

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 501]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no political news of moment to communicate this week. The reply of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the note of the Oriental Government, upon the subject of the decree issued by the former on 4th inst., has not yet been published. Some of the Montevideo journals continue to use strong language as it regards the said decree, advising that it be met with correspondent measures on the part of the Oriental Government.

We received, by H. B. M's. packet Spider, London papers to 6th January, and Paris papers to 3d ditto. They do not contain any news in addition to what our readers were before acquainted with.

The schooner Lapwing, has brought London journals to the 16th of January: they, too, are very scanty of news. General Espartero had been ordered to Madrid, to answer before a council of war, for his conduct in directing ten Chapelgorris to be shot. On the 5th January, Brigadier Mendez Vigo left Pampeluna with 3000 infantry and 200 cavalry, in order to watch the movements and oppose the passage of the Carlist expedition intended for Catalonia. The garrison of Guetaria was in the most deplorable condition: on the 6th they made a sortie to procure a supply of brandy and water, but were repulsed, and compelled to re-enter the fort. Sagastibelza, the Carlist General who commanded the operations of the siege of San Sebastian, received early on 7th January, an order from Don Carlos to suspend the bombardment, and to send to Tolosa the 36 pounder taken at Guetaria. Brigadier Gomez was on the 4th at Onate, under sentence of death, for betraying the cause of Don Carlos. The Carlists were constructing two fine trincadores, at Passage, which are to be manned by 50 men each, and employed in cutting off all communication by sea between St. Sebastian and France. Deplorable excesses were committed at Barcelona on the 4th of January; upwards of one hundred prisoners were massacred by the populace in the citadel.—The body of Colonel O'Donnell was horribly mutilated. The disturbance continued on the 5th, and the lives of all persons suspected of Carlistism were threatened. On the 4th, upon receiving an account of these disorders, General Mina left San Lorenzo for Barcelona.

It is stated that the French Government have found the Message of the President of the United States so satisfactory, as leaves little reason to doubt that the dispute between the two countries will be amicably arranged.

(From the Baltimore Patriot, of 7th January.)

CLOSING OF THE MEXICAN PORTS AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS.

The last mail from New Orleans brings the unpleasant intelligence that the Mexican Government had ordered its ports to be closed to our commerce. The *Bee*, of the 21st ult., has the following paragraph:—

"EMBARGO.—We regret to receive information that an embargo, has been laid by order of the Mexican government, on the ports of Tampico

and Metamoros, against Mexican vessels; and on all the ports of Mexico, against American ships. No ingress nor egress is now permitted; and hence the failure, formerly noticed by us, of hearing from the ships formerly despatched from New Orleans, or of having any certain information direct from Tampico or Metamoros. The foolish expedition planned by Melia, may have led to this resort, as well as the state of affairs in Texas. If this information is correct, the sooner the better that the executive government shall proceed to action. It is certain that the brig Kanowa, which left here about ten days ago, was not permitted to anchor in any Mexican port, and therefore obliged to sail to Mobile."

The effect of this measure on our commerce, is thus adverted to in the *New Orleans Union*, of the 21st ult.:

"If it be true that the Mexican Government has prohibited the entry of American vessels into their ports, an evil has been inflicted upon the whole country—and especially upon the city of New Orleans—of the most serious character. The trade between this place and Mexico alone, is eight millions a year!—at one blow this has been stopped—and stopped at a moment when increased quantities of goods, especially adapted to the markets of Mexico, are now in possession of many of our merchants, independent of the many millions of American goods which must at this time be locked up in the Mexican ports.

"The Government of Mexico has taken a most effectual way to arouse the U. S. Government, and those interested in the prosperity of New Orleans, to the impropriety of permitting the fitting out of expeditions within our borders, to aid the conflicting parties in any province or state of Mexico.—It may be said we can force open the Mexican ports: suppose we do, if the government seize American goods and produce when landed, what does our success avail us?—we should be obliged to have an army to accompany the goods to effect a sale, or obtain payment. But is it not probable, if matters proceed to further extremities, will not the Mexican Government grant commissions to privateers, and sweep the American commerce from the Gulf? We think so: they have no commerce to lose; we have,—and there are many bold and desperate men ready to act as captains of privateers, and reap a rich harvest from the seizure of our merchant ships.

"The Government is imperatively called upon to protect the commerce of this part of our country."

The *New Orleans Bee*, of 22d December, has the following paragraph upon the subject:

"The Embargo laid on American vessels entering the ports of Mexico, is confirmed by intelligence received yesterday by the schooner J. J. Simpson, eight days from Metamoros, whose captain (Mr. Wiley) states that he had been requested to inform our merchants that Metamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz, were closed against all American vessels. Whether this order proceeded from the Government of Mexico, or from the executive officers of the states of Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas, we have not ascertained; but it is certainly worthy the cognizance of our national government.

"As a species of retribution against this country, because individual citizens may have aided the people and cause of Texas, it is of the most flagrant kind. This country has not violated the treaty of alliance subsisting with the Mexican States, either by executive or legislative enactments; nor have any demands for redress or prevention been made on our government by Mexico. Retortive measures cannot therefore be sanctioned, and it is high time to teach the Mexicans better manners and more faithful policy. Their commerce or commercial laws have not been interfered with in any manner—yet they have commenced a system of aggression on our trade, and

of plunder on our citizens who were fool-hardy enough to reside among them.

"Redress should immediately be sought, or war declared. Mexico has virtually declared war by her orders of non-intercourse: shall this be tolerated by this country? Why not have issued letters-of-mark and reprisal; and send some yankees and Baltimore clippers to scour the Mexican seas?"

RIO GRANDE.

The Brazilian province of Rio Grande, is still the victim of civil discord. The latest accounts thence, are contained in the Montevideo journal *Nacional*, of 22d inst., and are to the effect, that Bentos Manuel Riveiro, who had a force under his command in support of the legal authority, had found it advisable to avoid an encounter with Bentos Gonçalves da Silva, who, with 800 men, was ready to meet him. This conduct of Bentos Manuel, is stated to have caused considerable disgust amongst his officers and troops. In the meantime, both parties continue to issue proclamations in support of the cause which they each espouse. In one of those documents, dated Campo de San Rafael, 15th ult., signed by Bentos Manuel Riveiro, it is hinted that Bentos Gonçalves aims at being Dictator of Rio Grande; that he and his supporters boast of their respect for individual rights, and yet have not hesitated to rob the house of Brigadier Gaspar, and others; that they talk of liberty, honor, and integrity, and notwithstanding decree death to those who do not coincide with them; they plunder the public treasury, always vaunting about the laws, and put in practice the most horrible persecutions, particularly in Puerto Alegre. Altogether, it appears that the revolutionary party are at present the strongest, at least as it regards numbers. The President of the Province remained in the town of Rio Grande, organizing a force to oppose the disaffected.

ORIENTAL STATE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Montevideo, March 17, 1836.

Colonel Juan Correa Morales, being accredited as Agent and Commissioner, *ad hoc*, from the Government of Buenos Ayres near that of this Republic; the Executive has ordered and decreed:—

Art. I. Colonel Juan Correa Morales is acknowledged as Agent and Commissioner, *ad hoc*, from the Government of Buenos Ayres.

2. Let this be published. ORIBE.

Francisco Llambí.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th and 21st inst., contain the particulars of the discussions in the House of Representatives at its sittings on 16th and 18th inst.

His Excellency the Governor, under date 21st inst., addressed a note to the House of Representatives, in answer to the address of the House upon the Government message. The note stated, that the improved situation of the country since the period when the present Administration came into office, was due to the special protection of Divine Providence, and the efficacious cooperation of the Hon. House and of worthy citizens; and that with these powerful aids, the Government would continue to make every exertion for the welfare and prosperity of the country, and protect it from the perfidy of the Unitarian faction, whose only aim seemed to be to consummate the ruin of the Republic.

Several decrees recently issued by the Government of Cordova, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23d inst.

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TUCUMAN.

The Message of the Government of the Province of Tucuman, to its House of Representatives, was published in the *Diario de la Tarde* of 21st Inst. It is dated Tucuman, 6th ult., and signed by the Governor of the Province, Alejandro Heredia.—In this Message is noticed the chief political events which have occurred in the Province of Tucuman, from the period of Governor Heredia's coming into office, until the present moment. That when he assumed the reins of government, the province presented a scene of mourning, owing to the disastrous events of the civil war caused by the military mutiny on 1st December, 1828, in Buenos Ayres: in fact, the greater part of the inhabitants had left their homes in despair, and sought an asylum in the mountains of the province of Salta. That the first effort of Governor Heredia under such alarming circumstances, was to endeavour to moderate the pernicious party spirit which prevailed between Unitarians and Federals: the emigrants were then restored to their homes, and tranquillity and confidence re-established.—But this state of things was soon disturbed, owing to the base conduct of a *Tucumano*, Dr. Angel Lopez, who left the shores of La Plata in order to promote discord in his native province, and overthrow the present Administration. The Message then enters into detail upon the various attempts made to create revolution in Tucuman, and of their frustration; and proceeds to state that affairs now present a more pleasing aspect. That the province of Tucuman is in strict alliance with the other Confederate Provinces of the Republic; agriculture is flourishing; commerce, which had fallen to the lowest possible state, and no longer possessed any credit in Buenos Ayres its principal mart, has now revived; the Government possess a respectable military force, composed of ten regiments of cavalry and a battalion of light infantry, all of them under excellent discipline, and formed of men who combine the soldier with the citizen—men who will never trample upon the rights of the province, or of the constituted authorities, nor employ themselves in restricting the public liberties and individual guarantees, because, the cares of active service being over, they no longer appear in their capacity as warriors, but mingle with their fellow-citizens, families, and friends. The Message concludes by stating, that notwithstanding Tucuman has triumphed over all those who have disturbed its repose, yet it must be upon its guard, because the declarations of prisoners, and other information, leave no room to doubt that a *desnaturalizado Argentino*, presuming upon the favor he has obtained in Bolivia and Salta, counsils thereon, and thinks that he shall be able, at no distant time, to put in practice his plans of destruction and death against the worthy province of Tucuman.

At the commencement of the Message, Governor Heredia speaks of his intention of retiring to private life, on the approaching expiration of his term of office. It is however supposed that he will be re-elected.

The answer of the House of Representatives to the above-mentioned Message, is dated Hall of Sittings, Tucuman, 20th ult., and is signed by the President of the House, Salustiano Zabala, and by the Secretary, Marco M. de Avellaneda.—It is couched in very glowing language, denouncing Governor Heredia as being at once the intrepid warrior and worthy magistrate,—as having with one hand protected the institutions of the province, and with the other, terrible as the conqueror of Hector, destroyed its enemies, stemmed the revolutionary torrent, struck to the ground the hydra with its hundred heads, and augmented the glories of the *Tucumanos*. That the commerce and agriculture of Tucuman is flourishing beyond all expectation, considering the domestic strife to which the province had been so long exposed, and that this was the happy result of peace, confidence in the Government, and the decided protection given to persons and property. That a Governor like Señor Heredia, who despoiling the old adage of dividing in order to govern, and making every effort to heal the wounds of the country by endeavouring to allay the fury of party-spirit, which has been its bane, surely deserves the name of father of the people. “Under the Government of Y. E., (says the reply,) the province of Tucuman has shown itself great as in 1822, when with a handful of recruits it made the throne of the Bourbons to reel. Then our soldiers proved that they were as heroic as the warriors who demolished the walls of Troy. . . . Immense have been the labours of Y. E., but immense and eternal will be the gratitude of the people to whom they have been consecrated. The Representatives, Sir, offer you their most profound acknowledgments for the return for the blessings you have conferred on the country—blessings which

posterity can never forget, and which will be a monument to your glory, because their influence, resisting the efforts of time, will extend to many generations, who will regard you as the author of their happiness, and the protector of the sacred cause of Federation.”

The reply then comments upon that part of the Message wherein allusion is made to an individual who might yet endeavour to disturb the peace of Tucuman, and expresses the opinion that the name of Governor Heredia, and his great popularity, will place at nought any criminal attempt at revolution; that, however, it is better to be prepared, and that the House is ready to make every sacrifice to preserve the peace of the country.—Thereby in conclusion says: “May Heaven grant that the arm of Y. E. may always be sufficiently powerful to curb the tiger, and appease the storm.”

SKETCHES OF THE LITERATURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE REV. TIMOTHY FLINT.

“In closing these outlines of American Literature, it will be obvious that we have touched every point in the briefest possible terms, and have discussed in these narrow limits, subjects which would have required volumes, to have done them any adequate justice. We have indicated, as they appeared to us, some of the obstacles, which account for our want of the sustained efforts and accumulated treasures of a national literature.—We deem that we have produced conclusive evidence—at least it so seemed to us—that this deficiency has resulted from other causes, than the want of as much genius, as much talent, as quick perceptions, as much endowment, as high thoughts, as true inspiration, as much capability of progress either in the sciences or the fine arts, as belong to the parent country. Miserable, pinched, and poor-spirited, must have been the minds of the Halls, Hamiltons, Fiddlers, *et id omne genus*, who, within the few past years, have travelled in our country, and appear to have taken pleasure, on returning home, in proclaiming us to be a stupid, half savage race, without literature, arts, taste, or even the common comforts of life. How much more natural and amiable, as well as just, would it have been, to have found us, as undeniable offsets from the English stock, at least susceptible of the capabilities of degenerate Englishmen!—How much more just would have been the English estimate of us—how much kinder the feelings, if Britons of something of the endowment, philosophical enlargement, and generosity of mind belonging to such men as Humboldt and Chateaubriand, had travelled among us, and published as much of us as those dwarfish egotists! Never, until really instructed, competent, and philosophical observers survey us, and scan our physical and intellectual condition with an impartial eye, will the English public be able to strike a fair balance between our merits and defects, improvements and deficiencies.

“One thing is certain.—We came fairly by our morbid appetite for coarse politics, and the fierce and miserable intrigue of our political partizan spirit. We came fairly by our inordinate vanity and boastfulness. We came fairly by most of those alleged bad points, which the late English travellers among us have held up to such contempt and ridicule. They are the hereditary legacy transmitted to us by our English forefathers. In fact, the United States are but a second edition of England, on a folio instead of a duodecimo sheet.

“Vain and boastful as we may be, we have not the ineffable folly to suppose that we have as yet a literature to compare with that of England. But the people of that country cannot be so blinded by prejudice, as not to comprehend that, whatever be our deficiencies, we have the inventive boldness, the grasping spirit, the self-respect, the national feeling, the resources of every kind—physical and mental—that constitute all the elements of national greatness. In so brief a political existence, we have spread from the sea to the lakes, and from the cold shores of the north-east to the orange and cane of the south-west, over which space we have already diffused more than thirteen millions of modified and continental Englishmen. Nor is there another country in the world that contains within itself more ample means of every kind and degree of comfort and improvement, independent of every other one. If the English do not read American books, let them glance at the number and contents of our newspapers and periodicals—let them reason from the innumerable works that are continually issuing from the American press, without motive of patronage or compensation, with a consciousness in the authors that few among us regard anything but business and politics, and that those few are imbued with an innate prejudice in favour of English literature—works issued from

the mere self-impelling love of authorship,—and judge, from these elements, whether we should not make a sufficient amount of books if we had a numerous corps of men of letters, if we had literary capitals, like London and Edinburgh, and a government and individuals able and disposed to bestow upon literature that munificent patronage which, in the more glorious and productive periods of the annals of England, it found in that country.

“It would seem as if Englishmen should find it the part of a just and respectable pride, and one which tended to their own self-exaltation, to form of us estimates of kindness and consideration, as of the same family, language, blood, laws, institutions, and intellectual capability with themselves. Be it so or not, the time for juster, if not kinder, thinking will come, when the glory of their prodigious colonial empire, of their military and naval prowess, of their wealth, arts, and even literature, will be merged in the prouder consideration of having given birth to this Anglo-American empire, which, by its unquestioned predominance in every kind of influence, it is not unreasonable to suppose, will ultimately diffuse the language and institutions of England from Greenland to Cape Horn, over half the extent of the globe. To have reared a colonial gem already of such magnificent development in our hemisphere, to be planting another of similar promise in New Holland at the other extremity of the world, and thus to give the language of Shakspeare and Milton the probability of becoming the universal speech of the human race, is glory enough to extinguish the pitiable envy of wishing to depreciate and vilify a younger member of the family, because she has grown up to prosperity and greatness in the forests of the new world.

“For us, aspersed by the parent country or not, and estimated according to the representations of Hall, Hamilton, and others of the same school, as we may be, we do not the less feel ourselves bound by a chain of remembrances and associations, stretching across the ocean, and connecting our thoughts and our affections with the green fields and the ancient altars and hearths of the home of our forefathers. We feel entitled to a claim to come in for our share of the heritage of her glory. We can never forget, that she has already bequeathed us her trial by jury, her laws and institutions, her indomitable independence of character, and the physical and moral temperament which distinguishes us as a people. To attempt to vilify and degrade her national character, would be a suicidal attempt against our own honour. With all her faults and follies, we still love her. Our most cherished reading and remembrance from youth to age, render fatherland to our imaginations the scene of glory, romance, and song. The very writers and politicians among us, who most fippantly assail her reputation, scold and traduce her in the perverted spirit of family quarrel, internally venerating what they abuse. Wherever we affect to lay the scenes of our romances, they are really pictured on the mind's retina in the parks and groves of the earls, and lords, and dukes of Old England, peopled with the dear remembrances of the Amandas and Mortimers, over whose true but wayward loves we wept in our romance days.

“If it be true that the star of empire is one day to ascend the western horizon, it would not be in the pleased and proud spirit which too often comes over our prophesying orators, that we would pry into the destinies of nations in the hidden page of the future, to find the glory of England, like that of the other mighty empires of the past, lost in darkness. When assailed, there will always be enough of national honour and manliness of spirit among us to meet English aggression, as that of any other people, in such generous warfare as ever accompanies true bravery. In arts, inventions, and physical improvements, we have no fear for the honour of American competition. In diplomacy, we have always proved her equal. In literature, and the true competition of mind, notwithstanding the fearful odds, our inspired minds, elevated and generous as such always are, would put forth their best efforts, and still have the courage to acknowledge and applaud pre-eminence, be it on which side it might. But none but a mind which we should neither envy nor covet, would exult in anticipating the final eclipse of the glory of that empire which transmitted to us our blood and institutions, our enterprising and adventurous spirit, our love of the ocean-breeze and the mountain-wave, and that character which has already spread our happy millions over our great country. “There is no such gratification in the wearying sterility and littleness that surround the actual existence which is passing under our eyes, as should interdict their range across the ocean, to the land of our fathers,—the land of the highest

attainments in arts, in opulence, in refinement, in literature,—in search of higher models, even if the associations that fashion our views are illusive. Nor would we part with the proud illusion, if such it be, that we are exalted by the ancestry of Hampden, Sydney, and Clatham, Shakspeare, Milton, Newton, Locke, Pope, and Addison; that we speak the language, and inherit the spirit of the patriots and statesmen, poets and orators, inventors and circumnavigators, merchants, artisans and people, that have concurred, in their various walks, to render English history, notwithstanding its many and deep blots of oppression and blood, the proudest page that has yet been unfolded in the annals of the human race.”—(Athenæum.)

The customary Sermons have been delivered at the various churches during lent. That at the Church of Santo Domingo, on Saturday evening last, attracted a very crowded congregation, chiefly females.

The Sardinian vessels in this port, and the National packet schooner Luisa, hoisted their colours and signals on 19th inst., in honor of the day of “San José.”

There was no *Retreta* on Saturday evening, the Band, we presume, being employed in rehearsing the music to be performed on the evening of “Holy Thursday.” The weather was delightfully fine, and the streets and shops were thronged with ladies.

ALAMEDA.—The attendance here on Sunday last, was very scanty: the season is near its conclusion.

The villages in the neighbourhood of town had on Sunday a portion of visitors, including a number of equestrians of both sexes.

Big Whiskers.—When Moses, that great politician and law-giver, prohibited the Jews from “marring the corners of their beards,” it was considered a very filthy ordinance by the *haut ton* of those times; and although rebellion was a common occurrence, yet that rule relative to wearing beards was constantly adhered to by the pious—and for a dozen centuries the “chosen people” had been severely rated and flouted for their attachment to immemorial custom in this particular. The march of improvement, and the lights of civilization, have gradually induced the owners of long beards to cultivate an acquaintance with the barber; in consequence of which, men of that faith now look more youthful, and exhibit a soft and silky skin that is worthy to touch the cheek of beauty. But, strange to say, what is rejected by one nation is adopted by another—and now that the Jews have eschewed long beards, the Gentiles have taken them up. The monstrous quantity of superfluous hair now worn by our young men under the chin and around the wind-pipe, is almost sufficient to make young ladies a set of ringleads, without reference to the superfluous down which ornaments their upper lip.—What can be more ludicrous than to see a thin, pale-faced, peaked-looking countenance, peering forth from a huge jungle of black and bushy whiskers?—It is fairly terrific! And how can a young lady allow such an orange-outang to brush her fair lips by his bristles, in venturing upon a chaste salute! Besides, what is less inviting to the appetite than seeing the savoury essence of a chicken pie, or *perdre ouchou*, ornamenting the tip ends of these *cheveux de frise*; or the graceful moustache dipped in grease. *Au contraire*, whiskers of becoming length and handsome color, are ornamental and manly; they exhibit good features in broad relief, and leave the expanse of a full cheek and the dimples of a handsome chin, to the admiring gaze of the world.—(New York Star.)

Unfortunate Case.—A zealous Priest in the North of Ireland, missed a constant auditor from his congregation, in which schism had already made depredations. “What keeps our friend Farmer B—away from us?” was the anxious question proposed by the vigilant minister to his assistant, “I have not seen him among us, (continued he,) these three weeks; I hope it is not Protestantism that keeps him away.” “No,” was the reply, “it is worse than that.” “Worse than Protestantism?—God forbid it should be Deism!” “No, worse than that.” “Worse than Deism! good heavens, I trust it is not Atheism.” “No, worse than Atheism!” “Impossible, nothing can be worse than Atheism!” “Yes, it is, your honour—it is *Rheumatism!*”

Laughter.—Democritus, who was always laughing, lived one hundred and nine years; Heraclitus, who never ceased crying, only sixty. Laughing

then is best; and to laugh at one another is perfectly justifiable, since we are told that the gods themselves, though they made us as they pleased, cannot help laughing at us.—(Mirror.)

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 TUESDAY, the 29th 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, }
19th March, 1836. }
CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s CONSUL.

For Sale.

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

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 Donough, and many others of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.

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 Trousers—Oxford Greys, Drabs, &c. &c.

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

- PRICES.**
- Suit of the best Black Cloth, - - 260 dollars.
 - Best black cloth Coat, - - - 160 do.
 - Second cloth black do, - - - 130 do.
 - Best blue cloth Coat, gilt buttons, 160 to 180 do.
 - Second fine blue cloth Coat, do., - 150 do.
 - Best black, blue, and various colour cloth Frock Coat, - - - 160 to 180 do.
 - Best black cloth Trousers, - - - 75 do.
 - Best blue cloth - ditto, - - - 75 do.
 - Excellent and fine Oxford-grey, drabs, blue, and black Cloth Trousers, - 60 do.
 - Second blue, mixture, and striped Cloth Trousers, - - - 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 Drawers of various qualities, well made, and on most reasonable charges. Boys' Clothes, Liveries, and every other article in the Trade, made on reasonable terms.

Removal.

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

To No. 39½, Calle de la Victoria.

Where he continues the business in every branch, such as Painting Houses and Signs, Papering Rooms, putting up Canvass 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 unmix'd, 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 Canvass 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.

Hair Cloth.

AT 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 Maypú.

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 Ulla, &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 Drew*. *Evidence of Prophecy*, by A. Keith. *Domestic Duties*. *Kean's Life*. *Life of Mrs. Siddons*. *Invalia's Oracle*. *Midwifery*, illustrated with 82 Plates. Rev. Robert Hall's Works. Mrs. Hannah Moore's Works. *Novels and Tales*, by Maria Edgeworth.

Notice.

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

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24th OF MARCH, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull,	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.,	Livepool, via Montevideo.
Brig Amelia, Roe,	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Bell,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Lancashire Witch, Grayson,	John McDougall & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Schooner Lapwing, Osborn,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
Schooner Only Son, J. Lear,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Soleil, Mangendre,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Eleonore Sophie, Gluge,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Hamburg and Bremen.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Ipoerita, L. Canessa,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. Bella Catalina, Morico,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Artemisa, Scocnio,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vasallo, ..	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Seventh September, Pena,	J. A. Rivero,	Parnagua.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship *Acton*, (26 guns.) Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell. Packet *Spider*, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

AT ENSENADA.

British barque *Agnes*, Cumming, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies. Swedish brig *Systrane*, Hallberg, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., loading with mules for Batavia.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 19.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, American schooner Only Son, John Lear, from Boston 5th November, Island of Santiago (Cape de Verdes), 15th January, with 35,000 feet plank, bricks, tea, candlewick, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co.

March 20.—Wind W., shifted to E. at mid-day.

Arrived, (at night,) Sardinian polacre Bella Antonieta, Pedro Tomas Vassallo, from Parnagua 13th ult., with 43 tierces yerba, timber, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

Sailed, Swedish ship Johanna, Dahlstrom, for Valparaiso, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 250 doz. pine planks, 8 cases of effects, &c.

March 21.—Wind N. N. W.,—bazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

(At 8 P. M.) French brig Philadelphie, M. Marcellin, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 3836 dry hides, 300 salted do., 1560 lbs. old copper; 3 bales with 683 arrobas ostrich feathers, 5 do. with 221 doz. goat skins, 3 do. with 4 1/2 doz. guanaco skins, 95 bales with 3407 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 423 doz. nutria skins, 27 do. with 1640 doz. sheep skins, 65 do. with 1456 arrobas wool. Passengers, Señor Mariano Balcarce, his wife, and 1 child; Monsieur Audibert, and his wife; Monsieur Moulin, and family; and Monsieur Bremont, (12 in all.) The Johanna, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

March 22.—Wind S., shifted at mid-day to N.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 23.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, (6 guns,) Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Falmouth 8th January, arrived at Rio Janeiro 4th inst., sailed thence 9th, arrived at Montevideo 18th, sailed thence 20th.—She called at Madeira, Tenerife, Pernambuco, and Bahia. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Nathaniel D. Carlile, Señor Domingo Duarte Mansoris, and Mr. Francis Bertram,—the latter landed at Montevideo. National steam-packet Federacion, Homer, from Montevideo 22d, to Davison, Milner & Co.

March 24.—Wind E. N. E.—foggy; rain at night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 22d, to Carlos Galeano. British schooner Lapwing, J. C. Osborne, from Liverpool, 19th January, Studwell-Roads (Wales) 25th do., with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

March 25.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Elvira, for Philadelphia, and Cacique, for Parnagua, remain wind-bound. We withdraw their names from our list of vessels in port on 24th, conceiving they would have sailed on that day.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 26th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Spider, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

On 27th.—Thomas Leech, for Liverpool.

On 29th.—Artemisa, for Havre de Grace.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point India.

On 18th inst., at 5 P. M., Wind W. S. W.—Argentina, hence 17th.

On 21st, at 3 P. M., Wind W.—Johanna, hence 16th. On 24d, at 4 P. M., Wind N. W.—Philadelphia, hence 21st.

Arrived off Plymouth.

January 2.—British brig William, Sutton, hence 9th October.

At Liverpool.

December 20.—British brig Durham, Spencely, from Montevideo 18th September. British schr.—Brig Packet, Cross, from Montevideo.

At Guernsey.

December 30.—British brig Flora, Lemguier, from Montevideo about 1st November.

At Texel.

December 3.—Dutch barque Hexstelder, Vanderwind, hence 13th September.

At Cadiz.

November 22.—Sardinian schr.—brig Francisca Catalina, Bozaano, hence 4th September.

At St. Malo.

December 14.—French brig Phacton, from Montevideo. Arrived at Haona.

On 15th December.—American brig Erie, from Montevideo. 16th do.—Russian brig Anna Amalia, from ditto. British brig Mary Ann, from do. 17th September. 18th.—British brig Hannah Moore, George Moore, hence 23d October.

At Boston.

About 6th January.—American ship Augusta, Davis, hence 24th October.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

20th ult.—Oriental brig Descubridor, from Montevideo 20 days. 22d.—United States corvette Erie, Commodore James Renshaw, from Maldonado 15 days.

Sardinian polacre Mariana, from Montevideo 22 days. 24th.—Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guardia, from Montevideo 17 days.

25th.—Brazilian zamaca Felix, from do. 23 days. 27th.—Brazilian schr.—brig Luisa, hence 31st January. 28th.—Brazilian brig Estrella do Cabo, from Montevideo 23 days.

3d inst.—Sardinian polacre Cesar, from Montevideo 18 days. 4th.—H. B. M's. packet Spider, from Falmouth 8th January, with the mails for the River Plate.

6th.—Argentine schr. Niufa, Gahan, hence 21st ult. Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

7th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Nightingale, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 11th January, by H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice.

Arrived at Montevideo.

13th inst.—Sardinian brig San Francisco, from Genoa 13th December, Tarragona 20th ditto. 16th.—Sardinian brig Delino Victorioso, from Puerto Alegre 27th ult.

American brig Curlew, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., to Southgate & Co. Oriental polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande 11th inst.

17th.—Brazilian zamaca Amistad Felix, from Bahia 23th January. 18th.—Belgian galliot Antouius, from Hamburg 10th December.

19th.—American brig Creole, Benjamin, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with 340 rotis tobacco, to Davison, Leland & Co.

20th.—Sardinian polacre Hercules, from Genoa 3d January. Brazilian brig Placeres, from Sta. Catalina.

Sailed from Montevideo.

14th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro. H. B. M's. packet Plover, was to bring the February mails from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, was to take from Rio Janeiro to Falmouth, the mail forwarded hence on 10th inst. by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

The following Vessels were on the berth at Liverpool, on 16th January:

- For Buenos Ayres,—Brig Mary, Captain George Wilson. Barque Isabella, "David Smith. Brig Alcipe, "Bennett, (late of the Mail.) For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—Brig Tyro, Captain John Carter.

* The Mary was to sail on 24th January, and the Tyro on 28th ditto.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The inhabitants of the township of San Miguel del Monte, on 5th inst., through the medium of the Justice of Peace of that district, forwarded an address, thanking His Excellency the Governor for the protection granted to National industry by the decree of 18th December, prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat and flour, except on certain conditions.

The Government replied to the above on 17th inst.

The House of Representatives, on 21st inst., passed a law authorizing the inhabitants of the district of Bahia Blanca to elect a Member to represent them in said House; also, that the said district shall form the 14th Section of the country departments.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, is appointed to relieve the Cockatrice on this station. The Spider is quite new, and was built purposely for this River. She has been described to us as being "a good sea-boat," "a good sailer," with "excellent accommodations," and having, withal, an "excellent Commander." But what can His Majesty's Government mean by sending us packets with such stinging names as the *Hornet*, *Cockatrice*, and *Spider*?—Surely the *Gossamer*, *Hya-cinth*, and *Violet*, would be more appropriate for the soft waters of *La Plata*. Perhaps, however, they have in view to sting the Tories here!

Yesterday being "Lady Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The day was somewhat tempestuous, and the campo had but few visitors from town.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week, with some days of unseasonable heat,—thermometer 70 to 80. The swallows who annually visit our abode, have in the course of the week disappeared—a sure sign (so say the "weather wise," of boisterous weather. These birds remained with us until 7th April last year. The late Summer (if we may yet speak of it in the past tense,) has been hot and dry, and anything but agreeable.

The following advertisement has recently appeared in the daily papers of this city:—

"THE DIVINE RAPHAEL!!!
"For Sale in Tuonman, a Picture, in length 84 inches, breadth 74, English measure, on copper, representing a half figure of the Virgin, with the Child Jesus, and San Juan. Those who wish to possess this production of the King of all Painters, can apply to Don Pedro Pacifico de Zavalina, who, besides the price, will inform the parties of the extraordinary manner in which it has been discovered and brought to light."
How, in the name of wonder, can this picture of the Divine Raphael, have escaped the grasp of the picture-galleries and picture-fanciers of Europe! If it be a real Raphael, a purchaser will soon be found for it.

Painting.—It is painful to think how soon the paintings of Raphael, and Titian, and Correggio, and other illustrious men, will perish and pass away. "How long," said Napoleon to David, will a picture last? "About four or five hundred years!—a fine immortality!" The poet multiplies his works by means of a cheap material—and Homer, and Virgil, and Shakspeare, and Milton, and Dante, and Tasso, and Moliere, may bid oblivion defiance; the sculptor impresses his conceptions on metal or on marble, and expects to survive the wreck of nations and the wrongs of time; but the painter commits to perishable cloth or wood the visions of his fancy, and dies in the certain assurance that the life of his works will be but short in the land they adorn.

Died,

On 15th inst., LUISA ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Osgood and Lucy Ann Bradley,—aged 15 months. On the evening of the 23d inst., also a short illness, Mr. JOHN COMBARBER SMALLER, native of Holywell, Wales; aged 28.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WHITAKER,
Pump, Pipe, Cast-Sheet and Window-Lead Manufacturer,
Most respectfully informs his CUSTOMERS, and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED from the Alameda, to the house
No. 67, CALLE DEL BEL DE MAYO,
Facing the Portico of the English Church.

Notice.

THE undermentioned Articles were purchased by the late brig *Sea Nymph*, from London, and are now selling at S. BISHOP'S, No. 49, Calle de la Reconquista:

- Oatmeal, Arrow-Root, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Treacle, Starch, Bine, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Jamaica Ginger, Isinglass, Sugarcandy, Caraway Seeds, Steer's Opodeldoc, Dalby's ditto, Aromatic Vinegar, Salt Lemon, Scouring Drops, Sciditz, Powders, Soda Powders, Longeng's Patent Mustard, Smelling Salts, Lavender Water, Brandy Bitters, Pearl Ashes, Windsor Soap, &c., Gold Leaf, Imery, Cheltenham Salts, Court Plaster, Corn Plaster, Issue Plaster and Peas, Gold Beater's Skin, Eau de Luce, Maccassar Oil, Hair Powder, Permanent Ink, Powder Puffs, &c., Dutch Drops, Essence Peppermint, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Copal Varnish, Allspice, &c. &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	125 a 125 1/2	dollars each.
Do. Plataquin,.....	121 a 121 1/2	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7 a 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	1 1/2 a do.	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacoas,.....	1 1/2 a 7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	70 a 72	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	165 a do.	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	13-16 a	pence p. dollar
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	37 1/2 a	dls. p. ct. pm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 a	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2 a	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best (in demand)	51 a 32	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	2 1/2 a 28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 1/2 24 1/2,	26 a 27	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	24 a 24 1/2	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	18 a 20	do. per dozen.
Chinchillo Skins,.....	26 a 37	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	37 a 38	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	23 a 24	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	10 a 17	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 13 1/2	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	11 a 25	do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Flour, on board,.....	12 a 13 1/2	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2	ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 125 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/3-16 pence.

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ALEXANDER ERANDER, Responsible Editor.