

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 500]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY. MARCH 19, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

In another part of our paper will be found the note addressed to the Government of Buenos Ayres, from the Government of the Oriental State, relative to the decree issued by the former, imposing an additional duty on goods transhipped or reshipped between the Capes of this River, and imported into this Province. We have given a full translation of this document, conceiving it to be the forerunner of others equally important, and of a negotiation of vital import to this country, as well as to the Oriental State. The answer of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the note in question, has not yet been published; when it is, we shall not fail to translate it to our columns. In the mean time, we observe that some defensive measures have been proposed in the House of Representatives at Montevideo: one of the members thereof, Don Basilio Pinilla, brought forward a motion to the effect that all goods from beyond sea, transhipped or reshipped between the Capes of this River, and imported into any of the ports of the Oriental Republic, shall pay, over and above the duties imposed by the Custom-house tariff, an augmentation equal to that established in the port from which they proceed, upon goods transhipped or reshipped in ports of the Oriental Republic.—This law to have effect in one month after its promulgation. The motion was seconded, and referred to the Committee of Finance, with a recommendation that the committee would speedily report thereon.

It has been long foreseen that a collision on commercial affairs must sooner or later take place between this country and the Oriental State: near neighbours as they are, with interests clashing so closely together, it seemed scarcely possible to avoid it. The Government of Buenos Ayres, we presume, did not issue the decree which has proved so obnoxious to that at Montevideo, without due reflection, and are doubtless prepared to act upon it. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature."

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

The first number of the second volume of the above work, was published about 16 days since. It contains:

1. A description of the city of Potosí, and the parts subject to its administration; by Don Juan del Pino Manrique, formerly Governor of the said Province.
2. History of Paraguay, Rio de la Plata, and Tucuman; by P. Guevara, one of the Society of Jesuits.
3. Continuation of the geographical and historical Index to the *Historia Argentina* of Guzman, by the Editor of the Collection, Don Pedro de Angelis; to be added to the first volume.

The Index is not the least interesting part of the work. It contains most useful information, collected and arranged with infinite care. In that part of it inserted in the number now before us, we read that Sebastian Cabot, the famous mariner in the service of Henry VII. King of England, was

not born in Bristol, as erroneously stated, but in Venice, which city he quitted for England when very young, with his father, about the year 1493. At the time he was in the English service, he discovered the northern parts of the American Continent; and when he determined to proceed to Spain, it was not from any disgust with the Court of England, but with the entire approbation of the King. The Court of Madrid had at that period difficult questions with Portugal, and requested Henry VII. to send them Cabot, who was looked upon as one of the most expert seamen of the age, that he might correct the charts of the *piloto Andres Morales*. Cabot arrived in Spain 13th September, 1515; and in 1518 he was made *piloto mayor*. In April 1526, he left Spain with three vessels, and entered the River Plate, in the hope of finding a direct route to the Moluccas.—He first anchored off the Island of San Gabriel, opposite Colonia; thence he proceeded up the rivers Uruguay and Parana, to Paraguay, &c. &c.

The note in the Index, relative to the supposed giants in Patagonia, will go far to set that matter at rest. The remarks upon this subject conclude as follows:—"Of all the falsehoods forged by ignorance, none is more infamous and ridiculous than this. We can with certainty state, that the ordinary stature of the native tribes of the coast of Patagonia, not only does not exceed that of any known race of people, but is oftentimes inferior."

In the chapter on insects, in the History of Paraguay, by Guevara, is noticed the *piques*, or *anguas*, a species of insect shaped like the flea, which insinuates itself between the skin and the flesh, and oftentimes cause dangerous inflammation.

In page 125, we read of the name of "Nueva Inglaterra," given to a town in this country, by a Spanish Governor, who wished thereby to flatter Philip II., then King of Great Britain, as being the husband of Queen Mary. The same officer also founded three cities, viz., *Londres, Cañete, and Cordova*.

This first number of the second volume, is a volume in itself, and contains luminous and interesting details.

* Some years since, a man upwards of six feet in height, performed feats of strength at Astley's Amphitheatre, in London, under the title of "The Patagonian Sampson," and the bills stated that he had just arrived from Patagonia. The hoax was at first successful; but it was soon discovered that this *colossus* Patagonian was an Irishman, from the province of Munster.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The term of two years having expired, which was prefixed on 8th March 1833, prohibiting the killing of nutrias in the territory of the Province; the Government has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. It is permitted, in the present year 1836, to kill nutrias in the uninhabited parts of this Province, on the other side; that is to say, to the South of the line which runs through the Sierras del Volcan, Tandil, Pueyocatel, Tapalquen, Laguna Blanca, Fuerte Mayo, and Federacion.

2. The same permission shall also extend to the Islands of the Paraenses of the Province, and the country South of the Salado, where the proprietors or leaseholders consent to the said killing.

3. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department,
Agustin Garrigos.

Doña Isabel Casamayor de Luca, Lady-President of the Beneficent Society, addressed a note dated 30th December, 1835, to the Government, specifying the state of the said establishment at the close of the year 1835. That the Society has at present under its care fourteen female schools, all of which are in the best possible state, the pupils evincing the greatest attachment to the National Cause of Federation; added to which, a portrait of the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, has been placed in the different schools, as a memento to the scholars of the great benefits dispensed to them by the Government, in providing for their education in the midst of the pressure to which the public treasury is now exposed.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst., contains a decree, dated 15th, respecting licences. A Commissioner is to be appointed by the Government, who is, from the 1st November to 15th December in every year, to render an account of the number of shops, &c., liable to the licence duty, expressing the names of the streets in which they are situated, &c. Vehicles subjected to the said duty, are to be included in the account. Individuals selling goods in the streets, must take out a licence so to do. The decree expresses a variety of regulations upon the subject of licences.

A variety of documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., relative to the proceedings in the House of Representatives.—Amongst them is a note, dated 2d inst., to the House, from the Committee of Finance, containing the sanction of the Committee to the draft of a decree presented by the Government, authorizing the treasury to pay Doña Isabel Ruiz Gallo, mother of the late General Pablo Latorre, 150 dollars per month during her widowhood, in order to provide for the necessities of the orphan family left to her charge. As also 100 dollars per month, for the term of five years, to the tutor of the youth Aniceto Latorre, son of the late General P. Latorre. Also, 150 dollars per month to Doña Ines Velez de Ortiz, widow of the late General José Santos Ortiz, during her widowhood.

The Committee of Constitutional Affairs presented a draft of a law, to the effect, that the rapid increase of the population at Bahia Blanca, demand that it should have the privilege of sending a Representative to the House; the Committee therefore propose that Bahia Blanca be denominated the 14th Section of the country districts, and that the inhabitants thereof be empowered to elect an individual to represent them in the House of Representatives of the Province.

The same Committee also proposed for the sanction of the House, a "*Minuta de Comunicacion*," in answer to the Message of the Government on the opening of the present sessions of the thirtieth Legislature of the Province. The said *Minuta* states the benefits which have accrued to the country during the short period in which the present Government have been in office, entering fully into details thereon, with other remarks.

A "*Minuta de Comunicacion*," was also addressed by a Committee of the House, to His Excellency the Governor, stating the agreeable impression made upon the House, by the homage of respect paid to it on its opening, by the citizens who spontaneously furnished the guard of honour to His Excellency on that occasion.

(See last page.)

A note, dated Cordova, 12th ult., from Don Calisto Maria Gonzalez, to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, states that the Government of Cordova had been delegated to him during the absence of the Provisional Governor, who had proceeded to the country districts of Cordova to make a general inspection of the militia.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 26th ult., stating his satisfaction at the above event; particularly as Señor Gonzalez had ever given proofs of his attachment to the sacred cause of Federation.

The Legislature of the Province of San Juan, by a law dated 27th January last, has declared the late Governor Yanzon deposed, for having violated the constitutional laws, and the solemn treaty of the littoral league; and summons him to appear before the correspondent tribunal to answer to these charges. His Minister, José Victorino Ortega, is similarly cited. The Executive is directed to order the embargo of the property of the ex-Governor Yanzon, his Minister, and the accomplices in his proceedings. The Executive is likewise requested to transmit to the Legislature an account of all persons who may be conceived dangerous to the cause of Federation, within and without the province, and to remove the public officers whose principles are suspicious.

A decree of the Government of San Juan, dated 28th ult., restores to their rank and employment several officers who had been outlawed by the former Government on a false charge of mutiny;—the said officers being (as the decree states,) the greatest obstacle which the ex-Governor and his counsellors had to encounter in the prosecution of their horrid designs.

A note, dated 17th ult., was addressed to the Government by Doña Rosa Jauregui de Brandsen, widow of Colonel Brandsen, stating that the body of her husband who so gloriously fell in the cause of the Republic at the battle of Ituzaingó, in February 1827, had been recently disinterred in order to make room for the remains of General Quiroga. That Governor Dorrego had destined in perpetuity a portion of ground in the public cemetery, solely to contain the remains of her husband; and on 16th January, 1830, during the administration of His Excellency General Rosas, a monument to the memory of the deceased Colonel was ordered to be erected in said cemetery at the public expense. That she had no other motive in preferring her claim, than as a matter of right, and an homage due to the memory of the deceased.

The Government replied to the above on 5th inst., reproving the conduct of the Director of the cemetery for not having given due notice that the ground in which the remains of General Quiroga were interred was private property, and ordering an estimate to be made of the cost of a monument to the memory of the late Colonel Brandsen, in order to the immediate fulfilment of the decree of 16th January, 1830; to which effect the Government would grant three other sepulchres of equal extent, and contiguous to those which contained the remains of the said Colonel.

Notice from the Police Department.

The Chief of Police has received orders from His Excellency the Governor of the Province, to give public notice that every individual who, in the streets, pulperias, or other places, makes use of obscene or rude language,—the boys thus culpable shall be placed as drummers, and bugle-horn players, in the regiments of the line, and made to perform their military duties morning and afternoon, in order to correct them of a vice so injurious to society; the men shall be obliged to serve in the aforesaid regiments for four years.—For the same end, slaves shall be punished, for the first offence, with one hundred lashes, in the public prison; two hundred, for the second; and three hundred, for the third.

In the same manner shall be placed as drummers and bugle-horn players, those boys found in the streets and other public places, playing at *la cañita, el hoyito, ohanguita, montoncitos*, or any other prejudicial amusement.

The Commissioners, Alcaldes, Lieutenants of Parishes, and Constables of the Police, are responsible for the strict fulfilment of this order.

Buenos Ayres, 8th March, 1836.

BERNARDO VICTORICA.

ORIENTAL STATE.

FORBIDDEN DRUGS.

Montevideo, March 8, 1836.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, being informed of the decree issued under date 4th inst. by the Government of the Province of

Buenos Ayres, imposing upon goods transhipped or reshipped within the Capes of this River and imported into the Province of Buenos Ayres, one quarter more than the duties fixed by the regular Custom-House tariff; has ordered the undersigned to protest against the said decree, and to demand that it be suspended, as being contrary to the practice universally observed amongst friendly nations, and to the justice and rights which the Republic considers itself to possess, that goods proceeding from its ports be placed upon the same footing in those of the Province of Buenos Ayres, as the goods of other foreign nations who have not by special treaties obtained any exception from the general law, and which has been and is now practised in the ports of the Republic, as it regards goods proceeding from the ports of Buenos Ayres.

With this motive, the undersigned may be permitted to notice to the Minister whom he addresses, that if the considerations of neighbourhood—those which are due to the identity of origin, language, and customs—the ties of blood and friendship which bind the inhabitants of both countries, cannot be sufficient claim that their commercial relations be reciprocally favoured; mutual expediency, at least, demand that resolutions be avoided which, by establishing differences contrary to them and in favor of those cultivated with other foreign nations, can only cause reciprocal hostilities which will soon contribute to the complete destruction of the commerce which the subjects of both Governments now carry on with mutual benefit. It cannot but be known to Y. E., that within the Capes of the River Plate, no other ports exist than those of this Republic to which the said decree can be applicable: this circumstance does not permit a doubt that it is meant to prohibit, or at least to curtail, the transshipments and reshipments made in its ports, and, as a consequence, to destroy likewise the navigation of the rivers, which has been carried on until now, if not with positive advantage to the commerce of Buenos Ayres, at least with common utility.

The Government of the Republic would regret to establish the same principles, to divert from its ports the introduction of goods from beyond sea, proceeding from the Province of Buenos Ayres; because, although by this measure it would cause great injury to the Government of Buenos Ayres, and considerably foment the trade of this capital, which in this case would supply exclusively all the consumption of the Oriental coast of the Uruguay, this local advantage, nevertheless, could not be obtained without violent means, and in contradiction to the natural relations which the countries keep up, according to the geographical position which they occupy: but these principles—which until the present moment have been followed by the Government, because they are persuaded that between two commercial nations, the advantages more or less of one do not deprive the other of the benefits which accrue to it—cannot be applied, since the national honor of the Republic may be considered offended by an impost apparently established solely to its prejudice. It would not be just to deny the right of the Government of Buenos Ayres to fix the imposts to be paid by foreigners on importing their goods into their territory; nor would it be a matter that they should favor the navigation of their own mercantile shipping, by making concessions to it which they would not grant to foreign vessels; but when the latter, or goods proceeding from their ports, are only treated of, it is impossible not to view as an unmerited offence, the fact that articles from beyond sea imported by transshipment or reshipment from the coast of Brazil or any other nation, are not subjected to the additional duty which is levied on those imported from this Republic. It is not easy to divine the reason why the commerce of those foreign nations should be favoured by obtaining a preference over that of a friendly and neighbouring country, and which belongs to the great American family. However, be this as it may, the Oriental Government cannot fail to demand a perfect equality with them, and due reciprocity with the liberty and privileges which are allowed in their ports to vessels proceeding from Buenos Ayres.

The Government of the Republic hopes that His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, persuaded of the justice of this claim—of the injury which would accrue to both countries by the measures which they might respectively adopt in order to fix a just reciprocity—and, finally, of those which an unnecessary rivalryship of this nature would produce, will deign to order the suspension of the execution of the said decree of 4th inst. The undersigned intreats the Minister whom he addresses to lay before His Excellency the contents of this note, and communicate opportunely his answer thereto.

The undersigned salutes the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres, with his most distinguished consideration.

Francisco Lamblé.

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

We have lately received a splendid work, entitled, "FLOWERS OF LOVELINESS," of which the *Athenæum* speaks as follows:—

"*Flowers of Loveliness*.—A splendid drawing-room table book—a magnificent quarto, with twelve groups of female figures, emblematical of flowers, designed by Parris, with poetical illustrations by the Countess of Blessington. Mr. Parris is not an artist whose taste we altogether admire; but it is not required that we should be critical on this occasion, and we have little doubt that much to which we might object, will be thought especially beautiful by those whose 'eyes rain influence,' and for whose gratification the work is designed. The Countess of Blessington has done her 'spiriting gently,' with grace, ease, and unaffected simplicity. Her illustration of 'The Daisies,' children seeking shelter from a storm at the root of an aged tree, may be quoted in proof:—

'Simple flowers although ye be,
Ye are dearly loved by me;
Simple children—ye no less
Touch me with your lowliness.
Both my native fields adorn,
Joyous as the breath of morn;
Both, when comes the dewy night,
Seek repose, in slumbers light;
And when shines the morning ray,
Re-awaken like the day—
He was *lovely* too—the Power
Who created child and flower!

'Poets have not scorned to sing
Daisies;—and a mighty King,*
Brave and pious, good and wise,
Chose one for his quaint device.
One a Queen decreed to be †
Guerdon for sweet poetry.
Flowers and children—emblems meet
Of all things innocent and sweet;
Gifts of tenderness and love,
Sent to bless us from above,
Smile, oh! smile on me, and pour
Your fragrance round me evermore.'

"We must be allowed to steal another verse or two from 'The Honeysuckle,' one of the best groups in the volume; the mother and child are beautiful:—

'See the Honeysuckle twine
Round this casement: 'tis a shrine
Where the heart doth incense give,
And the pure affections live
In the mother's gentle breast,
By her smiling infant pressed.
'Blessed shrine! dear, blissful home!
Source whence happiness doth come!
Round thy cheerful hearth we meet
All things beauteous—all things sweet—
Ev'ry selace of Man's life,
Mother,—Daughter,—Sister,—Wife.
'England, Isle of free and brave,
Safely guarded by the wave,
Though we seek the fairest land
That the south wind ever fanned,
Never may we hope to see
Homes so *holy* as in thee."

The *Metropolitan* notices it as thus:—

"*Flowers of Loveliness*.—Twelve groups of female figures, emblematical of flowers. Designed by E. J. Parris, Esq.; with poetical illustrations, by the Countess of Blessington.

"The *Annals* have this year been glorious indices of the high state of refinement to which we have arrived; but the publication before us, in gorgeousness of adornment, and elegance of design, has taken a start even beyond these. The work before us is a broad folio, containing twelve designs by Parris, of what in all creation is most beautiful—beautiful women; illustrated by what is most intellectual, poetry, if possible, still more beautiful, by the Countess, in whose person and in whose mind we acknowledge a sovereignty on all subjects connected with the word beauty.—The flowers commemorated by the poetess and the painter, are those common ones that, from the sweet associations with which they are endued, can never become common-places: flowers that have ever been, and ever will be, at once the inspiration and the embellishment of poetry. Roses, violets, the lofty and the lonely lily, the sun-flower

* St. Louis.

† Marguerite of Scotland, Queen of Louis XI.

and the daisy, with others that we love, because we know them intimately, have been the springs of enthusiasm both to the poetess and the painter. It is a volume to which the twin Muses would delight to bend, but is one not to be opened even by these fabled immortals, lightly or carelessly, but in a splendid temple, amidst altars, and votaries, and incense; for it is a book of regal magnificence, and imperial exterior. Art has done every thing for the outside, inspiration for that which it contains. But as, in England, temples erected to the Muses do not abound, whilst those to elegance do, in the shape of multitudinous drawing-rooms; to those latter we commend the keeping of this superb work, and we doubt not, but that faces as fair, and forms as graceful, will bend over it, as ever Greek or Roman fondly imagined personified the glorious divinities which he worshipped under the name of the Muses."

'Passion Flowers,' is also interesting; particularly the despairing attitude of Alice, as the lady reads the letter:

Lady reading a letter. Alice entering softly behind her.

ALICE. (*aside*)
What doth my Lady read?—(*steals nearer.*)
O Heavens!—the letter,—all is known—and lost!
Where shall I fly? I cannot meet her eyes!
How could I hear his vows,—his sweet, sweet vows!
Knowing that they were her's—my only friend—
My refuge in distress. Would I were laid
Beside my sainted mother in the grave!

LADY. (*looks up.*) Who waits?—

ALICE. I dare not answer!

LADY. (*turning round with forced calmness.*)
Is it thou?

Alice, thou hast deceived me—'twas not well—

ALICE. Dear Lady—

LADY. Speak—I'll know the worst at once!
How long has he—Lord Bertram—sought thy love?
Speak!—ere my passion rise—(*aside*) I will be calm.

Aid me, good Angels!—Alice, speak—and fear not.

ALICE.

Dear Lady,—'twas—I know not when it was
He wiled me with his tongue's sweet witchery.—
I blush to think I listened—and repent—
Ay—in the dust—ungrateful as I am!
To thee, my benefactress!—O, forgive me!

LADY.

Didst thou not know him my affianced Lord?
And knowing, listened—smiled on him—was won?
ALICE.

I was not won! yet, woe is me! I listened;
And let him plead to me, from day to day,
Thou lovestst my not, he swore;—or, if 'twas
love,—

'Twas only as a sister's, cold and pure.—
He said that thou couldst yield him without pain,
And I—(indeed I thought his words were true!)
Weakly believed—

LADY. Alice! come hither, Alice!
(*aside*) Is it her beating heart, or mine, I hear?
Down, rebel spirit, down!
(*To her.*) Believe it still!
And wed him. Alice, he is mine no more!
And I—now leave me—I would be alone.

A grand *funcion* is to take place at the Baradero, on the 13th April next, the anniversary of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. The Committee appointed to superintend it, have advertised to hire one hundred flags, &c., to be used at the *funcion*.

The clocks at the various Churches of this city, have lately become so irregular and out of order, as to attract the notice of the Police Department, who have ordered them to be inspected and put to rights.

A RUM STORY.—Mr. Hunt of North Carolina, said at a Temperance Meeting at New York, some time since, that the lovers of rum are distinguished for inventing modes to obtain it. In illustration, he said: a man in Orange County, North Carolina, came home with a keg of rum, but was immediately summoned to attend court as a juror, and he was greatly puzzled to know what to do with his rum, for his wife, being an intemperate woman, would find it, though he should hide it. He finally lashed a strap round it, and suspended it from a beam above the good-wife's reach, and she being lame and infirm, was supposed unable to get at the rum. After he was gone she placed the washing-tub underneath, and took a gun loaded with a bullet, held it underneath, and pulled the

trigger. The ball pierced the keg, and let down the contents into the tub.

THE LETTER C.—Curious coincidences respecting the letter C, as connected with the lamented Princess Charlotte:

Her mother's name was Caroline, her own name was Charlotte; that of her consort Coburg; she was married at Carlton house; her town residence was at Camelford house, the late owner of which, Lord Camelford, was untimely killed in a duel; her country residence, Claremont, not long ago the property of Lord Clive, who ended his days by suicide; she died in Childbed, the name of her accoucheur being Croft.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THOMAS TUCKER,
(Successor to the late Thomas Lindsay.)
FROM LONDON,
And last from DUBLIN and BELFAST;
Household and own Tailor to His Excellency the Marquis of Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant; the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Donegal, and many others of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.

T TUCKER most respectfully returns his sincere acknowledgments for the favours already received, and begs to inform his Friends he has laid in an excellent assortment of CLOTHS of the best quality, consisting of Blue, Black, Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Invisible Green, &c. &c.; and likewise for Trowsers—Oxford Greys, Drabs, &c. &c.

All articles ordered will be executed in the very best style of workmanship, and cut agreeable to the newest mode of fashion, at the following most moderate

PRICES:—
Suit of the best Black Cloth, - - 280 dollars.
Best black cloth Coat, - - 180 do.
Second black cloth do., - - 130 do.
Best blue cloth Coat, gilt buttons, 100 to 180 do.
Second fine blue cloth Coat, do., - 150 do.
Best black cloth Trowsers, - - 75 do.
Best blue cloth ditto, - - 75 do.
Excellent and fine Oxford-grey, drabs, blue, and black Cloth Trowsers, - 60 do.
Second blue, mixture, and striped Cloth Trowsers, - - 40 to 50 do.

Superior black silk Florentine Waistcoats, 35 dollars and upwards; handsome black and coloured figured Velvet Waistcoats, 20 dollars and upwards.

Flannel Waistcoats and Trowsers of various qualities, well made, and on most reasonable charges. Boys' Clothes, Liveries, and every other article in the Trade, made on reasonable terms.

For Sale,

A T No. 56, Calle del 25 de Mayo,---price, Three Dollars,---The *Guia de la Ciudad, y Almanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres*, for the year 1836.

Hair Cloth,

A T A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE, to conclude Sales; of the following widths:—18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 inches,

At No. 14, *Calle de Mayo*.

ALSO,—Flannel, of very superior quality; Hinokty Stockings; Ship's Log Paper; superior ground Cotton, 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, Esqr., of Waltham Abbey, who resided several years in those parts,—4th edition, illustrated with Plates. No Fiction. Martin; by the Rev. A. Reed. Life of Samuel Drew. 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. Mrs. Hannah Moore's Works. Novels and Tales, by Maria Edgeworth.

Bookbinding, &c.

LORENZO ORRÉ, 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.

Notice.

D. R. 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, Pantaloons, Shirts, &c. &c.

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

For Sale,

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET,

A CHOICE and extensive selection of ENGLISH ANNUALS, for the PRESENT YEAR, 1836. The attention of the English Residents in this City, is respectfully requested to the above assortment of Annals.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17th OF MARCH, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coll,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mars, G. B. Walmesley,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Demerara, with horses and mules.
Brig Betsey, Hunter,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Amelia, Roe,	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Lancashire Witch, Grayson,	John McDougall & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Elvira, G. Mason,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
FRENCH.		
Brig Philadelphie, Marsilly,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Soleil, Maugeudre,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
SWEDISH.		
Ship Johanna, Dahlstrom,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
DANISH.		
Brig Eleonore Sophie, Ginge,	C. H. Andersen,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolis,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadix.
Brig Ippocrita, L. Canessa,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. Bella Catalina, Morteo,	Anadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Artemisa, Scennio,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
BRAZILLIAN.		
Brig Seventh September, Pena,	J. A. Rivero,	Parnagua.
Schr.-brig Cacique, J. A. Madeira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship *Aetona*, (26 guns), Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell. |

AT ENSENADA.

British barque *Agnes*, Camming, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with Mules for the West Indies. Swedish brig *Systrarna*, Hallberg, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., loading with mules for Bahia.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 13.—Wind N., shifted in the evening to S. S. E., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish ship Gustava, J. H. Riedel, for Valparaiso to load for Swansee, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 152 quintals iron, honey, gum arabic, &c. &c. *Passenger*, Mr. Joseph Dykes.

March 13.—Wind S. S. E.—slight rain early in the morning.

Arrived, British barque Lancashire Witch, Grayson, from Liverpool 2d January, with general cargo, to John M'Dougall & Co. *Passengers*, Mrs. John M'Dougall, and three sons, viz., John, Ronald, and Alexander, and a female servant; and Messrs. Thomas Brown and Archibald M'Dougall.

British brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith, from London 13th December, with general cargo, to Horne & Alsogaray. [She was becalmed, on the line, for three weeks.] *Passengers*, Messrs. Joseph A. Jackson and Thomas Bevans.

Sailed, Bremen brig Gottfried Menekin, G. Dewald, for Havana, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 4600 quintals jerked beef.

March 14.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American ship Brutus, Adams, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3551 dry hides, 500 salted do., 1089 horse hides, 32,048 horns, 2 bales with 460 slunk-calf skins and 80 dry hides, 2 do. with 1400 lbs. ostrich feathers, 20 do. with 612 arrobas horse hair, 45 do. with 2000 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 20 doz. skins, nutria, visacha, cat, tiger, lion and dog; 2 do. with 40 doz. dog skins, 79 do. with 1850 doz. sheep skins, 25 do. and 2 hogsheds with 3844 doz. nutria skins, 89 do. with 2075 arrobas wool, 1 barrel with 512 doz. swan skins, 1 box hare skins, 2 boxes shoes, 23 pipes and 40 quarter pipes neat's-foot oil. *Passengers*, Dr. Kellogg, Messrs. Charles H. Kellogg, John Sergeant, and William C. White.

March 15.—Wind N. N. E., shifted to E. in afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 16.—Wind N. E., shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

Arrived, Danish brig Elenore Sophie, Ginge, from Hamburg 11th December, Montevideo 14th inst., with general cargo, to C. H. Andersen.

French barque Soleil, Mangendre, from Bayonne 23d December, Montevideo 14th inst., in ballast, to Casimir Cochard.

The Argentina was under weigh this afternoon in the Outer Roads, but shortly afterwards anchored again, from strong head wind.

March 17.—Wind E.—heavy rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Joaquin P. Cardoso, for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, to load for Rio Janeiro.

Swedish brig Systrarne, Hallberg, for Ensenada, to load with mules for Batavia.

National steam-packet Federacion, Homer, for Montevideo.

British barque Argentina, Stephen Wright Kelso, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 124 dry hides, 6773 salted do., 36,165 horns, 215 bales with 6130 arrobas wool, 60 do. with about 2000 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with 106 doz. deer skins, 3 do. with 55 doz. lamb skins, 60 bales with about 2000 arrobas horse hair, 12 do. with 1587 doz. nutria skins, 3 boxes bullion, 3 cases returned goods, 2 cases jerked beef. *Passengers*, Messrs. William Roger, Jun., George Gibson, Edward Elmcke; Miss Emma Soden, and Miss Mary Ann Aston.

March 18.—Wind S. S. W.—slight rain early in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

10th inst.—Johanna, for Valparaiso.

22d.—Elvira, for Philadelphia and New York.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The packet schooner Relimpago, has for the present been withdrawn from the line of packets between this and Montevideo. She is now loading in Montevideo, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 14th inst. Wind N. N. W.—At 11 p. m. Anna; at midnight Independente; both hence 10th.

On 14th at 8 a. m. Wind S. S. E.—Gustava, hence same day.

On 15th Wind N. W.—At 10 a. m., Gottfried Menekin, and British—former hence 13th, the latter 14th.

Arrived at Palmouth.
On 18th December.—H. B. M's. packet Swallow, from Rio Janeiro 20th September, with the Mail forwarded hence 17th August, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

Same day.—H. B. M's. packet Eolipas, from Rio Janeiro 20th October, with the Mail forwarded hence 23d September, by H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice.

Arrived at Havana.

About 15th November.—Bremen brig Eliza, DeHarde, hence 31st August.

British schooner-brig Saithiel, William Bell, hence 31st August.

About 22d November.—British schr. Steinfast, Barker, hence 12th September.

On 25th November.—American schooner-brig Nancy, Elwell, hence 28th September.

Arrived at Montevideo.

9th inst.—Portuguese brig Fourteenth July, from Cienfuegos 21st December.

11th.—French brig Herminie, Soret, from Havre de Grace 9th January.

British brig Countess of Arlie, Wm. Bartlett, from Liverpool 8th January, to Hall, DeYoung & Co.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

A decree, dated 14th inst., states that the Government, taking into consideration that besides the impediments which the *bandolas* (stalls for selling goods,) cause in the public thoroughfares, they, according to a representation made to Government, occasion considerable injury to the proprietors of houses; it is therefore ordered and decreed:—That every class of *bandola* be prohibited in the Plaza de la Victoria, and in that of 25 de Mayo; and that those at present standing, can only remain for thirty days from the publication of the present decree.

St. Patrick's Day, this year in Buenos Ayres, was not observed by any public demonstration.—There were, however, several private parties, in which the "feast of reason and flow of soul" prevailed.

THE RETREYA.—We were not present at the *Retreta* on Saturday evening last, but we are told that the spectators were numerous, and that the music performed by the band was (as has lately been the case,) extremely dull.

THE ALAMEDA had only a small portion of visitors on Sunday last.

BATHING.—The sultry evening of Saturday last, attracted numerous bathers, of both sexes, to the river.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week—thermometer 70 to 83; with one or two cloudy days,—a pleasing contrast to the clear skies, oppressive heat, dust, &c., which we have so long experienced.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.—What an interesting thing is the Court Circular! What would the fashionable world do without it? How does it beguile the tedious hour between morning and dinner—how does it relieve the *tedium* of the fair *emmye*, who, reposing languidly upon the satin couch of her perfumed boudoir, takes up the interesting article, and, for awhile, becomes absorbed in the interest of the Court and Court personages. The Court Circular is conceived in the true spirit of philanthropy. It is intended for the gratification of all truly loyal hearts of our own times, as well as for the instruction of the rising generation and the general edification of posterity. Can any one evince a more extensively-humane principle, or a more actively-benevolent mind than he possessed with whom such a work originated? Of what an incalculable benefit would a Court Circular have been if preserved to us from remote ages! then we should have been able to have ascertained the precise time that Julius Cæsar ate his breakfast, or Cleopatra took her airing; the movements of the Trojan Paris, and equipage of Helen!—But, alas! for want of this, how much instructive matter concerning Queens and Princes, is buried in oblivion. Not so with the great of our own times. Future ages will learn how Princes and Duchesses took their airings; upon what day they rode, and when they walked; when one royal lady paid a visit to a royal sister, and to what distance the young Prince George rode upon a certain day, and by whom he was attended in his morning excursion! How vitally interesting this information is to the present age; how valuable will it be to posterity! The labours of the compilers of the Court Circular must be very great, and particularly interesting to themselves. What a mysterious incognito they preserve! We wonder whom they are? Is it some grave and sedate old gentleman, or some specious ladies? Really, the

names should be known and immortalized! Interesting creatures! how will after ages reverence thy memory.—(World of Fashion.)

PITHY SERMON.—The following sermon, from the French, will not be denied the merit of originality.—"Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward." Job v. 7. "My friends, I shall divide my discourse from this text into three parts. First, the entry of man into the world. Secondly, the career of man in the world. Thirdly, the departure of man from the world. His entry into the world is naked. His career in the world is trouble and care. His departure from the world takes him no one knows where. To conclude, if you do good here, you shall receive good there.—I could tell you no more were I to preach twelve months."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the BRITISH EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, will be held at their Chapel, on TOBACCO, the 20th of this month, at One o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
10th March, 1836.
CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's. CONSUL.

To be Sold,

A COMPLETE COLLECTION of the "BRITISH PACKET" Newspaper, from its first establishment in August 1828, to the present day.—Apply at No. 97, Calle de Tacuari.

At which house BOOKBINDING is performed in the very best manner.

Removal.

WILLIAM MARSDEN, PAINTER, PAPER AND BELL-HANGER, &c., has the honor to inform his Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his PAINT AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, from No. 6, Calle de la Florida, To No. 39, Calle de la Victoria.

Where he continues the business in every branch, such as Painting Houses and Signs, Papering Rooms, putting up Canvas Ceilings, Hanging Bells, and, in fine, executing every class of work connected with the interior or exterior decorations of buildings; all of which he engages to perform, as heretofore, with the utmost despatch, and in the first style of elegance, supplying the best of materials at the most reasonable charge; by a perseverance in which conduct, he hopes to deserve a continuation of that generous patronage which hitherto he has invariably experienced.

In W. M.'s new Warehouse, the most varied and extensive assortment of Paper, Paints mixed and unmixed, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Brushes, and an infinite number of other articles, too lengthy for detail, will always be met with by Wholesale and Retail.

W. M. also offers to the Public, with the fullest confidence, a Composition which he has discovered for effectually preventing the Rain from penetrating the Roofs of Houses; and undertakes to remove from Canvas Ceilings, all Stains occasioned by leakage.

N. B.—Brick Dust for Cement, on Sale in any quantity, at the low price of four dollars per fanega at the Mill, and four dollars and a-half delivered at the purchaser's house.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	125 a	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	121 a	121 do. do.
Plata mexicana,.....	7 a 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 13-16 a	7½ do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	7 a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	68 a 69	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	165 a 170	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	63 a	pence p. dollar
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	365 a 370	ats. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	75 a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	75 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best (in demas),.....	31 a 32	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	25 a 26	do. do.
Do. weighing 25 to 24 lbs.,.....	23 a 24	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 a 23	do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	18 a 20	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	20 a 21	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9½ a 11½	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	37 a 38	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24 a 25	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16 a 17	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 525	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11 a 18	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	12 a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 126 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 67 pence. The lowest ditto, 65 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE,
No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE,—EIGHT DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers, 5 reis.

ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.