

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 506.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

From the official documents we have from time to time published, our readers will have been informed that the Government of the Province of Salta, although professing adherence to the cause of Federation, was accused with acting totally different to the principle it professed, and that the city of Salta had become the focus in which the enemies of Federation formed their plans of offence. The invasions made upon the Province of Tucuman from Salta, and the information obtained from prisoners, determined General Alejandro Heredia, Governor of Tucuman, at once to advance upon Salta and remove the obnoxious Government. He was urged the more to this step, from the circumstance that Jujui, which formerly made part of the Province of Salta, and some time since declared itself an independent Province, had had its Federal Governor, Colonel Eustaquio Medina, deposed by a military insurrection. Governor Heredia accordingly set out with a force sufficient, as he states in his despatch dated Jujui, 24th ult., to have coped with 5000 men had occasion required it; but after harassing marches he arrived on the territory of Salta, and traversed that province and Jujui without firing a shot. He adds, that he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants, and even various Chiefs had taken an active part in favor of the system of Federation adopted by the other Provinces of the Republic.—That the Government of Salta decamped, and the expedition terminated in the complete pacification of the Provinces of Salta and Jujui, who had thereby been saved from the most frightful anarchy, and the mischief occasioned by numerous parties of "Montoneras," who were in arms and acting without concert. General Felipe Heredia, brother of the Governor of Tucuman, had been elected Governor of the Province of Salta, by the House of Representatives; and after much reluctance, he accepted the office provisionally. Colonel E. Medina was reinstated in the Government of Jujui, but having died suddenly, the Representatives of that province or district had been invited by General Alejandro Heredia to appoint a successor.

Thus all the Provinces constituting the Argentine Republic, viz:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Entreríos, Corrientes, Cordova, San Luis, La Rioja, Catamarca, Tucuman, San Juan, Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, Salta, and we may add Jujui, (although the independence of the latter has not yet been explicitly acknowledged by all the rest of the Confederation,) are under Governments whose attachment to the Federal system cannot be called in question. This is a state of things which has not for some time occurred; and in its attainment, the importance of the directing hand of General Rosas is acknowledged by the Delegate Governor of Tucuman, Juan Bautista Paz, in one of his late despatches.

The Provisional Governor of Cordova, Colonel Manuel Lopez, has been elected Governor *Pro-prietario*.

We have this moment perused the Montevideo journal *Universal*, of 25th inst. It contains the answer of the Government of Buenos Ayres, dated 28th ult., to the note of the Oriental Government of 10th ult., which complained of the provisions of the decree issued by the former on 4th ult., imposing an additional duty on all goods from sea, reshipped or transhipped within the Capes of this River; as also the answer of the Oriental Government, dated 14th inst., to the note of the Government of Buenos Ayres, of 28th ult. We have only space to notice, that the Government of Buenos Ayres in its note of 28th ult., combats the objections made by the Oriental Government to the decree in question; averring that every independent State has a right to enact those laws it may deem necessary; and that the Government of Buenos Ayres would strictly abide by, and act upon the decree of 4th ult.

The Oriental Government, in its reply of 14th inst., calls in question the policy of the decree of 4th ult.; and replies generally to the note of the Government of Buenos Ayres, of 28th ult., stating that the effects of the decree will be highly prejudicial to the interests of the Oriental State, and even to Buenos Ayres. That the said decree is contrary to the principles of reciprocity and friendly feeling which ought to exist between neighbouring States, and that the Government of the Oriental State will have recourse to those measures which the new position in which it is placed by the decree demand.

PERU.

A mail from Peru arrived on Tuesday last, bringing intelligence of the entire defeat of the army of General Salaverry, and the execution of that officer on the day after the battle. In our No. 504, we stated that he had occupied Arequipa, intending thence to undertake a movement against Bolivia. The united Bolivian and Peruvian army, under the command of General Andres Santa-Cruz, President of Bolivia, advanced to the environs of Arequipa, but found the only entrance to it had been strongly fortified by Salaverry. A counter-battery was erected, and a lively fire kept up on both sides from 30th January until 3d February, to the evident disadvantage of the combined army, although they were assisted as far as possible by the inhabitants of Arequipa. In one of these attacks, the Bolivian Gran Mariscal de Zepita was wounded, General Miller was despatched with a body of troops, to occupy the towns of Tambo, Islay, and Vitor, in order that Salaverry might be deprived of all communication with his vessels in the event of his being defeated, which was looked upon as certain. The expedition succeeded, and General Miller took prisoner General Valle, and various other of Salaverry's officers. Some other manoeuvres took place, which decided Salaverry to make a movement towards the port of Islay. He took up a position on the opposite side of the river, the bridge of which he had fortified, and all his army (consisting, however, of only 3000 men,) was drawn up on that point. His foes made repeated efforts, during 22 hours, to dislodge him, but were beaten back with considerable loss. The combined army then manoeuvred in order to draw Salaverry from his position, which had the desired effect; and on the 7th of February the two armies were placed in front of each other, on the field of Alto de la Luna, or Socabaya. The battle was obstinate, notwithstanding it scarcely lasted one hour. The Bolivian lancers were repulsed by Salaverry's cuirassiers; but in the end the combined army obtained a complete victory. Salaverry was taken prisoner, with 220 of his officers, and 1500 men. His artillery, five standards—in fact all the material of his army, fell into the hands of the conquerors; he had, besides, 600 killed and 350 wounded. The victors state their loss at 242 killed, and 188 wounded. In the bulletin No. 7, which gives full details of the action, the

highest eulogiums are bestowed upon the conduct of the combined army, and the names mentioned of those officers who had particularly distinguished themselves; among others are the names of two of our countrymen, General Miller, and General Francis Burdett O'Connor.

A court-martial was held immediately after the action, the result of which was, that General Salaverry and eight of his officers were shot in the great square of Arequipa, at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon of 8th February. The charges against Salaverry were, that he had placed himself out of the pale of the law, not only in having usurped the Government of Peru, but by the decree he issued in Lima on 7th July, declaring war to the knife against those who sustained the legitimate Government of Peru.

General Santa-Cruz issued a decree on the 8th February, ordering that a monument 60 feet in height be erected on the field of battle, bearing the following inscriptions:—"On 7th February, 1836, three thousand rebels were defeated on this field. The *Peru-Boliviano* army chastised them by extermination. Honor to the heroic city of Arequipa."—Beneath which, the arms of Peru and Bolivia are to be entwined, and the names inscribed of the regiments and officers of the victorious army.

Another decree orders, that all who were engaged in the battle shall be decorated with a medal bearing on one side the inscription, "Di la paz al Peru,"—on the other, "En Socabaya, 3 de Febrero, de 1836."

Various proclamations were issued by General Santa-Cruz, addressed to the army; to the effect, that the glorious result of the battle of Socabaya will insure the peace of Peru, and give security to Bolivia. That the combined army, in a campaign of six months, had destroyed an army headed by the most audacious of traitors, restored thousands of persons to their occupations, given repose to two nations, and fulfilled the wishes of millions of Americans.

The combined army is supposed to have consisted of 10,000 men; that of General Salaverry was only 3000, so that he scarcely had a chance of success, although he fought well for it. No account has reached us of the manner in which he met his death. A long article has been published in an Arequipa journal, in justification of it.

General Santa-Cruz was in great danger, during the action of Socabaya. A cuirassier of the enemy charged him lance in hand, and he had to defend himself personally;—he succeeded in disarming his opponent.

The only exception made to the execution of the principal officers of Salaverry, was in the person of Colonel Quiroga. This officer commanded Salaverry's expedition against the port of Cobija, and his soldier-like and humane conduct there, after taking the place, gained him the good opinion of his enemies. General Santa Cruz evinced his esteem of his character, by granting him his liberty.

Official Documents.

A note dated 25th inst., from the Government to the Medical Board, notices the ravages made by the Scarlet Fever in Montevideo, and recommends that precautionary measures be adopted, as it regards vessels coming from that port.

The Medical Board replied to the above on 27th, proposing that for the present the Surgeon of the Port shall visit all vessels arriving at this port from Montevideo, and examine into the state of the health of the crew and passengers; and should any of them be ill with fever, particularly with the Scarlet Fever, the vessel to be placed in quarantine, and the patient conveyed to a residence apart from the city; and recommends that the house on the beach called the old battery, be appropriated for that purpose.

The above was approved of by Government.

Buenos Ayres, April 23, 1836.
37th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and
7th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Argentine Confederation:—On view of the resolution of the Hon. House of Representatives, passed on its sitting of 12th March last, in consequence of the note laid before it on 22d June 1835, relative to the difficulties felt as it regards the request of Monsieur the Consul-General of France to be recognized in the character of Chargé d'Affaires of said nation: likewise taking into consideration, that the said Consul-General, since the decision of the Hon. House, which was communicated to him on the 28th of the said month of March, has expressed, by a note dated 10th inst., that the motives have ceased which induced him to propose to exercise provisionally the functions of Consul-General of France in this city: and on examination of the credentials presented by the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, in which His Majesty the King of the French accredits him in the character of Chargé d'Affaires near this Government, expressing in them also that he is at the same time to discharge the functions of Consul-General; has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. The Marquis de Vins de Peysac, is recognized in the character of Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French, and in the exercise of the functions of Consul-General of the said Government; under the proviso that this act is not to serve as a precedent.

2. Let the credentials of the Consul-General of France which he has exhibited, be registered in due form; being without effect from this date, the decree of 10th June, 1835, by which he was allowed to exercise the said charge provisionally.

3. Let this be published.

ROSAS.
Felipe Arana.

A decree, dated 15th inst., orders that all the creditors of the State for contracts celebrated since 1st May, 1835, the payment of whose demands have been delayed, shall receive one per cent. per month from the date on which their claim became due, until it be paid; and that the renewal of Exchequer Bills be continued at one and a half per cent. per month, as heretofore; with this difference, that the period be left to the option of the holder, and with the understanding that it be not less than three months.

A memorandum, dated 13th inst., was issued by the Government, stating their approbation of the Report of the Assessor-General, which reprehended the conduct of Monsieur Blas Despouy, for the language used in a pamphlet he had published, complaining of grievances, &c. &c.

A circular, dated San Juan, February 28, 1836, from Lieut.-Colonel Nazario Benavides, to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states his election to the office of Governor of the Province of San Juan.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 25th inst., congratulating Lieut.-Colonel Nazario Benavides on his election to the office in question.

The House of Representatives of the Province of Entrerios, under date 16th ult., passed a law ordering that the words "*Federacion, Libertad, y Fuerza*," be added to the armorial bearings of the Province.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

"*St. George for England!*"—St. George's Day has this year been duly honored in Buenos Ayres. Saturday last was its anniversary; and on the evening of that day a splendid banquet was laid out in the Hotel of Mr. Hiram Hunt, No. 43, Calle del 25 de Mayo. The room in which the banquet was held, was decorated with British Ensigns, and "Union-Jacks." A large transparency of the King's Arms, was suspended over the chair of the President; and at 10 o'clock, about thirty persons sat down to an entertainment excellent in *quality* and ample in *quantity*, both as it regards the viands and the wines.

Mr. John Whitaker was the President.

The following bumper toasts were given from the Chair:—

I.—The Memory of St. George.—(*drank in silence.*)

II.—King William the Fourth.—(*drank with the usual honors.*)

The Chairman preface'd this toast with noticing the many advantages enjoyed by our country—

men; and that in drinking to the happiness of their Monarch, it included that of their country.

—Upon the giving of the toast, the door of an adjoining room was thrown open, and the band of music stationed there played "God save the King."

III.—Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres; may his endeavors to promote the peace, industry, and happiness of his country, be crowned with full success.

Upon proposing this toast, the President spoke at considerable length. He enlarged upon the benefits which the country had experienced since the accession of General Rosas to the supreme command. That his efforts to promote the welfare of those intrusted to his care, were fully demonstrated by his encouragement to industry, and the strict dispensation of the laws; thus evincing his opinion that the productive classes of the country are the real power of a country. "For out of what other source (continued the President) is consumption supplied?—to what is affluence indebted for its splendor, and beauty for its decorations? If you wish therefore to have a moral community, make it an industrious one." The President concluded by calling the attention of the company to the liberal spirit exhibited by General Rosas, in making the donation of the piece of ground upon which the English Episcopal Church in this city now stands; and that he was sure the toast he was about to give would be highly acceptable to all present.—(*The toast was drunk with three times three.*)

IV.—Queen Adelaide.

V.—The Wooden Walls of Old England.—(*Song, 'Rule Britannia.'*)

VI.—The Commercial Interest of the United Kingdom, and success to it.

VII.—The National Trinity—the Shamrock, the Thistle, and the Rose,—whose strength depends upon its Union.

VIII.—Hamilton C. J. Hamilton, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic; may every happiness attend him and his family.

IX.—The most powerful machine (in its consequences) ever invented by man.—The Printing Press.

X.—Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World.

XI.—Prosperity to the Argentine Republic. May the wisdom of its Councils increase with its years.

XII.—The Operative Classes of Buenos Ayres.

The above toasts were drunk with the customary observations, and with infinite enthusiasm.

A number of patriotic songs were sung during the evening; and the President addressed the company upon the state of the British and Foreign Schools in this city, dwelling at considerable length upon the importance of the first rudiments of education, and the necessity of supporting an institution like the one in question, in a country like this where so many children speak the English language, and who in all probability would otherwise be totally deprived of education. The President proposed as a toast,—

"Prosperity to the British and Foreign Schools in Buenos Ayres,"

which was drunk with much applause. A subscription was immediately opened, and we have much pleasure in stating that 287 dollars was handed to the President, in aid of said Schools.

Good will and harmony prevailed throughout; and the company departed highly gratified with the liberal entertainment which Mr. Hiram Hunt had provided for his guests, the truly English feeling he had displayed, and with the unwearied attentions of the President and Vice-President.

The British flag was displayed from the house of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, on St. George's Day.

A work recently published, entitled "*Democracy in America*," by Monsieur Alexis de Tocqueville, has attracted much observation both in France and England. It is stated to be extremely well written. A London Review in noticing it, states that—"in the manners of the people of the United States, lie the root and reason of that success which has been decried to the rich territory of the South American States, and of the practical application of those laws which Mexico has imitated in vain. The peculiar circumstances of the origin of the Anglo-American republics, and the earliest incidents of their history, show that

the equality of conditions was not only a consequence, but an actual part of their earliest constitution: "The child is father of the man."

"and the very nature of the task which awaited the inhabitants of those countries, confirmed the principles and the conduct of their legislators and progenitors."

The following is an extract from the work:

"The settlers, who established themselves on the shores of New England, all belonged to the more independent classes of their native country. Their union on the soil of America, at once presented the singular phenomenon of a society containing neither lords nor common people, neither rich nor poor. These men possessed, in proportion to their number, a greater mass of intelligence than is to be found in any European nation of our own time. All, without a single exception, had received a good education; and many of them were known in Europe for their talents and their acquirements. The other colonies had been founded by adventurers without family. The emigrants of New England brought with them the best elements of order and morality; they lauded in the desert accompanied by their wives and children. But what most especially distinguished them was, the aim of their undertaking. They had not been obliged by necessity to leave their country; the social position they abandoned was one to be regretted, and their means of subsistence were certain. Nor did they cross the Atlantic to improve their situation, or to increase their wealth; the call which summoned them from the comforts of their homes was purely intellectual; and in facing the inevitable sufferings of exile, their object was the triumph of an idea.

"The emigrants, or, as they deservedly styled themselves, the Pilgrims, belonged to that English sect the austerity of whose principles had acquired for them the name of Puritans. Puritanism was not merely a religious doctrine, but it corresponded in many points with the most absolute democratic and republican theories. It was this tendency which had aroused its most dangerous adversaries. Persecuted by the government of the mother country, and disgusted by the habits of a society opposed to the rigour of their own principles, the Puritans went forth to seek some rude and unfrequented part of the world, where they could live according to their own opinions, and worship God in freedom."

And again:—

"It cannot be denied that the British race has acquired an amazing preponderance over all the other European races in the New World; and that it is very superior to them in civilisation, in industry, and in power. As long as it is only surrounded by desert or thinly-peopled countries, as long as it encounters no dense population upon its route, through which it cannot work its way, it will assuredly continue to spread. The lines marked out by treaties will not stop it; but it will every where transgress these imaginary barriers.

"The geographical position of the British race in the New World, is peculiarly favourable to its rapid increase. Above its northern frontiers the icy regions of the Pole extend; and a few degrees below its southern confines lies the burning climate of the Equator. The Anglo-Americans are therefore placed in the most temperate and habitable zone of the continent.

"The distance from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, extends from the 47th to the 30th degree of latitude, a distance of more than twelve hundred miles, as the bird flies. The frontier of the United States winds along the whole of this immense line; sometimes falling within its limits, but more frequently extending far beyond it into the waste. It has been calculated that the whites advance every year a mean distance of seventeen miles along the whole coast of this vast boundary. Obstacles, such as an unproductive district, a lake, or an Indian nation unexpectedly encountered, are sometimes met with. The advancing column then halts for a while; its two extremities fall back upon themselves, and as soon as they are re-united they proceed onwards. This gradual and continuous progress of the European race towards the Rocky Mountains, has the solemnity of a providential event: it is like a deluge of men rising unabatedly, and daily driven onwards by the hand of God.

"Within this first line of conquering settlers, towns are built, and vast States founded. In 1790 there were only a few thousand pioneers sprinkled along the valleys of the Mississippi; and at the present day these valleys contain as many inhabitants as were to be found in the whole Union in 1790. Their population amounts to nearly four

millions. The city of Washington was founded in 1800, in the very centre of the Union; but such are the changes which have taken place, that it now stands at one of the extremities; and the delegates of the most remote Western States are already obliged to perform a journey as long as that from Vienna to Paris.

"It must not, then, be imagined that the impulse of the British race in the New World can be arrested. The dismemberment of the Union, and the hostilities which might ensue, the abolition of republican institutions, and the tyrannical government which might succeed it, may retard this impulse, but they cannot prevent it from ultimately fulfilling the destinies to which that race is reserved. No power upon earth can close upon the emigrants that fertile wilderness, which offers resources to all industry and a refuge from all want. Future events, of whatever nature they may be, will not deprive the Americans of their climate or of their inland seas, of their great rivers or of their exuberant soil. Nor will bad laws, revolutions, and anarchy, be able to obliterate that love of prosperity and that spirit of enterprise which seem to be the distinctive characteristics of their race, or to extinguish that knowledge which guides them on their way.

"Thus, in the midst of the uncertain future, one event at least is sure. At a period which may be said to be near (for we are speaking of the life of a nation), the Anglo-Americans will alone cover the immense space contained between the Polar regions and the Tropics, extending from the coast of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean; the territory which will probably be occupied by the Anglo-Americans at some future time, may be computed to equal three quarters of Europe in extent. The climate of the Union is upon the whole preferable to that of Europe, and its natural advantages are not less great; it is therefore evident that its population will at some future time be proportionate to our own. Europe, divided as it is between so many different nations, and torn as it has been by incessant wars and the barbarous manners of the Middle Ages, has notwithstanding attained a population of 410 inhabitants to the square league. What cause can prevent the United States from having as numerous a population in time?

"The time will therefore come when one hundred and fifty millions of men will be living in North America, equal in condition, the progeny of one race, owing their origin to the same cause, and preserving the same civilisation, the same language, the same religion, the same habits, the same manners, and imbued with the same opinions, propagated under the same forms. The rest is uncertain, but this is certain; and it is a fact new to the world, a fact fraught with such portentous consequences as to baffle the efforts even of the imagination."

"Blackwood's Magazine" of January last, in an article called "The Future," draws largely upon the work in question; and asks,—

"What has spread the British dominions over the habitable globe, and converted the ocean into a peaceful lake for its internal carriage, and made the winds the instruments of its blessings to mankind; and spread its race in vast and inextinguishable multitudes through the New World?—Democratic ambition; democratic ambition restrained and regulated at home by an adequate weight of aristocratic power; a government which, guided by the stability of the patrician, but invigorated by the activity of the plebeian race, steadily advanced in conquest, renown, and moral ascendancy, till its fleets overspread the sea, and it has become a matter of certainty that half the globe must be peopled by its descendants.

"The continued operation of this undying vigour and energy, is still more clearly evinced in the Anglo-American race, which originally sprung from the stern Puritans of Charles the First's age, which have developed all the peculiarities of the democratic character, in unrestrained profusion, amidst the boundless wastes which lie open to their enterprise. M. Tocqueville has described, with equal justice and eloquence, the extraordinary activity of these principles in the United States."

The British are "peopling at once the new continent of Australasia, and supplanting the sable millions of Africa; piercing the primeval forests of Canada, and advancing with unceasing velocity towards the rocky mountains of America. Nor is it only by the subjects of Britain that this impelling force is felt. It exists in equal force among their descendants; and from the seats where the Puritan contemporaries of Cromwell first sought an asylum from English oppression, an incessant craving, an unseen power, is for ever impelling multitudes to the yet untrodden forests of the West."

"Lamartine's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land."

This work is spoken very indignantly of in "The British and Foreign Review." The author is there called "a Christian fanatic." The following are the concluding remarks of the Reviewer:—

"Let M. De Lamartine now think, with a moment's redeeming remorse, on the hospitality and kindness he has received under the shadow of the Ottoman sceptre, and of the return he has made. Let him remember the descriptions he has given of a people—whom he devotes to extermination in behalf of humanity—on whom he calls down the fanaticism of Christian Europe—against whom he excites the cupidity of the western powers (which may sacrifice the victim, but will never be able to glut themselves with the spoil). Let him think of the feelings of any Turk, reading (and Turkey feels that she has too deep a stake in European opinion, for his volumes not to be read there) his insensate speculations; and let him picture to himself the effect that such a perusal must have on the disposition to admire and imitate European instruction, which he found amongst the Turks. Their indignation will not rest with the reprobation of this vain man's ingratitude, but will extend to the state of society to which such sentiments could be addressed. Can other words of milder import be found, to express the feeling to which the knowledge of the publication of such shameless, though public turpitude, must give rise in the minds of the Turk as applicable to European opinion, than ignorance, religious fanaticism, and political dishonesty? M. De Lamartine had an opportunity of recanting these sentiments—he has not done so; and if France do not repudiate them, it behoves us, at least, to show that there exist in England, men who are not unmindful of the hospitality they have there enjoyed; who are as alive to a sense of public as of private integrity—of national as of personal interest; who have brought home a grateful remembrance of her primitive manners and simple institutions; who seek, it is true, to preserve Turkey for the sake of England, but who have learnt to respect her for her own."

The brick building on the beach, near the Alameda, which was intended for a butcher's shop, has been ordered by the Authority to be pulled down; as also the shed ("Jack Straw's castle,") alongside of it, and other sheds which border on the Alameda. Operations to that effect commenced on Tuesday last.

THE ALAMEDA had a tolerable portion of lady visitors on Sunday afternoon last. The day was fine, and a number of equestrians of both sexes made excursions to the villages in the neighbourhood of town.

On the evening of St. George's Day, a band of music "serenaded" in front of various English houses, and performed "God save the King," and other English tunes.

The *Retreta*, on Saturday evening, was well attended. The Band left the Fort at 8 o'clock, and made their usual halts, and played some very pretty music.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week, thermometer 60 to 66.

NEW DICTIONARY.

Dentist—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

Fear—The shadow of hope.

Rural Felicity—Potatoes and turnips.

Prospectus and Index—Appendages to a literary work; the former shewing what it ought to be, the latter what it is.

Genility—Eating your meat with a silver fork, though you have not paid the butcher.

Take a Friend's advice—An expression used by a man when he is going to be impertinent.

Unbiased Opinion—An opinion, the selfishness of which is concealed from the world.

The most Intelligent Child that was ever seen—Every man's own child.

Thin Shoe—An article worn in winter by high-spirited young ladies, who could rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.

Witness-Box—In a court of justice a kind of pilory, where a person is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult without being able to resent it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.

PATRICK STAFFORD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed from No. 40, To No. 41, Calle de la Piedad. An APPRENTICE wanted.

Wanted,

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

Union Library.

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28th OF APRIL, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Caraboo, H. B. Fell,	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Mary, George Williamson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Tyro, Carter,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Exeter.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Curlew, J. Cheever,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
Ship William Penn, Pullen,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Tim,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Soleil, Mangendre,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret,	H. Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Constance, Autié,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
SPANISH.		
Brig Isabel, Aguilo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Malaga.
DANISH.		
Brig Eleneore Sophie, Ginge,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Bremen.
Schr. Venezia, H. P. Teersboj,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Teuton, Schlackier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	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, Pierangiolo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Bella Antonieta, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Octavio y Carolina, Baldoino,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, F. A. de Santiago,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Pena,	J. A. Rivero,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Actæon, (26 guns,) Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russel.

AT ENSENADA.

British brig Mars, G. B. Watsonley, to Davidson, Milner & Co., loading with horses and mules for Demerara.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 23.—Wind N. N. E., shifted to E. in the evening.
 Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiavino, from Montevideo 22d, to C. Galeano.
 (At night), American brig Tim, John Davis, from New Holland 7th January, Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with gun, rum, tobacco, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Joseph Orr.
 Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

April 24.—Wind E.
 Arrived, National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, from Paysandu 22d, with 2800 dry hides, and 9 passengers, for Montevideo.

April 25.—Wind E.
 No arrivals or sailings.

April 26.—Wind W.
 Arrived, Danish brig Teuton, George A. Schackier, from Cadiz 14th January, Bahia 25th February, Montevideo (where she discharged cargo,) 24th inst., with 300 fanegas salt, and 80 hids. rice, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British brig Tyro, Carter, from Liverpool 6th February, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 24th inst., with general cargo, to Parlano, McAlister & Co. Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Alexander Muir, Robert Maiden, and John Seaur.

Sardinian brig Octavio y Carolina, Juan Bautista Baldoino, from Genoa 15th January, Gibraltar 13th February, Montevideo 23d inst., with wine, paper, oil, and general cargo, and 1600 hard dollars, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

April 27.—Wind S.
 Arrived, National schr.-brig Providencia, José Scarzolo, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 25th inst., with 404 rolls tobacco, &c., to Carlos Galeano. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. John Hutchens, and two others (Portuguese).
 Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Gétrudez, Alejandro José Diaz, for Paragaguá, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with tobacco.

National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

April 28.—Wind S. S. W.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, British schr. Lapwing, J. C. Osborne, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 3707 salted hides, 60 fanegas salt, 18,040 horn tips, 10,000 shins bones, 12 bales with 377½ arrobas horse hair, 6 do. with 151 doz. sheep skins, 38 do. with 1029 arrobas wool. Passengers, Miss Maria Hill, and two nieces.
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

April 29.—Wind N. E.
 Arrived, Sardinian polacre Bella Antonieta, Andres Priario, from Santos 4th inst., with sugar, to Dowdall & Lewis.
 Oriental schr. Ceres, Christopher Carnelia, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with tobacco, aguardiente, &c., to Alejandro Martinez.

Sailed from Ensenada.
 25th inst.—Swedish brig Systrarne, Hallberg, for Batavia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 70 mules.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The guard-vessel Sarandí, anchored in the Pozos yesterday, from the Inner-Roads.

The late American schooner-brig Rover, which ran ashore at Las Conchas during the gale on 15th February, and was afterwards sold, is now under the flag of this Republic. She is called the Amelita, and is advertised for Rio Janeiro.

The National steam-packet Federacion, which we mentioned in our last had got aground near Paysandu, was got off without damage. She took in 2800 dry hides, and 9 passengers, at Paysandu, for Montevideo, and called at this port for fuel. She also brought one of the passengers which she took from her Enterrios; the remainder went to Concordia.

The British brig Betsy, Hunter, on her passage hence to Montevideo, carried away her two topmasts in a squall. She will probably sail this day or to-morrow from Montevideo, for Liverpool.

The British brig Amelita, hence 20th, here too on 21st off Montevideo, to take on board a passenger; and sailed for Liverpool same day.

The National barque Esperanza, hence 13th September, is stated to have captured Van Dieman's Land, and sailed thence for Valparaiso.

Vessel passed Point Indio.
 On 20th inst., at 0 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Systrarne, from Ensenada 25th.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 21st inst.—British schr.-brig Elion, from New Holland 10th February, in ballast, bound to Buenos Ayres, and consigned to Rodgers, Breed & Co. She put into Montevideo with loss of bowsprit.
 22d.—French corvette Bonita, from Rio Janeiro.
 24th.—French corvette Thibse, from Valparaiso 30 days.
 Sardinian polacre Cavallo Marino, Lavezari, from Gibraltar 9th February, Sta. Catalina 5th inst., with wine, oil, &c., and 87 passengers, to L. L. Maria.

Sailed from Montevideo.
 21st inst.—E. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.
 24th inst.—British brig Ann Wise, W. Roney, for London.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 6th February.
 For Buenos Ayres.—
 Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith, to be despatched about 20th February.
 Brig Aicope, Captain William Bennett, to sail on 20th February.
 Brig Reform, Captain William Passmore.
 Schr. Emily, & Smith.
 For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—
 Brig Stirlingshire, Captain B. Brown, to sail on 27th February.

THEATRE.

The Theatre opened for the season on 24th inst., upon which occasion was performed Alfieri's five act tragedy of "Los hijos de Edipo," and a farce. The tragedy was tolerably well played. Señores Cassacuberta and Castañera, represented the two brothers with much effect; and Señor Cosío was very respectable in the little he had to do. Doña Manuela looked interesting: it was the first time we had seen her since her *accouchement*, and we take this opportunity to congratulate her upon her "good looks."

In the farce, Señor Felipe David was received with a buzz of approbation,—he ought to have had three hearty rounds of applause, in the same manner as they welcome a favourite actor in our country when he first appears for the season.—Felipe was as droll as ever; he personated the landlord of a public house, and created much laughter in his efforts to disguise the poverty of his larder from his customers.

The Orchestra was full and efficient. Amongst other music performed between the acts, was the overture to *Otello*.

The house was well attended, the Pit and Cazuela being quite full. The Boxes were rather thin. In them we observed the families of Generals Rolon and Pinedo, General Lavalleja, the Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russel, and other officers of His Britannic Majesty's ship *Acteon*.

On Thursday, "El Segundo Año, ó, Quien tiene la culpa?"—"La Tonta,"—and a farce. We have before noticed the first piece. The plot mainly turns upon the jealous whims of a young married couple, and their disputes, particularly on the anniversary of the second year of their marriage, when the parties were invited to a ball by the aunt of the lady. Doña Manuella played very archly, and looked pretty in her ball-room dress. "Don't come near me nor touch my dress," said she pettishly to her husband, who had accidentally touched the sleeve of her frock when re-proving her.

In the farce, a sort of Antiquarian was introduced, who, like the Welshman, boasted that he could trace his pedigree to "Noah's flood," and even beyond that, in consequence of his ancestor having swam after the Ark, and persuaded Captain Noah to take charge of his genealogy. Manuella personated a hoyden, and came running on the stage in search of the cat, in order to play with her. Felipe, was very humorous as the rejected lover. He made sure of being accepted,—

"To the Church I'll hand her—
 (No you won't.)
 Then home again I'll wander,
 And sob and sigh, until I die,
 A poor forsaken gander."

The audience was not very numerous. In the boxes were Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Lady; Lord Edward Russel, &c. &c. &c.

We hope the Manager will take care to keep the house well lighted, and prevent the nuisance of smoking in the interior lobbies.

Our astronomical friend, Mr. Bernard Kiernan, has written to us of an event which the Almanacks of Buenos Ayres have forgotten to announce, viz., that an Eclipse of the Moon will take place to-morrow, 1st inst., beginning at 1 hour 58 minutes, and ending at 6 hours 32 minutes, apparent time, in the morning. Digits eclipsed, 4 1-5 in the moon's south limb.

The Marquis de Vins de Peysac, celebrates the Saint's Day of His Majesty the King of the French, by a grand ball, which is to take place to-morrow at his residence, No. 87, Calle de la Florida.

Doña Luisa Quijano de Jimenez, lately a performer at the Theatre of this City, died a few days since in Montevideo, of the Scarlet Fever.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 23d inst.: they do not contain any political news of importance. The Scarlet Fever continued to rage in that city, causing considerable mortality; and had numbered amongst its victims Don Manuel Vidal y Medina, Collector of the Custom-House of Montevideo, who expired on the 19th inst. A decree of the Government, dated Montevideo 21st inst., appoints Don Francisco Joaquin Muñoz, to succeed Don M. Vidal y Medina, in the office of Collector of the Customs.

Died,
 On the 27th inst., aged 85 years, Doña GREGORIA FERRER y MARTINEZ DE FRANK, wife of Mr. GEORGE FRANK.
 On the 28th inst., aged 4 years, GEORGE, son of Mr. EDWARD LUMB.
 On the 29th, aged 9 years, HENRY, eldest son of Mr. THOMAS SILLITOE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is respectfully requested that those who may honor with their presence the Tertulia which is to take place to-morrow, the 1st of May, in the house of the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France, will, on entering, present their notes of invitation to the persons appointed to receive them.

Newly invented Truss.

DR. 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.

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

N. B.—Persons laboring under Hernia, can have the Truss applied by calling at
 No. 136, Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	133	154	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	121	124	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	7	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	74	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,...	74	74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	73	75	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	160	160	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	63		pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	375		ats. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74		p. p. u. u. c. n.
Do. on United States,.....	74		do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	34	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	28	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,	27	28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	11	12	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	18	22	do. per dozn.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	26	38	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	37	38	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	23	26	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	17	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	13	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128	550	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),...	70	75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	12	18	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	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, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE,
 No. 19, Calle de Chaebuco.
 Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 23 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.
 PRICE:—EIGHT DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER. Single numbers, 5 cents.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.