# Packet

## NEWS. ARGENTINE

No. 488 ]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1835.

[Vol. X.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

The new Custom-house law, of which we have given a full translation in our journal of this day, is of great importance to those connected with the commerce of Buenos Ayres. Certain it is, that no hulf measures can now redeem this country from the distress into which years of trouble and misfortune have plunged it; and we sincerely hope that the law in question may produce the beneficial results which the framers of it propose. We would say (at least as far as our information extends,) that it is pretty generally approved of, even by those whose interests will be affected by

The elections to the House of Representatives, to replace those members who go out by rotation, take place to-morrow.

The schooners Luisa and Constellation, whose arrival from San Borombon Bay is noticed in our Marine List of this day, have saved from the wreck of the French brig Veloce, about 2000 hides, 9 bales horse hair, 3 bales sheep skins, and 5 tiger skins, all in a damaged state. They also brought away a chain-cable, masts, yards, &c. &c. The mail has been likewise saved, and will be forwarded to France in the French brig Joseph.

The Lady of General Lavalleja landed here on ·Tuesday last. She came in the schooner Rosa, from Montevideo. General Lavalleja went on board to receive and conduct her to shore,

The Montevideo journal Moderador, No. 16, rontains a communication signed "Varios Francontains a communication signed "Varios reac-cess," which not only impugus the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, Consul-General of France to this Republic, for the refutation he published of the article which appeared in the Paris paper Journal du Commerce, respecting the state of Buenos Ayres; but indulges in severe comments upon the Government of Buenos Ayres. The Gaceta Mercantil replied thereto on 23d inst.; one part of said reply avers that there is every reason to believe that the individual who sent to the Journal believe that the motivation who sent to the corruct of a Commerce the infamous letter which the Marquis de Vins de Peysac has so successfully refuted, is the same who now continues his very bonorable employment of venting calsumy, falsehood, and sarcasm—the favorite arm of this class of "article letter and the contraction of the class of article letter arm of this class of the contraction of the contraction of the class of the contraction of the ticulistas aventureros."

A new Organ, built by Nichelson, of Rochdale, England, has been erected in the Church of San José de Flores; and on Christmas eve it was opened, with an excellent selection of music, under the direction of the Rev. José A. Picazarri.

ooQsQoo The London Quarterly Review, of September last, has an integring article upon "Quin's Steam-Voyage down the Danube." It commences

thus:—
"The application of the power of steam to the purposes of navigation, by propelling or towing vesgels; was first discovered, as we have on a former occasion stated, by Jonathan Halls, whose little book bears date 1737; but it was then considered either as altogether visionary, or as a scheme too expeditive to be even tried. In later times, some feeble experiments were made by the late Lord Stanhope, Miller of Dalswinton, and Symington, by which, however, Fulton benefited largely before he was challed to carry the plan late that the time of the was challed to carry the plan late that the freet in his own country. Navigation by steam having been successfully introduced among ourselves immediately after, if hot simil, taneously with, Fulton's proceedings,—it was not

long in finding its way to the commercial nations; of Europe; by some it was soon applied to coasting and to harbour purposes—by others to the conveyance of passengers on rivers, and lakes, and close sear—and latterly we have extended it to the navigation of the Indian Seas, and crossed the Atlantic by means of steam.

Austria was the last to avail herself of this result of the result of the

Austria was the last to avail herself of this valuable discovery,—at least, till very lately, her dominions had seen nothing of the kind, except one or two crazy steam-boats on the Italian lakes —and one heavy and tardy concern, moving be-tween Trieste and Venice, chiefly for passengers, which had been established by an English mer-cantile house, and which has subsequently exten-ded its beat along the shores of Istria and Dal-matia. Her attention, however, has recently been mana. Her attention, nowever, tas recently vees called to the state of that noble river the Danube, the first and largest in Europe, the Volga not excepted, which flows in an uninterrupted stream of 1700 miles through the very heart of her dominions, intersecting them in every direction."

We kept a space open in our journal to the latest moment, with the expectation of giving the outline of whatever news the barque Argentina may have brought from Europe; the boat, however, did not reach shore in time for us to effect the desired object. We have therefore only to wish our readers the compliments of the season, "a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year;" and to hope that the present triste times will soon yield to brighter days. At any rate, we may be allowed to join in the words of our renowned Christmas carol :-

"God bless you merry Gentlemen, Let nothing you dismay."

### Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION

A communication, dated Lujan, 14th inst., from the Justice of Peace and the Curé of that district, addressed to H. E. the Governor, incloses the names of 401 resident citizens, who have registered themselves as approving the law of 7th March last, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Device. of the Province.

The above document was forwarded to the House of Representatives, on 19th inst., by His Excellency the Governor.

A note, dated Concepcion del Uruguay, 30th ult., addressed to His Excellency the Governor of that Province, from Don Cipriano José de Orquiza, Chief of Police thereof, states that in pur-suance of the order of H. E., dated 27th ult., he had intimated to the emigrant General Henrique Marinez, that he must quit the territory of the province within twenty-four hours, from his having forfeited the rights of asylum by distributing incendiary papers tending to disturb public order, and to compromise the Province with the other Confederate Governments.

Two communications, dated Tucuman, 2d and Two communications, dated Tucuman, 2d and 3d inst., from Don Alejandro Heredia, Governor of that Province, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states his perfect coincidency with the conduct pursued by the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fa, regarding Cordova, to preserve that province tenth the influence of the Unitarians; and first the flad not hesitated one moment in admissible time that worthy Colonel Manual Logez, as provisional Governor of Cordova.

Governor of Cordova. Similar communications to the attives, disted Santiago del Estero, 4th 1981, from Don Pselipe Ibarra, Governor of that Province, were published

in the Gaceta Mercantil of 23d inst.; as also an authorization, dated 4th inst., from the aforesaid Governor to that of Buenos Ayres, to try those charged with the murders of General Quiroga and

The following communications from Manuel Lopez, provisional Governor of Cordova, addressed to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, were published in the Gaceta Mercantil of 28d

One dated 10th inst., acknowledging the receipt of the circular from the Governor of Buenus Apres, with the decrees issued by the latter in virtue of the powers granted to dim by the Governments of the Provinces of the Asgentine Confederation, to try those charged with the murders of General

Quiroga and his retinue.

One dated 13th, containing the authorization of the Province of Cordova for the same purpose. One dated 13th, stating that he had on 5th inst. addressed the Governor of the Province of Cata-

marca, to inform him that an inhabitant of that province, named Gregorio Valdez, had conducted the criminal José Antonio Reinafé, in his flight from Cordova.

A note, dated Cordova, 18th inst., from Colonel Manuel Lopez, provisional Governor of that pre-vince, to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that Captain Wenceslao Corbalan, with three subaltern officers and 30 cavalry sol-diers, were to leave Cordova on the 14th, having alers, were to leave Corton to the 1-41, naving in castody 14 prisoners (their names, &c., are detailed in the Gaceta Mercantil of 22d inst.,) charged with having assisted the perpetrators of the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue,

in their efforts to elude justice, &c. &c.

The escort had also under its charge for Santa
Fé, Dr. Santiago Derqui, who had been banished
for conduct tending to disturb order, under the
administration of Don Pedra Nolasco Rodriguez.

The Gaceta Mercantil of 24th inst., contains the particulars of the opening and reading of the papers appertaining to the late General Quiroga, and other papers connected with the mardars committed on his person and on his retitue. These documents were remitted from Gordova, under seal; and were read in Buenos Ayres in presence of Brigadier-General Juan. Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province; Dr. Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Don José Maria Rojas, Minister of Finance: Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza, member of the Tribunal of Justice, and special commissioner appointed to carry on the cause against the prisoners charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue; and the Government escribano. Don José and other papers connected with the murders comtinue; and the Government escribano, Don José Ramon de Basavilvaso.

Ramon de Basavilvaso.

A report, or memorial, relative to weights and measures, by Don Felipe Senillosa, ex-president of the topographic department, and formerly prefect of the coerciae sexactas of the University of Buenos Ayres, was presented to the Government, by its author, on 10th ult; with a note, to the effect that this work, of such importance and utility to the commerce of the country, has not been viewed with indiffering by H. g., the Governor, the Illustrious of Rational Market Laws, and that his (the authors) depicted by the Covernor, the Illustrious of Rational Market Laws, and that his (the authors) depicted by the Covernor, the Illustrious of Rational Market Country of the Covernor, and coatte public tests, and that his (the authors) depicted by the Covernor, and coatte public tests.

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| VIVA LA FEDERACION ! Buenos Ayres, December 18, 1635. Soth year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation. 6th of the Arg

The Government, exercising the extraordinary overs with which it is idvested, has thought proper to promulgate the following Custom-ho

CHAPTER RIEST.—MARITIME IMPORTS.

Art. 1. The impost of four dollars per shousand which, under the denomination of contribucion which, under the denomination of construction directs, is levied upon continuon on consignment, as well unlive as foreign, is suppressed.

2. From the lat January, 1836, shall be free of duty on their introduction to the Province i rew

or unmanufactured skins; horse heir, long and short; wool; ostrich feathers; tailow, raw and

melled; horns, horn-lips, bones, hids cuttings, jerked beef, and coined gold and silver.

S. Shall pay five per cent.: quicksilver; machines; implements of agriculture, and instruments of sciences and arts; books; engravings; maintings, statues; multip mechines; statues; multip mechines; statues; multip mechines; sealed. ments of sciences and arts; books; engravings; paintings; statues; printing machinery; wools and peitries for manufactories; silks embroidered with gold or silver, with or without stones; pocket watches; jewellery of silver or gold; coals, salt-petre, chalk, paving-stones, tiles, timber; brass and steel unmanufactored; copper, in pigs or sheets; staves; pewer in sheets or bars; iron in bars, sheets, or hoops; tins; cane for chairs; hops: and solder.

pars, sneets, or noops; tims; cane for chairs; hops; and solder.

4. Likewise shall pay ten per cent.: arms, filits, gunpowder, pitch; tar, cordage; silk, raw or mamficatured; and rick.

5. Shall pay twelly four first cent.: augar, yerla mate, corfee, tas, chook, gerbancos, and entables in general; aliver gutter-strings; cords of thread, wool, and cotton; wafers; and candle-

6. Shall pay thirty-five per cent, : furniture, looking-giasses, toaches, giga; ready-made cloth-ing; shoes and boots; liqueurs, brandles, wines, vinegar, older, tobacco, lamp oil, portmanteaus; trunks, empty or with merchandize; shoe blacking; stirrups and spurs, silver or plated; whips; blankets or woollen coveriets; bellows for stoves or kitchens; the or petwer dishes, and all manufactures of this metal; syringes of bone, tory, or pewter, large or small; guitars, large or amall; linseed; brown earthenware; machines for coffee; raisins and figs; cheeses; and black writing-tak. trunks, empty or with merchandize; shoe black-

7. Shall pay fifty per cent.: ale and porter, wermecelli, and other things of the same description; saddles; potatoes; chairs.

son; saddles; polatoes; chars.

8. Shall by exembere per cent.; all the effects not expressed in the preceding articles.

9. Shall be excepted from this regulation:—

1. Hats of wool, heir, or sitk, sheped or unshaped, shall pay thirteen dollars each.—2. Foreign sets shall pay eight reals per fanega.

10. The warchouse rent at the Custom-house shall be four reals per package, in proportion to its weight and size.

start to four reas per package, in proportion to its weight and size.

It. The lezkage allowed for wines, brandles, liqueurs, als and porter; and vinegor, shall be calculated from the port in which the vessel takes in her cargo; which shall be ten per cent, from ports on the other side of the line, six from those at this side and three which reasons. on this side, and three within the Capes.

on this side, and three within the Capes.

CHAPTER RECOND.—PROHIETED GOODS.

Art. 1. The importation of the following articles into the Province, is prohibited; all from work for windows and doors; rafters for roofing (affagias); starchi from modids for balls, and balls made (used for balling attimate); all articles of sheet or block tin, brass and from rings, handles for buckets and pans, bridle bits, iron spurs, headestalls, bridle reins, saddle finps, Spanish saddles, or recades, bellybands, saddle-cloths used over saddles, sursingles or sobre-cinchas, manacles for horses, latter cords, halters of every description, latter, so respectively. Hatter ords, balters of every description, latter, and the saddles of the same clear or sobre-cinchas, manacles for horses, latter cords, balters of every description. Hatter, so seems and so seems and so seems and seems and seems are seems and seems and seems and seems are seems and seems and seems are seems are seems and seems are seems and seems are seems and seems are seems are seems and seems are seems are seems and seems are seems and seems are seems are seems are seems are seems and seems are over sandes, garbagtes or sorre-carchas, manacles for foreses, faither cords, balters of every description, lasses, rebenques or whips used in the
country, and all other descriptions of horse genry
dressing combs of horn, box wood, or tortolesshell; building of bane or wood; had button-moulds
of one or four the first the time insterious; wooden
bells, building of bane or wood; had button-moulds
of one or four the first the man barley, cuttlebells, blue, white and sadding books, straw
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or tortoise-shell; iron lences; ploughabares imior torcoise-specific from sences; prougnances impacted in choices of the country, gratings for windows; stilly ards; wheels for couches, carte, &c.; tallow caudies, hat blocks, and shoe lists.

3. The importation of foreign wheat and flour is also prohibited, when the value of the same be

is also prohibled, when the value of the same be not fifty dollars per fanega.

8. When it exceeds fifty dollars, the Government, will grant a license to import wheat and flour to all who ask it; such licence stating the time within which the importation must be made,

4. Notwithstanding the prohibition in Article

2, fogging flour will be admitted in deposit for an indefinite period, and it can be re-embarked without paying any duty whatever.

5. In discharging, receiving, and re-embarking.

5. In discharging, receiving, and re-embarking The same regulations shall be observed as on other goods imported into the market.

6. The rent of the warehouses in which it is

deposited, shall be paid by the importer, and they deposited, shall be paid by the importer, and they shall be hired with the consent of the Collector; one of the keys, of the two which must be provided, shall be held by the alcaide of the Custombouse, and the other by the importer or consignee.

7. The Custom-house is not responsible for damage of any kind whatever, and all expences of warehouse room and porterage to be paid by the importer.

8. The Collector must visit the warehouses and compare the number of barrels once a month, and at any other time when he may think proper.

## CHAPTER THIRD -- MARITIME EXPORTS

CHAPTER THEN.—MENIPHER EXPORTS.

Art. 1. Boll, 'ox,' 'pow, 'dail', horse, and mule hides, shall pay a duty of eight reals each.

2. Slank 'calf hides shall pay two reals each.

S. Gold and silver Wrought or in bars, shall pay one per cent, upon its value in the market.

4. Gold and silver coined, shall pay one per cent, in the same ansets. cent., in the same specie.

5. All the produce of the country not expressed

5. All the produce of the country not expressed in the preceding articles, shall pay on exportation four per cent, upon its value in the market.
6. Shall be free of duty on exportation: grain, provisions, biscuit, flour, jerked beef which is exported in national vessels, wool, sheep skins, all tanned skins and hides, and all goods wrought

an tanner skins and indees, and all goods wrought or manufactured in the country.

7. All foreign imports, tobacco raw or manufactured, and yerba of Paraguay, Corrientes and Mistones, on being transhipped, shall pay a fifth Bakkof. the dullen, which they would pay if introduced into the Province; and two percent, on reshipment.

It is permitted to tranship and re-embark in coasting vessels, for the ports situated within the Capes, the following goods: liquids, tobacco, and yerba, foreign as well as native; rice, fariña, flour, eatables in general, salt, sugar, all warlike nour, earoties in general, sail, sugar, all wartike stores, pitch, far, cordage, auchors, chain cables, blocks, shrouds, and all descriptions of naval stores; they can be transhipped and re-embarked for the said ports and in the aforesaid vessels, without the necessity of entering the vessel out-

CHAPTER FOURTH, -LAND IMPORTS

Art. 1. The yerba maté and tobacco of Para-guay, Corrientes, and Misiones, shall pay on their importation, ten per cent. upon their value in the market.

2. Cigars shall pay twenty per cent. 3. Wood and charcoal imported in a foreign

5. Wood and charcon imported in a foreign vessel, shall pay seventeen per cent.

4. All goods not expressed in the preceding articles, shall be free of duty; as also the produce of the Republic of Chili which may come by

CHAPTER FIVE .-- LAND EXPORTS.

Art, 1. The produce and merchandize for-varded to the Provinces of the Interior, shall be duty free, with the obligation of taking out the correspondent permit.

CHAPTER SIXTH. - OF THE MODE OF CALCU-LATING AND COLLECTING THE DUTIES

Art, 1. The duties shall be calculated upon the wholesale value in the market.

wholesale value in the market.

2. In case any difference should arise between the Inspector and the party interested, which should exceed ten per cent. upon the assigned value, it shall be left to the arbitration of three merchants, to presence of the Collector-General, on view of the prices current of the market.

3. The sintinger shall be selected by lot, out of the collector of the prices current of the market.

4. The sintinger shall be selected by lot, out of the collector of the collector of the commercial Board.

5. The sintinger when assembled, shall not separate without flaying come to a decision, which shall be put in force without appeal.

6. In case the arbitrators confirm the opinion of the laspactors, the appellant shall pay double

of the Jaspacion, the appellant shell pay double the disputed difference.

6. When the duties to be paid except five

hundred dollars, the importers shall accept bills payable at three and six months, in equal parts.

7. No debtor at the Custom-house who has not fulfilled his engagements, shall be allowed to des-

patch goods.

8. This law shall be revised every year.
9. The alterations made in the Custon-house 9. The alterations made in the Custom-house duties, if they are in augmentation, shall not take effect until eight months from their official publication, regarding arrivals from the other side of the Capes San Agustin and Good Hope; four months on those proceeding from the coasts of Brazil, the Pacific, and the east of Africa; and thirty days on those proceeding from within the Capes of this river.

10. The alterations made in diminution of the duties, shall have effect from the day following their official publication in the newspapers.

1). Every article of commerce shall pay the correspondent duties, agreeably to the law in force on the day of the arrival of the vessel in port which brings it, and conformably to the provi-

sions of the preceding articles.

12. This law, which shall be put in force from the first of January, 1836, shall be submitted to the examination and deliberation of the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province.

13. Let this be published.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

A decree dated 14th inst., contains some regulations regarding the sums required from the trea-sury for the support of the Cathedral, and other Churches of this capital, &c. &c.

A decree dated 15th inst., states that an order A necree does from the treasury, to deliver to the has been given from the treasury, to deliver to the Collector-General two hundred thousand dollars of Custom-house bills, at one per cent interest per month, to provide for Government bills coming due which cannot be paid in current money.

A communication from Juan Bautista Rumos, Justice of Prace of the district of Lujan, to His Excellency the Governor, details the occurrences in that district, for the months of September and October last.

Communications from the Justices of Peace, &c. of the districts of Arrecties and Lujan, addressed to blis Excollency the Governor, incluses the names of the clizens resident there who have registered themselves as approving the law of 7th March last, which conferred upon Beigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province. The form A weight in 1000. Rossa, the whole of the public power of the Province. That from Arreoifes is dated 29th ult., with a list of 260 citizens; and from Lujan, 8th inst., with a list of 885 citizens. These documents were forwarded on 14th and 15th inst., by II. E. the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

A similar communication to the above, dated 2d inst., from the district of Baradero, was forwarded on 16th inst., by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives. It contains the names of 260 citizens.

Two decrees were published in the Gaceta Mercantil of 18th inst., from the Government of the Province of San Luis, signed by the Governor thereof, José Gregorio Calderon.—One, dated 9th ult., orders all the public employés in the province, and citizens, to wear the Federal device; those who refuse to do so are to be deprived of the rights of citizenship. The ladies of employés are also thereof, José Gregorio Calderon. - One, dated 9th requested to wear the said device. Those who oppose the Federal system, either by words or acts, are to be considered as disturbers of public order, and guilty of treason. - The other decree is dated 2d inst., and relates to the affairs of Cordova; and that the Government of San Luis recognises Colonel Manuel Lopez as Provisional Governor of Cordova.

The Gaceta Mercantil of Ipva inst., contains the authorization of the Government of the Province of San Juan, for the of Buenos Ayres to try the individuals charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue. As also a variety of official documents issued by the Government of Province of Cordova; dates 23d ult., to 1st inst. They chiefly relate to appointments and dismissals from office, consequent upon the new order missis from open, consequent agon the two votes of things. One decree renders null and void that issued under the Government of Señor Reinofe, which ordered the banishment and caused the entigration from Cordova of a number of individuals, for their adherence to the cause of Federation. The House of Representatives of Cordova for the first of 30th with caused a recolution of fon. The House of Representatives of Cordove, in its sitting of 30th ult., passed a resolution declaring null and illegal the resolutions of said House in 1834, which deprived the Bishop and Apostolic Vicar of the diocese, Dr. Benito Lascano, of his rights of citizenship, and exequatur; and ordered that these, and all other rights and pri-vileges which the laws allow, be restored to him.

The London Quarterly Review, of September last, is speaking of Russia, says:-

Let us for a moment bring under view what his gigantic power (Russia)—gigantic as to the physical force of numbers, but still more fearful by its intellectual superiority—not the intellect of its people, as compared with those of Europe, but the intellect of its diplomatists, as compared with those of other countries—is preparing. Let us in the first place, turn our attention to the Baltic In military occupation of both shores of the Gulf of Finland, the eastern coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, and the eastern coast of the Baltic as far as Tilsit, Russia has nothing to disturb her along the whole of these shores. Prussia, on whom her territory joins, has no navy, except a little toy frigate at Potsdam, a present from our King William; and she to moreover her ally. The regret at Potsdam, a present from our King William; and she to moreover her ally. The harmtess State of Denmark has a few ships of the line, one of which is occasionally put into commission. Those of Sweden—impoverished Sweden—have long been rotting in harbour. But that is nothing: it is well understood that some great change is at hand in Sweden; a very powerful party in that once lofty nation, are desirous of uniting their country to the great neighbouring empire; and it is boldly affismed that old Benvadotte (mirabile dictu I) is not averse from the plan. Perhaps he may be well aware that the amiable and accomplished Prince Gustavus Vasa, the legitimate heir of the ancient monarchs of Sweden, has many secret friends who only wait Sweden, has many secret friends who only wait for a fit opportunity to hoist his standard on the soil ennobled by the valour and virtues of his ancestors-and the shrewd old Frenchman may think it politic, since the succession of his own throne it politic, since the succession of his own throne is so doubtful, to secure, at all events, to young Oscar the quiet enjoyment of the vice-royalty of Sweden, when it shall become a province of Russia. Should this happen, Russia would have a line of sea-coast from the Gulf of Finland to Behring's Strait—from the German Ocean to the Pacific. For what purpose, then, does Russia keep in commission is olarge a fleet in the Baltic as eighteen sail of the line and as many frigates, which she paraded last summer fully manned and well equipped? She has no chemy at home—she has no foreign possessions to protect—she has no interests in the Mediterranean that require a single ship—she has neither port, nor island, nor a foot ship—she has neither port, nor island, nor a foot of territory, nor any trade in that quarter that calls for her interference or protection.
"Turning our attention to the Black Sea

though every possible caution is used for concesi-ment of what is-there going on, it is nevertheless well known that, for some time past, the most active operations have been in progress prepara-tory for some hostile movement: she has no enemy there that can touch her—she is in possession of all the shores of that close sea, except where her humbled ally still keeps a few leagues on the southern coasts—she has taken care that no foreign southern coasts—she has taken care that no foreign ship of war can even approach that sea; yet war-like preparations are making with the utmost activity. \* \* \* \* To enable Russia to carry on her operations unseen, and without being under the necessity of making application for supplies to any foreign State that might create suspicion, her provinces adjacent to the Black Sea furnish abundance of the required materials—timber, iron, copper and cordage may be procured at small cost, and almost to any extent; and when ships are brought down to the Sea of Marmora or the Dardanelles, she will find no difficulty in getting them wanned from the islands of the architecture. manned from the islands of the archipelago, by manned from the islands of the archipelago, by some of those amiable Greeks whose trade as Pirates and pilots has at length nearly been destroyed. The Greeks, indeed, have a bond of union with the Rhesians in their common religion; and good pay will not be wanting in so vital a service, whenever the crisis may arrive—not of contesting for the supremacy in the Black Sea, which they already have—the wanton and to find the wind the result of ambition—the supremacy in the Mediterranean? Ten years ago all this would have appeared a chimera; but friends and foes have unfortunately alike contributed to realize the andactious projects of Catharine; and unless Turkey, should negain.

her independence through the aid of England and France, which we think they are bound to give, so as to be enabled to oppose an effective barrier to the passage of a Russian fleet through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, we may ere long see the full completion of those long contemplated designs.

In the Diario de la Tarde of 11th inst., a copy of an agreement was published, stated to have been concluded between the house of Senores been concluded between the fluthes of schools. Lexicas, of Valparaiso, and the creditors of the said house in Buenos Ayres. We had intended to have translated it to our columns; but we-have observed, by a communication from the assignees of the estate of S. Lezica, Bros., that the document purporting to be an agreement, is merely a draft of one, to which the assignees make exceptions of consideration, which may render the whole void and of non-effect.

CLERICAL. The Reverend Addison Searle, CLERICAL.—The Reverend Addison Searle, Chaplain to the United States squadron on this station, again preached at the British Episcopal Church of this city, on Sunday last. The Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the United States, preached on the same morning on beard the United States ship Erie, in the Outer Roads of this port.

Retreta .- The assemblage to hear the retreta Actreta.—The assemblage to hear the retreta on Saturday evening last, was very great. The ladies attended in crowds, clad, as Father Philip says, "all in white." The night was calm, and the Calles de la Victoria, Peru, Universidad, &c., were thronged. The band left, the Fort at 9 o'clock, with escort and lights; they made their customary halts, and performed selections from Otelo, the Lasciaminon 'ascolto from Tancredi, a part of the battle niece of Ituzaineo. &c. &c.— Otelo, the Lascame non't ascents from Tameter, a part of the battle piece of Ituzaingo, &c. &c.—
This band of the Patricios seems likely to recover its ancient fame, under the superintendence of its present excellent leader, Sr. Diego Piedra.

Bull Fights. - There were bull fights on Sunday afternoon last, at the Barracas. Few of the citie of Buenos Ayres attended. We willingly leave to our neighbours in Montevidee, all the delights of this most delightful sport, which they eem so much to prize.

THE ALAMEDA was numerously attended on Sunday evening last. The favorite promenade, however, was on the sward northward of the Alameda—"the Green Park" of Buenos Ayres. Here the beauty and fashion of this city congregated to inhale "the sea breeze," but, alias! there was very little of it, and the evening was unpleasantly hot,—thermometer 88.

BRITISH

AMERICAN.

The visiters to the villages in the neighbourhood of town, were on Sunday last extremely numerous: the equestrians of both sexes might have formed a strong cavalry brigade.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wants a Situation,

A S CHERK and BOOKKEEPER, a Young Man who has had several years experience in a respectable House ig this City.— Satisfactory references can be given as to character and ability.

A line addressed A. B., Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be attended to.

#### Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED baving received Powers of Attorney from all the INSURANCE COMPANIES of the City of NEW YORK, to act as their Agent and Attorney for Burnoy Args and the neighbouring Port; and also similar Powers from all the INSURANCE COMPANIES of the City of BOSTON, to act in said capacity for Burnos Ayrss, Montewprop, and their vicinities;—hereby gives notice that he is ready to exercise said Powers in all cases in which the interests of said Companies are involved; and has appointed G. W. DUSENBERG, Eac., his Deputy at Montevideo.

BUWARD DORR.

Buenos Ayres, December 10, 1835.

Spanish Language Taught. Enquire at Mr. Hardreavers, No. 55, Calle E de la Picdad; or at No. 140, Calle de Chili.

# Just Received, and for Sale

Just Received, and for Sale

AT No. 4. CALLE DE MAYPE

DEMMAN & BARRETTYS Spanish and English
Dictionary, large edition, revised and improved
by M. Scodner, Milenry-Spanish Grammar, Enfield's
Spesker; Murray's Readest, Goldamith's History of Romp; Goldamith's
History of Greece; Goldamith's Hattery of Romp; Goldamith's
History of Greece; Goldamith's Grammar of Greggraphy;
Pinnock's Catechism of England, Kome, and Greece;
Buller's Modern Affas; Jülee's Arithmetic; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Marray's English Grammar; Muray's English Exercises; Blair's Preceptor; Mayor's
Spelling Books; Knowles' Expositor; Mayor's Nepos;
Robinson's Grammar of History, Arabain Nights Entertainments; Manguall's Questions, &c. &c.; together
with a general Assortment of Copy Books.
Also, Counting-House Books, in sets complete, or separately, to the wish of the buyer.

#### Notice.

THE TAVERN & HOTEL called BURN TRATO, which was opened hast summer at SAN ISIDRO, by D. JUAN AMAYA, is re-opened under the superintendence of another person, who hopes to merit the support of the Public, by strict attention to their service, and by providing Refreshments, and Winese and Sprint, of the first quality. The greatest care will be taken of the Horses and equipage of the Visiters; and the prices will, be moderate.

The Proprietor likewise offers to send out Breakfasts, Dinners, &c., by the month, or otherwise, to any of the residents in San Isidro, or to others who propose to make a temporary stay there.

San Isidro, November 18, 1835.



# FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24th OF DECEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS'NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		And the second of the second
Brig Ellen, Johnson,	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,	John Harratt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trevor, Lind,	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Barque Cigar, Donald Clarkson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Valparaiso.
Schrbrig Patriot, Gelling.	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
AMERICAN.	i e	
Brig Delta, Francis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Marblebead, Barstow	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York or Boston.
Ship Peruvian, Stansbury,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Ceres, Wynne,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	
Ship Canada, Hicks,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Ports in the Pacific
Ship Hewes, Marshall,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Fanny, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	New York.
Brig Plant, Perkins,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	
Brig Creole, G. Benjamin,	Narciso Martinez,	Discharging.
	lease to the second	
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Nazereau,	José Ortiz Basualdo,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.	1.	
	J. J. Klick,	
	Zumaran & Treserra,	
Brig Cecilia, Lofgren,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.	E 7 I - BE - RE - PA - PA	La la la la venta de la
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,	Davison, Miluer & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Bremen brig Cesar, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	
SARDINIAN.	Pedro A. Plomer,	HQMALELIZZI
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
	Manuel S. de la Maza,	
	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genou.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schrbrig Dos Amigos, Pereira,	J. S. Mouteiro,	Brazil.
Sohr-brig Luisa, L. J. Maria,	м. А. Кафов,	Brazil.
Schrbrig Caboclo, Juan A. Madeira,	M. A. Kamos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

Ship Talbot, (28 guns.) Capitain Folieit W. Pennell. RITISH.—Ship Talbot, (28 guns,) Capte Rrie, (24 guns,) Captein —, bea

The fleet of an ally peaceably at anchor in the bay of Navarin, consisting of three sail of the line and of the fleet of ligaces, was attacked by ten sail of the line and ten frigates, led on by three diminist; and the 'enter havoc which they were after to linke, magnified in quackish and gasconading funds lift of which the structure of the fright character and renown of the British navy were not gained by such victories as this.

## MARINE LIST.

# **Port of Buenos Apres.**

December 19 .- Wind N. N. E.

No arrivola.

No arrivels.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Eloysa, Joaquin Fran-cisco Xavier Perreiro, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt, jerked beeft & Cro-Docember 20.—Wind N. E.—hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr.-brig Providencia, José
Scarcolo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Carlos
Galeano, with 1873‡ quintals jerked beef, 109
dry hides, 10 horse hides, 47 boxes preserved Scarzolo, for Rio Janeiro, despitioned by Office Galenno, with 1873; quintals jerked beef, 100 dry hides, 10 horse hides, 47 boxes preserved fruit, &c. &c. December 21.—Wind N. N. E., shifted to E. in the Arrived, Brazillan schr.-brig Luisa, Luis José Maria, from Rio Grande 11th inst., with timber, to M. A. Ramos.

to M. A. Ramos. Sardinian polacre Industria, Bernardo Vinelli, from Montevideo 19th inst., in baliast, to Amadeo

Sailed, (at 2 p. m.) National steam-packet Fe-

Sayea, (at 2 p. M.) National steam-packet rederation, Sutton, for Colonia and Montevideo.

Becember 22.—Wind E., strong in the evening.

Arrived, American brig Plant, H. W. Perkins, from Boston 21st, September, Island Mayo 9th November, Montevideo 20th inst., with lumber, and about 2800 bushels salt, soap, &c. &c.; 500 hard dollars, and 30 doubloons, to Daniel Gow-land & Co.

and about 200 obsers sain, sonp, ec. ec.; 500 hard dollars, and 30 doublons, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Oriental packet sohe, Rosse Schlaffing, from Montevidee Riet latt, to Cardio Guleano.

Netional packet sohe, Luisa, Moratore, from the bay of San Borombon with eargo, &c., saved from the wreck of the Frinch unit Veloce,

Saited, British brig Floravilled, Yoof, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, MacCarlane & Co., with 4501 dry hides, SS.886 horns, 1000 ship bones, 72 saited horse hides, 1 box patterns of hardware, I.do. with 80 doz, gloves, 2 do. with 205 lbs. tortoise-shell; 13 pipes and 6 half-pipes with about 650 arrobas talloys, 168 bales with about 1200 quintals cut hides, 1d do. with about 2500 arrobas wool, 170 doz and 34 bundles with about 1200 arrobas tolloys, 168 bales with about 2900 arrobas horse haft.

\*\*Marvived\*\*, National schn-Constellation, (Pilotboth) from the that of the Freicht brig Valodey, Sailed, British beig Rhilomela, Sprot, for Landon, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 2520 dry hides, 3236 salted hides, 23,730 horns, 20 fanegas gait, 2 boxes with 450 lbs. denich, feathers, 6659 horse hides in bales, &c., 60 bales with about 8000 doz. nutria skins, 120 do. with about 8000 doz. nutria skins, 120 do. with about 160 doz. diventifia skins and 80 doz, dat skins, eder skins; and slunk-califskins, 6007 doz. diventifia skins and 80 doz, dat skins, deer skins, and slunk-califskins, 6007 doz, diventifia skins, and slunk-califskins, 6007 doz, of the charles of do. with about 450 doz. doz mitra skins and SC doz deer skins; I do wiftisheepskins, deer skins, and slunk-calf skins, and SV doz deer skins, and slunk-calf skins, and SV doz deer skins. Pustinger, Mr. Frederick Mathews.
National sehr, Ning, Capan, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 500 quintals jerked beef, 200 arrobus tallow, 200 fanegas salt, and the state of the santos o

soap, onions, gin, &co.

Detember 24.—Wind B.

Arrived, American brig Oreole, George Benjamin, from Santos I Ath inst., with sugar, tobaco, fariña, &c., to Narciso Martinez.

Brazilian schr.-brig Caboolo, Juan Alvarez

Madeira, from Parinagua 15th inst., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramosa.

December 25. Wind S., strong.—slight rain in the

December 25.—Writa'S., strong.—slight rain in the mariting.

Arrived, British barque Argentina, Stephen Wright Kelso, from Liverpoil City October, with general cargo, to Parlane, Manaliter & Co, Oriental packet sehr. Retimpago Risso, from Montevideo 24th, to Justo, Risso & Co.

Pessel poliet to sati. On 20th inst. Gigar, for Valparaiso.

The Orazilian zumana som Anionio y Aniwas, remains wind bingid a solution.

H. B. M's. ship united it is sail for Rio Janeiro on or should be wrists, doubling at Mantevideo.

zuruggekke mirmokanpy Vēsed pussēd Poini hillb. 20 mil 1987, Wind V. N. W.—Tynweill,

is the low at morally point with the Typewsitt, fighted by the terminary who the N. V.—Typewsitt, fighted by the terminary with the L.—Florewsitt, the control of the terminary of the terminary

Arrived at Montevideo.

Istil Inst.—Prench brig Panne Charles, Abraham (1992)

Havre de Grace Cita October.

Havre de Grace Cita October.

Git.—Sardinian beig Inoceanie, from Sta. Catalina.

Brazilian zumaca Airella Brillanie, from Parnagua
Stiti uit., and Maidónado. Istil inst.

Portuguese patache Carleida, from Angola Soth October.

ITth.—British brig Sultana, Rogers, from Liverpool Sti
October, to Stanley, Eliack & Co.

Brazilian patache Telmose, from Sta. Catalina ath inst.

Stith.—Brazilian brig Leon; from Rio Grande 11th.

Portuguese brig Maihadade, from Rio Grande 11th.

British.—Sardinian schooner-brig Dellino Victorioco, from
Rio Grande.

Satila from Montevideo.

Satist from Montevideo.

THE WEATHER has been extremely sultry during the week. On Monday (St. Thomas's Day.) the thermometer stood at 90 :—in the week, it

BATHING .- The bathers in the river (as might he expected from the heat of the weather,) have been very numerous this week; they extended from north to anuth as far as the eye could reach. The throng increased as night came, and families and 'fheir servants with lanterns, harried to the water side. The quantity of lights along the river's banks, and the hubbub amongst the bathers, had a singular effect.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

My business leading me occasionally to visit My business leading me occasionally to visit different parts of the country, and being somewhat of a theorist, though an old man, I amuse myself during my rides by speculating on the results in which the processes now silently going on in society, and which from time to time come under my observation, will ultimately terminate. It is a well-known characteristic of my fraternity, to gramble at all change; to condemn every novelty as an evil, and querulously to denounce the modern improvement of men and manners, as a positive improvement of men and manners, as a positive retrogression from their ancient worth and purity. I boast, however, the merit of being superior to this prejudice of my class—this idolum tribus. Some of the changes that have occurred in my day, have certainly been rather startling; but I have always succeeded in reconciling myself even to the extremest of them, by the reflection, that is contarry to the nature of things to be stationary, and that the march of improvement can no more reasonably be expected to proceed in an even, unvarying pace, than any other movement.—The other day I fell into one of my favourite reveries on the torsunes and destinies of society; and as drapms are generally connected more or and as dreams are generally connected more or less remotely with the realities of walking life, so ming is associated with facts that came particularly under my observation in one of my late country excursions.

Few, I believe, are fully aware of the state of education among the numerous families of our eaucation among the numerous families of our countrymen settled in the country, and engaged in the pursuits of rural life. Much has been written and done in regard to the education of the rising generation of Protestant foreigners in the city; but no notice whatever has been taken, as far as I can remember, of the same class in the country. Its numbers are already very considercountry. Its numbers are already very considerable; and being in various respects peculiarly circumstanced, few objects ought to be more interesting to the religious or even the political philantheepist, than its educational training. The facts that have fallen under my observation, enable me happily to state that their condition in this respect is far more promising than could possibly have been imagined. There is nothing remarkable, generally, in Englishmen or Scotchmen prizing instruction; and it is no pruse of them, in ordinary circumstances, to say that they are zgalous of it. But rural life in Buenos Ayres, is peculiarly circumstanced; being advanced norther than the pastoral state, families must necessarily stand widely apart, and all undertakings requiring mutual co-operation, are consequently of more difficult accomplishment. Education is of more difficult accomplishment. Education is abviously a thing of this nature, and it is unquestionably therefore most creditable to our countrytheir situation, they are so zeglous of it,—for, with faw-exceptions, they may be generally con-sidered aliase to its importance. The instruction sidered alias to its importance. The instruction of the children seems to be regarded as a primary shifted of Comestic arrangements; for rather than this should be neglected, where distance or other causes cut of access to the public seminary, families may be seen each maintaining their conserver, that the sufficient this obtained is in most instruction. 

Clymont and Brown, at Monte Grande; and Micolymont and Brown, at Monte Grande; and Nicoleon, in its neighbourhood. Mr. MrClymont's establishment is public, being originally the school of the colony of Monte Grande. It is under the auperintendance of a committee of the saidents, and is on an average pretty numerously abinded. I can speak with confidence of the state of this seminary, having enjoyed particular opportunities, of observing it. Very lately I was present at one of Mr. MrClymont's public exeminations, and the progress of the children in the several branches of education, would have done credit to any school. progress of the collegen in the several branches of education, would have done credit to any school. One thing particularly observable was, that the business seemed to be thoroughly understood.—Mr. McClymont is evidently fully aware of the importance of making education, not a mere machanical, but an intellectual and moral process. It was really refreshing to hear very young chil-dren, in the plains of South America, answering questions in Grammar, and explaining operations in Arithmetic, with as much intelligence as on an In Arthmetic, with as much interligence as on an average is found in the most approved initiatory schools of Great Beitein. It is another of Mr. M.Clymont's recommendations as a teacher, that see for as his means permit, he conducts the business of his school on religious and protestant principles. ness of his school on religious and protestant principles. As far, indeed, as I have had an opportunity of observing, this may be considered characteristic of all the country teachers. Many, I am aware, will ridioule the idea of specifying this as an excellence, and seeing we dwell in a Roman Catholic country, and must necessarily be thrown into frequent intercourse with our Roman Catholic neighbours. Will think religious distinctions distinctions and the second of the seco neighbours, will think religious distinctiveness in the education of the young, a positive evil. I am prepared, notwithstanding, to mark it as a peculiar excellence of foreign education in this pecular excellence of foreign education in this country, that it be distinctively religious and protestant—the consequences being of the utmost moment at once to foreigners and natives. And whereas the necessary intercourse of foreigners and natives may be considered by some a sufficient reason for waiving all distinction of religious creed; it is partly because from their isolated situation with regard to each other, foreigners at the content of the constant of the content of the country of the settled in the country are so necessarily thrown into intercourse with the Roman Catholic natives, that I appreciate the protestantism of their edu-cation so highly. But I abstain from the discus-sion of this point at present;—being part of the speculation I butld on the facts I have now nar-rated, I will, with your leave, Mr. Editor, return to it in some future communications, to which the present is intended to be merely introductory.

the present is intended to be merely introductory. The sum of what I have now stated briefly is: that the children of foreign protestants settled in the country, are very generally enjoying the benefits of education;—that this education is of a superior intellectual character, and, above all, distinctively religious and protestant.

SENEX.

Births. On 28d inst., the Lady of Ms. Gronge Salisnuny, of a Daughter.
On 25th inst., the Lady of Mn. James Kirnnan, of a

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,	122 123	dollarseach
Do. Patriot,		do. do.
Plata macuquina,	61 - 71	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,	74 - 74	do, euch.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,	78 - 74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,	68 65	do . per cent,
Bank Shares (nominal)	180	do. each.
Exchange on England	61	penceper dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro ,	860	dis.p.ct.prm.
Do. on Montevideo,	7±	do.p.patacon
Do. on United States,	7 <del>-</del>	do.p.U.S.dol.
Hides, Ox, best	20 - 201	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,	26 - 27}	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.	26 - 26}	do. do.
Do. salled,	20 - 22	do. do.
Do. Horse,	Ω§ 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,	10 - 20	do.po-uoten.
Chinahilla Skins,	84 85	do.
Wool, common,	7 14	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,	35 - 36 40 22	do. do.
Do, mined	15 - 17	do. do.
Jerked Beef,	11 - 114	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,	128 - 500	do. p. arroba.
Horns,	70 - 75	do, per mil. do, perbarrel
Flour, (North American,)	5 9	
Salt, on board,		p.ct.p.menth
Discount,		h. asch. manen

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 123 blars. The lowest price, 1184 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during te week, 62 pence. The lowest ditto, 64 pence.

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