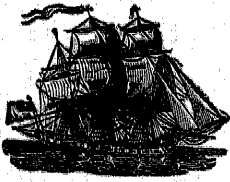


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 532]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE Committee for the Management of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS, will hold their Monthly Meeting on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN WHITAKER, TREASURER.

Saturday, October 28, 1836.

Wanted.

A COOK who understands his business, and can produce good recommendations of character. Apply at No. 66, Calle de Belgrano.

Notice.

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

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received the *Universal* of Montevideo, to 25th inst. That of 24th, in its leading article, says, that after three months of alarm, caused by a serious rebellion in the Republic, all fears have subsided, and anarchy so completely overcome as to afford every hope that the public peace will not again be disturbed. That the Chief of the criminal enterprise in question, had put in force all that seduction and intrigue could effect to further his views; but the good sense of the people counteracted his efforts, and the force which he had been able to collect were in greater part foreign mercenaries.

The same journal, of 25th, contains a proclamation from General Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, addressed to the citizens who have taken up arms against the rebellious. It states that victory has crowned their noble efforts, re-established the august temple of the laws, and restored to the labours of industry thousands whom treason had withdrawn. The proclamation concludes as follows:—"The President of the Republic gives you thanks, in the name of the nation. He congratulates you upon the triumph of the laws, and salutes you as restorers of peace and public order, and avengers of the national honor and dignity."

It is stated that when General Fructuoso Rivera heard that Colonel Raña and his troops had on 11th inst. passed over to the Government force, he called a Council of officers, and after a conference of more than three hours, addressed his followers, in number about 300, including the Argentine emigrants with their Chief, Lavalle; to the effect, that it was now useless to continue the war; that those who wished to share his fortunes could accompany him to the Brazilian frontier, the others would of course take the measures they might deem necessary for their safety, with the understanding that when he arrived on the frontier, he should send a Commission to Montevideo to solicit an amnesty in their favor, as he did not wish they should be the sufferers in a cause into which they had been led by his persuasion.—The result was, that the Argentine emigrants alone expressed their determination to follow him; the rest were silent. Rivera then began his march,

but on the road was deserted by at least 100 men. This new defection obliged him to change his route, and he proceeded at full gallop towards the Puntas del Queguay.

RIO GRANDE.

The communication with Porto Alegre, which had been stopped for a long time, was opened on 30th August, by the surrender of the two Forts at Itapao, the entrance of the lake. They were taken by the armed vessels under command of Lieut. Parker, and about 300 troops commanded by Colonel Cunha. An armed brig called the Bento Gonçalves, and a schooner-brig, were sunk before the surrender of the forts. The British brig Sarapta, and a number of Brazilian vessels which had been detained two months with their cargoes on board, returned to Porto Alegre after the surrender of the forts.

Bento Gonçalves was for some time strongly entrenched at the Capela, about five leagues from Porto Alegre, besieged by Bento Manuel. He unexpectedly broke up his encampment, and retreated, on the night of 17th September, and passed through St. Leopoldo with all his force.—Captain Grenfell at this time arrived in Porto Alegre, and concerted measures with Bento Manuel to cut off his retreat in crossing the Rio Pardo, and prevent his joining his other forces. On 4th October this was effected; Bento Gonçalves had passed his men unmolested to the island of Fanfa, about ten leagues above Porto Alegre, and was there attacked by the gun-boats and the armed steam-boat, under command of Captain Grenfell; and the land forces of Bento Manuel.—The attack lasted two days, and terminated in the surrender of Bento Gonçalves and his whole force; he stipulating that Lima, Creencio, and others in arms against the Government, should also lay down their arms. The killed and wounded in this attack is said to be about 200. The prisoners were disarmed, and suffered to disperse, with the exception of the principals, Bento Gonçalves, Onofre, and Zambecary an Italian, who were kept on board the vessels, and sent immediately with some others to Rio Janeiro.

Rio Pardo was taken by the Government force on 12th September; it is said great outrages on person and property had previously been committed there.

San Francisco da Paula at this time had remained in possession of Bento Gonçalves's party. Captain Grenfell with the steam-boat and gun-boats, and the land forces, proceeded from Rio Grande on 20th October to attack the place. The day the Caroline sailed information was received in Rio Grande, that the place was abandoned by the enemy before the arrival of the Government forces, and that they had gone in small vessels, taking all they could, intending to pass through the lake into the Banda Oriental; and that Captain Grenfell, with the armed vessels, would pursue them.

Throughout the Province generally, there has

been great destruction of property, and all classes of people have suffered in consequence.

Great rejoicings had taken place at Porto Alegre and Rio Grande, in consequence of the success of the Government forces. It is thought the war will be soon ended.

Foreign Vessels at Porto Alegre.

American brig Faucon, (had been shut up there seven months.)

American brig Argus.

American brig Elbe, from Lisbon, discharging.

At Rio Grande.

British brig Sarapta, of Yarmouth, discharging her cargo of hides.

British brig Minstrel Boy, sold.

American brig Oriental, to sail for United States in two days.

American brig Cedric, from Cape de Verdes, discharging.

A French barque, and a brig.

PERU.

A mail from Peru arrived on Monday, bringing Peruvian and Bolivian journals to August last.—They are chiefly occupied with decrees, &c., relative to the organization of the new States in Peru. A decree, dated Lima, 18th August, orders that the Departments of Amazonas, Junin, Libertad, and Lima, be erected and constituted as one free and independent State, under the title of "North-Peruvian State," and that it be confederated with those of the South, and Bolivia, under a representative form of Government. The North-Peruvian State is to recognize the separation and independence of the South-Peruvian State; and is to deposit, for the present, the whole of the public power in the person of the Grand-Marshal Andres Santa Cruz, who is to exercise it under the denomination of Supreme Protector of the North Peruvian State. The flag, &c., of the said State, are to remain the same, with this difference, that "North-Peruvian State" be inscribed on them, instead of "Peruvian Republic."

The "South-Peruvian State," consisting of the Departments of Arequipa, Cuzco, Puno, and Ayacucho, is declared free and independent, according to the declaration of the assembly of Sicuani, dated 17th March last; and is to be confederated with that of the North, and with the Republic of Bolivia. President Orbegoso, who on his election to that office was President of the whole of the Peruvian Departments, under the title of President of the Republic of Peru; is now styled—"Citizen Luis José Orbegoso, General of Division of the National Army, Grand-Marshal of the South Peruvian State, General of Division of the Armies of Bolivia, Provisional President of the North-Peruvian State, &c. &c. &c."

This experiment of parcelling out the Republic of Peru into different States, under the protection of Bolivia's President, General Santa Cruz, gives to that individual the same influence in Peru, as Napoleon exercised over the Confederation of the Rhine, and as Russia now exercises over various States. The independence of Peru must of course become a dead letter. The Peruvians should have borne in mind the advice of the monarch Scylurus to his 80 sons. It is related that, when expiring, he called them to his bed side, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them that when altogether firmly united their power would be insuperable, but if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies.

THE WEATHER during the week has been seasonable,—thermometer 62 to 66. A heavy rain fell early on Thursday morning, accompanied with vivid lightning and tremendous claps of thunder.

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 WOODHURST PARISH, Esq., F.R.S.

(CONTINUATION.)

On the 27th of October, just a month from their leaving Carmen, they fell in with the first Indians, and a day or two after were visited by some of them, with an old interpreter, named Tereza, through whom they got some information. They spoke of the great Pass of the river at the Choelechel, higher up, where they told them they must cross their horses over to the north side, for they could no longer get along the south bank. This Villarino had already wished to do for some days previously, but had not been able to find any place where he could attempt it with safety. Their Cacique, Francisco, was gone to meet some of the Aucases Indians from the river Colorado, who were passing by the Choelechel, on their way to their own country, with a great quantity of cattle. This Francisco had already notice of their approach, and Villarino received a hint from a friendly Indian to be on his guard, for that he was only gone to send his women and children over to the Colorado, preparatory to attacking the Peons, and carrying of their horses and cattle. Villarino, however, did what he could to make the most favourable impression upon these people, and made them presents of biscuits, and spirits, and tobacco, all which were articles of great demand amongst them, and greedily asked for.

On the 2nd of November they reached the beginning of the great island of Choelechel, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the map of the river: here the latitude by observation was 39° S.

On the 3rd, about mid-day, the Cacique Francisco himself appeared, with from thirty to forty Indians. Villarino stopped for them, and gave them all tobacco, and spirits, and biscuit. He was desirous to establish a good understanding with this Chief, in the hope of obtaining the aid of his people to keep up his communication with Carmen. At night he sent to Villarino for more spirits, which were given him; the next day he wanted more, and the whole party became exceedingly troublesome, continually asking for something to eat or to drink; they would ride also with the Peons, which made it necessary to keep them constantly in view, and to keep a strict watch against treachery.—so they went on for two or three days, till Villarino became quite tired with their importunities and insolence; and on Francisco sending to ask for a cow to divide amongst his people, it was flatly refused him.—The savage rode off in extreme ill humour, and the next day the rest of the Indians followed him. Tereza, the interpreter, however, managed to inform Villarino that his ill humour on this account was not the main reason for his sudden departure, but that he had two men with him who had deserted from the boats, who he was fearful might be discovered.

This was on the 6th; and soon after they came to a sort of peninsula, over against the Choelechel, which Villarino was struck with as an admirable position, affording an abundance of good pasturage for cattle, and easily defensible from its being connected with the main by a very narrow neck of land, not more than 250 yards across. As they advanced, they found the Indians had everywhere destroyed the pasturage, so that it was difficult to obtain sufficient for the horses and cattle along the banks of the river: there were also other indications of their hostile disposition; fires were nightly seen in the distance, which were known to be the signal amongst them for a gathering against their enemies, ever since Francisco went off. Some stray Indians who fell in with the Peons, told them that the Cacique Guisel was behind them; others were seen to pass by, some up and some down the river, without coming near them as usual, and Villarino became exceedingly uneasy lest they should cut off his communications with Carmen.

On the 9th, he determined to send to Francisco's tents, to endeavour to gain intelligence as to what they were about; and one of the sailors, a Paraguay man, named Benitez, having volunteered the service, Villarino despatched him with a present of spirits, and a request to Francisco that he would send him one of his people to take a letter down to the settlement for the superintendent, to whom he was writing for more cattle, some of which he would give them when they arrived, if he would undertake to forward the letter. This man, Benitez, unfortunately, was not trustworthy; he was absent the whole day, and though he had been with the Indians the greater part of it, he brought back but little information. Villarino, suspecting him, desired he should be carefully watched; but the precaution was in vain,

for he ran away in the night. It turned out that he had taken a fancy for a daughter of Francisco, and had for some time intended to desert; but what was worse, he, as well as the other deserters, had taken the pains to excite alarm amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that the Spaniards intended to attack and destroy them; which, in some measure, accounted for their suspicious proceedings. On reconnoitring the ground in the neighbourhood the morning after Benitez escaped, they found tracks of armed Indians who had been watching them during the night, apparently with some hostile intention. Putting all these circumstances together, and foreseeing that he could not calculate upon the least assistance from these people, on the contrary, that he must in all probability depend entirely upon his own resources, Villarino determined to advance no farther till he could communicate with Carmen, and receive from thence such aid as would make him independent, and enable him satisfactorily to continue his voyage: he therefore determined to go down the river again to the position over against the Choelechel, which he had noticed on the 6th, and there wait for further instructions.

He came to this resolution on the 10th; and at eight o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the boats commenced their return down the stream, a guard of sixteen men having been sent on shore to drive the cattle back to the place above mentioned; where they all, the boats as well as the party by land, arrived about six o'clock in the evening. Here a guard was set, the boats' swivels were loaded, and every precaution taken against a surprise.

12th. On a further examination of the place, Villarino was highly satisfied with it as a position where he might pass some time in case of necessity. It was found to contain excellent pasturage for a considerable number of cattle, fire-wood, and plenty of game; the river in the vicinity abounded in fish, especially trout; and the peninsula being only accessible to the Indians by a very narrow neck of land, it was easy to fortify it against all their attacks. The great island of Choelechel opposite to it, made it still more difficult of approach. The island in question, Villarino says, is nine leagues in length, and in some places three in width.

On the 13th, the people were set to work to cut posts for a palisado across the isthmus, and for an inclosure for the cattle; but before night a dragon with two Peons arrived with letters from the superintendent, promising to forward some supplies in the course of ten or twelve days; and the expectation of speedily receiving this assistance seems to have made Villarino doubt as to there being any necessity for making the stay he at first contemplated in this place. On the morning of the 15th, the dragon was sent back with letters to the establishment.

On the 18th the river fell about five inches, just enough to prevent the swivels of the boats from protecting their position, which made it necessary to land and mount them on shore. The men were employed daily till the 20th of the month in mounting the guns and working at the fortification; by that day the whole was finished; it consisted of 1670 strong posts driven upright into the ground, making a tolerably compact palisado across the narrowest part of the isthmus, having only one opening in it for the entrance. It was named Fort Villarino, and it formed quite a sufficient protection against any surprise on the part of the Indians. Its position will be found marked in the map, opposite to the Choelechel. Day after day reconnoitring parties were sent out, but, except finding the tracks of Indians who might have been watching them, nothing occurred worth notice till the 5th of December, when it was observed that the waters were falling fast. This made Villarino exceedingly anxious for the arrival of the supplies promised to be sent from the establishment. The fires of the Indians were continually seen, and it was evident they were on the watch, though they kept out of sight. On the 8th, Nicolas Baltazar, one of the sailors, who had gone out to shoot birds, disappeared, and on sending a party in quest of him, the tracks of several Indians on horseback were discovered, who it was supposed had carried him off.

On the 10th of December, Villarino observes: "We have now been a month in this place waiting for the supplies promised us from Carmen; the delay has been highly injurious to the objects of the expedition, and if we are kept here much longer may make it altogether impossible to realise them; first, on account of the continual falling of the waters; and next, because it may give the Indians time to lay plans to attack us and to carry off our horses and cattle, once deprived of which we can do nothing."

On the evening of the 12th, however, these long

expected succours arrived in carts under the escort of a party of soldiers, foot and horse, in all, with the Peons, consisting of forty-six people. Fortified with this reinforcement, Villarino was at first inclined to proceed at once to find the Indians, and either to secure their co-operation by conciliation, or if they refused to give up the deserters and to listen to fair words, to frighten them so as at any rate to induce them to keep at a distance, and out of the way of giving further annoyance to the expedition as it continued its course up the river. In this, however, he was shaken by an attentive re-perusal and consideration of the instructions he had received from the superintendent, who warned him particularly against taking any step which might endanger the safety of the people or horses: indeed, so doubtful did the superintendent consider the possibility of his being able to protect the horses as he went further up the river, that he desired they should all be sent back to the establishment. Villarino thought it his duty to attend to these orders, although, he says, the horses were of the greatest use to him.

The people were fully occupied till the 20th December in repairing the boats, and loading them with the provisions sent them for their voyage from the establishment: all the cattle were killed (twenty-two animals), and the meat dried and salted, and divided amongst the boats. Villarino complains of the bad quality of the biscuit, and of the scantiness of some of the other supplies which had been sent him. On the 17th the carts with the horses returned to the establishment; and on the

20th, The boats once more got under weigh.

On the 22nd they passed the place which they supposed to be that called by Falkner, Tebucmalal.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

LOSS OF THE TIGRIS.

Extract from the Supplement to the London Gazette:—

"Euphrates Steamer,—Ana, May 28, 1856.

"Sir,—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I do myself the honour of informing you, that the Tigris steamer was totally lost, during a hurricane of indescribable violence, which, after the short struggle of about eight minutes, sent a fine vessel to the bottom in five fathoms water, and deprived His Majesty of fifteen valuable men, with five natives in addition.

"A little after 1 P.M. on that melancholy day, the flat-boats being a little ahead, and the Tigris leading the Euphrates, a storm appeared, bringing with it, high in the air, clouds of sand from the west and north-west quarter. At this moment we were passing over the rocks of Is Geria (deeply covered), and immediately after we made a signal for the Euphrates to choose a berth, and make fast; which was done more as a matter of precaution, on account of the difficulty of seeing our way through the sand, than any apprehension that the squall would be terrific. The Tigris was immediately directed towards the bank, against which she struck without injury, but with so much violence as to recoil a distance of about eight yards, leaving two men on the bank, who had jumped out to make fast. The wind then suddenly veered round, drove her bow off, and thus rendered it quite impossible to secure the vessel to the bank, along which she was blown rapidly by the heavy gusts, her head falling off into the stream as she passed close by the Euphrates, which vessel had been backed opportunely to avoid the concussion. The engines were working at full power, and every endeavour made to turn the vessel's bow to the bank. One anchor was let go, but the heel of the vessel made it impossible to get the other out, and she was then nearly broadside to the wind, with the engines almost powerless, and the waves, rising to four or five feet, forced their way in at the window. Lieut. Cockburne, the Messrs. Staunton, and some of the men, made ineffectual attempts to keep out the water; Lieut. Lynch came to report that the Tigris was sinking, and the word was immediately passed for all to save themselves. At this very instant a momentary gleam of light faintly showed the bank at the apparent distance of eight or ten yards; and as there seemed every probability that the stern would touch it before she went down, Lieut. Lynch encouraged the people to remain steady until they reached the land. All were on deck at this critical moment, some clinging to the ropes of the awning, the paddle-boards, and the funnel; but the majority were close to the tiller, and all behaved with the most exemplary obedience until the vessel went down all at once, and probably within half-a-minute after we had seen the bank for an instant.

"Lieutenant Lynch, who was at my elbow,

dived out under the starboard ridge rope at the moment when there was about four feet water on the deck; and I had the good fortune to get clear in the same way, through the larboard side, and also take a direction which brought me to land, without having seen any thing whatever to guide me through darkness worse than that of night. When it cleared a little, I found around me Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden, (both greatly exhausted,) Mr. Thompson, the Messrs. Slaughton, and several of the men. The hurricane was already abating rapidly, and, as the distance from the vessel to the shore was very short, we indulged the hope that the rest of our brave companions had reached the bank lower down. For an instant, I saw the keel of the Tigris uppermost, near the stern. She went down bow foremost, and, having struck the bottom in that position, she probably turned round on the bow as a pivot, and thus showed part of her keel for an instant at the other extremity; but her paddle beams, floats, and parts of the sides were already broken up, and actually floated ashore, so speedy and terrific had been the work of destruction. From the moment of striking the bank until the Tigris went down, it scarcely exceeded eight minutes; whilst the operation of sinking did not consume more than three: indeed, the gale was so very violent that I doubt whether the most powerful vessel, such as a frigate, could have resisted it, unless she was already secured to the bank; and for this there was in our case little or no time, as it was barely possible, in the position of our consort, to make fast and save the vessel.

"I had little, or rather no hope, that the Euphrates had escaped; but the intrepid skill of Lieut. Cleveland and Mr. Charlwood, enabled them to get out two anchors in the very nick of time; and by the united means of two hawsers, and the engines working at full power, the vessel maintained her position at the bank until the storm abated; and as it required all the powers of a 50-horse engine, in the case of the Euphrates, to keep her hawsers from snapping, I infer that 20 horses of the Tigris would not have been sufficient to enable her to keep the position at the bank, if the officers had succeeded in securing her alongside of it.

"Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden continued cool and collected until the last moment, nor were any efforts wanting that skill or presence of mind could suggest, to save the vessel in the first instance, and the lives in the second, when the former had failed; nor could any thing be more exemplary than their conduct, and that of all on board.—Scarcely a word was spoken, not a murmur was heard, and death was met with that exemplary degree of intrepidity and resignation which have been displayed by every individual throughout the arduous and trying service in which we have been engaged since January, 1835.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed,) F. R. CHESNEY,
Colonel, commanding the expedition.

There was no *Retreta* on Saturday evening last, the weather being boisterous; notwithstanding which, the shops in the Calle de la Victoria and neighbouring streets, were well attended with ladies "shopping."

The "*Museo Americano*," published in this city, has been suspended for the present, in consequence of the reduced quantity of subscribers.—The last number appeared on Saturday last.

NAVAL NEWS.

His Britannic Majesty's ship *Imogene*, Captain Henry William Bruce, arrived at this port on Sunday last, and was immediately visited from the shore by the Hon. Captain George Grey, of the *Cleopatra*, in one of the boats of that ship, notwithstanding the weather at the time was extremely boisterous. Captain Grey returned in the evening to dine with Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister; and was only 38 minutes coming to shore from the Outer Roads, (8 miles).

The *Imogen* saluted the town on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, with 19 guns; which was answered from the Port. The boats of the *Imogene*, and those of the *Cleopatra*, were employed all day in conveying stores from the former to the latter.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Mandeville, Count Strelitzki, the Hon. George Upton, and Don Juan

Pedro Ecnola, accompanied by Captain Grey, embarked in the barge of the *Cleopatra*, which, although not absolutely

"Like a burnt'd throne,"

as Shakspeare has depicted that of Egypt's lovely Queen,—was yet superb, and manned by a choice crew. The party were conveyed on board the *Cleopatra*, and in the afternoon were gratified with witnessing the exercise of great guns, in firing at a target from on board said ship. The target was placed about 300 yards distant, and of the six shots fired, three went through it. The visitors did not quit the *Cleopatra* for the shore, until 6 in the evening. On leaving, she saluted Mr. Mandeville with 13 guns. Captain Bruce, of the *Imogene*, also formed one of the party.—He did not land in Buenos Ayres until Wednesday; and, quoting a remark made on his landing, he certainly is "a fine, noble, officer-like man."

The *Imogene* attracted considerable attention, from the recollection of her doings a short time since, in the Canton river, in company with the *Andromache*; but she is far inferior to the splendid *Cleopatra*, and is less than her by more than 300 tons, notwithstanding she carries a greater number of guns.—The *Imogen* mounts 28, and the *Cleopatra* 26.

The *Imogen* is now anchored in the Outer-Roads, 5½ miles from the shore.

Captain the Hon. George Grey, quitted Buenos Ayres on Thursday afternoon last, and was attended to the place of embarkation by Charles Griffiths, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Ferdinand Delisle, Esq., Consul of His Majesty the King of Belgium, Captain W. H. Bruce, of the *Imogene*, and Count Strelitzki. He seemed pleased with his two months residence here; and he has certainly made the most of his time, mingling freely with natives and foreigners.—His unassuming manners gained him universal respect.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

J. A. MAYER,

TAILOR,

TAKES the opportunity to inform his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop from the Calle de la Paz, to

Calle de Cangallo, No. 50,—nearly opposite the Theatre;

Where he has always on hand a complete assortment of Cloths, Striped Casimires, Silks plain and figured, Mole-skins, Drills, Jeans plain and plaided, Superior Quiltings for Waistcoats, Astracans of various colours, and Unbleached Linnen;—all which he offers to make up to the latest fashion, and at very moderate prices; hoping, by a strict attention to his business, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

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. 24, 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.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
(FROM LONDON.)

BEGS 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 madley color Cloths; White, Drabs, and Unbleached Linnen 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.

Notice.

J. NOTT, No. 37, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, returns J. 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 Scaps made to order.

* Razors ground and set,—if not to perfect satisfaction, no remuneration will be required.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 2th OF OCTOBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Angerona, Redknapp,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig John Black, McKeanie,	William & John Black,	Loading for London.
Brig Joseph Winter, Nuttall,	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Commerce, Boylan,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,	Wilson, Villatte & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Charles Henry, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Baltimore, Snow,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Erie, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Nile, Hepburn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Valparaiso.
FRENCH.		
Brig Louis, Gekler,	Zumaran & Treerra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Courrier de la Rance, Leroy,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for St. Maloe.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Falsant,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vassallo, ..	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Amistad, Aranjó,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Pella,	Joaquin A. Rivero,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Lopezza, Gonzales,	J. A. Rivero,	Brazil.
ORIENTAL.		
Polacre Amor Paternal, Golso,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship *Imogene*, (28 guns,) Captain Henry William Bruce.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 29.—Wind E., strong in the evening, with slight rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiafino, from Montevideo 21st, to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed (last night), Hamburg barque Catharina, Peter Schacht, for Montevideo to finish her loading for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 814 dry hides, 176 horse hides, 1640 horns, 4 pipes 46 half pipes and 22 quarter do. with 840 doz. salted tongues, 2 boxes with 6 doz. swan skins, 50 pipes with 2000 arrobas tallow, 15 barrels neat's-foot oil, 10 bales with 1500 doz. nutria skins, 27 do. with 160 doz. goat skins, 20 do. with 560 arrobas horse hair, 134 do. with 2639 doz. sheep skins, 96 do. with 1965 arrobas wool, 525 pieces lace. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. C. H. Andersen, Augustus Borchers, Amory Edwards, Benjamin Frazier, and Jeremiah Bowman.

(This day), Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Francisco Scarzolo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Saenz de la Maza, with 2600 quintals jerked beef, 2259 arrobas tallow, 104 boxes candles, 69 boxes salted tongues, 1 bag wool.

Sardinian brig Giassone, Doderò, for Montevideo, Cadix and Genoa, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 11,424 dry hides, 2 bales with 80 doz. goat skins, 3 do. with 92 arrobas wool, 11 do. with 446 doz. stunk-calf skins, 9 do. with about 250 doz. sheep skins, 30 quintals old copper. Passenger, Señor Manuel Corvera.

The Condor was under weigh this afternoon.

October 29. Wind E., strong—slight Rain at night.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Lorenza, Juan Evangelista Gonzales, from Paragnana 29th ult., with yerba, rice, aguardiente, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

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

H. B. M's. ship Imogee, (28 guns), Captain Henry William Bruce, from Plymouth 15th August, called at Madeira where she remained three days, and arrived at Rio Janeiro 30th ult., sailed thence 6th inst., arrived at Montevideo 20th, sailed thence 22d.

Sailed, National schr.-brig Condor, William P. Pyott, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Anderson, Waller & Co., with 7225 dry hides, 250 salted do., 5000 horns.

The Trafalgar and Giassone, which sailed yesterday, were in sight this morning.

October 24.—Wind S., variable.—heavy Rain early in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Arctic, William Phillips, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 12,888 dry hides, 1235 horse hides, 800 salted hides, 15,000 horns, 20 pipes with 702 arrobas marrow, 22 bales with 1578 dry hides, 33 do. with 801 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with 150 doz. goat skins, 2 do. with 179 doz. nutria skins, 31 do. with 620 arrobas wool, 27 do. with 892 arrobas horse hair, 1 bale with 16 arrobas cow hair, 5 bales with 1628 vicuña skins. Passenger, Mr. William H. West.

*Oriental schr. Flor de Montevideo, Serafin Bonavia, for Montevideo, despatched by Juan Pablo Gestal, in ballast.

The Condor, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

October 25.—Wind S., calm.

No arrivals. Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

National packet schooner Luisa, Muratori, for Montevideo.

October 26.—Wind E., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr. Constellation, (late Pilot schooner,) Charles Rolls, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1400 quintals jerked beef, 100 boxes candles, 100 do. indigo, 1 pipe with 30 arrobas tallowa Passenger, Señor Antonio Moreira Pinta da Veiga.

British barque Laurina, John Kirk, for Valparaiso, despatched by Alfred Barber, with yerba, oil, and a general cargo of domestic goods.—Passengers, Señor José Domingo Goicoechea, and his son Juan, Señores Manuel Faeco and Estevan Graua, and Mr. George Wilson.

French brig Claire, Louis Simonet, for Cowes for orders, despatched by Casimir Coehard, with 7073 dry hides. Passengers, Messrs. John MacDougall and James Girvin.

The Laurina and Claire anchored in the afternoon, and were from the town, in consequence of strong head wind.

October 27.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Laura, Thomas Crockley, from Liverpool 4th August, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 20th inst.; with general cargo, to Wilson, Villatte & Co.—Passengers, from Liverpool, Messrs. John Villate, George Edmond Benbow, John Blues and wife, and Samuel Sproston,—the latter landed in Montevideo. Passenger from Montevideo, Don Floro Lavalle.

National schr.-brig Caroline, Stephen Bartlett, from Puerto Alegre 2d inst., Rio Grande 22d., with 700 tierces yerba, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers,—two.

October 28.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—Slight Rain. Arrived (at night), a ship.

H. B. M's. ship Cleopatra, for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands, remained at sun-set, wind bound.

Vessel posted to sail.

30th inst.—Bella Antonieta, for Genoa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The barque Soleil, and brig Philadelphie, were to sail from Havre de Grace about 30th September, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Vessels passed Port Indio.

On 15th inst., at 3 P. M., Wind W.—Drutus, hence 13th. On 16th, at 3 A. M., Wind S. S. W.—Botsey Hall, hence 13th.

On 21st, at 7 A. M., Wind W. N. W.—Pepta, hence 20th. On 25th, at half-past 7 A. M., Wind N. W.—Arctic, hence 24th.

" " at 7 P. M., Wind S.—Trafalgar, hence 22d.

Arrived at Montevideo.

17th inst.—British barque Jackson, Thomas Williamson, from Liverpool 10th August, to Stanley, Black & Co.

18th.—French brig Courier de Montevideo, Sergent, from St. Malo 23d August, with general cargo, to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.

" French barque Rothomagne, from Havre de Grace 12th August; general cargo, to Pablo Duplessis.

" American brig Alcayon, from Philadelphia 3d August; general cargo, and 45,000 feet lumber, to Zimmermann & Co.

19th.—French brig Jeune Charles, Abraham, from Havre de Grace 12th August; general cargo, to Torquist.

22d.—French frigate Sirene, (60 guns,) last from Sta. Catalina, having on board the French Admiral Duroc.

23d.—Brazilian patache Lobo, from Sta. Catalina 1st inst. Sardinian polchera Cesar Agusto, from Genoa 11th July, Rio Janeiro 3d inst.

24th.—French barque Croix du Sud, (whaler,) from Maldonado, to Robillard & Co.

25th.—American brig Cynosure, Francis W. Welch, from Pernambuco, in ballast, to Leland & Co., with 10,000 patacons on board.

26th.—Danish ship Sailed from Montevideo.

23d inst., (at night,) H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

On 21st inst. was performed a Comedy, in which a young Gentleman and a young Lady are involved in a law-suit about some property. These young persons had never seen each other; they however meet by accident,—a mutual passion ensues between plaintiff and defendant, which ends in their being married, each party paying their own costs. The house was not very full.

On 23d, the "Chismoso," which in English means a mischief making "busy-body,"—a contrast, therefore, to our English "Marplot,"—Señor Casacuberta played the Chismoso extremely well. The other characters were also well supported, and the comedy afforded much amusement. Doña Manuela was elegantly attired; and Señor Castanera wore the dress of a British infantry officer.

The farce was droll enough. Three young Students agree to give a supper to three young Ladies, their sweethearts; but not having any money, they are put to their "wits end" to provide the entertainment,—which at last they effect by trickery. Felipe David personated a driver and vendor of turkeys, and came on the stage driving before him two real turkeys. One of the Students manages to obtain them from him by fraud.

The house, considering the unfavourable weather, was tolerably well attended. In the boxes were, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the Lady of General Guido; General Pinedo and Lady; General Huidobro; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Captain the Hon. George Grey, &c. &c. &c.

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

On Thursday, (to a rather scanty audience,) a play founded on an anecdote of Peter the Great, of Russia.

In the farce, Señor Felipe David represented

a Cobbler, a sort of Jobson, who being tormented by a fantastical wife, who feigns illness, he sends for medical aid. The Physician is an enthusiast in music, and prescribes that the patient be taken to hear the band perform at the retraite. The Cobbler gets possession of a stick, with which he soon brings his wife and her abettors to reason. He therefore declares that he shall take as much care of said stick, as the English do of their colonies.

AMATEUR CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

This Concert took place at Beech's Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, and, we rejoice to state, was most numerously attended. In fact there was a room full of reasons why all parties should be satisfied. The Glees—"Life's a Bumper," "The Red Cross Knights," and "Roderigh Vich Alpide Dhu," were admirably sung. The fine bass tones of Mr. John Turner, were heard to advantage, although he has not quite recovered from his severe indisposition. Mr. John Smith has an excellent tenor voice, and sung the song of "The Banner of War," with such spirit as to elicit an unanimous encore. Mr. William S. Wilson, also sang with much effect.

Mr. J. J. Fay caused infinite amusement in a Comic Song (which was encored), and a Recitation. We did not hear the song, being unable to attend until the Second Part of the Concert was about to commence.

Professor Veloz presided at the Piano, with his usual talent.

A number of ladies graced the Concert with their presence; amongst them were some Portefeas.—Several officers of H. B. M's. ship Imogee, were also present, and we dare say were somewhat surprised to see so many of their country-folks thus congregated to hear their native strains warbled in a foreign land.

Mr. Beech deserves much credit for the manner in which the Concert-Room was fitted up, and for his general attentions.

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 Piedra; 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, being the edges of this cloth to 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.

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 counterfeits.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Doubloons, Spanish, Patriot, Plata macuquina, Dollars, Spanish, Do. Patriot & Palaoones, 6 per cent. Stock, Bank Shares, Exchange on England, Do. on Rio Janeiro, Do. on Montevideo, Do. on United States, Hides, Ox, best, Do. country, Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., Do. salted, Do. Horse, Nutria Skins, Chinilla Skins, Wool, common, Hair, long, Do. mixed, Jerked Beef, Tallow, melted, Horns, (North American.), Salt, on board, Discount.

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 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 3/8 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.