

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 530]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

Removal.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to acquaint his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed his **BOOT AND SHOE SHOP** from No. 22, Calle de la Reconquista.

To No. 69, Calle de la Universidad; where he engages to execute all orders confided to him, to the satisfaction of his employers.

THOMAS LIDDLE.

Notice.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONARY, MINCE PIES, &c., Sold and made to order, No. 78, Calle de Cangallo.

Notice.

JNOTT, 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.

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.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo journals to 12th inst., to which date nothing had taken place which could lead to the expectation of the speedy termination of the civil war in the Oriental State. It is stated that General Rivera had passed the Rio Negro, and that the force with him consisted only of about 200 men. Of the movements of the other Chiefs of the "movement party," Lavalle, Raña, &c., we hear little or nothing; nor of the Government troops, except that Colonel Arellano, with a division of the latter, was in Durazno.

In Montevideo all was tranquil.

On the 5th inst. the following persons were arrested in Montevideo, by order of the Government, and conveyed to "Rat Island,"—Señores Bernardino Rivadavia, Valentin Alsina, Julian Segundo de Aguero, Juan Cruz Varela, Rufino Varela, Juan Pineda, Luis Bustamante, Rufino Bauza, N. Natal, N. Barbat, N. Torres, N. Delgado, Benigno Somellera, N. de Maria, Francisco Pico, Cruz Benavides, and six others.

These arrests, however, appear to have been only temporary; the greater part of the individuals above named having since received passports for Brazil.

Two companies of the newly formed regiment of cavalry, (200 men,) left this city on Wednesday last, to join the division to be commanded by General Pacheco, to act against the Indians.—They were previously inspected in the Plaza de la Victoria, and made a very good appearance. Each wore a cuirass, and red uniform jacket; and all were in excellent spirits, and the horses in capital condition.

Seven Friars, viz., 3 Franciscans, 2 Carmelites, and 2 Hospitalarios de San Juan de Dios, came from Cadiz in the brig General Americano, and were landed in Montevideo. We believe they are ultimately destined for Buenos Ayres.

A few gold Doubloons, recently coined in the Province of Rioja, have made their appearance in Buenos Ayres. They have on one side the profile of General Rosas, with his name affixed, (the likeness, however, is not good,) with the inscription, "*República Argentina Confederada.*," and on the other, "*Por la Liga Litoral será feliz.*"

Anniversary of the 11th October, 1833,—the day on which the "movement" commenced, which displaced the Government of General Juan Ramon Balzarce.

On the 10th inst. an advertisement appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, in tenor, that various demonstrations would take place on 11th inst., to celebrate the glorious events which the month of October recalls, including those of the memorable 5th October, 1820. That fire-works would be exhibited in the Plaza de la Victoria in the evening, and the *juego de sortija* in the afternoon; the expences to be defrayed by subscription amongst various Federals. The inhabitants were also invited to illuminate their houses.

Accordingly, on the evenings of 10th and 11th, the public offices and the town were illuminated; as also the towers, &c., of various Churches.

On the 11th, at 1 o'clock, the colours were hoisted at the Fort and at the Marine-Office, and a salute fired from the former. An arch, entwined with laurel branches, surmounted with Federal flags, was erected in the Plaza de Victoria for the *juego de sortija*, which took place in the afternoon. The jockies were masked, well mounted, and attired in red arranged in Turkish fashion. Federal flags waved from the houses around the Plaza, and in the evening fire-works were discharged,—the rockets were excellent. There were also bonfires of pitch barrels in various parts of the Plaza; and bands of music stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo. The weather being fine, the attendance to witness these rejoicings was numerous, including a portion of ladies.

A Federal flag was displayed from the lower azotea of the Marine-Office, bearing the inscription, "*El General Rosas, Heroe del Desierto.*"

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its leading article of 12th inst., says:—

"The people have, on 11th October, celebrated with the highest enthusiasm the glorious events which this month recalls. Yesterday a solemn *Te Deum* was performed in the Church of San Ignacio (College Church), to return thanks to the Almighty for the protection he has ever dispensed to the holy cause of Federation; and particularly at the present period, when the Argentine Confederation exhibits a spectacle so pleasing and encouraging."

The 12th of October, was once an important day in Buenos Ayres. It was the day on which the Fair at the Recoleta commenced, where all the fashion of Buenos Ayres were wont to attend,—but "those times are past." Great changes have taken place,—even the climate of Buenos Ayres has changed. "Recoleta Fair day," was looked upon as the beginning of Summer, and of light clothing and *siestas*; but of late years, the weather has been, at the period in question, cold and uncomfortable.

The last Fair held at the Recoleta, was in the year 1824. We well remember it, and how greatly we enjoyed the walk through the green lanes, to the scene of operations.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week,—Winter and Summer mingled. Thermometer 52 to 64.

RIO GRANDE.

At a meeting of inhabitants, &c., of the town of Yaguaron, on 20th ult., they came to a resolution declaring the Province of Rio Grande independent of Brazil.

CHILI.

"A project of Law" was on 26th August last presented by the Government of Chili, to the Senate, in order to reward the individuals who promoted the insurrection in the frigate *Monteagudo*, whereby the attempts of those who wished to create rebellion in Chili, were frustrated. The project proposes that 500 dollars be given to each of the two Chilian sailors, Manuel Zapata and José Rojas; and a pension to each of 200 dollars per annum, for life; as also a medal commemorative of the event: and that 6000 dollars be distributed amongst the crew of the *Monteagudo* who assisted in her capture.

An official despatch from Valparaiso, states the arrival at that port, on 13th ult., of the frigate *Monteagudo*, from the Island of Chiloe, having completely succeeded in her expedition thither, without firing a gun. On her appearance at the island, the forts surrendered, as well as the brig *General Orbegoso*. The plans of the anarchists (says the despatch.) were frustrated, and the whole of them on the island were taken prisoners, with the exception of Don José Castillo y Rivera, who fled to the interior. Those thus captured, and who have arrived at Valparaiso in the frigate, are, General Ramon Freire, Señores Vicente Urbistondo, N. Velasquez, Fermin Perez, Ramon Buenrostro, Messrs. William Williams and John Williams, and various others.

Official Documents.

The daily reports to the Government, from Dr. Luis Tamini, relative to the health of the emigrants from the Canaries, who are now on the island of Martin Garcia, continue to be published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

A note, dated 6th inst., from Don Agustín Garrigós, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, to the Justice of Peace of Flores, contains some explanations of the decree of 22d ult., regulating the price of beef.

Monsieur Aimé Roger, Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the General Consulate of that nation, under date 3d inst., inclosed the despatch noticed in our last, to Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, from the French Ministry. M. Roger, in the note containing the enclosure, observed that the friendly relations between the Argentine Republic and France were increasing every day, and that he had received the orders of his Government to express to H. E. the sincere wishes which animate His Majesty the King of the French, that the tranquillity which the Confederate Provinces now enjoy, may be consolidated, and their prosperity augmented.

The Minister replied to the above on 5th inst., in tenor: That the Government of Buenos Ayres must ever feel the most lively interest for the preservation of the good understanding which so happily exists between the French nation and the Argentine Confederation; and requests that the Consul will reiterate to His Majesty the King of the French, that the Confederate Governments of the Republic highly appreciate the sentiments which His Majesty has expressed towards them, which they will endeavour as on other occasions to evince, as being due to that friendship and esteem which the French nation merit.

Colonel Pablo Aleman, under date Jujuy, August 12, 1836, addressed a note to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of the Circular from the latter respecting the Rev. Dr. Pedro Pablo Vidal; and also inclosed the copy of a decree dated Jujuy, July 20, prohibiting the inhabitants thereof from holding communication with the ex-Canon of Buenos Ayres, resident in Montevideo, Dr. Pedro Pablo Vidal, as being the author of the pamphlet "*Federacion, Constitucion, Nacionalizacion*," which the said Canon had caused to be circulated in the provinces of the Republic, with the intent to disturb their peace, &c. &c.

San Juan, August 10, 1836.

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

The Governor and Captain-General of the Province:

It having been observed, with infinite disgust, that various individuals have appeared before the authorities without wearing the red ribbon, the device of the National Cause of Federation; the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. Any person who presents himself before the Authorities of the Province without the Federal device, shall not only have his petition disregarded, but shall be chastised according to the circumstances of the case.

2. The public functionaries are responsible for the due observance of the preceding article.

3. Let this be published.

BENAVIDES.

A note dated San Juan, August 27, 1836, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the Circular from the latter, with information of the insurrection in the Oriental State; and states the measures which the Government of San Juan had taken on the occasion, viz.: prohibiting any resident of the Province from aiding the insurrectionists in the Oriental State. On the 24th August, the House of Representatives of San Juan passed a resolution, authorizing the Government of Buenos Ayres to act as it may deem proper as it respects the insurrection in the Oriental State. The Governor of San Juan, on 21st August, issued a proclamation to its inhabitants, to the effect: That some spurious Argentines who had sought refuge in the Oriental territory, including General Juan Lavalle, and others of the Unitarian faction, had perfidiously violated the asylum granted to them, and had joined General Fructuoso Rivera in a conspiracy against the legal authorities of said State; that it was necessary to act promptly against those mischievous men, &c. &c. &c.

FESTIVAL OF SAN FRANCISCO.

All the Catholic world are aware that the day of San Francisco falls on 4th October, and that in Catholic countries it is observed with much magnificence. In Buenos Ayres this has ever been the case, and the Church of San Francisco in this city never fails to present, on the day in question, a superb appearance. Since our residence here, we have never missed attending this festival; why

it is so, we not being of Catholic creed, it is not necessary to explain. However, St. Francis has in a manner become our Saint, and we have long ago left St. Thomas (Thomas being our Christian name,) to the Common-Council men of the city of London, where he is held in the highest veneration.*

On the afternoon of 3d inst., Vespers were celebrated in San Francisco's Temple; and in the evening, the *matines*, the music of which generally occupies two hours and a half. We attended these *matines*, and remained until the conclusion, viz., 10 o'clock. The congregation was not at first very numerous, the services of the *novena* at the Sto. Domingo being the point of attraction, and at which we had also been during the former part of the evening. When this service had finished, a crowd of ladies and others entered St. Francisco's church, in order to pay their devotions to the Patriarch. Amongst the visitors we noticed several of the Jesuit Friars who have recently arrived in this country from Spain. The scene at this moment was exciting,—at any rate we found it so, as we listened to the music, and viewed the splendour which surrounded us. The choir was tolerably efficient. The Church was beautifully decorated; the High Altar, the images of San Francisco, San Buenaventura, and the Virgin, particularly so. The blaze of light thrown upon ornaments of gold and silver, flowers, real and artificial entwined in every shape, rich urns and carpeting, produced a brilliant effect. The exterior of the Church was illuminated, and rockets were discharged from the pavement in front.

On the 4th, the celebration of High Mass, &c., took place; the congregation was numerous in the extreme. The *funcion* did not finally close until the 6th. Bands of music, on the 4th, perambulated the streets, in order to serenade in front of the mansions of various Franciscos and Franciscas.

We missed our worthy friend Friar Andres; he was confined to his bed from illness.

FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

It has been remarked, that religion has now assumed its ancient splendour in Buenos Ayres; and certainly the manner in which the festival of "Our Lady of the Rosary" has been observed this year, gives credence to the assertion. We have for a number of years noticed this *funcion* in our journal, it being one which causes great interest here, and which no foreigner anxious for information respecting this country, should miss seeing.

The day of *Nra. Sra. del Rosario*, is on the 2d inst., the *novena* to which commenced in the Church of Santo Domingo on the evening of the 1st, and concluded on that of the 10th. The Mayordoma of the festival was Doña Mercedes Poroli de Elortondo. There are generally two Mayordomas; and the daughter of Don Pedro A. Plomer had been elected to act with the Señora de Elortondo, but she declined the office on account of her extreme youth. The Mayordomas were Señores Manuel José de Cueto, and Mariano de San Juan. On each year every effort is made that the decorations should surpass in brilliancy all the preceding ones, and the arrangements being generally confided to female hands, every thing that taste and ingenuity can devise, are put in practice. Besides which, almost every respectable family contribute to give effect to the embellishments, by furnishing for that purpose sumptuous urns, vases, lamps, silks, carpets, and even costly gems; these, added to the magnificent articles appertaining to the Church, produce a

* St. Thomas's day (21st December), is an important one in the city of London. "All around St. Paul's" are then very busy, it being the day for the annual election of members to the Common Council.

spectacle which cannot be adequately described. We have heard many Spaniards assert that it surpassed in *gusto* any thing witnessed in Spain on similar occasions.

The adornments of the High Altar, our Lady of the Rosary, and Santo Domingo, were in the present instance really gorgeous; the colours were red, crimson, rose, and white. Real flowers, and gilded artificial ones, formed into garlands and wreaths, met the eye in every direction, and the nearer you approached the more beautiful they appeared; this we know from having on several evenings remained for some time close to the objects in question. *Nra. Sra. del Rosario* held in her right hand a magnificent rosary, in her left "the God born child," and on her head was placed a diadem. Numerous tapers spread their light around. The images of various Saints were also richly ornamented, particularly that of San Domingo "en penitencia." Two chubby seraphs, with tiaras and flowers, were placed on each side of it.

The music performed was good, and the organ well played. The tenor voice of Señor Apolinario was heard to advantage, as also that of a boy singer. We took our station on Monday evening in the organ loft, from which we had an excellent view of the interior of the Church, and the immense congregation; the major part of the latter consisted of females, in number we should think from 1500 to 2000. The police were in attendance at the doors, but not the least disturbance occurred, and the ingress and egress to the Church were carefully preserved. The Dominican Friars, in the full costume of their order, assisted at Divine Service, and in other occupations. On the afternoon of Sunday the 2d inst., the image of our Lady of the Rosary was carried in procession from the Church, through the neighbouring streets, escorted by soldiers, and accompanied with music and a great retinue of both sexes. On the following Sunday, the image of San Domingo was also borne in procession from the Church, through the streets, similarly attended. In fact every thing combined to recal to the mind all that one had read of the religious splendour and observances of "olden times." On almost every night of the *novena* we lingered in the Church long after the service had concluded, until the extinguished lights and the church-keeper's bell warned us to depart, and even then we left a number of females prostrate before Our Lady of the Rosary.

A Sermon was preached on every evening of the *novena*, by different clergymen; amongst whom were the Reverend Francisco Maller, the Franciscan friar Juan Gonzales, and the Jesuit friar Frac^{co} Ballester.

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

The number for the month of September, contains:—

- I.—Biographic Notices of Ulderico Schmidt.
- II.—Preface to the Description of Tarija.
- III.—Official Correspondence, until now unpublished, relative to the Demarcation of Limits; by Don Felix de Azara.
- IV.—Diary of the Navigation and Survey of the River Paraguay, from Asuncion to Albuquerque and Coimbra; by Don Ignacio Pasos.
- V.—Survey of the River Pepirí-guazú; by the Colonel of Engineers, José María Cabrera.
- VI.—Historical Observations upon the Demarcation of Limits of the Banda Oriental and Brazil.
- VII.—Report of Don Felix de Azara, upon the various projects for Colonizing the Chaco.
- VIII.—Project for the Colonization of the Chaco; by Don Antonio Garcia de Solanide.
- IX.—Expedition on the River Bermejo, to the Chaco; by Colonel Adrian Fernandez Cornejo.

The Biographic Notices of Ulderico Schmidt, and the Preface to the Description of Tarija, are written by Don Pedro de Angelis, the Editor of the Collection, and will be found extremely use-

ful in the shape of illustration. Schmidel, it seems, was a native of Straubing, in Bavaria, and was in Antwerp when a considerable armament was preparing in Spain to colonize and entirely conquer the countries bordering on the River Plate. Being young and enthusiastic, he proceeded to Cadiz and joined the expedition, which consisted of fourteen vessels of various sizes, having on board 2500 Spaniards, and 150 Germans. Don Pedro de Mendoza, who had distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, fighting by the side of the Constable of Bourbon, was appointed Commander-in-Chief. The expedition sailed from Cadiz on 24th August, 1534, and, after various mishaps, arrived in the River Plate and came to anchor off the island of San Gabriel, which, at the first epoch of the conquest, was the military port of the Spaniards. No resistance was offered by the Charruas Indians who had previously fought so desperately with Solis, they being doubtless alarmed (as the preface observes,) at the appearance of such a formidable force. Very different, however, was the reception they met with from the *Guaranis* Indians, who inhabited the fertile fields on which Buenos Ayres is founded. Without any other arms than their *bolos* and darts, they stoutly defended their homes against those who had triumphed over the most warlike armies of Europe. In one of these attacks various Spanish officers were killed, amongst whom was Don Diego de Mendoza, brother of the Commander.

The Spaniards were thus subjected to incessant hostilities, and to the ravages of hunger; so that when Don Pedro de Mendoza, in the fort he had constructed in Buenos Ayres, reviewed the remains of his force, he found that of 2650 individuals he brought from Spain, only 563 remained, the greater part having died of hunger.—Schmidel, after twenty years absence, returned to Antwerp.

The Preface to the Description of Tarija, is very interesting. It speaks of it as being the frontier point of the Argentine and Bolivian Republics, and that formerly it was the Southern termination of the Empire of the Incas; but that from its mediterranean position, and immediate contact with the Chiriguano and Chaco Indians, it has not improved in proportion to its resources. Fossils have been found in Tarija of such magnitude, that some deduced therefrom that giants have existed; and this deduction caused great interest, it being brought forward at a period when that question was revived in Europe, from the accounts given by the British Commodore Byron, of his visit to Patagonia. A writer at that period (says the Preface,) asserted that the soil of the town of Tarija possessed the property of increasing the size of bones, and that if a corpse be disinterred after being for some time buried, the bones would be found considerably enlarged, which led to the belief that that country had been inhabited by giants; and thus it is (continues this writer,) that the bones brought to Buenos Ayres from the confines of Lujan, and forwarded to Madrid, have given rise to the assertion that the Argentine Provinces have abounded in giants.

If this indication be certain (continues the Preface), the only thing that can be deduced from an announcement so singular, is, that besides the *megatherium* of Madrid and of London, there are other individuals of the same family which, having fallen into ignorant hands, have not come to the knowledge of the learned. The Preface also speaks of the exhumation, in 1827, at Tarija, of an immense skeleton, which was witnessed by an English traveller in company with Colonel O'Connor, and which probably belonged to the *mammoth* species; and that Dr. Wollaston, to whom these fragments were sent, pronounced it to be the *mastodonte*, another species of quadr-

ped which, like the *megatherium*, the *mammoth*, &c., have disappeared in some great catastrophe of the globe. "If it be certain (concludes the Preface), as we have been assured, that these discoveries in Tarija are continued; not only Governments and geographers, but all who cultivate natural science, are interested in the careful investigation of the territory of a Province which possesses so many titles to stimulate curiosity and give food to their studies."

Our limits will not permit us to notice as we could wish, the various important documents contained in the September number, some of which have never before met the public eye. Their very titles denote their importance, particularly as it regards the question of limits, and the disputes and jealousies which continually occurred between the Spaniards and Portuguese, until that affair was finally decided.

The Survey of the River *Pepiri-guazú*, was productive of much fatigue and danger to those engaged in it. On some occasions the parties were obliged to travel for days together in wet clothing, and suffered torments from the bites of poisonous insects. The projects to colonize the Chaco, prove how well the Spanish writers understood the subject; and the volumes they wrote upon that and other topics connected with the history of this country, are creditable to their industry and talent. The publication of this Collection, will undeceive many who conceived that all classes of Spaniards were supine as it regarded the affairs of this country; and will prove that if it has not thrived so much as it ought to have done under the dominion of Spain, it was not for want of able men to point out the means, and who plainly foresaw the miseries it must endure unless something decisive was effected to control the Indians.

We have received from Señor Angelis the following letter. It would be folly in us to deny that the perusal of it has afforded us the highest gratification. The simple fulfilment of our duty, has not deserved the eulogiums that Gentleman has been pleased to bestow upon us. Of this we are sure, that the publication of the "Collection of

Works and Documents," of which he is the Editor, will be of the greatest service to science, a memento of his talent, and will live with him, though destined long to survive him.

"To the Editor of the British Packet.
SIR,—The generous interest you have taken in announcing the successive publication of my work, and the no less generous praise you have bestowed upon it, impose upon me the duty of evincing to you my most sincere acknowledgments.

"As the first fruit of so many favours, I have obtained that the periodicals of Europe should be acquainted with its existence, and that they should ascribe to it some merit, since that one of the most competent judges in this country considers it worthy of being comprised among his labours.

"You have given in this a fresh proof of your judgment and kindness, and of that propensity which forms so distinguished a trait in the character of the individuals of the great nation to which you have the fortune to belong, of viewing with sympathy and interest the efforts made to extend the sphere of useful knowledge.

"I could wish to be able to consider myself worthy of your eulogiums, or at least not to belie them by my insufficiency to carry through an undertaking in which I have embarked, fully sensible of its magnitude. Then I should have the satisfaction of not having compromised you, and of giving you in this declaration a valuable testimony of my gratitude and esteem.

"PEDRO DE ANGELIS."
Buenos Ayres, 8th October, 1836."

We rejoice to find that the work in question is duly appreciated in Paris; and that Monsieur Thiers, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the French, has addressed the French Consulate here, to the effect, that he is highly pleased that it has subscribed, for his department, for two copies of M. de Angelis's work, now in the course of publication in Buenos Ayres; noticing, at the same time, that it is a collection which affords the most valuable information upon one of the least known parts of South America.

A foreign journal states, that although the French assume theirs to be the universal language, there is no doubt that including the United States and the British colonies, English is spoken by more than double the number of persons in the known world—(*American paper.*)

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS		
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 13th OF OCTOBER, 1836.		
VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Angerona, Redknap,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Laurina, Kirk,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig John Black, McKezie,	William & John Black,	Loading for London.
Brig Joseph Winter, Nuttall,	Charles-Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Commerce, Boylan,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Eros,	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Charles Henry, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Arctic, Phillips,	Daniel Gowiand & Co.,	Lo. ding for Baltimore.
Brig Baltimore, Snow,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Erie, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,	Daniel Gowiand & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Nile, Hepborn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Louis, Gekier,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Claire, Simonet,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Courier de la Rance, Leroy,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for St. Maloe.
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.		
Polaere Bella Antoinette, P. T. Vasallo, ..	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Dodero,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cadiz and ports in the Me-
Brig Trafalgar, Searzolo,	M. S. de la Maza,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. [diterranean.
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad, Arango,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
ORIENTAL.		
Polaere Amor Paternal, Golso,	F. Llavallol,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.
BRITISH.—Ship Cleopatra, (26 guns,) Captain the Hon. George Grey.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 8.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., Montevideo 7th inst., with sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c., to Daniel Gowlund & Co. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Peter Claypole, wife, and family; and landed in Montevideo, Señor Luis Munuez.—Passengers from Montevideo, Captain Edward Gahan, and two others.

Sailed, French brig Veloce, G. Pignonblanc, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 3740 dry hides, 2500 salted do., 60 lining do., 10,000 shoin bones, 5 bales with 101 arrobas wool, 21 do. with 474 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with 94 arrobas horse hair. Passengers, Monsieur Armand Guerin Malgué, and Mr. John Braantick.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

October 9.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 10.—Wind N. N. E., strong.

Arrived, Sardinian brig General Americano, Carlos Barboro, from Cadiz 5th August, Montevideo 8th inst., with wine, oil, paper, and general cargo, to Rezaval, Bros. Passengers from Cadiz, Señores Gonzales de la Campa, Francisco Goicochea and son, and seven Friars,—the latter were landed in Montevideo.

October 11.—Wind N. N. E.—Opposite Coast visible. No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental schr. Bella Teresa, José Barbosa, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Gerónimo Rizzo, with 1950 quintals jerked beef, 10 barrels tallow, and 30 boxes candles.

October 12.—Wind S. S. E., strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, (at night,) American ship Nile, David Hepburn, from New York 8th August, with lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

October 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, (at night,) National packet schooner Louisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, American ship Bruins, Joseph Adams, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3634 dry hides, 13,500 horns, 87 pipes 14 half pipes and 129 barrels with 3500 arrobas tallow, 3 half pipes and 85 barrels with 338 doz. salted tongues, 112 bales with 3596 arrobas horse hair, 20 bales and 1 bundle with 3892 doz. and 145 lbs. nutria skins, 1 bale with 55 doz. nutria skins, 10 lion do., 5 cat do., 35 seal do., 5 guanaco do., 60 fox do., and 30 swan do.; 1 bale with 42 doz. slunk-calf skins, 1 do. with 172 lbs. ostrich feathers, 130 swan skins, 34 seal do., and 12 fox do.; 1 bale with 533 lbs. ostrich feathers, 69 do. with 1168 doz. sheep skins, 13 do. with 600 doz. deer skins, 1 box printing utensils, and some return cargo. Passengers, Mrs. Caroline Hart, Miss Ida Dayton, and Mr. John Sword.

British schr.-brig Betsey Hall, John Coaker, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stogmann & Co., with 30 dry hides, 3812 salted do., 25,000 horns, 31,600 horn tips, 168 bales with 1344 quintals hide cuttings, 15 do. with 375 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 315 doz. chinchilla skins, 2 do. with 44 arrobas horse hair.

The above two vessels anchored in the afternoon E. of the Outer Roads, and sailed during the night.

October 14.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, British barque Argentina, Stephen Wright Kelso, from Liverpool 5th August, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co. Passengers, Miss Mary Douglas Campbell, Messrs. James Bateson, Charles Barber, and John Campbell; Steerage, Messrs. Walter Buchanan and James

Vessels posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—Laura, for Valparaiso.
On 19th,—Giasone, for Cadiz and Genoa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Port Indio.

On 6th inst., at 11 A. M., Wind S. E.,—Venus, hence 5th. On 9th, at 8 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Plato, hence 7th. " " at 4 past 6 P. M., Wind N. E.,—Veloce, hence 8th.

Arrived at Liverpool.

July 25.—British brig Frisk, Whiteway, from Montevideo 8th May.
28.—British brig Caraboo, Fell, hence 22d May. About same date,—Brig Betsey, and barque Lancashire Witch, from Montevideo.

At Falmouth.

About 1st August.—British schr. Vixen, from Montevideo.

At Deal.

July 30.—British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, hence 17th May.

Arrived at Boston.

July 29.—American brig Tim, Davis, hence 8th June.

Arrived at New York.

Previous to 2d August.—American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, hence 8th June.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

August 22.—French brig of war Bisou, from Rio Janeiro 44 days.

25.—British brig Seylla, Scott, from Rio Janeiro 57 days, in ballast.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

August 31.—Brazilian schr.-brig Carolina do Sud, Labrador, hence 14th August.

3d ult.—Argentine brig Bella Juanita, from Montevideo 15 days.

4th.—Brazilian brig Campos, from Montevideo 15 days.

5th.—Sardinian polacre Bella Antonia, Priario, hence 18th August.

13th.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, hence 24th August, Montevideo 29th ditto.

Arrived at Montevideo.

27th ult.—Sardinian polacre Virginia, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., with rice, sugar, &c., and 50 emigrants from the Canaries, to José Gestal.

28th.—Brazilian zunaca Liberal, from Rio Grande.

1st inst.—Brazilian diate Sociedad, from Rio Grande.

" " — French ship Luminy, Boyer, from Tarragona 24th July, with wine, &c., to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.

" " — American brig Sarah & Esther, from Boston 18th July, to Leland & Co.

2d.—Brazilian zunaca Estrella del Sud, from Sta. Catalina.

" " — Oriental schooner Perseverancia, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., to William Parry.

5th.—British barque Hindley, from Island Moyo 13th August, with 90 meyes salt, to John Gowlund.

6th.—Brazilian patache Rio del Norte, from Bahía 14th ult., with coffee, &c., to José Gestal.

12th.—American brig Lark, from Philadelphia, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

6th inst.—British schr. Zeland, for Liverpool.

The brig Laura, Crockley, sailed from Liverpool for Montevideo, 4th August.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 5th August.

For Buenos Ayres,

Barque Castries, Captain Joseph Mondel, to sail 20th August.

Schooner Salathiel, Captain Bell, to sail 12th August.

Brig Nautilus, Captain T. Grayburn.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,

Brig Jackson, Captain Williamson, to sail 8th August.

The gig of the Argentina, which brought on shore the Captain and Lady passenger, was greatly admired. Her crew were attired in man-of-war style.

THEATRE.

The Theatre re-opened on Tuesday last, upon which occasion was performed a tedious play, the scene of which is in Russia, and relates to an anecdote of the Empress Catherine of Russia, travelling in disguise, and redeeming a worthy man and a good patriot from prison.

A one act piece, called the *Entrevisa*, followed; in which a young lady (Manuela) in her interviews with her lover, pretends to be a very simple girl. The deception is at last acknowledged, and the lovers are made happy.

In the farce, a gentleman plays a trick upon his servants, who were in the habit of stealing his wine, &c. He places some physic in their way, which they eagerly swallow, conceiving it to be "liqueur," and are punished accordingly.

Previous to the play, the National Air was sung by the performers, in honor of the anniversary of 11th October 1833; at the conclusion of which there were cries from the pit—"Viva el Once de Octubre,"—"Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes,"—"Viva la Confederacion Argentina,"—"Mueran los Unitarios."

The house (which was well attended,) was also extra lit. In the boxes were the Lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; General Pinedo, and Lady; Don Nicolas Anchorena, Lady, and daughter; the Lady and daughter of Don Ladislao Martinez; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Señor Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Peru and Bolivia; Señor Lima, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Chili; Señor Rosales, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili to France; Captain the Hon. George Grey, of H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra; Lieut. Henry Bremer, of the marines of said ship, &c. &c.

During the evening, Mr. Mandeville visited the family of His Excellency the Governor, in their box.

On Thursday, "La Conspiracion Descubierta," "Lo que puede un Empleo," and a farce. They are three excellent pieces, and deserved a fuller house; we have described them in other numbers. "Lo que puede un Empleo," might be viewed as a good satire upon the Christians and Curists of the present day; and it was on this evening extremely well played.

In the boxes were the family of His Excellency the Governor; the Lady of Don Felipe Arana, and daughter; the Señora de Ugartechea, and daughter; Mr. Mandeville, Captain Grey, Mr. Upton, &c. &c. &c.

The performers on the two evenings above-mentioned, both male and female, wore the Federal device.

It is highly discreditible to the management of the Theatre, that it still suffers the boxes to be infested with swarms of boys. On Tuesday evening, no less than eleven of these urchins took their station in the British Minister's box.

"Will you lend father your newspaper, Sir? he only just wants to read it!" "Yes, my boy; and ask him to lund me his dinner—I only just want to eat it."—(New York paper.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
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THOMAS TUCKER,
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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 medley color Cloths; White, Drabs, and Unbleached Linen Drills, Plain and Figured fashionable Melochis, for Summer Trowsers; an elegant assortment of figured White and Buff London Quillings, 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.

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THEY who wish to study this language, will find a Teacher by applying at No. 73, Calle de Cangallo; as also Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping by single and double entry.

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Doublons, Spanish	122 1/2	a 123	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	117	a	do. do.
Plata macuquina	63	a 7	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	74	a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, \$ Patacones	73-10	a 7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock	70	a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares		a	do. each.
Exchange on England	74	a 78-16	pence a dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro	340	a 345	als. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo	74	a 7 1/2	p. patacon.
Do. on United States	74	a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best	204	a 30	do. p. penda.
Do. country	244	a 47	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27	a 28	do. do.
Do. salted	21	a 21 1/2	do. do.
Do. Horse	104	a 114	do. each.
Nutria Skins	81	a 84	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	30	a 33	do. per dozen.
Wool, common	9	a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long	89	a 40	do. do.
Do. mixed	21	a 20	do. do.
Jerked Beef	32	a 25	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted	14	a 13	do. p. arroba.
Horns	128	a 600	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American)	12	a 15	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board	12	a 15	do. p. Jamaica.
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 1/2	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, 73-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

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