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AND

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[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

An abstract from the summary proceedings instituted upon the occasion of the failure of the house of Lezica, Bros., has been published in the course of the week. It is extremely lengthy, occupying the greater part of five numbers of the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city; it cannot be expected, therefore, that we should attempt to give any adequate idea of its contents. We must then content ourselves with stating, that the Solicitor-General considers, from the evidence produced, that Señor Faustino Lezica is convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy, attended by forgery, in which if he be not an accomplice, he was at least accessory thereto, from the imprudent management of his affairs;—that Frederick Hornung is convicted of a double fraudulent bankruptcy, of forgery of an immense quantity of bills, carried on for a number of years; and that there is strong presumption that he has absconded with property, thereby acquired;—that Señor José Iturriga is convicted at the forgeries in question, and concealed the property of the fugitive Hornung;—and, lastly, that the *escribano* Llamas, has been guilty of a gross misdemeanor in the discharge of his duty. The Solicitor-General therefore prays the Court to sentence as follows:—Lezica, to one year's banishment, and that he be ever after rendered disqualified to transact business as a merchant in the Province. Hornung to be condemned, in his absence, as a thief and a forger; the claims of his creditors, as well as Lezica's, being still reserved to them. Iturriga, to be condemned to the payment of the bills which appear drawn and accepted by him; the sale which Hornung made to him of the *estancia* in the Banda Oriental, to be declared false; to restore to the estate of Hornung, the property in the concealment whereof he was an accomplice; to pay, as a fine, a sum equivalent to the amount of the concealed goods; and to be banished one year from the Province, in like manner as Lezica. Llamas, to be suspended from his office for six months, with a severe reprimand.

In the prosperous period at which we have now arrived, all the plans of the Unitarian Club having been destroyed, and it having received those lessons which the Argentine people, guided by able and patriotic direction, have made the traitors and incorrigible enemies of order, peace, and national prosperity to experience, they have no other resource, no other means of hostility, than to forge malicious and false assertions respecting the state of the Republic. The Unitarian emigrants, at the distance in which they are placed, repeatedly employ this last alternative of humiliating malice. True it is, that sensible men and public opinion view with the contempt they merit, these fastidious declaimers who wish to compel all to believe the contrary to what they see and practically feel. One of their most common topics is, that the country is poor, and that there is a great deal of emigration. But this sophism quickly vanishes, on considering, that all that is fictitious having disappeared from our mercantile transactions, and that violent state of things having ceased, in which men without capital or funds carried on a ruinous business and thereby inflicted

every day serious blows upon private credit, things have returned to their level and to their natural order; and this fictitious prosperity, the true poverty and ruin of the country, has been replaced by real riches,—every one has arranged his expences and his business to his means, and luxury, which absorbed private fortunes and perverted the manners of the people, is gradually giving way to an honorable decency; and in this respect much influence has been exercised by Government, which commenced by reducing its expenditure, and curtailing exterior show and superfluity. Hence it is, that this real and solid basis being established, it is on it that mercantile calculations and enterprises are founded; and if now be missing that false show which was a real plague to society, however flattering to some speculators and fascinating to the unreflecting,—in its stead it is seen with satisfaction that reality and good faith are the foundations on which our commerce now rests its transactions; thus beginning to march in a path of amelioration and progress, as sure as solid, which ultimately will carry it to the highest degree of prosperity.

“The country is poor.” No; it possesses real and true riches. There is peace, order, and respect to the property of every one; a Government vigilant and patriotic, which has risen up as the titular angel of our society, after the prolonged and disastrous evils which have so long afflicted it. There is a salutary movement in our commerce, as well in town as in the country.—Important transactions are undertaken, and mercantile adventures of importance are expected; there is security, confidence, and credit. At an immense distance from the capital in all directions, and especially to the southward, the effects of a retrieving action are felt, and a vigorous impulse given to industry and to commerce. Our agricultural establishments prosper with rapidity; our agriculturists prepare with eagerness to undertake productive labours; and in all the extension of our country districts, the fecund and perpetual sources of riches, which, by the fatality of the times and the perversity of certain wicked enemies of the public felicity, were sterilized in the midst of the clamour of reiterated and disastrous civil commotions, are now being cultivated with avidity. The country is not poor: on the contrary, it is placed in the precise and suitable situation to augment and extend the riches it possesses. Add to this, that the diminution of more than half of the floating debt which existed before the installation of the present Government, the exactitude in the payments of the expences of the public service, and the general conviction that within some few months more the said debt will be totally extinguished, and the Government will occupy itself in the amelioration of the circulating medium and other objects of paramount benefit, conjointly exercise a salutary influence on society, whether as it relates to industry or mercantile enterprises.

As it regards emigration, which the oscillations of the country have produced in other calamitous periods, a salutary reaction is felt in this respect; and industrious men come from every part to a country where peace, and the most complete security, hold out to them their advantages. If there be excepted an handful of criminal fugitives, of factious men, incorrigible from their seditious, immoral, and disorganizing principles, what is the emigration hence? The country, far from losing by the non-residence of this band of infamous men, has removed a great obstacle to its prosperity; and the immigration hither from other parts, will come successively, as it has already happened, attracted by the blessings of peace, order, and the confidence inspired by a Government whose respect to the rights and property of every one is distinguished and remarkable.

But let us leave these pretended men of know-

ledge (*hombres de las luces*) in their political dreams, in which they are haunted by gloomy phantoms; and in the mean time, animated with all the vigour of social life which we now feel, let us second with firmness the dignified march of our Government, who, in accordance and in union with the rest of the Confederation, secure to us the precious gift of that order and stable peace in which our true prosperity consists; and which will present to us, as its ultimate result, aggrandisement and national prosperity, which we have for so long a period looked for in vain.—(*Gaceta Mercantil, Buenos Ayres, 4th inst.*)

For several nights lately, a considerable course of people collected opposite the window of the office of the *Alcaide*, at the Cabildo, to view some of the prisoners concerned in the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, who were brought to said office to be examined before the appointed Judge.

The watchmen of this capital, have within the last ten days commenced crying the hour at half-past 10 at night, instead of 11. This establishment of the nightly watch, has fully answered public expectation.

The erection of the building at the South end of the Alameda, intended for a butcher's shop, has been suspended, by order of the Police.

THE ALAMEDA, on Sunday last, was not very numerously attended. A quantity of fair equestrians passed and repassed during the afternoon.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river, during the week, have been very few; the bathing season may now be said to have closed.

THE RETRATA, on Saturday evening, was a most miserable affair,—the band played execrable music. The attendance to hear them, was not very great indeed. If they continue so dull as they have lately been, we shall decidedly withdraw our patronage from them.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We received on Monday last, Montevideo journals to 4th inst. The *Universal*, of the 1st, contains a letter from General Fructoso Rivera to the Oriental Government, acknowledging the receipt of the decree suppressing the Commandancy-General of the country districts; and stating, that he felt happy to see in this proceeding, a demonstration of the consolidation of the institutions of the country, and that consequently his services as Commandant-General of the country districts were in the opinion of the Government no longer necessary. That he should retire into private life, but would be ever ready to sacrifice his private interests in support of the laws and institutions of the Republic, and that the Government might always rely upon his cooperation in this respect.

POSTSCRIPT.—The decree promulgated by this Government, imposing an additional duty on all goods from foreign ports transhipped or reshipped between the Capes of this River, and imported into this Province, has caused a great sensation in Montevideo. The Oriental Government have addressed a strong remonstrance upon the subject to the Government of Buenos Ayres, earnestly demanding a revocation of said decree, and holding out the intimation that in case of non-compliance, the measure alluded to will be met with counteracting ones. The nature of the measures contemplated by our neighbours is not specified; although the Montevideo journal *Estimodarte* says, the peculiar position they possess in the River, has been long inviting them to adopt them.

EUROPE.

We received by H. B. M's. packet Hornet, London papers to 5th December, and Paris do. to 2d December; but having had, a fortnight since, by the brig Betsy from Liverpool, English journals to the 17th October, the packet's papers became "back dates." In looking over, however, the mass of English and French journals brought by the packet, one cannot but discover that the hostile feeling of France and England against Russia, was every day increasing. The Emperor Nicholas is depicted in the Ministerial journals of both countries, as an ambitious tyrant; and indeed it is more than hinted that war with Russia and her allies, on the part of France and England conjoined, is at no great distance. A recent number of "The British and Foreign Review, or European Quarterly Journal," in speaking upon this subject, says:—

We wish ill to no country—nay, we wish well to Russia. As a manufacturing country, we ought to have no predilections, nor can we have antipathies without very sufficient cause. The only object of the foreign policy of England, besides the prevention of hostile designs, is to promote individual well-being and national prosperity throughout every portion of the globe, so as, on the one hand, to obtain large markets for our manufactures, and on the other, to obtain large and numerous supplies of raw materials. Russia, unfortunately, has got a monopoly of the supply of many raw materials, and, political designs apart, must look with dissatisfaction, nay, with alarm and dread, at every indication of progress in a producing country. The home interest, that connects the well-being of mankind with the thoughts of England, connects the misfortune or subjugation of mankind with the thoughts of Russia. Hence an aversion in England to war, even against her, her most active foe; hence, in Russia (amidst the universal aggression which forms the history of our times)—the "Memoir" of which we are more particularly treating. But endurance, like prosperity, has its limit. We are sorry that Russia has forced England to be against her, and we think she has made a serious miscalculation; she has mistaken the patient endurance of England for cowardice and weakness, not considering that equanimity and reserve betoken but firmer decision and increased energy, when the hour of indecision has passed away and that of determination has arrived.

We cannot conclude this article, which now has extended to so many various and important subjects, without taking notice of one very grave fallacy, which Russia has succeeded in disseminating throughout the continent, and in various quarters where correcter opinions ought to prevail,—that is, the supposed unprepared state of England for going to war. We do not say that this supposition is too absurd to answer. Russia appreciated its importance, or else she would not have taken the trouble she has done to disseminate it. For the consideration of those whom it concerns, we make the following observations.

England never was so well prepared as at the present moment, for going to war. Her army has been kept efficient throughout this long peace, which never was the case before. Her navy, increased in positive strength, is still further increased in relative strength, and leaves no possible balance on the seas to the power of England if war takes place at the present moment. The foreign possessions, the military and naval stations, the fortresses occupied by England, now double her military and naval strength, by the present efficiency it gives her at so many various and remote points.

Her finances are more capable of meeting the exigencies of war than ever they were before. Her revenues increasing, with reduced taxation. The public fortune rapidly increasing.

A low rate of interest, and enormous amount of floating capital, immediately available for the purposes of war, and this is the root of the whole question.

They talk of England's debt, and by talking of that debt as a means of preventing war, they confess that the means of war and success lie in the financial resources of England. The very exultation with which the debt of England is referred to betrays their own conviction. England's debt is enormous—her resources are more so. £220,000,000 are absorbed in Government securities. CAPITAL CAN ONLY FETCH TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. Government wanted £20,000,000 for a special object; it was

raised without difficulty; almost without observation; it influenced the price of no stock—it was not even quoted as an instance of the vastness of the resources of England! What would have been the result of the former war, and what its duration, had England then financially been in the condition which this single fact establishes?

It is the very innate conviction of strength in England, which permits the periodicals and the debates to run wild in predictions and assertions of the most extravagant nature, in support of sectional views; it is a conviction of her strength which has caused public discussion to assume a tone of party, and to lose the character and feeling of nationality; and thus one of the most striking proofs of confidence and strength, has been taken on the continent for a confession of alarm and weakness.

The commercial relations of England are extending in the east, in the west, in the south, every where but in the north.

A war can interrupt none of those relations—a war can endanger no territorial possession of England—exposes her to no aggression or invasion; and supposing war with the whole of Europe, it gives her the command of the seas, and of the commerce of the continent itself, because a war is the death blow to those commercial projects, those manufacturing means, which have already occupied so large a portion of this article. To other Powers, war, either as means of carrying a design into execution, or as the means of preventing any hostile design—is a mere instrument, painful in every case to use, and detrimental in itself, whether the object be gained or lost. To England, a war opens up positive advantages, independent of the object. But of these advantages a commercial nation, occupied in the progress of hourly transactions, would never dream, unless they are forced upon her.

In short, England by a war, with whatever Power, or with even all the Powers of the continent together, loses no one element of her greatness; and a war now would give her the same impulse that the last war did, and still further would have done, had there not been the spirit of a Napoleon to rule the storm. But war in Europe can only be (until the Dardanelles are Russian,) between England and France. If these nations are not opposed, there can be no balance between the contending parties, and therefore no war, except of words and threats, can take place.

But in this hypothetical fiction of a war with Russia alone, need we talk even of such considerations? An empire that can be blockaded with a couple of squadrons—an empire that can be ruined by a slender discriminating duty in our tariff—a power, the basis of whose influence and progress is falsehood and deception, and which, therefore, can be beaten down by a mere statement of facts. A conqueror who holds the better part of his conquests only while we choose not to display our hostile pennants in the Black Sea.—Is this the power, before venturing to speak, to which we have to reckon over our strength? Is this the power which ventures to proclaim to Europe, that England is unprepared for war?

We have alluded to the means of coercion which we singly possess, without firing a single gun. But what are the means Russia has to attack us? Would it be a descent on our coast? Will it be the attack of Corfu, or Gibraltar? Will it be the blockade of the Humber, the Mersey, or the Thames? Will it be the bombardment of Chatham, or Sheerness? Where can Russia touch England? What can Russia do, we should like to know, against England? And supposing she could beat and humble us, does she not want money for the purpose? Where can she get a loan? There are but three marts where a loan can be negotiated, London, Paris, and Amsterdam. France must be with England; Amsterdam must be with France and England, or with Russia. If with us, Russia will get no credit there: if Holland is with Russia, her ports are blockaded, her commerce is cut up; she is at once in a state of bankruptcy.

Russia may injure an ally of ours—Turkey; that she is now proceeding in with the utmost activity. A war is the salvation of that ally; and the continuance of peace alone affords Russia the means and chances of success. Russia may get possession of the Dardanelles; that possession will be the prize of peaceful intrigue; and if peace is necessary to Russia, because she is not prepared to go to war—if peace is necessary to her, because she is vulnerable in her commerce, her acquisitions, her communications, and her character, by a mere hostile demonstration on the part of England,—peace is no less necessary to her, for the gradual repression of the spirit of nationality in Turkey—which now, in any col-

lision with Turkey, must be supported by England, and where, consequently, Russia can succeed only by preventing any collision from taking place.

Let the English public read and reflect on the following ominous words, addressed by Russia to the German States:—

"From the instant that they (speaking of Austria and Prussia,) are not sufficiently strong to prevent the smallest or weakest member of the league from being injured by the insolence or violence of a neighbour, from that moment their throne is shaken to its foundation. Away, then, every thought of insulated prosperity!—away all culpable indifferences with regard to foreign dangers!—no neutrality—no backwardness in a question of this importance—never and in no case, and least, above all, when the tempo of the west of Europe assumes so menacing a form, and whilst its shocks tell upon all the old states of Europe! Nowhere let there be indifference, and least of all in such an alliance of states as that of Germany! The apprehension of Austria and Prussia, of being led by this policy (the only true and noble policy,) into interminable disputes, and a war without aid with France, is pusillanimous, and can flow but from a false philanthropy, or from disgraceful weakness or indolence. The greater the care and severity with which these powers pursue, even to its inmost core, every injustice and every violence that France may commit against Germany, by so much the less will they have to deploy their forces against her on the field of battle. The more that France sees them ready and instant, the less will she be inclined to provoke them."

English journals to 5th January, were received by the brig Frisk. They do not bring any very important European news. It was generally supposed that the dispute between the United States and France would be amicably arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, which mediation had been accepted by the French Government, and noticed by the King of the French in his speech on the opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies. The Message of the President of the United States, had not however at that time reached Paris: it was published in the London papers on 30th December. The civil war in Spain remained much in the same state. The English and French liberal journals continually give details of Carlist defeats, and yet these same Carlists continued to make head against their combined enemy—the Christinos, French, British, and Portuguese; and it was acknowledged that the Christino General (Cordova,) had for the present determined not to fight a general battle, although his force consisted as follows:—

General Cordova has under him 13,000 foot, and	
2,000 horse,	15,000
General Ispartero,	11,000
[5,000 of whom are English, under the command of General Evans, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery; and the column of Pastor, 2,000 men, consisting of the battalion of Africa, the regiment of San Fernando, the National Guard of St. Sebastian and Chapelgorris.]	
General Curra commands a column (consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery,) of	3,000
There is, besides, an Army of Reserve of	5,000
The Legion of Algiers,	3,000
The Portuguese Army,	7,300
The Reinforcements arrived from Madrid,	3,700
Ditto from Estremadura,	5,000
Ditto from Aragon,	4,000
	60,000
The garrison of Pampeluna,	2,000
Ditto, St. Sebastian,	800
Ditto, Bilbao,	2,500
Ditto, Vittoria,	2,000
Ditto, Logrono,	1,000
Ditto, Puente de la Reyna,	1,500
Ditto, Guetaria,	400
Ditto, Lequellio,	400
Ditto, the bridge of Iron,	1,000
Grand Total,	71,000

The Carlist army consisted of about 32,000 effective men, chiefly infantry. A part of this force had sat down before St. Sebastian, under pretence (so it is stated,) of besieging it, with the hope of enticing Cordova's army to give battle; but the feint, if it was one, had, according to the last accounts, no effect,—the Christinos remained in their strong hold, waiting, no doubt, the opportunity of striking decisively. The Carlists had in a recent encounter taken 400 prisoners; these having become refractory, twenty of them were

shot, which had the effect of rendering the others more orderly. The Carlists had also shot eighty Frenchmen, found in arms against them, in pursuance of the decree issued some months since by Don Carlos. The London *Morning Herald*, (a Carlist paper), in its number of 30th December, contains a letter from its Correspondent in Spain, part of which is as follows:—

"I promised in my last to enter into what I had reason for believing were the future intentions of Don Carlos. Much has been written about the principality of Catalonia, and it is not long since that I stated 'that that province deserved the most serious attention, as it was more than probable that by that route Don Carlos would attempt getting to Madrid.' I have now reason for believing that I was not mistaken, for to that province is now the whole of the attention of Don Carlos directed. Be not deceived by the interested accounts of the defeat of the Carlists in that province—the precipitate retreat of Guergué and his Navarrese division. I can state, and time will prove that I am correct, that the Carlist insurrection in Catalonia is farther advanced at the present moment than at any other period. There is no doubt that the want of energy shown by Guergué got him the ill-will of the Catalan Chiefs—that disputes arose between them, and the natural result was, that a portion of his division determined on leaving the province, or being under the command of another Chief. Guergué, under all the circumstances, thought it advisable to return into Navarre, but the greater part of his division, particularly the brave guerillas of Navarre—the favourite battalion of Zumalacarreay—commanded by Torres, remained in Catalonia. Guergué having withdrawn, the Catalan Chiefs and Nobles assembled, and determined on sending two deputies to the head quarters of Don Carlos, offering to find men and money, provided an officer of high rank and about 200 inferior officers, with a supply of muskets, were sent to them. Don Carlos consented. An expedition is now preparing, under the immediate direction of General Eguia; and it is said that the command of the army in the province of Catalonia will be given to Lieutenant-General Maroto. By some it is said that the Infante Sebastian will put himself at the head of the expedition; but I have no reason for going thus far, although at the same time I cannot contradict it. Thus, notwithstanding all that has been said about Catalonia, the affairs of Don Carlos in that province are in as flourishing a position as he could well expect, and more so than his most sanguine partisans ever contemplated in so short a time.

"In Lower Aragon the Carlists are daily gaining ground; the divisions of Cabrera and Quilez increase; and when the junction is finally made with Catalonia, the strength of the two corps will be most imposing. Independent of the expedition into Catalonia, it is contemplated to form another, composed of 6,000 men, for Higher Aragon, thus completing the link from Navarre, Catalonia, Lower Aragon, and Valencia. If you refer to the map, you will find that by this combination the road to Madrid is much easier, being chiefly mountainous, than by Old Castile. The Carlists having thus compelled the Queen to direct her attention and march considerable reinforcements into the provinces I have just mentioned, intend sending a third expedition into the Asturias, to operate with the divisions in the northern provinces, and at the same time to throw reinforcements into Galicia, the greater part of which province having declared in favour of Don Carlos. Whether these plans will succeed or not, or whether Mendizabal will be able to put down the Carlist revolution, time only can prove. I gave you yesterday my opinion on this subject, founded on a long experience; and from information I have just received, I feel strengthened in my belief. I am aware that that which I am about to state may lay me open to the attacks of my enemies—I am also aware that I can produce no document in corroboration, but my information is derived from a source on which the utmost confidence may be reposed, and I have little doubt that ere long the whole of it will be confirmed. Mendizabal, at length convinced that he possessed not the means of fairly meeting the Carlists in the field, assembled a council of friends, at which the Queen Regent presided, on the 15th of the present month. It was then resolved that the sum of two millions seven hundred thousand pesetas, should be appropriated for the purpose of bribing the Carlist soldiers. One half of this sum to be at the disposal of Cordova—the remainder to be put in the hands of a Committee at Bayonne. Placards are to be industriously circulated among the Carlists, offering each soldier who should desert, 80 pesetas, and 5 reaux additional pay." This is the last resource of Mendizabal—the dying effort of Queen Christina. But the parties along the frontiers to whom the intentions of the Minister were confidentially communicated, could not, or rather would not, let so favourable an opportunity pass by for showing their talents as manufacturers of 'good news,' and we therefore find that the telegraph was once more imposed on by the *sot-disant* Liberal gentlemen, to promulgate to the world that 14 battalions of the Carlists had actually gone over to the Christians. I have just come from having made the round of the four provinces; I have seen the whole of the army, and so far from deserting, I never witnessed so much enthusiasm among the men. Let me now put you on your guard against the most exaggerated reports of desertions, victories, and every other species of deception—the steam mills are at work. Be assured that you shall receive from me the earliest, and at all times the most authentic and important information of all that passes in the northern provinces."

From same paper, of 29th December, we read as follows:—

"I am no partisan of either Don Carlos or the Queen, and I have no other duty, as a Correspondent, than to state exactly the matters which come under my observation; and therefore you may take it for granted, when I assure you that the Government of the Infante in those provinces is of the most paternal nature, and the general and local administration is conducted in the most exemplary manner. Few persons in England will believe that the administration of justice and the civil government, according to the strict traditional forms, is maintained without any interference from Don Carlos, and that all the service rendered to him, either by the enlistment of men, the supply of rations, or carriage of army stores, is done by the several provincial Juntas who are elected by the people. Few persons will further believe that there is neither conscription nor compulsory enlistment for the army in any of the provinces—that all the soldiers are volunteers—and that there are some thousands of men offering to take arms who are not wanted. And, lastly, it will not be credited that Don Carlos has neither monks nor friars in his train, and that the only priest about his person is the chaplain of his little Court, who hates a shaven head as he does an empty glass. All this, however, is true, and during the whole of my journey I saw neither priests nor friars in attendance on any of the Generals; and I believe there is a wholesome contempt for the latter in the minds of every influential person. Don Carlos is a religious man, but not a bigot; and though he tolerates the various communities which he finds established in the provinces—and it would be madness if he meddled

with them in his position—yet he has no alliance with them, nor has he any reason to thank them for their aid. I have reason to believe that the money paid by the Church to the service of Don Carlos, is very little, and even that little has been extorted by their force, and after the murders at Madrid, Barcelona, and Naragossa showed them what they had to expect from the Liberals."

(From the *Scottish Guardian*, of 20th November.)

It is with much pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the interesting account given in our columns, of the opening of the Scottish Presbyterian Church at Buenos Ayres, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of which, we gave an account of about two years ago. We understand that this patriotic and truly Christian undertaking, has been thus brought to a happy issue, chiefly by the exertions and liberality of our countrymen, generously assisted by the English, and other foreign residents in Buenos Ayres, as well as by subscriptions from this country. But what makes the opening of this church an object of especial interest, is the circumstance of its being the first Scottish National Church ever established in Spanish America; and it is the first instance of the liberal provisions of the Act of Parliament passed during the administration of Mr. Canning, for regulating British Consuls at foreign ports, having been extended to our National Church—thereby placing it on the same footing with the sister Establishment in regard to the endowment provided by that Act, which entitles the clergyman to draw upon the British treasury for an equal sum to that paid him by the church or congregation over which he ministers.—It is but justice to mention that this most important object was accomplished through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Brown, when in this country in 1834, ably supported by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Cook, and Dr. P. M'Farlane, who happened to be in London at the time Mr. Brown laid his case before Government. We sincerely trust, now that the way has thus been opened up, and all obstacles in a great measure removed, that our countrymen in other foreign ports will follow the noble example set them in Buenos Ayres, and by this means secure to themselves and families one of the greatest blessings that can be enjoyed in their circumstances—that of worshipping God after the manner of their fathers. And we need not add, by thus promoting the extension of our Church in foreign lands, how much it must rejoice the heart of many a parent at home, and tend to soothe and relieve it of anxious and foreboding fears, when the objects of their nearest and dearest affections, far removed from them, and exposed as they must be to numerous and powerful temptations, are still within the warning voice of a gospel ministry, and under the shelter of a branch of that vine planted by their forefathers.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF MARCH, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mars, G. B. Walmsley,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Brazil.
Brig Betsy, Hunter,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Prisk, Whitloway,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Amelia, Roe,	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell,	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Rivira, G. Day,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
FRENCH.		
Brig Philadelphie, Mareilly,	Guerli, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
SWEDISH.		
Ship Gustava, Riedel,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Valparaiso, to land for Swansea;
Ship Systaruo, Hallberg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Batavia.
Ship Johanna, Dahlstrom,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
BERMEN.		
Brig Gotfried Mouckin, Dewald,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Havang.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Fiorangole,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Inocencia, L. Canessa,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. Betta Catalina, Morleo,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Artemia, Scognio,	Horns & Alsogaray,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Supero, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Pena,	J. A. Rivero,	Paraguaya.
Schr.-brig Cacique, Olyveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Actæon, (28 guns,) Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell,

AT ESENADA.

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



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 5.—Wind N.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Relampago, Risso, for Montevideo.

March 6.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river, and sailed again immediately.

Sailed, British brig Sultana, Rogers, for Liverpool, despatched by Alfred Barber, with 5159 salted hides, 26,135 horns, 53 pipes and 19 half do. with about 2500 arrobas tallow, 114 salted carpincho skins, 4 bales with 200 doz. deer skins, 8 do. with 496 arrobas horse hair, 60 do. with 1325 doz. sheep skins, 103 do. with 2866 arrobas wool, 7 do. and 1 box with 1021½ doz. nutria skins. Passenger, Mr. Francis F. Davis.

March 7.—Wind W.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., arrived at Montevideo 3d inst., sailed thence 4th, with the Mail of H. B. M's. packet Nightingale, from Falmouth 8th December.—Passengers from Rio Janeiro, landed in Montevideo, His Ex. General D. M. Armaza, (Chargé d'Affaires from Bolivia to Brazil,) and his Aide-de-camp, Sergento-Mór Juan de Dias Nadrigues, and 2 servants; Señor Manuel Alves da Cunha, Messrs. John Scurr and J. Berthon. Passengers from Rio Janeiro for Buenos Ayres, Captain Robert Hyne, and Monsr. Jean J. Beler. Passenger from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Miss Maria Twyford.

British brig Frisk, William Whiteway, from Liverpool 7th January, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passenger, Captain Messen.

Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Joaquin P. Cardoso, from Santos 25th ult., with sugar, to J. S. Monteiro.

March 8.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Seventh September, Luis da Pena, from Parnagua 14th ult., with yerba and timber, to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

(At night) British brig Amelia, Roe, from Liverpool 17th December, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 6th inst., to Driscoe, Twyford & Co.

British brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell, from Liverpool 24th December, with general cargo, to Charles Tyleur & Co. Passengers, Messrs. H. Porter and William Mackinlay.

March 9.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Cacique, Juan A. Madeira, from Parnagua 18th ult., with yerba, sugar, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

March 10.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Mrs. Baker, (lady of the Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro,) and the two Misses Bakers; Mr. Peter Claypole, wife, sister, and 2 children.

Brazilian brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Maia, for ports of Brazil, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with jerked beef, &c.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

Sardinian brig Anna, Tuso, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 5122 dry hides, 12,720 horns, 4 bales dried beef, 8 do. horn shavings, 10½ quintals old copper, 276 do. iron, 4 bales and 1 package with about 560 doz. and 800 lbs. nutria skins, 1 bale with 26 doz. sheep skins, 50 lbs. ostrich feathers, and 36 doz. nutria skins, 2 do. with 131 doz. hare skins, 9 doz. fox skins, 120 doz. viscacha skins, and 4 doz. cat skins; 1 bale with 280 lbs. ostrich feathers, and 12 doz. sheep skins, 7 bales with 206 doz. sheep skins, 11 do. with 320 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 900 lbs. ostrich feathers, 138 lbs. ostrich feathers, 4 quillappas.

March 11.—Wind N.

Arrived, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 9th, to C. Galeano.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—Brutus, for New York.

The Gustava is to sail this day, for Valparaiso.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American schr.-brig Dover, Burgess, mentioned in our No. 486, as having parted from her anchor and run ashore on the beach, has been condemned there, and is advertised to be sold by auction on 15th inst.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 26th ult., Wind N. W.,—at 3 p. m., Adler, hence 24th; at 4 p. m., Rufina, hence same morning. On 5th inst., Wind N. E.,—at 8 a. m., Hewes, hence 2d; at 8 a. m., Princesita Caroline Amalia, hence 3d. On 7th, at 2 p. m., Wind W.,—Sultana, hence 6th.

Arrived at Liverpool.

December 18.—British barque Isabella, Smith, hence 18th October.
30.—British brig Sarah Eirkett, Cook, hence 4th October.

At Harve de Grace.

November 28.—French barque Jenne Gabrielle, Dumas, hence 7th September.

At Gibraltar.

October 28.—Corriere, Pereta, from Montevideo.
At Malaga.

November 24.—Sardinian brig Henrico, Guerroero, hence 8th September.

At Tarragona.

November 6.—Sardinian brig Temistocles, Chiappe, hence 8th August.

At Hasana.

September 22.—Hamburg ship Sophia, Lafrentz, hence 25th July.

October 4.—Swedish brig Ellide, Juell, hence 19th July.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

December 27.—British ship Ranger, from London 120 ds.
January 13.—French barque L'Y, from Bourdeaux 116 ds.
20.—American brig General Glover, from Boston 120 ds.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

January 2.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 15th December, Montevideo 20th.
18th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Nightingale, from Falmouth 8th December, with the Mails for the River Plate.
10th ult.—Oriental schr. Bella Theresa, from Montevideo 20 days.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

January 12.—H. B. M's. packet Goldfinch, for Falmouth, with the Mails forwarded hence 15th December, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.

3d inst.—Portuguese brig Fortuna de Africa, from Loanda (Africa), 18th January.
4th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Protector Felix, from Rio Grande 27th ult.
7th.—American ship William Penn, from Baltimore 3d January, with 600 barrels flour, lumber, and general cargo, to Carreras & Co.
Hamburg brig Vesta, Bohn, from Lisbon 14th January, with 241 moyos salt, to Carreras & Co.
Portuguese brig Rio Mandingo, from Loanda 64 days.
Spanish brig Indio Oriental, from Lanzarote (Canaries,) 45 days, with 350 emigrants.

The following Vessels were on the berth at Liverpool, on 8th January:

For Buenos Ayres.—Schooner Lapwing, Captain J. C. Osborne.
For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—A Vessel (name not mentioned,) to sail 20th Jan.
For Montevideo.—Schooner Sportsman, Captain Hutchinson.

The barque Lancashire Witch, sailed on 2d January from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres.

The British schooner Courier, from Liverpool 6th January, bound to Lima, was spoken on 14th February, in lat. 12, 39 S., long. 39, 30 W.; and same day, British brig Boyne, from Montevideo to Liverpool: both by the brig Caraboo.

The Tyro arrived at Antwerp 18th November; the Phoenix, at the Texel 8th November; the Findhorn, at ditto 20th November; the Amphitrite, at Helvoet 20th November.—The particulars of the sailing, &c., of these vessels, were mentioned in our No. 494.

The British barque Mary Worrall, Herbert, from Montevideo 30th September, bound to Antwerp, was lost on the island Goree, (coast of Holland,) previous to 31st December.—Crew saved.

The American ship Rosalie, of Warren-Road Island, William Stetson master, Joseph Smith owner, appeared off Rio Janeiro on 15th ult., with a signal of distress flying. H. B. M's. packet Hornet went to her assistance, and found that the crew, eleven in number, had on 10th January mutinied, and that for 36 days the only persons who performed duty in the ship, were the Master, and two mates. The mutinous crew were landed in Rio Janeiro, and sent to prison. The Rosalie was 59 days from Valparaiso, on a whaling voyage.

The American barque Danube, caught fire at Valparaiso, on the night of 6th January last, and was burnt nearly to the water's edge. The accident happened in consequence of "smoking her out."

The British brig Richard Bell, Rogers, sailed from Coquimbo on 10th January, for Swansea, laden with copper ore, and some specie; and put back on or about 14th of same month, leaky.

H. B. M's. packet Seagull, (schooner-brig), was to bring the January Mail, from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

Amongst the passengers in the brig Caraboo, was a Durham bull calf, called Tarquán. We hope he will not prove such a terrible fellow as his name-sake of old.

THE WEATHER has been during the week often oppressively hot,—thermometer 74 to 84.

25th.

At Brighton, on the 25th December last, in the 87th year of his age, JOHN NERRINGGALL, Esq., formerly of Manchester, and many years one of the principal Merchants of Buenos Ayres, South America.

On the 26th of same month, at Edge-Hill, aged 39, MARY, wife of PETER SHERIDAN, Esq., of Buenos Ayres.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hair Cloth,

AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE, to conclude Sales; of the following widths:—19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 inches,

At No. 14, Calle de Maypá.

ALSO,—Flannel, of very superior quality; Hinceley Stockings; Ship's Log Paper; superior ground Cocoa, prepared for use; Wheat Mills, and large Coffee Mills, with fly wheels.

New Books.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, a copy of "A Voyage to South America: describing at large the Spanish Cities, Towns, Provinces, &c., on that Extensive Continent: undertaken by command of the King of Spain, by Don George Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa, &c. &c.," by John Adams, Esq., of Waltham Abbey, who resided several years in those parts,—4th edition, illustrated with Plates." No Fiction. Martha; by the Rev. A. Reed. Life of Samuel Dred. Evidence of Prophecy, by A. Keith. Domestic Duties. Kean's Life. Life of Mrs. Siddons. Invalid's Oracle. Midwifery, illustrated with 82 Plates. Rev. Robert Hall's Works. Maria, Hannah Moore's Works. Novels and Tales, by Maria Edgeworth.

Bookbinding, &c.

IORENZO ORRE, BOOKBINDER, respectfully intimates to the Foreign Residents in this City, that he has commenced business at No. 11, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where he is prepared to execute their orders in the above line, in a superior manner, and on very moderate terms.

For Sale, by Private Contract.

ALL the Fixtures, Bottles, Glasses, Decanters, Tables, &c. &c., belonging to the SODA-WATER SHOP, No. 86, Calle de la Piedad.—Also wanted, an English Youth, of good recommendations, to take charge of a similar Establishment.

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. 136.

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 reals, 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, Pantalones, Shirts, &c. &c.

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

For Sale,

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, CHOICE and extensive selection of ENGLISH ANNUALS, for the PRESENT YEAR, 1846. The attention of the English Residents in this City, is respectfully requested to the above assortment of Annuals.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	12½	a	126	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	12½	a	122	do. do.
Plata macaquina,.....	6½	a	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	a	do.	each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, ..	7½	a	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	60	a	67	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....(nominal)	165	a	170	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6½	a	1	pence p. dollar
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	370	a	375	ats. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	a	do.	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½	a	do.	p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best (in demand),	30	a	31	do. p. pesoado.
Do. country,.....	27	a	28	do. do.
Do. weighing 25 to 24 lbs.,	26	a	27	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22½	a	23	do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	10	a	11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	12	a	18	do. per dozn.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	26½	a	37	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	a	11	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	57	a	38	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24	a	25	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,.....	7½	a	18	do. p. finega.
Discount,.....	1½	a	2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 126 dollars. The lowest price, 124 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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