

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 502]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

A great dearth of news has prevailed lately in Buenos Ayres, and we have again to notice the non-appearance of the reply of this Government to the note of that of the Oriental State, which complained of the decree of 4th ult., imposing an additional duty on goods transhipped or reshipped between the Capes of this river and imported into the Province of Buenos Ayres. To say truth, we are anxious to see the reply, confident that it will lead to important results. In the mean time, the excitement in Montevideo occasioned by the said decree, seems to continue,—at least judging from the language of the public journals there. We have now before us the Montevideo journal *Nacional*, of 28th ult., received by the brig *Hermione*, which contains a communication signed "Unos Orientales que tambien derramaron su sangre por libertar a su Patria." This communication more than hints that the Government of Buenos Ayres wish to destroy the commerce of the Oriental Republic. One part of it says, that they (the Orientals) owe much to their old friends the Argentines, inasmuch as they assisted in greater part to defend, on fields of battle, the liberty the Orientals now enjoy; that both conjoined, disputed with heroic constancy for the palm of victory, against a superior power. That the Orientals feel gratitude for such services, and are ready to make every possible sacrifice in return for the blood spilt to give them liberty and independence; but it cannot be expected they should deliver up *en sacrificio* the commerce of their ports,—commerce, which is the support of their beloved country, and which has cost the Argentines and Orientals torrents of blood to obtain.

Accounts received by the last packet, state that our journal, "The British Packet," forwarded hence by the August and September packets, were, in accordance with the order of the Postmaster General dated in May last, delivered free of postage in the various parts of the United Kingdom to which they were addressed.

Our List this week, of Foreign Merchant Vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres, presents only one American vessel; and it is a curious coincidence that this vessel should be called "the Only Son."

"Holy Thursday" was kept as a half holiday, and "Good Friday" as a whole one. The daily papers were in consequence not published on those days.

April-Fool Day.—Yesterday being April-Fool Day, was observed as usual amongst a portion of the British and Americans in this city, and a number of fools were made.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

In relation to the intelligence published in our last number, respecting the closing of the Mexican ports against the commerce of the United States,

we find the following paragraph in the *New Orleans Bee*, of the 24th December. It will be seen that the measure alluded to was only partial, and not general, and that it had not received the sanction of the Central Government:—

"The Embargo said to have been laid on American ships entering the ports of Mexico, is not wholly without foundation; yet it is not of such a nature as to warrant apprehensions of a rupture with the Mexican Government, or of any cessation of our trade with that country.

"It is true that the port of Tampico was closed for a few days, but that was to prevent intelligence being communicated of the equipment of Mexican cutters for the coast of Texas; and it is also true that the *Kanawha* was not permitted to land any of her passengers, or discharge her freight; but that was because she had been freighted with provisions—which are declared contraband by the revenue laws of Mexico, and because she had gone victualled purposely to support the attempt of General Melia on Tampico.

"It is equally true that the port of Vera Cruz has been closed for a short time, by arbitrary orders, and from similar motives; but it is also true that this species of embargo had not received the sanction of the general government, and must be considered rather as individual acts, and as resorts supposed to be required by policy or a just indignation.

"The ports of Mexico are now open to our trade, and greater tranquillity prevails in the interior of that country than we had supposed—at least so we are informed. It was also stated that the former refractory States of Jalisco and Guanahuato, have declared in favor of Santa Anna and centralism; and that even Zacatecas is likely to give her adhesion to the central form of government, as her citizens seem more disposed to follow trade than to promote war or insurrection, and are engaged in forwarding conductas with large amounts of specie to the maritime coasts. We are also informed yesterday by an experienced merchant, that most of the Mexican States will now combine against Texas, in a common cause.

"The embargo rumored, was therefore rather menaced than enforced; or if enforced, was resorted to in only a few instances, and for special purposes."

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, March 29, 1836.

27th year of the Liberty, 31st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

Experience having proved that the suits for letters of licence and acquittance from creditors, so far from producing the great benefits which the laws proposed in establishing them, to the prejudice of the right of property they only serve generally to enable bad debtors to set at nought the confidence and good faith of their legitimate creditors, although the latter be mortgagees, employing for the purpose fraudulent manoeuvres, and taking advantage of sinister understandings and confederacy with those who propagate bad faith throughout all classes of society, contaminate the subaltern officers of the courts, incessantly engage the attention of the magistrates to the prejudice of the speedy and due administration of justice, cause notorious injuries and expenses to those interested, and paralyze commercial relations, spreading in all parts dread and want of confidence relative to the exact fulfilment of contracts;—the Government, in use of the whole of the public power with which it is invested, has ordered and decreed:—

Art. I. The suits of bankrupts for letters of licence and of discharge or acquittance from their

creditors, are abolished. In consequence whereof, no debtor can solicit either of the two things in suit; nor shall any creditor be obliged to concede them by the vote of the other creditors, notwithstanding the latter may form the major part numerically, and from the amount of their credits.

2. Neither shall, in any case, the Court of Appeals concede letter of licence to any debtor.

3. Every suit of either of the two before expressed classes still pending, either on account of its not having been definitively decided, or having been so, there is yet an opposition on the part of any of the creditors to the letter of licence or acquittance granted by the other creditors, or to the letter of licence which may have been conceded to the debtor by the Court of Appeals, is comprised in this decree; and every thing transacted and resolved in favor of such letter of licence or acquittance, shall be held as null, void, and of non-effect.

4. No litigation shall be allowed, nor the continuance of any pending, respecting the date from which any letters of licence hitherto granted, whether they have been opposed or not by any of the creditors, shall commence to be reckoned; as it is to be understood that they are to date from the day on which they were granted by the creditors, although the judicial approbation may have been retarded; or from the day on which they were decreed by the Court of Appeals, when they may have been granted by it in virtue of the powers which it has hitherto had to concede them.

5. The preceding laws and regulations contrary to this decree, are revoked; and this decree shall be considered as law, until the Honorable House of Representatives may otherwise determine.

6. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

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

A notice from the Home Department, dated 29th ult., stated that His Excellency the Governor of the Province would, on "Holy Thursday," visit as customary the Churches of La Merced, Catalinas, San Miguel, San Juan, San Ignacio, Santo Domingo, and San Francisco, accompanied by the various corporations, and employés, civil and military; and that he would leave the Fort for that purpose, at 3 in the afternoon of said day. That Dr. Manuel Irigoyen was appointed Master of the Ceremonies to the civil department of the procession; and Colonel Francisco Erezcano, to the military.

A notice from the Police-Office stated, that it being one of the first duties of the Police in every civilized country, to co-operate in order to prevent disorder amongst the numerous congregations which attend the *funciones* of the Church, and in order that due respect be observed in the Churches, His Excellency the Governor had ordered that all persons, of whatever class or condition, should, on the days which remain of the "Holy Week," observe the most profound respect and reverence in the Churches and streets of the city, to those objects consecrated in the Catholic Church to meditate upon the high and sublime mysteries of the Passion and Death of our Lord Jesus Christ; and to abstain from the scandalous disrespect of appearing before the Churches and Images without paying the reverence due thereto; and also in forming assemblages in the parishes, &c., of the Churches, obstructing the ingress and egress to them; that His Excellency the Governor would be inexorable in chastising those or any other disorders and irreverences committed.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th ult., contains the particulars of the discussion in the House of Representatives, at its sitting on 23d ult.

BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church, held in the Vestry thereof on the 20th current, conformably to public advertisement, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the present year;

CHARLES GREENE, ESQ., H. M.'s Consul,
in the Chair:

Mr. Nuttall having proposed for the Trustees of the current year, Messrs. Brownell, DeLisle, and George Lord; they were put from the Chair, and being unanimously agreed to, were duly elected.

Mr. Griffiths having retired from the Chair, it was moved that Mr. George Lord should take the same; which he having done, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to H. M.'s Consul, for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

The Chairman then read the following Report of the Committee, for the years 1834 and 1835, on delivering up their charge:—

**REPORT OF THE
BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH COMMITTEE,
For the years 1834 and 1835.**

The Committee appointed for the past year to superintend the affairs of the British Episcopal Church, beg to lay before the Subscribers a detailed statement of their proceedings; viz.:

It is with great satisfaction the Committee have to state, that with the liberal subscriptions raised from the congregation, and other residents of this city, they have been enabled to pay off a very considerable portion of the debts, besides defraying the expenses of repairs which they found absolutely necessary for the preservation of the building.

Notwithstanding, however, the repairs already done, there are others which we recommend to the attention of the Committee to be appointed for the present year; viz.: the window-frames of the upper part of the Church are quite decayed, and in such a state that they will not hold together long, having been made of the most common unsound pine. The door leading to the Clerk's rooms is falling to pieces. All the doors and windows of the lower part of the Church require painting. The roofs ought to be well whitewashed before the winter sets in, so as to keep them in good repair.

Your Committee refer you to the last Report of December 1834, and now beg to exhibit the following abstract of the sums received and paid to this date; viz.:

SUMS RECEIVED.		Dls.	rs.
By Amount of Voluntary Subscriptions during the years 1834 and 1835, - - - - -		8,010	0
By Interest on Pew Rents received previous to June 1835, - - - - -		183	1
By Amount received from H. M.'s Government, for one half of the repairs during 1834,—being 1,851 dollars, - - - - -		940	4
By Amount taken from the Subscription-Box in the Church, - - - - -		65	0
		<u>9,198</u>	<u>5</u>
SUMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF DEBT.		Dls.	rs.
To Mr. George Lord, balance of cost of Organ, - - - - -		2,947	2
To Mr. John Carlisle, balance owing him as Treasurer of the Building Committee, - - - - -		1,207	0
To the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, paid by him for tuning the Organ, - - - - -		173	0
To Amount of Interest on the Bond of £201 19s. 2d., from April 5th to June 25th, 1835, 25 % <i>ad.</i> , - - - - -		199	2
To Rev. Mr. Armstrong, on account of the Bond, 27 <i>Ms.</i> 1d., - - - - -		275	8
		<u>4,891</u>	<u>7</u>
SUMS PAID FOR REPAIRS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		Dls.	rs.
To John Smart, for repairs in 1834 and 1835, - - - - -		2,851	0
To Sundrys, on account of repairs in 1834 and 1835, - - - - -		778	0
To cost of a large Stove, - - - - -		507	0
To Thomas Lewis, fixing up same, - - - - -		150	0
		<u>9,198</u>	<u>5</u>

The Committee are sorry to state that there are some accounts of Seat Rents and Fees still outstanding for the years 1834 and 1835. Had these accounts been paid up in due time, a further reduction could have been made on the Bond, which they have been most anxious to pay off entirely, so as to release the Establishment from that burden.

State of the Bond as it now stands.

	DR.
1833. April 3.—To Amount of Bond on this date, £201 10 2	
June 25.—To Interest from April 5th to date, - - - - -	5 7 0
1835. March 25.—To Interest from June 25th to date, - - - - -	18 12 4
	<u>23 8 0</u>
1836. June 25.—By Cash paid Interest to date, - - - - -	CR. 25 7 6
By Sundry Donations from Friends of the Establishment, - - - - -	40 0 0
1836. March 25.—By Balance of Subscriptions paid over on account of the Bond, 275 dollars 8 cents, at 64d. exchange, - - - - -	7 17 1
By Sundry Donations from Friends of the Establishment, - - - - -	40 13 1
	<u>211 17 8</u>
By Balance, - - - - -	100 4 4
	<u>222 2 0</u>

Say, Balance of Bond owing by the Church, One Hundred and Nine Pounds, Four Shillings, and Four Pence, Sterling.

The Committee trust that in the fulfilment of the several duties confided to them, they have omitted nothing conducive to the interests of the Establishment, and placing it upon a more independent footing.

Buenos Ayres, 29th March, 1836.
GEORGE NUTTALL, TREASURER.
GREGORY HAXELL, & THOMAS SILLITOE, TRUSTEES.

It was then moved, and carried unanimously.—That the Report be approved of; that the Committee be authorized to publish the same, together with the Voluntary Subscription List, in the *British Packet*.

Buenos Ayres, 30th March, 1836.
GEORGE LORD, CHAIRMAN.

☞ The Subscription List will appear in our next number.

The London newspaper *Age*,—the notorious *Age*,—in its number of 3d January, notices the Message of the President of the United States, to Congress; and declares that it has been favoured from a source of unquestionable authority at Washington, with the following private letter from Andrew Jackson to Louis Philippe, enclosing a copy of his Speech; and "here it is, (says the *Age*), in Old Hickory's own style, quite a gem."—

"Vous voyez, mon vieux coq, tous ce que j'avois dire à mes sujets les Yankeeoodles, dans un joli considerable sacre particulier tarination long et roide bitord, que je ne voulois arreter plus de sottise touchant cet chose que les Anglois appeler émousse. Il faut que vous fourchez dehors l'argent, mon Barriocado tout puissant, vite et pas de l'erreur. Donnez, de main en main, par dessus le moignon avare taquin que vous êtes, ou je jure par toutes les serpens à sonnettes dans Kentucky, Hickory nommé le Vieux voulois avoir un reservé à vos batiments de coques avant vous pourra parlez Jean Robison. Il ne vaut rien, il est pas de go, pour vous à dire que vous êtes pauvre comme le diable ou un souris d'un église. C'est tout mon ceil et Mademoiselle Elizabeth Martin. Je sais mieux, vieux coquin. Je connois bien que vous avez dans votre poche, onze million livres sterling monnoie pret; et je jenera l'enfer et Mousieur Thomas avec vous, dans Pétrineclant d'un post de lit, dans un couple de secousses, et dans le petite murmure d'un cochon, si vous ne descendez pas droit slick avec les mopusses.

"Ainsi, vous gibet vieux coquin, mettez ces compliments de la saison dans votre pipe, et fumez comme dur que vous plaira; et descendez avec le poussetier si vous voudrois gardez et sauvez votre lard.

"Pas plus à present de

"ANDREW JACKSON."

The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February, and there was every appearance that the session would be an interesting one. Mr. O'Connell will no doubt, as usual, be a most important personage in the various debates. It is impossible to describe the virulence with which he is attacked and defended by the press, in the United Kingdom. His political antagonists call him—bigot, coward, Ireland's bane, a wretch wanting courage to be a traitor. His friends, on the other hand, denominate him—the Empire's

hope, patriot, &c. &c. Sir Francis Burdett has written to the Club at Brookes's, soliciting that Mr. O'Connell be ejected from said Club, on the ground that his coarse language and conduct render him unfit to associate with gentlemen. Mr. O'Connell, in reply, called Sir Francis "a foolish, faded gentleman," with other reproachful epithets. Mr. O'Connell has also quarrelled with one of his *ci-devant* friends, a Mr. Raphael, about an election affair at Carlou.—Both parties have addressed the public through the medium of the press. Mr. O'Connell, in one of his communications thereon, said that, in Irish phraseology, Mr. Raphael was "a mighty great liar." This election business is likely to create some bustle, Mr. O'Connell being accused with having endeavoured to use undue influence with the electors; which accusation Mr. O'Connell indignantly repels.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 14.—SIR JOHN BARROW, BART., President, in the Chair.

The paper for the evening consisted of a selection from communications made by Lieutenant Smyth, R. N., regarding his recent descent of the Amazon, and the countries adjacent. Previous to its being read, the President intimated that the Council had unanimously awarded the Society's Royal Premium for the current year to Captain Back; and that it would be publicly bestowed on him at the next ordinary meeting (11th January.) He accompanied this notice with a warm eulogium on Captain Back's general conduct and services; to which he, personally, had much pleasure in adverting, though they were not contemplated by the Council in awarding a premium solely due to geographical discovery. In addition to all this gallant officer's previous labours and dangers, he had, on the Saturday preceding, volunteered to proceed to the relief of the whaling-ships, recently ascertained to be shut up in the ice in Davis's Straits; in which proffer he had, however, been anticipated by Captain James Ross.* But it was most gratifying thus to find these two distinguished officers, who had recently gained the highest promotion which the naval service could give them, not less prompt to answer the call of humanity, than they may be supposed to have previously been to act on the impulse of ambition.—This notice and address were received with much interest.

Lieutenant Smyth was serving in His Majesty's ship *Samarang*, in August 1834, when she put into Lima, preparatory to sailing for England, her term of service having expired. He there learned that the practicability of establishing a direct communication between Peru and Europe, by descending some one or other of the great tributaries of the Amazon until its junction with that river, and thence to the sea, had excited for some time the attention both of the Peruvian Government and merchants; and in particular that the best route was believed, on missionary and Indian authority, to be down the Pachetea and Ucayale. He volunteered his services, accordingly, to endeavour to ascertain this; and being joined in the enterprise by Mr. Frederick Lowe, first mate of the *Samarang*, they obtained permission from Capt. Paget, who commanded her, with the sanction of Commodore Mason, senior officer on the station, at the urgent request of the British Consul-General, B. H. Wilson, Esq., to make the attempt. The Peruvian Government at the same time undertook to provide a sufficient escort for the party; but its authority in the interior was so little recognized, that this promise was very imperfectly redeemed.

The route pursued was up the ravine in which the river Chillan, named higher up the Viuda, descends to the sea; beyond which, after crossing the Andes by the pass of La Viuda, at an elevation exceeding 15,000 feet, the expedition proceeded to the celebrated mining station, Cerro di Pasco; and thence to the city of Huanoico, on the eastern slope of the Andes, elevated 6300 feet above the sea, and almost encircled by the small river Higuera, which joins the Huallaga a little below. Here the chief difficulties of the undertaking commenced. It was almost impossible to obtain the hearty co-operation of the local autho-

* A number of British whalers were inclosed in the ice, in Davis's Straits, having on board at least 600 seamen. Great alarm prevailed in the United Kingdom for their safety, particularly as the major part of the vessels in question were known to be short of provisions. A subscription to send immediate succour, was going on in London, and other places, besides the aid afforded by Government.

rities, who, with the principal inhabitants, were even somewhat jealous of their country being explored. The Indians beyond this point were also less civilized; one tribe in particular, the Cashibos, who occupy both banks of the Pachetea, being said to be cannibals; and the domestic, or reduced Indians at Huanaco, were consequently most unwilling to venture among them. The descent by way of the Huallaga was, indeed, not very difficult; and by this, eventually, the expedition did proceed. But Lieut. Smyth was desirous, if possible, first to try the previously prescribed route, by the Pachetea and Ucayale.

For this purpose, then, he obtained, though with great difficulty, the means of advancing to Pozuzo, the remains, rather than the reality, of a small town, situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Pachetea. But his embarrassments increased as he advanced. His Indians deserted; the Peruvian officers with him strongly recommended him to give up the scheme; their commander, even, also left him; and the escort, from 200, which it was at first on paper, and 30 which it actually did once attain, became reduced to five men. Under these circumstances, it was impossible to persevere; and the expedition retraced its steps to Huanuco, and descended the Huallaga.

This was found to be a very rapid stream, broken in many places into rapids, or as they are called in the country *Malpasos*, which make its navigation both difficult and dangerous; besides which, being thus not navigable for purposes of trade, the descent by it was useless as regarded the principal object of the expedition. Lieut. Smyth, therefore, determined to quit it, and cross overland to the Ucayale so soon as he had a favourable opportunity; which occurred nearly opposite Moyo-bamba, where the river Yanayaca joins the Huallaga from the eastward, and rises not far from the source of the Santa Catalina, which falls into the Ucayale from the westward. Up one of these rivers, therefore, and down the other, Lieutenant Smyth proceeded to Sarayacu, on the Ucayale, the site of the only Spanish mission now existing in this district, where he was kindly and hospitably received, but detained a month. He arrived on the 2d of February 1835, having left Lima on the 30th of September preceding.

His time, during his stay here, was chiefly spent in endeavouring to obtain a general knowledge of the surface of the adjoining country, with the character of the rivers which traverse it; and in supplying information on both heads, he found the resident friar at the mission, Padre Plaza, both intelligent and communicative. The country between the rivers Huallaga and Ucayale, from the Amazon (here called the Marañon) to the Pachetea, is called the Pampa del Sacramento; and is one of the finest and most fertile districts in North America. It is about 300 miles long, from north to south, and 100 broad. Two of its boundary rivers, the Marañon and Ucayale, are at all times navigable for vessels of large size; and the other two, with their numerous tributaries, for boats and small craft. The northern part, bordering on the Marañon, is especially intersected by navigable channels, and is nearly flat. South of Sarayacu the ground rises into gentle eminences, but can nowhere be called mountainous. It is everywhere of exuberant fertility, and covered with the richest vegetation, though the details of this are unknown. In general, they seemed to Lieut. Smyth to consist of all the finest tropical products, which grew spontaneously. The woods, in particular, seemed very fine and various. They were most dense in the northern districts.

Our travellers left Sarayacu on the 7th of March, taking leave here of their Peruvian friends, Major Beltram and Lieutenant Arcarate, who, alone, of their escort from Lima, had accompanied them thus far. They also left with regret the good and intelligent Padre Plaza, who had been thirty-four years a missionary in the country, and whose account of it, and of its native inhabitants, will, we have no doubt, be found an interesting and important chapter in Mr. Smyth's forthcoming Narrative, which, we are happy to understand, is in Murray's hands. Favoured by a constant stream, varying in rate from three to four miles an hour, the remainder of their journey was accomplished without incident requiring a place in this brief notice. On the 3d of May they arrived at Barra, now called Manoa, at the mouth of the Rio Negro, and on the 29th of the same month reached Para.

Mr. Smyth's general remarks on the Amazon are important, but we have scarcely left ourselves space to notice them. The prodigious extent of inland navigation afforded by it and its numerous tributaries, is generally known; and it is a remarkable fact, that the regular wind in every one

of these navigated by Mr. Smyth, was always directly against the stream. Boats, accordingly, everywhere sail up, and drift down these rivers. The rise and fall of the main stream was found by the marks along the shore to be in many places forty feet, due exclusively to the periodical rains. All existing maps of the river are incorrect in their details, though the general course of the main stream is tolerably well laid down. All places west of Coari, are too far east even in our best present maps,—the error at Nauta, and along the courses of the Huallaga and Ucayale, being often above a degree. East of Coari, the error is the other way. The Purus, Mr. Smyth considers to be the most important tributary to the Amazon, as yet entirely unknown; and he confirms (on hearsay) the fact, that the head waters of the Tapajos, falling into the Amazon, approach, and are navigable in boats, to within eighteen miles of those of the Rio de la Plata; so that, within this interval, there is an inland navigable communication, through the heart of South America, from the mouth of the Orinoco, in the Caribbean Sea, to Buenos Ayres.—(*The Athenæum.*)

In a retrospect, however hasty or superficial, of the year which has just completed its course, the attention cannot fail to be arrested by the great leading fact, that before that year had fallen into the past a vast addition had been made to our knowledge of physical geography. By the publication of adventures and discoveries achieved in preceding years, but first narrated in the languages of Europe in 1835, the sensible limits of the earth itself have been extended, the pall of ignorance has been withdrawn from a considerable portion of our planet's surface; a dark cloud has been rolled away from a *terra no longer incognita*, and an interesting portion of the world has been revealed. The names of Ross, and Back, and Franklin, are connected with these recollections; and after the revolution of cycles, the year 1835 will set forth their names among its claims to grateful memory; at the present moment more especially, when many of our countrymen, unprepared for such adventures, are imprisoned by the tyranny of nature in the stern "regions of thick ribbed ice,"—when the sympathies of a nation are with the sufferings of these unfortunate men and the gallantry of their destined deliverers, it is impossible to look back on the perils voluntarily encountered under skies yet more inauspicious, and in seas yet more remote, on the privations sustained with such enduring cheerfulness, on the sacrifices made with such generous devotion of all selfish interests to the probable benefits of commerce and the certain advantages of science,—without a feeling of gratitude or an expression of admiration.—(*The Atlas, 3d January.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THOMAS TUCKER,
(Successor to the late Thomas Shindsey.)
FROM LONDON.

And last from DUBLIN and BARRIST;
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, Aëtelide, 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 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 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 strip 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.

Notice.

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

N.B.—DR. PATTERSON will give advice gratis to the Poor, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of every week, from the hours of 8 till 10, at his house, Calle de la Paz, No. 136.

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 31st OF MARCH, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Mars, G. B. Walsley,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Demerara, with horses and mules.
Brig Betsey, Hunter,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
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 Whiff, Grayson,	John McDougall & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Schooner Lapwing, Osborn,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Schooner Only Son, J. Lear,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Soleil, Maugeand,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Sorel,	H. Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Eleonore Sophie, Giuge,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Union, Olson,	Zumaran & Treseira,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiole,	Zumaran & Treseira,	Loading for Cadix.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vassallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Seventh September, Penn,	J. A. Rivero,	Paraguay.
Schooner-brig		

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

AT ENSENADA.

British barque Agnes, Cumming, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with Malaga for the West Indies.
Swedish brig Systerne, Hallberg, to Zimmermann, Paetzer & Co., loading with Malaga for Rio de Janeiro.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 26.—Wind E., strong in the morning; shifted to N.W. in the afternoon, with rain, and foggy. No arrivals.

Sailed: American brig Elvina, George Day, for Philadelphia and New York, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 479 1/2 dry hides, 4700 arrobas tallow, 23,718 horns, 86 pipes with 1080 arrobas tallow, 6 bales with 800 horse hides, 271 do. with 5548 arrobas wool, 173 do. with 3980 1/2 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 101 calf skins, 9 do. with 308 doz. goat skins, 2 do. with 97 doz. deer skins, 2 do. with 57 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 804 doz. slunk-calf skins, 14 do. with 45 1/2 doz. and 6754 lbs nutria skins, 1 bhd. with 14 doz. nutria skins, 181 lbs. ostrich feathers, 4 lion skins, and 18 cat do., 8 barrels with 1720 salted tongues, 1 pipe and 1 barrel mare's oil, 2 boxes rushes. H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Nathaniel D. Carlie, and Henry C. Irvine. Passengers for Montevideo, Captain Wm. A. Davis, Mr. George A. Taylor, and Monsieur T. Mahé.

Arrived, National schr. Paloma, from Montevideo 25th.

March 28.—Wind E. Arrived, Swedish brig Union, Olson, from Malaga 24th January, Montevideo 25th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

Sailed, Brazilian schr. brig Carrique, Juan A. Madeira, for Paraguaya, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

March 29.—Wind E. N. E.—slight rain at night. Arrived, French brig Hermine, Soret, from Havre de Grace 9th January, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 28th inst., with general cargo, to Hilario Poucel & Co. Passengers, Monsieur and Madame Fermepin, and child; Monsieur and Madame Chaumy; Messieurs Roynon, Velard, Mahé, and Constant,—the three latter landed in Montevideo.

Sailed, British brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 513 doz hides 5405 salted do., 46,910 horns, 42 pipes with about 1680 arrobas tallow, 12 bales with 397 1/2 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 491 arrobas hide cuttings, 96 do. with about 2300 arrobas wool, 1 bale with 150 lbs. cotton wool, 403 bales with 1251 doz. sheep skins, 4 do. with 500 doz. nutria skins.

National steain-packet Federación, Sutton, for Entrerios, with passengers, &c.

March 30.—Wind W. N. W.—slight rain. No arrivals or sailings.

March 31.—Wind W., shifted in afternoon to N. E. Arrived, Brazilian zamaca San Antonio y Animas, Amalio José de Araújo, from Paraguaya 28th inst., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Arterisa, José Sconio, for Porto de Grace, despatched by Horne & Alseguay, with 2120 salted hides, 7000 horns, 192 bales with 4947 arrobas hide cuttings, 6 do. with 173 arrobas horse hair.

Sardinian brig Iporcita, Leonardo Canessa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 1600 quintals jerked beef, 585 salted hides, and 8 asses.

Sardinian schr. Bella Catalina, Adolfo Mortro, for Montevideo, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, in ballast. Passenger, Mr. John Terras.

American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with effects. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. N. F. Reincke.

April 1.—Wind S. No arrivals or sailings.

A Danish schr. brig arrived this morning, supposed the Venezia, from Malaga 7th December, to Zumaran & Treserra.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessel passed Point Indio. On 29th ult., at 3 A. M., Wind N. E.—Elvira, pence 26th.

Arrived at Montevideo. 23d ult.—Sardinian polacre Mistica Rosa, from Sta. Catalina 1st ult.

24th.—Danish brig Teutou, Schlaackier, from Cadiz 18th January, Bahia 26th February, with 1600 fanegas salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian schr. brig Lobo, from Sta. Catalina 14th ult. 25th.—Spanish brig Elvira, from Barcelona 24th December, Schrauber & Company, Rio Janeiro —, with wine, oil, sugar, &c., and 305 donkeys, to Zimmerman.

26th.—American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, from Cadiz 24th ult. with wine, oil, &c., to John Gowland.

28th.—French brig Elvira, from the Island of Martinique 24th ult. in ballast, to load with mules for the Island of Bourbon.

PASSION WEEK.

We can only in this number briefly notice the religious observances customary at this season of the year. On Thursday last, "Holy Thursday," all the world of Buenos Ayres crowded to the various Churches. During the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor visited the following churches:—La Merced, Catalinas, San Miguel, San Juan, Colegio, San Domingo, and San Francisco. He was accompanied on this occasion by a brilliant cortege, composed of one hundred employes of the Civil Department, and about one hundred and ten of the Military. Of the former, there were the Members of the Chamber and Tribunal of Justice, those of the Medical Board, the Professors of the University, the employes of the Topographic Department, the Members of the Tribunal of Commerce, the Collector and employes of the Custom-House, the Chief of Police, and Commissaries of that department. Amongst the Military, we noticed Generals Guido, Pinedo, and Rolon,—the Aids de Camp of H. E. the Governor, viz., Colonels Rodriguez, Ramirez, Ramos, and Major Bustos,—several Colonels, the Captain of the Port, &c. &c.

Yesterday ("Good Friday,") was kept in the usual solemn manner. The shops were all closed, and the Churches were again thronged.

THE WEATHER has been reasonable this week, but at times cold, particularly on Sunday, when the thermometer was under 60,—on Saturday it stood at 74,—the average during the week has been 69.

THE ALAMEDA was deserted on Sunday, in consequence of the wintry weather.

SCRAPS, FROM A NOTE-BOOK.

Spartacus was a gladiator. Charlemagne could neither read nor write.

The palace of Scone was burnt by the rabble, about the commencement of the Reformation.

Buchanan occupied twenty years in writing his history of Scotland.

But for the victory of Charles Martel, near Tours, all Europe, as well as Asia and Africa, must have become Mahomedan.

Pythagoras, the earliest Greek philosopher, taught the system of astronomy adopted at this day.

Prussia was a province of Poland till the year 1600. Geneva was a considerable town in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Shakspeare's first play was Hamlet, his second Romeo and Juliet. The house of Salust is said to be seen at Pompeii.

There are 436 distinct muscles in the human body.

Birth.

On 24th December last, at the Seat of THOMAS FAIR, Esq., Coldstream, N. B., the Lady of THOMAS FAIR, Esq., lately of this City, of a Daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WHITAKER.

MOST respectfully informs his Customers, and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED his Shop from the Alameda, to

No. 67, Calle del 25 de Mayo,

(Facing the Portico of the English Church.)

Common draught, lift, and force Pumps; Sheet Lead cast to any thickness; Hatters' Kettles made and repaired; Ship and House Water-Closets, on the most approved principle; Scupper and Hawse Pipes, cast to any dimensions; Deep Sea and Hand Leads; Steam Lead, and Head or Bigge Pumps for Vessels; Small Pumps made for Balandras; hot, cold, and shower Baths, permanent or portable; Ship's Compasses adjusted and repaired; Dumb-bells, for exercise, cast to any weight; Acid Pans used to order for Chemical purposes; every description of Still Work repaired; steam Apparatus for extracting marrow fat and oil from animal substances, made to order, on any scale; Air Traps for Sinks or Drains, to prevent unpleasant effluvia; Houses having Allos, supplied with water from the Aligiba—a great advantage where Allos are occupied by separate families; Lead Pipes for conducting water from the roofs of houses, much superior and more durable than the earthen pipes generally used, and calculated to preserve the walls from damp.

Lead Coffins; and every description of House or Ship Plumber's work.

Water raised from any depth to any height; Wind-power Pumps, for raising water for the supply of cattle, irrigation of land or alkali grounds, brick-making establishments, or any other purposes for which a supply of water may be wanted.

Drying Colours prepared for Painting.

Funerals undertaken and performed on any Scale. Plans, covered, and richly finished Coffins, on the short est notice.

For Sale,

AT No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo,—price, Three Dollars.—The Casa de la Ciudad, y Atanague de Comercio de Buenos Ayres, for the year 1836.

North American Benevolent Society.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Society, is to be held at MR. BELLE'S HOTEL, on Wednesday evening, 6th inst. A general attendance is solicited at 7 o'clock.

(By order of the Trustees.)

J. M. ELA, Secretary.

Notice.

THE undermentioned Articles were received by the 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, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Jamaica Ginger, Isinglass, Sugarcandy, Carraway Seeds, Steer's Opodeldoc, Dalby's ditto, Aromatic Vinegar, Salt Lemon, Scouring Drops, Seidlitz, Powders, Smell Powders, Lozenges, Patent Mustard, Smelling Salts, Lavender Water, Brandy Bitters, Pearl Ashes, Windsor Soap, &c., Gold Leaf, Ivory, Chatterbox Pills, Court Plaster, Corn Plaster, Java Plaster and Pains, Gold Beating Skin, East India, Macassar Oil, Hair Powder, Permanent Ink, Flower Puffs, &c., Dutch Drops, Essence Peppermint, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Copal Varnish, Allspice, &c. &c. &c.

Removal.

WILLIAM MARDEN, PAINTER, PAPER AND BLUE-HANGER, &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. 39 1/2, 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 Belts, 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; and in perseverance in which conduct, he hopes to derive 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.

New Books.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, a copy of "A Voyage to 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. &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. Keen's Life. Life of Mrs. Siddons. Invalid's Oracle. Midwinter, illustrated with 84 Plates. Rev. Robert Hall's Works. Mrs. Hannah Moore's Works. Novels and Tales, by Maria Edgeworth.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Donbloons, Spanish; Plata macuquina; Dollars, Spanish; Do Patriot & Patacaons; 6 per cent Stock; Bank Shares; Do on Rio Janeiro; Do on Montevideo; Do on United States; Hides, Ox, best; Do country; Do weighing 23 to 24 lbs; Do salted; Do Horse; Nutria Skins; Chinchilla Skins; Wool, common; Hair, long; Do mixed; Jerked Beef; Tallow, melted; Horns; Flour, (North American); Salt, on board; Discount.

The highest price of Donbloons during the week, 126 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.