

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 504.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

[Vol. X.

### BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen by the official documents we insert elsewhere, that Government have laid before the House of Representatives, the Budget for the current year. The estimate of the Expenditure for the ordinary service of the administration, is 8,439,165 dollars, 2 reals; and that of the Revenue, 11,727,446 dollars, 1½ reals. Thus, were there no other urgent attentions, there would be a surplus of 3,286,280 dollars 6 reals, the result of the great retrenchments we have from time to time noticed. But as Government propose paying, in the course of the year, the capital and interest of back debts to the amount of 7,747,240 dollars 2 reals, including £10,728 11s. 10d., of British claims for injuries inflicted on their commerce by National privateers during the war with Brazil, there will be a deficit of 4,458,959 dollars 2½ reals. The "Ways and Means" devised to provide for this sum, is the sale of 1200 square leagues of public lands, constituting about one tenth part of that class of State property. For further particulars, we refer our readers to the interesting documents above alluded to.

The return to a metallic currency, seems to be an object constantly held in view in the preparation of all the financial measures of Government; and the means to render the transition the least violent, appear to engage all that serious attention which the high importance of the subject is entitled to. When this desideratum is accomplished,—and if the experience of the past year is a pledge for the future, we feel ourselves justified in predicting that the period is not far distant when it will be realised,—the British creditor may confidently indulge the hope of a speedy reimbursement; a hope warranted by that scrupulous regard to honesty and good faith which all acknowledge has hitherto characterised the administration of General Rosas.

Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, his Secretary, the Hon. George Upton, and four servants, arrived at Rio Janeiro in the packet Ranger; and would sail for Buenos Ayres in H. B. M's. ship Harrier, (18 guns,) which was hourly expected at Rio Janeiro from the northern ports of Brazil.

We received by H. B. M's. packet Hornet, London papers to 4th February, and Paris to 1st. The British Parliament was opened by the King in person, on 4th February. The Speech he made on the occasion, was inserted in the London evening papers of the 4th, one of which (the Globe,) we have received. The Speech is short, and contains nothing of very great moment; we have not room this week to give any extracts from it.

The war in Spain lingered on, without any decisive results. On 16th and 17th January there was some hard fighting, in which, as usual, both parties claim the victory. The Christiano General (Cordova,) more than hints in his despatch, that the Carlists were "well nigh" surrounding him during the battle, but that they were brought to a stand by a French division. It is evident that were it not for the foreign troops, the Carlists would carry all before them. Our countrymen, as yet, appear to make but a poor figure in this civil strife in Spain; nay, the Carlists aver that

the greater part of the British were drunk and ran away, in the battles of 16th and 17th January. The former part of the story may be correct,—the latter, we think, can hardly be so.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

We received on Saturday last, by the balandra Flora, the journal *Nacional*, of Montevideo, to 8th inst. That of the 5th contains a communication signed "Un Brasileiro," refuting the assertion contained in a proclamation dated 15th February, addressed by Colonel Bento Manuel Riveiro, to the inhabitants of the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, in which was stated that General Rosas had fomented the sedition in said Province. The communication indignantly denies that such has been the case; and the *Nacional*, in furtherance of this denial, inserts the note written by Don Gaspar José Lisboa, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires to this Republic, on 24th October last, to the Government of Buenos Ayres, requesting its interference to prevent all persons residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic from interfering in said sedition; with the prompt and satisfactory answer thereto from the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the equally satisfactory ones from the various Provinces in reply to the circular which the Government of Buenos Ayres forwarded to them upon the occasion.

The communication adds, that the unfounded and unjust accusation against General Rosas, emanates from the seditious parties themselves, in order to encourage their partizans.

The *Universal* of Montevideo, of 9th inst., has the following:—

"We learn that the Government has received a note from that of Buenos Ayres, in answer to the remonstrance forwarded from our Foreign Office, against the decree of 4th ult., relative to the transhipment or reshipment of goods from sea, announcing their resolution strictly to act upon the said measure."

### RIO GRANDE.

The *Nacional* of Montevideo, of 9th inst., under the head "Frontier of Rio Grande," states that from the contents of a private letter which they have seen, there is every reason to believe that Bentos Gonçalves has been routed by the Government troops under the command of Bento Manuel. That out of 1500 men which the former brought into the field, he left 400 killed and wounded; and that the remainder were closely pursued by the Government division.

### PERU.

By the Chili mail which arrived on Sunday evening last, we have received intelligence from the belligerent parties in Peru, to the middle of January.

General Vidal, who was leading a retired life at a country residence, had placed himself at the head of the *Montoneras*, which, since General Salaverry's revolution, had continually carried on hostilities against Lima; and by giving a regular direction to their operations, succeeded in taking possession of that capital, the authorities and adherents of Salaverry retiring to Callao. General Vidal immediately proclaimed the reinstatement of General Obregoso in the Government; and the latter, who with a body of troops was in a neighbouring department, was requested to repair to Lima and resume his functions. Meanwhile, the garrison of Callao made some attempts to regain possession of the city, but were repulsed with considerable loss. On General Obregoso's entering Lima with his troops, the siege of Callao was determined upon: one of the fortresses was taken by assault, and its Commandant, an old Spaniard, shot; whereupon the other, that of *La Independencia*, surrendered. General Salaverry, with the principal body of his forces, was, during these occurrences, absent on an expedition against

Arequipa, which place he had occupied previously to undertaking a movement against Bolivia. It was stated that Arequipa had been abandoned, in order to induce Salaverry to penetrate farther into the country, and thus deprive him of the refuge of the squadron which supported his operations. The whole of General Salaverry's force did not exceed 6,000 men, whilst that of his opponents was more than double that number. The President of Bolivia, General Santa Cruz, had marched from Ayacucho in order to give Salaverry battle; and it was reported that the latter had already suffered a check, in the loss of 200 horses. One of General Obregoso's first measures on re-entering Lima, was to declare the vessels of war in Salaverry's service, pirates, and the lawful prize of any nation. These vessels consisted of a corvette, and four or five brigs and schooners. The crew of one of the schooners had mutinied, and putting the officers on shore, had actually turned pirates; but the Government of the Ecuadorian State having sent a vessel of war in her pursuit, she was taken and carried into Guayaquil.

Whilst the *Montoneras* were harassing Lima, great apprehension for the safety of life and property was entertained in that city, as many depredations had been committed by them in the environs; and it appears that, with the acquiescence of the local authorities, marines were landed from the British, American, and French vessels of war. After General Vidal took command of this irregular band, it is said that by making an example of some of the most evil inclined, he succeeded in establishing discipline among them.

General Obregoso had instituted a previous censorship on the press.

General Gamarra, who was banished by Salaverry, is said to have arrived in Central America.

We must here observe, that the *Official Gazette* of New Granada, and that of the Government of the Equator, highly reprehend the intervention of Bolivia in the affairs of Peru.

### Official Documents.

Three decrees, dated 12th inst., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th; viz. :—

1. States that the Government, in order to prevent the frauds practised upon inhabitants of the country districts, in the sale of their goods in the Plazas de Lorea and Monserrat, by various individuals who call themselves Brokers;—four sworn Brokers are therefore named to the markets in question, viz., Señores Evaristo Pinedo, Pablo Santillan, Fermin Irigoyen, and Manuel Maestre.
2. Two special Justices are appointed for the purpose of keeping order in the above-mentioned markets, and deciding upon any dispute between buyer and seller; viz., for the Plaza de Lorea, Don Pedro Auli; for that of Monserrat, Don José Maria Iraola.
3. A list of the individuals appointed Justices of Peace in the country districts, for the year 1836.

The decree of 5th January 1832, relative to the forms to be observed in the swearing in, &c., of Justices of Peace, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst.

A decree, dated 9th inst., orders that the Justices of Peace of the country districts shall, from the present year, in every month of November forward to the authority various particulars respecting those proposed to succeed them in the ensuing year.

A note from the Minister of Finance states that doubts having arisen upon the project of law for the sale of State lands, whether payment should continue to be received in classified bills,—the latter is intimated that whilst the paper money is in circulation, it will be received as usual.

**VIVA LA FEDERACION!**

Buenos Ayres, April 9, 1836.

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

To the Hon. House of Representatives.

The Government has the honor to lay before the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, the estimate of expenses for the present year; and a statement of the revenue in each of the four last, in order to calculate the probable receipts in the present year.

The estimate amounts to the sum of 16,186,405 dollars 4 reals; and the resources are calculated at 11,727,446 dollars 1 1/2 reals;—it is evident, therefore, that a deficit exists of 4,458,959 dollars 2 1/2 reals. But this excess over the receipts is not, Messrs. Representatives, caused by the current service of the administration: the maximum which it at present requires for every expence in the *personal and materiel*, scarcely amounts to 8,459,165 dollars 2 reals; having made, in order to succeed so far, extensive retrenchments in every branch of the public service, which, it may be affirmed, have produced a reduction of four millions of dollars. The remaining 7,747,240 dollars, represent, either by revenue or by capital, all the weight of the anterior debts which immediately affect the Treasury, in order to be paid this year.

It may perhaps appear extraordinary, that the Government, in moments of such great distress, should have paid so much of the back debt, and that they should propose to sink so considerable a sum as that contained in the estimate, for this purpose: but this reproach will cease to exist, if it be considered that the Government are conscious of the high mission confided to them, of the disastrous circumstances in which they found the country, and that which they ought to do in order to place it in safety. It was impossible to disregard the just clamour of the employés and the other creditors of the State, who urged the payment of their long standing claims, showing at the same time the full extent of their misfortunes; and certainly in this branch, as in others, they have gone further than they ought to have done, from which proceeding some difficulties have resulted which at present are naturally felt; but the Government, so far from retroceding, will make efforts of the same nature with the power with which they are invested, to satisfy the wants of the country. And who would not wish to accelerate the period in which all classes of the population may be employed in productive occupations, returning to them six millions of dollars which they have invested solely in discount of treasury and custom-house bills? Nor is it this alone; few are now ignorant that the existence of paper money is an obstacle which impedes the future progress of prosperity, deprives that which exists of its just value, and threatens it every instant with subversion. And, nevertheless, the Government cannot advance further their gradual and practical plan for the re-establishment of the metallic currency, without seeing themselves first free from the afflicting and subaltern attentions which absorb time and the surplus of the revenue with which they most count to provide for the unforeseen necessities of a transition, which would affect the interests of all classes and conditions.

The Government, penetrated with these and other considerations, have believed it their duty to seek a means in order to meet the deficit which results between the estimates and the resources of the present year; and none appears to them more suitable than the sale of one thousand two hundred square leagues of State lands, of those on lease, or vacant; as besides that in the late expedition to the Desert, the acquisition of public lands have at least been troubled, increasing at the same time the value of those of like description which were already settled, but insecure; to sell now a tenth part in order to invert the produce in the liquidation and payment of the debts which the present administration found pressing upon the State, is to realize the application assigned them by law, as they being power to convert into public funds the debts which are not so by means of a loan, the sinking of all might be made uniform, with this difference: that by creating public funds, the holders of the present would suffer great losses, and credit in general be injured; and that by simply directly the debts of different classes, with the proceeds of the lands and the surplus of the ordinary revenue, effective gains are made in every quarter.

As regards the annexed project, it has been calculated in order to tranquilize the present times relative to the situation, enrich them if they purchase, augment the revenue and the value of public and private lands, liberate the State from

ruinous debts, animate industry, re-establish the circulating medium, and place this country on the road to solid and permanent prosperity.

God preserve the Representatives many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.  
José Maria Rojas.

**PROJECT OF LAW.**

Art. 1. The Government shall proceed to sell one thousand two hundred square leagues of the lands which are on lease, and vacant, belonging to the State.

2. Of the one thousand two hundred square leagues of land mentioned in the preceding article, those which are occupied by leaseholders cannot be sold to any other persons than to the said leaseholders which occupy them; nor can the latter be obliged to purchase them against their will.

3. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied to the payment of the debts of the State previous to 1st May, 1835.

4. The price at which they shall be sold, is five thousand dollars for each square league in the country on this side of the Salado; four thousand beyond the Salado, to the line which runs by the interior skirt of the Sierra del Volcan and Tandil, Laguna Blanco, Fuertes Mayo and Federacion; and three thousand to the Southward of this line.

5. The present lease ending on the last day of the ensuing year of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, it may be renewed for ten years; and the rent shall be double that which is at present paid, and must be satisfied in the money which may then form the legal currency.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

**General Estimate of Expenses for the Year 1836.**

Government Department,	-	\$1,533,317	7
House of Representatives, and Administration of the Public Funds,	-	38,835	0
Foreign Department,	-	135,527	0
Finance do.,	-	9,198,069	5
War do.,	-	5,280,636	0
		\$16,186,405	4

Amount of the general estimate of expenses: sixteen millions one hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and five dollars, four reals.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

**ORDER OF THE DAY.**

**THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, TO THE ARMY.**

Buenos Ayres, April 13, 1836.

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

A year has this day elapsed, since the Illustrious Restorer of our Laws, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, received the supreme command of the Province. This day, memorable in the pages of history, dissipated the iniquitous plans of the Unitarians our implacable enemies, and announced the happiness and prosperity of the country. The hopes of the People have not been deceived. Our wishes have been fulfilled. Order reigns. The empire of justice displays itself in every part, and the days of horror and mourning have disappeared from amongst us. They will not return whilst the worthy General Rosas presides over the destinies of the country.

**Soldiers:** Participate with enthusiasm in the public rejoicing. Never forget the eloquent example of order and moderation which you owe to the Chief of the State. Celebrate this great day; and, ever loyal to his person, renew in your hearts the solemn oath to die with honor in defence of the Holy Cause of Federation. This is what is recommended to you by your companion and friend,

AGUSTIN DE PINEDO.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 4th ult., was addressed by His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to General Fernando Villafañe, congratulating him upon his election as Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Catamarca.

The *Caceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains a variety of official documents, dated from Cordova and Rioja, in November and December last, relative to the events which led to the restoration to his Diocese of Dr. Benito Lascano, Apostolic Vicar of Cordova.

The same journal of 11th inst., contains communications to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from the Governments of the Provinces of Cor-

dova, Entrerios, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, Mendoza, San Luis, and Corrientes, and decrees from the said Governments as it regards their respective Provinces, of similar import to that issued on 27th January last by the Government of Buenos Ayres, which forbid all persons in the Province of Buenos Ayres from having epistolary or any other class of communication, direct or indirect, with Dr. Pedro Pablo Vidal; he, as the aforesaid decree states, having forwarded from Montevideo, to be circulated in the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, an anonymous libel entitled, *Federacion, Constitucion, y Nacionalizacion*.

A proclamation, dated San Juan, February 28, 1836, was addressed by the Governor elect of said Province, Don Nasario Benavides, to the inhabitants thereof. It expresses his gratitude to the Representatives for their unanimous vote in electing him; that he was resolved to make every sacrifice in order to correspond to such high confidence; and requests the inhabitants of San Juan to rely upon the protection of a paternal Government, who would be inexorable with the Unitarians and others who may seek to disturb the public peace.

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

The number for the month of March, 1836, contains:—

1. Conclusion of the Geographical and Historical Index to the *Historia Argentina* of Gusman; by the Editor of the Collection, Don Pedro de Angelis; which renders the first volume complete.
2. Conclusion of the History of Paraguay, Rio de la Plata, and Tucuman; by P. Guevara.
3. Historical Series of the Governors of Paraguay and of Buenos Ayres, and of their Viceroys, to the period of the assembling of the first *Junta*.
4. The first seventeen Cantos of the Historical Poem *Argentina*; by the Archdeacon Martin del Barco Centenera.

The conclusion of the Index we have found equally interesting and instructive with the preceding parts of it. In noticing Herouando Magallanes, the famous Portuguese navigator who discovered the Straits known in England under the name of "the Straits of Magellan," it states that he was the first European who traversed the River Plate from shore to shore, to ascertain its breadth, and who gave to the inhabitants of the southern coast the name of *Patagones*, from their large feet (*patas*). Also, that Montevideo was so named by the Portuguese: that on the 8th February 1520, Magallanes entered the River Plate, and that one of his crew, on seeing a hill and afterwards a large tract of ground beneath, exclaimed, *Monte vide eu!* (I see a hill,) from which originated the name of Montevideo. The Editor adds, that it is most extraordinary that with the advantages Montevideo possesses, it should have been the last establishment founded by the Spaniards in the River Plate.

In the reference made to Potosi, in the Index, the Editor observes that the history of this famous city is absorbed with that of its mountain, (*Cerro*). That it was the most valuable acquisition of the conquest of America, from the quantity of silver which it spread over the Spanish monarchy, and which raised it to the height of prosperity, in order afterwards to precipitate it into an abyss of misfortunes.—"How many despots, how many wars, how many vices, how many crimes, (says the Editor,) would have been spared to Spain and to Europe, if she had not had at her disposal the mines of Potosi!"

"Puerto del Ingles."—The note to this states, that from late surveys it is ascertained that no port or shelter exists for vessels on the coast, from Cape San Antonio to Bahía Blanca; therefore the many turns inserted in Arrowsmith's great Map of South America, must be regarded as imaginary. That this same geographer has taken the opportunity to correct this, in the territorial Map which he has just published at the instance of Mr. Parish, from the information communicated to the latter by the Topographic Department of

Buenos Ayres, and the officers of His Britannic Majesty's surveying-ship Beagle: therefore the port which the author of the Argentine calls "Puerto del Ingles," is not known.

The historical series of the Governors of Paraguay and Viceroy's of Buenos Ayres, is concluded in this March number. In speaking of the Viceroy of the years 1795 a 1797, Don Pedro Melo, it says that he was distinguished for liberality, disinterestedness, and loyalty: that Great Britain being at war with Spain during the period of his Government, he took the most active measures to preserve the ports in the River Plate from insult from that haughty nation.

The Series concludes its list of Viceroy's as follows:—

"Don Rafael de Sobremonte, succeeded to the Viceroyship of Buenos Ayres, on 28th April 1804. His Government was truly unfortunate to these Provinces: they were occupied, on 27th June 1806, by an English army commanded by Major-General William Carr Beresford.—The Viceroy made no opposition, but shamefully fled to Cordova. On 27th August of the same year, the people of Buenos Ayres, under the able direction of the naval Captain, Don Santiago Liniers, and other valiant patriots, defeated the invaders. The English came a second time, with more numerous forces, under the command of General Whitelock; but were obliged to evacuate the country, in pursuance of the convention of 7th July 1807. The only honorable act appertaining to the administration of Sobremonte, is the introduction of vaccination; which has since been generally practised, through the patriotic zeal of the worthy ecclesiastic, Don Saturnino Seguroia. The *Audencia*, convinced of the nullity of Sobremonte, declared his Government at an end, and decreed his arrest. He was succeeded provisionally by

"Don Pascual Ruiz Huidobro, on 27th June 1807; to whom succeeded

"Don Santiago de Liniers y Bremont, who took the command of this Viceroyalty, *ad interim*, on 16th May, 1808; and was replaced by

"Don Baltazar Hidalgo de Cisneros y La-torre, on 19th July 1809, to 25th May 1810; when the *Junta Superior de las Provincias* being installed, with him concluded Spanish domination in this part of America."

The Cantos of the historical poem *Argentina*, are extremely copious, and evince the great capabilities of the Spanish language for versification. It seems that most, or indeed all the Spanish authors who have written in former years upon South America, have taken occasion to speak of the British in very opprobrious terms; they scarcely mention any other nation. Thus, in the poem in question, and notes thereto by the author, Sir Francis Drake is denominated the scourge of God in those seas;\* and the English spoken of as

\* The verse in which Drake's name appears, is in Canto I., and is as follows:—

"Tambien diré de aquel duro flagelo,  
Que Dios al mundo dió por su pecado  
El Drake, que cubrió con crudo hielo  
Al un polo y al otro en sumo grado.  
Trataré de castigos, que del Cielo  
Parece nuestro Dios nos ha enviado:  
Temblores, terremotos, y señales  
Que bien pueden juzgarse por fatales."

There is a note attached to the above. We recollect reading, when at school, some Spanish poetry which was stated to have been very popular in Spain, at the period when the "Armada" had sailed for England. It commenced:—

"Mi hermano Don Juan  
Se fué á Inglaterra,  
Por matar el Drake," &c. &c.

We have forgotten the Spanish part of it,—the English run thus:

"My brother Don Juan  
To England's gone,  
To kill the Drake,  
The Queen to take,  
And the heretics all to destroy;  
And he shall bring you  
A Protestant maid,  
To be your slave," &c. &c.

warlike buccaneers, with pretty broad hints that they are not Christians. In the Second Canto, which treats on the grandeur of the River Plate, &c., the arrival on the Island of Martin Garcia, in the year 1582, of one Edward Fountain, an Englishman, is mentioned.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### For Sale,

A FRENCH NAUTICAL ALMANACK, for the Year 1836,—published by the Board of Longitude, in Paris. Price, 16 dollars. Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### Removal.

J. A. MAYER, TAILOR, has the honor to inform his J. Customers and the Public, that he has Removed his Shop from the Calle de la Paz, To No. 50, Calle de Cangallo,

(Nearly opposite the Theatre.) J. A. M. has on hand an Excellent assortment of Superfine and second-rate CLOTH, also an Assortment of Silks, Cottons, &c., for Waistcoats, which he offers to make up in the latest fashion, and on most reasonable terms.

### 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; Stem Lead, and Head or Bilge 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 made 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 Altos, supplied with water from the Algebe—a great advantage where Altos 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-pump Pumps, for raising water for the supply of cattle, irrigation of land or alfalfa 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. Plain, covered, and richly finished Coffins, on the shortest notice.

### Removal.

WILLIAM MARSDEN, PAINTER, PAPER AND ENGLAND, &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. 8, Calle de la Florida, To No. 89, 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 Belles, 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 enjoyed.

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 long 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.

### HERNIA.

### Newly invented Truss.

D. R. PATTERSON has received from the United States, a newly invented PATENT TRUSS, for the radical cure of HERNIA.

Hitherto, all Trusses offered to the Public were of a character only palliative, never effecting a cure, but inconveniencing the Patient to their constant use during life.

This disease, but lately deemed incurable, has in the United States within the last few months, in cases of the most inveterate character, been perfectly cured by the application of this Truss. It is spoken of in the following manner:—

"SIR,—I have used the newly invented Patent Truss in several cases of Hernia, of long standing; and it affords me the greatest pleasure to state, that so far in its use I have had the most complete success.

"WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.  
"Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania."

"SIR,—In several cases of Hernia, in my public and private practice, I have had recourse to the newly invented Patent Truss, and I can unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the greatest improvements of the present day, in the treatment of a disease so general. Its advantages over other Trusses are most evident, as, by causing a radical cure, the Patient is at once exempted from its use, which has hitherto been for life.

"RHEA BARTON, M. D.  
"Surgeon to the Philadelphia Alms-House, Infirmary, and Hospital."

N. B.—Persons labouring under Hernia, can have the Truss applied by calling at

No. 136, Calle de la Paz.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 14th OF APRIL, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Amelia, Roe, .....	Briscoe, Twyford & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell, .....	Charles Tayler & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for London.
Schooner Lapwing, Osborn, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mary, George Williamson, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Schooner Only Son, J. Lear, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	For Sale.
Brig Curlew, J. Cheever, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Antwerp.
Ship William Penn, Pollen, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	New York.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Soleil, Maugeandre, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret, .....	H. Poncelet & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Eleonore Sophie, Ginge, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Loading for Bremen.
Schr. Venezia, H. P. Peereboj, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Discharging.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Union, Olson, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Discharging.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonia, H. H. Lange, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>SARBINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Telis, Pierangiolo, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Bella Antonia, P. T. Vassallo, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Loading for Havana.
Mistico San Erasmo, B. F. Giovanni, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig-Seventh September, Pena, .....	J. A. Rivero, .....	Paraguay.
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, F. A. de Santiago, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Gertrudez, A. J. Diaz, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Paraguay.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Acteon, (28 guns,) Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell. Packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.

### AT ENSENADA.

British brig Mars, G. B. Walsley, to Davison, Milner & Co., loading with horses and mules for Demerara. Swedish brig Systarne, Hallberg, to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., loading with mites for Batavia.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

Arrived, (on 8th inst., at night,) Sardinian mistic...

April 9.—Wind E. N. E., rain at night.

Arrived, British brig Mary, George Williams, from Liverpool...

Brazilian schr.-brig Gertrudez, Alejandro José Diaz, from Parnagua...

National balandra Flora, from Montevideo 8th.

April 10.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner Constellation, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

British barque Lancashire Wilch, Grayson, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool...

April 11.—Wind W. S. W., rain in the morning. No arrivals or sailings.

April 12.—Wind W., strong, rain nearly all day, and foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 13.—Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, (in the evening,) H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander...

April 14.—Wind S.

Arrived, American ship William Penn, R. Pullen, from Baltimore 1st January, Montevideo...

April 15.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, French brig Confidence, Autié, from Cetta 15th January, with wine, &c., to Blanc & Constantine.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 17th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian vessels San Antonio y Animas, Caculo, and Seventh September, are to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Montevideo.

6th inst.—French barque Independent, Laviche, from Bonreache 7th February...

7th.—American brig Elm, John J. Davis, from Boston 14th May...

Argentine schr.-brig Providencia, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., with tobacco, &c.

8th.—British brig Sportsman, Hutchison, from Liverpool 19th January...

Sardinian polacre Concordia, from Sta. Catalina. Brazilian patache Amistad Constante...

9th.—Spanish brig Isabel, from Malaga, with wine, oil, &c., to Carreras, Patriok & Butler.

Sardinian polacre Magdalena, from Barcelona and Gibraltar.

Sailed from Montevideo.

10th inst.—H. B. M's. surveying vessels Sulphur and Starling, for the Pacific.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

23d February.—Brazilian zamacca Felioldade, Pereira, hence 24th February.

Portuguese brig Beola, from Montevideo 12 days. French corvette Ariadne, from Montevideo 13 d.

20th.—American corvette Ontario, from do., 9 days. H. B. M's. packet Ranger, from Falmouth 6th February...

21st.—Brazilian zamacca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador, hence 21st ult.

22d.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, hence 10th ult., Montevideo 15th.

Arrived at Valparaiso. January 25.—British barque Lady Maunaghten, from Sydney 59 days...

Arrived at Falmouth. January 10.—H. B. M's. packet Lapping, from Rio Janeiro 12th November...

At Liverpool. January 22.—British brig Broughton, Bell, from Montevideo.

At Hull. January 8.—British brig William, Sutton, hence 9th Oct. At Antwerp.

January 12.—British brig Flora, Le Mesurier, from Montevideo and Guernsey. At Hainaut.

January 23.—Hamburg schr.-brig Car. Heinrich, Valetuin, hence 11th November, Bonn 26th January.

At Hamburg. January 25.—Prussian brig Kronprinz Von Preussen, Sievert, from Montevideo.

At Havre de Grace. January 22.—French brig Nouveau Perseverant, Metayer, from Montevideo.

26.—French brig Gaulois, Grenier, hence 8th November. At Malaga.

January 10.—British Erig Britannia, Burgess, from Montevideo. At Genoa.

January 1.—Principe Eugenia, from Montevideo. NORTH-AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the North-American Benevolent Society, was held at Beech's Hotel, on Monday evening, April 11, 1836.

The Report of the Trustees from 1st January, 1835, was presented and accepted...

In closing the duties which devolve upon each Board of Trustees, it is incumbent on them to lay before the Society a relation of their doings...

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for 'To amount paid', 'By amount received', and 'Balance due to the Treasurer'. Includes sub-headers for 'Painting Receipts', 'Whiskies', 'Hospital', etc.

By the preceding Account, it will be perceived there is a balance due the Treasurer of 170 dollars 2 cents; against which, there is a debt due the

Society of 174 dollars, leaving a trifling balance in favor of the Society: besides which, all the subscriptions from the 1st of January last are still owing...

THE FOLLOWING WERE ELECTED OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR: HENRY H. JONES, PRESIDENT.

Committee. S. D. LEES, JACOB C. FLINT, P. TIMMONY, H. C. HENRY, STEPHEN HALLET, M. MORRISON, W. BARCROFT, D. HUDSON.

H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, was to sail on 1st inst. from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth...

Fossils on the Berth at Liverpool, on 1st February. For Buenos Ayres: Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith.

Wanted. A STEADY and intelligent SHEPHERD, to serve as a Capataz on a Sheep Farm in this Province...

Union Library. THE Shareholders and subscribers are respectfully intimated, that the Library has been removed to MR. DICK'S, No. 127, Calle de Chacabuco...

PRICES CURRENT. Table listing various goods like 'Doubles, Spanish', 'Plata macuquina', 'Do. Dollars, Spanish', etc., with prices in dollars and cents.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 124 Dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 13-16 pence.