

British Packet

AND

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1836.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives of the Province assembled on Monday last, in consequence of a note from the Government, recommending to the consideration of the Representatives the public convenience which would result from commencing the ordinary business of the House at the commencement of each year, so that at the end thereof the resolutions of the Legislature passed during the year, might be put in execution.

The House agreed in the policy of this recommendation, and, after a discussion, resolved that the ordinary sittings of the House should commence on the 1st January of each year, and close on the 30th April. The law of 18th December 1823, which fixed the period of its sittings from 1st May to 31st August in each year, is therefore annulled.

In consequence of which the House decided that in future the Government shall assist at the opening of each session of the Legislature, and at the close thereof; there not being hitherto any law to that effect.

A decree, dated 15th inst., orders that on 27th inst. the election shall take place of Members to the House of Representatives, to replace those whose term of service has expired.

The session of the Thirteenth Legislature, closed on 14th inst.

General Lucio Mancilla, and Don Manuel Irigoyen, have been named by the Legislature as the Permanent Commission of the House of Representatives, during its recess.

FESTIVAL OF SAN MARTIN, principal Patron of Buenos Ayres; as also that of CORPUS CHRISTI.

These festivals were both celebrated on the day of San Martin (11th inst.), with much splendour, and were rendered more remarkable from the circumstance that the Cathedral was re-opened for Divine Service upon the occasion, after having been thoroughly repaired. The Vespers, on the evening of the 10th, were attended by His Excellency the Governor, the Bishop of the Diocese (Medrano), the Bishop of Aulon (Escalada), and a vast congregation. The band of the Theatre officiated in the superb Choir of the Church, and performed selections from eminent composers.—Amongst the vocalists were Señores Apolinario, and Amadeo, Sen.; the whole was under the direction of Señor José Antonio Picasari, and the effect of the music in the extensive Temple was highly impressive.

On the 11th, at half-past 8 in the morning, the Deputation of Officers who served in the Expeditionary Army to the Deserts of the South, at the head of which was the Major-General of said army (Pacheco), left the Fort under a salute of 21 guns. The Major-General, in conformity to the decree of 9th inst., carried the flag of that army; other officers bore the cuirass of the Cacique Chocori, the sword and medal voted by the House of Representatives to His Excellency the Governor as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, and the bow, arrows, and lance of the Cacique of the Chaco, sent hither by Brigadier-General Estanislao Lopez. On arriving in the Church, the Major-General, as ordained by the decree of 9th, addressed San Martin as follows:—

“Doubtless the military glories which have immortalized this people as heroic as they are generous, have

been obtained under the favour of a Patron like you, who being at the same time an eminent Saint and valiant Soldier, proved in the wars against the barbarians of the Roman frontiers, that Christian virtues unite bravery, piety, liberty, the defence of civil rights, and the love of humanity.

“We, likewise, have had the fortune to conduct your Sons the *Porteños*, to the confines of the deserts which had served as an asylum to the ferocity of the barbarians who have been the constant scourge of this country: here is the standard which led from triumph to triumph this virtuous army. We leave it in your hands, as a testimony of gratitude due for the victory which, by your intercession, the Almighty has granted to us.”

The address concluded, and the trophies deposited at the feet of the image of the Saint, the Deputation returned to the Fort, and the Major-General reported the proceedings to His Excellency the Governor.

At 9 o'clock, the Governor left the Fort on foot, and proceeded through the line of troops to the Cathedral, accompanied by Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Don Agustin Garrigos, Under-Secretary of the Home Department; General Pinedo, Inspector-General; Colonels Monteseoca, Corbalan, Rodriguez, Ramiro, and Major Bustos, Government Aids-de-Camp, (the Aids wore scarlet uniform). Of the Civil List, there were 100 persons, viz., the Members of the Chamber and Tribunal of Justice, Commerce, and the Medical Board; the Chief of Police, Postmaster-General, Accountants-General, Collector General, Chief of the Resguardo, and the employés of those departments. The Military List was composed of 5 Generals, viz., Mancilla, Rolon, Vidal, Pacheco, and Ruiz Huidobro; Colonels Crespo (Captain of the Port), Argerich (of the Artillery), Garcia, Segui, Velasco, Delgado, and 2 others; 16 Lieut.-Colonels, 16 Majors, 20 Captains, &c. &c.

Colonel Francisco Erescano was Master of the Ceremonies for the Military, and Don Manuel Irigoyen for the Civil department.

The troops (infantry), were drawn up from the Fort, and around the Plaza de la Victoria to the Cathedral, and consisted of—

Battalion of the Guardia Argentina, Com-mandant Quevedo, - - -	200 men.
Marines, Commandant Maza, - - -	130
Patriotics, Colonel Escalada, - - -	400
Restauradores, Colonel Ravelo, - - -	400
TOTAL, - - -	1,130 men.

The whole was under the command of General Tomas Guido.

Nine carriages were in the procession, including two splendid ones of crimson colour appertaining to His Excellency the Governor; one of the latter, the workmanship of Mr. William Morris of this city, was sported for the first time, and was greatly admired.

Salutes were fired from the Fort during Mass, and as the procession left the Church at half-past 2 in the afternoon.

On the evenings of the 10th and 11th, the public offices, the exterior of the Churches, Theatre, and the town generally, were illuminated, and rockets and other fire-works were discharged from various parts of the city.

The decree above alluded to of 9th inst., in article 9, orders that a Plate of Silver be manufactured at the cost of the General-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army, on which shall be engraved the names of the 1722 Christian captives recaptured from the Indians by said army; which, when finished, shall be dedicated and delivered to the Holy Virgin of Mercedes, redeemer of captives, on the day of her festival.

CATHEDRAL OF BUENOS AYRES.

We had an opportunity during the Vespers of San Martin, of observing the various alterations and additions made to the interior of this Temple, which has been thoroughly cleansed, and various portions of it hitherto concealed from public view thrown open, giving it an enlarged appearance. It now combines splendour with simplicity; the

colour chiefly white, with rich damask hangings of red and yellow. The banners taken from the Spaniards by the armies of this Republic in Chili and Upper and Lower Peru, during the war of Independence, 17 in number, and 4 Brazilian army flags, trophies of the late war, wave from the ceiling. Circular windows have been constructed near each altar, which is a great advantage. The two aisles are now paved with marble, like the centre one, and the space in front of three altars with mosaic. The supporting pillars of other altars are in imitation of alabaster, and exceedingly well done. The balustrade of the choir is also excellent. Two new spacious stair-cases of marble lead to the choir; the doors to that department are of mahogany, as also the partition near the High Altar for the chairs of the Canons. These chairs (ten in number), are mahogany, and splendidly carved. A new vestry has been constructed, the wardrobe of which is of mahogany. There are now two vestries. The various pictures have been cleaned; some of them are extremely well executed, the subject of course scriptural. The High Altar is unique and beautiful; the heads of the columns are superbly gilded.

The whole of the alterations, repairs, &c., were superintended by the Rev. Canon of the Cathedral, Saturnino Seguro. The artists employed upon the occasion, we hear, were Señores Juan Mariano Pizarro, the two Guerras brothers, Justo, and El Maestro Pedro. The adornments and paintings of the images and altars, and gilding of the columns, were executed by the above. Messrs. Mitchell & Fulton designed and executed the carpenter work. Mr. J. J. Fay painted the confessional boxes, doors of the vestries, entrance doors, &c. Señor Santos Sartorio was the principal architect of the whole. The joint exertions of the individuals thus named, have rendered the Cathedral of Buenos Ayres at once beautiful and ornamental, and worthy the Capital of the Argentine Republic.

We should have mentioned that the exterior and interior of said Cathedral, are of the Corinthian order. We trust that the motive for this brief and hurried sketch, will disarm criticism: we have no pretensions to “architectural description.”

The stern boat of the British brig Commerce, with one man in it, came to shore on Monday last. She had drifted away whilst in the act of being hoisted to the tackles, and the Commerce was obliged to sail without her.

The sea-breeze, as is usual at this time of the year, has set in very strong on almost every evening lately.

The *Retreta* was not very fully attended on Saturday evening, owing to the boisterous weather. The band played the *finale* to the Opera of the *Cenerentola*.

THE WEATHER has been dry and temperate during the week,—thermometer 64 to 78.

Official Documents.

Several notes, from various public officers, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* during the week, stating the reasons of their non-attendance at the function on 11th inst.

Don Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, has under date 12th inst., addressed a congratulatory note to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, upon the defeat of the insurrectionists Rivera, Lavalle, &c. &c., who had taken up arms against the legal Government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.—“The ways of Providence (says the note), are incomprehensible; but it has evidently favoured the cause of justice, and defeated against the impious Unitarians, destroyers of the country.”

We received by H. B. M's. packet *Spider*, London journals to 11th September, Paris journals to 8th do., and the *Español*, of Madrid, to 28th August. From them it would seem that the affairs of Spain were in a more deplorable state than ever. Even the most sanguine of the supporters of the "Christino" cause in England, have begun to waver; and those journals who have so long prognosticated the full success of the Christinos, hold a very different tone. They no longer applaud foreign interference in the affairs of Spain, but counsel the immediate return to England of the "British Legion." *The Atlas*, one of the journals above alluded to, now says that "the Spaniards ought to be allowed to fight out their own quarrels."—"Times change, and we change with them." "To continue in one opinion (says a well-known author,) for the sake of consistency, betrays great ignorance."

From a recent number of *The Atlas*, we extract the following candid review of the present situation of parties in Spain:—

The country, as every body knows, is divided into three great parties, differing alike in numbers and designs.

1.—There is the REPUBLICAN PARTY, in other words, that which clamours for the Constitution of 1812. Nobody who casts a glance over this document, can for a moment believe that such a constitution could subsist with a Monarchical form of government. In fact, it was never designed for a Monarchy. It was drawn up by a few *exaltados*, who never dreamed of acknowledging a King, and whose eyes were turned towards the President of a Republic. When told that the great powers of Europe would not recognize such a form of government, they were forced to substitute a Monarch for a presiding citizen; but, in revenge, they annihilated his influence. "All Kings are tyrants!" said one of the body, "and the Bourbon Kings the greatest tyrants of all!" If, however, they were compelled to yield, they hoped that at no distant period they should be able to effect their object. Hence the plots which during the whole of Don Ferdinand's reign agitated the State; hence the severe measures of that Monarch, and the influx of the exiles into every country that would receive them. In 1823, the authors and partizans of the Cadiz constitution renewed their former attempt. On this occasion, they voted the deposition of the reigning King, and the proclamation of a Republic. They did more; they, or at least an important portion of them, seriously deliberated on putting him to death. This fact has been disputed, but it rests on a foundation that cannot be shaken. The then British ambassador can, if he pleases, say whether it is or is not so. And we could name two members of the Cortes, who were on the secret committee, and who, so far from denying, have vindicated the proposal. *We have the relation from their own lips.* They, and Lord Cowley, can tell who saved Ferdinand. The same object is still held in view by the same party, though some caution is required in the present posture of affairs. They profess, indeed, some outward respect for the young Queen, and for her mother the Regent; yet they declare that Spain will never be happy, nay, that she never will rest satisfied, without Republican institutions. Nor can we be surprised at this. Spain has indeed suffered from *Kings*, and with all our reverence for Monarchy, we know not that, if we lived in that country, we should not ourselves join in the cry.

What is the relative strength of this party?—This question is not easily answered; but by a rough estimate we may arrive at an approximation to the truth. In Catalonia, nine men out of ten are in favour of a Republic; in Aragon, three out of four; in Valencia, Murcia, and Andalusia, about one-half. The military throughout all Spain are for the same form of government. In the rest of the Peninsula, the predominating bias is certainly in favour of a Monarchy. On the whole, so far as number is concerned, we should say that full one-third of the population is panting for a Republic. If, however, they were judged by another standard, that of social respectability and wealth, there would be a far greater disproportion; for most assuredly not one in ten of the higher orders, not one in twenty of those who have any thing to lose, incline to the same opinion.

The *Carlists* are perhaps more numerous than the Republicans, and of much higher respectability. In fact they comprehend nearly all the *grandees*, nine-tenths of the rural *hidalgos*, three-fourths of the clergy in all Spain, with the

inhabitants of all the small towns and villages in Galicia, Biscay, Navarre, Leon, Old and New Castile, Estremadura, and a considerable number of what is called the *religious* portion of the community everywhere. Carlos has expressed his resolution of maintaining inviolate the rights of property; while all the extreme Liberals, and many even of the Christinos, have not hesitated to assert that the necessities of the State may, and do, justify the curtailment of the immense landed possessions of the great houses. Can we, then, be surprised that the men whose possessions are thus menaced are in favour of that Prince? Again, the Government has confiscated the monastic property, and not obscurely intimated its intention of seizing that of the secular church, and of allowing the priests a small pension. The proposition has been several times debated in the cabinet, and if it has not yet been adopted, the reason is the apprehension—probably a well-founded one—that such a step would so strengthen the hands of Don Carlos as to render him invincible. What wonder, then, that the church, and as a consequence the devotees, should turn their eyes towards the champion of things as they were?

3.—The CHRISTINOS comprehend the more moderate of the Liberals. Numerically, they are by far the least important of the three parties; and in respectability they are, however elevated above the Republicans, immeasurably inferior to the Carlists. All concerned in the public administration, from the Prime Minister down to the lowest *alguazil*, have been considered of this party. But this is a mistake: very many of them were either for Don Carlos or the Republicans. There is no longer a possibility of concealing the fact, that while on the one hand, many have approved of the recent proclamation of the constitution of Cadiz, while many even have joined it; on the other, many also have despatched secret contributions to the Asturias; nay, we have abundant reason to believe that more than one ex-minister of state has been in treaty with the uncle of the Queen. Nothing can be more notorious than this, that the Queen Regent has always been most unpopular; and that neither she, nor any ministry she has formed, could have stood a single month, but for the apprehension that if she were deposed Carlos must triumph. Her own party has always been too insignificant to support her: hence she went to the extreme Liberals, who have ravaged the country at their will during the last three years, and have perpetrated whatever crimes they pleased. They it was who murdered the Monks in Catalonia, Aragon, Madrid, and other places, and who escaped with perfect impunity, nay, who boasted of the deed. They it was who, when the royal decree passed that a certain number of the smaller monasteries should be closed (just as was done by our Henry VIII.), cried out that the measure was insufficient, that not a monastery should be left standing; and without the slightest opposition they effected their purpose. They are now, however, beginning to desert the Queen Regent. Indeed, her personal character is not such as to inspire any party, or any individual, with respect. Without foreign intervention, and that on a scale somewhat different from what General Evans has effected, her reign must soon close; in fact, it has already received its death-blow; and if the intervention (of which there is no probability) be not speedy, she must seek an asylum in some other land.

The result of all this is sufficiently obvious. Without an intervention, the great struggle must be between Don Carlos and the Republicans.—Though the latter are so much inferior in number and respectability, (in truth a great proportion of them are the outcasts of society,) they may continue to make a stand. When the minority is active—and men who have nothing to lose, but everything to hope, by a change, will always be active—it is sure to keep even a considerable majority in awe. Most of the revolutions which the world has yet witnessed, have been effected by minorities.

There is but one hope for the Queen Regent—an alliance with Don Carlos. To this step she is certainly inclined; but the difficulties are almost insurmountable. There would be none, indeed, in an union between a son of Carlos and the young Queen; but in whom is the Regency to be vested? and what the constitution by which that Regency must govern? He will not consent to be excluded, and she is not willing to resign her power, precarious though it be.

The wisest course for the neighbouring powers is to let the Spaniards fight out their own battles: let them establish a despotism, or a Republic, as they think fit. Both England and France ought, without delay, to recall every subject now beyond the Pyrenees, and prohibit to every one the entrance into Spain. Their presence only protracts

the bloody strife—only perpetuates the worst evils that can afflict humanity. Had no foreigners entered the country, tranquillity would, we are certain, have been established long ago.

The civil war in Spain was going on in the usual manner. Conflicts were continually taking place, each party claiming the victory. The late General of the Christino army (Cordova), has gone to France, branded by his adversaries with the name of traitor; and they aver that since he has been removed from command, the Christino troops have been invariably successful. The positive determination of the King of the French not to interfere more actively in Spanish affairs, has, it is said, caused a coolness between the British and French cabinets. Louis Philippe is a consummate politician,—he finds "the thing will not do," and therefore "draws off."

The poor Queen Regent of Spain was obliged, at 2 o'clock in the morning, to sign to the Constitution of 1812. Her former Ministers were sought after by the rabble, to be put to death.—One of them, Isturiz, had arrived in London; a letter from Falmouth, of 9th September, says:

"M. Isturiz has come here in the Opossum, Lieutenant Peter. The assumed name of Lambert, by which he called himself, after a series of adventures in travelling through Portugal, enabled him to arrive safely in England, *via* Lisbon. It was very early in the morning when the gentleman landed, and it rained very hard, with the fact of the Custom-house not being open, produced frequently from him the ejaculation of *carabo*, in a most impatient strain. On inquiring what was to be done, because of the delay in his baggage being cleared, he was told that he must have patience. 'Have patience!' he exclaimed, 'it was enough for a King to tell him to have patience.' On getting to the hotel, a paragraph was shown him in a newspaper, stating that a reward was offered for his head. It acted on him as an electric shock; he heaved a heavy sigh, and after the space of two minutes exclaimed, 'In England the only war that rages is a paper one, but in my—(he here checked himself)—in Spain there exists a more serious one.' While passing through Spain in the disguise of a British courier, he was stopped on the road by a robber, who deprived him of a sum of money amounting to 100*l*."

On the 12th September a meeting of Spaniards resident in London, was held at the House of Legislation, in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, for the purpose of swearing to the Spanish Constitution. At the upper end of the room were placed on a table a Bible and a crucifix. The oath was first administered to the Secretary, who knelt down before the crucifix and solemnly swore to maintain the Constitution. The oath was then put to all the members of the Legation, and several Spaniards, at least 100, *en masse*, and they subsequently severally subscribed their names to a written declaration to the effect of their adhesion to the Constitution of 1812.

General Rodi had assumed the command of the Christino army of operations.

Portugal has followed the example of Spain—the scenes of San Ildefonso have been reproduced in the Palace of the Necesidades, in Lisbon. Doña Maria the Second, of Portugal, has been obliged, like Maria Cristina of Spain, to dismiss her Ministers, and to promulgate the Constitution of 1820. This event took place on 10th September, at day-break, and was effected by the National Guard of Lisbon, and the people. This news was brought to Rio Janeiro by a vessel from Portugal; and it is added that political affairs in Lisbon looked so serious, that it was thought Queen Doña Maria would seek refuge on board H. B. M's. ship *Hastings*.

The new French Ministry had been formed, at the head of which is the Count Molé.

In the United Kingdom there was nothing particularly new. We have been favoured by Lieut. O'Reilly, Commander of H. B. M's. packet *Spider*, with the London journal *Times*, of 13th September, from which we have gleaned some of the intelligence above detailed.

A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST THE SCARLET FEVER.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—Trusting to your philanthropy, I hand you the following lines for insertion in your respectable paper.

When in the year 1834, the Scarlet Fever swept away whole families in some of the interior provinces of the Argentine Republic, a friend of humanity published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, No. 3312, a description of a valuable preservative medicine against that disease. Since then it has been recommended again in the *Diario de la Tarde*, some months ago, and the Medical Board at Montevideo did the same, when the Scarlet Fever last raged there. But the Physicians of Buenos Ayres do not seem to recommend it much, as would appear from the Report published by the Medical Board, in the *Diario de la Tarde* of the 5th of the present month, prohibiting the sale of a similar medicine offered in the *Diario* of the 2d inst., under the name of "*Proflactuo*;" for, after having stated that the *yerba mora* of this country, of which said *Proflactuo* seems to have been made, is not the *atropa belladonna* of Linneus, and that the extract of the latter only comes from Europe in small quantities and is to be had only of a few Apothecaries, the Report concludes thus:—"If even it (the *Proflactuo*) was the extract of the legitimate *belladonna*, recommended in Europe as a preservative by respectable professional men, its use, without the advice and direction of a Physician, would be accompanied with dangers and misfortunes."

I am accordingly using it in my family, following the directions of Doctor Graham, of London: see his "*Domestic Medicine*," at the conclusion of the article on Scarlet Fever, where, after stating his authorities of the preservative qualities of the *belladonna*, he says that the mode in which it is generally recommended, is a solution of two grains of *yerba mora* (so he calls it in Spanish,) in one ounce of any distilled water. Of this solution, from one to five drops is given four times every day to children of from one to ten years old, and to those upwards of ten years, from five to ten drops, also four times every twenty-four hours. That it is not necessary to continue its use more than two or three weeks.

Dr. Villardob, one of the members of the Medical Board of Montevideo, answering an attack made against the use of the *belladonna* (see *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th June last), gives us the following important information, in corroboration of the preservative qualities of this medicine:

"Hahnemann first proposed the *belladonna*, in infinitely small doses, as a preservative against the Scarlet Fever. Schmidman considers the combination of *calomel* and *belladonna*, as the surest antidote against the Scarlet Fever and the Measles. Burdach observes, that of 36 children that took the *belladonna* during an epidemic of Scarlet Fever, only two got it. Berndt says, that in a similar epidemic which lasted three years, of 195 individuals to whom the preservative was given, only 14 got the Scarlet Fever, and that very mildly. Wolf assures us that of 120 children which were in analogous circumstances, 81 were preserved during four months, and that the infected were only slightly so; that of these only 4 died dropical during the period of exanation. Mr. Ibrellis, of Metz, observes that 12 children were preserved from the infection by taking the *belladonna*, while 206 who did not use it, and who were with the others, did not escape the malady. Dr. Wilson has given the medicine to 247 persons, of which only 14 got the fever. Of 94 individuals to whom Geinik gave the *belladonna*, 76 escaped the disease. Of 90 children who, according to Cramer, took the *belladonna*, all escaped the infection. Dr. Hillenkamp states, that during an epidemic Scarlet Fever, 120 took the *belladonna* regularly, and from 25 to 30 did not take it, and adds, that of all those who died, not one had taken the *belladonna*. Mr. Briet, a celebrated physician of Paris, for the diagnostic and treatment of diseases of the skin, has had many opportunities of observing the epidemic Scarlet Fever in a valley of Switzerland, where, almost without exception, all those who took the *belladonna* escaped the infection. Muhrebeck, Dusterberg, Wesener, Behr, Benedix, Zeuch, Meglin, Herbold, Korff, Pitshaf, Bloch, Serlo, Lemerrier, Maisier, Beske, the learned Sommering, and the Nestor of the German physicians, the venerable Hufeland, have all obtained nearly equally decisive and analogous results. And lastly, from the investigations made by Wagner, it appears that in the various periods of epidemic Scarlet Fever during which the *belladonna* was used as a preservative, the number of deaths to the number of cases was as one to sixteen; and in other epidemics, in which the *belladonna* was not used, the deaths were as one to three."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Letters by the last packet from England, state positively that our journal will now be delivered in all parts of the United Kingdom, upon the payment of two-pence, whether sent by H. M.'s packets, or by private vessels; as a proof of which, in several cities where letter postage had been formerly demanded for them, they were in August and September last delivered upon the payment of the sum above mentioned. We have therefore forwarded, and shall continue to forward our Packet to England, as heretofore.

We rejoice to state that the long detention of boats of vessels arriving from Montevideo and other ports of the Oriental State, by the guard-vessel Sarandi, has attracted the attention of Government; and the most peremptory orders have been issued upon the subject. An article appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last, pointing out how the parties aggrieved may obtain redress, by applying to the Captain of the Port, or Collector-General; and should these functionaries not be able to remedy the evil, application to the Government is advised, through the medium of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or the Minister of Finance; and it is added that the culpable will be subjected to condign punishment, so that an abuse so truly prejudicial may no longer exist.

We felt confident that the Government would act thus the moment it became acquainted with the abuse; and we have reason to know, that had it been officially notified to them, it would long ere this have been done away with; but, according to the old proverb, "What's every one's business, is no one's."

The boat of the American schooner-brig Fair American, was nearly four hours dangling astern of the Sarandi, waiting the medical visit from the shore; and similar or greater delay has taken place on many other occasions, to the manifest injury not only of commerce, but to the health of the parties thus unnecessarily exposed for so many hours to all weathers, in an open boat.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

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

J. A. MAYER,

TAILOR.

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

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

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

Mr J. A. M. has an assortment of first-rate Silks Hats at the moderate price of 28 dollars each, for Cash.

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 Stiova 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.

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

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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17th OF NOVEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig John Black, McKenzie,	William & John Black,	Loading for London.
Brig Joseph Wriater, Nuttall,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,	Wilson, Villate & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Castrics, Mondel,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	West Indies with mules.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Bell,	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Jackson, Williamson,	McCraikan & Jamieson,	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
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.,	Vatrainaso.
Barque Caroline, Balchen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schr.-brig Fair American, Willis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ceres, Purbeck,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Courier de la Rance, Leroy,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Jenne Charles, Abraham,	Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazereau,	J. O. Basuldo,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
SPANISH.		
Brig Henrique, Atana,	Zumaran & Tresorra,	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
DANISH.		
Ship Caravanen, Koch,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Eliza, Otten,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Discharging.
DUTCH.		
Barque Alcion, Van der Linden,	Bunge, Hatz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacra Bella Antonietta, Priario,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacra Cesar Augusto, Ferraro,	F. Llavallol,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacra San Antonio, Gallo,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Loading for Santos.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,
Brig Amistad, Araujo,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Seventh September, Peffa,	Joaquin A. Rivero,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Lorenza, Gonzales,	J. A. Rivero,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, Belen,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rufusa, Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Paragnana.
Schr.-brig Cacique, Madeira,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Paragnana.
Patache Nova Amrelia, Siqueira,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Bahia.
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Cuffa,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

Dates of sailing, &c., of vessels whose arrival at this port was noticed in our last.

Bella Antonieta sailed from Santos 28th ult.
Cesar Agusta sailed from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with general cargo.
Sardinian polacere San Antonio, Cayetano Gallo, from Santos 1st inst., with 1120 bags and 3 barrels sugar, 90 rolls tobacco, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

Brazilian patache Nova Aurelia, Joaquin José de Sequeira, from Bahia 15th ult., with 2000 alqueires salt, 34 barrels sugar, &c. &c., to Juan Balbin Soriano.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., arrived at Montevideo 9th, sailed thence 10th, with the mail of the packet Express, from Falmouth 12th September. Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Don Henrique Juanico, Mr. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, daughter, and servants. Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Charles Atkinson; and from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Joseph Harrison.

November 12.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr.-brig Casualidad, Gabriel A. Tudury, (late Spanish schr.-brig Leucracia), for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Pereira Carneyro & Co., with 2000 quintals jerked beef, 100 boxes candles, tallow, &c. — Passenger, Señor Francisco Marques.

November 13.—Wind E., strong in the evening.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Caboco, José Francisco da Cunha, from Paragua 2d inst., with yerba, rice, coffee, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.
American schooner-brig Fair American, John Willis, from Salem 6th September, Montevideo 12th inst., with 100 hds. salt, 1700 feet lumber, duck, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, American brig Baltimore, Charles Snow, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6260 quintals jerked beef.

November 14.—Wind E. N. E., shifted to E., in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Commerce, John Boylan, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 984 dry hides, 3230 salted do., 12,357 horns, 35 fanegas salt, 10 bales and 1 barrel with 1379 doz. nutria skins, 40 bales with 1348 arrobas horse hair, 6 do. with 131 doz. sheep skins, 38 do. with 3894 horse hides, 22 do. with 560 arrobas wool.

November 15.—Wind E., strong at night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Louis, Gekier, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 4610 quintals jerked beef, 4 boxes and one ½ pipe wine.

November 16.—Wind E., strong in the evening.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schr. Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Messieurs Edouard Roux, Thomas Dugui, Edme Pierre, Menilas Nicolas, and another; and for Montevideo, Mr. and Mrs. William M., and 5 children, Miss Elizabeth Ketcher, Messrs. Patrick M'Lean, Joseph Harrison, and another.

November 17.—Wind E., strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, American brig Ceres, William Purbeck, from Bangor (U. States), 7th September, with 98,000 feet lumber, to Daniel Gowland & Co. National schr.-brig of war San Martin, Captain Antonio Toll, from the Uruguay. (She fired a gun on anchoring in the Inner Roads.)

November 19.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 19th inst.,—Courrier de la Rance, for Havre de Grace.

The Oriental schr. Amor Paternal, for Rio Janeiro, is to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indo.

On 11th inst., at 2 P. M., Wind E.—Eagle, hence 8th.
On 14th, at 9 A. M., Wind N.—Baltimore, hence 13th.
On 16th, at 1 A. M., Wind N.—Commerce, hence 14th.
" at 7 A. M., Wind N. E.—Louis, hence 15th.

Arrived at Palmouth.

September 2.—H. B. M's. packet Delight, from Rio Janeiro 13th July, with the Mail forwarded hence 17th June, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

At London.

September 7.—British brig London, Thomas Ball, hence 25th June.

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 13, 1836.

"To WILLIAM O'NEILL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.
"SIR,—I have been informed by this Government, that the Convention which was signed on the 28th of August by the Plenipotentiaries of Chili and Peru, mentioned in my letter to you of the 6th inst., has not been ratified by the President of Chili; and that a squadron of eight Chilean ships of war, under the command of Admiral Blanco, sailed on the 29th of September from Valparaiso, to block the ports of Peru.
"I remain, Sir,

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

From the above it would appear that war has virtually taken place between Chili and Peru. In our last we stated the capture, by the Chileans, of three Peruvian vessels of war, in the port of Callao. The journal *Araucano* of Chili, of 25d September last, contains full details respecting this event. It states that on 13th August, the Chilean brig of war *Aguiles* and *Colocolo*, sailed from Valparaiso, having on board D. Victorino Garrido, who had orders to take possession of all Peruvian vessels of war that he might meet with, so as to deprive the Government of Peru of means of offence which it had so scandalously abused, and likewise to serve as pledges of peace until the Government of Chili received proper explanations, and reparation for the attempt against Chili under the Peruvian flag, with vessels appertaining to the Peruvian squadron, and with the obvious protection of the Peruvian authorities.

The *Colocolo* was ordered to reconnoitre the ports of Arica and Islay, and the *Aguiles* proceeded to Callao, in which port she anchored at 9 o'clock on the morning of 21st August. Despatches were forwarded to Lima, to Don Ventura Lavalle, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili, who immediately demanded his passports. At 12 at night, five boats were manned from the *Aguiles*, with 80 men. These boats were under the immediate orders of Captain Pedro Angulo, of the *Aguiles*. One of them was commanded by Lieut. Pedro Tomas Martinez, who, during the Brazilian war, was a distinguished officer in the Argentine navy, and who until lately held the office of head pilot of the port of Buenos Ayres; and if the Chilean navy can boast many such officers, that of Peru stands but little chance. Lieut. P. T. Martinez is a Chilean by birth, speaks English fluently; his bravery and worth are well known, and we sincerely trust that he will rise to honours and prosperity.

The Peruvian vessels were taken possession of as stated, and at 2 o'clock on the following morning the *Aguiles* and her prizes were at anchor out of gun-shot of the forts of Callao. On the 22d August, a memorial was forwarded by Señor Garrido to the Peruvian Government, complaining of its conduct in allowing an incendiary and piratical expedition to sail from its ports to commit hostilities against a friendly Republic, the which fully authorised the reprisal which had taken place on the part of Chili.

The news of the capture of the three vessels, caused great excitement in Lima. The Chilean Chargé d'Affaires was arrested, by order of the President of Bolivia, and conducted to a guard-house; where, however, he was detained only a short time, his passport having been sent to him with orders instantly to leave the Peruvian territory. Accordingly, Señor Lavalle proceeded to Callao, and went on board the French frigate *Flora*, thence to the *Aguiles*, and arrived in her at Valparaiso on 23d September. When on board that brig, on 25th August, Señor Lavalle addressed a Circular to the Foreign Agents and Consuls at Lima, complaining of the violence committed on his person in having been conveyed by an armed force to a guard-house; and requesting them to suspend their judgment relative to the captures made by the *Aguiles* in the port of Callao, until informed of the just and powerful reasons which impelled the Government of Chili to that act.

Señor Lavalle, on receiving his passport, also received a note dated Protectoral Palace, Lima, 22d August 1836, from Señor Pio de Tristán, Secretario-General to H. E. General Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia and Protector of the North-Peruvian State, in which Señor Tristán states that he has received the orders of the Protector to inform Señor Lavalle, that the act of piracy committed by the *Aguiles* would warrant the most severe reprisals, and that the Government at whose head he (the Protector) is placed, did not want the means so to do; but that as a proof of his pacific sentiments, he would refrain, unless new insults were offered.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th inst., contains

long extracts from the *Araucano*, upon a summary which had been formed by order of the Chilean Government, respecting a private loan negotiated in Chili by D. José de la Riva Aguiro, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, in order (so it is averred) to provide for the expenses of the expedition of General Ramon Freire, to the coast of Chili. The Peruvian Minister is also charged with appropriating part of said loan to himself, and by the most gross deception defrauding the treasury of his own country.

The *Araucano* comments at length upon the state of affairs between Peru and Chili; stating that what was once the Peruvian Republic, is now completely under the control of General Santa-Cruz, that all authority in that country emanates from him, and that it is occupied by a powerful Bolivian army.

THEATRE.

We have no room for theatrical intelligence this week, except to state that the Theatre has been fashionably and at times numerously attended.

Birth.

On 9th inst., Mrs. JOHN MACFARLANE, of a Son.

Married.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., at the Church of La Merced, DON CARLOS YEARGUEZ, of this City, to JANE, only daughter of the late Mr. W. JONES, of Liverpool.

Died.

On 12th inst., aged 68, after an illness of twenty-four hours, caused by a paralytic affection, GABRIEL JOSE RAMON BALCARCE, late Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The deceased was sensible to the last, and was attended during his illness by his daughter, and son-in-law Colonel John R. Coe, at whose estancia at Chanar, in the Province of Entrerios, he died. His body was conveyed to Buenos Ayres in the National choulpe Catalina, James Wilder, Patron. A splendid coffin was provided by Mr. Whitaker, and the remains of the General, followed by his friends in two carriages, were on Wednesday afternoon last taken to the Cemetery of the Recoleta.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

MRS. SHAW respectfully begs leave to acquaint her Customers and the Public in general, that she has removed to

No. 16, Calle del 25 de Mayo, Where she still continues the MANGLING BUSINESS.

Rarity.

A FEW Superior SALTED MULLET, from the Tuyn, for Sale at No. 54, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

To Let,

TWO ROOMS for Single Gentlemen. Apply at the Store No. 40, corner of Calle Piedad and Paz.

Cyder,

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, of very superior quality, in bottles;—also, OLD BURTON and LONDON PALE ALE; English Draft Ale, per gallon; Soda Water, in half-pint bottles; Seltzer Water; and first quality of Graves and Chateau Wine. To be Sold at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE, No. 40, corner of Calle Piedad and Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doobloons, Spanish,.....	124 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 a	117 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	64 a	74 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacoas,.....	74 a	7 1/2 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	69 a	70 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2 a	7 1/2 pence p. do.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	300 a	310 dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28 a	29 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	20 a	21 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	22 a	25 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	10 a	21 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a	11 do. do.
Nutria Skins,.....	3 1/2 a	3 1/2 do. each.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	38 a	39 do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	8 a	13 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	28 1/2 a	28 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	18 a	20 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a	12 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	200 a	550 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a	75 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11 a	15 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a	2 1/2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doobloons during the week, 124 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 116 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADBURY, Responsible Editor.