

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 496.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

News of considerable importance from the interior, arrived in town on Saturday last, after the publication of our paper. Our readers will recollect that we have several times noted different invasions of the Province of Tucuman, by the emigrant General Xavier Lopez, at the head of troops collected in the territory of Bolivia and Salta. All these attempts had proved fruitless, and the invaders with difficulty succeeded in escaping back to the places whence they had sallied. Notwithstanding so many discomfitures, it appears that Señor Lopez did not relinquish his design. In the latter part of January last, he made another and more formidable attempt, with a body of 125 men, organized in Salta, and well officered. In combination with this movement, a force of sixty men, similarly raised, marched upon the town of Santa Maria, in the Province of Catamarca, and gained possession of it. General Xavier Lopez, with his division, by marching over rough mountains and through thick forests and bye-roads, succeeded in reaching within a league and a half of the city of Tucuman. Owing to the secrecy with which this march was conducted in order to take the town by surprise, the Government were not acquainted with it until a late hour at night, when Governor Alejandro Heredia, displaying the greatest activity, collected a force of 450 regulars, and marched forthwith to meet the invaders. At half-past three in the morning he came up with the enemy, who had taken up a very advantageous position. A fire of musquetry immediately commenced, but was shortly afterwards suspended by General Heredia, on the arrival of a soldier who had escaped from the enemy, and who reported that a number of militiamen had been forced into Lopez's service, and that he had had the cruelty to place in the centre of his column the wife of a Commandant, because she had been instrumental in keeping back her husband from taking part with him. This suspension of fire was intended by General Heredia to facilitate the escape of the above-mentioned lady, and the militiamen whom Lopez detained against their will, and who might be innocent victims of the fire of their friends. This humane step was attended with success, as Doña Francisca Austria, the lady alluded to, availing herself of the confusion of the enemy and the darkness of the night, succeeded in escaping through the thickets and placing herself under the protection of General Heredia's troops. The action was then renewed, when Lopez's column immediately gave way, flying in all directions, pursued by the victors. Nearly one-third were taken prisoners, including General Lopez, his Secretary, and his nephew Dr. Angel Lopez; Colonels Juan Balmaceda, and Roca, Lieutenant-Colonel Echegaray, and two Adjutants.—Colonel Celestino Balmaceda, and a Captain, were killed.

General Lopez and his nephew were subsequently shot, as says General Heredia in his despatch to the Government of Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding the lenity of his character, the Government could not act otherwise consistently with the public welfare. General Lopez was formerly Governor of Tucuman, during General Paz's domination in the interior. After the battle of the Ciudadela, gained by General Quiroga, he fled to Bolivia, from whence he made occasional incursions into the territory of Tucuman; for which reason he was declared an outlaw by the House of Representatives. His nephew, Dr. Lopez, was taken prisoner in one of these attempts, and condemned to death by a court-martial; but was pardoned by General Heredia. He was however implicated in several ulterior invasions.

Of the result of the invasion of Santa Maria, nothing is known. Governor Heredia had sent an auxiliary force to Catamarca. In this Province, a change of Government had previously taken

place: Señor Juan Nicolas Gomez, not enjoying the confidence of the Confederate Provinces, had resigned the command, and was succeeded by Señor Fernando Villafañe, lately Governor of La Rioja.

In Jujuy, there has likewise been a change.—Colonel Eustoquio Medina, had put down the Government of Colonel Quintana, and had succeeded him in a provisional character. Señor Quintana was accused of being under Unitarian influence. This change was effected without bloodshed.

Salta is now the only province whose Government does not appear to sympathise with the policy of those of the sister provinces. A change may be expected there shortly, especially after the late occurrence in Jujuy, and the failure of General Lopez's invasion, which, it is alleged, was undertaken with the connivance of the Government of Salta.

The Government of Cordova have decreed a monument in honor of Generals Rosas and Lopez, and the late Governor Dorrego, and General Quiroga. It is to be finished by the 25th May next.

The remains of General Quiroga were conveyed yesterday from the Church of San Francisco, to the Cemetery at the Recoleta, with the ceremonies and attendance ordered by the decree of 17th inst.

CARNAVAL.

The Carnival commenced on Sunday last, and concluded on Tuesday; and we rejoice to state that the disgusting practice of throwing water, and egg-shells filled with water, has this year greatly decreased, having been, with few exceptions, confined to servants, children, and a few foreigners; the latter, as usual, entering with more vehemence into the sports, than the natives—sports which there is every reason to believe will soon be consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets," as being unworthy of a civilized people.

His Excellency the Governor traversed various streets of the capital, on horseback, during the Carnival, accompanied by a number of persons.

In comparison with other years, the greatest order prevailed. Individuals in masquerade attire, and otherwise, passed through the streets with little or no molestation. Water throwing was evidently at a discount: the "bulls" in water-loaded egg-shells, found but few purchasers, and were, at the close of the Carnival, offering them at any price, "plenty of sellers, and no buyers."

Various Masquerade Companies exhibited during the Carnival. We are told that licences for seventeen of them were issued from the Police-Office: the major part, however, were for the country villages in the vicinity of town—San Isidro, San Fernando, &c. Of those in town, the best were:—the *Restauradora*, directed by Colonel Joaquin Maria Ramiro; the *Comercial*, directed by Don Carlos Maria Huergo; the *Republicana*, directed by Don Eulogio Blanco; and the *Argentina*.

These Companies proceeded through the streets on each of the three nights of Carnival, in the midst of gun-firing, fire-works, &c., and accompanied with bands of music; and visited various houses, including that of His Excellency the Governor, Don C. M. Huergo, Don Marcelino Lasra, General Rolon, General Lavalleja, &c. &c. &c. There were balls at each of these residences, and a great concourse of ladies, all wearing the Federal device. We have heard glowing details of the splendor displayed at the house of Señor Huergo, which, according to all accounts, has not been equalled in any private residence in this country. We did not witness the fairy scene, nor see any of the masquerade companies, therefore we are unable to give a description thereof.—This we know, that the masqueraders did not separate until after sun-rise on each morning.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A communication, dated San Vicente, 2d inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c. of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 454 resident citizens who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th March last, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province.

The above was forwarded by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives.

An address, dated 11th inst., has been presented to the Government, from the Justice of Peace and various inhabitants of San José de Flores, thanking His Excellency the Governor for the protection he has granted to national industry, by the decree prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat and flour, except on certain conditions.

The Government replied to the above on 17th.

A decree, dated 17th inst., ordered the following to be observed on the 19th, the day on which the remains of General Quiroga were conveyed from the Church of San Francisco to the Cemetery of the Recoleta:—

The Government of the Province to attend at 7 o'clock in the morning at the Church of San Francisco, with all the Corporations, and employes, civil and military. The Inspector-General to give the necessary orders to the troops appointed to render the correspondent honors. Those citizens who wish to attend the funeral, to be with their coaches at the Church of San Francisco at 7 in the morning. The funeral ceremony concluded, the Government, &c., to proceed to the residence of the Widow of the deceased General, to express their regret at the lamentable loss she and the country have sustained.

A note, dated 17th inst., from Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police, to the Governor, states that during the late Carnival not the least accident, riot, or disorder occurred.

A communication, dated 6th inst., from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, expresses his perfect approbation of the note forwarded by the latter to the Government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, (a copy of which he had received,) relative to the conduct of the Unitarians, who having sought refuge in that State, take occasion therefrom to revile the Governments of the Argentine Confederation. That the Governor of Santa Fé has so high an opinion of the patriotism, and other virtues which adorn the Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Republic, as never to consent that his good name be outraged by a few of its spurious sons residing in a country for whom the Republic had expended its blood and its treasure, without any other interest than to restore them that liberty of which they had been despoiled.

Two other communications were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, from the Governor of Santa Fé; one, dated 6th inst., to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and the other, 28th ult., to the Governor of Cordova. Both relate to the recent invasion of the Province of Rioja by the Government of San Juan, and the defeat thereof. Governor Lopez offers his congratulations thereon, and denominates the Governor of San Juan (Yanzon), an apostate to the National Cause of Federation.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, were also published a variety of official documents recently issued by the Government of the Province of Cordova.

MESSAGE

TO THE
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE
OF BUENOS AYRES.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1835.
30th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and
6th of the Argentine Confederation.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER,
To the Hon. Representation of the Province.

Representatives.—Nine months have not yet elapsed since the day on which the present Government took upon their weak shoulders, in this same place, the enormous weight of an absolute power, confided to their conscientious execution; and to-day they have the honor to return hither, to salute the Thirteenth Legislature of the Province, and to give it an account of the mode and form in which it has been exercised.

It is necessary, although painful, to take a retrospect of the situation of the country in those days, and in the two years which preceded them. The Government will advance nothing but what can be attested by every one of the inhabitants of this Province; and for the same reason they have nothing to conceal.

The Administration of 1833, had the misfortune to submit to the influence of men strangers to this soil, and corrupted in the extreme. Thus it was that their policy was openly directed to humiliate this Province, impede the extension and security of its frontiers, place it in collision with the others of the Confederation, insult its Representation, delapidate the public treasury, carry discord by means of the press even to the conjugal bed, re-establish the lost hopes of the Unitarian faction, and, lastly, to assassinate respectable Federals.

The Porteño People could not remain in this dishonorable situation, and they rose and expelled an unworthy Government: but ever generous, and wishing to avoid outrages, they subjected themselves to another authority which could in no sense fulfil its high mission. Subordinate to every influence, even the most trifling, it did not command, but obeyed. Tired with making useless efforts, it in fine resigned the insignias of power, which were successively confided to different citizens, who, in spite of their talent and importance, would have doubtless aggravated the misfortunes of their country if they had accepted them. The Hon. House, then, in order to avoid the risks of so long an interregnum, notwithstanding the well proved benignity of the sons of this country, made over the Executive Power provisionally to its own President, who found himself alone on the seat of Government, as on a rock surrounded by the waves of a stormy ocean.—No Ministers, and latterly, no counsellors could he assemble.

As a consequence of all this which the Government has manifested, society became entirely dissolved: the men who in all countries are destined to command, lost their influence; the spirit of insubordination had spread, and taken deep root; every one was aware of his own impotence and that of others, and did not resign himself either to command or obey.

Public misery was felt in all parts; and in the country districts lives and property were not secure. Notorious villains, whose name alone caused terror to the pacific labourer, walked abroad with impunity, committing here and there their accustomed depredations.

In the midst of this chaos, the mass of the people in this and in the other Provinces, never lost sight of the triumph of the Holy Cause of Federation, and followed it indefatigably as the polar star of their aspirations, even amidst the obstructions occasioned by so many crimes and intrigues. But the Unitarian faction, who, obstinate in their errors, and given up to a fatuous pride, have never been able to discern the public opinion, believed that all the resistance the execution of their iniquitous plans met with, originated with the Federal Chiefs; who represented that true public opinion; and preoccupied with this error, and counselled by the instinct of their weakness, adopted a measure reserved for the vile, the infamous, and cowardly,—they had recourse to the treacherous dagger. With it was struck to the heart the Governor of the Province of Salta, the illustrious Brigadier-General Pablo Latorre, at a time when, incapable of suspecting so much wickedness, he with a tranquil conscience reposed in a profound sleep, in company with Lieut.-Colonel Aguilar, who likewise met with the same fate. With it was destroyed the illustrious Envoy of this Government to those of Salta and Tucuman, Brigadier-General Juan Facundo Quiroga, when returning to give an account of his pacific mission, full of confidence in his immense services, and rejecting as injurious even to his very enemies, the reproaches which had been given to him for his

safety. Thus he perished, conjointly with his Secretary, General José Santos Ortiz, and almost all his retinue, the assassins paying no respect to age nor condition.

All this, Messrs. Representatives, is horrible and frightful, but ought not to create surprise. A long time since, the present Governor has in this same place, in his written communications, made many melancholy forebodings: but not being able then to bring forward the evidence of such things, and certain that he would not be believed by the major part of those who ought to provide the remedy for the great evils which threatened, he left the proofs of them to time. Very soon they made themselves manifest; and honest men, the friends of their country, with lost hope recurred to the only one who had spoken the truth.

In effect, the fatal time had arrived, in which personal influence over the mass of the people, became necessary to re-establish order, the guarantees, and the very laws, which were set at naught; and whatever influence he might have respecting them, the present Governor endured great conflicts, because he knew the absolute want of the means of Government to reorganize society. But confiding in the uniformity of the vote which his fellow-citizens favoured him with, in the extension of power which it conferred upon him; in the co-operation of the Representatives; in the experience acquired by the people; in the patriotism with which he himself felt inflamed; and, above all, in the protection of Heaven, he placed himself in the hands of Divine Providence, and made in yours the terrible oath to administer the affairs of the Province conformably to his conscience. His prayers were listened to by the Supreme Being, who has deigned to protect and shed his benedictions upon the holy and just cause of Argentine Confederation, in a manner so manifest, that if the picture of disorders and crimes just presented has been grievous to Messrs. the Representatives, they ought to congratulate themselves and render the most profound homage of gratitude to the Divinity, on seeing this same picture converted into a prospect of fond hopes for the country.—The Government will now proceed to manifest the new situation of the State.

EXTERIOR.

Authorised by the Confederate Provinces of the Argentine Republic to transact their Foreign Affairs with friendly Nations, I continue to fulfil this honorable charge, and it is very gratifying for me to say that they are preserved without alteration.

The decree of 20th October, 1834, is declared in full force, which provides that no Consul, either general or particular, nor any other class of commercial agent, be admitted from States or Nations who have not acknowledged the Independence of the Argentine Republic.

Grave difficulties, emanating from our domestic misfortunes, have delayed the Diplomatic Legation near the United States of North America: but these being overcome, the Government have resolved that their Minister in London shall proceed to fulfil the said mission, and it is to be hoped that his remonstrances will be attended to, and that the justice of the Government of Washington will repair the insults and injuries inflicted on the Republic by the Captain of the corvette Lexington, who, in the midst of the most profound peace, invaded in an atrocious manner our colony of the *Islas Malvinas*, (Falkland Islands).

Relative to this same colony, the Government ought to add, that since our Minister in London replied satisfactorily, in the year 1834, to the answer given by the Ministry of His Britannic Majesty to the protest directed to them against the violent occupation of the *Islas Malvinas* by a British force, the said negotiation has not been continued; but the Government will never desist from their efforts to reclaim from the justice of the British Cabinet the acknowledgment of the clear and unquestionable rights of the Republic to the said Islands, and the competent reparation.

The Government have been informed that another invasion of a different nature, has been made upon the territory of the Republic. It is said that in the Bay of San Gregorio, near the Straights of Magellan, a small foreign colony have introduced themselves, which under the name of a religious mission, have established communications with the natives. The Government cannot be indifferent to such an event, and will take it opportunely into consideration, proposing to the Representatives the measures which the Government may conceive necessary to adopt for the defence and security of the rights of the Republic.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, residing in this capital, invited the Government to celebrate a convention relative to the abolition of the slave trade: they consented

thereto, with the understanding that he would give explanations upon some articles of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce celebrated in 1825; but nothing has taken place, because the Minister of said nation did not consider himself sufficiently authorised to enter into the case in question.

His Majesty the King of the French, appointed the Marquis de Vins de Peycau to reside in this country, in the character of Consul-General and Chargé de Affaires of the said Kingdom. The Government, however, felt difficulties of some consideration, which they submitted to your examination and opinion; they have in the mean time suspended the acknowledgment of this functionary in his diplomatic character, but have accepted his proposal to recognize him provisionally as Consul-General, and he is at the present moment exercising this part of his mission.

In consequence of the events which have occurred in the Province of Rio Grande del Sud, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Empire of Brazil solicited of the Government that they would prohibit any interference therein on the part of individuals of the Republic, and at the same time the exportation of arms and warlike stores to the said Province. The Government, in attention to the friendly understanding which so happily exists between both States, as also reciprocal interests, took every means within their power in order to prevent the subjects of this Republic from interfering in the said affairs, and forwarded the correspondent circulars to that effect.

For the same reasons, they have consented to the adjustment of a convention, proposed in the name of His Imperial Majesty by the said Chargé d'Affaires, for the mutual surrender of criminals who, according to the law of nations, ought not to be received in any civilized country: also as it regards slaves who have fled without cause from their masters.

In regard to the proposal of the said Chargé d'Affaires, to enter into another convention to strengthen the prohibition of the traffic in slaves, an Envoy being about to be sent to the Court of Brazil, the Government will give him instructions thereon.

In the midst of the desire which different Nations have manifested to draw closer the friendly understanding they have with ours, and thereby consolidate the bases of order and permanent tranquillity, the authorities and various distinguished persons of this Republic have been publicly insulted in Montevideo, through the medium of the press, and in other modes; incendiary papers, emanating thence, have been circulated, in order to introduce confusion and disorder in this country. It is believed that the authors of these crimes are some emigrants from this; but this circumstance does not lessen the duty which in such a case it is incumbent upon the Oriental Government to perform. He who now addresses you has made the correspondent remonstrance, and will insist thereon, with the hope that the said Government, in conformity to the answer they have given, and the posterior measures which they have taken, recollecting also the recent history of these countries, will prevent manoeuvres so reprehensible, and whose impunity certainly would do them very little honor.

INTERIOR.

With respect to the Provinces of the Interior, I feel the most lively pleasure in stating that the National Cause of Federation has been secured, without more than that stock of probity and good feeling which is ever found in the mass of a people when they are not corrupted. Ready investigators have not lost occasion, nor spared any pains, to put in practice all that spirits the most active, desperate, and profoundly immoral, could conceive; but the people have known how to avoid the snares prepared in distant places with so much care, and have chastised the criminals who introduced them. It is not this alone: the enemies of public order seeing all their artifices frustrated, had recourse to arms, and in union with the emigrants in Bolivia and Chili, endeavored to possess themselves of the Province of Tucuman, and introduce disorder into La Rioja and Catamarca: the people then sallied out to the field of battle, and dispelled them like vapour.

Lastly came the fatal day, that day which the Government recur to with so much grief, and the Provinces raised their voices denouncing who were the barbarous assassins of the illustrious Brigadier General Juan Facundo Quiroga: they appointed them a judge, and the prisoners were sent to the public prison of this city, there to await the conclusion of the process; justice will do its duty.

In this manner the tranquillity of the interior is re-established, the Unitarians annihilated, and the Provinces covered with honor.

Nevertheless, this band of anarchoists, so fertile

in the means of iniquity, still occupies the attention of the Government. Pursued every where by the voice of opinion, they have taken the alternative of disguising themselves with the mask of Federation, and in this mode took by surprise the present Governor of the Province of San Juan, bringing him under their fatal influence; and have possessed themselves likewise of the Government of the Province of Salta. But the others of the Confederation are aware of this disguise, and it is probable that these unfortunate provinces will be freed for ever from their oppressors, without being subjected to any very great misfortunes.

This, Messrs. Representatives, is the tranquil and satisfactory state of our affairs at the present moment with friendly Nations, and the Sister Provinces of the Argentine Confederation. The attainment of so important a blessing has caused incessant and truly painful labours to the present Government, during the short period they have been in office; but this has not been the only object of their attentions. At the same time that they have occupied themselves with affairs of such delicacy and magnitude as those they have indicated, they have made a happy change in every branch of the Administration of the Province, which they will proceed to state.

From the first moments of their installation, they commenced the consolidation of the bases to support the new order of things they proposed to establish. Consequently, they bore in mind that public opinion in all the Provinces having been pronounced in favor of the system of Federation, this cause had become National, and therefore it was not to be tolerated that its enemies should assail it in public, or make a boast of their obstinacy.

They proposed to revive, by various modes, the sublime feelings of piety and religion, as the immutable bases of morality and habits of the nation, and as the inexhaustible origin of consolation in adversity.

They determined to administer justice to all, without any other consideration than what is due to reason and equity.

Making painful sacrifices to their sentiments and inclinations, they have endeavoured to establish the order and economy which had been neglected, not only in every branch of the public administration, but also in the private conduct of individuals; the Government giving, in this respect, an example of regularity without splendor, which they hope to see imitated by every citizen.

The want of subordination was another evil which it was necessary to cut short, and to this end it was necessary that the Government should arm themselves with severity.

It was likewise indispensable to promote public education, in conformity to the resources of the Treasury, and to the condition of youth.

Lastly, the depressed state in which the property of the country was placed, urgently claimed that its prosperity and industry should be promoted.

In accordance with the foregoing bases and ideas, the Representatives will now learn what the Government have effected in each of the different branches of the administration.

[The Message is extremely long; and having thus far given a literal translation of it, we are compelled to give a summary of the remainder.]

The following is stated under the head

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Federal device has been re-established amongst the employés, and generalized as much as possible in all the other classes of society, as a sign of union between good Argentines, and the duty incumbent upon them to sustain with their lives the National Cause of Federation.

Divine worship is celebrated with its accustomed splendor.

In the administration of justice, no alteration has at present been made.

The state of the various public Schools, and Hospitals, Post-Office, Vaccine establishment, &c. &c., are detailed.

The department of the Nightly Watch, fully answers its purpose.

The new road constructing to San José de Flores, "Camino General Quiroga," is noticed; as also other public roads.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The troops of the line and militia of the Province, are in the best state of moral and discipline. The arrangements made respecting the army are specified. The forts on the frontiers of the Province are in the best possible state, and towns are being erected in their neighbourhood. No dread now exists of incursions from the Indians, the greater part of those who were formerly hostile, having been destroyed, or become friendly; and every probability exists that the few Indians who yet present a threatening attitude, will be promptly exterminated. Patagonia is rapidly

improving, being free from molestation from the Indians; and Bahia Blanca is so much increased as to be entitled to have a Representative, and the canal commenced there in 1834, has been completed. In the North, the country has been re-peopled as if by enchantment; and in the South, estancias have been formed as far as 140 leagues from the capital.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The revenue is stated never to have been in so embarrassed a state as when the present Administration came into office. The Message enters fully into particulars in this respect, stating the demands against the treasury, the general want of confidence, the diminution of the revenue;—that as a consequence thereof, idleness had taken the place of industry; the Government were assailed by the clamor of the employé, the tears of the widow, invalid, and veteran, to whom arrears of pay and pensions were due. The measures taken by the Government to meet this state of things, are stated; and the reforms made in the Finance department, the new regulations in the Custom-House, &c. &c. Respecting the English loan, we read the following:—

"The Government are ever mindful of the payment of the foreign debt, but it is evident that at present nothing can be done in this respect; they await the time for the arrangement of the domestic debt of the country, in order to pursue with it the same course: with the understanding, that whatever measures be taken, they will be founded on the basis of honor, good faith, and the reality of things."

The measures taken to promote and protect agriculture in the Province, are noticed, and that they afford well-founded hopes that the result will be the progressive augmentation of commerce, both domestic and foreign.

After other observations concerning with the Finance Department, the Message concludes with a general summing up; to the effect,—that the result of what the Government have effected during the nine months they have been in office, in which period the Province has enjoyed peace and friendship with the others of the Confederation, under the safeguard of public opinion, decidedly pronounced for the Holy and National Cause of Federation,—is:

Public credit has been re-established more than could possibly have been expected:

Various works of public utility are being executed in the city, and industry, which was nearly extinguished, has been revived in town and country:

The example of economy given by the Government, has had the best effect on private individuals, and the luxury and extravagance which have ruined so many families, are no longer to be seen:

The Unitarian band finds itself detested in all

the Confederate Provinces, and has in vain had recourse to the mask of Federation to conceal their iniquitous designs:

The Government have respected as far as possible the inestimable guarantee of personal security, and have limited the power with which they are invested, to the temporary detention of some individuals whose liberty is incompatible with public security; and they have not inflicted the penalty of death except upon those criminals whose punishment the public security imperiously called for:

The Indians who formerly invaded the frontier, are now become inhabitants thereof, and are rapidly improving in civilization.

As it regards the extraordinary powers with which the Government are invested, the Government will not conceal that the political state of the country does not yet render it advisable to relinquish them; but they trust the day will soon arrive, when they can with safety deposit the said powers in the hands of those from whom they received them. In the meantime, the Government congratulate themselves with the idea, that the Province will then bless the Almighty for the benefits it has received in remuneration for the heroic sacrifice it made in granting them.

The Message is signed by

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
FELIPE ALANA,
JOSE MARIA ROJAS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET,
HORNE'S Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. OSMAN'S Poems, translated by James Macpherson, Esq., with one Dissertation on the Era of OSMAN, and two Dissertations on the Poems, appended. Tea-trays. A large assortment of Marbled and Coloured Papers, plain and stamped, (a great variety of patterns). Coloured Ostrich-feather Busters, rosewood handles. Telescopes, Day and Night. English Letter Paper, plain and gilt. Note Paper. Bank Post. Folio or demy Letter Paper. Foolscap. Coloured Letter Paper, plain and embossed. Scotch Snuff-Boxes, Machine manufacture. Royal Lucifers. Some copies of the *Volcaneria*, or *Ayudado* (in Spanish) for the year 1835,—a collection of unpublished and original compositions and translations, in prose and verse.

Cheap Hats.

TO finish a Consignment, there are now selling at F. WM. HAYTON'S Store, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, ENGLISH BEAVER HATS, of the first quality and most fashionable shape, at the very low price of 45 dollars each, including the Box.

N. B.—There are only 2 cases of these Hats. At the same Store may be had European made Shoes, for men's Summer wear, at 10 dollars per pair.

For Sale,

AT No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, —price, Three Dollars.—The *Guía de la Ciudad*, y *Almanaque del Comercio de Buenos Ayres*, for the year 1836.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 18th OF FEBRUARY, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Quebec.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Agnes, Cumming,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	West Indies.
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mars, G. B. Walmesley,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Brazil.
Brig Ann Wise, W. Reuey,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Montevideo to load for L.pool or London.
Brig Jobu Scott, Andrew Reuey,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Montevideo to load for Exmouth.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Hewes, Marshall,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Elvira, G. Day,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson,	Daniel Cowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Schr.-brig Rover, Burgess,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Princessen Caroline Amalia, Peterson, C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Havana.
SWEDISH.		
Ship Gustava, Riedel,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Valparaiso, to load for Swansea:
Brig Systarac, Hallberg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Batavia.
Ship Johanna, Dahlstrom,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Gotfried Menckin, Dewald,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Anna, Tuso,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, A. Priario,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Santos.
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Ipoerita, L. Canessa,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, J. A. Mala,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, M. A. P. Alves,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguay.
Zumaca Nova Luz, A. F. Alcantara,	J. S. Monteiro,	Santos.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Actæon, (20 guns), Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 13.—Wind N.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

February 14.—Wind N.—hazy, shifted to S. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.
February 15.—Wind E. S. E., strong, nearly a gale. Arrived, Bremen brig Gotfried Menckin, G. Dewald, from Lisbon 10th October, Montevideo 13th inst., in ballast, to Lafone, Robinson & Co. American schr.—brig Rover, A. Burgess, from New York 17th November, Montevideo 13th inst., with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 13th, to C. Galeano.

February 16.—Wind E.—heavy rain. Arrived, National brig Rio de la Plata, Santiago Daso, from Patagonia 10th inst., with 1133 fagones salt, &c., to Rudolph Sprungli.

British brig John Scott, Andrew Rency, from Liverpool 23d November, Dublin 1st December, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 15th inst., with general cargo, to M'Cracken and Jamieson.

February 17.—Wind E.—slight rain.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Ipocrita, Leonardo Canessa, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., with lumber, &c., to Zumarán & Trussera.

February 18.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 19.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

The zamaca Felicidade remains wind-bound.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 20th inst.—Ninfa, for Rio Janeiro.
23d “—Bella Antonieta, for Santos.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American schr.—brig Rover, shortly after her arrival in the Outer-Roads on Monday last, parted from her anchor and ran to Las Conchas.

It is stated that the December packet from Palmonth, had not arrived at Rio Janeiro on 4th inst.

Vessel passed Point Indio.

On 12th instant, at mid-day, Wind N. W.—Flametta, hence 11th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

4th inst.—Spanish místico San Agustín, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., to J. Gestal.

5th.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos, from Parnagua.

10th.—Brazilian schr.—brig Carolina, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

12th.—Portuguese brig Perla, from Angola 24th Decr.

16th.—A French frigate, supposed La Flore, from Valparaiso; and an American schooner—brig.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

15th ult.—Brazilian brig Orizimbo, from Montevideo 21 days.

16th.—Oriental brig Felix Oriental, from do. 23 days.

20th.—Portuguese patache Caridade, from do. 49 days.

21st.—Brazilian brig Caroline do Rio, from do. 23 days.

“H. B. M's. ship Talbot, (28 guns), hence 1st ult.

MONTEVIDEO.

The packet Luisa, brought us journals of the above city to 13th inst.; one of them (the *Universal*) in speaking of the affairs of the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, says:—
“The news we have from the frontiers of Brazil, come down to the 4th inst., and unfortunately confirm the melancholy opinion we had formed of the political state of the Province of Rio Grande, from the context of the preceding intelligence.—The President, Araujo Ribeiro, accompanied by all the officers of the party on the Government side, had opened the campaign with a respectable force, to combat that which under the orders of Colonel Bento Goncalves da Silva, was assembled in Puerto Alegre; and it appears that there had been two partial encounters, of the result of which our correspondents have not given us an exact idea.”

Amongst the European news in the Montevideo journals, is a report that a secret treaty of alliance has been celebrated between the United States of North America, and Russia; both Powers agreeing to assist each other in case of war. Also, that an inspection had taken place in the Island of Sardinia.

The Baron Picotel de Hermillon, Sardinian Consul, arrived in town on Monday last, from Montevideo. He came passenger thence in the packet Luisa.

THEATRE.

On 12th inst. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Gonzales, a comedy called, “*Contigo Pan y Cebolla*.” It proved a very amusing affair. The heroine (Matilde) is a sort of Lydia Languish, who declines to marry the man whom her friends approve of, and whom she really loves, because there is nothing romantic in the courtship,—no sentimental eloquence, no ladder of ropes, conscious moon, four horses, and dear delightful shifts to gain half a minute's conversation with her lover. She rails against marriages of this sort, in language almost similar to that of Lydia, who says:—“What have I to expect, but after a deal of flimsy preparation, with a bishop's licence and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar; or perhaps be cried three times in a country church, and have an unmannerly fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish, to join John Absolute, and Lydia Languish, spinster!—Oh, that I should have lived to hear myself called spinster!”

Matilde declares her irrevocable determination not to marry, except her lover, like those she had so repeatedly read of, was poor and constant,

“For then the grateful youth should own,
She loved him for himself alone.”

Her father and lover conjointly play a trick upon her: she is made to believe that the latter is reduced to poverty, and that her father, under this change of circumstance, refuses consent to the marriage. She consents to elope, and an amusing scene takes place at the moment of the elopement, when she enters the drawing-room to take leave of her bird, music, &c., on all of which she bestows very tender kisses and language. The lovers are married, and the last act represents them meanly attired, living in a garret nearly destitute of furniture.—Matilde is obliged to answer and get rid of pretended duns, make the fire, and the bed; when making the latter, she complains of the weight of the mattress.—At last she vents imprecations upon authors who, in their accounts of “Love in a Cottage or a Garret,” had forgotten to mention the disagreeables attached thereto. In the end, the trick is discovered; the lady gladly leaves her poverty-stricken home, and vows never to be romantic again.

The piece was extremely well played. Gonzales was the ‘Father,’ Casacuberta, the ‘Lover,’ and Manuela, ‘Matilde.’ Manuela made some very good points: “*se fué*,” said she archly to her husband, when telling him to leave his hiding-place, as the dun had gone.

A farce followed the comedy. The audience was select, if not numerous. In the boxes, we noticed General Lavalleja, his lady and family; General Pinedo; several fashionable *damas*; and Lord Edward Russel, Captain of His Britannic Majesty's ship Actæon.

We observe by an advertisement in the *Gaceta* of yesterday, that there will be performances at the Circus of the Parque Argentino, to-morrow afternoon.

THE RETRETA, on Saturday evening, attracted a very brilliant assemblage of ladies. The weather was calm, although warm. The Band played several delightful *arias* from the opera of *Otello*, &c., and likewise the *Tirana*. The fashionable streets around the Plaza de la Victoria, were crowded, particularly “Bond-Street,” (Calle de la Victoria.)

THE WEATHER on Saturday and Sunday last was extremely oppressive, the thermometer bordering on 90. On Sunday afternoon the wind shifted to the southward, and presently the whole town was enveloped in dust,—it was a complete “dust storm,” which continued for more than an hour, bringing with it “lots” of insects from the *pampas*. As no rain came, the apprehension of another drought continued;—these fears, however, were somewhat allayed by the heavy rain which fell on Tuesday. The atmosphere has since been cooler,—thermometer 74 to 80.

THE ALAMEDA had but few visitors on Sunday, and those few were soon driven away by the dust storm.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river, of both sexes, were numerous on Saturday evening last.

In consequence of the Carnaval, there was no service on Sunday last at the Episcopal Church, nor at the Presbyterian Church, of this city.

The public offices, and the town, were illuminated on the evening of the 12th inst., in consequence of the opening of the House of Representatives.

It is stated that the individuals under detention in some parts of the country districts, for political motives, have all been released, in celebration of the installation of the Legislature.

Amongst the poetical effusions distributed on the day of the meeting of the House of Representatives, (12th inst.,) was the following:

AL
Heroico Pueblo de Buenos Ayres,
EN LA APERTURA DE SU
DECIMATERCIA LEGISLATURA.

Llegad, oh Ciudadanos, hasta el Solio
De Minerva y Astréa, reverentes;
Llegad con paso firme al Capitolio,
Dó la Ley, la Justicia omnipotentes,
Sostienen con ardor el raro Genio,
El valor, las virtudes prominentes
Del nuevo WASHINGTON, fecundo, invicto,
Que os salvára mil veces del conflicto.
UN FEDERAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.

JAMES LAURIE respectfully intimates to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT, from No. 58, Calle de la Biblioteca,

To No. 58, Calle de Balcarce,
(Half a square from the Custom-House toward the Fort.)

For Sale,

At No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET,
A CHOICE and extensive selection of ENGLISH ANNUALS, for the PRESENT YEAR, 1836.
The attention of the English Residents in this City, is respectfully requested to the above assortment of Annuals.

Congress Spring Water.

A FEW Boxes, of one dozen bottles each, of this very wholesome beverage, so particularly adapted to the present season, are on Sale at the Store of DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.

Notice.

WINTER STOCK,—JUST RECEIVED,
VIZ.:—

VERY SUPERIOR real WITNEY BLANKETS,
8-4 a 13-4.
Ladies' superior White Lambs-Wool Hose.
“ fine White Worsted Hose.
“ fine Black Worsted Hose.
Gentlemen's superior White and Coloured Lambs-Wool Hose.
“ superfine Coloured and Black Worsted Hose.
“ fine Coloured Lambs-Wool half-Hose.
Children's fine coloured Lambs-Wool Socks, No. 3 a 8.
“ coloured Morocco Boots, No. 2 a 12.
Gentlemen's fashionable superfine Black Beaver Hats, 35 dollars.
“ fine stout unbleached Cotton Hose.
“ Black and Coloured Silk Neck Hñs.

“The whole of the above goods can be recommended as being of a superior quality to those generally imported, and are now offered for Sale

At No. 37, Calle de Chacabuco, corner of Calle de la Victoria.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublebuns, Spanish,.....	124 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	120½ a 121 do.	do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½ a 7½ do.	for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 13-10 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patagonas,.....	7 10 a 7 13-10 do.	do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	85 a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.... (nominal)	150 a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	8½ a	pence p. dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	370 a 375	ds. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a 7½	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Ilites, Ox, best,.....	25 a 30	do. p. patacon.
Do. country,.....	24 a 27	do. do.
Do. weighing 28 to 24 lbs.,.....	20 a 20½	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20 a 21	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	9 a 18	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	26 a 37	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9½ a 12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	36 a 37	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	21½ a 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16 a 17	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10 a 11½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 500	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7 a 15	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublebuns during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 120½ dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8½ pence. The lowest ditto, 8½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.