

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 533.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

### PROCEEDS

OF THE

#### Amateur Concert at Beech's Hotel, On the 26th of October, 1836.

RECEIVED,—By Sale of 304 Tickets, at } 5 dollars each, - - - - -	1,520	Dollars.
EXPENDED,—For hire of Chairs, - - - - -	140	
Carpenter's Bill for putting up plat- form, Carriage, Peons, and Oil } for Lamps, - - - - -	74	
For Blank Cards for Tickets, - - - - -	40	
For Printing name, and Handbills, - - -	65	
For hire of Room, Lighting, Celo- dors, and sundry refreshments, } 290		
For Tuning Piano, and Peon hire, - - -	80	
	638	

Balance in favor of School Fund, - Dis. 882

Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1836.

JOHN WHITAKER, Treasurer.

THE COMMITTEE of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS, beg leave to express hereby their grateful acknowledgments to the Gentlemen Amateurs who have thus generously lent their aid towards raising a fund so essentially necessary for the support of this Institution during the present year; and also to Mr. George Lord, for his indefatigable and useful exertions towards the same object.

(By order of the Committee.)

H. W. GILBERT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1836.

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this Number concludes the Quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

We have received Montevideo journals to Monday last; their contents lead to the supposition that the civil war in the Oriental State is now finally concluded. The National Guards, both of cavalry and infantry, have returned to their different departments. Those forming the garrison of Montevideo, were on 27th ult., exonerated from service; and congratulations upon the termination of civil strife, is the "order of the day."

It is stated that the Chief of the "movement party," or of the "*faccion exterminada*," as the *Universal* denominates it, had passed the Brazilian territory by the frontier of Cuaresim, on his route to the Misiones: furthermore, that he had with him only a few followers, including Lavalle, Medina, Torres, and other Argentine emigrants. As it regards the Orientals, it was only known that Aguiar and Lavandera accompanied him.

General Juan Antonio Lavalleja arrived in Montevideo on Saturday evening last, from his campaign against the "movement party."

The following Proclamation has been issued by the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to the troops of the line:—

"Soldiers of the National Army! brave Warriors, who on the fields of Sarandí and of Ituzingó, sealed with your blood the liberty and independence of the country! a new ray of glory sheds its lustre over the laurels which adorn your brows. Triumphant over rebellion and its blood-stained spoils, victory will elevate an indelible monument of honor to patriotism and loyalty, and of horror and ignominy to the perjurer.

"Soldiers! the country owes to you a new existence. You have restored peace to its bosom, the laws to its sanctuary, and to the Oriental people their credit, prosperity, and splendour.

"After so many glorious fatigues, it is just that

you should repose on the trophies acquired by your efforts on the fields of Carpinteria.

"The Government is satisfied with your constancy and discipline; and your valour and virtues are the admiration of the heroic people whose expectations you have so nobly fulfilled.

"The President of the Republic gives you thanks in his own name, and in that of the Nation; he congratulates you on the complete triumph of the laws, over anarchy.

"MANUEL ORIBE."

The following is a copy of a note addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of British Merchants, by J. H. Mandeville, Esq., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary:—

"Buenos Ayres, November 3, 1836.

"Sir,—I have been informed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Felipe de Arana, that hostilities have commenced between Chili and Peru; and I hasten to make the circumstance known to you, for the information of the British Merchants in this place.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed.)

"J. H. MANDEVILLE."

A religious *funcion* took place on 27th ult., in the Church of Santo Domingo, as a thanksgiving to the Almighty for the re-establishment by the decree of 24th October, 1835, of the Convent of Predicadores. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, notices the subject, to the effect, that this first anniversary of an event so useful to religion and to the State, was observed in the Church above mentioned, in a manner worthy an object so noble. That the prelate, Father Domingo Inchaurregui, and the Friars of the Convent, assisted at this celebration; and that this re-establishment of the religious orders and other institutions, denotes that the sacred religion of the country, which had suffered so much from the violence of the impious and anarchical Unitarian Club, would again flourish. That this religious anniversary is intimately connected with glorious recollections of the cause of Federation,—a cause which has restored the altars of the God of the country, and those Christian sentiments so much prized by the people. That the Church of Santo Domingo was splendidly adorned on the occasion with the symbolic colours of Federation; the congregation was numerous, and the effect altogether solemn and majestic. That an eloquent oration was delivered by the Rev. Francisco Mayeste, one of the Company of Jesus, who inculcated the duties of gratitude, demonstrating with clearness the wisdom and justice of the decree of 24th October 1835, for the re-establishment of the Convent of Predicadores; and at the same time spoke of the debt of gratitude due from the sons of Santo Domingo de Guzman, to General Rosas, the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws. That the Reverend Orator, with great eloquence, proved from historical facts the utility of religious orders, as well for the Church as the State; concluding his discourse by eulogizing the eminent virtues of the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, and beseeching the Almighty to continue his bountiful protection to him.

### Official Documents.

A note, dated 2d inst., from Don Agustin Garigos, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, to the Rev. Bishop of this Diocese, Dr. Mariano Medrano, states that he has received orders from His Excellency the Governor of the Province, to inform the Bishop, that as the Scarlet Fever still continues partially to prevail in this city, and it having been noticed that corpses brought to

Churches for funeral rites are often in a corrupted state, which not only prevents the due performance of the rites in question, but is injurious to public health; the Government, therefore, requests that the Bishop will take every precaution, and issue his mandate to the various Prelates, that during the present Summer they do not permit funeral rites to be celebrated in the Churches with the corpse present.

A despatch, dated Encampment Barrancosa, 24th ult., from Colonel Antonio Ramirez, to the Governor, gives an account of an affair he had had with some Indians, in number about 100, on 22d, who had in the obscurity of the evening endeavoured to surprise his camp. They were pursued until the judged state of the burser of the troops caused the pursuit to be discontinued. The result was 10 or 12 Indians killed, and many wounded. In Colonel Ramirez's division, 1 was killed, and 6 wounded, including an officer.

A despatch, dated 26th ult., from Major Domingo Pajon, to General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, states that he had marched in order to take by surprise the mtineer Abipones Indians, and that he succeeded in destroying them, in spite of a stout resistance. Only one Indian, a boy 15 years of age, escaped, and this was owing to the fleetness of his horse. The result was 65 Indian warriors and 47 Squaws killed: the latter it was not possible to save, in consequence of the ardour of the troops at the moment of the attack. Fifty-three prisoners were made, and four captives recaptured, &c. &c.

A variety of documents recently issued by the Government of the Province of Cordova, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 31st ult.—They relate to the reduction of Custom-house duties in said Province; local regulations respecting licences, passports, diversions, &c.; proceedings as it regards deserters from the army; contracts, &c. &c. &c.

A note, dated 20th September last, from D. Luis de Moura, Phlebotomist, addressed to the Governor, notices that his name was not inserted in the decree of 17th of same month, which conferred rewards on those who had assisted the emigrants from the Canaries, although he had done so professionally. That he had also proffered his services as a medical man, to attend the expedition to Cordova, in the year 1831; and that as a resident in this country, he felt the greatest desire to be useful to it.

The Government, under date 3d inst., declared Señor Moura entitled to the reward of a silver medal, in accordance with the decree of 17th September last.

Don Felipe B. Larrosa, has, under date 27th ult., proposed to the Authority to provide medicines gratis, for the Common Jail, for one year; which offer he states is made as a trifling mark of respect to the administration of the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, and to cooperate in the rigid economy now established in every branch of the administration.

Señor Larrosa supplied medicines gratis, to the said prison, for the year ending 26th September last.

The Government, under date 31st ult., accepted the offer above named.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst.:—5,522,300 dollars.

A note from Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, to the Governor, dated 31st ult., states that during the month of October, 200 persons arrived at this port; the departures, 168.

Dr. Luis Tamini, the medical attendant on the emigrants from the Canaries now on the island of Martin Garcia, has addressed His Excellency the Governor, under date Martin Garcia, 23d ult., stating that the health of the emigrants is now re-established. He therefore advises that they be removed from the confined limits of the said island.

A decree, dated 20th ult., orders that until a new contract be entered into respecting the Saladeros, four reals upon each head of cattle shall continue to be paid; and from the present date until the last day of the ensuing year, after the rate of one dollar per head shall be levied, the proceeds to go towards the expences which the construction of the road General Quiroga demand.

### AMATEUR CONCERT.

"Now the Music mounts on high,  
Sweetly swelling through the sky;  
To every tune, with tender heat,  
The heart-strings vibrate, and the pulses beat."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,  
Our patriotism, and all the kindest feelings of our nature, have been so strongly excited on this occasion, that we cannot refrain from offering the Amateurs, through the medium of your respected journal, our warmest congratulations on the splendid success of their undertaking. The respectful attention and hearty plaudits of so numerous and so highly respectable an audience, could not but be gratifying; and, if more be required to render their situation truly enviable, we have only to turn our thoughts from the means, to the end. Viewed from this moral elevation, the scene assumes a new character and interest; and the comparatively paltry feeling of admiration, is converted into the nobler tribute of gratitude and respect. How truly angelic the mission, to scatter throughout the community innocent happiness and rational pleasure; uniting, at the same time, the scattered rills of enjoyment into a perennial stream of usefulness, destined to beautify and fertilize its moral and intellectual regions!

Considered simply as a Musical Entertainment, it must in justice be classed very superior. On this score the public verdict is unanimous. In fact such a combination of musical talent; steering clear of professional circles, is rarely to be met with. Messrs. Hudson, Turner, and Wilson, are well known as enthusiastic devotees of the Divine Art; and, to their honour be it remembered, have appeared several times before the Buenos Ayrean public in the same good cause. In fact, the very Gentlemen enumerated are entitled to the merit of originating amongst us the system we advocate, of combining public amusement with public utility,—a system better entitled to the attention of the Economist and Philanthropist than seems generally to be supposed; and we can vouch, from personal observation both here and elsewhere, that those thoroughly imbued with musical predilections, are ever ready to second and support such measures. So far as we can recollect, we never heard them, upon the whole, to greater advantage; although we agree with you in thinking that Mr. Turner wanted a little of the full compass of voice, and the deep, thrilling, electrifying tone so peculiarly his own,—a circumstance easily accounted for by his recent indisposition. Still he is second only to his better self; and if any one heard on this occasion for the first time, we venture to predict that his approbation was unqualified.

The Corps, too, have received a valuable accession in Messrs. Smith and R. Wilson. We refer in particular to "The Banner of War," as a happy specimen of Mr. Smith's talent. The clearness, sweetness and compass of voice, the distinct enunciation and the felicitous expression of sentiment, claim unmix'd admiration.

It has been said, and we concur in the sentiment, "that he that produces a hearty laugh is a public benefactor." Estimated by this criterion, Mr. Fay is entitled to no humble meed of praise. His "Picture of the Times," in which, we presume, the merits of author and performer are, Homer-like, blended, was piquant, and told admirably. After all, there is nothing like "holding the mirror up to nature." If somewhat more homely, the picture is at least our own; and if, to a certain extent, debarred the hope of immortality, there is ample compensation in the liveliness and intensity of the immediate sensation. On this, as on all occasions, Mr. Fay was a decided favourite with the laughter-loving portico of the community.

Although not a public performer, it were unjust to pass over in silence the important services of Mr. George Lord. His indefatigable zeal and perseverance, in every thing that could forward the

measure, exceed all praise; and we have heard the Amateurs, once and again, speak in the most glowing terms of his cordial co-operation and personal courtesy. All this, too, is in perfect accordance with Mr. Lord's previous conduct on similar occasions; and, we must add, if more in the same sphere of life could be persuaded to imitate an example so praiseworthy, great advances might reasonably be expected in the cause of Juvenile Education;—Education, pre-eminently the cause of our age, the germ of every improvement, the bulwark and guarantee of every blessing, the moral lever, destined, in the hands of a gracious Providence, to elevate the destinies of our species.

But whilst there is ample scope for regret and remonstrance, let us not overlook what is consolatory and promising in our case. Compare the views and the position of the present day, in every free and enlightened country, with the views entertained and acted upon only twenty years ago, and say if the cause has been retrograde, or even stationary? nay, say if there be not just cause for mutual congratulation, and undaunted perseverance? The mandate has gone forth—**BE YE ENLIGHTENED**,—and no human power can seriously impede, or ultimately frustrate the complete fulfilment of the high behest. Let the friends of the cause rally round this assurance, undaunted either by the callous indifference of the unreflecting many, or the active opposition of the hostile few. Every social improvement in its infancy, from the creation to the present day, has experienced the same fate. The unthinking mass must ever be impelled forward by the intelligent few; and a certain amount of opposition is wisely permitted, to purify men's motives, and give solidity and permanency to their measures. The cause of Education, in this respect, follows the general analogy of nature; and in this we have a certain promise and pledge of its ultimate triumph.

"Hope! when I mourn, with sympathizing mind,  
The wrongs of fate, the woes of human kind,  
Thy blissful omens bid my spirit see;  
The boundless fields of rapture yet to be;  
I watch the wheels of Nature's mazy plan,  
And learn the future, from the past of man."

"Come, bright Improvement! in the car of Time,  
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime;  
Thy handmaid, Art, shall every wild explore,  
Trace every wave, and culture every shore."

"Hark! the stern captive spurns his heavy load,  
And asks the image back which Heaven bestow'd;  
Fierce is his eye, the fire of valour burns,  
And, as the slave departs, the man returns."

### AN EDUCATIONALIST.

Buenos Ayres, 1st November, 1836.

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 WOODBINE PARISH, Esq., F.R.S.

(CONTINUATION.)

On the 25th December, they found the river so full of islands that it was difficult to choose which passage to take; also, they reached the pass of the river frequented by the Indians, from which to the place where the tents of Francisco had been pitched, the tracks of the Indians were traced. It was found impossible to get along the southern bank of the river in this part, which agrees with the account of the Indians. Such was the force of the current, that, although the wind was fair, they could make no way against it either sailing or rowing, and the men were obliged to tow the boats along, often up to their waists in the river. Villarino bitterly complains of the superintendent having ordered back the horses, the want of which he now grievously experienced. Had he had them, he says, he might with their aid in towing the boats, have made every day at least six leagues distance, instead of being so little advanced as they were on their way. Hereabouts the waters were noticed to be of a deep red hue, which Villarino supposed to be caused by some red soil occurring above, for they had not observed any thing of the sort lower down.

On the 29th, at mid-day, the latitude was found to be 36° 52' S. Shortly after they came to a place where the Indians had crossed the river from the north to the south side with cattle and horses; by the tracks they appeared to have come from the N. W., in the direction of the Colorado. The pass is easy of access from both banks, and the river is more narrow than below.

On the 31st, about mid-day, a cloud of dust was seen on the north shore, and soon after a number of Indians with their horses came in view. At first they were rather shy, but having received some presents of spirits, tobacco, &c., they became less reserved, and remained gossiping till night. The boatmen begged permission to traffic with them for some fresh provisions, which Villarino

permitting, the people of the San Juan and San Francisco bought of them two heifers for a couple of knives; and those of the Champan got a fat cow for a flask of spirits, a cap, and a knife. He was in hopes they would lend him some horses to assist his men in towing the boats, for they were much weakened by the exertions they had been obliged to make since leaving Fort Villarino, and some of the strongest of them were ill from over fatigue.

1st January, 1783.—The Indians returned with a youth about sixteen years of age, who spoke Spanish better than any Indian they had yet met with. Through him they were able to get a good deal of information. It appeared that the party was from Huechum-Huechum, called by Falkner the Lake of the Boundary, from which they said it was only four days' journey to Valdivia, though the road to it was difficult to pass on account of the Cordillera; that the country of the cacique Cangapol was two days journey down the river; that the Rio Chico, or Little River from the north, the Pichilebu of Falkner, was four days journey from where they then were, and that it came from the Cordillera; that at times it is fordable by horses, at others they must swim across; but that the largest river of all was that from the Huechum-Huechum. These Indians were on their return from the Sierra del Vulcan, for which parts they had left their own country nearly a year before in quest of cattle and horses and sheep, in which they traffic with the people of Valdivia, who give them in exchange hats, and bridles, and spurs, and a sort of indigo with which they colour their cloaks;—(nothing less, observes Villarino, than an encouragement held out by the Spaniards of Valdivia to these people to go and steal cattle for them from their countrymen at Buenos Ayres). They said they mostly lived in tents (*toldos*), and that they sowed wheat, and barley, and beans; but some of them had straw huts convenient enough built along the side of the hills of the Cordillera, who, besides their wheat and barley, grew lentils, and pease, and onions, and many other vegetables: they fetched their salt, they said, from the Colorado in skins, having none in their own country. None of them had ever been at the Spanish settlement on the Rio Negro, their usual journey being across by the Choelchel Pass to the Colorado, which is more than 70 leagues to the westward of it. On the north side of the river they said there were no resident Indians till arriving at the Apple Country, and that those occasionally seen there were only on their journeys; and that all those Indians who are met with in the Sierra del Vulcan and the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, only go down for the purpose of collecting cattle. That on the south side live the Huilcheches, who lay wait for the people of Huechum on their return with their cattle, and rob and put them to death. They were very particular in their inquiries whether Villarino's people had seen any of these Indians on the south side of the river. They spoke of the river Limé, and of its inhabitants the Limeches, and called many places by the same names as Falkner. They agreed generally with his account, except that they called the distance from Huechum to Valdivia only four days, whereas he says it is six. He also conjectures that there is a communication between the lake of Huechum and the river Valdivia, which these Indians denied; though they said that that river, which is a considerable one, is near the lake, not more than a day's journey off. As to the Little River of the north (the Pichilebu of Falkner) which falls into the River Negro, they knew it descended from the Cordillera, but whether or not it passed near Mendoza they could not say, because they were not acquainted with those parts; but they said their Carique had been along its banks and could give more information about it; in consequence of which, and at the suggestion of the young Indian, who proved a very intelligent interpreter, Villarino sent one of his people, a native of Mendoza, to his encampment, to request him to come down and pay him a visit. Villarino wanted the young Indian to hire himself to go with him as far as Huechum, and then show him the way over the Cordillera to Valdivia, where it appeared he had passed some years with a Spaniard, which accounted for his understanding the language so well; but the youth's father objected, saying he wanted his assistance to help him to take care of the cattle he had with him.

(To be continued in our next.)

"All Saints Day" (1st inst.), was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. There were no performances at the Theatre in the evening. The weather, although somewhat warm (thermometer 80), was not unpleasant, and San Isidro, San Fernando, and other suburban villages, had a portion of visitors.

On the evening of the 28th ult., at 6 o'clock, a squadron of the 1st regiment of cavalry of the line, left town for the frontier, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Isidro Quesada. The said squadron consists of 144 men, well appointed, and the horses in excellent condition. They were accompanied by 20 artillerymen, with a brass 4-pounder, of the flying artillery. Eight women were in the rear-guard, in male attire, and mounted on horseback male fashion; in fact they looked so warlike that many at first thought they were real soldiers. Two hundred spare horses followed the squadron, and the baggage was conveyed on four mules.—Amongst the baggage was a case of guitars, belonging doubtless to an officer of the philharmonic corps, who is probably of opinion they may be usefully employed against the Indian foe, in accordance with the saying of the English poet, that "Music hath charms to soothe the Savage breast."

A most annoying practice at present exists in the port of Montevideo. Vessels touching there on their route to Buenos Ayres, for a pilot, or to hear the news, are obliged, under threats of severe penalties, to give up letters and newspapers addressed to Buenos Ayres; and it has often happened that these documents have not reached their destination until many days, nay weeks, after the vessels which originally conveyed them have arrived at this port. Great complaint prevails here upon this subject. What would be said in Holland and Belgium, if vessels touching at a port in England for the purposes above named, were to have their letters and newspapers taken from them upon the plea now pursued at Montevideo?

We mentioned in our No. 531, that the American brig Rose, Hotz, from Falmouth, bound to Montevideo and this, had put into Lisbon. "The Times," London journal, of 20th July, contains a copy of a letter from Lisbon, dated July 10, of which the following is an extract:—

"An unprecedented arbitrary act took place this week in the Tagus, which cannot but excite astonishment, and at the same time sympathy, in the minds of the public, for the four British seamen so cruelly treated by an irritable fiery-tempered captain of an American brig (the Rose), which vessel put into this port leaky, on the 30th ult., owing to some misunderstanding attended by ill usage at sea. It appears that the American, on his arrival here, went on board a Portuguese corvette, under the pretence of mutiny, and demanded that her commander should take them out; which was complied with, instead of referring to the shore where the civil law would have taken its course, and the poor fellows were put in irons without being heard. This was Her Most Faithful Majesty's corvette suddenly made a prison ship of, through the ignorance of a commander, who must be certainly compelled to answer before a tribunal for violating the constitutional laws of his country within his own port. But what is still more strange and degrading is, that they are yet in confinement on board (I am told not in irons now), although we have a British Minister and Consul here: surely it must have come to their ears.—But what excuse can be made?—Non-interference?—if so, it cannot be deemed a dereliction of duty, and the once boasted English protection may lay dormant, *durante bene placito*.

The four seamen above-mentioned, were liberated on 14th July.

Commander A. Gosselmann, of the Royal Swedish Navy, came passenger to Buenos Ayres, from England, in H. B. M's. ship Imogene, and now resides at Beech's Hotel. The said Commander was presented to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by Count Bjornstjerna, the Swedish Minister, at the levee on 13th July last, at St. James's Palace, London. It is his intention, we believe, shortly to proceed to Chili over land, in company with Count Strelitzki.

The *Retreta* on Saturday evening attracted a numerous assemblage, including a portion of ladies.

The band left the Fort at 8 in the evening, with their usual escort, and halted in the Calle de la Victoria, and at the Mercado, where they performed *arias* from Tancredi, &c., and one from the Opera of *Otelo*,—the latter with excellent effect. The night was clear, although somewhat cool.

**Retiro.**—The promenade at the Retiro was not very fully attended on Sunday afternoon. The band played for about half an hour.

On "All Saints Day" the Retiro was extremely well attended, and a number of ladies during the afternoon graced the promenade.

The *Alameda* season has scarcely yet commenced. The attendance there on Sunday and Tuesday was not very great.

The *Boca* is now the fashionable resort. The spot is verdant and inviting. Nature there "Seems to wear a universal green."

On the afternoon of Sunday, and on that of "All Saints Day," the Boca was much thronged. A number of ladies came from town on horseback; many of them alighted, and, attended by cavaliers, promenade the sward. Water excursions took place on the Riachuelo; and on Tuesday there were several boats there filled with ladies.

**Bathing.**—On Tuesday there were a number of male bathers in the river, "being their first appearance this season."

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week,—thermometer 62 to 80. On Tuesday it stood at 80; and on the following day at 66.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Upholsterer & Interior Decorator.

WILLIAM STEWART, No. 104, Calle de la Piedad, (between Peru and Catedral). All orders in his line executed with neatness and despatch; such as—Sofas stuffed, with elastic or cushion seats, &c.; Hair, Wool, and Straw Mattresses; Bed and Window Curtains made and put up in the newest English and French fashions; portable *Bedsteads*, with Mattress, Curtains, &c.; *Sofa Beds* and *Steep Chairs*, made to suit the City or the Camp; *Bed Chairs* and other do., important to Invalids; *Billiard Tables* made and repaired; Rooms papered, or hung in Chintz, Cloth, &c., with ornamental lute borders, &c.

N. B.—ON HAND—Sofas, and a new invented article, *Three Chairs to form a Sofa*; Mattresses, Ctries, and other articles in the Upholstery line.

Napoleon Pillows, an article used by the late Emperor, cool and comfortable for warm climates.

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 Casimirs, Silks plain and figured, Mole-skins, Drills, Jeans plain and plaided, superior Quiltings for Waistcoats, Astracans of various colours, and Unbleached Linen;—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.

J. A. M. has an assortment of first-rate Silk Hats, at the moderate price of 25 dollars each, for Cash.

#### Notice.

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

#### 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. H. YNE, 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.

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.

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 medley 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.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3d OF NOVEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig John Black, McKenzie, .....	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, Villate & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Castries, Mondel, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
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.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Louis, Gekler, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Courier de la Rance, Leroy, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for St. Malo.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Jeanne Charles, Abraham, .....	Poucel & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Henrique, Araua, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Caravanes, Koch, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Eliza, Otten, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barbora, .....	Rezaval, Bros., .....	Loading for Cadiz.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloise, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Brig Amistad, Araujo, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Peña, .....	Joaquin A. Rivero, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Lorenza, Gonzales, .....	J. A. Rivero, .....	Brazil.
<b>ORIENTAL.</b>		
Polacre Amor Paternal, Golso, .....	F. Llavallol, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

The ship whose arrival on 28th ult. was noticed in our last, is the Danish ship Caravanen, George Koch, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., Montevideo 27th, with 6000 aquiletes salt and 75 bags coffee, to Daniel Gowland & Co. *Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Mr. William D. Thompson.*

October 29.—*Wind W.*

Arrived, Hamburg ship Eliza, John Henry Otten, from Santos 7th inst., Montevideo 28th, with timber, to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed (at 2 A.M.), H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra, (20 guns), Captain the Hon. George Grey, for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands.

October 30.—*Wind W., strong at night.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 31.—*Wind S. S. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 1.—*Wind N., Opposite Coast visible.—Wind shifted at 9 P.M. to S. E., strong.*

Arrived, Spanish brig Henrique, Matias de Araua, from Malaga 18th August, Montevideo 28th ult., with wine, oil, olives, paper, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

Sailed, National steam-boat Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo and Rio Grande.

November 2.—*Wind S. E., strong.*

Arrived, French brig Jeune Charles, Eugene Abraham, from Havre de Grace 12th August, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 31st ult., with general cargo, to Poncelet & Co. *Passengers from Montevideo, Señores José Agustín Barbosa, Jun., and Cipriano Calvo; Lieut.-Colonel Joaquin Hidalgo, and M. Alfred des Brosses.*

November 3.—*Wind N. E.*

Arrived (at night), British barque Castries, Joseph Mondel, from Liverpool 30th August, Montevideo 2d inst., with general cargo, to Nicholson, Green & Co. *Passengers, Mrs. William Parry, and 3 children, Miss Elizabeth Ketcher, Mr. Harrison, and a steerage passenger.*

Sailed, British barque Angrona, Charles Redknapp, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 4283 dry hides, 4772 salted do., 4900 horns, 100,000 ox hoofs, 5 cases with 970 doz. chinchilla skins, 74 pipes with 2960 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 100 doz. nutria skins, 25 bales with 1361½ arrobas horse hair, 60 do. with 1350 arrobas wool, 78 do. with 1871 doz. sheep skins.

(At night,) National brig Argentina, James Harris, for Bahía Blanca and Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with sugar, rice, wine, brandy, &c. *Passenger, the Lady of Don Manuel Fuentes.* — [The Argentine has also on board 9 prisoners, with a guard of 5 soldiers, for Bahía Blanca.

November 4.—*Wind N. S. S. E.*

Arrived, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, Joaquin Viera Belen, from Parnagua — ult., with timber, yerba, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

A Dutch barque from Rotterdam, Lisbon, and Montevideo, with salt, supposed the Alcion, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Bella Antonieta, Pedro Tomas Vassallo, for Genoa, despatched by Luis Amadeo, with 3169 dry hides, 84 bales with 1775 arrobas horse hair, 4000 horn tips, 21 quintals old copper, 100 deer horns. — *Passenger, Señor Gaspar Viguers.*

Vessel posted to sail.

On 7th inst.—Eagle, for Cadiz.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig Porto Salvo, of Jersey, with salt from Rio Janeiro, was lost on Wednesday Inst, on Point Carretas, near Montevideo.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 29th ult., Wind N. W., at 8 A.M., Constellation, Laurina, and Claire, all hence 28th.

Arrived at Falmouth.

August 24.—H. B. M.'s packet Goldfinch, from Rio Janeiro 28th June, with the mail forwarded hence 3d June by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

11th ult.—Portuguese brig Dos Amigos, from Montevideo 16 days.

" Brazilian brig Independente, hence 23d September.

Arrived at Montevideo.

28th ult.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos, from Parnagua 3d ult.  
 " Sardinian polacre Concepcion, from Sta. Catalina 11th.  
 " French brig-of-war Assas, from Valparaiso.  
 " Brazilian brig Feliz Navegante, from Bahía 6th ult., with 3000 aquiletes salt.

27th.—Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guardia, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult.

" Portuguese sch.-brig Atentador, from Angola 13th September.

" Brazilian brig Maria, from Sta. Catalina 18th.

" Brazilian brig-of-war Imperial Pedro, from Sta. Catalina.

28th.—British brig Urania, Frederick Bergh, from Rio Janeiro 14th, with 3800 aquiletes salt, to Lafone & Co.

29th.—H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra, from Buenos Ayres 13 hours. Sailed from Montevideo.

20th ult. (at night); British brig Yarmouth, Robert Holt, for a port in England.

30th.—Sardinian brig Gisgone, J. B. Dodero, for Cadiz and Genoa.

" H. B. M.'s ship Cleopatra, for Falkland Islands.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 30th August.

For Buenos Ayres,—  
 Brig Frank, Captain William Whiteway.  
 Brig Nautilus, " T. Grayburn.  
 Brig Mary Jones, " Fishley.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—  
 Brig Amelia, Captain W. W. Roe.  
 Brig Lorina, " Magub.

We have been requested, by a Correspondent in Montevideo, to insert the following account of a murder committed in that city:—

"William Longhurst, a native of Woolwich in England, and who has been for some time a resident in Montevideo, came home on 20th inst., at 11 o'clock at night, and beat his wife, Maria Fernandez, to that degree that on the 22d, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she expired from the effects thereof. Longhurst is now lodged in prison, to await his trial for the murder."

We received yesterday, by the barque Castries, London journals to 29th August. We scarcely have had time to peruse them. The affairs of Spain seem to be getting worse and worse.—The Governor of Madrid, General Quesada, has been murdered: his body was backed to pieces by the mob, and parts of it borne in triumph through the streets of Madrid!! The Queen Regent of Spain has been obliged to annul all her decrees whereby she placed Madrid under martial law, and to retract her refusal to swear to the Constitution of the year 1812. She has sworn to observe the said Constitution.

The report of the death of General Evans, has no foundation; he was getting better. The civil war continued as usual. The Carlists claim advantages from the expedition of Gomez to the Galicia and Asturias, and proposed sending him thither again with a formidable body of troops.

M. Thiers, the French Minister, had resigned in consequence of the King of France having refused to interfere in the affairs of Spain.

## THEATRE.

On 30th ult. was performed, "El Vano Humillado." The story:—A Minister of State in Spain, who has had his property seized on suspicion of treason. He has a son who is excessively vain, who bears the appropriate title of "Conde del Viento," and having wberewithal to live upon, the misfortunes of his father do not abate his vanity; in fact he in a manner disowns him, and passes him off in a company where he (the father) had unexpectedly entered, as his "Major Dono." The father, however, is restored to favor; and the son in the end becomes penitent, and is then married to the daughter of a rich merchant. There is an under plot, in which the merchant and his son are in love with their servant; this servant turns out to be a Countess, and marries the son. Señor Casacuberta, as the Conde, played admirably, as he always does in such characters: he wore an embroidered scarlet dress coat, and looked extremely well. Señor Cosio, as the servile vain servant of the Conde, was every thing that could be wished.—"You are a scoundrel," said the Conde.—"I know it," replied the servant. Señor Gonzales was the merchant, Castañera the son, and Doña Trinidad the daughter; and all performed with considerable effect. The latter said that "true love is increased by absence, and diminished when lovers are constantly together." As Alcibiades said to Aspasia:—"When has our talk no end? Is it not always when for days we have not met—when irksome company has checked, or little journeys have divided us? Why are those who perpetually meet, so seldom fervent friends? O, thou mistress in the art of love, how canst thou forget that this passion weakens by constraint, and renews its vigour, like the blithe year, by vicissitude."

The farce which followed, represented a shirtless dandy, stripped of his coat in a public room by one of his creditors; and a bullying soldier, who is frightened at a mouse.

The Orchestra, previous to the play, performed

the Overture to the Opera of the Gazza Ladra, in an excellent manner.

The audience was more select than numerous; the warm weather militates against the attractions of the Theatre. The daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor, attended; and were, during the evening, seated in their box by Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Commander A. Gosselmann, of the Royal Swedish Navy, was in the box of the British Minister.

On Monday, for the benefit of Señor Castañera, "El Libertador,"—the scene of which is in Barcelona. Señor Castañera personated, with much discrimination, a deaf and dumb youth (a sort of Julio), who obtains the affections of a young lady whose life he had saved.

The farce was farcical enough. Three students persuade a man (Felipe David), that his wife, Cornelia, is dead; and one of them comes on the stage as the ghost of the departed lady. Felipe was very drool when deploring the loss of his beloved Cornelia.

The house was extra lit, and fashionably attended; but it was not so full as we could have wished, considering that the *beneficiado* is an industrious and improving actor.

In the boxes were the Lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the Lady and daughter of Don Ladislao Martinez; the family of General Lavalleja; the Lady and family of Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun.; Don Nicolas Archurena, and daughter; General Pinedo, Lady and family; Don Isidro Feralta, and family; General Huidobro, and the Bolivian General Armaza; Mr. Mandeville, Señor Lisboa, Commander Gosselmann, Captain Bruce of H. B. M.'s ship Imogene, Don José Joaquin Suarez and Lady, the Lady of Señor Garmendia. The four last named sat in Mr. Mandeville's box.

Died,

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, 29th ult., aged 36, DON FRANCISCO LAVALLE—making the ninth of the same family who have died during the last six weeks. The deceased Don Francisco was generally esteemed, and a numerous concourse both of natives and foreigners attended his remains, on 30th ult., to their last abode.

On 4th inst., aged 11, MARY-ANN, (third daughter of JOHN LUDLAM, Esq.)

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Union Library.

IN consequence of the removal of the Librarian, the LIBRARY has been removed to

No. 12, Calle de la Piedra,

Where it is open, as formerly, for taking in and giving out Books, from 10 A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

N.B.—A Meeting of the Committee of Management will take place on Tuesday the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock in the evening.

### Notice.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BUENOS AYRES CABINET & CHAIR-MAKERS SOCIETY, will be held on the evening of Monday, 7th inst., at 4-past 7 o'clock, at Mr. WILSON'S HOTEL, No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 3d November, 1836.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,.....	1224 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117 a	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63 a 7½	do. Jorone.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacaons,.....	74 a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	69 a 70	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	73-18 a 7½	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	325 a	dts. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74 a 7½	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28 a 29½	do. p. pesado.
Do. country,.....	28 a 28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 lbs,.....	24 a 28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	10 a 21	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	104 a 11½	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	84 a 94	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	50 a 32	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 13	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	28 a 27½	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	18 a 21	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	12 a 13	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	200 a 550	do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	16 a 18	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	14 a	2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 12½ dollars. The lowest price, 11½ dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7-18 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.