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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

FUNCION

In the Parish of the Cathedral to the South, otherwise that of "El Colegio," in honor of the Anniversary of the Installation of

Brigadier-General Juan Manuel De Rosas, AS GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

Brigadier-General Rosas was installed as Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, on the 13th of April, 1835; and this event was immediately followed by a series of rejoicings, under the name of *funciones*, not only in the country districts, but in all the parishes of this city, with the exception of the one above mentioned. It was therefore resolved that a grand *funcion* should take place in the said parish of *El Colegio*, on the first anniversary of the installation, and great preparations were accordingly made. It was to have commenced on the eve of the 13th, but the unsettled weather occasioned its postponement until the evening of the 16th, at which period it commenced; notwithstanding which, the town was illuminated on the evening of the 13th, and bands of music paraded the streets.

We regret our inability to do justice to the splendid scene;—indeed it was one of those spectacles which defy all attempts at description.—We will however proceed to sketch a few particulars, commencing with the

CALLE DE LA PLATA.

The house of Señor Molino Torres, occupied by Don Pedro A. Plomer, was magnificently adorned and illuminated. Upon each pillar of the balustrade on the extensive azotea, was placed a marble bust, with red scarfs, the whole interspersed with a quantity of flags. At the street door were two handsome marble statues, with red sashes and red caps; as also a transparency of a three-quarter length picture of General Rosas, the production, we hear, of Señor García, a native artist only 18 years of age, which it is said he hastily executed. The likeness is excellent, and the artist bids fair to be the Sir Thomas Lawrence of Buenos Ayres.

CALLE DEL PERU.

The house of Don Antonio F. Sanchez, had in addition to beautiful and well lighted decorations, a picture representing an Indian encampment, with General Rosas at the head of a division of his army in the act of charging the foe, whilst a group of Indians on their knees implore for mercy.

The house of Don Ventura Torrens presented a "blaze of splendor." It was illuminated with more than 500 lamps, including a portion of those recently imported from China. The effect and arrangements were admirable, and evinced the great taste of those concerned in it.

The house of General Guillermo Pinto was elegantly adorned: handsome vases were displayed, containing exquisite plants and flowers, such as the *Diamelas*, *Volkamelias*, &c. &c.

The house of Don Joaquin Suarez was richly decorated with silks, pictures, mirrors, crystals, &c.

The House of Representatives was superbly illuminated and adorned. Numerous flags floated amidst silks and lights. A magnificent canopy was spread in one of the balconies, beneath which appeared a portrait of General Rosas, finely executed. There was also a full length picture of the General.

The house of General Guido was at once brilliantly and tastefully embellished. A portrait of General Rosas was displayed in front.

The house of M. Chamussy, the military hatter,

was very militarily decorated: the effect was *may gracioso* and pretty.

The house of Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was highly ornamented. The ornaments were perhaps somewhat too crowded, but the effect, notwithstanding, was good.

The house of Don José Ramon Basabilbaso, had splendid decorations.

The house of the late Don J. J. Cristoval de Anchorena, was appropriately adorned,—the garland was wreathed with the cypress.

The house of Mr. George Salisbury was brilliantly illuminated with a great quantity of lamps of various hues; flags floated from the azotea: the whole producing a charming effect, combining simplicity with elegance.

CALLE DE BELGRANO.

The house of Señor Constanza, and that of the Widow of Don Juan J. Anchorena, had tasteful decorations, and were well illuminated.

CALLE DE VENEZUELA.

The house of Don José María Rojas, Minister of Finance, made a superb display. In addition to the illumination and adornments, statues and "burning altars" were placed on the pavement in front of the house, the whole surmounted with the cap of liberty.

CALLE DE POTOSI.

The house of Don Juan Nepomuceno Terrero, was extremely splendid; the lights, transparencies, and flags, were admirably arranged.

The house of Señor Lastra, and that of Señor Crisol, were *perfectamente adornadas*. We also admired the elegant embellishments at the house No. 98, in the same street, particularly those in the Sala, the windows of which were thrown open upon the occasion.

CALLE DE LA BIBLIOTECA.

The house of Don Manuel Covos was conspicuous for neatness of arrangement. The three balconies displayed silk hangings of red and white, with a flag on each balcony.

CALLE DE LA RECONQUISTA.

The house of the Widow of General Quiroga, presented a brilliant illumination. In front were transparencies of poetical effusions, inscribed in red letters.

The house of Don Manuel Rabago, at the corner of the Calles de la Reconquista and Potosi, was greatly admired. Three beautiful transparencies were displayed, designed and executed in London by an eminent artist, and exhibited in that capital during the rejoicings for the "General Peace," in 1815. These designs were both classical and appropriate. The one representing "*Fame*," contained a scroll on which was inscribed the names of various heroes, British and Foreign, who had distinguished themselves in the war. The name of "*Rosas*" was adroitly introduced, in honor of the present anniversary.—These transparencies being placed in a "good light," produced an excellent effect, and brought forth many exclamations of "*¡qué bonita! ¡qué linda!*" from the fair spectators. A flag-staff with a broad pendant, was erected on the top of the house, from which and other parts of the mansion floated numerous flags and lights, rendering the whole unique and splendid, and creditable to the taste and ingenuity of Señor Rabago, and Mr. Bernard Jonas,—the latter gentleman occupies a portion of the house.

CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

The house of Don José Ortiz de Basualdo was richly adorned and illuminated.

The *altos* of M. Charles H. Pellegrini, presented a beautiful appearance, and were remarkable for the elegance and neatness of the display. The words "*Viva Rosas*," were inscribed on red velvet, in gilt letters.

CALLE DE CHACABUCO.

The house of Don Pedro de Angelis, (State Printing-Office,) was decorated with elegance and

simplicity. Three transparencies were exhibited, having in red characters the name of Rosas; viz, "1820—*Rosas, Ciudadano*," "1835—*Rosas, Guerrero*," "1835—*Rosas, Magistrado*."

CALLE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD.

The house of Don Juan Antonio Treserra was decorated in a style of surpassing beauty. On each of the windows of the *altos*, was arranged glass ornaments, consisting of small globes and portions of glittering cut glass, so combined as to form one solid ornament;—these were surmounted by three roses, viz., two of red and one of white. The glare of light produced by a splendid illumination thrown upon all these, with a host of flags, red, white and red, waving in all directions, had a fine effect.

The house of Mr. Williams was prettily adorned and illuminated. A heavy fire of "crackers" was opened from the azotea of this house, at the moment the triumphal car was passing it on the evening of the 18th.

The Churches of *El Colegio*, San Domingo, and San Francisco, were illuminated, and decorated flags floated from their towers. *El Colegio*, however, "bore away the bell," in point of illumination and decoration; in addition to which, bonfires composed of pitch barrels blazed in front of its portals.

We must here close our details of this part of the spectacle, regretting that we are unable to notice in a particular manner numerous mansions which were conspicuous for beauty of ornament and illumination. We are unacquainted with the names of the parties occupying them; therefore we entreat they will accept "the will for the deed."

On the evening of Saturday, bands of music were stationed in the Calle de la Victoria, and other places. They performed selections from Rossini, and other eminent composers. The night being calm, seats were provided for the ladies, who thus sat in the street enjoying the music and passing events, until a late hour.

At sun-rise and sun-set on the 17th, salutes of cannon were fired, and rockets discharged, in honor of the anniversary. High Mass was celebrated at the College Church, in presence of various of the authorities and employes, civil and military, and numerous citizens; His Excellency the Governor was not present. On the evening of the 17th, the weather was damp; the illuminations and other exhibitions were notwithstanding continued, and appeared, we thought, more brilliant from the clouded state of the atmosphere. The streets were not very fully attended. There were displays of fire-works in various portions of the decorated districts; bands of music traversed its streets, and other bands took their station in front of different houses.

The 18th was kept as a holiday; business was generally suspended; the flags at the Fort, Marine-Office, &c., were displayed; and the *Gaceta Mercantil* was not published.

The evening of the 18th (Monday), was the last and most splendid of the *funcion*. A gorgeous Triumphal Car, bearing military weapons and military musical instruments, and otherwise superbly adorned, was drawn through the streets by citizens uniformly attired in blue jackets and trousers, red waistcoat, and red cap; followed and

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The following is the Speech delivered by the King, on the opening of the Parliament, on 4th February:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the Nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance; and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption, to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France, is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

"Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other Powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French: the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings and consistent with the honour of both.

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the Northern Provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain, inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions; and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union.

"I have given directions that there be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well-considered economy.

"The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of Agriculture, may deserve your enquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

"I have not yet received the further Report of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the several Dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them, are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay; and you will direct your early attention to the ecclesiastical establishment, with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

"Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the tithes in England and Wales; and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subject.

"The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects; and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which, whilst they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the established church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

"The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to con-

sider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

"I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithes in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

"You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland; and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those Institutions, a remedy founded on the same principles as those of the Acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

"A further Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland, will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty; and the experience of the salutary effect of the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

"I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country; and I commit those questions of domestic polity, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality, of my people."

(From an American paper of 18th January.)

Monday, January 18, 1836.—The following Message from the President of the United States, on the subject of France, was received:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"GENTLEMEN,—In my Message at the opening of your Session, I informed you that our Chargé d'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

"In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Chargé d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; from which it will be seen that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms.—These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France, to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world.—The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4.

"We will pay the money, says he, when 'the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;'—and he adds,—'if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error.' In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, that 'the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831.' * * * * *

"It is this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion, in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by addressing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have

heretofore had occasion to speak; and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty; and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

"The return of our Chargé d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

"If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and the people of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful or imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

"The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitration of reason for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country; but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

Washington, January 15, 1836.

The following is from the London newspaper "Atlas," of January last:—

"We are sorry to have reason to dread that the atrocities of Barcelona will be fearfully avenged. The following extract from a letter of a friend of Don Carlos is of an old date, and evidently anticipates the late disaster:—'In the prison dépôts

of Onate, Salinas, and Guembe, there are 128 officers, and 500 privates, principally Pecoseros and Urbanos, in the hands of the Carlists. They are treated as well as circumstances allow; but public indignation is fast rising, and it seems to be a point determined upon by the Carlists, to retaliate in case the Christians continue their atrocities, and particularly if any thing happens to Colonel Juan O'Donnell, nephew of Count de Abisbal, now a prisoner at Barcelona. This is a favourite officer. He was commander of the first expeditionary brigade sent to Catalonia, under Guergue, and on the 13th of October was captured by the Christians at Olot. If they make away with this officer, it will almost be the signal for a general massacre."

The London "World of Fashion," of February last, in noticing the death of the Baron de Sampayo, has the following paragraph:—

"The Baron de Sampayo was formerly one of the contractors to the British army in the Peninsula. When Don Miguel reigned in Portugal, Sampayo was his Ambassador in England. His vast property has been distributed among his relations and friends. It is said to amount in this country to upwards of 180,000*l.*, and on the Continent it is stated to exceed 400,000*l.* The following singular trait exhibits the fidelity and attachment with which he clung to the cause of Don Miguel:—Upon the morning of his death he could not be persuaded to take the medicine handed to him by his physician: there were then present in the room Dr. Gomez (his physician), Alexander Sampayo (his brother), and the Chevalier Salvador de Se; and one of them, sitting at the bed-side of the dying partisan, said to him, 'Let us drink Don Miguel's health;' at the instant, although rapidly sinking, he motioned for the glass, which he seized and drained to the dregs. He expired within a brief space."

The last English papers announce the death, on 15th January, of the brother of the Earl of Arran, the Hon. Colonel W. J. Gore, in his 69th year. He was married in 1798, to Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart., and has left five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, P. Y. Gore, Esq., is Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres; he is also her presumptive to the Earldom of Arran, the present Earl having no issue.

Accounts from Montevideo state that the Oriental schooner Intrepido, Sebastian Badero, from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, with tobacco, capesid at sea and all on board perished, including fourteen passengers.

Our Shipping List of this day presents the extraordinary occurrence of a Spanish vessel in this port. Her arrival, on Monday last, caused considerable excitement in town, it being nearly twenty-six years since the Spanish flag has been received here in a friendly manner. Although no decree has yet been issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres permitting the entry of Spanish vessels, special licenses to that effect we believe have been granted. The brig which has now arrived is called the Isabel, *anglicé* Elizabeth; and it is rather a singular coincidence that she arrived here in company with the American barque Elizabeth.

The schr.-brig Gertrudez, which arrived at this port on 9th inst. from Paragua, brought thence some very fine oranges, being the first which have appeared here this season.

A new flag has lately been hoisted at the Fort, bearing the inscriptions, "*Federacion ó Muerte. Vivan los Federales—Mueran los Unitarios!*" and ornamented with caps of liberty.

Mr Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Lady, have removed to Beech's Hotel, preparatory to their embarking for Rio Janeiro.

SPANISH COACHMANSHIP.—The *mayoral*, or *conducteur* of a Spanish diligence, sits on the coach-box in front, and drives his motley team, consisting of from eight to twelve horses and mules harnessed and placed as chance may seem to direct, chiefly by the sound of his voice. He has neither reins nor whip; but addressing each horse or mule by its name of Capitana, Juanita, Tomasita, &c., he speaks cheerfully or chidingly, as the case may need. Occasionally he jumps down from his seat, runs by the side of the carriage, and yet contrives, while keeping pace with the perhaps accelerated speed of the animals, to fill the pockets of his smart braided round jacket with stones, which with singular dexterity, after

he has remounted, he throws at the awkward or refractory beast, and accompanying each stone with a volley of curses, invariably succeeds in bringing the offenders to immediate subjection."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Union Library.

THE Shareholders and Subscribers are respectfully intimated, that the Library has been removed to MR. DICK'S, No. 127, *Calle de Chaobabuo*; where it will be open from 10 o'clock A.M., to 8 P.M., for taking in and giving out Books.

N. B.—During the last few months, this Library has received a large accession of Books; and arrangements have been made so as to ensure a constant and punctual supply. In these circumstances, it is hoped the Institution may fairly claim the attention and patronage of the Public.
Buenos Ayres, 14th April, 1836.

Wanted,

A STEADY and intelligent SHEPHERD, to serve as Capataz on a Sheep Farm in this Province.—Apply at No. 32, *Calle de la Reconquista*.

Removal.

J. A. MAYER, TAILOR, has the honor to inform his Friends, 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.

Removal.

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

To No. 391, *Calle de la Victoria*,

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

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

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

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

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, 3*l.*, 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 Algabe—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-power 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.

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 until 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.

"REEA 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 21st OF APRIL, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell,	Charles Taylor & 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.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Curlew, J. Cheever,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
Ship William Penn, Pullen,	Davidson, Miller & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
FRENCH.		
Barque Soleil, Maugeandre,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Herminie, Soret,	H. Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Constance, Autié,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
SPANISH.		
Brig Isabel, Agullo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Mediterranean.
DANISH.		
Brig Eleonore Sophie, Ginge,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
Schr. Venezia, H. P. Peereboj,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Union, Olson,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, H. H. Lange,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiote,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadix.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vassallo,	Pedro A. Pioner,	Loading for Havana.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, F. A. de Santiago,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Gertrudez, A. J. Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguaya.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

AT ENSENADA.

British brig Mars, G. B. Walsley, to Davidson, Miller & Co., loading with horses and mules for Demerara. Swedish brig Systrane, Hallberg, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., loading with mules for Batavia.

(Continued from first page.)

preceded by hundreds of citizens in similar dress, and three bands of military music. A troop of horsemen formed the vanguard. On the fore part of the Car, was a portrait of General Rosas, with the figure of "Pamé" as large as life. The progress of the Car through the streets, attracted an immense crowd; and the *Vivas* for "La Federación," "Don Juan Manuel Rosas," &c. &c., were loud and incessant, mingled with exclamations of "¡Mueran los Unitarios!" The procession halted at intervals, and those immediately around the Car then sung *arias* in full chorus, accompanied by military music. A Tribunal, on the model of those of ancient Rome, followed immediately in the rear of the Car; various individuals successively ascended this Tribunal and addressed the people; amongst whom was Señor Garrigos, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, who harangued in front of the private residence of General Rosas. General Mancilla spoke from the Tribunal in the Plaza de Monserrat, and Señor Mariño in the Plaza de las Artes. The Car was flanked by soldiers bearing large patent lamps on poles; each lamp had inscriptions in red letters, analogous to the occasion. A company of infantry, clothed in red, and carrying small muskets or carbines, also attended. This Car affair was really imposing, particularly when combined with the splendidly adorned streets through which it passed, the throng of citizens wearing red caps, the great concourse of persons of both sexes forming its train, the singing, the tribunal, &c. &c. When contemplating the scene, our thoughts for a moment reverted to Rome—to Rome as it was ere the time of the Cæsars,—its rejoicings and processions.

The weather on Monday evening was cold although clear, and the wind rather fresh, which caused the *funcion* to close earlier than would otherwise have been the case. At 11 o'clock the streets were deserted, and the houses in part stripped of their ornaments.

The whole town was illuminated on the evenings of the *funcion*; several fire-balloons were "let off;" and there were various banquets and *tertulias*. In the lower part of the Calle del 25 de Mayo, there was a display of fireworks, and a bonfire,—a "fatted calf was killed," roasted, and eaten by the attendant crowd.

This *funcion* has been most magnificent; nearly all the flags were new, and it is supposed that the expences incurred on the occasion by private individuals, amount at least to 400,000 dollars; yet we doubt if the general effect was superior to the *funcion* given by the parish of *La Merced*. At that time, a variety of flags of all nations was exhibited; laurel branches, wreathed into triumphal arches, &c., met the eye in every direction; the weather, too, was more favorable. On the present occasion there was a sameness, the flags being nearly all of one colour, red white and red. Certain it is, that the *funcion* in the parish of *El Colegio* was infinitely more costly. The view of the scene, from various situations, was grand in the extreme: it seemed enchantment all, and cannot be adequately described. As we once before observed, Buenos Ayres is admirably adapted for such exhibitions, not only as it regards the construction of the houses, but from the orderly conduct of the people. No riot or disorder need be feared, and a foreigner may mingle in the crowd without dread of insult. We saw several of the Officers of His Britannic Majesty's ship *Acton*, in the throng on Monday evening, and we are sure the scenes they then witnessed will bear us out in our remarks. In fact, these public assemblies should be witnessed by every foreigner anxious to obtain information of this country; they afford at once an insight into the manners of the people, and give a tolerable idea of the extensive population of this city.

A number of poetical effusions were circulated during the *funcion*.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 13.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian zuzema San Antonio y Animas, Amalio José de Araujo, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with about 200 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian schooner-brig Cabocle, José Joaquin Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with about 250 quintals jerked beef.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

April 17.—Wind N. N. W., shifted in the evening to S., with slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings. The San Antonio y Animas, and Cabocle, which sailed yesterday, were in sight this day.

April 18.—Wind S. S. W.,—slight rain in the morning.
Arrived, Spanish brig Isabel, Jacinto Aguilo, from Malaga 9th February, Montevideo 16th inst., with wine, oil, olives, matting, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, from Cadiz 5th February, Montevideo 10th inst., with 1000 fanegas salt, wine, oil, paper, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. John S. Wright, and Charles Sidler.
National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers from Montevideo, Monsieur Washington de Mendeville, and Mr. James Gordon.

April 19.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 20.—Wind S.

No arrivals.
National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

British brig Amelia, Roe, for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with 6038 salted hides, 20½ pipes with 333 salted hides, 49½ pipes with about 2000 arrobas tallow, 128 barrels with about 2560 arrobas wool, 69 do. with about 1725 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 100 doz. deer skins, 32 do. with 1004 arrobas horse hair, 43 do. with 6378 doz. nutria skins. Passengers, Messrs. Dominick Gillhuly, and John B. King.

April 21.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 22.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 26th inst.—Lapwing, for Liverpool.

The Brazilian brig Seventh September, is expected to sail this day for Parnagua.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American schooner *Only Son*, and Sardinian mistic *San Erasmo*, have been sold, and are now under the flag of this Republic.

The French brig *Hermine*, has gone into the Boca to be examined and repaired.

The National steam-boat *Federacion*, which sailed hence 29th ult. for Enterrios, got aground on 2d inst. near Paysandu, and was still in that situation on 8th instant.

Official Documents.

A circular, dated Rioja, 30th December 1835, from Don Jacinto Rincon, to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states his election by the House of Representatives (for the second time), to the office of Governor of the Province of Rioja, which he had accepted, &c. &c.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 26th February 1836, congratulating Don Jacinto Rincon on his election to the office in question.

A note dated San Nicolas, 14th inst., from Don Andres Segovia, Justice of Peace of that district, to His Excellency the Governor, states that the anniversary on 13th inst., of the installation of His Excellency as Governor of the Province, was observed in San Nicolas with every demonstration of joy. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated at the Church, to return thanks to the Almighty for having, in the person of H. E., given to the country the man so much required; that the town of San Nicolas was illuminated for three nights, &c. &c.

Don Agustin Garrigos, Under-Secretary of the

Home Department, in the name of His Excellency the Governor replied to the above on 16th inst., expressing the acknowledgments of H. E.

A decree dated 21st inst., states that it will be more convenient to the public service, that the management of the Exchequer Bills be transferred from the Receiver General's office to the General Treasury; thus relieving said office of occupations which do not appertain to it. It is therefore ordered, that the accounts of said Bills be closed at the Receiver General's office, on 30th inst., and transmitted to the Government; and that from 1st May, all business relative to the Bills in question, be transacted at the General Treasury.

RIO GRANDE.

The Montevideo journals contain the copy of a letter from the Brazilian Commandant, Juan Silva Taveres, stating that he had, on 17th ult., defeated a division of 900 men of the seditious, under the command of Colonel Alfonso Corte Real, and taken prisoner the said Colonel, and 153 men, including the wounded; and that they had nearly 200 killed. The victors state their casualties at 14 wounded, and none killed.

THEATRE.

The play of "*El buen Gobernador*," was performed on the evening of the 17th inst. The expences of the evening were, we believe, defrayed by individuals appertaining to the Police Department, and they distributed tickets of admission (which were gratis), to their friends and acquaintance; but as we have not the honor of being acquainted with any of the Gentlemen of the said Department, we did not receive a ticket, and therefore could not attend.

The regular Company commence operations tomorrow evening;—we trust they will merit and receive public support.

THE WEATHER, during the last fortnight, has been alternately warm and cold. On 9th and 10th inst., the thermometer was at 70;—on the mornings of 19th and 20th, it was under 50, with hoar frost in the country;—yesterday it was bordering on 60.

Died.

On the 20th inst., aged 10 years, ELIZA, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. JAMES BAYANS, of London, and for some years Civil Engineer to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

PATRICK STAFFORD, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed from No. 46
To No. 41, Calle de la Piedad.
An APPRENTICE wanted.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123½ a 124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	121 a 121½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7 a 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a 7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacoas,.....	7½ a 7½	do. do.
Do. per cent. Stock,.....	9 a 12	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	160 a 160	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	63 a 63	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	37½ a 37½	cts. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a 7½	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ a 7½	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	32 a 33	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	28 a 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	27 a 28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	24 a 25	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20 a 24	do. per dozen.
Cinchilla Skins,.....	26 a 37	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	37 a 38	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	24 a 26	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16 a 17	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 13½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128 a 550	do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	12 a 13	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.