were displayed in several quarters; and the *vivas* for General Rosas, Restorer of the Laws, Federation, &c. &c., were loud and incessant.

THE INDIANS.

A despatch, dated Puntas del Arroyo Tapalqué, 1st inst., to the Governor, from Colonel Pedro Ramos, states that the force under his command had routed a division of Borogas Chilian Indians, who, at day-break on 1st, had surprised the Tolderias of the friendly Indians, robbed them of their horses, and bore away captive the major part of their families. The Colonel states, that as soon as he received an account of the affair, he proceeded with some cavalry and friendly Indians in search of the enemy. Having overtaken them, they did not wait for the attack, but charged Colonel Ramos's force with the greatest intrepidity, doubtless animated with the recent triumph they had obtained. They were however repulsed, and attacked in their turn; but they made a brave

resistance, and held their ground for nearly three hours, although repeatedly charged. At the end of that time they retreated, and were pursued and cut down for seven leagues, when the pursuit was discontinued in consequence of the wetness of the ground from heavy rains, and the jaded state of the horses. Only a few of the Indians escaped; more than 200 of them were killed, and all the families and booty they had taken from the friendly Indians, recaptured. Colonel Ramos's loss was 26 killed, and 29 wounded; amongst the wounded were, Adjutant Juan Pablo Albornoz, (seriously,) Captain José Morales, and Brevet Lieut. Mariano Soto, (slightly). The Indians had amongst the killed their principal Cacique, and seven inferior chieftains.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst., in noticing the affair, says:—

"The despatch of Colonel Pedro Ramos, the worthy Aid-de-Camp of His Excellency our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, which we have the satisfaction to publish, gives a detail of the important action against a division of the Borogas Chilian Indians, who attacking the friendly Pampas Indians, possessed themselves of their property and families. The defeat of the Savages has been complete, and those Indians chastised, who, ill disposed towards our Pampas friends, only waited the opportunity to assault them by surprise, as they had so perfidiously effected, murdering their head Cacique, Venancio Coyuepan, and other chieftains. But the division which marched upon them, commanded by the brave and worthy Colonel Pedro Ramos, in pursuance of instructions received from His Excellency our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, has given them a mortal blow, the forerunner of the total extermination of these Indians, who were ever enemies, and who feigning a friendly disposition, harboured, nevertheless, the design to rise and commit their depredations.

"We congratulate upon this important triumph and prosperous result, the Government, Colonel Pedro Ramos, his officers and troops, who have conducted themselves with so much honor on this occasion."

Official Documents.

On the 10th December last, Don Felipe Arana addressed a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the French, in tenor: That he had received orders from His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, as charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, to express, in common with all Governments who have friendly relations with France, satisfaction at the frustration of the attempt upon the life of His Majesty, and family, on 28th July, 1835. That the Republic had received proofs of the friendship of His Majesty in having acknowledged its independence; and that he might be assured of its sincere esteem, and wishes for the preservation of His Majesty, his family, and for the prosperity of the French nation.

Monsieur A. Thiers, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the French, replied to the above, under date Paris, June 2, 1836; stating that His Majesty had ordered him to express his lively satisfaction at this testimony of the friendship of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and his ardent wishes for the prosperity of the Argentine Republic, and the consolidation of its domestic peace. That he (M. Thiers,) feels happy in being the interpreter of the sentiments of the King, and to have this opportunity of evincing the pleasure he experiences at the good under-

standing which subsists between France and the Argentine Confederation, in which the Province of Buenos Ayres occupies so distinguished a rank.

A note dated 3d inst., from Monsieur Aimé Roger, Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the General Consulate of that nation, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, states that he has received orders from his Government to express to the authorities of Buenos Ayres, its thanks for the efficacious aid afforded by the latter to the French Consulate on the occasion of the loss of the French brig *Veloce*; as also to those persons who assisted on that unfortunate occasion, and to Señor Francisco Piñeiro in particular.

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to the above on 4th, expressing the gratification of His Excellency the Governor at the sentiments conveyed in the note in question, which he views as a certain proof of the good understanding which exists between both Governments.

A note dated 3d inst., from M. A. Roger, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that His Majesty the King of the French, his august Sovereign, had deigned to recompense his services by confiding to him the Consulate of Scutaria, in Albania; but that he should remain in Buenos Ayres, in charge of the French Consulate-General, until the arrival of the successor to the Marquis de Peyzac.

The Minister replied to the above on 4th, congratulating M. A. Roger, in the name of the Governor, that his distinguished services had been thus rewarded by His Sovereign; and that His Excellency felt much pleasure that M. Roger was yet to remain some time in this country, until the successor to the Marquis de Peyzac should arrive.

A circular, dated 3d inst., from the Government to the Justices of Peace, states that the Governor having been informed that notwithstanding article 16 of the decree of 15th March last, by which Justices of Peace in the country districts are obliged personally to inspect licenses, they have delegated this duty to subalterns. It is therefore ordered, that in future each Justice of Peace shall, in every year, personally perform the duty in question.

Don Juan Pedro Aldama has been appointed supernumerary accountant in the Accountant-General's office.

General Agustín de Pinedo, Inspector-General, under date 5th inst., addressed a congratulatory letter to His Excellency the Governor on the anniversary of 5th October, 1820, both on his own part and on that of the army. The General eulogizes the conduct of the 5th regiment of *Colorados*; stating that under the orders of His Excellency on the 5th October 1820, they gained the respect and esteem of their fellow-countrymen, and the admiration of foreigners. That the day in question was to His Excellency the commencement of a career of glory which has immortalized him, and made him the object of predilection and hope of the Argentine Confederation.

The daily reports to the Government, from Dr. Luis Tamini, relative to the state of the health, &c., of the emigrants from the Canary Islands, who are now domiciled on the Island of Martin Garcia, are regularly published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

A note from Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, to the Governor, dated 1st inst., states that during the last month 214 persons arrived at this port,—the departures, 144.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst.,—5,559,400 dollars.

Señores Manuel V. de Maza, Miguel de Ríglas, and Felipe Senillosa, the gentlemen appointed by the Government, in its decree of 22d ult. (inserted in our last.) to regulate the price of beef, rendered their report to the Government on 20th ult., accompanied with six different statements, to prove the loss which purveyors of cattle must sustain were they to continue to sell beef at the old prices, and the fair profit they would receive by fixing for the present the price of beef at three dollars the arroba, the sum proposed by the Committee.—The Committee state, that well-founded hopes exist that the present high price of cattle will not continue beyond the months of October and November of the present year, and that should these expectations be realized, the Committee will immediately act upon the 2d article of the decree of 22d ult.

The Government, under date 30th ult., approved the price of three dollars per arroba for beef, as proposed by the regulatory Committee; and in compliance with their proposition, it has altered article 6 of the decree. At present, therefore, no vendor of beef shall refuse to sell a determined part of the animal, provided the quantity required do not exceed half an arroba, but they must at the same time take the same quantity of inferior quality.

A variety of documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3d inst., relative to the Province of Jujuy; viz.:—A note, dated Santa Fé, 18th ult., from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of that Province, to Colonel Pablo Aleman, Governor of Jujuy, congratulating him upon the Province of Jujuy having been released from the domination of the perfidious Unitarians; and also acknowledging, on the part of Santa Fé, the independence of the Jujeno territory, as no longer appertaining to the province of Salta.—Then follow two documents, the particulars of which we published in our No. 511, to the effect, that at a meeting of the Municipal Body of Jujuy on 23d April last, General Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, was recognised with acclamations as Restorer of the Laws of the Republic, and Brigadier-General of Jujuy; and General Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, General Ibarra, Governor of Santiago del Estero, General Felipe Heredia, Governor of Salta, and Colonel Aleman, Governor of Jujuy, were also recognised as Brigadier-Generals of Jujuy.

A communication, dated Jujuy, April 26, 1836, from Colonel Pablo Aleman, Governor thereof, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that he had been placed at the head of the Government of the new province of Jujuy. That a horde of factious Unitarians, distributed in the Provinces of the Argentine Federation, had formed the extravagant idea of regulating its Governments upon their immoral and fantastic principles, commencing their operations with the most ferocious proceedings. That it was necessary for all to unite in order to put down those common disturbers, and permanently secure the Argentine Federation from their pernicious influence, &c. &c.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 17th ult., from Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, to Colonel Pablo Aleman, Governor of Jujuy, acknowledges, on the part of Buenos Ayres, the independence of the Province of Jujuy, as no longer forming a part of the Province of Salta; and congratulates Governor Aleman for his active cooperation in all that regards the welfare of the Republic, and particularly for his exertions in putting down the iniquitous Unitarian faction, the implacable enemies of the National Cause of Federation.

A note from the Government of Buenos Ayres, dated 30th ult., to the Governor of Jujuy, states that General Rosas feels the highest gratitude for the generosity of the Jujeno people in having conferred honors upon him; which however he cannot accept until he receives the sanction thereto of the House of Representatives of Buenos Ayres.

Under date 1st inst., the Governor of Buenos Ayres addressed a note to the Governor of Jujuy, acknowledging the receipt of the note from the latter, dated 26th April last, which authorised the Government of Buenos Ayres, on the part of that of Jujuy, to transact its foreign relations.

CORRIENTES.—PROCLAMATION.

VIVA LA FEDERACION ARGENTINA.—27th year of the Liberty, and 21st of the Independence. The Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Corrientes, to its Inhabitants.

Fellow-Citizens:—The factious Unitarians who emigrated to the Oriental State, where they received the most generous hospitality, have now enrolled themselves under the standard of the rebellion which has taken place in that Republic, against the legal authority. Impious, sacrilegious,

and immoral as they are, it is not therefore extraordinary that they have lost even the noble sentiment of gratitude towards their benefactors; but they have divers objects in view:—listen, then, fellow-countrymen.

The sedition which, as principals and the most active agents, they sustain in the said State, is only one of the means which these iniquitous men have adopted to carry, if possible, the war into the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation.—Weak as they are ambitious, they are intent upon unfolding anew their plans of iniquity and blood; plans which we have constantly combated, opposing patriotism and civic virtues, to the intrigues and dark manoeuvres of seduction and perfidy.

Fellow-Citizens: you are not ignorant of the old tactics of this stubborn band of insurgents. An insidious, criminal policy, has ever been their favorite arm to promote anarchy in the Provinces, overturn the Governments, and divide in order to rule over blood-stained ruins.

Not content with having plunged the country into an abyss of misery, shedding torrents of Argentine blood, and spreading desolation and mourning far and near, they have in their delirium renewed the idea of making themselves the absolute arbiters of your liberties, lives, those of your beloved families, and, finally, of your property and homes. But there is nothing to fear, fellow-countrymen; the Government, in conjunction with the rest of the Confederation, watches over your welfare. Our powerful and sincere friends, the Governors of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre-rios, have pronounced in the most solemn manner against these seditious men, whose ferocity they will not for a moment lose sight of, as illustrious champions of the holy cause of Federation, which we have proclaimed.

Correntinos!—Federation or Death, is the device of all the Confederate Provinces, and of yours in particular. Be united and obedient to the voice of the Government, and decided to uphold with energy the principles calculated to secure peace, the stability of the laws, public tranquillity, and the repose of each of you. Be upon the alert, and should the insolent Unitarian insurrectionists in the neighbouring State dare to set foot on the western shores of the Uruguay, let us discharge upon them the full weight of our resentment, repeating with ardour and enthusiasm the patriotic words:—Long live the Federals! Death to the Unitarians!

Corrientes, September 20, 1836.

RAFAEL ATIENZA.

Montevideo, September 25, 1836.

In conformity to the promise of the undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his note of 20th inst., to forward to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres the details of the memorable battle in which the arms of legality triumphed over the conspirators who pretended to overthrow its institutions, he now feels infinite satisfaction in remitting a copy of the official despatch of the said important event, which secures the permanent peace of the Republic, and the stability of that which the States of the Argentine Confederation so happily enjoy.

The undersigned reiterates to H. E. the Minister, the assurances of his distinguished consideration and particular esteem.

Francisco Llambi.

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

[The despatch above mentioned was inserted in our last.]

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, replied on 29th ult. to the above note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic; to the effect, that His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres most cordially congratulates H. E. the President of the Oriental Republic upon the happy and satisfactory result of the heroic efforts of those who have combated for the cause of justice and of the legal Government; and that the Government of Buenos Ayres, as well as all those of the Confederation, cannot but be gratified at the chastisement which the horde of factious and ferocious Unitarians have received, which it is confidently hoped will lead to the permanent peace of the Oriental Republic.

We have received by the brigs Joseph Winter and John Black, English journals to 22d July.—The following are the accounts from

SPAIN.

A deplorable commotion took place at Figueras on the 11th July. On the approach of the Carlist bands, commanded by Brujo and Jorilla, the news of the assassination of the Barcelona courier near Girona, afforded the ultra-Liberals a pretext for

exciting an uproar, which the troops of the line were unable to prevent. The populace was driven to the utmost exasperation by false reports of treachery. In the tumult thus produced, the governor, Brigadier Tena, was assassinated, his corpse dragged through the streets, and it was not before other lives were destroyed that tranquillity was with great difficulty restored.

This account is balanced by atrocities committed by the Carlists. Don Carlos lately ordered the execution of the venerable Dr. Manzanares, whose only crime was that of being father of Manzanares, who was Minister at Cadiz in 1823, and who was subsequently shot by order of Ferdinand. The father Manzanares, on whom the vengeance of Don Carlos has now fallen, was 85 years of age. He was shot at Escoriaza, at the door of his own house. This unfortunate gentleman was one of fifty persons seized by Don Carlos upon the slightest pretext, who were lately drawn from their prison at Mondragon, and marched on Ouate. Three of the prisoners were shot during the march, before the eyes of their unhappy companions.

Intelligence from Bayonne to 12th July, states that on the 11th General Evans attacked Fontarabia, which was stoutly defended by the Carlists. He succeeded in gaining possession of the Capuchin Convent, and of a wood at a small distance from the town, from whence his soldiers could attack the enemy with apparently no danger to themselves. In the course of the night the town was reinforced by a large body of Carlists. So early as four o'clock in the morning the firing was renewed, when the British troops were forced to abandon the convent, and the Carlists succeeded in firing the wood in which they had entrenched themselves. This was the signal for retreat. The Christians fell back upon Guadalupe, where General Jaurégui (El Pastor) arrived in time to cover their rear with fresh forces. No attempt was, however, made to renew the engagement up to twelve o'clock. By an official report published by the Carlists, the Christians are reported to have lost four hundred men killed and wounded. The same document represents the loss of the Carlists as considerable—from fifty to sixty killed and a few wounded.

Early on the morning of the 12th the Carlists attempted to set fire to Behobia, by means of an infernal machine fastened to a cart, and drawn by an ox. The animal was then driven towards the town; but before entering it exploded, so that the only persons injured were the drivers, two of whom were killed, but whether by the explosion of the machine, or by shots fired by the garrison, had not been ascertained.

The accounts from the Asturias are, upon the whole, unfavourable to the cause of the Queen. It is said that Cordova has despatched 20,000 men in pursuit of Gomez, who had reached Orris on the 2d.

Madrid journals to 10th July have been received. An air of gloom, if not of despondency, pervades the capital. The accounts from the provinces are disheartening in the extreme.

A letter from Behobia of the 21th, mentions that the noise of continued firing was heard towards Ernani and Renteria. "We shall soon learn," says the letter, "whether the attempt upon Fontarabia was not a trick to cover a more serious movement upon Ernani."

The same paper announces that the French Consul had received letters from Santander of the 9th, which state that Gomez, at the head of the Carlist band, had traversed the Asturias, near the coast, and penetrated into Galicia; Espartero not having been able to come up with him.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 13th, have been received. They confirm the intelligence respecting the defeat of the Christians before Fontarabia. On the 11th the Carlists took eleven prisoners, who were almost instantly shot.

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees*, of Bayonne, of 14th July, contains the following:—"An order of the 6th, communicated by the Commander-in-chief, General Villalar, to the depositions of prisoners in Navarre, says, 'Ten officers of the highest rank shall be immediately shot for every Carlist officer who may from and after this day be shot by the Christians.' In pursuance of this order, ten officers from the depot at Guembe, in Navarre, have been put to death for an officer who had been shot by the Christians. A letter of the 9th, from the head-quarters at Villafranca, says, 'Gomez's division, now composed of 8,000 men, continues its march. Espartero fearing, no doubt, that he would be cut off by Sanz, has returned to Vittoria. According to all probability, Sanz has continued his march to join Gomez.'—(Liverpool Mercury, 22d July.)

Transmission of Newspapers.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer is about to introduce a bill

to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance of newspapers by post. The following will be among the principal enactments:—All newspapers sent through the general post, or delivered by the penny or twopenny post, and *vice versa*, are to be free. Newspapers sent by the twopenny post are only to pay one penny, and may be sent within post towns at the like rate. Newspapers sent from the United Kingdom, by packets, and *vice versa*, are to go free. Newspapers may be sent from one colony to another, *via* the United Kingdom, by packet-boat, free of postage. Newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to the colonies, by private ships, to pay 1*d.*, and *vice versa*. Newspapers to or from foreign countries to pay 2*d.*; provided that, in case a satisfactory proof is given that any foreign State receives or sends newspapers to or from the United Kingdom free of duty, then no duty is to be charged on newspapers to or from such State, if by packet-boat; but if by any other vessel, they are to pay 1*d.* postage. Newspapers to be put into the post-office within seven days after date, if going out of the United Kingdom.—(*Liverpool Mercury.*)

The weather had been very hot in Europe. The thermometer in the suburbs of London, in a very cool place, was, on some days of July last, at 85; and in the sun 116. In the country, numerous sudden deaths had occurred in consequence of the extreme heat, chiefly caused by drinking cold water.

The Parliament was to be prorogued on 12th August.

We have been favoured with journals of the United States, to 26th July; and from them it appears that the Government of Mexico is determined to carry on the war for the recovery of Texas. The Governor of the latter had, in consequence, ordered all the Texian male population to take up arms. The following are extracts from the journals in question:—

The news of the battle of San Jacinto, had produced a very great excitement in Mexico. The persons composing the acting Government, apparently sustained by the people, appear to be determined to hazard every thing to recover the ground that has been won from them, at the same time that they depreciate the importance of the battle of San Jacinto, saying that the Mexican troops in that battle were of the lowest order, although, being in the advance, so many respectable officers were with them. The journalists are especially indignant and violent against General Filasola, for obeying Santa Ana's orders (after he became prisoner,) by retreating and ceasing operations, instead of pressing on upon the Texians, &c., as they say that he would have done if he had had a drop of Mexican blood in his veins.—We apprehend that there is yet a great battle to be fought, before peace is established in Texas and its borders.

By an act of Congress received at Tampico on the 28th of May, it was decreed:

1. That the Government would not accede to any act or treaty made by Santa Ana, during his imprisonment in Texas.

2. That every State in the Republic should furnish forthwith one fourth of her forces to be equipped and ordered to march as soon as possible to Metamoros.

On the 1st of June, intelligence was received that all the ports of the Republic were closed against the sailing of all merchant vessels, and against all communication of whatever nature, with all vessels of war. This last act of the Mexican Government has, it is well understood, been particularly directed against the United States, with whom there appears to be the most bitter animosity. Most of the foreign inhabitants of Tampico were in daily fear of losing their lives; and it is publicly declared that all foreign houses will be robbed, and the inhabitants butchered, as soon as it should be ascertained that Santa Ana had been shot.

Warlike preparations are making in every direction; and it is current among the officers of the army, that 17,000 men were to march against Texas, some of which are on their march for their headquarters, Metamoros. It is probable that they cannot raise that number by 4000 or 5000, nor are they, when called troops that are disciplined, but farmers, mule-drivers, &c., taken by force wherever they can be found;—however, a desperate struggle will be made in Mexico to regulate Texas. Let them, therefore, be on their guard, as the strictest precautions are taken to

prevent them having any knowledge of their military movements. José Maria Curro is President, and promises to sell the crucifixes from the churches to carry on the war, if means cannot otherwise be had.

One of the New Orleans papers, speaking of the rumor of British interference in behalf of the Mexicans, remarks:—"We trust that the rumor will prove unfounded, and that no fire-brand will be thrown by the citizens of any foreign country into the state of feeling, already too combustible, existing in our country in reference to the Texians." And why not?—Has not old Mr. Bull as good a right to poke his horns into one side of the quarrel, as we have to thrust our noses into the other?

Mr. James Madison, formerly President of the United States, died on 3d July last. Thus General Jackson the present President, and Mr. John Quincy Adams, are the only two individuals who survive, of those who have held the honorable post of President of the United States.

The 4th of July, the day of Independence, has been rather fatal to ex-Presidents. Messrs. Jefferson, Adams senior, and Monroe, expired on it; and now, on its eve, Mr. Madison. "Beware of the ides of March," has been a monitory adage since the days of Julius Cæsar;—Beware of the fates of July, may in future be used as a well-founded friendly counsel to ex-Presidents.

THEATRE.

On 30th ult. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta, the play of "*La Tona de Novesia, por las armas de Alejandro Farnese*," the scene of which is laid in the Netherlands, during the rebellion there against Spanish dominion. The rebels are defeated with great slaughter, and the representation of the fight upon the stage, filled the house with smoke. Señor Casacuberta personated a German officer in the Spanish service, but he was not faithful to the cause or to friendship, and is punished in the end.

An entertainment followed, called "*Una de fiesta en Barracas*," depicting the manners and customs of the *paisanos*. The "*Federal*," and the "*Cielo en batalla*," were danced, in which Doña Trinidad "bore away the bell." She dances with much elegance; her dress, too, on this occasion (white,) was neat and appropriate; we have rarely seen her look so well. The piece, altogether, produced a great deal of applause and laughter.

The house overflowed in every part. In the

boxes were, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the Lady of General Alvear, and daughter; the Lady of Don Felipe Arana, and daughter; the Lady of Don Ladislao Martínez, and daughter; the Señora Monasterio and daughter; the family of Dr. D. Pedro Martínez; Don Nicolas Anchorena, Lady and daughter; Don Joaquin Iglesia, and two daughters; Don José A. Barbosa, Jun., and Lady; General Pinedo and Lady; the Señorita Belaustigi, and her brother; Don Isidro Peralta, and family; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Señor Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Peru and Bolivia; Señor Lima; Señor Francisco Xavier Rosales, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili to France; Count Strelitzki, &c. &c.

The Theatre may be said to have closed for the season on this evening, the period for which it had been engaged having expired. It being therefore the last night, there was a great "to do." A military band of music was stationed at the doors, fire-works were discharged, the house was illuminated in front, transparencies displayed, and it was extra lit within.

The season, we should think, must have been a profitable one. The house will probably be reopened for a short time before the intense warm weather sets in. The theatrical company of this city is now full and efficient, and several members of it possess considerable talent. We trust that the Manager will be able to come to terms with the Proprietor of the Theatre, and that the latter will be generous to the sons and daughters of Thespis, recollecting what 'Hamlet' says of players, that—"They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time: After your death you were better to have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live."

Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, we rejoice to state, has nearly recovered from the effects of the fall he had a short time since from his horse.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spanish Language.

THEY who wish to study this language, will find a Teacher by applying at No. 78, Calle de Cangallo; as also Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping by single and double entry.

Notice.

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF OCTOBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Angerona, Redknapp,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Laurina, Kirk,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig Belsey Hall, Coaker,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig John Black, McKenzie,	William & John Black,	Loading for London.
Brig Joseph Winter, Nuttall,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Commerce, Boylan,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezard, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Charles Henry, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Arctic, Phillips,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Baltimore, Suow,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Erie, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Veloce, Pignonblanc,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Lonis, Gekier,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Claire, Simonet,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Courier de la Rance, Loyoy,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for St. Malo.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SPANISH.		
Ship Pepita, Ricoma,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
HAMBURGH.		
Barque Catharina, Schacht,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York via Montevideo.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vasallo, ..	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Dederò,	Horne & Abrogary,	Loading for Cadiz and ports in the Me-
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo,	M. S. de la Maza,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. [diterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad, Aranjó,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
ORIENTAL.		
Polacre Amor Paternal, Golsó,	F. Llavallol,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Cleopatra, (28 guns), Captain the Hon. George Grey.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 1.—Wind N. W.,—shifted to E. in the afternoon. Opposite Coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr. Ana Constanza, Agustín Arpé, for Bahía Blanca, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with effects.

October 2.—Wind E., strong,—shifted to N. E. in the afternoon. Opposite Coast visible.

Arrived, French brig Courier de la Rance, Victor Leroy, from Cete 26th June, Montevideo 1st inst., with wine, &c., to Guerin, Seris & Co.

American brig Sophia & Eliza, Dean Swift Read, from New York 10th July, Island Mayo 13th August, Montevideo 1st inst., with 115 moyes salt, 200 clocks, 350 patacones, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Erie, Jeremiah G. Smith, from New York 28th July, with 46,700 feet pine plank, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental polacre Amor Paternal, Ventura Golso, from Bahía 12th ult., Montevideo 1st inst., with sugar, aguardiente, &c., to Felipe Llavallo.

National brig Argentino, James Harris, from Patagonia 22d ult., with 1200 fanegas salt, 209 dry hides, 406 salted do., &c. &c. &c., to Edward Lum. Passengers, D. Manuel de la Hoz, (ex-Curá,) and Mr. E. K. Battelle.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 1st, to Carlos Galeano.

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

Sailed, British brig Philomela, Joseph Spurr, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 3900 dry hides, 3950 salted do., 30,080 horns, 94 pipes with 3594 arrobas tallow, 1 box with 80 doz. chinchilla skins, 1 bale with 29½ doz. swan skins, 3 bales with 98 arrobas horse hair, 17 do. with 2697 doz. nutria skins, 16 do. with 1666 horse hides, 91 do. with 2275 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 220 doz. sheep skins, 11 tiger skins.—Passengers, Messrs. Thomas Stuart, Charles Edward Stewart, and John Meek.

National brig Maria, Edward Bell, for New York, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 42,210 horns, 30 pipes with 1200 arrobas tallow, 6 do. neat's-foot oil, 18 bales and 1 bundle with 2650 doz. and 3 lbs. nutria skins, 100 do. with 2000 doz. sheep skins, 53 bales with 1540 arrobas horse hair, 22 do. with 980 doz. deer skins, 9 do. with 360 doz. goat skins, 8 do. with 120 arrobas wool.

October 3.—Wind E.—Rain early in the morning. Opposite Coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 4.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—Rain early in the morning, and in the evening.

Arrived, French brig Aimable Lucette, Tomas Faisant, from Havre de Grace 3d July, Montevideo 2d inst., with general cargo, 32,000 tiles, and 2000 leeches, to Guerin, Seris & Co. Passenger from Havre de Grace, Mr. Metcalf.

Brazilian brig Amistad, José Ferreira de Araujo, from Parnagua 12th ult., with ybera, plank, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

October 5.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, National schooner-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, Juan Bautista Boggiano, from Montevideo 4th inst., with 99 barrils cigars, to Felipe Llavallo.

Sailed, Bremen brig Venus, John Henry Windhorst, for Bremen, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 9781 dry hides, 700 salted do., 6 fanegas salt, 1 piece of skins.

October 6.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra, (26 guns,) Captain the Hon. George Grey, from Montevideo 5th inst.

British brig Commerce, John Boylan, from Liverpool 4th July, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 5th inst., with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

October 7.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American ship Plato, J. P. Wood, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

The Veloce, for Havre de Grace, is to sail this day.

The cargo of the brig Fame, was incorrectly inserted in our last; the following is a correct statement of it:—2715 salted hides, 60 dry do., 5807 horse do., 14,960 doz. nutria skins, 620 doz. sheep skins, 805 arrobas horse hair, 131 doz. deer skins, 25 doz. swan skins, 88 seal skins, 13,000 horns.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 27th ult., at half-past 10 A. M., Wind variable,—Fame, hence 26th.

On 29th, at 3 P. M., Wind S. W.,—Cosar, hence 28th.

On 30th, at mid-day, Wind N. W.,—Navarino, hence 29th.

On 1st inst., at 2 A. M., Wind N. N. W.,—Jeune Estelle, hence 30th ult.

On 3d, at 10 A. M., Maria; at 11 A. M., Philomela; both hence 2d.—Wind N. E.

Arrived at Liverpool.

July 19.—British schooner Lapwing, Osborne, hence 28th April.

Arrived at Montevideo.

5th inst.—British brig Thomas Leech, Coull, from Liverpool and Island Mayo 75 days, with salt, to Lafone & Co.

At Patagonia.

July 30.—American barque General Brown, Spencer, of New York; put in for fresh stores, and sailed 11th August, on a fishing voyage.

" Argentine schooner Experiment, Burahester, with 1000 seal skins, and 18 pipes seal oil; and sailed 20th August, on a fishing voyage.

September 11.—American brig Tebeoca Groves, Pendleton, of Stonington; put in for fresh stores, and sailed 21st ult., on a fishing voyage.

The following vessels were on the coast of Patagonia, in September last:—

Ship Acasta, of Stonington,	with 2000 barrels oil.
Ship Jones, of New London,	" 2400 do. do.
Barque Richard, of Salem,	" 1000 do. do.
Brig Medina, of New York,	" 600 do. do.
Barque Shibolet, of do.	" 1 whale.
Do. General Brown, of do.	" 60 bbls. sperm oil.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 10th July.

For Buenos Ayres,—
Barque Castries, Captain Joseph Mondel.
Barque Argentina, " Stephen Wright Kelso.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—
Brig Jackson, Captain Williamson, to sail 27th July.
Brig Laura, " Crocley, to sail 18th July.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 5th inst. The accounts relative to the civil war in the Oriental State, are somewhat contradictory. Whilst some were expecting, as the fruits of the victory of the 19th ult., the total destruction, or at least the complete dispersion of the troops of the "movement party," General Rivera suddenly appeared in Durazno, with 300 to 400 men. This event caused some excitement in Montevideo; but the Universal of that city, seems to think it evinces the desperate situation of Rivera, and the serious nature of his defeat on the 19th ult. at Carpinteria, inasmuch as it proves that he lost in that action, in killed, wounded, prisoners, and dispersed, 1000 men; he being now only able to keep together from 300 to 400. That with these having managed to evade the Government troops, he has made a momentary appearance at Durazno, for the purpose if possible to collect horses; in which the Universal predicts, from the precautions taken, he will be disappointed.

It is stated that General Rivera abandoned Durazno on 30th ult., and marched towards the Porongos. In the mean time, perfect tranquillity prevails in Montevideo.

RIO GRANDE.

The accounts from this province are as contradictory as those from the Oriental State. On the one hand, General Antonio de Sousa Netto, as the consequence of a victory he obtained over the Brazilian Government troops of Silva Tabares, on 10th ult., issued, on the 12th, a Declaration of Independence of the Province of Rio Grande, declaring it as no longer belonging to the Brazilian Empire, but that it should henceforward bear the name of Republica Rio-Grandense.

The Brazilian date Sociedad, recently arrived at Montevideo from Rio Grande, brings intelligence that the Chief of the insurrection in that Province, Bentos Gonçalves, has been completely defeated by the Brazilian Government officers, Bentos Manuel and Captain Grenfel. If this is the case, the Act of Independence is likely to be a nullity.

CHILLI.

News from Chilli to 13th ult., has been received. We have only room to state that General Ramon Freire arrived at the Island of Chiloé, in the brig General Orbegoso, on 5th August, and took possession of the island without opposition. The Government of Chilli immediately despatched the frigate Montegudo thither; the result of which was the recapture of the island, and the capture of General Freire and his companions, as also of the brig General Orbegoso.

General Joaquin Prieto, was on 30th August last re-elected President of the Republic of Chilli.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the week,—thermometer 54 to 67.

The Novena of "Our Lady of the Rosary," attracts on every evening crowds to the Church of San Domingo. It concludes on Monday next.

BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of Don Jose Agustin Barbosa, Jun., of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 14th July last, at St. John's, Toxteth-Park, England, THOMAS NEWTON, Esq., late of Buenos Ayres, to ANN-JANE, eldest daughter of HARWOOD BANNER, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THOMAS TUCKER,

(FROM LONDON.)

PEGS leave to return his sincere thanks for the distinguished favors received from his numerous Friends; which he hopes to retain by strict attention, and executing their orders in a superior style and on reasonable terms.

T. T. presumes on his extensive practice and experience in the first-rate trade in London and Dublin, that all orders entrusted to him shall not be better executed, as to Workmanship, or mode of Fashionable Cutting, out of London. He has a superior assortment of best Blue, Black and mottled coat Cloths; White, Drabs, and Unbleached Linen Drills, Plain and Figured fashionable Molesters, for Summer Trowsers; an elegant assortment of figured White and Buff London Quiltings, of very superior quality, for Waistcoats; likewise some Fashionable London Stripes, for Summer Trowsers. Every article in Cloth, Summer Coats, Jackets, &c., will be executed in the best possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Removal.

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

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. His address is 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.

Notice.

J. NOTT, No. 27, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, returns his most grateful thanks to his Friends, and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received during his residence in this City. He likewise reminds them, that having worked many years in some of the most Fashionable Houses in London, he is completely master of his business in all its branches, and holds himself responsible to CUT HAIR equal if not superior to any of his profession in Buenos Ayres. N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen's hair cut or dressed at their own habitations, on the shortest notice.

Wigs and Sculps made to order. Razors ground and set,—if not to perfect satisfaction, no remuneration will be required.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	12½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	11½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	7 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 9-16	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Palacanes,.....	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	68	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74	7-16 pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	385	340 dls. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	30	31 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	28 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	28	29 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	2½	22 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	18	22 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	89	33 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8	14 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40	41 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	22	23 do. p. quintal.
Jerked Beef,.....	1½	1½ do. p. arroba.
Tallow, macedo,.....	125	600 do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	75 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	12	15 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	½	2½ p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 74 pence. The lowest ditto, 71-16 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.