

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 539.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received the journal *Universal*, of Montevideo, to 13th inst. It states that letters have arrived from the frontier of Tacuarembó, dated 5th inst., announcing that the two parties who are engaged in civil strife in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, seem to be alarmed about coming to action; or, in plain English, that "one's afraid and the other dare not." Both gave out that a decisive battle would immediately take place; but when the armies approached each other, both manoeuvred to avoid action.

The *Universal* of 13th, promises to give in its ensuing number, some information relative to the projects of the Oriental emigrants in Rio Grande, on the authority of a confidential letter from that quarter. All was tranquil in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

The anniversary of the death of Colonel Manuel Dorrego, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, who was shot on 13th December, 1828, at Navarro, by order of General Lavalle, was observed with the usual demonstrations, in conformity to the decree of 11th December 1832, which decree was republished in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this week. The flag at the Fort, and that at the Marine-Office, were hoisted during the day half-mast. The bells of the different Churches, on the eve of the anniversary, and on 13th, rang mourning peals. On the 13th, the employés civil and military, the ecclesiastics, and in fact all who hold employments in any way dependent upon the Government, wore crape on the left arm; the daily papers appeared with mourning emblems, and, in noticing the event, inserted a copy of the letter of General Juan Lavalle, dated Navarro, December 13, 1828, to the delegate Government of Buenos Ayres, announcing that Colonel Manuel Dorrego had been that day shot by his (General Lavalle's) order: as also the letter of Governor Dorrego to his Lady, written when informed that within an hour he must die.

A communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst., contains the particulars of a *funcion* given in the town of Rauchos, in commemoration of Nra. Sra. del Pilar, patrona of that district; being a revival of the festival, after a lapse of many years. The communication states, that on the 18th ult., a deputation proceeded in a carriage to the town of San Miguel del Monte, in order to convey thence the portrait of General Rosas, that eminent patriot who now so ably directs the affairs of this country, and who has restored to religion the pomp and splendor which its high origin demands. The portrait of His Excellency was received at the Ranchos amidst the ringing of bells, discharges of rockets, and incessant acclamations; and in the streets through which it passed, flowers were scattered. The Church was magnificently decorated, and at 10 o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 20th ult., the portrait was conducted thither, accompanied with music and a great concourse of citizens, and conspicuously placed on a table surmounted by an arch and decorated with flowers. Three solemn Masses were celebrated during this *funcion*. The choir was composed of amateurs, and the music was excel-

lent. A procession took place from the Church on 22d ult., in the evening, in which the image of Nra. Sra. del Pilar, elegantly adorned, was carried, attended by a number of persons each bearing a wax candle. Two beautiful young ladies, attired as angels, walked in front of the image, strewing flowers before it. The scene is described as being altogether enchanting, from its novelty, the serenity of the night, the innumerable lights, music, &c. &c.

Various banquets were given, and two public balls. The portrait of His Excellency the Governor was placed in the centre of the ball-room, between two Federal banners: two citizens stood guard over it. There were also gymnastic exercises, and dancing on the tight-rope, with the accompaniments of good dresses, music, and that necessary attendant, the clown.

On the 24th the portrait of His Excellency was reconveyed to *El Monte*, where it was received with great enthusiasm.

CHILI.

In our last, we cursorily noticed the news from Chili. On 7th ult. the Government of that Republic forwarded a communication to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in tenor:—that it had been for some time aware of a conspiracy, but that it had not at first sufficient proofs against the conspirators, and in fact it was scarcely credible that any one could be found hardy enough to conspire against a Government so firmly established. Yet such had been the case: the life of one of the Ministers was threatened: it therefore became necessary to arrest the assassin, one Nicolas Cuevas, a man stained with the most atrocious crimes; and that his imprisonment had also caused the apprehension of others. That the good sense of the people of Chili, and their love of order, will be an insuperable bar against the efforts of incorrigible men who seek to better their fortunes by means of disorder. That the ordinary laws are insufficient when applied to individuals of this description; the Government, in consequence, request that extraordinary powers be granted to it, until 31st May of the ensuing year, the day on which the Chambers commence their sittings.

At a sitting of the Chamber of Senators, in the city of Santiago, on 9th ult., a law was passed investing the President of the Chilean Republic (Joaquin Prieto,) with the required extraordinary powers until 31st May, 1837.

The journal *Araucano*, of Santiago de Chili, has a long article connected with the above, stating, that although the Government had positive advices of the conspiracy, it had limited its proceedings to mere measures of precaution, until the danger became more imminent. That the principal persons engaged in it had long been notorious for their worthlessness,—men to whom a revolution afforded the means of plunder, and who, to further their purpose, cared not for involving the country in bloodshed and misery.

SECOND GRAND SUBSCRIPTION *FUNCION* OF THE LAUNDRESSES OF BUENOS AYRES.

"Run, ladies, run!—there's nothing like beginning it."

In our last we noticed the first grand *funcion* given by the washerwomen of this capital, being the commencement (as we are told,) of a series which these *fair* creatures intend to give. It seems that "Washerwoman's Land," on the beach, is parcelled out into districts; and it is proposed that in each district a separate *funcion* be celebrated.

The second celebration commenced on Monday last, on which day hundreds of red and white flags, handkerchiefs, &c., were displayed north and south on the beach, from the *Recoleta* to the *Barraca*; around which, "ever and anon" as occasion served, the *fair* damsels danced,—form-

ing one of the most curious spectacles ever witnessed in Buenos Ayres.

On Wednesday afternoon all the districts were in motion, in order to receive a white flag, decorated with red ribands, with the inscription—*F. ó M.*—(Federation or Death). A deputation of the *ladies* ("troop sergeants,") escorted the banner to head-quarters, amidst incessant cheering.

On Thursday the *funcion* concluded; on which day flags of all nations waved on the beach, besides those of the Federation. We observed the British, American, French, Brazilian, Portuguese (Doña Maria's), the old Portuguese or Don Miguel's flag, Sardinian, &c. &c., intermingled. In the afternoon, the band of the regiment of Marine Artillery stationed themselves near the Alameda; a space was formed by two *bastoneros* (masters of the ceremonies), which was flanked by *ladies* each carrying a flag, and dancing commenced.—Here the *lady* washerwomen were in their element: they danced contra-dances, waltzes, cielitos, minuets, &c., to the admiration of all beholders, and went through the mazes of each dance in a style that would not have disgraced the ball-room of the high and noble. A minuet was walked by a dark gentleman, and a lady of the same complexion, which elicited shouts of applause. The gentleman is really a professor in the art of minuet dancing—his bow is inimitable.

We ought to state that the *ladies* concerned in the *funcion*, were dressed in the most *splendid* manner—many of them wore red jackets and hats. Numerous processions took place, with flags, &c., each preceded by a *lady* beating with a stick a tin washing machine, in place of the drum.

The *funcion* did not conclude until a late hour. Altogether it was a scene

"Of fun and drollery;
And as we never saw the like before,
'Tis fit we make the most of it."

NAVAL NEWS.

H. B. M.'s ship *Imogene*, exercised great guns in the Outer Roads, on Tuesday morning las, for three hours, during which 175 cartridges were expended. A target, 6 feet by 4, was placed 360 yards from the ship. One hundred and one shots were fired, viz.:

32 pounders,	- - -	69
18 do.	- - -	12
9 do.	- - -	20

101

Of these, the following struck the target:—

32 pounders,	- - -	47
18 do.	- - -	5
9 do.	- - -	7

59

Two full broadsides were discharged, one with blank cartridge, and one shotted. The target firing was excellent, and the crew of the *Imogene* bid fair to become expert gunners.

The affair produced considerable effect, to which the fine weather greatly contributed. The report of the guns, on shore, was loud and exciting.

Official Documents.

The Governor of the Province of Entreríos (Pascual Echague), under date 13th ult., addressed a note of thanks to Captain Antonio Toll, of the Argentine schooner-of-war *General San Martin*, for his zeal and activity during the time the said schooner was stationed in the waters of the Uruguay.

A decree, dated 12th inst., states that the Government having noticed that in some of the public offices the heading of the official notes is in print, and this practice being contrary to the general system: it is therefore forbidden, except the consent of Government be previously obtained.

The number for the month of November contains:—

- I.—Six Prefaces of the Editor of the Collection, Don Pedro de Angelis, corresponding to the 3d volume of the Collection, and which completes it.
- II.—Historical Diary of the Rebellion and War, in the year 1754, of the Guaranis people, situated on the eastern coast of the Uruguay; translated into Spanish, from the Latin work of P. Tadeo Xavier Henis.
- III.—Geographical Description of the Misiones attached to the College of Tarjaja; by Friar Antonio Tana-juncosa.
- IV.—Documents for the History of the Rebellion of Tupac-Amarú, Cacique of the Province of Tluna.

The six Prefaces inserted in this November number, are highly elucidatory of the subjects upon which they treat. The one to the Journey to the Salinas, commences thus:—

“The *pampas* of Buenos Ayres had in other times their caravans and pilgrims: not, however, to visit mosques or make expiations; but for lucrative enterprises, which filled the treasury and supplied the public necessities. Their object was to provide salt for the population, extracting it from a great lake situated to the southward, in a place which was then in possession of the Indians. The Viceroy, who directed these operations, had to solicit the permission of the Caciques to enter their territory, and offer presents to conciliate them.

“These negotiations, which were renewed every year, formed one of the most ungrateful labours of the Government of Buenos Ayres, whose authority these wild inhabitants of the desert did not recognise. The Cabildo, who reckoned amongst its resources the profits of the exclusive sale of salt, exerted itself that the Government should not desist from this traffic; and the authority consented, from the opportunity it afforded of observing the Indians and exploring their territory.

“When the period approached for these journeys, which generally took place at the commencement of summer, notice was given by public proclamation, of the day of departure, and the place of meeting for those who wished to join in them. This announcement produced a general stir in the country, the inhabitants of which hastened to provide carts and labourers, not only for the utility of the undertaking, but also on the score of amusement. These expeditions presented an imposing spectacle, from the order observed by the convoy of carriages and horsemen dabling in those vast solitudes, which they animated by their presence.

“That which took place in 1778, in the time of the Viceroy Vertiz, consisted of 600 carts drawn by 12,000 oxen, 2600 horses, and about 1000 men, the whole escorted by 400 soldiers under the command of a *Maestre de Campo*.”

After a variety of other remarks, the preface concludes as follows:—

“It is not long since that they (the Indians), had their encampments on the shores of the Salado, whence they threatened even the capital itself. How different is their present situation! Driven from all parts, they have dispersed themselves in the desert, or sought refuge in the imperviousness of the Cordillera, abandoning for ever those fields which they cannot now traverse without peril, and where inhabitants have now established themselves under the protection of the Argentine flag, which waves triumphant on the shores of the Rio Negro and the Colorado.

“Buenos Ayres, November 1836.

“PEDRO DE ANGELIS.”

The Historical Diary of the rebellion and war of the Guaranis people, is highly descriptive and instructive. The same may be said of the Geographical Description of the Misiones attached to the College of Tarjaja. The latter affords much information respecting the proceedings of the Jesuits in this country, the efforts they made to civilize the Indian inhabitants, and the obloquy and dangers to which they were constantly exposed.

The rebellion of Tupac-Amarú, appears to have been of a most serious nature. In his rebellious proceedings, he professed adherence to the Roman Catholic religion, and loyalty to Charles III., King of Spain; but he complained of the conduct of the European *corregidores*, who, regardless of the complaints of the people, continued to oppress them—which had caused him to take up arms to free them from a yoke so insupportable. He is-

sued proclamations, and forwarded official notes from himself to the public authorities of the various districts; he also addressed a note to the Bishop of Cusco, in which he calls himself a dutiful son of the church. In these documents, he styled himself José Gabriel Tupac-Amarú, Indian of the blood-royal of the Incas. The force he had under his command to support the rebellion, was considerable, both of infantry and cavalry; and he boasted that he could bring 60,000 Indians into the field, besides Creoles, &c. He was generally mounted on a white horse, and both he and his steed were superbly caparisoned. Amongst his followers, and placed near his person, were four men in masks; and two other men who are described as being of fair complexion and good-looking, supposed to be Englishmen. Tupac-Amarú, as might be expected, is charged with having committed great enormities during his rebellion. It is stated that his conduct to the *corregidor* Arriaga, was most inhuman and perfidious. He compelled him to forward orders for the attendance at his (Arriaga's) house, of various military chiefs, caciques, and indians of the Province, and then pretending that he acted in virtue of orders from his Spanish Majesty, he caused the unfortunate *corregidor* to be put to death, by having him dragged to a gallows, and there hung in the presence of a great concourse of people. It is added, that under the same pretext he perpetrated equal atrocities on the person of the *corregidor* Fernando Cabrera, and other Europeans. Dr. Pacheco, Fiscal of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, under date Buenos Ayres, January 15, 1781, drew out a statement of these and other proceedings of Tupac-Amarú; denouncing him as a rebel of the first class, and advising authorization to each and all of his Majesty's liege subjects to apprehend or kill him. This memorial was presented to the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, and is inserted at length in the November number of the Collection. The Viceroy Vertiz, Marquis of Sobremonte, gave the authorization advised by the Fiscal, and offered 20,000 dollars to those who would deliver Tupac-Amarú prisoner into his (the Viceroy's) hands; and that if any of his followers would effect this service, they should have free pardon, besides the pecuniary recompense.

The diary or bulletin of the army under the command of Field-Marshal José del Valle, which operated against the rebellious, is dated Cusco, 19th March, 1781; and states that the measures taken to seize the vile traitor José Gabriel Tupac-Amarú, and his infamous followers, were going on prosperously; and that the royal army marched from Cusco on 7th and 8th March, 1781, in number 17,116 men, in six columns. A proclamation was issued, offering pardon to those of the rebels who presented themselves at head-quarters; which a number of them took advantage of. In this situation, Tupac-Amarú wrote to the Bishop, and to the Visitor-General, professing penitence, and entreating their intercession. His wife and family were absorbed in grief at his desperate situation. The royal army brought to action various portions of the rebel troops, defeating them with great slaughter. In these encounters two rebel caciques, and other chiefs, were made prisoners and immediately hung. Tupac-Amarú, his family, and the greater part of his force, were also taken on 6th April, 1781. These events caused great rejoicings in Cusco.

Tupac-Amarú, his wife, two sons, and other portions of his family and several of his principal followers, were sentenced to the punishment of death, with various gradations of torture. On Friday the 18th May, 1781, the great square of the city of Cusco was filled with troops to witness the execution of the unfortunates. They were brought out of prison heavily ironed and hand-

cuffed, accompanied by the clergymen appointed to attend them. The uncle and one of the sons of Tupac-Amarú, previous to being hung, had their tongues cut out. These operations were witnessed by Tupac-Amarú and his wife. The latter had her tongue cut out in presence of her husband, and was then put to death, but not until after undergoing great anguish, caused by the shortness of her neck, which impeded the action of the garrote. The executioners endeavoured to strangle her with cords, and gave her many kicks on the stomach and breast ere the vital spark was extinguished. The *funcion* (as it is called), was closed by the execution of the chief rebel, José Gabriel Tupac-Amarú. His tongue was cut out, his irons and handcuffs struck off, and his arms and legs tied to four horses in order to quarter him; but either from the weakness of the horses or other causes, the object could not be effected, and he endured for a long time the most dreadful torture. At length the *Visitador* was moved with compassion, and ordered the executioner to cut off the head of the sufferer, which was effected. The corpse was then placed under the gallows, and the arms and legs struck off: the same was done with the other corpses. Their heads were also separated from their bodies, and, with the limbs, distributed in various towns. On the day of the execution a storm arose, after a succession of fine weather. At mid-day, the time when the horses were endeavouring to tear away the limbs of Tupac-Amarú from his body, a sudden squall came on which forced the spectators, and even the guards, to seek shelter. This circumstance gave occasion to the Indians to say, that heaven and the elements had declared against the death of the Inca, whom the inhuman and impious Spaniards had murdered with so much cruelty. The names of the towns in which the heads and limbs of those executed were distributed, are inserted. An order was issued, forbidding the Indians from wearing any portion of dress in imitation of the costume of the Incas, as such proceeding tended to engender animosity against the ruling nation, and was not in accordance with the purity of the Christian religion, inasmuch as the image of the sun, the ancient deity of the Indians, was in said dress conspicuously placed, &c. &c.

On the 24th June, 1781, the Rev. Sebastian Malvar y Pinto, Bishop of Buenos Ayres, issued a precept, in which he stated that a band of traitors to God, the Church, and the King, had committed the most horrid enormities, not even sparing the lives of the most tender infants, destroyed the ministers of religion, dragged along the ground the adorable images of the saints, profaned the altars, &c. &c.; but that the Almighty had in his mercy put an end to these lamentable tragedies. That the traitor José Gabriel Tupac-Amarú, and his followers, had been brought to justice, which event would doubtless fill the bosom of every true Spaniard with joy. That the love they owed to the King, and the religion they professed, demanded they should express their gratitude: and to whom could they better offer their sacrifices than to the Blessed Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, *Patrona* of the illustrious city of Buenos Ayres. That to the Holy Trinity, Noah and his children addressed their hymns of thanks when saved from the universal deluge; to the Holy Trinity the Maccabees offered a solemn feast after having defeated the army of Antioch, and put to death the best Generals of that kingdom; to the Holy Trinity the children of Israel preferred praises, when released from the tyranny of Senecherib, King of Assyria; to the Holy Trinity the High-Priest Joazin and his Priests gave adoration, when the valorous Judith destroyed the army of Holofernes, and cut off the head of that

ruthless tyrant.—In pursuance of the precept of the Bishop, there were three days of thanksgiving (viz., on 28th, 29th, and 30th June, 1781,) in the Cathedral Church of Buenos Ayres, for the suppression of the rebellion.

There are many now living in Buenos Ayres who remember the rebellion in question, and the great alarm it caused from the character and influence of the parties engaged in it. The Chief of it, José Gabriel Tupac-Amarú, was stated to have been a man of education, and was looked upon by his followers as the last of the Incas.

This November number of the Collection, may rank in interest with any of its predecessors; and we repeat that Señor Angelis deserves every eulogium for bringing these important documents before the world. It has given strangers, and even the natives, an insight of the history of this country which they could not have otherwise obtained.

In the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro, of 5th ult., is a copy of a letter from Bahia, dated 29th October, containing the following curious details:—

The Provincial Assembly at Bahia, had given license to a company to form a new general burial-ground, with certain rights, privileges, dues, &c. &c., for thirty years. The burial fees being left undetermined, the company, it appears, fixed a sum that would have rendered the speculation rather an advantageous one: considerable discontent was in consequence created. On the 25th October the said ground received the benedictions of the clergy, and was to have been opened on the following day; but on the 25th, the brethren of the different religious fraternities repaired to the President's Palace, requesting permission to bury their brethren in their own ground. The President acceded to this, allowing them so to do until 7th November, when the Provincial Assembly would decide upon the question. They retired satisfied with the result of their mission, and in celebration of the event the bells of the churches rang a merry peal. At 2 o'clock the same afternoon, about 1400 persons had collected in the Palace, where there was a handsome tablet, to which was affixed the charter of the new burial-ground society. Suddenly a volley of stones were thrown at it, and in two minutes every thing was upset. The stones, it is said, were taken there by a number of women, who brought them under their cloaks. Meanwhile, cheers were given for the brotherhoods; coupled with exclamations of death to the freemasons,—death to the burial-ground (*morra a cemiterio*). At this signal the crowd, in number about 3000, went in mass to the new burial-ground, with various implements, and in less than an hour totally destroyed it, breaking every thing they could and setting fire to all the combustible matter; so that, to avoid the destruction of the chapel which had been erected, it was necessary for the Viscount de Piraja to appear, who succeeded in bringing the people off. During the night, the city of Bahia was illuminated, and the cries were incessant of *Death to the burial-ground!* However, another cause is assigned for this, and the above proceedings are only looked upon as a pretext. It is thought that on the day of the meeting of the Assembly, there will be something more serious to do.

Thursday, 8th inst., was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being "Conception Day."—The *funciones* in honor of the day, in the Church of *La Concepcion*, and in that of *San Francisco*, were solemn and splendid. We attended the *matines* at San Francisco, on the evening of the 7th, having been previously informed by our ever attentive friend, Friar Andres, that they would be celebrated. Some delightful music was performed, and the manner in which the solos and chorusses were sung is creditable to the choir. The accompaniment was the organ, which, to our mind, is far more imposing in a Church than that of violins or the piano. We have never seen the High Altar of San Francisco's Temple; and the images near it of the Virgin and of San Francisco, more gorgeously decorated. Two superb chandeliers, recently arrived from Spain, formed of cut glass tastefully gilded and ornamented, were displayed for the first time: the effect was magnificent. Indeed it may well be said that religion has assumed its ancient splendor in Buenos Ayres.—Salutes of small cannon and rockets, from the space

in front of the Church, announced the commencement and conclusion of the *matines*. The exterior of the church was illuminated, and the bells of the various churches in this capital, were rung on the evening of the 7th, to honor the eve of *La Concepcion*.

The opening of the new Church at Santos Lugares, on 8th inst., attracted numerous visitors from town.

Splendid shops and lofty buildings now occupy the place in the southern part of the "Recoba," where stalls formerly stood. The marble pavement under the piazza of the Recoba, is a great ornament.

There was no *Retreta* on Saturday evening last.

Bathing.—The bathers in the river have not been very numerous lately, owing to the unsettled weather.

The *Alameda* had but few visitors on Sunday, the weather being somewhat boisterous. A number of fair equestrians, attended by cavaliers, passed the *Alameda* in the afternoon.

A line of whale-boats, for the purpose of conveying letters between this and Montevideo, has been recently established, the expences to be defrayed by subscription. It has been found necessary to have recourse to this expedient, from the uncertainty and delay which have long existed in the communications between the two capitals.—The boats in question have already commenced their career.

ELECTION BILL.—The following is a copy of a curious Election Bill, actually delivered in to an Irish Member of Parliament, by a Publican, after a late general election:—

To eating 16 freshedors, above stairs, for Sir John, at 3s. 6d. a-head, - - - £1 12s. 6d.
 To eating 11 more below stairs, and two clergymen after supper, - - - 1 15 0
 To six beds in one room, and four in another, at two guineas every bed, three or four in a bed every night, - - - 22 15 0
 To 23 horses in the yard all night, at 13d. every one of them, and for a man watching them all night, - - - 1 5 5
 To breakfast and tea, next day, for every one of them, and as many as they brought with them, as near as I can guess, - - - 4 12 0
 To beer, porter, and punch, for the first day and night, I am not sure, but I think for the three first days and a half of the election, as little as I can guess, and be very exact, is, in all, or thereabouts, - - - 70 15 5
 To shaving, dressing, and cropping the heads of 12 freeholders for Sir John, at 18d. for every one of them, - - - 2 5 0
 £114 1 7

In place of *Jenny Carr*,

BRYAN GERAGHTY.

ORIGIN OF THE THEATRE.—Dr. Burney says in his *History of Music*, that "the dithyrambics (or songs in honor of Bacchus,) which gave birth to dramatic representations, are as ancient as the worship of Bacchus; and there is little doubt but that the ceremonies of his mysteries gave rise to the pomp and illusions of the theatre. Many of the splendid exhibitions upon the stage for the entertainment of the people of Athens and Rome being performed upon the festivals of Bacchus, gave occasion to calling all those that were employed in them, whether for singing, dancing, or reciting, *servants of Bacchus*."—(Vol. 1st, p. 298.) At Athens, it is said, are still seen the remains of the temple of Bacchus, which was the *first theatre in the world*, and a masterpiece in architecture. The most celebrated theatres remaining of antiquity, are the theatre of Marcellus, and that of Pompey.—(*The Mirror*.)

♫ We again entreat our contemporary of the *Diario de la Tarde*, that when he condescends to copy from our journal, he will at least state that he has done so. We make no pretensions to priority of intelligence, therefore we ought to have credit for the little we do collect. If there be any thing in which the *British Packet* does excel, it is in its shipping news, to which we devote infinite labour: yet the *Diario* has for a series of years copied the most important part of it, viz., the Shipping Memoranda, without any acknowledgment; as also other matter,—instance recently the narration respecting the locusts, and the article on Lisbon affairs. Such conduct, in England, would be called newspaper piracy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

A PERSON recently arrived in this City, tenders his services to instruct in the ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and PORTUGUESE LANGUAGES; and in Mercantile Correspondence in these Idioms. Persons willing to avail themselves of this opportunity, are requested to leave their directions at No. 59, Calle del 23 de Mayo.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE Improvement of Wool.

THOSE who wish to secure MERRINO RAMS, of very superior quality, for the ensuing year, from the Establishment of MR. SHERIDAN, had better apply in time at No. 21, Calle de la Paz; or 45, Calle de Mayo.—Mr. Sheridan also proposes selling a small number of EWES of superior breed, this season.

Lindenau & Bonnin

BEG to inform the Public that they have established a HAT MANUFACTORY, in the Calle Reconquista, No. 22; and hope by superior workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a share of their favor.

To be Sold,

A SECOND-HAND LIGHT CART, on SPRINGS, (painted flaming red,) proper for a Market or Jaunting-Cart. Price \$400, with Harness. To be seen at MRS. HYNE'S QUINTA, near the Socorro.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF DECEMBER, 1856.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Erig Laura, Crockley,	Wilson, Villate & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Bell,	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Erig Caraboo, Fell,	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Nile, Hepburn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Caroline, Balchen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
FRENCH.		
Erig Jeanne Charles, Abraham,	Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Erig Joseph, Nazereau,	J. O. Basualdo,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Barque Henri & Louis, Gautier,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Cetta and Genoa.
Barque Jeanne Raymond, Bourdieu,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Montevideo, to load for Antwerp.
DANISH.		
Ship Caravanen, Koch,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Dioskuren, Wulff,	C. H. Anderson,	Bahia, with mules.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Elias, Otten,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
DUTCH.		
Barque Alcion, Van der Linden,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Erig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadix.
Polacre Cesar Agusio, Ferraro,	F. Llavallol,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Erig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,
Patache Nova Aurelia, Sequeira,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Bahia.
Zumaca Nova Luz, Denis,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Erig Carolina do Sud, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns), bearing the pennant of Commodore James Keenshaw.

AT ENSENADA.

British barque Caestria, Mondel, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 10.—Wind E. S. E.—slight rain.
No arrivals.
Sailed, Spanish brig Henrique, Matias de Arana, for Cadiz and Malaga, despatched by Zamaran & Treserra, with 12,550 dry hides, 4 bales with 337 horse hides.
National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), for the wreck of the American brig Elvira, near Point Piedras.
The above vessels anchored again in the evening, S. and E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

December 11.—Wind S, strong.
No arrivals.
Sailed, American schr.-brig Fair American, John Willis, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 5900 dry hides, 815 salted hides.
Brazilian schr.-brig Lorenza, Juan Evangelista Gonzales, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Kiveiro, with 2100 quintals jerked beef.
The Lorenza anchored again N. E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.
The Henrique and Star of the South, which sailed yesterday, were in sight this day.

December 12.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings.
The Lorenza, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

December 13.—Wind E.
Arrived, (at 11 P. M.) National packet schr. Luisa, Muratori, from Montevideo 12th, to Carlos Galeano.
Sailed, American brig Ceres, William Purbeck, for Montevideo to finish her loading for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 856 dry hides, 35 bales with 1156 arrobas horse hair, 1 bale with 64 doz. nutria skins, 2 bales with 80 arrobas wool, 100 do. with 1500 doz. sheep skins, 1 box with 4 dozen buckets.

December 14.—Wind N.—Opposite Coast visible.
No arrivals or sailings.
The Argentina was under weigh, and was saluted on her departure with 6 guns from the British brig Caraboo, in the Outer Roads. The tide being low, the Argentina grounded, but soon floated again as the tide made, and came to anchor. A boat was despatched to her from H. B. M.'s ship Imogene.

December 15.—Wind N. N. W.—bazy.
Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), with rigging, sails, &c., from the wreck of the American brig Elvira.
Sailed, (at sun-rise,) British barque Argentina, Stephen Wright Kelso, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 94 dry hides, 6046 salted do., 21,032 horns, 2 bales with 200 horse hides, 60 do. with 1940 arrobas horse hair, 107 do. with 2475 arrobas wool, 182 do. with 4543 doz. sheep skins, 1 bale with 117 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 16 doz. hog skins.—Passengers, Mr. John Wyatt Smith, lady, two children, and servant (Eliza Powell); Mr. Thomas Croil, and Señor José Olguin.
(At mid-day) Hamburg brig Juliane Elisabeth, H. C. Bock, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1182 salted hides, and 275 fanegas salt as return cargo. Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. George P. E. Tornquist and servant, and Mr. James P. Flint.

December 16.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 17th inst.—H. B. M.'s ship Imogene, for Montevideo.
" " " —National schr.-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, for Rio Janeiro.
On 18th inst.—General Americano, for Cadiz.

December 17.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 18.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 19.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 20.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 21.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 22.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 23.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 24.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 25.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 26.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 27.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 28.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 29.—Wind W. S. W., strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
15th ult.—Sardinian brig Dido, from Montevideo 25 days.
18th.—French frigate Sirene, from do. 14 days.

Arrived at Montevideo.
5th inst.—Brazilian brig Feliz Americano, Oliveira, from Bahía 15th ult., with 1000 fanegas salt, to Felix Bugareo.
" Brazilian brig San Pedro, Alves, from Bahía 15th ult., with 2000 alquieres salt, to Francis Hoegrad.
6th.—Brazilian date Januario, from Rio Grande 2d inst., with 317 tierces yerba.
10th.—Spanish schr.-brig Celestina, Ventura Alzona, from Barcelona 15th October, with oil, brandy, &c., to Pablo Niu.
" Oriental schr.-brig Union, J. A. Nicolay, from Sta. Catalina 2d inst., with rice, &c., to M. Gradio.
" Sardinian brig Magnifico, Jeronimo Franchini, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., with 2000 alquieres salt, tobacco, &c., to Tomas Batres.

The American brig Elvira, passed a vessel bottom upwards, on 9th September, in lat. 38, 37 N., long. 74, 20 W.; supposed to be a brig of about 100 tons, and apparently a new vessel.

According to accounts received in Montevideo, by way of Barcelona, it would appear that a French squadron, consisting of 5 sail of the line and 9 frigates, had arrived in the port of Cadiz, but the Government had given orders that no individual belonging to said squadron should be permitted to land. The *Universal* of Montevideo, says that if the intelligence be true, it will be interesting to know why a naval force of such magnitude visits Cadiz; and supposes that the reason none were allowed to land from it, is a sanitary measure, these vessels having come from a port in the Levant infested with the plague.

The WEATHER has been changeable, and at times sultry, during the week.—thermometer 68 to 87. The thermometer was on Thursday at 87, and on the following day 70. The want of rain is most severely felt; the town for the last two days has been involved in clouds of dust, obscuring even the Inner and Outer Roads of the port. The tide, too, has been very low.

On 11th inst. was performed the comedy of "La Muger Firme," which was substituted for "Los Comeneros de Castilla," postponed in consequence of the indisposition of the Señora Funes.—We described the plot of this comedy, in our No. 512. It is one of the old school, and abounds in poetical language. Señores Casacuberta, Cosio, and David, played well;—the former described "the tortures of the damned," with much effect. Doña Trinidad was the heroine of the piece, and rendered the character interesting; declining, with considerable dignity, to share the Crown which the King of Castille offered her, declaring positively that not even "half a crown" should tempt her to wed against her inclination. She reprimanded her favorite lover, Henrique. "Lastly (said she to him), you are a man,"—meaning thereby to insinuate that mankind and deceit are synonymous.—Poco, poco, said Felipe David, when the lady pronounced this harsh expression. The dresses were superb.

The farce which followed is often performed at this Theatre. It turns upon the tricks played by a young lady upon her three lovers; one of whom, an old merchant, she persuades to go to a church-yard and perorate a corpse. Thither she sends another, a bragging Captain, who goes well armed, but is soon scared away by the pretended corpse. The third, a Lawyer, assumes the character of the Devil, from the idea that both must of course be very intimate.

The audience was tolerably numerous in pit and cazuela; but in the boxes, "passing thin."

On Thursday, to a thin house, "Las Segundas Nupcias," in which a step-mother behaves very ill to the children of her husband by a former marriage; added to which, her bad temper and extravagance renders her husband's life "a hell upon earth." She is however brought to her senses at last, by the brother of her spouse, who arrives opportunely from South America, and she promises to be good in future.

The native was droll.—A young girl returns to her father village from Madrid, with her head full of all the fine things she had seen in that capital. She therefore treats her rustic lovers with disdain, and calls her aunt *Madama* (my Lady), to the infinite annoyance of the old woman.

Amongst the box company who have visited the Theatre since our last, we have observed—the daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the Lady of Don Ladislao Martinez, and daughter; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, who was visited in his box by Don Carlos Huergo, &c.; Señor Lisboa, Chargé

d'Affaires of Brazil; Captain Bruce, of H. B. M.'s ship Imogene, &c. &c.

An Irish gentleman, whose lady had absconded from him, cautioned the public against trusting her in these words:—"My wife has eloped from me without rhyme or reason, and I desire no one will trust her on my account, for I am not married to her."

Married.
On 13th inst., at the French Consulate, Monsieur FREDERIC DES BROSSES, to MADAME ELISE LOUISE PEREZAN, daughter of the Chargeur of the said Consulate. The happy couple left town in a carriage, for Santa Catalina, there to pass "la Luna de Miel."

On the evening of the nuptials, and in honor thereof, some superb rockets, recently imported from England, were discharged, and potent blue-lights burnt, from the azotea of the house of Messrs. Charles Taylor & Co., in the Calle de Maypú, which had a splendid effect, and attracted a vast concourse of spectators, amongst whom were some charming belles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE UNDERSIGNED, H. B. M.'S. CONSUL, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, on Monday, the 28th of December, at 10 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,
14th December, 1835.
CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. B. M.'S. CONSUL.

For Sale.

A LARGE AND STRONG LATHE, fit for turning either Iron or Wood.—Apply at No. 283, Calle de Representantes, (formerly Fern.)

Wanted.

TWO or THREE active YOUNG MEN are wanted to work in a Soap and Candle Manufactory; also one to take care of some Horses, and drive a Cart.—Such as can bring a good recommendation, will find a comfortable and permanent situation, by applying at MR. BECHER'S QUINTA, on the way to Barracas.

Selling off Cheap.

THE following Articles, at the Store of WALTER WIRTH, in front of the Casa de Moneda:—

Gunpowder, Hyson, and Black Tea; Shoe Brushes; English Mustard; India Curry-Powder; Cayenne Pepper; Jamaica Ginger; Rice; Sances, Capers and Pickles; Olives; Twine; Havana Cigars; Stoughton's Bites; cut Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers; Sperm; and Mould Candles; Soap; Saltpetre; Bird Seed; Coffee; Sugar; Flour; Vermicelli; Sponges; Nutmegs; India Window-blinds; fine Salt; Knives and Forks; Table Spoons; Sailors' Knives; Tacks; Seidlitz Powders; Stone Jugs with Metal Covers; Blacking; Anchovies; Cod Fish; Bath Bricks; Lamp Glasses; Jamaica Pepper Sauce; Combs; Shoes; Stockings; Bed Lines; Cognac Brandy; Cider; London Porter; Gin, in cases and stone bottles; Port Wine, Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Moscatel, Champagne & Aniseed, in baskets; Plates, Jugs, Coffee-Pots, Cups and Saucers, Chamber Mugs, Basons with Covers, &c. &c.; also, a SODA MACHINE, complete.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleloons, Spanish,.....	122 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116½ a	117 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½ a	7½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacaens,.....	7½ a	7-10 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	69 a	70 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7½ a	7½ pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	310 a	320 alq. p. c. p. n. a. d.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a	do. p. n. a. d.
Do. on United States,.....	6½ a	do. p. U. S. d. ol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	26 a	29 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	22 a	25 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	24 a	25 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20 a	21 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11 a	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	3½ a	4 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	31 a	32 do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	7½ a	11 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a	41 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	28 a	29 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	17 a	18 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	160 a	360 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	10 a	360 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a	75 do. p. fanega.
Salt, on board,.....	12 a	16 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a	2 p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doubleloons during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price, 116½ dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 39, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER. Single numbers, 3 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Elvira has been got afloat again. This event happened about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday last: the pilot-boat Star of the South, was attending her at the time, taking out cargo (lumber).—She was brought to anchor off Point Piedras, water logged, the water being up to her cabin floor. Mr. Brill the Pilot, and two men, were left on board of her.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
On 9th inst., at half-past 7 A. M., Wind N.,—John Black, hence 8th.
On 13th, Wind N. W., at half-past 4 A. M., Fair American, hence 11th;—at half-past 5 A. M., Henrique, hence 10th;—at 6 A. M., Bella Antonieta, hence 9th.

Arrived at Cadix.
Sardinian ship Dido, from Montevideo 55 days.