

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 536.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1836.

[Vol. XI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

A mail from Chili arrived in town on Saturday last, bringing papers to 15th October. They do not confirm the intelligence before communicated, of the departure of a Chilian squadron to blockade the ports of Peru, although it is certain that the President of Chili had refused to ratify the Convention concluded on board H. B. M.'s ship *Talbot*, in Callao, for reasons which have not yet transpired.

The above Convention, by the way, was in a great measure brought about by General Miller, now a *Grand Marshal*, and who, it seems, was subsequently instrumental in effecting an interview between General Santa-Cruz and Señor Garrido, in command of the Chilian naval forces. His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Lima, Belford H. Wilson, Esq., at the solicitation of the British merchants there, had tendered his friendly offices as mediator; but the Convention was concluded before they could be available.—In the Valparaiso journal *Mercurio*, exception has been taken to the terms in which the offer was conveyed; it being alleged that the assumption by a Consul of the character of mediator, is derogatory to the dignity of his Sovereign, and of the country to which the offices of such are tendered. Nor has the wording of the memorial of the British merchants in Lima to the Consul-General, escaped animadversion in the *Araucano* of Santiago, although this journal defends the conduct of Mr. Wilson.

What appears to have given rise to the rumor of a blockading squadron having left Chili for the coast of Peru, is the fact of a newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Lima (Señor Egaña), being about to sail, with a convoy of several vessels of war. A pacific mission with such a *cortège*, appearing rather unseemly in the eyes of the Bolivian Envoy in Santiago, he took occasion to remonstrate with the Chilian Government on the subject; but the latter, gently rebuking the Envoy for his officious interference in a question between Chili and Peru, informed him that by sending a few vessels of war with the Minister it was not sought to intimidate the Government of Peru, and to be frank, that the circumstances of the times, and the previous conduct of the Peruvian Government, rendered every precaution necessary; besides, that the Minister would require to have at his disposal some vessels, in order to consult his Government upon difficulties that might occur in the course of the negotiation. If we may believe private accounts, there were strong reasons for sending the Chilian Minister thus escorted, as it is said that Peruvian agents had been tampering with the seamen of some of the vessels of the squadron, in order to induce them to mutiny.

In the mean time, Señor Casimiro Olañeta, late Bolivian Minister in France, had arrived from Europe in Chili, where credentials from the *Protector* of Peru were awaiting him as Minister Plenipotentiary near the Chilian Government, in which character he was duly received. Whilst overtures were thus making on both sides for an approximation to a friendly understanding, no effort was spared in Chili to prepare for the worst. Congress had empowered the President to declare war against Peru, should the grievances of Chili not be promptly redressed, and had voted the necessary supplies to carry it on vigorously. But to judge by appearances, things will not come to this extreme. General Santa-Cruz is evidently beginning to feel the precariousness of his position. The stand taken by Chili has damped, if not utterly blasted, the prospects which this hitherto successful soldier of fortune, elated by his victories, had, in the heat of his fevered imagination, fancied he would be able to realise. He must ere now be convinced that he has not inherited the double spirit of Bolívar; and that that

which was beyond the grasp of the illustrious Liberator, can never be obtained by the would-be rival of his greatness. How preposterous, indeed, to think that the crown which was denied to the mighty achiever of his country's independence, will now be tamely surrendered to, and set upon the brows of one who was to a very late period the foe of the patriot cause, and twice, as a prisoner, graced the triumphs of the Argentineterms in the war of Independence!

The uneasiness of General Santa Cruz's position is further exemplified by the subdued tone of a circular he has addressed to all the South American Governments, justifying his proceedings with regard to Peru, and giving assurances as to the moderate line of policy he intends to pursue. He is aware of the public feeling prevailing from El Ecuador to La Plata, and sees the necessity of lulling it, or at least preventing its becoming stronger or more widely extended. Happy for America and the Bolivian Chief, should he take counsel by this deeply rooted feeling! The former then will be spared new broils, and the name of Santa-Cruz will not go down to posterity connected with those of Christophe and Iturbide, at least as regards a similarity of fate.

The Chili journals complain of a new regulation published in Lima by order of the *Protector*, viz., that all goods in vessels from Europe, Asia, Brazil, and North America, touching at any port in the Pacific not Peruvian, shall be subjected in Peru to an additional duty. This, say the journalists, is in imitation of Napoleon's decrees of Berlin and Milan, and equally odious; issued to injure Chili, and particularly Valparaiso. But that Valparaiso will still be Valparaiso, and in 33 degrees South latitude, in spite of Santa-Cruz.

In the remarks we made in our last respecting the detention of boats of vessels arriving from Montevideo, and other ports of the Oriental State, by the guard-vessel Sarandí, we had not the most remote intention of casting blame upon the Adjutant of the Port, Don Juan Francisco Seguí.—On the contrary, we know that he is ever at his post, and that his obliging manners and anxiety to give every information consistent with his duty, have gained for him universal esteem.

On 7th inst., the anniversary of the entrance into this city on 7th November 1833, of the force commanded by General Pinedo, consisting of about 6500 cavalry and 1500 infantry,\* various banquets took place. The particulars of one given by Don Martín Santa Coloma, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst. There were present, the Señoras Maria Josefa de Ecurra, Mercedes Fuentes de Rosas, Agustina Rosas de Mancilla, and the Señorita Manuella Rosas. They were escorted in their coach to town by all the cavaliers who had attended the banquet, horses Federally decorated, and accompanied with music. The cavalcade halted in front of the house of His Excellency the Governor, where they saluted with *vivas*, &c.

The toasts were numerous, and enthusiastically applauded. They were in honor of the Federation, General Rosas, &c. &c.; and each toast was introduced with a short address. Señor F. B. Larroza, in proposing his toast, said he was ready to make every sacrifice, even of his life, for Rosas, Federation, and Liberty; and concluded by exclaiming—; *Viva Rosas!*—; *Viva la Federación Santa!*—; *Viva la Libertad!*—; *Mueran los tiranos Unitarios!* *mueran y mueran!*

Señor Ramiro said, “let Federation and Rosas be the objects of our dearest cares: true patriotism will be best evinced in defending the holy national

\* In the *British Packet*, No. 379, we gave the particulars of the entrance of this force into this capital; specifying the regiments, &c., of which it was composed, with remarks thereon.

cause of Federation, and in aiding and sustaining the valiant Rosas, its principal column and defender.” He concluded as follows:—*La Federación—Viva Rosas—Viva los Unitarios mueran, mueran, mueran, mueran.*

### Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, November 15, 1836.  
27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The public peace in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, whose perturbation, caused by the iniquitous Unitarians, gave rise to the decree of 1st August last, having been restored; the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—Passports made out for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, shall from this date be despatched as they were previous to the decree above noticed.

2.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.  
Felipe Arana.

The details of the discussions in the House of Representatives of the Province, on its sitting of 14th inst., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d inst., contains various official documents recently issued by the Government of San Juan, relating to the local affairs of that Province. On the 7th ult. the House of Representatives of San Juan passed a resolution, in tenor—that the peace enjoyed in the Province of San Juan, is owing to the indefatigable zeal and patriotism of the Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, and to his unwearied efforts to promote the happiness of each Province, and of the Nation generally.—That the Province of San Juan therefore recognise as the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The *Gaceta* of same date, contains a list of individuals in the district of Ensenada, who have made a donation to the Government of 90 horses; and the note of thanks, dated 19th inst., from the Government, for the donation in question.

A communication to the Governor, dated 22d inst., from Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police, gives an account of a fire which broke out on the preceding evening at half-past 7 o'clock, in the pulperia No. 190, Calle de la Piedad; the methods taken to extinguish it, and the names of those who assisted on the occasion.

A communication, dated Santos Lugares, 22d inst., to the Governor, from the Justice of Peace of San Isidro, and others, both in their own name and in that of all the inhabitants of Santos Lugares, requests the attendance of His Excellency at the intended opening, on 8th December next, of the new Parish Church at Santos Lugares, the erection of which in so short a period being chiefly owing to his protecting hand; and that the protection granted to religion, person, property, agriculture, &c., are powerful motives of thanks to the Almighty for so many benefits acquired under the system of Federation and the paternal zeal of His Excellency.—and also that the said inhabitants, ever wishing to bear in mind such benefits, request that the new town about to be built in the department of Santos Lugares, may be called “*Pueblo de Rosas.*”

The Governor replied to the above same day, through the medium of his Aid-de-Camp, Colonel Manuel Curbalan, stating that he will if possible attend at the opening of the Church, and that he will on that day give his answer respecting the naming of the new town.

The number for the month of October, contains:—

- I.—Preface of the Editor of the Collection, Don Pedro de Angelis, to the Description of the Province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
- II.—Conclusion of the Expedition on the River Bermejo, to the Chaco; by Colonel Adrian Fernandez Cornejo.
- III.—Description of a New Road from the Valley of Centa to the City of Tarija; by the same.
- IV.—Diary of an Expedition in the year 1822, to the country south of Buenos Ayres, from Moron to the Sierra de la Ventana; commanded by Colonel Pedro Andres Garcia; with the Observations made by the Colonel of Engineers, José Maria de los Reyes.

The Preface speaks in glowing terms of the Province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the benignity of its climate, fertility of its soil, and the majestic and picturesque appearance of its mountains; that from its geographical position it might be considered as the Switzerland of America; yet with all these advantages, it has not been able to emerge from obscurity, and scarcely figures nominally in the map of the American States, notwithstanding it was one of the first theatres of the exploits of the Europeans in this country. The Preface accounts for this state of things, and prognosticates that the time is not very distant when the Province in question, as well as many other portions of South America, will take that station for which nature seems to have designed them.—“Who could have supposed (says the Preface,) at the commencement of the reign of George III., that in the British factories of the New World a sovereign power should arise which would become even the rival of the mother country? Who would not have thought it impossible that a small population isolated in the woods of Pensylvania, would range by the side of the great European powers, and in less than half a century have influence in the destinies of the world? The present generation, which has witnessed so extraordinary events, ought to listen with contempt to the prognostications founded on vulgar traditions. It is as impossible that a country abounding in resources and richly endowed by nature should not progress, as it would be to see immovable in the midst of the ocean a well-conditioned vessel with all sail set.”

The details of the Expedition on the River Bermejo, to the Chaco, and the Description of the new road from the Valley of Centa to the City of Tarija, are given in the form of a Diary, and afford much information.

The Memorial, under date Buenos Ayres, 26th November, 1821, in this same October number, from Colonel Pedro Andres Garcia, and Don José de la Peña y Zazueta, commissioners appointed by the Government to report upon what in their opinion would be the best means to prevent the incursions of the Indians into the Province, is interesting. It states that the political error of the Spaniards in endeavouring to subject the Indians at the point of the bayonet, had kept the country in continual war for more than two hundred years; that the scourge of civil war had co-operated to increase the audacity of these tribes, and devastate the country. That amongst the many advantages with which nature had favoured the Province of Buenos Ayres, that of its locality was not the least; that it is in fact most favourably situated for communication with all parts of the world, watered as it is on the north by the majestic River Plate, which, in its course through different provinces, is navigable for more than seven hundred leagues,—and on the south by the Ocean, with good ports, such as the Tuyú, Bahía de San Andrés, Bahía Blanca, that of San Blas, the Río Colorado, and Río Negro, &c. &c.; yet these advantages are little known to the inhabitants of the Province. The Memorial also enters

into detail upon the causes which have and still prevent this country from attaining that degree of prosperity to which it is entitled, strongly advocating the promotion of interior communication, &c. &c.

The Diary of the Expedition to the Sierra de la Ventana, occupies many pages. It is dated Buenos Ayres, February 3, 1823, and signed by Colonels Pedro Andres Garcia, and José Maria de los Reyes. It affords a vast deal of information of the then state of that portion of the Province.—The individuals composing the expedition, left Buenos Ayres on 6th March, 1822. It is impossible for us to follow them through the daily details of their interesting journey. The frontiers are described in the Diario as being in a most deplorable state of defence, and constantly subjected to incursions from the Indians, who always carried desolation, terror, and misery in their train. The Indians at that period were numerous, powerful, and arrogant; they mustered by thousands, armed with sword, lance, *bolos*, and other weapons. Their depredations were incessant, and carried on almost without resistance. There were amongst them a number of deserters from the army of this Republic, desperate men, bent on crime; and it was difficult to distinguish them from the Indians, they had so accommodated themselves to the dress and mode of life of their allies. The Commission for days, or indeed weeks together, were often in the midst of large bodies of armed Indians (say 3000 men), and it required no little presence of mind and temper to keep terms with them. The Officer of Engineers found great difficulty in making his astronomical observations; the Indians were superstitious in the extreme, and viewed the sextant, quadrant, &c., with distrust and even trembling, and there was a report amongst them that the Engineer Officer carried with him a telescope with which he could see all the world. The Commission made every effort to incline the Indians to peace, pointing out the benefits that must accrue to them therefrom. One of the Caciques made an oration upon the occasion, tracing the origin of the past wars, from remote times, according to the traditional version prevailing with the Indians; deducing therefrom that if his countrymen had invaded and robbed the inhabitants of the frontiers, it was in just reprisal for the constant violations and usurpations committed on their territory. This latter accusation was echoed by others of the Indians, causing considerable excitement, which was with difficulty appeased. The Commission found an excellent friend in the Cacique Licoen; he took every means to afford them information, and warn them of danger.

The Diary speaks in glowing terms of the climate, fertility of the soil, &c., of the country they traversed,—a country then virtually in possession of the Indians, but which has been since added to the territory of this Province as one of the fruits of the late expedition to the deserts, under the command of General Rosas. A perusal of the various documents published in the Collection edited by Don Pedro de Angelis, must, we should think, convince the most sceptical that the Province of Buenos Ayres, freed from Indian outrage, possesses within itself every requisite to form a powerful nation.

#### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

June 27.—Sir John Barrow, Bart., President, in the chair.

Extracts were read from a ‘Diary of a Voyage undertaken by Don Basilio Villarino, by order of the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, to explore the river Negro, from its mouth, on the East Coast of South America, to its supposed sources in the Cordillera of Chile,’ extracted from the original Spanish MS., by Woodbine Parish, Esq.

The peculiar value of this MS. consists in its

being the only authentic document which affords positive data for laying down the course of a river which forms one of the most important features in the geography of that extensive country of South America comprising Patagonia and the Province of Rio de la Plata, between which this river forms the boundary line; and the hope and expectation of the Spanish Government was, that by means of some of its tributaries an inland water communication might be established, not only with Chili, but with Mendoza, and the adjoining provinces. With this view Villarino, with four boats and sixty men, started on his surveying expedition, from Carmen, at the mouth of the river Negro, in October of the year 1782. After three months of tedious navigation against the current of the river, and of constant harass through the duplicity of the Indians, Villarino succeeded in exploring upwards of 500 miles of the river, and in establishing the important fact of a possibility of navigating the main stream of the Rio Negro, from its mouth, in the Southern Atlantic, to the very foot of the Cordillera of the Andes in Chili, within 60 miles of Valdivia, on the shores of the Pacific.

More than fifty years have now passed away since this survey was accomplished. The nominal government of that vast continent has passed for ever from the hands of its Spanish masters; British wealth and enterprise have explored mines, traversed mountain passes, and surveyed the sea-coasts; yet we know no more of the Rio Negro and its tributaries, than may be obtained from the relation of the simple yet zealous missionary, the Jesuit Thomas Falkner, and the faithful MS. of the indefatigable master pilot Villarino.—(*The Athenæum.*)

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 Chile.—Communicated by WOODBINE PARISH, Esq., F.R.S. (CONTINUATION.)

On the 5th January one of the launches got aground, and was with great difficulty got off; the towing rope broke soon after, and they had hard work to secure her again, such was the violence of the stream. The banks here were found to consist of a sort of mixture of pebbles and white sand, very crumbling, and giving way under the feet; in some places covered with low thorny shrubs; and the country put on, as Villarino terms it, “a most infernal and desolate aspect.”

From the 5th to the 11th, such was the force of the current and the wind against them that they barely made six leagues. The river here is described as running through a steep, rocky pass, with such a stream that forty men could hardly drag the boats, one by one, through it; the north side of the river was steeper than at any place they had yet passed, and the bed of the river was strewn with masses of rock from it.

On the 11th they were joined again by the Cacique Guechumpiliqui, and the Indians; with them also came up their own horses, with the sailor in charge of them, who had been unable to keep along the river side with the boats on account of the intervening range of hills above mentioned: the Indians however had taken good care of him, for which Villarino did not fail to make a handsome return. The sick Cacique disembarked and joined his companions again; some of whom came on board and made many inquiries as to the objects of the expedition: to which Villarino replied that he was going to Valdivia to see the Governor, and to arrange some matters with him; that his stay there would be very short, and then he should return down the river again. Guechumpiliqui said that in three or four days he should set off, and forward notice to his country that he was on his return, that his people there might send him fresh horses, as those he had with him were very weak from the long distance they had come. He added, that it would take his messenger to reach Huechum-Hu-chum six days; and three more to go thence to Valdivia, and that this was the time of year when the Spaniards came over amongst them from that place to buy their ponches. As this seemed to offer just the means he wanted to communicate with the Governor of Valdivia, Villarino determined to send by Guechumpiliqui's messenger a letter to be delivered to any Spaniard who might be found amongst the Indians at Huechum, earnestly begging he might be furnished with such succours in the way of provisions as would enable him to complete the discoveries he was engaged upon, and carry on as far as possible the objects of the expedition. Some further information was got from these Indians respecting the country higher up the river; they said, that beyond the junction of the Pichilenabí with the Rio Negro, the latter inclines very much to the south, making a great bend, on which account, on their journey to Huechum, they were in the habit of leaving its course to proceed across the intervening coun-

try, which they described to be full of good pasture, and well watered by the streams which descend from the Cordilleras. It caused no small surprise in Villarrino to be questioned by these people respecting the war between the Spaniards and the English, and if it was still going on; they said they had heard about it from the people of Valdivia, who told them that every thing was excessively dear in that place in consequence of it, inasmuch as the English prevented the ships from Spain arriving there as usual.

On the 12th after presenting the Spaniards with a couple of cows, these Indians took leave, saying however they should meet again: this party altogether consisted of about 300, of whom only six were women. The cattle and horses they had with them could not be estimated at less than 800; all of which (notwithstanding they continually asserted that they only caught the wild animals in the Pampas) bore the marks of their owners in Buenos Ayres,—some proof of the consequences of the marauding excursions of these people within the Spanish territories. They were hardly gone when one of the sailors named José Navarro, was missed, with one of the horses; another of the people, José Mariano, volunteered to go in quest of his companion, but neither one nor the other returning after some time, filled Villarrino with suspicions that the Indians had carried them off, and notwithstanding all his kindness and civilities to them had signalized their departure by playing him this trick. On ascending a neighbouring height which overlooked the country where they had been encamped, he was confirmed in his belief by seeing nothing but a cloud of dust at some distance, which marked the flight of the whole party—evidence, he observes, if any were wanting, of the little faith to be placed in the professions of a people who pride themselves in circumventing and deceiving their best friends as well as their enemies. Villarrino was excessively vexed at this, for he feared that there was an end of his friendly intercourse with the very Indians who, from their residence at Huechum, were of all others the most likely to have it in their power to render him efficient aid in the communication he was so anxious to open with the Governor of Valdivia.

(To be continued in our next.)

### RIO GRANDE.

The accounts from Rio Grande, by way of Montevideo, speak of renewed disturbances in that Province; and that the inveteracy of the *Farrapillas* against the Government at Rio Janeiro, was every day increasing. It is averred that the discontented have taken possession of the city of Pelotas.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, Having perused the communication in your *Packet* of to-day, signed "A Subscriber," I was induced to look into the *Penny Cyclopaedia* (a work edited with great care, spite of its scurvy title), and under the article "*Atropa Belladonna*," I find the following passage, to which, from its importance, I think you should give publicity; and observe that the volume which contains it was printed in 1835—

"*Belladonna* has also been proposed as a preventive of Scarlet Fever; but it is by no means certain to ward off this disease, while it is almost sure to induce hydrocephalus: other preventive measures of a safer kind should therefore be had recourse to." A. B.

SMOKING.—If you have contracted the habit of smoking, be careful to practise it under certain restrictions, at least so long as you are desirous of being considered fit for civilized society. The first mark of a gentleman is a sensitive regard for the feelings of others. Therefore smoke where it is likely to prove least personally offensive; then wash your mouth, and brush your teeth. What man of delicacy could presume to address a lady with his breath smelling of onions? yet tobacco is equally odious. The tobacco smoker in public, is the most selfish animal imaginable. He perseveres in contaminating the pure and fragrant air, careless whom he annoys, and is but the fitting inmate of a tavern. Smoking in the streets or in theatres, is only practised by shop-boys, pseudo fashionables, and the "swell mob."—(*Hints of Etiquette*.)

The ultra-liberal journalist, *Ludwig Börne*, of Frankfurt, is a great admirer of France, and the French; our countrymen, in his eyes, being by far too aristocratic and exclusive, and too fondly addicted to isolated and family life. He advises all German students to quit their antiquated universities and flee to France, where if they only live one twelvemonth, they will, he says, acquire

more knowledge of law, government, and philosophy, than is to be gathered from all the libraries and lecture-rooms of Germany in a life-time. The only thing French which *Börne* does not admire, is the language, the poverty and unpoetical nature of which admit neither of originality nor variety of expression. He thinks, too, that it has become the conversational medium of the higher classes in all countries, because it is best suited for the mediocrity of intellect by which the upper ranks of all European society are characterised and held together.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Libreria Nueva,**  
CALLE DE CANGALLO, N.º 52.

#### NEW BOOKS.

	PRICES.
A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, by John Walker, 1 vol., - - - - -	16 dollars.
The Spectator, 1 vol., - - - - -	20 "
Memoirs of General Miltar, 2 vols., - - - - -	30 "
Life of Washington, by Marshall, 5 vols., - - - - -	35 "
The Political and Miscellaneous Works of Thomas Paine, 2 vols., - - - - -	24 "
England and America: a comparison of the Social and Political state of both Nations, 1 vol., - - - - -	8 "
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols., - - - - -	24 "
Crittwell's Gazetteer, 4 vols., - - - - -	32 "
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols., - - - - -	60 "
Madon's Originals Quadrupeds, 4 vols., - - - - -	24 "
Stuart's Constitution of Scotland, 1 vol., - - - - -	5 "
Zimmermann on Solitude, 1 vol., - - - - -	5 "
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, including his Poetical Works, 4 vols., - - - - -	20 "
Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols., - - - - -	10 "
Travels of Lincurgus, 1 vol., - - - - -	4 "
Hooker's Roman History, 6 vols., - - - - -	50 "
Northerly's Parliamentary Chronicle, 1833, 1 vol., - - - - -	12 "
Blair's Lectures, 3 vols., - - - - -	18 "
Life of Nelson, 1 vol., - - - - -	5 "
Life of Byron, 1 vol., - - - - -	5 "
Life of Mohammed, 1 vol., - - - - -	5 "
Fenale Sovereigns, 2 vols., - - - - -	10 "
The History of Chivalry, 1 vol., - - - - -	5 "
The Lives of the most eminent British Painters and Sculptors, 3 vols., - - - - -	15 "
Life of Frederick the Great, 2 vols., - - - - -	10 "
Life of Alexander the Great, 1 vol., - - - - -	5 "
Lives and Voyages of early Navigators, 1 vol., 5 "	

&c. &c. &c.

#### To Let,

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

### Notice to British Subjects.

THE UNDERSIGNED, H. B. M's. Consul, hereby gives notice that a GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the BRITISH CHURCH in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel on Tuesday the 6th of December, at One o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the Accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres.  
24th November, 1836.  
CHARLES GRIFFITHS,  
H. M's. Consul.

### 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 Claret Wine. To be Sold at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE, No. 40, corner of Calle Piedad and Paz.

### Upholsterer & Interior Decorator.

WILLIAM STEWART, No. 102, Calle de la Piedad, (between Peru and Catedral). All orders in his line executed with neatness and dispatch; such as Sofas stuffed, with elastic or cushion seats, &c.; Hair, Woollen, 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 Siesta 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, Cartrons, and other articles in the Upholstery line.  
Napoleon Pillows, an article used by the late Emperor, cool and comfortable for warm climates.

### SAN ISIDRO.

#### Tabern & 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 24th OF NOVEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig John Black, McKenzie, .....	William & John Black, .....	Loading for London.
Brig Joseph White, Nuttall, .....	Charles Taylor & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kelso, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley, .....	Wilson, Villatte & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Castries, Mondel, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	West Indies with mules.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Bell, .....	Briscoe, Twyford & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Erie, Smith, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Nile, Hepburn, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Caroline, Balchen, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Schr.-brig Fair American, Willis, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Salem.
Brig Cores, Parbeck, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Jeanne Charles, Abraham, .....	Poucel & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazereau, .....	J. O. Basualdo, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Henri & Louise, Gautier, .....	Blauc & Constantin, .....	Discharging.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Henrique, Arana, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Caravane, Koch, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Dioskuren, Wulff, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Bahia, with mules.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Eliza, Otten, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	For Sale.
Brig Juliane Elisabeth, Beck, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Montevideo to load for Baltimore.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Alcion, Van der Linden, .....	Runge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro, .....	Rezaval, Bros., .....	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Bella Antonieta, Priario, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferraro, .....	F. Livallol, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre San Antonio, Gallo, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Loading for Santos.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloise, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Seventh September, Pella, .....	Joaquin A. Rivero, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Loreuza, Gonzales, .....	J. A. Rivero, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, Beien, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Patache Nova Aurelia, Sequeira, .....	J. B. Soriano, .....	Loading for Bahia.
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Colha, .....	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.

November 19.—Wind S. E., strong, shifted to S. in the evening, with rain.  
 Arrived, French barque Henri & Louise, Paul Gautier, from Cetta 14th September, with 260 pipes wine, brandy, tiles, &c., to Blanc & Constantin.

Hamburg brig Juliane Elisabeth, H. C. Beck, from Lisbon 22d September, with 268 moyos salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

November 20.—Wind S. W., heavy rain in the morning. No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental polacre Amor Paternal, Ventura Golso, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Felipe Liavallo, with 1916 quintals jerked beef, 50 doz. salted tongues, 800 arrobas tallow.

French brig Courier de la Rance, Victor Leroy, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 3298 dry hides, 955 salted do., 3940 horns, 20 fanegas salt, half a pipe wine, 2 barrels with 290 doz. nutria skins, 7 do. with 181 arrobas and 18 lbs. ostrich feathers.

November 21.—Wind S. S. W., slight rain at night.  
 Arrived, Danish ship Diskuren, John Henry Wulff, from Hamburg 19th August, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 19th inst., with a general cargo, to O. H. Andersen.  
 Passenger from Hamburg, Mr. G. Ohlsen. Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. C. H. Andersen, Augustus Borchers, Augustus Bornefeld, John Hutchins, and Henry Homer.

Sailed, British barque Jackson, Thomas Williamson, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, despatched by M'Cracken & Jamieson, in ballast.

National packet schooner Luisa, Muratori, for Montevideo.

November 22.—Wind S. E.  
 No arrivals or sailings.

November 23.—Wind S. S. E., variable.  
 No arrivals or sailings.

November 24.—Wind E.  
 Arrived, National schr. Ana Constanza, Agustin Ceppi, from Patagonia 11th inst., with 300 fanegas salt, &c., to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Cacique, Juan A. Madeira, for Parnaguá, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with about 300 quintals jerked beef, mules, &c.

(At night,) American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 175 barrels and 25 sacks of flour of the country, 200 boxes soap, 300 doubleons, &c.

November 25.—Wind E. N. E.  
 No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Rufina, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Parnaguá, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 27th inst.—Joseph Winter, for Liverpool.  
 " 29th "—Sophia & Eliza, for New York.

The Brazilian brig Amistad, for Rio Janeiro, is expected to sail this day.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Tallman, Devreux, from New York 16th August, Bonavista 28th September, bound to Montevideo with salt, struck on the English Bank on 18th inst. and is a total wreck. The Captain and crew left her in two boats; in one of which were the Captain, 2d Mate, cook, and one seaman; and in the other, the 1st Mate and five seamen. The latter boat arrived on the afternoon of the 19th, on the coast of the Magdalena, where the Mate and seamen received every assistance. They have since arrived in Buenos Ayres. The Captain and his party are supposed to have arrived on some part of the Oriental Coast.

The wreck of the British brig Porto Salvo, was sold on 7th inst. at Montevideo, for 708 dollars, Montevideo currency.

Arrived at London.  
 September 1.—British ship Day, from Montevideo.

At Liverpool.  
 August 18.—British brig Countess of Airlie, Bartlett, from Montevideo.

31.—British brig Mary, George Williamson, hence 26th May.

At Topsham.  
 August 25.—British schr. Sportsman, Hutchinson, from Montevideo.

At Esmouth.  
 August 20.—British brig Tyro, Carter, from Montevideo.

At Amsterdam.  
 August 22.—Swedish brig Union, Olson, hence 31st May.

At Bremen.  
 August 23.—Danish brig Eleonora Sophie, Giinge, hence 30th May.

At Havre de Grace.  
 August 7.—French barque Clemence, from Montevideo.

At Cadix.  
 August 20.—Sardinian polacre Tetis, Pierangiole, hence 40th May.

At Havana.  
 July 6.—Danish schr. Venezia, hence 16th May.

At Bahia.  
 3d ult.—Brazilian schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, Leza, hence 27th August.

18th.—National schr.-brig Emilia, Buena, hence 18th September.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.  
 3d ult.—H. B. M's. packet Spider, hence 15th September, Montevideo 21st.

18th.—American ship Plato, Wood, hence 7th ult.

25th.—Oriental brig Montevideana, from Montevideo 13 days.

28th.—H. B. M's. packet Express, from Falmouth 12th September, with the mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.  
 14th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Mutine, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 15th September, by H. B. M's. packet Spider.

Arrived at Valparaiso.  
 September 30.—American ship William Byrne, from New York 13 days.

2d ult.—British brig Pacific, Ritchie, from London.

French barque Charles Adolff, from Bourdeaux.

4th.—British barque Mary Ridgway, Robinson, from Liverpool 17 days.

26th.—British schr. John Eoblin, from Rio Janeiro 63 days, in ballast.

American ship Wareham, from Cadiz 92 days.

American barque Anna Louisa, Lord, from Gibraltar 84 days.

American brig Harriett, Phillips, from Rio Janeiro 43 days.

11th.—French brig Telegraph, from Bourdeaux 140 days.

British schr.-brig Lord Anson, from Liverpool 114 ds.

Arrived at Montevideo.  
 8th inst.—United States corvette Erie, Commodore James Renshaw, from Sta. Catalina.

American ship Louisa, (whaler,) from sea.

11th.—Oriental brig Felix, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst.

12th.—American ship Pioneer, Cox, from Philadelphia 25th August, with 109,300 feet lumber, tea, cider, paper, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

Spanish polacre Carmen (alias Dos Amigos), Noverto Alba, from Barcelona 25th August, with wine and general cargo, to P. Niu.

British brig Eliza, (of Jersey,) Giffard, from Cadiz 13th September, with 260 cahices salt, to Bertram & Co.

British brig Adventure, Alexander, from Cadiz 5th September, with 316 cahices salt, to Bertram & Co.

13th.—British barque Funchal, Perritt, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 950 alquiles salt, 105 pipes wine, to Lafone & Co.

British brig Amelia, J. Hewlett, from Liverpool 13th September, to Briscoe, Steward & Co.

Brazilian dilite Dellino, from Rio Grande 8th inst., with 103 tierces yerba.

16th.—Hamburg schr. Maria, J. J. T. Brockmann, from Hamburg 8th September; general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

18th.—Swedish barque Susan, from Gottenburg 12th September, with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

Brazilian zunaca Nery, from Rio Grande 15th inst., to P. Duplessis.

Sailed from Montevideo.  
 14th inst.—Argentine steam-boat Federacion, Sutton, for Rio Grande.

15th.—Brazilian brig Felix Vijante, for Bahia, with 2200 quintals jerked beef.

16th.—American brig Alcayone, for Havana, with 3000 quintals jerked beef.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 12th September.  
 For Buenos Ayres:  
 Brig Frisk, Captain Wm. Whiteway, to sail 20th Sept.  
 Brig Nautilus, Captain T. Grayburn

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:  
 Brig Eve, Captain James Key.  
 Brig Lorina, Captain Magub, to sail 20th September.

It was supposed that the packet Cockatrice would convey the October mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

The Gaceta Mercantil of 21st inst., contains a General Statement, published by authority, of the number of vessels which have entered the port of Buenos Ayres, from sea, during the first six months of the present year; as also the sailings for the same period; with an account of the articles imported and exported, their value, duties paid thereon, tonnage of the vessels, and port dues;—from which it appears that in the period above named, there have

Arrived, 113 vessels.—Tonnage, 18,689  
 Sailed, 100 vessels.—Tonnage, 19,668

Port Dues received in current money, - 31,670 7/4  
 Do. do. do. in specie, - 185 0  
 Value of Imports in current money, - 19,610,655 0  
 Do. do. do. in specie, - 14,579 8  
 Duties on Imports, - 3,315,800 2  
 Value of Exports in current money, - 428,848 1  
 Do. do. do. in specie, - 539,719 2  
 Value of transshipments and returns, - 25,255 0  
 Duties on Exports in current money, - 312,561 5  
 Do. do. do. in specie, - 4,285 3/4  
 Duties on reshipments, - 10,794 2  
 Duties on transshipments and returns, - 1,357 3

Amongst the exports in the Statement above noticed, is 92,251 arrobas of wool, value 1,107,012 dollars. This is really an important item. The exportation of wool from this country a few years since, was little or nothing.

## THEATRE.

Want of room again prevents our usual notice of the Theatre, although some of the recent performances were highly amusing. For instance, in one of them a French Marquis leaves his wife in the country and proceeds to Paris, telling her he shall return in a fortnight, instead of which he remains away fourteen months, and then has the presumption to complain of a few peccadillos committed by his wife.—Señor Montoro sung a very pretty air, called "Lejos de ti."—Señor Casacuberta danced the "Solo ingles" as well as we have ever seen it danced at this Theatre. In the "Novio para mi Niña," Manuela scolded in "good set terms" the old swain who offered her a purse, and told him "she was not the person he took her for."—She scolded admirably. The benefit of Señora Caton was numerously attended; she and her husband danced a *pas de deux*, to the music of the overture to the Italianas. Señor Gonzales had a tolerably good benefit. The house on several occasions was extra lit; and on the evening of the day of San Martin, the National Air was sung by the performers.

Amongst "the box company" who have attended the Theatre lately, we have observed, the Lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the Lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; Generals Rolon, Pinedo, and Lavalleja, ladies and families; Don Nicolas Anchorena, Lady and daughter; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and Lady; Don Ladislao Martinez, Lady and daughter; the Bolivian General Armasa, and Lady; the Lady of General Guido; the Señora Ugarteche and daughter; Señor Francisco Belaustegui, Lady and sister; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Mr. Mundeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, (Mr. Mundeville on several evenings visited the family of His Excellency the Governor in their box, and he was visited in his box by Generals Huidobro and Lavalleja, &c.); Captain Bruce, of H. B. M's. ship Imogene, and several of his Officers, who on one occasion (the night of San Martin,) wore their superb full-dress uniform; Captain A. Gosselman, Swedish navy; Dr. Lepper, &c. &c.

THE WEATHER has been warm at times during the week,—thermometer 66 to 78.

The Retreta on Saturday evening was "hurried over," owing to the sudden squall and rain.

## WED.

On 11th inst., in the town De] Carmen, Patagonia, Mr. JOSEPH CROWTHER, a native of Mirfield in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and many years a resident in Buenos Ayres and Patagonia.

## Interesting to Spirit Dealers.

BRANDY, imported from England, of 23 degrees and of superior quality, for Sale in quarter-casks at the very low price of 3 dollars 4 cents the gallon, at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE, No. 40, corner of Calle de la Piedad and Paz.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122 1/2	a 123 dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117 a	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	64 a 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 a	do. do.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	7 a 7-16	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	69 a 70	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	60 a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	per cent. p.m.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	310 a 320	dis. p. c. d. r.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 a	do. p. U.S. d.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28 a 29	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	20 a 22	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	28 a 24	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20 a 22	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 11 1/2	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	38 a 39	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	40 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	26 1/2 a 29	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	19 a 20	do. do.
Jacked Beef,.....	11 a 12	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	200 a 540	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	18 a 15	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2	p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE,  
 No. 19, Calle de Chaacabuco.  
 Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 23 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.  
 PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER.  
 Single numbers, 5 cents.

ALEXANDER BRANDBER, Responsible Editor.