

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 498.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

Agreeably to our promise, we give our readers to-day a compendium of the abstract of the criminal process against the instigators and perpetrators of the assassination of General Quiroga and his retinue, on their return from the pacific mission with which the General was entrusted by the Government of Buenos Ayres, near those of Tucuman and Salta.

It is ascertained, by evidence, that this atrocious deed was first contemplated when General Quiroga passed through Cordova on his way to Santiago del Estero, in the month of December, 1834. Rafael Cabanillas, was the person then selected to carry it into effect: he was solicited for this purpose, on the evening of the 24th of December, by Francisco Reinafé, (the brother who escaped to the Banda Oriental, after the receipt in Cordova of the note of the Government of Buenos Ayres, summoning all the Reinafés to appear and answer the charge preferred against them,) and José Antonio Reinafé, the best known perhaps to our readers of all these unfortunate men, from his long residence here. Francisco furnished Cabanillas with orders for his brother Guillermo, D. José Vicente Bustamante, and Santos Perez, to assist him; and José Antonio gave him a pair of pistols, with which he was to assassinate General Quiroga, on his way through the forest of San Pedro. Santos Perez was instructed by Guillermo Reinafé, to act in concert with Cabanillas; but neither of them at that time attempted to execute their commission,—the former, on pretence of illness; and the latter, on account, as he alleged, of the sudden departure of General Quiroga. The design, however, was not relinquished. Shortly afterwards, Santos Perez was called to the capital by the Governor, José Vicente Reinafé, and his brother Francisco. The former ordered him to be supplied with a hundred dollars in cash; and Perez was placed under the immediate orders of Francisco. The latter, conjointly with José Antonio, again began to tamper with him regarding the projected assassination; and to quiet his scruples, he was told that the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé were interested in its execution. — He acceded and with the understanding that Guillermo Reinafé was to acquaint him when the proper time was arrived, returned to his home. Guillermo provided him with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of equipping men in whom he could place confidence. Perez collected a party of thirty, whom he occupied on two occasions in cleaning arms, and then discharged them, warning them to hold themselves in readiness for orders. On the 14th of February, he received a reinforcement of ten men from Guillermo, with the intelligence that it was "time to be up and a doing." He immediately summoned his party, and at day-break on the 15th, set out on his expedition. Having obtained correct information from his spies, and a neighbouring post-house where the General was changing horses, relative to the latter's movements,

Perez finally halted at a place called Coquitos, a short distance from Barranco-Yaco, ultimately the scene of the terrible catastrophe. He there divided his men, and made known to them the object in view—namely, the assassination of General Quiroga and his retinue; and stated that pursuant to orders from Guillermo Reinafé, any stranger who in the mean time passed that way, should be sacrificed. The courier, Lueges, was the first victim who fell on the eventful morning of the 16th of February, 1835. He was riding a short distance in advance of the coach conveying General Quiroga, and his Secretary of Legation. On coming up to Santos Perez's party, he was ordered to dismount; and having obeyed, he was conducted into the wood and there butchered. This scene of the tragedy was scarcely enacted, when the coach was heard to approach. Santos Perez, either noticing now some hesitation in his men, or apprehending they might waver at the sight of the great Chieftain, whose character for personal valour was calculated to inspire awe, addressed them, animating their courage, and threatening with death the first man who should betray cowardice. The coach soon appeared, when Santos Perez halting it, ordered the drivers to stop, at the same time that three or four carbines were discharged upon it, and by which fire one of the assailants' own party was mortally wounded. One of the persons within the coach, leaning out of the window, announced he was a General. Santos Perez fired a pistol at him, the ball of which taking effect, he instantly fell.—Perez immediately rode up to the coach, and after wounding one of the attendants who was coming behind, he ascended it, and with a dagger struck down General José Santos Ortiz. He then alighted and placed a guard at the coach door, who informing him that one of those within still moved, he directed him to put him out of pain, which the guard did by plunging a knife into his throat.—Perez then caused the coach to be taken aside from the road, and adopting fresh precautions to prevent the intrusion of passengers, he commenced the massacre of the General's retinue, who had been taken prisoners. These unfortunate individuals were parcelled out among Perez's soldiers, who too faithfully performed the horrid task assigned them. One only seemed to shudder at its execution: the victim that had fallen to his lot to sacrifice, was a young lad who had served as postillion,—the wretch's heart would have relented—but, alas! the die was cast—the youth's blood must be spilt! and he was consequently immolated, with a sterile expression of pity for his fate.

Thus perished, "at one fell swoop," General Quiroga, and all his retinue, with the exception of the courier Marin, who brought the intelligence to Cordova and subsequently to Buenos Ayres, and a servant of General Santos Ortiz; both of whom succeeded in escaping, owing to the circumstance of having remained some distance in the rear of the coach, which enabled them, on seeing the assault made upon it, to provide for their safety by

a timely flight. The work of extermination being concluded, that of plunder commenced. The trunks of the deceased Generals were ransacked of their contents, which consisted of wearing apparel, correspondence, a small bag with thirty-four doubloons, another with 340 dollars in silver, a bundle of notes of the Bank of Buenos Ayres, the receipts for 100,000 dollars Stock of the public funds of Buenos Ayres, &c. A gold watch, with chain and seals of the same metal, and a gold tinder-box, were found on the person of General Quiroga; six doubloons were also found on the body of the courier Lueges. The more ordinary kind of the wearing apparel, and some of the money, were distributed among the soldiers; Santos Perez promising them that at a future period they should receive a reward of 1000 hard dollars for their services. The coach was likewise rifled of the arms it contained, viz., four or five carbines, three pairs of pistols, and two swords, which were variously distributed. One pair of percussion-lock pistols, were reserved for Guillermo Reinafé. At half-past 3 in the afternoon, the plundering being finished, the party retired from the scene of blood; and after an injunction from Santos Perez, to keep silent regarding what had occurred, *on pain of death*, they dispersed, with directions to deliver at his house on the next day, the arms they had received there. On the 17th, in consequence of this order, they all assembled at Perez's, when the latter discharged the auxiliary force which had been sent to him by Guillermo Reinafé. This party proceeded towards Tulumba, where Reinafé resided; and on arriving in the vicinity halted, whilst the Lieutenant went to inform his Chief of the result of their expedition. He soon after returned, and reported that he had been directed by Guillermo Reinafé to state that if any one of them revealed what had happened, *he should be shot*; that they were enjoined not to wear any clothing that might be remarked; and that those who had doubloons should trust no one to change them but themselves. On the 18th, Santos Perez sent to Guillermo Reinafé, by a confidential agent, the correspondence he had taken; and he himself, with three other individuals, conducted and delivered the remaining booty to the aforesaid Chief. On the morning of the same day on which the Barranco-Yaco massacre took place, José Vicente Reinafé, who had been in active correspondence with his brother Guillermo, suddenly delegated the Government to his Minister, Dr. Domingo Aguirre, without having given any previous intimation of his intention. On the day following, Señor Aguirre received official intelligence of the sad event, and immediately set about instituting Commissioners to inquire into the circumstances attending it, when he was given to understand by one of the clerks, that the persons he was going to appoint would not suit the purpose, as the Reinafés had a hand in the affair. Señor Aguirre had subsequently an interview with José Antonio Reinafé, the result of which was that the former abandoned his first design, and the Com-

missioners were packed. Señores Cornelio Moyano and Nicolas Rojas, were appointed; and they rendered the unsatisfactory and incoherent report which the Government of Buenos Ayres made the grounds of their accusation against the Reinafés. After the Commissioners had returned to Cordova, without having, as they stated, obtained any clue respecting the perpetrators of the horrid act, communications were received from the Government of Santiago del Estero, in which Santos Perez was designated as the Captain of the band of assassins. The authorities of Cordova were now placed in a violent position: it became necessary to institute legal proceedings against Perez, but it was at the same time requisite that they should be of an illusory nature. Señor Matias Bustamante, with two other individuals, were charged with a commission of inquiry, and the former was instructed by Governor Reinafé how he should act; whilst Santos Perez, who had been previously assured by Francisco, in the presence of José Vicente, that the Reinafés would die ere they would give him up, was informed by Guillermo that the arrest under which he was placed was only a sham. In effect, he was soon after set at liberty, having proved *alibi* by the testimony of his own accomplices! However, he became an object of apprehension to his employers, and an attempt was made to carry him off by poison, which was administered to him in aguardiente, at the house of José Vicente, but the dose did not prove efficient.

Such are the leading facts appearing by evidence, up to the 15th of January last, when the abstract from the process, which we have compressed, was communicated to His Excellency Governor Rosas, by the special judge, Dr. Moza.—Santos Perez has confessed every thing; whilst all participation in the crime is disclaimed by the Reinafés, except Guillermo, who throws all the blame upon his brother Francisco, his superior officer, whom he says he was obliged to obey.

Dr. Moza makes the following discriminatory classification of the prisoners, agreeably to the merits of the process up to the date before mentioned, at which stage he had suspended the proceedings, in order to hear the opinion of the Attorney General:—

INSTIGATORS OF THE DEED.

Francisco Reinafé,	Guillermo Reinafé,
José Antonio Reinafé,	José Vicente Reinafé.

ACTUAL PERPETRATORS.

Santos Perez,	Mariano Barrionuevo,
Cesario Peralta,	Fermin Flores,
Feliciano Figueroa,	Francisco Peralta,
Marcelo Marquez,	N. Juarez, alias Suarez.

SUBORDINATE AGENTS.

All the Soldiers belonging to the different parties, and the people belonging to Marquez's Post-House.

Accomplices, from their having perverted the due administration of justice.

Dr. Domingo Aguirre,	Cornelio Moyano,
Pedro N. Rodriguez,	Matias Bustamante.
Nicolas Rojas,	

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The Government of Cordova, under date 19th ult., addressed a note to that of Buenos Ayres, stating that they had on that day forwarded for Buenos Ayres, under an escort of 25 lancers, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Estevan Arancivia, the following prisoners, charged with having been concerned more or less in the murder of General Quiroga, and his retinue:—

Lieut.-Colonel Manuel de Jesus Oliva, P. Cañete, Rafael Cabanilla, C. Pizarro, M. Barrionuevo, P. B. Junias, J. Casas, F. Romero, J. P. Garcia, C. Gorman, N. Juarez, M. Bustamante, J. R. Fanez, V. Bustamante, José Suarez.

Also the following, for having assisted in the escape of Francisco Reinafé:—Captain Francisco S. de Xigena, Gabriel Rivarola, and Don Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez, the late Governor.

Amount of Exchequer Bills in circulation on 1st inst.:—4,855,500 dollars.

A communication, dated Puerto del Tigre, 2d ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of Las Conchas, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 215 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.

A similar communication was forwarded on 18th ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of Azul de San Serapio Martir, containing the names of 482 resident citizens.

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

The decree of 8th November 1832, relative to the collection of the canon on lands *en enfiteusis*, was re-published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The annual Message of the Oriental Government to the Legislative Body, which we promised cursorily to notice this week, commences by stating that the Oriental State continues in the enjoyment of peace, and is every day unfolding elements of prosperity and riches; it being the asylum of emigrants from the neighbouring States, and the home of those foreigners who arrive from every part to participate in the abundance and fertility of the soil. That short as has been the period of its existence as a State, it was sufficient to attract the attention of the civilized world, and bring to their knowledge the justice and equity of its institutions, and the urbane and hospitable character of its inhabitants; and should the Republic not be interrupted in its career, it will require but little time ere it arrives at that grandeur and elevation to which it is called by its destinies. That discord and civil war have disappeared, and only left the melancholy remembrance of the dangers to which the country has been exposed. That every effort ought to be made to prevent their recurrence, else the risk will arise of revolutions succeeding each other, and paving the way to anarchy and despotism.

That a good understanding is preserved with the neighbouring States.

That a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, is pending with England, but has been suspended until the determination of the British Government be known upon some points proposed in the said treaty.

His Majesty the King of the French, has proposed the basis of a preliminary treaty upon the same subject, which the Executive will occupy itself with as soon as it receives the competent authorization from the Senate.

A Minister has proceeded to the Court of Madrid, in order to negotiate the bases of a permanent peace with the Spanish nation.

The Cabinet of Brazil has deferred until a more opportune period, the definitive arrangement respecting limits. The political events in the Province of Rio Grande, have occasioned this postponement.

That the language contained in the journals of Montevideo, against the acts and conduct of friendly nations, had occasioned remonstrances on their part, and might interrupt the tranquillity which prevailed between them and the Oriental Republic. The Executive, therefore, to prevent this danger, and viewing the language in question as proceeding from foreigners for the purpose of gratifying particular interests, and diametrically opposed to the welfare of the citizens of the Republic, had taken upon itself the high responsibility of restraining these writers, in order to cut short the evil complained of.

The National Guard has been organized, and, according to the muster-roll, it now consists of 7000 cavalry, and 1500 infantry.

The Message enters into a variety of local particulars; and when noticing the National Debt of the Republic, states that a short time since the said debt might be compared to a cancerous ulcer which increased every year, threatening to devour entirely the substance of the country; but from the measures pursued by the Government, (which are detailed in the Message), credit was restored, and now rests upon a solid foundation.

That should the foreign loan be realized, means were at hand for the punctual payment of the interest thereon, and its ultimate redemption.

The Message is dated Montevideo, 15th February, 1835.

THE WEATHER has been at times sultry during the week,—thermometer 74 to 84.

THE RETRETA.—The Band performed very indifferent music on Saturday evening, although, from the great quantity of ladies collected to hear them, they ought to have been inspired. The Cuelles del Peru and de la Victoria, were crowded with fair, and chairs were placed for their accommodation, in front of various shops. The evening was fine, and moonlit; and Shakespeare says that "music sounds much sweeter by night than by day." The *Tirana* was played, and brought to our recollection the pretty manner in which this duet was sung in the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, in 1832, by *Pabito Rosquellas*, and *Lomilita*, daughter of Doña Trinidad. Both were beautiful children, and at the time we are speaking of, were about 8 or 9 years of age.—*Pabito* is now in Bolivia; and *Lomilita*, we believe, resides in Montevideo,—her mother is still with the dramatic corps at Santiago de Chile.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river have not been very plentiful of late; the season has advanced, and although the days be warm, the mornings and evenings are cool.

THE ALAMEDA was not very full on Sunday last. His Excellency the Governor, in uniform, with his usual escort, passed on horseback about 6 in the evening. The equestrians of both sexes, from town, were numerous at San Isidro, San Fernando, &c.

The American brig *Blucher*, Captain B. Loring, lately arrived at Montevideo, from New York, picked up on 4th January, in lat. 38 N., long. 25 W., a boat containing six men, belonging to the British barque *England*, of Newcastle, bound from Quebec to Greenock, with timber. She had been struck by a sea on 1st December, which carried away her rudder, and damaged her so much that she soon became water-logged. The boat had left the barque the day previous, with the hope of speaking a vessel then in sight; which they were unable to effect, and lost sight of their own vessel. On the morning of 5th January, the *Blucher* made a sail about 15 miles to windward, which proved to be the damaged barque, and on the afternoon of same day took therefrom her Captain (Thompson), and eight men; and on the 7th of January the whole were landed at Fayal, (Azores).

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Report of last year detailed the various changes in the management of the Buenos Ayres Foreign School, that its declining state obviously demanded. These changes were of such an extent and nature, as amounted, in fact, to an extinction of the Institution; and the Buenos Ayres Foreign School is now, properly speaking, an Educational Fund, having for its object to aid parents in the education of their children, by paying their school fees in part, or in whole, as circumstances require.—The last year being the first of the new undertaking, may be considered in the light of an experiment; and the result is happily such as fully vindicates the hopes entertained of it by its projectors.

The annexed account shows the amount of funds raised in the course of the year, and the manner of their appropriation.

The whole number of children admitted to the benefit of the fund, is 49; giving an increase, compared with last year, of 24. The average monthly attendance may be stated at about 35; being considerably above the average attendance during the last years of the Buenos Ayres Foreign School.

As there is no School exclusively connected with the Educational Fund, the children admitted to its benefit are placed at one or other of the existing schools; such arrangements at the same time being made, as enable the Committee to exercise over them a constant superintendance. The Committee are thus as responsible for their education as formerly, according to the plan of the Foreign School. They are not pledged, indeed, as then, to any particular system; but this they are disposed to consider one of the chief recommendations of the present undertaking,—for the less exclusive an institution can be made, it is obviously the better calculated for general benefit. Besides, the limited extent and mixed character of our community, render the exclusion of every thing specific from our education, in point both of system and principle, not merely matter of choice, but of necessity.

The two Schools at which, during the past year, the children of the Fund have been educated, are,

Miss Loring's, No. 80, Calle de la Catedral; and Mr. Ramsay's, No. 91, Calle de la Biblioteca.—Miss Loring's seminary is private, but at the same time open to the inspection of the Committee, so far as the children under their patronage are concerned. They are thus enabled, from personal observation, to report the attendance of the girls to be on the whole regular, and Miss Loring's efforts for their improvement to be unremitting.—Mr. Ramsay's public examinations, in addition to their monthly visits, enable the Committee to speak more explicitly and fully respecting the boys under his care. No one can see his establishment without being struck with the superior and improved character of the instruction communicated at it. A short detail of its leading features, is the best evidence the Committee can furnish in favour of their administration of their trust, and the strongest recommendation of the Educational Fund to the public patronage.

The general discipline of the School is admirable. All changes and movements are simple and systematic, whereby time at once is saved, and the children are trained to habits of dexterity and precision. Compared with the Foreign School, nothing can be more marked than the improvement of Mr. Ramsay's scholars, in punctuality and regularity of attendance, personal cleanliness and neatness.

Another manifest recommendation of Mr. R.'s plan of instruction is, that it possesses the advantages of the monitorial or Lancasterian system, without its disadvantages. It was a standing objection on the part of parents, to the Foreign School, that it was Lancasterian,—their children being occupied in teaching, as was imagined, instead of learning. A more substantial objection, perhaps, is that monitorial teaching is inferior in character. But in all numerous establishments subordinate agency is indispensably requisite; and while Mr. R. therefore cannot avoid employing it, he succeeds at the same time, by various contrivances, both in divesting it of its offensive aspect, and in counteracting its natural inefficiency.

A very marked feature of the Establishment, likewise, is the strict justice with which all distinctions are awarded. This is accomplished by keeping exact and constant registers of the pupils' merit, both in respect of good conduct and intellectual progress. Unceasing attention and punctuality are no doubt requisite for this, but such painstaking is well required by the result. Not only is the moral character of the children thereby exercised and strengthened, but in the confidence with which the system inspires them, they have a stimulus to exertion, less violent indeed than temporary excitements, but far more constant. The gratifying effect naturally is, that all are more or less in a state of progression, scarcely a boy in the school seeming at any time to be stationary.

The Committee are fully aware of the many evils connected with gratuitous education, and therefore, in the distribution of the funds entrusted to them, they have studiously endeavoured not so much to give instruction free, as to enable parents to pay for it. Of the whole number, accordingly, educated last year, the school fee was paid in whole of not more than ten. That neither the character of education, nor a sense of its value in the community, are likely to suffer from such an application of the Fund, (evils commonly attributed to charity schools,) is manifest both from the flourishing state of Mr. Ramsay's school, and the continued applications to the Committee for aid. The experience of the past year, indeed, fully warrants us in saying that its tendency as now administered, is to foment and stimulate the cause of education; and we cannot conclude, therefore, without strongly recommending it to the increased patronage of the public. It is believed that there are as many more children in the community deprived of instruction, for want of a little aid, as the Fund now enables to obtain it. Such a fact surely needs only to be known, to stimulate the friends of education to renewed exertion; and the Report of next year, it is hoped, will record the increase at once of their liberality, and of its fruits.

OFFICERS FOR 1836.

MR. JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN, PRESIDENT.
MR. THOMAS STUART, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MR. HENRY W. GILBERT, SECRETARY.
MR. JOHN WHITAKER, TREASURER.

Executive Committee.

REV. WILLIAM BROWN. MR. SAMUEL BISHOP,
MR. O. J. HAYES. MR. THOMAS JONES,
MR. JAMES BLACK.

Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1835.

THOMAS STUART, TREASURER.

1835. Jan. 1.—To Balance due to the Treasurer	Drs. rs.	1835. Dec. 31.—By amount of Subscriptions and Donations collected this year	Drs. rs.
this date,	104 2	By Cash received of School-From Term-By Cash received from Mr. Ramsay, for Gilbert Ramsay, from 1st January to this date,	1,727 0
2,130 0		By Cash received from Mr. Ramsay, for School Books,	230 0
To Amount of Fees paid Miss Loring, for the education of Girls recommended to her School by the Committee,	498 0	By Cash received from Mr. William Brown, for School Books,	170 0
		By Cash received from Rev. William Torrey, for School Books,	32 0
		By Balance due to the Treasurer this date,	155 4
			27 6
	2,132 2		2,752 2

Dr. The BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL, SOCIETY, in Account Current with the Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

DR. W. H. PATTERSON, of the University of Pennsylvania, having been unanimously approved by the TRIBUNAL OF MEDICINE, has the honor to offer to his Friends and the Public, his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, MIDWIFERY, and SURGERY.

N. B.—DR. PATTERSON will give advice gratis to the Poor, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of every week, from the hours of 8 till 10, at his house, Calle de la Paz, No. 138.

Removal.

JAMES LAURIE respectfully intimates to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT, from No. 86, Calle de la Biblioteca,

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3d OF MARCH, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sullivan, Rogers,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mars, G. B. Walmesley,	Davison, Miller & Co.,	Brazil.
Brig Beisey, Hunter,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Elvira, G. Day,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
Ship Brants, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Schr.-brig Rover, Burgess,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Philadelphie, Marsilly,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
SWEDISH.		
Ship Gustava, Riedel,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Valparaiso, to load for Swansea.
Brig Systarna, Hallberg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Batavia.
Ship Johanna, Dahlstrom,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
BARREMAN.		
Brig Gotfried Mencken, Dewald,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Anna, Tusso,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacro Tetis, Pierangiolo,	Zumarán & Treserra,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Ipocrita, L. Canessa,	Zumarán & Treserra,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. Bella Catalina, Morteo,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Artemisia, Scennio,	Horne & Alogoray,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Independente, J. A. Maia,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Acton, (28 guns), Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russel.

AT ENSENADA.

British barque Agnes, Cumming, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with Mules for the West Indies.

Real India Silk Handkerchiefs, AND ENGLISH BEAVER HATS.

SELLING at WM. HAYTON'S STORE, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo.—Real India Silk Handkerchiefs, at 8 dollars each; or 7 dollars 4 rials, on taking a Piece of seven, or seven distinct Handkerchiefs. They are more than a yard wide, and having been printed in India, never lose their colour.

English Beaver Hats, from 30 to 60 dollars each.—Men's Summer Shoes, at 10 dollars the pair.—Also, Coats, Levitas, Pantaloons, Shirts, &c. &c.

N. B.—Very superior Blacking, either Liquid or in Paste.

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.

For Sale,

At No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, 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.

Notice.

WINTER STOCK.—JUST RECEIVED,

- VERY SUPERIOR real WITNEY BLANKETS, 8-4 & 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. 8 & 8.
- " coloured Morocco Boots, No. 2 & 12.
- Gentlemen's fashionable superfine Black Beaver Hats, 35 dollars.
- " Dress and Frock Coats.
- " Fine stout unbleached Cotton Hose.
- " Black and Coloured Silk Neck Hths.

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.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, JOHN M'CARGO, and JAMES WINTON, Cabinet-Makers, in this City of Buenos Ayres, has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.—All persons having claims against the said Firm, will please render the same forthwith; and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES WINTON, who will henceforward carry on the Business on his own account.

Buenos Ayres, 25th February, 1836.
JOHN M'CARGO,
JAMES WINTON.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 27.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
February 28.—Wind N.
No arrivals.
Sailed, Sardinian polacre Bella Antonieta, A. Priario, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with about 300 quintals jerked beef, &c.
National brig Ximeno, Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects. *Passengers*, Doña Maria Ocampos, and her grandmother.

February 29.—Wind S. S. E., variable.
Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 27th, to C. Galeano.
March 1.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings.
March 2.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, American ship Hawes, Marshall, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 1000 dry hides, 295 bales with 6038 arrobas wool, 219 do, with 4730 doz. sheep skins, 23 do, with 987 doz. deer skins, 27 do, with 1016 doz. goat skins, 7 do, with 217 arrobas and 10 lbs. horse hair, 9 do, with 200 doz. and 4300 lbs. nutria skins, 1 do, with 260 doz. vicuña skins, 3 pipes with 500 seal skins, 11 barrels with 60 doz. salted tongues, 6 boxes beads. *Passengers*, Mrs. J. H. K. Redue, child, and servant; and Mr. William C. Southgate.
The Pensamiento Feliz, was under weigh this evening.
March 3.—Wind N. E., shifted in the afternoon to S. E. Slight rain.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with jerked beef, horses, asses, &c.
Danish brig Princessin Caroline Amalia, Peterson, for Havana, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 4300 quintals jerked beef.—[She anchored in the afternoon E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind, but sailed again during the night.]
March 4.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig John Scott, Andrew Reney, for Montevideo to load for Exmouth, despatched by M. Craeken & Jamieson, with 2000 salted hides, and 85 tons coal.
British brig Ann Wise, W. Reney, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool or London, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 29 pipes with about 1160 arrobas tallow, 590 fanegas salt, 30 tons coal.
Vessel posted to sail.
On 6th inst.—Sultana, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
January 25.—Argentine brig Domingo, F. Magallanes, hence 31st December.
Zumaca Aurora, from Montevideo 27 days.
25.—Brazilian schr.-brig Carolina do Sul, from Montevideo.
26.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, hence 11th January, Montevideo 14th ditto.
Arrived at Montevideo.
25th ult.—Sardinian brig Americano, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult.
26th.—French barque Ernestine, from Nantes 16th October, Rio Janeiro 15th ult.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this morning, contains a decree making the following important addition to the Custom-House Tariff:

Article 1.—All articles from foreign ports, which may be transhipped or re-shipped within the Capes of this River and imported into this Province, shall pay one quarter more than the duties which correspond to them by the Custom-House Tariff.

2.—This arrangement shall not take effect until after the thirty days which said law establishes.

The non-arrival of the December mail, from Falmouth, has caused considerable surprise here. Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to 14th ult. say that the packet conveying the said mail, was spoken on 21st January, in lat. 2 N., by a vessel arrived at that port; and the following extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city, would lead one to suppose that she must have sailed from Falmouth on or about her appointed day, viz., 7th December:—

"Rio de Janeiro, 12th Feb., 1836.—The December packet has not yet arrived. Your mail per Cockatrice, will be detained a long time. H. M's. ship Cleopatra, sailed with the packet from Madeira, and arrived here 24 days since. The packet was not at Bahia on the 2d inst., the latest advices from that port."

The state of the Revenue for the month of February, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday.

NATIONAL BANK.

REPORT of the DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL BANK, to the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 2d March, 1836.

MESSRS. SHAREHOLDERS:
At all times it ought to be satisfactory to the Bank Directors, to inform their constituents of the state of the affairs committed to their charge; but at none more so than at the present moment, when the boisterous circle which the establishment from its very origin has been doomed to traverse, should terminate. Thus it is that on the approach of the end of the ten years in which the compact of the Society should be revised, the Directors addressed the Ministry, (Note, No. 1,) requesting a conference, to inform them as well upon the measures of precaution which had been taken regarding the economy of the Bank, as upon other preparatory steps which the Directors conceived it would be necessary to adopt, in case the establishment should be liquidated. Notwithstanding such powerful motives, the interview which the Minister of Finance seemed disposed to grant, could not be realized; but the Directors received his answer, (Note, No. 2,) and in it he announced that His Excellency the Governor had ordered him to say, that his many and important occupations rendering it utterly impossible for him to consider the matter with the attention it demanded, the Bank might in the meantime continue as heretofore. After the lapse of a month, and when the ten years stipulated in the Charter had been completed, the ordinary period for convoking the General Meeting had arrived; and on noticing this to the Ministry in compliance with the law, the Directors also believed it to be their duty to signify (Note, No. 3.) how satisfactory it would be for them to announce to the Shareholders the measures which the authority might have in view. The Directors received an answer (Note, No. 4.) which contains the Government resolution, that "the Bank may continue its operations under the regulations which have been in force until now; with the understanding, that the measures which may be resolved upon with respect to it, shall be adopted with prudence, and without precipitation."

The present Directors having concluded their term of office, and being about to be replaced by others; and the situation of the country having become convalescent, so that at a future period the unfavorable condition in which the Bank has been placed may be ameliorated, they have obtained from agitating questions with the Government, of mutual expediency,—amongst them, the liquidation and arrangement of their accounts pending with the Bank. But the Directors do not doubt they will be taken opportunely into consideration, under the same bases of justice and equity which in affairs of this nature the present Ministry have adopted.

The renovation of the current money remains under charge of the Bank; and there only remains a small sum of the one hundred thousand dollars which the Government advanced for this operation, there being wanting to charge the salaries of the employes, and the cost of some articles used by the printing-office in the note department. These expences, and those which the Bank has made from its origin, as well in support of the circulating medium, as in the establishment and labours of the Mint, and the indispensable ones for the preservation and cleansing of the machines, in order to forward the views of the Government, have produced such a defalcation in the property of the shareholders, that it has deprived them at least of one half the profits to which they were entitled.

Thus it is, that the Treasury of the Bank having in the last six months been more favoured than in the others with the confidence of private individuals, and consequently its business being more active, the Directors flattered themselves with being able to make a better dividend than that of four per cent., which has been declared, and which will be paid from to-morrow. But so many outlays in objects of public convenience, and the losses which the late mercantile failures in this city have occasioned, from which this Establishment could not guard itself, have frustrated their hopes, and kept the Shareholders of the Bank in a situation more unfortunate than all the other capitalists.

The present General Meeting having to name nine Directors, the present ones trust that its suffrages will be given to other individuals eligible by law; because their office has become one of extreme labour and of high responsibility, and

because some have acceded more than once to the distinction with which they were honored, in order to lend some little gratuitous service to the country. You have to appoint, likewise, Commissioners of Accounts, to revise the accounts of the next six months, as those corresponding to the last have been examined and approved of by the respective Committee.

Messrs. Shareholders, the Directors of the National Bank have nothing else of importance to communicate to you.

JOSÉ I. GARMENDIA, President.
Manuel Nuñez, Secretary.

The Notes referred to in the Report, are:—
No. 1.—dated January 19th, 1836.—from the President of the Bank, to the Minister of Finance, requesting a conference.

No. 2.—The answer thereto from the Minister, dated 1st ult.; stating that the many and important occupations of the Governor, rendered it impossible that he could at present attend to the subject with the attention it demanded, but in the meantime the Bank could continue their operations as heretofore.

No. 3.—dated 19th ult.—from the President of the Bank, to the Minister of Finance; stating that the year of the Bank expired on 2d inst., that the ordinary meeting of the Shareholders was to take place on 26th, and that it would be highly satisfactory to the Directors to be able to announce at the said meeting, besides the contents of the Minister's note of 1st inst., what ulterior measures the Government might have in view as it regards the Bank.

No. 4.—dated 26th ult., was as follows:—
"To the President of the Bank.
"The Government having taken into consideration the note of the President of the Bank, announcing that a General Meeting of Shareholders is to take place this day, and requesting to be informed of the measures which the Government may have in view respecting the said establishment; the undersigned has been ordered by His Excellency the Governor, to say that the Government from their many occupations not being able at present to consider the affair with the attention which it demands, the Bank may continue its operations under the regulations which have been in force until now; with the understanding, that the measures which may be resolved upon with respect to it, shall be adopted with prudence, and without precipitation.
"God preserve you many years."
"José M. Rojas."

Died.
On Monday last, M^r. G. W. ORMS, Pilot of the River Plate, and belonging to the Company of Branch Pilots of the Port of Buenos Ayres. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery, attended by numerous friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Passengers for Santa Fe.
The Steam-Boat FEDERACION, Captain Sutton, will leave Buenos Ayres on Saturday, 12th inst., for SANTA FE, touching at SAN NICOLAS, ROSARIO, and the BAJADA.—Application to be made at the Consignees, MESSRS. DAVIDSON, MILNER & Co.; or at MR. BEECH'S HOTEL.

"Liverpool Standard," of 11th December, 1835.
The above Journal is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,	125 a 125½ dollars each.
Do. <i>Patricio</i> ,	1 a 1½ do. do.
Plata macuquina,	63 a 7½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,	71 a 7½ do. each.
Do. <i>Patricio</i> & <i>Patacon</i> ,	71 a 7½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,	65 a do. per cent.
Bank Shares, (nominal)	175 a 180 do. each.
Exchange on England,	61 a pence p. dollar
Do. on Rio Janeiro,	360 a 365 als. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,	74 a p. patacon.
Do. on United States,	74 a do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best (in demand)	30 a do. p. pesada.
Do. country,	26 a 27 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26 a 26½ do. do.
Do. salted,	22 a 24½ do. each.
Do. Horse,	10 a 11 do. do.
Nutria Skins,	12 a 30 do. per dozen.
Chanchillo Skins,	24 a 37 do. do.
Wool, common,	9 a 12 do. per arroba.
Hatr. long,	56 a 37 do. do.
Do. mixed,	23 a 24 do. do.
Jerked Beef,	16 a 17 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,	11 a 13½ do. p. arroba.
Horns,	128 a 550 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),	70 a 75 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,	7 a 12 do. p. fanega.
Discount,	1½ a 2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 125½ dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

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