

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22. 1836.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo journals to 15th inst. Their contents would lead us to believe that the civil war in the Oriental State, is likely soon to be concluded. The following despatch appears in the *Universal* of 15th:—

“Commandancy-General of the
Country Districts.”

“Head-Quarters, Arroyo Negro, 11th October, 1836.

“I have the highest satisfaction to inform Y. E., that in use of the powers with which the Government has invested me, I have granted an amnesty to Colonel José María Raña, Major José Marote, and the officers of the division they commanded; the which division, consisting of 600 cavalry, 150 infantry, and 1 piece of artillery, was this day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, incorporated with the army.

“I recommend to the consideration of Y. E., this service which the Chiefs above mentioned have rendered to the national cause.

“God preserve Y. E. many years.

“Ignacio Oribe.”

“To H. E. the Minister of War,
Don Pedro Lengua.”

In addition to the above, private letters have been received from Las Vacas, and other places on the Oriental coast, which state, that after the defection of Colonel Raña, Generals Rivera and Lavalle, convinced that all further opposition would be useless, had offered to capitulate on condition that passports be granted to them to quit the Oriental territory;—which offer, it is added, was acceded to.

No official accounts of these events have as yet been published in Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Antonio Maria Taboada, Curé and Vicar of the district of San Carlos, in the Oriental Republic, has, under date 30th ult., addressed the Government at Montevideo, stating that on 25th ult. a solemn Mass and Te Deum were celebrated at the Church of San Carlos, in presence of the authorities of the district and a numerous congregation, to return thanks to the God of Armies for the victory obtained on 19th ult., at the Arroyo Carpintería, over the anarchists;—and that on the 26th a Funeral Service was performed in the same Church, in memory of those who fell in the said action.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Francisco Lombi, under date Montevideo, 13th inst., replied to the above; returning thanks in the name of the Government.

Don Francisco Xavier Rosales, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Chili to France, left this on Thursday last, in H. B. M's. packet Hornet, to proceed on his mission. He was conveyed on board the packet in the Government boat, accompanied by General Mancilla. The boat had an awning of red silk erected upon the occasion, and looked very handsome. Señor Rosales, during his sojourn here gained much respect, and well deserves the attentions he has received.

In the same packet went Mr. James Miller, another of the “old standers” of Buenos Ayres. He came to Buenos Ayres early in the year 1821,

and leaves it now probably for ever; but he bears with him the esteem of numerous friends in this city—natives as well as foreigners, many of whom attended him to the place of embarkation, to evince their regard for one so truly worthy of it. The mere expression of our regret at his departure, would ill define the sentiments which animate us towards a friend like him. But “words are wind,—feelings are genuine.”

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

ACCOUNT of a Voyage undertaken by Don Basilio Villarino, to explore the River Negro, from its mouth on the East coast of South America, to its supposed sources in the Cordillera of Chili. Communicated by WOODRINE PARISH, Esq., F.R.S.

[The accompanying paper is extracted from the original journal of a Voyage of Discovery up the River Negro, performed in the years 1782-3, by Don Basilio Villarino, a Master Pilot in the Spanish navy, by order of the Government of Spain. This river, which forms so important a feature in the geography of that part of South America, has hitherto been solely laid down upon the authority of old Father Falkner's work upon Patagonia, published in this country in the year 1775, whose account of it was derived from the Indians. It was one of Falkner's objects to point out the facility with which, in his belief, the Spanish possessions in Chili might be reached by it, and surprised by any foreign nation choosing to disembark a force for the purpose upon the coast near its mouth; and his publication appears to have been the immediate cause of the Spanish Government sending out officers to survey the coast from the River Plate to the Straits of Magellan, and to form permanent settlements on such points of it as might secure the Spanish dominions in those parts from the chance of such surprisal. The survey in question was commenced in December 1778, and led to the immediate establishment of settlements upon the River Negro; at Port San Joseph's, discovered for the first time in lat. 42° 13', and of all others perhaps the most important point upon those coasts; at Port Desire; and at San Julian's, about a degree farther south; beyond which the river of Santa Cruz was also examined to its sources. All these settlements, however, were abandoned three or four years afterwards, excepting that upon the River Negro, which the Spanish Government resolved to keep up; and many families were sent out to it from Spain, whose descendants to this day form a considerable portion of the population. The determination to maintain this settlement in preference to any other upon those coasts, was no doubt in the expectation that it would lead to the discovery of an inland water-communication, not only with Chili, but with Mendoza and the adjoining provinces, which might prove of vast importance to the people in those parts. Accordingly, no sooner was the settlement fairly planted than a Boat expedition was fitted out to explore the Negro to its sources, and to examine the courses of those rivers which were reported to join it from the north. The command was given to Villarino, as the best qualified person then in those parts for such a service; and the following is the history of his voyage.]

It was on the 28th of September, 1782, that the expedition left the little settlement of Carmen, upon the River Negro. It consisted of four large Spanish launches, (chalupas,) to each of which was appointed a master, a carpenter, and caulker, besides a picked crew; they were also accompanied along the banks by a sufficient number of peons, with horses, to assist in towing them against the current, and to reconnoitre the country as they proceeded.

On the 2d of October they were 11 leagues

N.W. from Carmen, although by the windings of the river they had really gone double that distance.

On the 5th they made 5 leagues more, W.N.W., having gone 12 by the course of the river.

On the 6th they were only two miles from where they were the day before, although they made in the course of the day, by the river, 3 leagues.

It would be of little interest to recapitulate further the daily distances and bearings, which will be found in a tabular form at the end of the paper, as they have been extracted from the original diary, to enable Mr. Arrowsmith to project the general map of the river which is annexed.

From Carmen to the great island of Choechel, its general course trends to the N.N.W., though in some parts it is exceeding tortuous: so that whilst the average daily way, according to Villarino's reckoning, made by the boats, was seldom more than 2 leagues, they often really went by the windings of the river as much as five or six, or more.

These windings of the river of course very much interfered with the sailing of the boats, and it became continually necessary to be warping or towing them along against the current: in this the horses were of the greatest use. The general appearance of the country is described to be an arid, sandy level, very bare of vegetation, excepting some insulated patches along the shore, which being from time to time subject to be flooded, are covered with good pasturage. The banks of the river, as well as the numerous islands which stud it in many parts, are covered with low willows; from which the riverissom-times called the Saucos. Its Indian name is Cusu-Leubú, signifying Rio Negro, or the Black River.

(To be continued in our next.)

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*.

Dr. Saturnino Pinuela, has, under date 17th inst., given an account to His Excellency the Governor, of the commission with which he was entrusted on 3d ult., to attend some Indians who were afflicted with the small-pox. He states that he found six of them apparently in the last stage of the disease, and that he conceived there could be no hope of arresting the contagion except through the agency of vaccination. That on 9th ult. he inoculated with vaccine matter 52 Indians of both sexes, adults and children. In a few days he was witness to the excellent effects of this measure: the symptoms were most favorable, and the virulence of the disease ceased, owing to the instinctive and precious gift of the vaccine; and of 23 Indians who were attacked with small-pox, 19 have been already cured. “How grateful, then, (says Dr. Pinuela,) the human species ought to be to the first discoverers of the benefits attendant upon vaccination, and to those paternal Governments who are intent that it be transmitted from generation to generation.”

The Chief of Police, Don Bernardo Victoria, addressed a communication to the Governor, under date 15th inst., stating that he had received a note from the Commissary of the 2d Section, informing him that a negro slave called Juan, belonging to Don Marcelino Rodriguez, had attempted to hang himself; that Señor Rodriguez had therefore made a donation of the said slave for the public service.

The Governor, under date 19th inst., desired the Chief of Police to return thanks to Don Marcelino Rodriguez, for the donation in question; and to issue the correspondent directions that the said slave be placed, for the term of five years, in the squadron of Dragons of the Rio Negro.

We received by H. B. M's. pack-t Hornet, London papers to 3d August, and Paris do. to 5th. We had previously received London journals to 4th August, by the barque Argentina.

The affairs of Spain continued almost exclusively to occupy the public mind in Europe. The following is an extract from the *Morning Herald*, thereon:—

“MADRID, July 34.

“The alarm caused, both here and at La Granja, by the approach of a column of Carlists, computed at from 3,000 to 4,000 men, penetrating within six or seven leagues thereof, is very great. It made the attendants of the Court scamper back to Madrid, and was very nearly making the Queen herself return upon the very day of her fete, when it was discovered to be a false alarm, as the Carlists had taken a southerly direction, towards Guadalajara. There were but 1,500 foot guards and 300 cavalry at that Royal residence, who were yesterday reinforced by three battalions of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, who will arrive to-day, and enable the Queen to remain with safety. Every preparation had been made for her Majesty's return to Madrid, an event that would have spread terror far and wide among the Liberals. However, the danger, which appears to have blown over, may return with greater violence, if the Carlists, instead of attacking on the north, where the roads from Buitrago to Segovia are almost impracticable gathred paths, cut the Queen off from Madrid on the south side of the mountains. Batanero's expedition last winter was a mere reconnaissance, and may be compared to a pilot balloon; whereas the force now employed is too strong for such a diversion, and must, therefore, have other objects. The Generals immediately about the Queen are all suspected of leaning to Don Carlos.

“Such was the panic yesterday at La Granja, that Grandees of the first class, Dukes, Marquises, Generals, and favourites, fled, pell-mell, on foot, or mounted on asses, well knowing that they had the ropes round their necks if the Carlists caught them. The Duke of Hijar and other noblemen of the same high rank, filling the highest situations at Court, left the Royal Sitio on foot, and arrived here this morning in the most miserable plight. Ronchi, the Queen's confidant, came into Madrid, not in a Royal carriage, but mounted upon a jackass, with his son-in-law, the Marquis of Grimaldi, *en croupe* behind him. He is said to be charged with a delicate commission from her Majesty, and, now that prospects have brightened a little, intends to return to-morrow again.

“It, however, must not be taken for a proof of the Carlists desisting from the attempt of seizing the Queen, and by such a bold *coup de main* putting an end to the war; for they may cut off the Queen from Madrid, and thus compel her Majesty to move northward to Valladolid and Burgos with what household troops she has with her, and those who will join her to-day—a turn of affairs which is supposed would be agreeable enough to the Ministry, who are not without apprehensions of a change being effected almost immediately. Mr. Villiers proceeds at 4 A. M. to-morrow, to La Granja, since the Queen remains there for the present, and has already sent on relays to meet him on the road.

“One piece of intelligence I have now to communicate to you, has given much satisfaction here as you may imagine, and that is, though for the present it is kept a profound secret, the *dismissal of General Cordova* from the command-in-chief of the army; which M. Istruz, forced, I may say, by the universal opinion of all Spain, was driven to make a Cabinet measure, and to communicate to the ex-General by a special courier four days ago; so that by this he knows his doom.

“I cannot compliment the Spanish army much upon the successor; for General Sarfield, who is to succeed Cordova, though reputed to be the best tactician in Spain, and the most able General to direct operations on a grand scale, labours under the various and combined difficulties of a former failure, bad health, a liability to spasmodic if not epileptic fits, and, if report speaks correctly, an incorrigible addiction to the brandy bottle. But the fact is, that Ministers have not much choice, as the Army List contains a vast number of names figuring as Generals, but few of them figure to advantage in the field. The soldiers are brave, sober, steady, all-enduring, docile and obedient, content with little pay and worse rations; but the Generals have seldom or ever shone. As long ago as the siege of Gibraltar, Spain was obliged to intrust the command-in-chief to a foreigner—the Duke of Giron.

“This dismissal of Cordova is the very measure upon which M. Mendizabal went out, Mina being

old and infirm, as well as much wanted in Catalonia, and chiefly renowned as a partisan, was passed over, not so much perhaps on account of his former ill success, but because his politics did not suit the present Cabinet. Espartero was at the north-west extremity of Spain, and had never been charged with the chief direction of a grand army, though at one time destined, I understand, to succeed Cordova; and the Spanish pride would never have endured General Erans's appointment to the chief command, who is now also said to be in a very bad state of health. The legion is highly dissatisfied; several regiments have refused to do duty, and demand to be payed and sent back to England, after one year's hard service and harder fighting. Its dissolution, which is very probable, would be a great calamity to the Queen's cause, and a godsend to Don Carlos.

“By the scrutiny of the Madrid election, M. Mendizabal, Arguelles, Olozaga, Martel y Abadin, Calderon de la Barin, and Cantero, having an absolute majority, were yesterday declared duly elected; whilst Señor Barruarte, the seventh opposition candidate, must again enter the lists against Martinez de la Rosa and Co.

“Disturbances have broken out at Seville and Malaga, but the massacres of reputed Carlists in those places, rest only on the authority of private communications.

“M. Borreyo, the editor of the *Español*, has again failed in procuring himself to be elected a Deputy for his native city.

“From Galicia we have no fresh accounts since Espartero's despatch of the 17th from Lugo. One of the objects of Gomez's expedition was to liberate and enlist 4000 convicts working on the canals, who were secured by impressment in a convent of Valladolid, they being Carlists to a man.

“The telegraphic despatch received at Lisbon on the 16th, of the Portuguese having obtained a grand victory at Lugo, where the Carlists, and expelled them from Galicia, seems to be a pious fraud; as Espartero, in his despatch dated Lugo the 17th instant, makes no allusion whatever to any such event having happened.”

In Rio Janeiro they had European news to 13th August. From Spain, it is stated that the Carlist chieftains Villareal and Cabrera, had been routed with considerable loss, by the French legion under General Bernelle; but it is added that the Carlists were compensated by a victory they had gained over the British legion, which having occupied the heights of Amezagan, was driven thence with great loss. Its ranks had likewise been thinned by disease and desertion; it was therefore thought that the remains of this legion would immediately return to England. In France recruiting was going on, under the auspices of the Government, in order to raise 20,000 men to aid the Christians. It was reported that General Bugeaud had been recalled from Algiers to take command of this force; and that the French and Spanish Governments were determined to change the system of operations against the Carlists.

The accounts respecting the Carlist chieftain Gomez, who had entered Galicia, are contradictory. Some aver that from desertion and other losses he had only 1000 men with him, and that these were so closely pursued by the Christiano General Espartero, with a superior force, that Gomez must surrender. Others say that he has made good his retreat, and left Espartero far in the rear. Letters from St. Sebastian, dated 2d August, give a plausible account of the British legion; they are depicted as being in a complete state of disorganisation and revolt.

The new Carlist Generalissimo.—Bruno de Villareal, is about thirty-six years of age. He was born at Larrea, in the province of Alava, and was destined for the church; but his intrepid character was not adapted for the strict ecclesiastical rules. He entered the army as a corporal, but soon received his commission as lieutenant. He joined the insurrection from the first outbreak, and has signalled himself by many daring actions. The late Zumalacarrreguy looked upon him as one of his most skilful lieutenants; and he also enjoyed the full confidence of his predecessor Eguia, who had long urged Don Carlos to appoint Villareal commander-in-chief. He is indefati-

gable, and possesses unquestionable coolness and valour.

In the United Kingdom there was nothing particularly new. It was supposed the Parliament would be dissolved in October or November. The organs of the Ministry declare that it is impossible to carry on the public business whilst the House of Commons contains 300 Tory members.

NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD.

The death of this gentleman, which took place at Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the 28th of July, is one of the most important events for the city of London, and perhaps for Europe, which has occurred for a very long time. His financial transactions have certainly pervaded the whole of the continent, and may be said for years past to have exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on an equally large scale have existed in Europe previous to his time, for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which are well known to have been immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, Frankfort, Vienna, and Naples, all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own. Besides this essential co-operation, he had agencies in almost every city either in the old or the new world, all of which, under his directions, conducted extensive business of various kinds. He had also, as well as his brothers, hosts of minor dependent capitalists, who participated in his loans and other extensive public engagements, who placed implicit confidence in the family, and were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended, provided the project was a reasonable one, for him to undertake. Within the last 15 years, the period during which his character for sagacity may be said to have been fully established, there has been, in fact, no limit to his means, taking the indirect as well as the direct means into account. All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business, but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving principle of the great mass of capital they represented. Mr. Rothschild may be said to have been the first introducer of foreign loans into this country; for, though such securities did at all times circulate here, the payment of the dividends abroad, which was the universal practice before his time, made them too inconvenient an investment for the great majority of persons of property to deal with. He not only formed arrangements for the payment of the dividends on his foreign loans in London, but made them still more attractive by fixing the rate in sterling money, and doing away with all the effects of fluctuation in exchanges. All these operations were attended with a most remarkable degree of good fortune; for though many of the countries which made loan contracts in this country became bankrupt, not one of those with whom Mr. Rothschild entered into contracts ever failed in their engagements. For this he was indebted occasionally as much to his own good management afterwards, as for his judgment in the original selection. If the dividends were not ready at the time appointed, which was the case in some few instances, his resources always enabled him to make the requisite advances, while his influence and perseverance afterwards uniformly enabled him to recover the money which had been advanced.

Mr. Rothschild was only 59 years of age. His visit to Frankfort was made for the purpose of being present at the marriage of his son. He had a strong presentiment, it is said, that he should not return alive to this country; but there is an impression abroad, which, if true, is a very melancholy one, that better surgical assistance than that which was to be found on the spot might have saved him.

The rise of Mr. Rothschild's fortune is all within the present century, and it did not make any decided progress till some time after it had commenced. It was not until the breaking out of the war in Spain, in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making the remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world in general. He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of Manchester goods for the Continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father, for the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and other German Princes, he had large sums placed at his disposal, which he employed with extraordinary judgment, and his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. His youngest

brother, James, then coming to reside in Paris, Mr. Rothschild was induced to fix himself permanently in London, where he has ever since remained. He was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him—four brothers, two older and two younger than himself, and four sisters. He married the daughter of Mr. Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said so little to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match. These doubts were infused by some malicious persons long after Mr. Rothschild had become an accepted suitor, and he was desired in consequence to produce testimonials as to his worthy means. The whimsical answer was, that whatever number of daughters Mr. Cohen possessed, he could not be better, as far as money and good character went, than give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

Mr. Rothschild, like the rest of his brothers, held a patent of nobility, with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey. Mr. Rothschild, it is said, had not while in London made any disposition, by will, of his immense property, but he made a will when at Frankfort. His remains, by his own direction, are to be brought to London. A steam-vessel left the river for Rotterdam yesterday for that purpose, in which his mourning family will also embark.—(Correspondent of the Times, 4th August.)

RIO JANEIRO.

The Mint at Rio Janeiro caught fire on 1st inst., and had received great injury therefrom.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., contains a General Statement of the number of Vessels which have entered the Port of Buenos Ayres, from sea, during the last six months of the year 1835; as also the sailings; with an account of the articles imported and exported, their value, tonnage of the vessels, and port dues;—from which it appears that in the period above named there have

Arrived, - 152 vessels.	} Tonnage.	
Sailed, - 140 do.		25,425!
Port Dues, received in Current Money,		37,326 1/2
Do. do. do. in Specie,		151 4
Value of Imports in Current Money,		17,933,828 0
Do. do. do. in Specie,		26,799 0
Duties on Imports in Current Money,		3,769,765 6
Value of Exports in Current Money,		11,064,418 2
Do. do. do. in Specie,		473,001 2
Duties on Exports in Current Money,		405,250 2
Do. do. do. in Specie,		4,738 0

THE RETIRO.—The performances of the *Retiro* have recommenced, and we presume will continue as usual on Saturday evenings during the Summer. We attended on the last Saturday, for the first time this season, and found no alteration in the arrangements. The band of the regiment of *Patricios* left the Fort at 8 in the evening, preceded by the globular light as heretofore, and with the escort of infantry soldiers. They halted in the Calle de la Victoria, and in front of their barracks in the market-place, and performed selections from the Operas of *Tancredi*, *Cenerentola*, &c. The spectators were numerous, and the streets and shops in the neighbourhood of the Plaza de la Victoria crowded with ladies, notwithstanding the weather looked louring. We could not but be pleased at hearing again the music of the *Retiro*, and we trust that the band will now and then favour the public with selections from Mozart, and other composers, as well as those from Rossini.

Sunday last was quite "a Summer's day;" Summer dress was assumed, and Summer recreations were in the afternoon generally resorted to. At the Retiro there was the "juego de sortija." The Cavaliers who officiated on the occasion, were masked, and attired in Turkish dress, of the prevailing colour—red; the trappings of the horses were also of the same colour. The attendance to witness this diversion was numerous, and a num-

ber of ladies graced the promenade in the Plaza of the Retiro.

The *Boca*, however, was the chief point of attraction. Here there were a variety of amusements, including an exhibition of juggling, by a professor of that art. His Excellency the Governor visited the spot during the afternoon, attended by his Aids-de-Camp, and the customary escort of three cavalry soldiers. The throng was immense, and the road from town presented the appearance of "a Fair," it being crowded with equestrians and pedestrians of both sexes, and vehicles of all descriptions.—Buenos Ayres seemed literally deserted.

THE ALAMEDA.—Notwithstanding the attractions of the Retiro and of the Boca, the Alameda was tolerably well attended on Sunday last.

Travellers see strange sights.—"One afternoon we caught two sharks; in one of them, a female, about seven feet long, we found ten young ones, all alive, and quite capable of swimming, as we proved by experiment; for, on casting one of them into the sea, it immediately made off, as if it had been accustomed to shift for itself. Of another, that had been cut in two, the head half swam off out of our sight. The rest were cut in pieces, as was the old shark, as bait for the dolphins, which, I have already said, are fond of such food."—[Audubon.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Natural Philosophy SUBSERVIENT TO DOMESTIC LUXURY.

To keep Butter comparatively hard and sweet during the greatest heat of Summer.

FIRST send your Servant with a plate, early in the morning, and buy your Butter from R. HYNÉ, No. 61, Calle de la Piedad; provide yourself with a shallow, wide, unglazed earthen pan, partly filled with water; place this pan, if possible, exposed to a current of air, on a coarse cloth, bring the edges of this cloth up round the pan and into the water; put the Butter in a covered butter-plate, and place it in the centre of the pan, surrounded with water; over the butter-plate, with the edges touching the water, place another cloth, but on no account allow a particle of water to touch the Butter.

By R. H. receives Butter from the Country three times a week, and guarantees it not to exceed four days from the Churn. To prevent impostors, he will stamp the initials of his name R. H.—on every pound of Butter sent out; all others are counterfeit.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 20th OF OCTOBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DISTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Angerona, Redknapp,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Laurina, Kirk,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
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.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kelson,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Charles Henry, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Arctic, Phillips,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Lo ding for Baltimore.
Brig Baltimore, Snow,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Eric, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Nile, Hepburn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Louis, Gekier,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Claire, Simonet,	Casimir Corlard,	Loading for Coves for orders.
Brig Courrier de la Rauche, Leroy,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for St. Maloe.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Coves for orders.
HAMBURGH.		
Barque Catharina, Sebacht,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York via Montevideo.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonietta, F. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Dodero,	Horue & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cadiz and ports in the Me-
Brig Trafalgar, Scazzolo,	M. S. de la Maza,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. [Mediterranean.
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Amistad, Araujo,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Peña,	Joaquin A. Rivero,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-Brig Condor, Pyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
ORIENTAL.		
Polacre Amor Paternal, Golsó,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Cleopatra, (26 guns.) Captain the Hon. George Grey.

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.

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.

By 7: Wigs and Soap 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 Abos of Puyredon, corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THOMAS TUCKER,

(FROM LONDON.)

BEGRS 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 Fine, Black and melting color Cloths; White, Drabs, and Unbleached Linen Drills, Plain and Figured, fashionable Mole-skins, 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 Palasi; where all kinds of Mattresses will be manufactured of the best materials, Sofas, &c., stuffed, and Curtains made up in the newest fashion.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 16.—Wind W., variable.—Rain at night. No arrivals or sailings.—In sight, Flor de Montevideo.

October 16.—Wind E. N. E., strong at night. Arrived, Oriental schr. Flor de Montevideo, Serafin Bonavia, from Montevideo 14th inst., with caña, coca, &c., to Juan Pablo Gestal. (At night,) Brazilian brig Seventh September, Luis da Pena, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult., with sugar, tobacco, rice, starch, &c., to Joaquin, Almeida Riveiro.

October 17.—Wind E. N. E., shifted to E. at night, strong—Opposite Coast visible.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 2d inst., Montevideo 15th, with the mail of the packet Mutine, from Falmouth 6th August. Passengers: from Rio Janeiro—Messrs. William Tod Naylor, and — Wilson; and from Montevideo—Mr. William Parry, and two daughters.

October 18.—Wind E., strong at night. No arrivals or sailings.

October 19.—Wind E.

Arrived, National schr. Mary Jane, John Gard, from Patagonia 10th inst., with about 700 fanegas salt, to Edward Lumb.

October 20.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish ship Popita, Vicente Ricoma, for Havana, despatched by Zamaran & Treserra, with 6668 quintals jerked beef, 1 box with 23 alabaster figures, and pedestals.

H. B. M.'s. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers: for Rio Janeiro—Señor Francisco Xavier Rusales, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili to France, Messrs. James Miller and Henry Hewitson; and for Montevideo—Señor José Agustín Barbosa, Jun.

Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Joaquin Antonio Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with about 1000 quintals jerked beef, 500 arrobas tallow, a few dry hides, &c.

October 21.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, (at night,) National steam-boat Federation, Sutton, from Montevideo 20th.

The Sardinian brigs Trafalgar and Giasone, and Hamburg barque Catharina, are ready to sail, but retained at sun-set.

Vessels posted to sail.

- On 22d inst.—Condor, for Falmouth.
- “ “ —Bella Antonieta, for Genoa.
- “ “ —Arctic, for Baltimore.
- “ 23d —Laurina, for Valparaiso.
- “ “ —Clare, for Cowes.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Falmouth.

July 27.—H. B. M.'s. packet Sbidrake, from Rio Janeiro 22d May, with a Montevideo mail, forwarded from Montevideo by the French corvette Thibée. She had no mail from Buenos Ayres.

29.—British schr. Vixen, Wakem, from Montevideo.

At London.

July 12.—British brig Ann Wise, W. Reney, from Montevideo 24th April.

August 2.—British brig Sea Nymph, J. H. Smith, hence 17th May.

At Liverpool.

July 28.—British brig Betsy, Hunter, from Montevideo 6th May.

British barque Lancashire Witch, Grayson, from Montevideo 24th May.

At Havre de Grace.

July 22.—French brig Courier 3, Guatemala, from Montevideo 20th April.

30.—French barque, Soleil, Maugeudre, hence 22d May.

At Genoa.

June 28.—Sardinian brig Anna, Tuso, hence 10th March.

July 13.—Sardinian brig N. S. de Gracia, from Montevideo.

At Flushing.

July 30.—American brig Curlew, Joseph Cheever, hence 19th May.

At Havana.

May 11.—Bremer ship Adler, Schubmacker, hence 24th February.

22.—Bremer brig Gottfried Menckin, Dewald, hence 13th March.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

10th ult.—American barque Roman, from Montevideo 14 days.

21st.—Sardinian polacre Cesar, from Montevideo 14 ds.

22d.—Brazilian sloop Nueva Providencia, hence 27th August.

23d.—U. States corvette Erie, from Montevideo 9 days. Passenger, Señor Braulio Costa.

26th.—Brazilian brig Union Feliz, hence 6th ult.

29th.—H. B. M.'s. packet Mutine, from Falmouth 6th August, with the mails for the River Plate.

30th.—H. B. M.'s. ship Imogen, (28 guns,) from Plymouth 46 days; and was to sail about 7th inst. for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

16th ult.—H. B. M.'s. packet Swift, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 24th August, by H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.

12th inst.—Sardinian barque Providencia, from Sta. Catalina 24th ult.

13th.—British barque Cleopatra, Singleton, from Lisbon 22d August, with 305 moyes salt, 80 barrels ale, 20,000 bricks, to Lafone & Co.

British brig Laura, Crockley, from Liverpool 4th August.

17th.—British barque Jackson, from Liverpool 10th August, to S. Black & Co.

18th.—French brig Courier de Montevideo, from St. Malo 22d August, to Bertram & Co.

American brig Aleyone, from Philadelphia 3d August, to Zimmermann & Co.

16th.—French brig Jean Charles, from Havre de Grace 12th August, to Torquinst.

20th.—H. B. M.'s. ship Imogen, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst.

It was not known what packet would convey the September Mail from Falmouth, for the Brazil and the River Plate.

The American brig Rose, Hotz, from Falmouth (England,) 18th June, bound to the River Plate, put into Lisbon on 30th June, leaky.

It is probable that H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet will proceed from Rio Janeiro to England, the packet Cockatrice having been appointed to relieve her, and was expected shortly to arrive at Rio Janeiro.

Lieutenant W. L. Rees, late of the Cockatrice, has been appointed Commander of H. B. M.'s. packet Hope.

The French frigate Sirene, having on board the French Admiral Dupotet, sailed from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., and it was expected would visit the River Plate after touching at Sta. Catalina, &c.

Commodore Renshaw, in the United States corvette Erie, is also expected in the River Plate, from Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

On 16th inst. was performed the play of "Deaf and Dumb; or, the Orphan Protected." The part of the Abbé de l'Épée, by Señor Gonzales; Darlemont, Señor Casacuberta; St. Alme, Señor Castanera; Franval, Señor Cosío; Julio, by a Gentleman; Madame Franval, Doña Trinidad; and Marianne, Doña Manuela. Señor Gonzales played with much effect. Señores Casacuberta and Castanera, entered fully into the spirit of the characters they personated, and were deservedly applauded, particularly in the scene where St. Alme entreates his father (Darlemont,) to relent. We question if Darlemont could have been much better performed; and St. Alme, in the hands of Señor Castanera, was more than respectable. The acting of this gentleman is ever animated, and he would be more efficient were his action less redundant, especially as it respects the management of his arms. The Julio was not very interesting. We like the English mode best, of placing females in this part, and can scarcely fancy any other personation of it, after having seen Miss Foote, and Miss Fanny Kelly, as its representatives. The Señoras Trinidad and Manuela, had little to do, and were very ugly raps. Manuela caused a great deal of laughter by the funny manner in which she pronounced the words, "O momento delicioso."

The farce related to a country girl (Manuela,) who had visited Madrid, and was so proud thereof, that when she returned to her native village she treated her rustic lovers with disdain, although one of them declared himself to be a man well to do in the world, having saved 24 dollars, and being in possession of several bushels of corn. She ultimately marries a young man with whom she got acquainted in Madrid. Manuela plays those characters very arably.

The Orchestra performed the Overture to the Italiana, during the evening.

The house was tolerably well attended. In the boxes were General Pinedo, and Lady; Don Ladislao Martinez, Lady and daughter; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Señor Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Peru and Bolivia; the Hon. Captain Grey, of H. B. M.'s. ship Cleopatra; Lieut. Henry Bremer, of the Marines; and other officers of said ship, all in uniform.

On Tuesday, "Robert Dillon; or, the Irish Catholic." This play is of French construction, and full of incongruities. The story is that of the unfortunate Calas, reversed; viz., a Protestant mob in Ireland is made to clamour for the execution of Dillon, on pretence that he had murdered his son because he evinced an inclination towards Protestantism. Dillon is accordingly executed; and after his death, his innocence, like that of Calas, is made to appear.

In the farce, three students, and a man who was going to hang himself on the score of unrequited love, get into the house of a sick gentleman, pretending to be four renowned physicians from Montpellier. They impose upon the gentleman, by talking a jargon of Spanish and Latin; and ultimately run away with his three daughters. It is an amusing farce, and the quarrel amongst the sham doctors created much laughter. Felipe David, who was one of them, advised that the patient be fried in oil.

The house was very thinly attended, the night being boisterous. The charming *Espina*, and several officers of the Cleopatra, were in the boxes.

The exterior of the Church of La Merced, was illuminated on Saturday evening last, and rockets discharged from the pavement in front, in honor of the *funcion* of "Nra. Sra. del Socorro."

THE WEATHER has been changeable during the week. The thermometer on Sunday last was at 68; since which, it has been about 64.

POSTSCRIPT.

We received, late last evening, Montevideo papers to 20th inst. They report that Generals Rivera and Lavalle were flying before their pursuers, and that 300 more anarchists had passed over to the Government troops;—but not a word is said of the capitulation mentioned in our leading article.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Amateur Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS

THE COMMITTEE have the satisfaction of announcing, that the said Concert will take place

AT MR. BEECH'S HOTEL,

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, 26th inst. Doors to be opened at half-past 7, and the Concert to commence at 8 precisely.

The Committee at the same time consider themselves called upon, in courtesy to the Public, and in justice to the Amateurs, to state, that the regretted delay in this matter has arisen wholly from the indisposition of Mr. JONAS TRAXER, a gentleman whose place, it is almost unnecessary to say, could not be supplied without detracting greatly from the merit of the Entertainments, which the Amateurs have been desirous to render worthy of Public acceptance, and which the Committee still trust to see duly patronized and appreciated.

Tickets on Sale, and may be had of the Committee, and at Mr. Beech's Hotel.

Notice.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	12½ a 12½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	11 a 11½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	8½ a 9	do. for an.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a 7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patucoas,.....	7-3-16 a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	70 a	do. do. percent.
Bank Shares,.....	140 a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7½ a 7-3-16	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	320 a	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a	p. p. p. ct. prm.
Do. on United States,.....	7 a	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	29 a 30	do. p. p. cada.
Do. country,.....	26 a 27	do. do.
Do. weighing 25 to 24 lbs,.....	27 a 27½	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21 a	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10½ a 11½	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	3½ a 3½	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	30 a 32	do. per doz.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 14	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	28 a 30	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	22 a 28	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	21 a	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	13 a	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 570	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. p. barril.
Salt, on board,.....	14 a 15	do. p. Jamaica.
Discount,.....	1¼ a 2	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, 7-3-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.