

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 534.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

### BUENOS AYRES.

Our readers will perceive by the abstract of official documents which we insert to-day, that changes have taken place in the administration of two of the interior provinces; but changes effected in a constitutional mode, and calculated, we trust and believe, to ensure the permanency of the general tranquillity. Catamarca, it will be seen, has followed the example of Salta and Jujui, and placed itself under the protection of the Governor of Tucuman. Thus a compact and respectable power is formed on the frontier of Bolivia; and the policy of such a measure we think is unquestionable, when the late events in Peru are taken into consideration. It is an old maxim, that if you wish for peace, you should prepare for war. We do not mean to say there is any apprehension of hostile manifestations from any quarter; but we do say, that when a neighbour is giving daily proofs of a grasping and self-aggrandising policy, it is highly expedient to be ready for any contingency.

We have received Montevideo journals to 9th inst. They contain very little local intelligence, and this perhaps may be taken as a criterion that domestic peace is now decidedly restored in the Oriental Republic;—therefore, “no news is good news.”

General Ignacio Oribe, Commander-in-Chief of the Oriental army, has addressed a proclamation to said army, in which he says that a campaign of three months has been sufficient to crush rebellion, and cover the army with glory. That the criminals who essayed to insult the majesty of the Oriental People and the laws, have sought shelter in a foreign land, there to brood over their crimes, and tormented with remorse and ignominy. —“Soldiers, (says the General,) victory has been the result of your patriotism, valour, and discipline; and your noble mission is fulfilled. The standard of legality waves triumphant in every part of the territory of the Republic, and peace revives under the shade of your laurels. You have now no enemy to combat: march, then, to enjoy the reward of so many fatigues in the bosom of your families, with the glorious satisfaction that each of you can say to your children,—I belonged to the army who destroyed for ever the rebels on the fields of Carpinteria. Your General congratulates you on the triumph of the laws; and in his own name, and in that of the country, gives you thanks for the important service you have rendered it.”

We received by the brig Joseph, the journal “Indicateur,” of Bourdeaux, to 3d September; they do not add to the news we had before received from Spain.

It was reported at Montevideo, on the authority of advices received by the British brig Courier, that Don Carlos, at the head of a powerful army, was within seven miles of Madrid.

The Reverend Michael John M’Cartan, Catholic clergyman, from Ireland, arrived in town on Thursday last from Montevideo, by way of Brazil, and resides at Beech’s Hotel.

The *funcion* in honor of San Martin, principal Patron of Buenos Ayres, was celebrated yesterday with considerable splendour. In our next we shall give the particulars.

On 5th inst., the following Circular of invitation was issued:—

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

“The Fathers of the Company of Jesus resident in this city, desiring to give a public testimony of their gratitude to the Almighty for the re-establishment of the Religious Order to which they belong, and to implore his blessing in favour of the illustrious Restorer of the Laws, the present Governor of this Province, author of this pious work; have arranged to celebrate a solemn *funcion* and *Te Deum*, in the Church of the Patriarch San Ignacio, on Sunday, the 6th of the present month of November, at 10 o’clock in the morning;—and in informing you of this, they intreat you will honor it with your presence, which favour they will ever acknowledge.”

In accordance with the above notice, the *funcion* took place on Sunday last, in the temple of San Ignacio (College Church). The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst., in noticing this event, says that “this interesting celebration attracted a numerous congregation of the faithful. The beautiful decorations of the Church, in which the emblems of the National Cause of Federation were identified with those of our sacred religion,—the solemnity of the religious offices and ceremonies,—the brilliancy of an excellent chorus,—and the grateful spectacle of these worthy Sons of San Ignacio de Loyola, who appeared, after so many years of absence, on the same spot whence they had propagated in this country the salutary ardour of evangelical charity,—were so many objects which highly interested the piety of the faithful, and excited the most lively emotions and Christian sentiments. Our illustrious Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Mariano Medrano, presided at the Mass, with the assistance of all the communities; and the illustrious Bishop of Aulon, Dr. Mariano José de Escalada, pronounced an erudite and eloquent sermon, in which he demonstrated the benefits which Religion and the State had received from the services of the Company of Jesus,—an Order so celebrated, and which had so many claims to the respect and gratitude of the Christian world.”

—The *Gaceta* then notices that seventy years have elapsed since the expulsion of the Jesuits from Buenos Ayres, and from all South America; and that now they have re-appeared amongst this religious people to repair the evils which their absence has occasioned; and that certainly these Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, must experience the most grateful pleasure for the sympathy which their presence has excited, the pious fervour exhibited by the faithful at this solemn *funcion*, and the laudable exertions of the Rector, Felipe Elortondo y Palacios, to give due splendour to the scene. That their re-establishment in this country was in a manner foreseen, as a number of legacies have been left by individuals in Buenos Ayres, for the establishment in question, when it should be restored.

On the eve of the festival above-mentioned, the exterior and towers of the College Church were illuminated.

### Official Documents.

A circular, dated 8th inst., from the Government, states that His Excellency the Governor, attended by the civil and military authorities, &c. &c., will on the day of San Martin, principal Patron of Buenos Ayres, leave the Fort at 9 o’clock in the morning, in order to attend the religious *funcion* at the Cathedral.

The decree of 12th December, 1832, relative to the religious ceremonies to be observed on the day of San Martin, was re-published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* during the week.

The decree of July 29, 1835, relative to the ceremonies to be observed on days of festival, was re-published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst.

The Surgeon at Fort Federation, José M. Cuenca, has under date 4th inst. addressed the Governor, to the effect, that the ravages of the small-pox have considerably diminished in that district; that

now the patients are only from 3 to 4 weekly, whereas, a short time since, there were 20 to 25 daily; and that this diminution is owing to the propagation of the vaccine.

A communication, dated Catamarca, August 23, 1836, from the Governor thereof, José Cubas, to the Governor of Tucuman, states that the House of Representatives of said Province have invested him (the Governor of Tucuman,) with the titles of Protector and Brigadier-General of Catamarca.—That these events have given confidence to the people of Catamarca, as being a guarantee of public order, and enabling them to follow tranquilly their various pursuits so as to repair the losses they have sustained in the civil conflicts which have desolated the province.

The Governor of Tucuman (Alejandro Heredia,) replied to the above on 1st September, expressing his gratitude, and stating his acceptance of the titles bestowed upon him; the House of Representatives of Tucuman having, in its sitting of 30th August, allowed him so to do.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 5th inst., from the Governor thereof, to the Governor of the Province of Tucuman, acknowledges the receipt of the communication from the latter, conveying the details of his having been invested with the titles of Protector and Brigadier-General of Catamarca; and congratulates him thereon.

A communication, dated Santa Fé, 2d inst., from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor thereof, to Don Juan Antonio Carmona, recognises the latter as Governor of the Province of Rioja, and congratulates him upon his election.

A similar communication, dated Santa Fé, 3d inst., was addressed to Don José Cubas, recognising him as Governor of Catamarca.

Communications, dated 5th inst., were forwarded from the Governor of Buenos Ayres, recognising Señor J. A. Carmona, as Governor of Rioja, and Señor J. Cubas, as Governor of Catamarca; as also acknowledging the receipt of the note from the Governor of Catamarca, and resolution of the House of Representatives thereof, recognising the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Citizen Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Brigadier-General of Catamarca, and Restorer of the Laws of his country: for which General Rosas expresses his gratitude, and states that he will accept the honorable title bestowed upon him, as soon as he receives the sanction of the House of Representatives of Buenos Ayres to that effect.

The House of Representatives of Catamarca prefaced its resolution conferring the titles above named, by stating, that Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, merits the eternal gratitude of the Argentines, for his distinguished services in the National Cause of Federation—for the Custom-house law he issued, which will materially promote the agriculture of the Republic—for his enterprise against the Indians, which has added a great extent of territory to the Republic—and for his frank and beneficent policy in favour of the Provinces, so different from that of the Governors who have preceded him.

The Governor of Santa Fé, under date 4th inst., addressed a note to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of the Circular from the latter, with an account of the defeat of the insurrectionists in the Oriental State, headed by Rivera and Lavalle. That the Unitarians have thus received another chastisement for their enormous crimes; and that the conduct observed by the Governor of Buenos Ayres has in part led to this triumph, and corresponds to the confidence which the Provinces of the Confederation have deposited in his person.

## EUROPE.

Short as was our notice of European news in our last, it was a summary of the whole. The following particulars of the death of General Quesada, equals in horror any thing perpetrated in France during the revolution:—

"*Madrid, August 16.*—Quesada left this yesterday morning at about eleven o'clock, attended by a single servant, and disguised in plain clothes of coarse manufacture. Notwithstanding his disguise, he was recognised by three National Guards, as he passed through the Calle de Hortaleza, by whom he was followed to the gate of San Fernando. Here he covered his face with a handkerchief, to conceal a conspicuous mark from a sabre wound, which he received in the Peninsular War. When he passed through the gate he turned round, and observed the three *Nacionales* in earnest conversation with the soldiers of the preventive service on duty, and saw them repeatedly point towards him. He went into the tapestry manufactory, and soon afterwards was told by his servant that the *Nacionales* were no longer at the gate. He then determined to proceed on his journey. When he arrived at Hortaleza, distant about a league and a half from this, he was asked for his passport by the Alcalde of the place, and when in the act of delivering it, he was recognised by a corporal of the National Guard, who happened to pass by. He and his servant were at once arrested. As some time elapsed before the Alcalde drew up his despatch for the new Captain-General, the news of Quesada's arrest immediately spread through the village. Several persons hastened to convey the intelligence to Madrid, and the first who heard it were the soldiers of the preventive service on duty at the gate of San Fernando. One of these fellows mounted his horse, entered the town, and was soon joined by numbers of the National Guard, who put every vehicle they could find into requisition. They then proceeded to Hortaleza. When they arrived before the house where Quesada was imprisoned, they found the doors closed; however, they soon effected an entrance. The General was perfectly calm, and the only observation he made was that he had fulfilled his duty, and that were he to find himself again similarly circumstanced, he would act in the same manner precisely. The soldier of the preventive service, the only person who had a musket, now fired, and Quesada instantly fell. The unfortunate man still exhibiting signs of life, was beaten on the head by one of the Madrid National Guard until the brains protruded from the skull, whilst others lashed his body with their blunt sabres. The General's servant endeavoured to escape, but was also butchered by the blood-thirsty *Nacionales*. His crime, like his master's, was fidelity. Quesada's body was horribly mutilated; and I saw an atrocious scoundrel riding through the Plaza de la Constitucion with a part of his mangled corpse fixed on a pole, which he held aloft and showed to the people in proof of the General's death! This frightful exhibition drew forth repeated acclamations. The intelligence of Quesada's assassination was received with yells of savage delight, and the guard on duty in the Plaza discharged their muskets in token of satisfaction! The dastardly National Guard of Madrid, who delivered up their arms without even a demonstration of resistance—who, the preceding day, fled in hundreds before a few cuirassiers, now paraded the streets in exultation; and the villainous miscreants who perpetrated the foul assassination of General Quesada, were surrounded by their comrades, who hastened to embrace them and cheer them, as if they had performed a praiseworthy action. Quesada's head was carried from the body; his hands and ears were severed about in procession from Café to Café, and the noble patriots of Madrid celebrated in drunken orgies the assassination of a General whose crime it was to have paid implicit obedience to the orders he had received."

### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain was prorogued on 20th August, by the King in person.—At a quarter past two o'clock, the exultation of the populace, intermingled with the thunder of the cannon, announced His Majesty's arrival at the entrance in Palace-yard; and in the course of a very few minutes the flourish of trumpets told of His Majesty's immediate approach to the interior of the house. His Majesty having robed, the trumpets again sounded, and he almost immediately entered the house, and advanced to the throne, which he ascended, and took his seat.

## THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty delivered with good emphasis the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the Session.

"The assurances of friendly dispositions which I receive from all Foreign Powers, enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed.

"I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquillity of Europe; and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war, have not hitherto been realised.

"In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, I have afforded to the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my naval force; and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain which was one of the main objects of the Quadruple Treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe.

"I am happy to be able to inform you, that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States, have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments, were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honourable to both parties.

"I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations.

"I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the reports of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the dioceses in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of their most important recommendations.

"It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learned that you have with great labour brought to maturity enactments upon the difficult subject of tithes of England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the interests concerned, and generally beneficial in their results.

"The passing of the Acts for Civil Registration, and for marriages in England, has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom which, with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles, and to the stability of property.

"It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crimes which has lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of government, will encourage this good disposition, and enable that country to develop her great natural resources.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my naval force.

"I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of the compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the Legislature have thus been strictly fulfilled.

"The increased productiveness of the public revenue has enabled you to meet these charges, and at the same time to repeal or reduce taxes, of which some were injurious in their effects upon my people, and others unequal in their pressure upon various parts of my dominions abroad.

"The present condition of manufactures and commerce affords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guided by that caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been engaged in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You

will there resume those duties which are, in importance, inferior only to your legislative functions; and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well-being of every community."

The last arrivals from England place beyond a doubt what was before only surmised here, viz., that our *British Packet* is subjected in the United Kingdom, to letter postage.

In the "Morning Herald" of 27th August last, is a notice respecting newspapers, wherein it is expressly stated that newspapers from Buenos Ayres and other foreign parts, brought into the United Kingdom by His Majesty's packets, or by private ships, will be charged two-pence each upon delivery; but that all foreign newspapers must be printed in the language of the country from which they have been forwarded, on failure of which they will be charged as letters.

We hear that the object of this regulation is to prevent the printing of newspapers by English publishers in France, and their circulation in the United Kingdom without the payment of any stamp duty: "than which (says "The Times" newspaper), a more puerile notion never entered into the head of any statesman. A trajet even of six hours, would make any newspaper valueless in the competition with the local publications."

Our *British Packet*, therefore, the only foreign journal, we believe, published in South America—certainly the only one in the English language, is interdicted from being received in the United Kingdom except at an expence which no one would think of incurring. We most sincerely regret that such should be the case, not from the loss we shall sustain from the decrease in our subscription list, but that it will withhold from many of our countrymen at home information respecting this part of the world, which they cannot well obtain from papers printed in the language of the country, from their want of knowledge of that language.—"They manage these things better in the United States."

When we stated in our No. 469, that the *British Packet* would be delivered in the United Kingdom free of postage, we did so upon the faith of the following printed notice received from London; which we again insert for our own justification, and for the satisfaction of those who subscribed to our journal for the sole purpose of forwarding it to their friends at home:—

"TO ALL POSTMASTERS.

"*General Post-Office, 28th May, 1835.*

"Newspapers to and from Buenos Ayres, may be forwarded by the Brazil Packet, free of any charge for Postage.

(By Command,

"F. FIEELING, Secretary."

In the above notice, there is no mention or the least allusion that to enjoy the advantages of the new regulation, newspapers must be printed in the language of the country from which they are forwarded; and it is this omission which has misled us, as well as many others.

We shall, under present circumstances, refrain from forwarding our journal to the United Kingdom "by His Majesty's packets or by private ships." We state this for the information of those of our friends who gave us directions to forward it, under the impression that little or no expence would be incurred thereby, which directions we have punctually fulfilled.

"The *British Packet*" of Buenos Ayres, thus prohibited from entering the ports of a kingdom which ought to have been its second home, will yet endeavour to keep the sea, as it has hitherto done for more than ten years; content, if it cannot go ahead, at least to continue under weigh.

**CHILI AND PERU.**

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

"Buenos Ayres, November 6, 1836.  
"To WILLIAM ORR, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c."

"Sir,—I received a note late yesterday evening from Señor de Arana, in which, with the urbanity which always characterizes his proceedings with me, he hastened to acquaint me that accounts had been received by this Government, of a Convention having been concluded on board His Majesty's ship Talbot, on the 28th August, between the Plenipotentiaries of Peru and Chili, by which an Armistice was agreed upon for four months; thus giving time to the respective Governments to negotiate for the final settlement of the differences between them;—and I lose no time in conveying this information to you, for the benefit of the British commerce at Buenos Ayres.

"I remain, Sir,  
"Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed,) "J. H. MANDEVILLE."

The Armistice or Convention above-mentioned, was celebrated on board H. B. M.'s ship Talbot, in the harbour of Callao, on 28th August last.—It was there and then agreed upon, that the Chilean vessels of war on the coasts of Peru, should retire therefrom, and refrain from capturing Peruvian vessels, except those engaged in the expedition of the ex-General Freire. The fate of the three vessels taken by the Chileans on the night of 21st August, is to be settled in the definitive arrangement between the two States. Should any of the individuals who left Peru with the ex-General Freire return thither, the Government of Peru is to make every effort to have them arrested and brought to trial. The contracting parties are not, for the term of four months, to arm any more vessels than those they have actually in commission. The commercial intercourse between Chili and the Peruvian States, is to be placed upon the same footing as it was previous to 21st August last. Don Ventura Lavalle, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili, who quitted Lima on 22d August, is at liberty to return and remain in said capital as long as he may deem proper, to arrange his private affairs.

The Convention was ratified by the Protector, in the following terms:—

"The Protector of the South and North States of Peru.

"There not being any object or rational motive to involve the Republics of Peru and Chili in a war which can only be prejudicial without being decisive, and the sentiments which animate the Government of the Peruvian States being invariably pacific: desirous, therefore, that the requisite reasonable discussion should take place upon an affair so truly important, I hereby approve of this Preliminary Treaty.

"Protectoral Palace, Lima, 29th August, 1836.  
"ANDRES SANTA-CRUZ."  
By order of His Excellency,  
Pío de Tristan.

The capture of the three Peruvian vessels of war, by the Chileans, was effected in the following manner:—On the night of the 21st August, the Chilean brig-of-war Aquiles entered the harbour of Callao, and took possession, without the least resistance, of three Peruvian Government vessels anchored there, viz., the *Santa-Cruz*, *Arequipeño*, and the *Yanacocha*. The affair was so well managed, that the military authorities of Callao were scarcely aware of the act, and had not the means at hand to prevent it.

This prompt proceeding on the part of the Government of Chili, seems to have somewhat 'astounded' the Protector, General Andres Santa-Cruz.

The *Retreta*, on Saturday evening, was not very attractive. The weather was boisterous. The band left the Fort at 8 in the evening, with their usual attendants, and halted in the Calle de la Victoria, where they performed some music from the Opera of the *Cenerentola*, &c.

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

On the morning of the 2nd, Villarino's messenger returned with the Cacique Guchumpilqui, who he reported to have with him at his encampment more than 100 Indians, and a large quantity of cattle and sheep. He brought with him five other Caciques, who were shortly followed by a great many of their companions, with their women and children, so at last there were from 80 to 100 of them. Villarino had enough to do to satisfy their insatiable importunities for presents. He got but little more information from them; but Guchumpilqui promised when the boats reached Huechum, that some of his Indians should cross the Cordillera with them to Valdivia. He gave them a heifer, which was but a poor equivalent for the spirits he and his people had drunk. Villarino also bought of him a couple of horses, to give his people some relief in towing the boats. These Indians were full of protestations of friendship and kindness, boasting all the time of their power, but always ending in begging for something or other; at last one of their Caciques going so far as to assert that all the lands from where they were to the Choechel were his, and intimating that he expected the Spaniards would give him something for passing through them: Villarino replied that he was delighted to make the friendship of so powerful a Cacique, and to know he was in his territories, as he professed so much kindness to him; but that the practice of the Spaniards, when the Indians came to see them, was to make them presents and give them plenty to eat and drink; and now that they were returning the visit, it was but natural they should expect similar hospitality from their soi-disant friends. The Cacique laughed heartily at the answer, repeating it to his companions; and promised to give the Spaniards a cow whenever they wanted any thing to eat. But Villarino adds, the cow never came.

On the 4th, one of the Caciques pretending to be unwell, begged to be permitted to go on in the boats with the young Indian interpreter already mentioned, whose father had allowed him to go on condition that one of the sailors should go on shore in his place to help him to attend to the cattle. They were now arrived at a range of hills of a whitish sand, stony, and covered with thorny bushes, which obliged the Indians to leave the banks of the river and to follow a circuitous route some way inland.

(To be continued in our next.)

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE  
**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,**  
No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THOMAS TUCKER,  
(FROM LONDON),

DEGS 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 melody color Cloths; White, Drabs, and Unbleached Linen, Drills, Plaids and Figured fashionable Moleskins, 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.

*Upholsterer & Interior Decorator.*

WILLIAM STEWART, No. 102, 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 Seata 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, Carries, 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 plaited, 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 28 dollars each, for Cash.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF NOVEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig John Black, M'Kenzie, .....	William & John Black, .....	Loading for London.
Brig Joseph Winter, Nuttall, .....	Charles Tynler & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Commerce, Boylan, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kulso, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley, .....	Wilson, Villate & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Castries, Mondel, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	West Indies with mules.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Bell, .....	Eriscow, Twyford & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
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., .....	Brazil.
Ship Nile, Hepburn, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Valparaiso.
Barque Caroline, Balchen, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Louis, Gekier, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Courier de la Rance, Leroy, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for St. Maloe.
BHg Aimable Lucette, Faisant, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Coves for orders.
Brig Jenne Charles, Abraham, .....	Pouzel & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazaret, .....	J. O. Basualdo, .....	Discharging.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Henrique, Arana, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Caravanen, Koeb, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Eliza, Otten, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Discharging.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Alcion, Van der Linden, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro, .....	Rezaval, Bros., .....	Loading for Cadiz.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad, Areajo, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Seventh September, Peña, .....	Joaquin A. Rivero, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Loreauza, Gonzales, .....	J. A. Rivero, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Sta. de la Ajuda, Belan, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rufina, Santos, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Paraguay.
Schr.-brig Cacique, Madeira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Paraguay.
<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 Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, whose arrival at this port on 4th inst. was noticed in our last, sailed from Parnagua 14th ult., with yerba, rice, &c.

The Dutch barque which arrived on the same day, is the Alcion, Cornelius Van der Linden, from Rotterdam 6th August, Lisbon 28th do., Montevideo 2d inst., with 246 moyos salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

November 6.—Wind E., strong at night.

Arrived, American barque Caroline, George Balchen, from New York 8th August, Island of Bonavista 17th September, Montevideo 3d inst., with 140 moyos salt, 20 cases and 40½ kegs tobacco, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passenger from New York, Mr. James Cruzet.

Sailed, American ship Charles Henry, Edward Smith, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 705½ quintals jerked beef.

November 6.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Rufina, Manuel da Silva Santos, from Parnagua 23d ult., with yerba, coffee, rice, and timber, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos. (At night,) Brazilian schr.-brig Cacique, Juan Alves Madeira, from Parnagua 23d ult., with yerba, rice, tobacco, and timber, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

November 7.—Wind E., strong.

No arrivals or sailings.—The Eagle was under weigh, but anchored again near the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

November 8.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Oriental Ketch Ceres, Christophe Cornelia, from Montevideo 6th inst., in ballast, to Alexander Martinez.

Sailed, American brig Eagle, John Martin, for Cadiz, despatched by Rezaual, Brothers, with 10,865 dry hides, 73 damaged do., 8 bales with 6910 horn plates, 7 do. with 278 calf skins, 28 doz. dog skins, 14 doz. goat skins, and 88 doz. slunk-calf skins, 2 do. with 73 doz. slunk-calf skins, 1 do. with 100 doz. calf skins.

November 9.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, British schr.-brig Salathiel, William Bell, from Liverpool 3d September, with general cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

November 10.—Wind S., strong.

Arrived, French brig Joseph, Antoine Naze-reau, from Bourdeaux 14th September, arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 9th, with wine, 12,750 tiles, and 94 bales domestic goods, to José Ortis Basualdo. Passengers, Monsieur Embettu, wife and child; Messieurs Pierre Mi-bielle, Jean Lanusse, and Perichon; Señores José María de Aguirre, Tomas Libarona, José Artega, J. A. de Elgueral, Facondo Ceristair, Telesforo de la Herama, and Justo Sober.

National packet schr. Luisa, Muratori, from Montevideo 9th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

British barque Jackson, Thomas Williamson, from Liverpool 10th August, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 9th inst., with general cargo, to McCrackan & Jamieson.

(At night,) Sardinian polacre Bella Antonieta, Andres Priario, from Santos — ult., with sugar, to Dowdall & Lewis.

The Casualidad was under weigh, but anchored again near the Outer Roads, from head wind.

November 11.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—Slight Rain.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, Pedro Ferraro, from Genoa 11th July, Rio Janeiro —, Montevideo —, to Felipe Llavallo.

A Sardinian polacre; H. B. M.'s packet schr. Spider, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo; and a zamaca.

At sun-set there had been no communication with the above four vessels, nor with the Jackson and Bella Antonieta, which arrived yesterday.

The national schr.-brig Casualidad, for Rio Ja-neiro, remains wind-bound.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 13th inst.—Commerce, for Liverpool.

The Baltimore, for Havana, is to sail this day.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig Porto Salvo, Captain Burgess, from Rio Janeiro 16 days, sun on the rocks off Punta Bravo, Montevideo, on the morning of 2d inst., at 1 o'clock, and will be a total wreck. Small craft were despatched to her from Montevideo; and part of her cargo (which consisted of 400 sugar, coffees, and 260 pipes wine), has been saved. The Captain, passenger Mr. Robert An-derson, and crew, arrived at Montevideo in the long-boat of the brig.

The arrival of the barque Jackson, and polacre Bella Antonieta, was at too late an hour to be inserted in our List of Vessels in Port.

### Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 4th inst., at 6 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Angerona, hence 8d.  
On 6th, at 7 A. M., Wind S. E.,—Bella Antonieta, hence 4th.  
On 7th, at 11 A. M., Wind N. E.,—Charles Henry, hence 5th.

### Arrived at Montevideo.

1st inst.—Sardinian brig Defendente, from Sta. Catalina 22d ult.  
4th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Dalisao Victorioso, from Sta. Catalina 25th ult., with 1300 alqueres salt.  
6th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Pedro Segundo, from Bahia 8th ult., with 2000 alqueres salt, &c.  
7th.—Portuguese patache Maria Jesus, from Bahia 5th nit.  
5th.—Sardinian schr.-brig Felicidad, from Vitoria 25th ult., with rice, &c.  
American brig Candling, from Boston 30th August, with lumber, and 38,000 Havana cigars, to Leland & Co.  
British brig Courier, from Lisbon 8th September, with 400 moyos salt, and 112,000 tiles, to Lafone & Co.

"Pray remember the Fifth of November, Gunpowder treason and plot."

The celebration of "Guy Fawkes's Day" is little attended to now in England, and the firing of the Park and Tower guns in London, upon the occasion, is we believe discontinued. It is how-ever ordered to be observed by His Majesty's vessels of war; and on 5th inst. H. M.'s ship Imogene, in the Outer Roads of this port, had her national flags at each mast head, and at 1 o'clock fired a salute of 21 guns.

General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and Colonel Manuel Soria, came passengers from Montevideo in the packet schooner Luisa, and landed here on Thursday morning last. A considerable crowd collected upon the beach on the occasion. A carriage was in waiting, containing the family of General Lavalleja, and which conveyed the General to his residence.

THE WEATHER has been temperate and fine during the week,—thermometer 64 to 74.

## THEATRE.

On 6th inst. was performed "La sensible Carcelera," founded on an anecdote of the Emperor Joseph II., of Germany, and his discovery of the villainy of the Governor of Limberg, who imprisoned and sought to poison a Lady. Señor Gonzales personated an old soldier, who having been unjustly traduced and shunned by his comrades, turns robber, and becomes Captain of banditti;—but he is a generous robber, and performs good service in the end, which obtains for him approbation and pardon from the Emperor. The play was tedious, although moral.

In the farce, a Barber, to further his pretensions to a girl with whom he is in love, plots, in conjunction with the nymph, to persuade her guardian (Felipe David), that the house in which they both reside is haunted. The parish Priest is sent for, who sings psalms and sprinkles holy water in every room of the house. The pretended Ghost appears, and declares it will not be appeased unless a funeral service be got up to its memory. Accordingly, Felipe "seis about" to celebrate it, and heads a procession of his neighbours, with lights, &c. They chaunt the service in question in full chorus, Felipe "pitching the tune." Those who know the talent of this actor in such characters, will conceive the drollery of the scene.

The house was "middlingly" attended. The weather was boisterous.

On Tuesday, for the benefit of Señor Cosio, "Silvestre y Pascual." The scene is in Lisbon; the story,—Pascual, a merchant, having a daughter (Manuela), he sends to a Monsieur Brock (Cascuberta), a merchant at Cadiz, to come to the house to court her. The young lady, however, rejects him, she being in love with her father's clerk, (it is sometimes dangerous to have a handsome clerk in the house,) whom she ultimately marries, he proving to be a well disposed young man, "likely to do well in the world." An Italian fop (Cossio) is introduced, and is persuaded that Pascual's daughter is in love with him: finding his mistake, he raves a little, and at last declares he will immediately leave Lisbon for Italy, in an English frigate of 150 guns; the parties present wish him a good voyage. The piece is altogether amusing, and was well played. Manuela was prettily dressed in white, with pink ribbands.

The farce relates to a deaf man (Felipe), who in consequence of this defect, proposes to a pretended friend to accompany him to the residence of a young lady with whom he is in love, in order to act as interpreter for him. The friend deceives him, and tells the lady that Felipe is a drunkard, and would be prone to beat his wife, &c. &c.; and makes the deaf man in a manner confirm these

tales, because not hearing the questions put to him, he answers yes, to all of them.

The house was extra lit, but the audience was not very numerous. In the boxes were—the Daughter of His Excellency the Governor, and the Lady of General Mancilla, (who were visited in their box during the evening by Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary); the Lady of General Guido; the family of General Lavalleja; Don Nicolas Anchorena, Lady and daughter; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and Lady; the Lady of Don Ladislao Martinez, and daughter; General Pinedo, Lady and family; Don Manuel Irigoyen; Mr. Mandeville; Captain Bruce, of H. B. M.'s ship Imogene, and several officers of that ship; Captain August Gosselman, of the Royal Swedish Navy; the Hon. Edward John Upton, &c. &c. &c.

Bennet, of the New York Herald, says that "Satan, after his fall from heaven, that celebrated

Chief of many throned Powers  
That led the combatted Seraphim to war;  
took to chewing tobacco when he was thrown into hell—See Milton's Paradise Lost." This is high authority for the mastication of the Virginia leaf. If it was the only thing that could console Old Nick down below, surely we should value it here, up above.—(American paper.)

Died,  
On 6th instant, aged 9 years, ELIZABETH KENDALL, fourth daughter of JOHN LUDLAM, Esq.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Auction.

On TUESDAY the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning,  
Will be sold by Auction, by J. J. Arriola & Co., at No. 132, Calle de la Victoria,

ALL the remaining Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of Mr. GEORGE M'KENZIE, consisting of a General Assortment of useful and ornamental articles, amongst which there are a few dozens of superior Mahogany Chairs, and fashionable Mahogany Wardrobes. Likewise, all the Hardware, Timber, Hair-Cloth, Cane, Pine Lumber, Shedding, Loffs, Tools, Benches, and sundry other articles and materials, which will be produced on the day of Sale.

### Notice.

CLOTHES MANGLED with care and expedition, on reasonable terms, by MRS. SHIPMAN, No. 92, Calle de Cangallo.

## SAN ISIDRO.

### Tavern & Hotel of 'Buen Trato.'

THE above TAVERN & HOTEL, established in the town of SAN ISIDRO, has now every requisite, with accommodations superior to those of last Summer; and is under the immediate superintendance of the Proprietor, who is anxious by constant care and assiduity to merit public patronage. Every attention will be paid that the Apartments be comfortable, and the Viands, Wines, &c., of the first quality.

The Horses of the visitors (for which there is Stabling,) will be carefully attended to; as also their Carriages, &c. &c.

The above HOTEL is situated two squares from the Church, on the road to the Punta.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish.....	122½ a	dollars each.
Do. Patrio.....	117 a	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	63 a	7½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	74 a	do. each.
Do. Patrio, & Patacones.....	74 a	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	69 a	70 do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	7½ a	77-16 pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	320 a	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo.....	7½ a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States.....	7 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best.....	28 a	29 do. p. pesada.
Do. country.....	22 a	22½ do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	23 a	26 do. do.
Do. salted.....	19 a	21 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11 a	11½ do. each.
Nuestra Señora.....	3½ a	3½ do. per lb.
Cancilla Skins.....	38 a	39 do. per dozen.
Wool, common.....	38 a	13 do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	38 a	40 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	26½ a	28 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	18 a	21 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11 a	12 do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	130 a	540 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a	75 do. per barril.
Salt, on board.....	12 a	14 do. p. feneaga.
Discount.....	1½ a	2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublings during the week, 122½ dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco. Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.