

British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 545]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Education.

MR. BRADISH proposes to instruct a limited number of the Youth of both sexes, as Day Scholars, (boys not above 8 years of age). Hours of study: from 9 o'clock in the morning till 1; and from 4 to 6 in the evening, during Summer.

INSTRUCTION.

Latin, Spanish, English, and French Languages; Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Music.

The greatest attention will be paid to the general improvement, conduct, and moral principles of the Children.

Calle de Cangallo, No. 78.

Private Lessons given to families and individuals, in any of the above branches.

To be Sold.

THE Interest and Good-Will of the well known and long established FONDA DE LA PAZ, Calle de la Paz, a square and a half from the Plaza de Victoria.—From its central and commodious situation, as well as possessing numerous Apartments, with every requisite to render such an Establishment desirable, makes it well worthy the attention of any active person wishing to conduct such a business.—For further particulars, apply to RICHARD PRICE, on the Premises.

Wants a Situation.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, are desirous of obtaining a situation in an English Family—the Man as STEWARD, and the Woman as COOK. No objection to the Country.—Apply at No. 6, Calle de la Federacion, (frente Plata).

Annals for Sale.

THREE COPIES of the "FLOWERS OF LOVELINESS," also copies of the "FORGET-ME-NOT," for the present year. At the Stationer and Bookseller's Shop,

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

BUENOS AYRES.

We received by the whale-boat Dos Hermanos, Montevideo journals to 24th inst. Their contents are not uninteresting, at least as connected with affairs in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande. The defeat which the revolutionists in that Province are said to have recently experienced, seems not to have been decisive;—on the contrary, it is now averred that General Neto has reassumed an imposing attitude, and that the Brazilian Government officer (General Bento Manuel,) finding his rear-guard threatened, had retraced his steps.

Two privateers, under the flag of the Republicans of the Province of Rio Grande, destined to cruise against the vessels of the Brazilian Empire, were, it is positively asserted, cruising in the Rio Grande waters.

Some smart correspondence has taken place between Don Manuel d'Almeida Vasconcellos, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil in Montevideo, and the Oriental Government. The Chargé d'Affaires complains that a body of 1200 rebels, in arms against the Brazilian authorities, had been suffered to pass into the Oriental territory, and reports to that of Brazil, without any steps being taken to disarm them, &c. &c.

Señor Francisco Llambi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, in reply, under date Montevideo, 18th inst., declares, in substance, that the forces in question had entered an almost deserted part of the Oriental territory, and remained for so short a period that it was impossible for the Oriental troops under General Servando Gomez, to interfere, they being at least 20 leagues distant from them.

It seems probable that the disturbances in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, will cause serious discussions between the Brazilian Government and that of the Oriental Republic.

A mail from Chili arrived yesterday, bringing dates only one week later than those before received. Fresh overtures for negotiation had been made by the Peruvian Minister, Señor Olañeta, in consequence of instructions from General Santa-Cruz; but proving ineffectual, he requested and obtained his passports.

H. B. M.'s sloop Fly, has made an excursion to Colonia, having on board Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty. She sailed hence on Thursday afternoon, and returned to the Outer-Roads yesterday morning. She saluted Mr. Mandeville with 11 guns on his going on board on Thursday, and with the same number on his leaving her yesterday.

Peaches are now plentiful in the market. Several boats laden with them, arrived on Wednesday and Thursday last, from the Paraná.

The Alameda, Retiro, and Boca, had, in consequence of the fine weather, a great concourse of visitors on Sunday last. Ladies, on horseback, attended the Barracas and the suburban villages, in crowds. We have never seen in Buenos Ayres so many fair equestrians as on this season.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 19th inst., states that it being highly prejudicial to the public health and good morals, the abuse which has been introduced of forming nocturnal meetings, under the name of "Velorios," (Wakes), in private houses, on the plea of keeping watch over the corpse of any person recently deceased, in consequence oftentimes of contagious disease; the Government therefore prohibits, under severe penalties, any future celebration of these Velorios.

A decree, dated 21st inst., orders the Curés of the city and country, to forward annually, on 1st and 5th January of every year, a circumstantial account of all the births, and deaths, in their respective parishes.

A communication, dated Santa-Fé, 2nd inst., from Brigadier-General Estanislao Lopez, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that he has been re-elected Governor of Santa-Fé, by the House of Representatives of said Province. That he feels greatly this sacrifice, but that Divine Providence has so ordered it. That it has placed him in a truly unfortunate situation, his anxious desire being to retire to private life.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 23d inst., to the effect, that he is well aware of the sacrifice made by General Lopez, particularly when connected with the infirm state of health under which he is at present suffering; and that the services he has rendered the Republic, will ever command its gratitude.

The House of Representatives of the Province of Catamarca, has conferred the rank of Brigadier of said Province, on Don Felipe Heredia, Governor of the Province of Salta.

We received by the brig Ituna, London journals to 8th November. They contain accounts of two attempts at revolution in France. One took place at Strasburg, on 30th October, headed by Louis Napoleon, son of the ex-King of Holland, who, it seems, seeks to be Emperor of the French.

He with his followers traversed the streets of Strasburg, inciting the people to rebellion. One of the party, Colonel Vaudrey, shouted "Vive l'Empereur." The account of the affair given by Lieut.-General Voirel, commanding in Strasburg, is as follows:—

"The young Prince, accompanied by some adventurers, amongst whom was the Commandant Parquin, in a General's uniform, and conducted by Colonel Vaudrey, of the 4th Artillery, who had suborned the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of his regiment, presented himself with all this force before the authorities of the city, and having arrested the Prefect, they repaired to my house, which they surrounded by the cannoniers.

"A sentinel was placed over me by M. Parquin, and he was stationed in my drawing-room; but the brave cannoniers, hearing my voice, were recalled to a sense of honour and duty, and gathering around me, I went, with my sabre drawn, to the citadel, where the drawbridge had been raised by my command, and where I was certain of finding some faithful troops, that portion, namely, comprising the 16th Regt. Line, which formed part of the camp at Compeigne. These brave soldiers, recollecting our young Princes, received me with shouts of 'Vive le Roi,' and displayed an enthusiasm which is rarely seen but on the field of battle, in the enemy's presence. This feeling ran like wildfire through the troops, and it communicated itself also to the 4th Regt. Artillery, which, through the intrigues of its Colonel, had, for a moment, forgotten its duty. I entered at the head of these troops into the city, and repaired to the Prefecture, where I already found the Prefect safe, he having been rescued by the officers of the artillery that I sent to rescue him.

"In the meantime, Louis Napoleon and the Colonel Vaudrey, with some of the misled soldiers, had gone to the Finckmatt barracks, occupied by the brave 46th regiment; but warned by my Aid-de-Camp, whom I had sent thither, the Colonel and Major were ready to receive the conspirators, and in one minute Louis Napoleon was arrested, and the miserables who had taken part with him were seized also; the decorations and orders which they wore being at the same moment torn from their coats by the soldiers of the 46th.

"It seems that nobody but Colonel Vaudrey and the young Louis Bonaparte were acquainted with the projected revolt; but justice will elicit the truth."

"The General then adds some praises of the conduct of his Aid-de-Camp and the officers who acted with him, and offers likewise his pledge for the fidelity of the Strasburg garrison.

"The report of M. d'Arnouville, Prefect, is added; from which it appears that the most lively indignation prevades Strasburg in consequence of the attempt, and that notwithstanding all efforts made to seduce them, not an inhabitant of the city joined in the revolt. The following is a list of the persons arrested:—

"Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, aged 28 years, born at Paris.

"Charles Denis Parquin, aged 49 years, officer of the Legion of Honour, residing at Paris.

"The Count Raphael de Gricourt, aged 23.

"Henri Richard Sigefroid de Quevelles, aged 25, living at Strasburg.

"Claude Nicolas Vaudrey, Colonel of 4th Artillery, aged 51, born at Dijon.

"François Armand Rupert Laitly, aged 24, living at Strasburg.

"Antoine Boisson, officer of the 4th regiment Artillery.

"Eleanore Bro, aged 28, attached to the household of Queen Hortense."

The other attempt took place on the same day as the Strasburg affair, although not in the least

degree connected with it; and is thus related in the French papers:—

"An attempt at a military insurrection, still more senseless than that of Strasbourg, has just taken place at Vendôme—an attempt which, in spite of its insignificance, merits some attention, on account of the coincidence between the dates of the two movements; for, as to the result of such rash and culpable undertakings, not the slightest apprehension can be entertained. The following are the particulars of this insane attempt, made on the 30th ult., upon the loyalty of the 1st regiment of Hussars, in garrison at Vendôme. A Brigadier of the fourth squadron, named Bruyant, was at the inn of the Tete Noire, with 14 Hussars of the regiment, and at this meeting a plan had been adopted to sound to horse during the night, to seize upon the military posts, to master the officers on duty, to arrest the authorities, and to proclaim the Republic. The rebels were then to march upon the neighbouring towns to increase their party. The meeting, before it broke up, was denounced to the Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, who lost no time in ordering the Brigadier and his fourteen accomplices to be arrested. On being conducted to the guard-house, Bruyant availed himself of a moment of liberty to fire a pistol at a quarter-master, placing the muzzle close to the body of the unfortunate man, who was instantly shot dead. Bruyant profited by the confusion occasioned by the event, escaped from his guards, swam across the Loir, and was soon out of sight. His principal accomplice, the Hussar Thierry, also escaped at the first *alerte*. At two o'clock in the morning, Bruyant voluntarily returned to the barracks, gave himself up, and was immediately placed in confinement. He was afterwards interrogated by the Procureur du Roi, accompanied by the sub-Prefect, but he made no concealment of his plans or of his senseless hopes. The Hussars who had assembled at the Tete Noire, and whose arms were loaded, have been arrested, and have already undergone an examination.—This *echauffourée* was confined to the barracks of the regiment, the tranquillity of the town of Vendôme not having been for a moment interrupted. All the posts have been doubled, and the National Guards were under arms on the first summons from the sub-Prefect and the municipal authorities."

From the Private Correspondence of the London Journal "Morning Herald."

MADRID, October 20.

SIEGE OF BILBOA—FOURTH DAY.

By this time in all probability the fate of Christina is decided, and the question solved, whether Don Carlos shall march, and that instanter, on Madrid, victorious and unmolested, or be forced to pass another winter in the Northern Provinces. In one of my last communications I informed you that Villareal, anticipating that Espartero would make an effort to come to the relief of Bilbao, had made preparations for accepting an engagement without raising the siege. His plan was this—during the whole of the summer four battalions of Biscayans (about 3,000 men) sufficed to blockade the garrison of Bilbao, composed of 4,000 troops of the line, and 1,000 Urbanos, and that consequently with 28 battalions, forming 17,000 men, he could leave, in case of necessity, 5,000 men before Bilbao, and with 12,000 men attack Espartero. Late in the evening of yesterday Villareal heard that Espartero, with 10,000 men, had quitted the valley of Lasa, and had taken the road to Villareal; he instantly ordered the seven heavy pieces of artillery to be placed in security about a quarter of a league from Bilbao, whilst, with 12,000 infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and 17 pieces of field artillery, he went in search of Espartero. Notwithstanding this operation, Bilbao remains closely blockaded by 5,000 men and about thirty pieces of artillery, including two batteries thrown up on the banks of the river. The command of the blockade is intrusted nominally to the Infante Don Sebastian, but in fact to General Eguia. The greatest anxiety is now manifested for the result of the rencontre between Villareal and Espartero; and of this be assured, that should the Christianos meet with a serious check, Villareal will follow up the advantage by pursuing his enemy even to the very gates of Madrid. It is the general opinion that Espartero will retreat at the approach of the Carlists, and seek rather to harass them than to engage in a serious battle. Should this be his intention, he will be deceived, for previous to marching Villareal assured his men "that, in the event of Espartero retreating, he intended by a forced march returning to Bilbao and taking it by assault, *coute qu'il coute*. The enthusiasm of the Carlist troops is beyond all description, and no one, from the General to the drummer-boy, entertains the slightest doubt of

the fall of Bilbao. For my own part, I feel certain that the Carlists ere many days will be masters of the city, not having the remotest idea that Espartero will wait for Villareal. It is the intention of Villareal, after taking Bilbao, to attack Vittoria, and to make himself master of the whole of that line as far as Medina del Pomar.

I have already made you acquainted with the capture of Mallona and San Agustin by the Carlists. Their present positions are as follows:—A fortified outer line extending from the heights above the new bridge to those above San Agustin. Their advanced positions are Mallona, San Agustin, and the whole range of houses leading from the convent to the town; on the river they have two batteries, so erected as to produce a cross-fire. The defence of the river is intrusted to Castor Andechaga. You will be told by the Christiano organ that the siege is raised, cannons spiked, and the Carlists flying in disorder. Believe not a single word of these fabrications; mine is a plain statement of facts, uncoloured and true in every word.

Yesterday the garrison made a sortie, was most valiantly repulsed, and compelled to retreat in haste and disorder—it will not make a second attempt.

The Governor, San Miguel, on Wednesday, sent a *parlementaire* to Villareal, with offers to capitulate. The Commander-in-Chief answered, "that he was prepared to make honourable terms with the garrison, but that he should not suspend the siege during the negotiations." It would appear that the object of San Miguel was to gain time for the arrival of Espartero.

The conduct of the Algerines is noble and brave, they are well disciplined and full of enthusiasm. They on all occasions demand to mount the breach, and are to be found where danger is the thickest. Previous to the storming of Mallona, they demanded permission to appoint their own leader. "Nous n'avons pas besoin d'un tacticien," said they, "il nous faut un diable." Villareal consented, and they gallantly mounted the breach and made themselves masters of the fort.

It was reported in London, that Espartero had gained a decided advantage over the forces of the Carlists which had been detached from the siege of Bilbao to meet his advance.

DEATH OF MRS. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

(From the "Dublin Evening Mail.")

We announce with regret, that accounts reached town this afternoon of the demise of this lady, whose character among those acquainted with her qualities was that of great excellence and amiability. This event will, of course, prevent the appearance of Mr. O'Connell at his Association, where he was expected to have presented himself to-morrow. It is said that Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the Member for Tralee, and the eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, is in so precarious a state of health that his recovery is scarcely to be expected. These are severe and serious afflictions—they come home to the heart of every man, and speak to the domestic affections in a tone of sad humanity which pleads resistlessly for pity and condolence. Whatever we may think of Mr. O'Connell as a politician, he is still a man; and his sorrows demand the respect which every generous mind yields as a tribute to affliction. To us they are sacred. Would to Heaven that with this chastening dispensation might end all cause of quarrel and rebuke.

—◆◆—
We have received a letter from our friend Mr. Alfred G. Bellemare, dated Liverpool, 14th October, 1836. We trust he will not be displeased at our inserting the following extract from it, which we do in order to satisfy the enquiries of his numerous friends in Buenos Ayres, who, in common with ourselves, will sincerely regret that his "health is altered for the worse" since his departure from this country. We rejoice to hear that his respected father is so happily situated.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of my constant esteem and attachment, as also to give you my most heartfelt thanks for the too flattering notice you have deigned to take of me and my unworthy productions, in your interesting journal. I only regret that I do not deserve the high compliments you have paid me: I can be only grateful, and desirous of approaching, although *de loin*, the deserving of your approval. My intentions are good, my exertions unceasing, but *à mas no me es dado alcanzar*.

"My father enjoys very good health. He fills an important charge, having no fewer than 180,000 souls under his jurisdiction: his situation is immovable, and quite independent of the Executive.

He always talks of you, and remembers you with most friendly feelings.

"I intend soon returning to the South of France, then whether my course will be for the River Plate, or Paris, is undecided. My health is very much altered for the worse.

"I shall keep you addressed with news from Bayonne. In the meantime I send you the latest number of the "*Sentinelles*," of Bayonne; it is very interesting.

"The following extraordinary instance of natural propensity to crime, which came before my father in his judicial capacity, I think would be interesting for your *British Packet*:—

"A young girl, 10 years of age, named Honorie, in the Department d'Orne, had shown from her childhood a disposition to cruelty, to animals principally, and sometimes towards children of her own age. In the early part of her 10th year, she persuaded a child 4 years old, son of a neighbour of her father's, to accompany her a short distance from her house; she attracted him with *cakes* to the border of a *pozo*, and then threw a *cuke* into the well; she told the child to look down, and as soon as he stooped to do so she pushed him into it. Three other children had met the same fate at her hands. When it was discovered that she was the author of these crimes, she was brought before my father, who instituted proceedings, in the course of which acts of cruelty were discovered to have been coolly committed by her, which would make one shudder. My father had her professionally examined by a Physician, when it was discovered that she was as far developed (in her sexual parts) as might be a girl of 18 or 20: the head did not offer any extraordinary marks to phrenologists. My father afterwards took my young sisters to see her, and asked her if she would like to throw them into the well,—to which she replied by a *significant nod*. My father considers her to be in an unnatural and distracted state of mind, and that the evil is as it were constitutional; he has ordered her to be shut up for 20 years in a sanitary establishment, at the expiration of which she is to be submitted to a further inspection of professional men, to decide whether it would be then safe to restore her to society.—The annals of criminal justice have not another case similar to this on record."

THE JESUITS.

The following tribute of approbation of the exertions of the Jesuits in South America, appears in the *Quarterly Review*, of September 1836, in an article entitled "Expeditions on the Amazon."

"From Pebas to Tabatinga, the frontier town between the dominions of Peru and Brazil, no village occurs of any note, the last on the Peruvian line of the river being Loreto, a miserable spot with about fifty inhabitants; 'but even here,' says Mr. Maw, 'the genuine hospitality which we had, with few exceptions, experienced throughout Peru, was not wanting.' All the villages, at which both our travellers had touched, are the remains of those missions, in the province of Los Maynas, in which, at the latter end of the seventeenth century, more than fifteen thousand Indian families enjoyed, under the mild sway of the Jesuits, the blessings of a settled and peaceful life.

'Content and cheerful piety were found
Within those humble walls. From youth to age
The simple dwellers paced their even round
Of duty, not desiring to engage
Upon the busy world's contentious stage,
Whose ways they wisely had been trained to dread;
Their inoffensive lives in pilgrim
Perpetually but peacefully they led,
From all temptations saved, and sure of daily bread.

'They on the Jesuit, who was nothing loth,
Reposed alike their conscience and their cares;
And he with equal faith the trust of both
Accepted and discharged. The bliss was theirs
Of that entire dependence which prepares
Entire submission let what may befall;
And his whole careful course of life declares
That for their good he holds them all in thrall,
Their father and their friend, priest, ruler, all in all.'

"The immense plain, intersected by numberless streams, which our two travellers had looked down upon from the last ridge of the Cordilleras,

'Where 'mid a pathless world of wood,
Gathering a thousand rivers on his way,
Huge Orinoco rolls his affluent flood;

—that fertile and boundless region these holy men regarded as their patrimony, the great river as their high road, and the innumerable tributary streams as so many bye-roads by which they were to enter and possess it—such is the language of their own historian. The difficulties and the dangers of the service in which these indefatigable men were engaged—the heroic qualities and religious virtues, which alone could have induced

them to enter upon the labour, or supported them under it—must for ever command the admiration of mankind. There might have been some mixture of vain glory, perhaps ambition, yet ambition should be made of sterner stuff." Benevolence towards the poor American savages was the avowed object, but in the execution of their plans, the temporal concerns of the converted were deemed of comparatively little importance—they thought of and taught scarcely any thing but what seemed directly conducive to the spiritual welfare of their Indian vassals—and hence, when the order was abolished and the instructors removed, the societies they had so happily established were as so many ropes of sand, and the work of two centuries was destroyed in one generation. The wiser and the not less benevolent system of the Moravian missionaries, by which their disciples are taught to appreciate, and to provide for, the comforts and conveniences of life, would, if here adopted, have had the effect of keeping together the American Indians, and of preventing them from relapsing into their former state of barbarism, from which the present feeble and scanty missions, starved and neglected by the several revolutionary leaders, hold out but faint hopes of reclaiming them.

"In point of fact, however, nothing short of the strenuous daring of the Jesuits could have made any head against that wretched jealousy which subsisted between the old governments of Spain and Portugal respecting their South American dominions; and which, by sedulously repressing every attempt at improvement, at length chained down the natives of that magnificent country in a deplorable state of ignorance. The route by the mighty Amazon, which ought to have been made not only the highway of the two nations, but of all Europe, was a forbidden channel of communication, carefully guarded against their own subjects as well as strangers; and the result is before our eyes:—its shores at this day are almost a desolate wilderness."

"Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE," illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELLIS."

The number for the month of December, contains:—

I.—Continuation of the Documents for the History of the Rebellion of Tupac-Amarú, in Peru.

II.—An Historical Account of the events of said Rebellion.

In our No. 539, we noticed somewhat at length this formidable rebellion of Tupac-Amarú, as related in the November number of the Collection. That of December contains minute details of the event in question—an event which had well nigh overthrown Spanish dominion in Peru. The leader of the sedition was no common man: indeed we read in page 58 of the historical account of it in the December number, that if he had had eight or ten individuals of talent sufficient to have put in execution the designs he had formed, there would most assuredly have been represented in Peru the second part of the catastrophe which had occurred in the Anglo-American colonies; and the name of Tupac-Amarú, and his subalterns, would have gone down to posterity with the same admiration and respect as that of Washington, and the other Generals of the new Republic.

The rebellion had been for some time in agitation—the account says, for more than ten years before it broke out; and it would not have taken place so soon as it did, but for some unforeseen events. As it was, José Gabriel Tupac-Amarú took advantage of a time when Spain was engaged in war with Great Britain, and the general discontent which reigned in Peru against the conduct of the Spanish functionaries there. In all human probability (as the account states,) he would have succeeded in his attempt, had he followed the plan of admitting under his standard influential men, to counteract the ferocity of his officers and the barbarity of his troops, who, in defiance of repeated orders, committed the greatest atrocities, instead of respecting persons and property. The details of the cruelties they committed are most horrible; neither age, sex, nor condition were spared,—they dragged their victims from the altars of the churches, and massacred them!

Until the publication by Señor Angelis, of the documents, &c., connected with the rebellion of Tupac-Amarú, few persons at the present day, we should think, could be aware of the importance of the event, or even that such valuable documents were in existence. We repeat that the Collection altogether thus placed before the world, has given strangers, and even the natives, an insight of the history of this country which they could not have otherwise obtained.

ENGLISH TRADING VESSELS.—Nobody who has not considered the subject, can have any idea of the extent of the English mercantile marine at this moment. The number of her trading vessels, entirely exclusive of the Royal navy, is 24,280. The capacity of these vessels is 2,553,585 tons; and they give employment to 166,583 men and boys. The above calculations are made from thirty-four folio volumes and manuscripts on shipping, presented annually to the Board of Trade. In addition to the immense fleet just enumerated as actually belonging to British ports, the British empire possesses 3,579 ships of 214,878 tons, and 15,059 men, which belong to her colonies; so that altogether the country possesses 27,859 merchant vessels.—(*Shipping Gazette.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

MESSERS. BUNGE, HUTZ & CO., have from this day authorised **MESSERS. FRANCIS AUGUST BONNEFIELD and FREDERICK SCHUTTER**, to sign jointly for them, per procuratione.

Buenos Ayres, 8th January, 1837.

BUNGE, HUTZ & CO.

Old Sherry Wine,

IN Barrels and Quarter-Casks.—A small quantity, just arrived, is on Sale at

No. 150, Calle de la Victoria.

As this Wine has come to special order, it has not been Brandied, as the generality of Wines are; and can be recommended as pure and genuine juice of the grape.

Notice.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, and are now Selling at No. 94, Calle de la Victoria, a large and beautiful assortment of **COLOURED WORSTEDS**, proper for Rugs; with Canvass and Needles for the same.

Bookbinding.

F. REINECKE respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that being now sole Proprietor of the **BOOKBINDING BUSINESS** formerly conducted by **MR. LORENZO ORRE**, and being well furnished with all instruments requisite for gilding, &c., he hopes, by paying the greatest attention to such orders as he may be favored with, to share a part of their patronage.

N.B.—Engravings and Printings cleaned, and Maps varnished.

Calle de la Piedad, No. 43.

Buenos Ayres, 14th January, 1837.

Real Sherry Wine,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, just arrived, in quarter casks, perfectly conditioned and clarified.—For Sale per quarter-cask, or in quantities to accommodate Purchasers, at extremely moderate price, attending its quality.

Calle de la Reconquista, No. 26.

To Let,

ONE OR MORE NEAT DAY ROOMS, forming the upper story of a house in an eligible situation in this city, are to let to **GENTLEMEN**, with the use of extensive Azoteas which overlook the whole City, the country around, part of the Inner and the whole of the Outer Roads of the Port.—For particulars, enquire at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

N.B.—Spanish and English spoken in the house.

Just Opened,

A CHEAP PAINT WAREHOUSE,

Situated one square from the Cathedral towards the Retiro, in front of what is denominated

"Mr. Padua's corner."

PAINTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS are Sold by Wholesale and Retail.—Green Paint of the first quality, which now sells at other Warehouses at 2 dollars and at 18 reals per lb., can be had at this Cheap Warehouse at 12 reals per lb., mixed or unmixed. Red Lead, Red Ochre, dry White Lead, Whiting, Glue, Verdigrise, Rosin, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Boiled Oil, Brnhee; White, Vermillion, Yellow, Black, Blue, Rose and Pink Paints, and those of other colours, can be purchased at a very low price; as also Lamp Oil, and Papering for Rooms, with Borders, &c. &c.

In the same Warehouse, Paper-Hanging and Painting of all descriptions is performed, and Canvass Cieling put up, in the best possible manner.

Wants a Situation,

AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to make herself generally useful in the house, an English female. She would be happy to obtain a situation in any foreign or native Family, or in that of a Single Gentleman. The most respectable references can be given.—Apply at No. 159, Calle de Esmeralda.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF JANUARY, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Caraboo, Fell,	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Frisk, Whiteaway,	Kenzie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cora, Hamilton,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield,	Ferdinand Delisle,	Loading for Halifax.
Brig Louisa, Abel,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Nautilus, Grayburn,	John Best, Pratibars,	Discharging.
Brig Itana, Sanderson,		
AMERICAN.		
Brig Harriet, Cooper,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Orleans, Atkins,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Drymo, Upton,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
FRENCH.		
Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon,	John Best, Brothers,	Loading for Certe and Genoa.
Brig Philadelphia, Maressal,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Havre de Grace.
Ship Constance, Soreau,	Ferdinand Delisle,	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Hiran, Wardinger,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Maria, Solter,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
DUTCH.		
Galliot Juliana, Poodis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SPANISH.		
Brig Restaurador, Puga,	Jacobo Paravicini,	Loading for Havana.
PORTUGUESE.		
Schr.-brig Caridad, Carvalho,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacere San Antonio, Gallo,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacere Tetis, Pierangeli,	Zumara & Treserra,	Loading for Bahia and Pernambuco.
Brig Trafalgar, Searzolo,	M. S. de la Maza,	Loading for Cadix.
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatagaliote,	Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Laura, Colombino,	Borne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bioisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Cuatro Hermans, Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Union Felix, da Silva,	J. P. Carneiro,	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Maia,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Gertrude, Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Beata Angelica, Anunciacion,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop Fly, (18 guns,) Captain Russell Elliott.

AT ENSENADA.

Danish ship Dioskuren, Wolff, to C. H. Andersen, loading with males for Bahia.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 21.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Gertrude, Alejandro José Diaz, from Parnagua 8th inst., with yerba, coffee, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, British brig Eve, James Key, for Montevideo to finish her loading for a port in England, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 500 salted hides, 15 tons coal.

French barque Henri & Louise, Paul Gautier, for Cetto and Genoa, despatched by Blac & Constantin, with 7386 dry hides, 30 salted do., 1 barrel with 18 arrobas tallow, 151 bales with 4228 arrobas wool, 44 do. with 898 doz. sheep skins.—Passengers, Messieurs Michel Sargnon, and Auguste Julien.

National schr. Choechel, Serafin Sifredo, for Montevideo, despatched by Rodolf Sprangli, with furniture, &c., belonging to General Juan Antonio Lavalleja.

January 22.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, British brig Inna, Abraham Sanderson, from Liverpool 11th November, with general cargo, to John Best, Brothers.

The Henri & Louise, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

January 23.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, José Cardoso, from Parnagua 11th inst., with 900 tierces yerba, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Brazilian schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Manuel A. Anunciano, from Rio Grande 15th ult., Montevideo 21st inst., with 149 tierces yerba, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.

January 24.—Wind S. E., variable.—Rain in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental schr. Aguilá Segunda, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

January 25.—Wind E.—Rain in the morning.

Arrived, Oriental schr.-brig Casas Blancas, Henrique Bollandi, from Montevideo 23d inst., in ballast, to Pedro Brest.

French ship Constance, Prosper Soreau, from Marseilles 9th November, Montevideo 23d inst., with 573 pipes 150 half do., and 100 quarter do. black wine, 400 boxes with frontigau wine, 200 do. with claret, 50 hampers champagne wine, 20 pipes brandy, &c., to Ferdinand Delisle. Passengers, Monsieur François Fournier, and his son Joseph.

American barque Drymo, Daniel Upton, from Montevideo 23d inst., with 6082 dry hides, 5600 horns, and 19 bales domestic goods, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passenger, Mr. William P. Lemmon.

January 26.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s sloop Fly, (18 guns,) Captain Russell Elliot, for Colonia, having on board Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

National packet schr. Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

January 27.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s sloop Fly, (18 guns,) Captain Russell Elliot, from Colonia this morning, having on board Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

National whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 24th inst.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, José Antonio Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 1800 quintals jerked beef, 3000 horns, 1000 arrobas tallow, &c.

Brazilian schr.-brig Valiente, Manuel Teresa da Silva, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 1600 quintals jerked beef, 3500 horns, 860 arrobas tallow, &c.

Sailed from Euseuada.

January 19.—British barque Castrics, Joseph Mondel, for West Indies, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 94 mules and 2 horses.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 28th inst.—National schr.-brig Indio, for Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 13th inst., Wind W.—At 10 a. m., Carolina do Sud, hence 11h.

At 7 p. m., Caroline, hence same morning.

On 16th, at midnight, Wind N.—Abby M., hence 15th.

On 20th, Wind S. W.—At 7 p. m., Castrics, from Buenos Aires 19th. At 8 p. m., Susan, hence same morning.

Arrived at London.

About 6th November.—British schr. Emily, Smith, hence 14th August.

Arrived at Montevideo.

20th inst.—Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guarda, Juan Buzzo, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to Capurro & Co.

22nd.—American ship Julia, from Philadelphia 18th November, with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

23rd.—British brig Betsey, James Hunter, from Lisbon Rio Janeiro 13th inst., with 120 cious salt, and 46 pipes wine, to Lafone & Co.

Sardinian brig Ana, Bernardo Richer, from Genoa 9th November, Gibraltar—; 45 passengers, and general cargo, to Pablo Nin.

Sardinian polacre Providencia, Cano, from Santa Catalina 12th inst., to L. L. Maria.

Sardinian polacre Francisca Catalina, Rafael Brozazo, from Malaga 13th November; general cargo, to Platero.

Brazilian brig-of-war Twenty-ninth August, from Rio Janeiro.

24th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Golfinho, from Bahia 16 days, with salt, to Bertram & Co.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 11th November.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith.

Brig Stirlingshire, Captain Blyth Brown, to sail 23rd November.

Brig Mary Jones, Captain Fishley.

Barque Mohawk, Captain Thrift.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Sisters, Captain H. F. Sutton, to sail about 13th November.

The Sardinian schr.-brig Indio, has been sold, and is now under the flag of this Republic.

A British barque called the "Saurich," supposed the December packet from Falmouth, was seen to go into Rio Janeiro on 12th inst. The packet Hornet, hence and Montevideo, had not arrived at Rio Janeiro on 12th, and not any British vessel-of-war was in that port at that date,—so that should the above-mentioned barque be the packet from England, there would be no vessel to bring the mails to the River Plate.—H. B. M.'s ship Dublin, sailed on 11th inst. from Rio Janeiro, on a cruise. The packet for England was posted to sail from Rio Janeiro for England, 45 hours after the arrival of the Hornet.

About a month since, a boat was thrown upon the shore near Cape St. Antonio, belonging to the American brig Talisman, which was wrecked on 13th November, on the English Bank, in this river. A corpse was likewise found about the same period, near the same place, supposed to be that of Captain Devaux, of the Talisman, who left the wreck in a boat with the second mate, cook, and one seaman.

THEATRE.

On 20th inst., for the benefit of Señor Hilarion Uriarte, was performed the one-act piece of "Miguel y Cristina," which relates to a Polish military man in the French service, who, rejected by a girl with whom he was in love, generously forwards the views of his rival, and gives him a sum of money to enable him to marry the object of his affections.—Mr. Hammond danced upon the slack-wire.—After which, the ballet dance of "El Maestro en la Aldea," was represented, in which there was some good music (particularly the "Di piacer" from the "Gazza Ladra,") and some very fair dancing by Señor and Señora Caton, a young lady with a very pretty figure, and some amateurs.—The farce noticed in our No. 542, and a negro dance, closed the entertainments of the evening.

The audience was not very numerous. It requires interest to get a good theatrical benefit.

On 22d, a magic spectacle in one act, called "El Amor constante," founded on the story of Orpheus visiting the infernal regions to see his wife Eurydice; and Pluto's promise to restore her to him, provided he forbore looking behind till he came to the extreme borders of hell. Orpheus, it is well known, was so anxious to look at his long lost Eurydice, that he forgot his promise, and thus lost her.—The affair here was amusing. Señor Viera played Charon. It is a scandalous monopoly that Charon should be the only boatman allowed to ply on the River Styx.

A Pas de Deux was danced by Señor and Señora Caton, accompanied by music from the Cenerentola. There was also tight-rope dancing, in which a gentleman managed to walk along the rope on which 12 swords were placed point upwards: he had his legs chained, and a knife affixed to his heels, spur fashion. This feat was well performed. He afterwards danced on the rope, and fell therefrom into the pit (without injury), in consequence of losing his balance, from a person in the pit catching hold of the balance-pole. A young lady about 12 years of age, also danced upon the tight-rope, and in a very graceful, expert manner. At the conclusion, she advanced to the foot-lights and exclaimed—"¡Viva la Federación!"—"¡Viva Don Juan Manuel Rosas!"

In the farce, Señor Casacuberta played most admirably. He personated the "Visconde de Atrufux," a shabby nobleman; and walked a Minuet with Señora Funes, to the music of that in "Don

Giovanni," in a manner irresistibly comic—it was really a treat. His dress, too, with bag-wig and sword, added to the effect; which was increased when the man of whom he had hired his "fine clothes," stripped him of them, and exposed his almost shirtless condition. He had assumed the disguise in question, in order to obtain the hand of a young lady whose father would not allow any one, except of noble blood, to aspire to that honor,—even my *perra*, said the old gentleman, must be of noble extraction.

The house was very full, and very hot. In the boxes, on the evenings above-mentioned, were the Señora Ugarteche, and daughter; Señor Barbosa, Jun., and lady; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Captain Russell Elliot, of H. B. M.'s sloop Fly; the Hon. Edward John Upton, &c. &c.

On Thursday, "La terrible noche de San Bartolomé en Paris." The language of this play is excellent. Señor Castañera got much applause in the short part he enacted, as Bourbon; he was very effective in his imprecations against the murderers. The house was tolerably full.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa-Fé, Colonel Joaquín Ramirez, &c. &c., were in the State Box. On the entrance of His Excellency, the National Air was sung by the performers, accompanied by a full Orchestra. His Excellency was in uniform, and was visited in his box during the evening by the Hon. Edward John Upton. The band of the regiment Restauradores, was stationed at the doors, and saluted His Excellency on his arrival at, and departure from, the Theatre. A shower of rockets, discharged from in front of the Theatre, also welcomed his arrival. His Excellency appeared indisposed, and was obliged to sit down before the National Air was concluded.—His appearance at the Theatre, and the recollection of the important part he has played in the political affairs of this country, excited much interest.

Bathing.—Monday was a sultry day, thermometer 86. The bathers in the river on that evening mustered very strong, particularly after sunset. The ladies and their female attendants then came to the river in great numbers, forming an extensive line from north to south, the operations of the toilet being performed by moonlight.

It has been said that bathing in the river has fallen off lately.—This season it certainly has, owing to the changeable weather.

The Retreta, on Saturday evening last, was extremely well attended, and the assemblage of ladies numerous. The band played selections from the Cenerentola; and the military dug, "C'ella vita ell' militar." The evening was delightful.

THE WEATHER has been changeable during the week,—the thermometer 70 to 86. The rains of Tuesday cooled the atmosphere. Indeed the Summer hitherto, with the exception of a few days, has not been remarkably hot.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	119 a 120	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 a 117	do. do.
Plata macagnina,.....	67 a	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	71 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, Patacones,.....	73 a 74	do. do.
6 per cent Stock,.....		a do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....		a do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	73 a	per cent. p.m.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	250 a 260	dls. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	72 a 73	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	73 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	261 a 291	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	22 a 24	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	24 a 25	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	21 a 23	do. do.
Do. Skins,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Andrica Skins,.....	33 a 4	do. per lb.
Chincha Skins,.....	34 a 35	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	5 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a 41	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24 a 27	do. do.
Jerred Beef,.....	12 a 13	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a 550	do. per barrel.
Flour (North American),.....		a do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9 a 12	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	12 a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 73 pence. The lowest ditto, 73 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 19, Calle de Caballero.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications

are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS (FORTY) PER QUARTER. Single Numbers, 5 cents.

ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.