

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 537.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

Feelingly alive as we ever must be to the interests of this country, we have always watched with care and attention the gradual changes of its maritime commerce, the true barometer of its prosperity. We have seen it struggling against a circulating medium quite insufficient in amount to the real wants of the community, and against the local disadvantages of the port; but still gaining ground, in spite of all difficulties. While we have rejoiced to see the American trade, now chiefly confined to exports, neutralising the effect of the British import trade, by supplying returns in Bills of Exchange for the surplus amount of property, which would otherwise drain the country of its specie; we have deplored the ruinous operation of its intercourse with Brazil, which hitherto has taken only specie in return for the valuable and necessary productions of that Empire. The disturbances in the Province of Rio Grande, by inducing returns from this country to Brazil, in jerked beef, tallow, and other articles of produce, has given that trade a more favorable turn, and the effect has been already sensibly felt in the exchanges; yet it is necessary to use every exertion to render it less onerous. We have been led into this train of reflection, by perceiving in the clearance of the American brig Trafalgar, for Brazil, an exportation by Messrs. Daniel Gowland & Co., of two hundred barrels of flour of the country. This is an important feature, and should the operation prove successful, which we trust will be the case, we may look forward to the most beneficial results from it. A demand for exportation to that quarter, will not only tend to check the current of gold and silver which has hitherto been setting from this country towards Brazil, but will stimulate the agriculturist and the miller to improve the quality of their grain and flour: more attention will be paid to the produce of the soil; and we may hope to see the unsettled habits of the herdsman changed for the quiet character of pastoral and agricultural life. Much has been done to bring about this desirable object, and to increase the resources of the country, by the introduction of fine wool sheep, to which the genial climate of this portion of the globe is peculiarly adapted. All that is required is peace and order, such as we enjoy under the firm yet fostering hand of the present Government. A continuation of this state of things must bring the country round. We are most sanguine in this respect, although it has been remarked as a singular feature in the constitution of an Englishman, that, with all his patriotism, he will seldom acknowledge the domestic prosperity of his own country. When he does so, his assent is given with reluctance. In the most thriving state of the manufactures and agriculture of the United Kingdom, gradual decay, national poverty, and impending distress, have ever been John Bull's favorite topics. Whenever the internal condition of the country has been the theme, it has always been his pleasure to draw from it the most unhappy

inferences—he hastens to his conclusion with an apparent satisfaction which is quite unintelligible to the subjects of other States. The habit is peculiar to himself. Other nations pride themselves upon national prosperity; and the bare proposition of general decay, supported by similar premises and applied to their respective countries, would excite a smile in a Frenchman, astonishment in the Dutchman, and indignation in the American. This habit of discontent, however, is so far harmless that it neither checks individual enterprise, nor cramps individual energy.

A mail from Bolivia arrived on Wednesday last. The Chuquisaca papers only reach to 9th October. Their contents are quite unimportant as regards local affairs; and as respects Peru, are only interesting inasmuch as they give the views of the Lima journals on the subject of the quarrel with Chili. Of course, the most violent vituperations are heaped upon the Government of the latter Republic, and its conduct in seizing the Peruvian armed vessels in Callao, is represented as without parallel in history. The capture of the four Spanish frigates by the British, during the war between France and Great Britain, without any previous declaration of war between the latter power and Spain, is, it is said, the only instance that might be quoted as anywhere analogous; but that there is this essential difference—that the British had some justification, and the Chilians had not the semblance of any whatever. For the rest, the remarks of the Lima journalists on the question with Chili, are but the amplification of the ideas expressed by Government in its official correspondence.

The *Boliviano* publishes the answers from the representatives of the United States, Mexico, and Brazil, in Lima, to a circular from the Government of General Santa-Cruz, setting forth the principles which are to form the rule and guide of the new administration. These diplomatic gentlemen seem to believe in the sincerity of the intentions thus avowed, and to augur well of their fulfilment. For our part, we view with suspicion those assurances which are so backnied in our days, and are but too often the inspirations of a capacious policy. Deeds, not words,—this is the maxim we follow in the formation of our deliberate opinion. In the reality of the past, and not in the speciousness of the present, do we find data whereon to found our judgment respecting the future. General Santa-Cruz, ever since he began to figure on the political stage, has betrayed the most unbounded ambition. It is generally known that when, through the influence of General Gamarra, he was called to the Presidency of Bolivia, after being some time in possession of the Government he thought it afforded him too limited a scope, and sought to undermine the administration of his benefactor in Peru. The attempt was then defeated, but the designs then entertained by Santa-Cruz have since been realised. It is not only this self-aggrandising disposition of General Santa-Cruz, which causes our distrust of him; there are a number of other circumstances which have been reported to us from good authority as facts, and which, although trifling in themselves, tend to shew the bias of the individual in question. For instance, we hear that in Bolivia if he was not surrounded with all the paraphernalia of royalty, he required much if not all the homage usually paid to a crowned head. His Lady shared in these honours; and on the birth of each of his children, there was even more firing of cannon and ringing of bells than in Europe, in similar cases, when a young prince or princess is ushered into the world. The *Protectress*, it is further stated, was not forgotten in the late decrees of recompense issued by the Lima Congress, an ap-

propriation of 100,000 dollars being made to Her Excellency as pin-money! Proceedings like these, so little adapted to consolidate republican institutions, have caused surmises that they were meant to pave the way for monarchy; and it may be mentioned, independently of other facts, on the authority of a writer in the Chilean papers, that in the assembly convoked in Siguani to deliberate on the destinies of the southern section of Peru, there were six votes for investing General Santa-Cruz with the purple. Were such a design contemplated, the prospect of realising it has at any rate been damped by the stand taken by Chili. Whatever may be the address of General Santa-Cruz as a politician, the vigour of his mind, as a soldier, has been described to us as being by no means commensurable to the extent of his ambition. When General Gamarra, provoked by covert endeavours to overthrow his Government, waged war against Bolivia, General Santa-Cruz became so alarmed that he not only solicited the mediation of Chili, but even that of an individual Province of this Confederation (Salta), in order to avert the impending danger. General Santa-Cruz is known to have greatly feared the late Argentine General Quiroga; and but for the death of the latter, it is believed by persons who have reason to be well informed upon the subject, that the Protector of Peru would not have undertaken those long-cherished projects, the development of which he so reluctantly suppressed.

In the Montevideo journal *Universal*, of 28th ult., it is stated as a report, that a person in Montevideo has received a letter from Gibraltar by a vessel which arrived thence at Rio Janeiro in 30 days, that the said letter was forwarded to Montevideo by the American brig Colombia, and contains the news that Louis Philippe, King of the French, had been assassinated in Paris, by a tobaccoist, in the Rue Vivienne. That in the act of presenting a memorial to the King, the assassin fired a pistol at him, and instantly destroyed himself with another pistol. It is added, that the Duke d'Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, had ascended the throne of France.

The above intelligence is not believed here.

The accounts brought by the Caraboo, from Lisbon, are to the 1st October; at which period all was tranquil in that capital. The following British vessels of war were lying in the Tagus on 1st October:—Hastings, 74; Malabar, 74; Cornwallis, 74; Eudymion frigate, and two others.

Amongst the Official Documents inserted in our journal of this day, are two which are highly interesting in a commercial point of view; viz., the one which makes provision for the effectual remedy of the delay, hitherto so justly complained of, in the health visit to vessels arriving in this port, which we are certain will be received with universal satisfaction by the commercial community; and the note of His Excellency the Governor to the Justice of Peace of the district of the Magdalena, desiring him to afford all necessary assistance to any of the shipwrecked men of the American brig *Talisman* who might land on the coast, and to place in security any thing thrown thereon belonging to the wreck, to be held at the disposal of the rightful owners.

The flag of Brazil was displayed yesterday from the house of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, and from the vessels of that nation in this port; it being the birth-day of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Official Documents.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst.—5,504,300 dollars.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, November 25, 1830.

27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government taking into consideration that in order to pass the health visit with all possible expedition, so as not to cause any detriment to vessels arriving at this port, it is indispensable that a Surgeon be at hand in the Inner or Outer Roads as occasion may require, to fulfil their duty without loss of time; has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. Besides the Surgeon of the Port, Fernando Maria Cordero, there shall be two Surgeons for the Inner and Outer Roads, to pass the health visit; to remain afloat alternately three days each, for the service in question.

2. Each shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, with an equal sum for expenses.

3. The regulations dated 18th September, 1820, for the health visit, shall remain in force until the Government otherwise determine.

4. The medical professors Ventura Bosch and Alexander Brown, are appointed to act as Surgeons of the Port.

5. Let this be published. **ROSAS.**
The Under-Secretary of the Home Department,
Agustin Garrigós.

Statement of Treasury Bills in circulation from 1st October 1835, to 1st November 1836.

In circulation on 1st October 1835, - - -	\$3,200,000
Emitted by the Treasury, in conformity to the decree of 16th May 1836, - - -	2,000,000
Redeemed by the Receiver- General, - - - - -	\$1,684,500
Redeemed by the Treasury, - - - - -	993,200
	2,677,700

In circulation on 1st November 1836, - - - \$5,522,300

A decree dated 25th ult., states that in order to accelerate the redemption of Treasury Bills, payments made to the Treasury for State lands shall be in Treasury Bills; and that those who have purchased lands to be paid for at a given time, and who may wish to make said payments in Treasury Bills ere that time expires, can do so, and will be allowed one and a half per cent. per month, for the time unexpired for the payment of the lands in question.

A decree dated 25th ult., orders that the heads of the various public offices shall forward to the Government the estimates for each year on the 1st of every October, instead of 1st November as ordered by the decree of 19th June, 1835. The decree (which consists of 10 articles,) also contains other regulations.

On the 21st ult., the Governor replied to a note received from Don Nasario Benavides, Governor of the Province of San Juan; returning thanks for the vote on 7th October (noticed in our last,) of the House of Representatives of San Juan, recognising him as the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws; but which recognition, he states, he cannot accept until he receives the sanction thereto of the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The Rev. Saturnino Seguro, Director of the Founding Hospital, addressed, under date 19th ult., a note to Don Fernando Maria Cordero, Physician of the Police Department, thanking him for the attentions he had afforded to various foundlings in the hospital in question, 23 in number, whilst they were suffering from a severe attack of the Scarlet Fever; and inclosing a note of thanks to Dr. Cordero, from the said foundlings, to the effect that he had been indefatigable in his attentions to them by day and by night, to which they owe their re-establishment to health; that their gratitude to him will be eternal, &c. &c.

A note to the Government, dated 18th ult., from Don J. Genaro Martinez, Justice of Peace of the district of the Magdalena, gives an account of the arrival on that coast of the boat of the American brig *Talisman*, which brig was wrecked on 13th ult., on the English Bank. (—In our last we inserted the particulars of said shipwreck.)

The note above mentioned was replied to by His Excellency the Governor, as follows:—

Buenos Ayres, November 22, 1830.

“In answer to the note of the Justice of Peace of the Magdalena, he is desirous to afford the assistance which may be necessary to the shipwrecked men; and should any thing be thrown on the coast belonging to the wreck, it must be placed in security, and held at the disposal of its rightful owners.—informing him, at the same time, that his note was received this day at a quarter past 1 o'clock, and forwarded to the Captain of the Port.”

“**ROSAS.**”

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

(CONTINUATION.)

*** Up to the 17th of April they had advanced only 10 leagues up the Catapuliche. On that day they were surprised by the arrival of some of Chulilaquin's people, in great haste and disorder, with the interpreter, to tell Villarino that Chulilaquin had had a personal quarrel with the Cacique Guchumpiqui, and had killed him with his dagger in his tent the night before, because he had come to solicit him to join in a plan to attack and destroy the Spaniards; but being greatly alarmed lest the Aucezas should immediately determine on avenging the death of their Cacique, he begged, as he had acted entirely for the sake of the Spaniards, that a party of them well armed might be immediately sent to his assistance, and that he would send horses for them. Villarino suspecting the truth of his story at first, said what he could to excuse himself from sending the men. It was evident, however, that the Indians were in a state of great excitement; and he prepared at night for any thing that might happen.—The next day a cloud of Indians were seen galloping down to them: the first who arrived were the two sons of the Cacique and Tereza, who brought with them two sheep as a present; a great number followed them, and in about an hour afterwards Chulilaquin himself appeared, dressed out in the uniform and with the baton of a Cacique, given him by the Spaniards. He presented himself with no little ceremony, and made a long speech, which Villarino says, as a specimen of their verbiage, was worth hearing. He began by laying great stress on his extraordinary attachment to the Spaniards: then he dwelt upon the evil designs of the Aucezas, and their plans to cut off the expedition, in furtherance of which Guchumpiqui had had the audacity, he said, to solicit him to join him, trying to make him believe that the Spaniards were come amongst them with hostile designs, and were acting with bad faith; this he said he could not stand, and therefore he killed him: that as the Aucezas had gathered together and were preparing to attack him, he had fled with his people to place himself under the protection of his true friends, for he was sure they would rather lose their own lives than suffer him and his people to be destroyed. Villarino told him he might rely on his protection, and consider himself and his people perfectly safe so long as they remained near him. During the conference the Spaniards were all under arms, whilst the Indians were grouped round on horseback very attentive to what was passing. Villarino addressed some words to them to encourage them; and to show them the sort of aid he was ready to give them, he ordered a gun in one of the launches to be fired off, which produced no small effect upon them.

That night the Indians pitched their tents within little more than a musket shot of the boats. The interpreter Tereza, however, remained on board to speak privately to Villarino. When they were alone, she said the history of the cause of Guchumpiqui's being assassinated, was a fabrication; that the truth was, he had gone to Chulilaquin with a quantity of pouches and some mares to ransom a girl whom the latter had lately taken; and that they had come to an agreement, and all was apparently settled, when one of Chulilaquin's sons took offence that Guchumpiqui had not made him any present upon the occasion, which ended in a scuffle, in which Guchumpiqui and another Indian were killed; but she said it was not the less necessary for the Spaniards to be on their guard, for the Cacique Francisco, who was leagued with Guchumpiqui's people, was not to be trusted—that he had determined not to give up the deserter Benites, and had been very active in exciting the Aucezas to attack the expedition, principally on the ground that the Spaniards designed to establish themselves at the Choecheh, which of all things she said the Indians of those parts were most afraid of their doing. She said she was quite tired of living amongst them, and begged Villarino to take her on board with a little girl she had; but she said he must give his word to protect her, for Francisco would give up all the deserters to get her back again, to put her to death for betraying him.

10th. It rained heavily all night, but they were kept on the alert by the incessant cries and noise of the Indians in their tents, who were in the greatest alarm. Tereza, the interpreter, came again in the morning, begging for God's sake she might be received on board with her child, who she was anxious to make a Christian of; to which Villarino at last agreed, considering that it was

not only a charity to do so, but that the woman might be of much use from the information she was able to give them concerning the Indians.—The next day, on examining Tereza further, she said the Aucezas were exceedingly hostile to them, and had for some time determined to surprise them if they had an opportunity. Reflecting upon Guchumpiqui's former conduct lower down the river, in carrying off the deserters—the evidences of the preparations which they found had been made for attacking them at that time—the trick of the Cacique who was with him, who came on board pretending to be sick, and other circumstances, Villarino had no difficulty in believing that this Cacique who he was persuaded even then meditated cutting them off, had again entered into a plot with the Aucezas against them; and that they imagined the shallow parts of the river, where they then were, afforded the best opportunity for attacking them, for in many places the Indians on horseback might ride up to the very boats: in fact he was now fully satisfied that some treachery was meant, and the night was again passed under arms.

On the 20th, as soon as it was morning, he examined carefully the ground about where he was; and having made up his mind as to the course he meant to pursue, he sent to desire Chulilaquin to assemble his people and come to hear what he had to say to them. When they were gathered together, he made them a long speech something in their own style, through the interpreters, the main object of which was to impress upon them a sense of the great power of the Spaniards, and the necessity of their paying implicit obedience to him as the King's officer, in all that he desired them to do; that if they showed themselves faithful and loyal subjects of the King, he would enable them in this emergency to defend themselves against the attacks of all their enemies, even if they should be as thick as the grass on the ground. Then he ordered a flag to be unfurled and some guns fired, the Spaniards at the same time joining in a general shout of ‘Viva el Rey! Viva el Rey!’ When he had done, the Cacique, who Villarino says was really a very intelligent fellow, in his turn addressed his people, exhorting them to place their faith in the Spaniards, and to thank the Pepechel (Deity?) that he had sent them such brave friends in their difficulties; all which was responded to by the Indians following the example set them, and crying out lustily, ‘Viva el Rey!’ Finding them ready to do all that he required of them, Villarino immediately set them to work to form a palisado; his men cut down a number of willow-trees, and the ground being marked out, before night, with the assistance of the Indians, who worked incessantly and with great spirit, a sort of fortification was made, sufficient to protect them from any sudden surprise from the cavalry of the Aucezas. Then he sent out scouts to watch at a distance of half a league from each other along the road from the place where the Aucezas were known to be, and to bring timely notice of their movements: when these arrangements were completed, the Indians thought themselves invincible with the aid of the Spaniards; they killed one of their fattest mares and some sheep, and brought them down with a quantity of apples and pineapples, for the people to make a feast after their work.

The result of all these preparations was very soon shown, for in a day or two one of their spies brought them word that the Aucezas, finding the Spaniards preparing with Chulilaquin to give them a hot reception, had retreated in order to collect more people; nor was it long before they heard that they and the Pebueches were quarrelling and fighting with each other in consequence of the refusal of the latter to join in attacking the Christians, and that some blood had been spilt between them in consequence, so that the Aucezas were getting out of heart, and had gone back. Chulilaquin's people became in proportion extremely joyous, and in the evening a great feast was held amongst them, according to the custom of these savages, to do honour to a grand-daughter of their Cacique.

The Indians being apparently quiet, and the weather set in fine, though the neighbouring mountains were covered with snow, and all the level country below hard with frost, on the 23rd Villarino resolved to go up the river in his little boat, taking horses with him to tow her along. He had not proceeded far when he arrived at the mouth of the river which comes from Huéchem, and which discharges itself with exceeding rapidity over a low reef into the Catapuliche. Proceeding about a league further, he arrived at a place where the latter ceased to be navigable; and he was about to reconnoitre its course by land, when suddenly a party of strange Indians showed themselves, and then galloped off as if to give notice of his approach; some more were presently after seen; so having ascertained that the river

was no further passable, he returned to his boat and soon reached his people again.

A party sent out on horse-back to explore the country was absent about two days; they returned with a great quantity of apples; they found the river Huechum to be formed by no less than seven streams, the banks of which were covered with apple-trees, for the most part stripped of their fruit by the Indians; but from the furthest place they reached, which was the foot of the southern side of the Cerro Imperial, they reported that there were extensive forests of the same trees, all yellow with the fruit upon them; that the lands, unlike those they had seen lower down the river, were well watered, and covered with a rich vegetation which it was delightful to look upon; and that the lake of Huechum was in the mountains, about two leagues off. Looking to the westward, they said, from the place where they gathered the apples, there seemed to be no termination to an extensive vale which opened in that direction, although both to the north and south it was bounded by mountains covered with snow, and in their opinion the opening in question must be continuous and uninterrupted by any mountains to the very shores of the Pacific.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

After the great number of respectable authorities which "A Subscriber" cited in No. 535 of your paper, in favor of the *belladonna* as a preservative against the Scarlet Fever, a communication signed A. B. appeared in your No. 536, holding up in opposition to the former, the solitary voice of the *Penny Cyclopaedia*, which asserts, unsupported by proofs or references, in an oracular tone, that the *belladonna* "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."

We should be acting very rashly if upon such slight evidence as this, (however carefully the *Penny Cyclopaedia* may have been edited when treating upon other subjects,) we should abandon the *belladonna*; and as for its inducing hydrocephalus when taken in improper doses, and even death, I think we shall avoid both by using it in such quantities as have been prescribed by the many eminent physicians who have recommended it. However, if A. B. can find in his *Penny Cyclopaedia* a safer kind of preservative against the Scarlet Fever, and point it out to us, I shall be one of the first to use it in preference to the *belladonna*; but until such new preservative is discovered, we had best stick to the one which has already been recommended to us.

Y. Z.

The Polish Count Sirelitzki, and Captain Augustus Gosselman of the Royal Swedish navy, left town on 23d ult. for Chili, overland.

We have been favoured with the exact dimensions of the Cathedral of Buenos Ayres. They are as follows:—

Length of the Church, from the principal door to the High Altar—300 feet Spanish, or 100 yards Burgos. Width of do.,—150 feet Spanish, or 50 yards Burgos. Height of the Dome from the pavement to the foot of the Lantern—132 feet Spanish, or 44 yards Burgos; height of the Lantern—18 feet Spanish, or 6 yards Burgos; which, added to the 132 feet, renders the total height of the Dome 150 feet Spanish, or 50 yards Burgos.

On 25th ult., prayers were offered at the Church of the *Recoleta*, for the souls of the departed; a Sermon was also delivered upon the occasion, by the Reverend Felipe Elortondo y Palacio. A tomb was erected near the High Altar, and a procession took place through the Cemetery. The *funcion* commenced at half-past 9 in the morning, and did not conclude until half-past 2 in the afternoon. The music was appropriate, the congregation numerous, and the scene altogether highly impressive.

Revolutionary Leaders.—The fate of Quesada, Isturiz, and Galiano, should serve as a strong example to all claimants for mob applause. The two last have been the children of the Revolution, and took a prominent part in it both in 1812 and 1820. It was Galiano who moved the King's incompetency at Seville in 1823, and Isturiz did not far remain behind his friend in treasurable declamation and practice. Both were the idols of the people, whom they flattered while out of power; but the moment they took office, envy and hatred

succeeded to admiration, and they now lie hid, terrified by the fate of their comrade, Quesada, and satisfied that their lives must be forfeited if once discovered by the mob.

The Duke of Wellington's property in Spain.—In reviving a banner which reminds us of the war of independence, the Spanish revolution has deemed itself exempted from all gratitude to the man who most contributed, in that tremendous struggle, towards freeing Spain from foreign invasion—the Duke of Wellington. The Granada Junta has stupidly included the Duke's property, which was the national gift of liberated Spain, among such belonging to individuals, reputed Carlists, as it has exacted from an extraordinary contribution.

Admiral Duncan.—Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions, previous to the engagement with Admiral De Winter, was both laconic and humorous:—"Gentlemen, you see a severe *Winter* approaching; I have only to advise you to keep up a good *fire*."

Age of the World.—At the meeting of the British Association on Friday week, the only fact elicited through the evening was the declaration of Dr. Buckland, that millions of years must henceforward be assigned to the age of the world, and that the best Hebrew scholars had lately given a new interpretation to the two first verses of Genesis. This announcement of the Rev. Doctor was received with applause which lasted some minutes. (The Atlas, September 11.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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,
20th 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.

Interesting to Spirit Dealers.
BRANDY, imported from England, of 28 degrees and of superior quality, for Sale in quarter-casks at the very low price of 5 dollars 4 cents the gallon, at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE, No. 40, corner of Calle de la Piedad and Paz.

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

Libreria Nueva,
CALLE DE CANGALLO, N.º 82.

NEW BOOKS.

	PARCES.
A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, by John Walker, 1 vol.,	16 dollars.
The Spectator, 1 vol.,	20 "
Memoirs of General Miller, 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 "
Buffon's Oviparous 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 Linnæus, 1 vol.,	4 "
Hooker's Roma History, 6 vols.,	50 "
Northcroft'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 "
Female 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 "

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 1st OF DECEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig John Black, McKenzie,	William & John Black,	Loading for London.
Brigque Argentina, Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crocley,	Wilson, Villatte & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brigque Castries, Mondel,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	West Indies with mules.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Bell,	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Nile, Hepburn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brigque Caroline, Balchen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schr.-brig Fair American, Willis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Salem.
Brig Ceres, Purbeck,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York via Montevideo.
FRENCH.		
Brig Jenne Charles, Abraham,	Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazerean,	J. O. Basualdo,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brigque Henri & Louise, Gautier,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Cete and Genoa.
Brigque Jenne Raymond, Bourdieu,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Discharging.
SPANISH.		
Brig Henrique, Arana,	Zamaran & Trósera,	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
DANISH.		
Ship Caravaneo, Koch,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Diskoreen, Wolff,	C. H. Andersen,	Bahia, with mules.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Eliza, Otten,	Dowdall & Lewis,	For Sale.
Brig Juliana Elisabeth, Bock,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Baltimore.
Schr. Maria, Brockmann,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Montevideo, to load for Antwerp.
DUTCH.		
Brigque Alecion, Van der Linden,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezavati, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, Priario,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferraro,	F. Liavallo,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	
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.
Patache Nova Aurelia, Sequeira,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Bahia.
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Cuña,	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 28.—Wind S. E., variable,—heavy rain in the morning.

Arrived, French barque Jeune Raymond, Blas Bourdieu, from Cete 8th September, Montevideo 24th inst., with 278 pipes 150 half do. and 70 quarter do. wine, 24 half pipes 60 quarter do. and 92 barrels brandy and aniseed, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Cayetano Gallo, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 950 quintals jerked beef, 26 pipes 20 half do. 7 quarter do. and 9 barrels with about 2040 arrobas tallow, 348 boxes candles, &c.

The Amistad was under weigh this evening.

November 27.—Wind S, strong.

Arrived, Hamburg schr. Maria, John George Philip Brockmann, from Hamburg 8th September, arrived at Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo) 16th inst., sailed thence 26th, with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—Passengers, 6 landed in Montevideo, viz., Michael Brucker, Jacob Becker, Gaspar Brandt, and another with his wife and child. Passengers from Montevideo, 16, viz., Messrs. George F. E. Torquist, James Flint, Collins, Bloodgood, Leonard Brown wife and child, Senores Bernardino Marti, Teodoro Planilla, Pelayo Rixea, José Prat wife and child, and three others.

The Amistad was at anchor all day, E. of the Outer Roads.

November 28.—Wind S. E., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Amistad, José J. Araujo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 1800 quintals jerked beef, 600 arrobas tallow.

British brig Joseph Winter, Thomas Nuttall, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles Tayleur & Co., with 150 dry hides, 5894 salted do., 44,328 hors. 22,700 horn tips, 44 pipes with 1688 arrobas tallow, 2 cases books, 1 case chinchilla skins, 86 bales with 3137 arrobas horse hair, 62 do. with 2418 arrobas wool, 48 do. with 1319 doz. sheep skins, 12 do. with 1900 doz. nutria skins, 5 do. with 500 horse hides.

November 29.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 28th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

November 30.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Erie, Jeremiah Smith, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6146 quintals jerked beef, 270 arrobas tallow. Passengers, Messrs. Henry Homer, Chester G. Metcalf, and Marcus Gottfried Ohlsen.

December 1.—Wind E., shifted in the afternoon to N. Opposite Coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Aimable Lucette, Thomas Faisant, for Cowes for orders, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 9479 dry hides. Passenger, Mr. Julius Cesar Leffler.

American brig Sophia & Eliza, Dean Swift Read, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 483 dry hides, 326 horse hides, 14,000 hors. 20,000 shin bones, 143 pipes salted tongues, 3 pipes neep's-foot oil, 25 do. with 1600 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 56 doz. nutria skins, 19 swan do., and 16 fox do., 1 box with 1 doz. swan skins, 2 doz. fox do., 18 seal do., and 14 lbs. ostrich feathers, 75 seal skins, 14 bales with 560 doz. goat skins, 224 do. with 5601 doz. sheep skins, 34 do. with 1222 arrobas horse hair, 28 do. with 1260 doz. deer skins, 28 do. with 605 arrobas wool.

December 2.—Wind E., variable.

Arrived, British brig Caraboo, Henry B. Fell, from Liverpool 13th September, Lisbon 1st October, with 324 moyas salt, and 35 hds. coal, to Charles Tayleur & Co.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 8d inst.—National schr. Mary Jane, for Rio Janeiro.
4th, —Marin, for Montevideo.
7th, —John Black, for London.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indo.

On 23d ult., at 8 A. M., Wind S., Amor Paternal, and Courrier de la Rance, both hence 20th.
On 26th, at 5 A. M., Wind S. E., Cacique, hence 24th; at 9 A. M., Rufina, hence 25th.
On 28th, at 9 A. M., Wind S. E., —San Antonio, hence 28th.
On 29th, at mid-day, Wind N. E., Joseph Winter; at 2 P. M., Amistad; both hence 28th.

The Brazilian brig Seventh September, ran on shore at the Frutas of San Isidro, during the high wind early on the morning of the 28th, and, with the cargo (about 3000 quintals jerked beef), totally lost.

The French brig Louis, hence 15th ult., was spoken on 23d by the Caraboo, in lat. 33, 20 S.; long. 45, 30 W.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

2d ult.—Oriental schr. Bella Teresa, from Montevideo, 5th.—Sardinian brig Trajalgar, Scarzote, hence 4d October.

Arrived at Montevideo.

33d ult.—American brig Orleans, John Chase, from Baltimore 11th September, with 52,112 feet lumber, to Zimmermann & Co.
" Oriental schr. Perseverancia, Peter Smith, from Patagonia 8th ult., to William Parry.
24th.—Sardinian brig Cesar, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., with sugar, &c., to M. Pezzi.
" American brig Columbia, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., in ballast, to Southgate & Co.
" British brig Themis, Francis LeBas, from Cete 7th September, Rio Janeiro 11th ult., with 200 pipes wine, to Bertram & Co.
26th.—Brazilian brig San Antonio Vengador, from Sta. Catalina.
27th.—Sardinian brig Principe Eugenio, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., with caña and sugar, to Capurro & Co.
" Brazilian brig Cecilia, from Rio Grande 25th ult., with lumber, yerba, &c., to Figueras.
28th.—British brig General Wolfe, from Lisbon 28th September, with 282 moyas salt, to Parlane & Co.

We are informed that the flag adopted by the Independents in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, is green, red, and yellow, divided into three parts running diagonally. In the centre division are inscribed the following Arabic numbers—18—20, and below 9, and in continuation 35; meaning, 20th of the 9th month (September), 1835, the day on which the revolution commenced in Rio Grande.

"ST. ANDREW'S DAY."—Wednesday last was the anniversary of the day of St. Andrew, and doubtless it was duly honoured by his sons in Buenos Ayres. We have not heard of any particular celebration of the event;—should such however have been the case, we shall feel happy to insert the details; it being our earnest wish to stand well with all the Saints, in case of accident.—We were awakened about 2 o'clock on the morning of said anniversary, by the strains of a guitar in the street, accompanying a very pleasing voice in an equally pleasing aria,—indeed the gentleman sung with great taste; but whether his serenade was meant for St. Andrew, or for some pretty girls who live in our neighbourhood, we are unable to determine.

THE WEATHER has been extremely changeable during the week—thermometer 60 to 79. On Sunday and Monday last it was so cold that winter clothing was generally worn.

Bathing.—The bathing season may now be said to have commenced. We observed, for the first time this season, a number of female bathers in the river on Thursday evening last.

THEATRE.

On 27th ult. was repeated the play called *Otello*. We know not who is the author or compiler of it, but it is a most miserable substitute for Shakspeare's tragedy of *Othello*. Señor Casacuberta again personated the Moor, and was, as before, totally incorrect in his conception of the opening parts of the character. He seemed alarmed at the anger of old Brabantio, and looked frowningly to the ground when Desdemona addressed the Senate, as if ashamed of the affair; evincing none of that innate delight which the scene demanded, and of which Shakspeare's *Othello* gives an inkling when he exclaims,—

"She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd,
And I lov'd her that she did pity them."

In the parts depicting the jealousy of *Othello*, Señor Casacuberta was more at home. Doña Trinidad was the Desdemona; she performed it much better than her predecessor in the part, Doña Alejandra Pecheco.

The house was well attended.

On Wednesday, *El Diablo Predicador*, which caused much amusement.—Señor Casacuberta played the *Devil*, (the first rebel, as Byron calls him,) and played it well too,—his Satanic Majesty ought to be grateful for being so respectfully represented. Señor Felipe David, as the "lay brother," or "cad" to the *Devil*, excited bursts of laughter, particularly in his delivery of the Sermon: he is really an original and excellent actor, and often reminds us of Potier, the French comedian, whom in person he much resembles.

We would "give a trifler" to see Don Felipe play the lay brother in Sheridan's opera of the *Duenna*. The plot of *El Diablo Predicador*, relates to a body of Franciscan friars who are pelted out of the city of Lucca, in Italy. The *Devil* calls up his first mate Asmodeus, and tells him to go to Spain and make war upon the friars there, but

does not tell him whether he is to join the *Christinos* or *Carlists*. The arch angel Michael and the Virgin Mary appear, and order the *Devil* "to go a preunching." He is obliged to do so, and in the course of his vocation he despatches a miser to the infernal regions, with a commission appointing him a Captain in one of the legions there.

After the play, Señor and Señora Caton danced the *boleros*.

A farce closed the entertainments of the evening; in which force a young lady pretends to be very religious, and to dislike men,—but she was a great hypocrite.

The performances were for the benefit of the establishment, the proceeds of the evening to be employed in providing for the repairs of the Theatre. The audience was both numerous and fashionable.

On the two evenings above mentioned, we observed in the boxes the Lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; Don Nicolas Anchorsna, Lady and daughter; the Lady of Don Ladislao Martinez, and daughter; Don José Joaquin Suarez, and Lady; General Lavalleja, Lady and family; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and Lady; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Captain Bruce, of H. B. M.'s ship *Inogene*; the Hon. Edward John Upton; the Bolivian General Armaza, and his Lady; the Lady of Don Felipe Arana, and daughter, &c. &c.

Sleep.—A learned man in Belfast, has discovered (he says) "a method by which, without the use of drug or medicine, any person may fall into a tranquil sleep in the space of a minute." We hope there is no mistake in the invention, and look forward with impatience to the next Irish arrival for a copy of the "directions," which we shall rejoice to communicate to the restless portion of the inhabitants of Hobart-Town.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

The Strada di Toledo, at Naples, is supposed to be the noisiest place in the world. "Conceive (says a recent tourist,) the effect of a thousand postmen's bells ringing at once, and all day long, and you will attain some notion of the music of the Strada di Toledo."—*The Mirror*.

Married.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. William Brown,—Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM HASTINGS, of Boston, U. States, to Miss MARY M'HARG, of Scotland.

Died.

On 7th ult., at Rio Janeiro, of apoplexy, Dr. LUCAS JOSE OBES, formerly Minister of State of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE Improvement of Wool.

THOSE who wish to secure MERINO RAMS, of very superior quality, for the ensuing year, from the Establishment of MR. SHERIDAN, had better apply in time at No. 31, Calle de la Paz; or 45, Calle de Mayo.—Mr. Sheridan also proposes selling a number of EWES of superior breed, this season.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,.....	122 a 124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 a 117	do. do.
Do. Macquina,.....	63 a 71	do. for one.
Platts, Spanish,.....	74 a 76	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patagonia,.....	74 a 76	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	69 a 70	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a do.	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74 a	per cent. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	310 a 315	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74 a	p. platecon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	29 a 30	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	22 a 25	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	24 a 25	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21 a 22	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	104 a	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	31 a 33	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	31 a 32	do. per dusen.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20 1/2 a 22 1/2	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	18 a 22	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a 560	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	14 a 15	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 122 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 116 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 74 pence. The lowest ditto, 71 pence.

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