

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 511.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

[Vol. X.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We devote a portion of this day's *Packet*, to the description of the festivities on the occasion of the Twenty-seventh Anniversary of Argentine Liberty. The Sun of May has shone, this year, particularly auspiciously to the Provinces of the Confederation. It rose not to illumine those dire scenes when

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly had broke loose,
And ran down all before him?—

but to irradiate with its glowing beams, the flattering prospect which the Provinces of the Republic now present, united cordially in the bands of confraternity, and governed by Chiefs pledged to the same cause, and heartily interested in the attainment of the same object,—the preservation of peace under the political system now universally established, and the promotion of the general prosperity. Really we cannot conceive that there are just grounds to doubt the realisation of the fond hopes which such a happy state of things is calculated to inspire. For our part, we have never been more sanguine; nor can we fail to be so, when we see that the powerful influence of our worthy Governor extends to every quarter of the Republic, and is felt in a manner equally advantageous as in his own Province.

ENEQUIES OF

MONSIEUR CHARLES JOSEPH MARIA DE VINS,
Marquis de Pepsac,

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the French, to this Republic.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., the funeral rites for the repose of the soul of the deceased Marquis, took place in the Church of San Ignacio (College Church), which was appropriately and elegantly adorned for the occasion. In the centre was placed a magnificent tomb, brilliantly lighted with wax tapers. The music and choir were excellent; in the latter assisted the Rev. José Antonio Picasarri, Señor Aponario, &c. &c.

The procession, which was select and numerous, left the residence of the French Consulate, in the Calle de la Florida, about 10 o'clock in the morning. All the public authorities, both civil and military, attended, and formed in the procession according to the regulations issued by the Government. Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took the lead in this part of the procession; as did Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

Señor Arana made an oration upon the virtues and public conduct of the deceased; Monsieur A. Petitjean, (Chancellor,) read another oration in the Consulate,—both of which, with a communication dated 1st inst., addressed by Monsieur A. Selmour Chateau, nephew of the deceased Marquis, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, we shall notice more fully next week, regretting that want of time prevents our doing so at present. The fort and marine-office had their colours hoisted half mast,—the former fired a salute of 11 guns.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO CONGRESS.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives.
"I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Chargé d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the treaty of indemnification without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

"The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted, will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France, the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged, that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

"Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

"I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities, must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the people who have confided to us their power, is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defence, as to afford no inducements to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault either upon our commerce, our sea coast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time necessarily elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger; and if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. Earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now fortunately so situated that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt, and if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

"In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten:—The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There

is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

"ANDREW JACKSON."

February 22, 1826.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, May 30, 1836.

25th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

Taking into consideration that the Charter of the National Bank has terminated; that the current money is exclusively guaranteed by the Government, who is responsible for it to the public; that the Bank has only lent to the Treasury of the State the stamp of its notes, and that the Government has 14 Shares in the establishment of nearly three-fifths of its capital; with other well known considerations which the Government cannot nor ought not to waive; have ordered and decreed:—

Article 1. The National Bank is dissolved from this date.

2. For the management of the Paper Money, and of the Mint, a Committee shall be formed, composed of a President named and paid by the Government, with a salary of six thousand dollars per annum; and six honorary members, likewise to be named by the Government.

3. The Committee, in conjunction with six Directors of the extinguished Bank, elected by the Shareholders, shall proceed with every precaution to its liquidation, so that the operation may be effected without violence.

4. Judicial deposits are to be made in the Treasury, under the new management; and can be employed in discounting Bills and Promissory Notes of private individuals, at one per cent. per month, under the guarantee of two signatures which they may deem to be good; the profits to be divided between the establishment and the parties interested in the deposits.

5. The Committee shall admit private deposits of money, payable to the order of the owners; and may employ them in discounts, in the form stated in the preceding article, in any quantity not exceeding the half of the gross sum, the other half to be always preserved in the chest.

6. Private securities shall also be admitted and collected, but without suing therefor.

7. The Establishment is invested with the Exchequer privilege, for the collection of the debts due to it.

8. The Government shall purchase of the Shareholders of the extinguished Bank, the Mint, under due consideration.

9. The Committee of Management shall present to the Government, as soon as possible, a plan of interior regulation; in order to the publicity of its operations, and the labours of the Mint.

10. The following persons are appointed to compose the Committee of Management of the current money:—President, Señor Bernabé Escalada.—Members, Señores Joaquin Rezabal, Juan Alsina, Manuel Blanco Gonzales, Miguel Riglos, Laureano Rufino, and Mr. Spencer Davis Weller.

11. Let this be published. ROSAS.

Jose Maria Rojas.

A decree dated 31st ult., orders that no Cash document be paid in the Treasury, without having in the margin the rubrica of the Minister of Finance, and the particular branch of the estimates to which it appertains.

A note from Cabalad Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, to the Govern or, dated 31st ult., states that during the month of May 1836, 221 persons arrived at this port,—the departures 132.

General Felipe Heredia having resigned the office of Provisional Governor of the Province of Salta, the House of Representatives of that Province, on its sitting of 15th April last, refused to accept said resignation, and elected the General Governor *proprictario*: which he, under date of 25th April, accepted; but at the same time stated that by a law of 4th October, 1834, no one but a native of the Province of Salta could hold the situation of its Governor, whereas he is a native of Tucuman. The House on its sitting of 27th April, passed a law that any citizen of the Argentine Republic can be appointed Governor of Salta, who may have rendered services to it, or to the Republic in general, and is thirty years of age. The decree of 4th October, 1834, was therefore revoked. The House, on its sitting of 18th April, recognized Brigadier Alejandro Heredia, of Tucuman, as Brigadier of the Province of Salta.

Colonel Pablo Aleman, has been appointed Governor of the Province of Jujui; and at a meeting of the Municipal Body of Jujui, on 23d April last, General Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, was recognized with acclamations as Restorer of the Laws of the Republic, and Brigadier-General of Jujui; and General Lopez, Governor of Santa Fe, General Ibarra, Governor of Santiago del Estero, General Felipe Heredia, Governor of Salta, and Colonel Aleman, Governor of Jujui, were also recognized as Brigadier-Generals of Jujui.

A Project of Law has been laid before the House of Representatives of the Province of Mendoza, under date 22d March last, prohibiting the introduction of a variety of articles which can be manufactured in the Province, which are specified in the decree.

FESTIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY,
ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THIS
COUNTRY FROM THE DOMINION
OF SPAIN.

In pursuance of the system of economy now practised by the Government, the display which was wont to take place in the Plaza de la Victoria on the anniversary of the Twenty-fifth of May, has for the present been laid aside; and in lieu of the decorated and illuminated circle, only the Obelisk in the centre of the Plaza was adorned, which was the case on the same occasion last year. This Obelisk was well lighted, and surrounded with flags, of tints chiefly red, white and red. It bore various inscriptions; the most conspicuous of them were the names of *Dorrego, Quiroga, Santos-Ortiz, and Latorre*. Four figures attired in red, representing lancers with cuirass and red flag, were placed on each corner of the Obelisk; and outside the railing high posts were erected, bearing large lamps and laurel branches. Flags were floating from the Police-Office, Recoba, and from several private houses in the Plaza. There were two or three "roundabouts" for the *muchachos*, but no *rompe cabezas*.—Thus much for the embellishments of the Plaza de la Victoria.

On the evenings of 24th, 25th, and 26th, a few fire-works were let off in the said Plaza, (chiefly rockets); military music was stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo, but the assemblage in the Plaza was not very numerous, the attractions there not being sufficient in such chilly weather to warrant an extensive attendance. The public offices, Theatre, Obelisk, and the town generally, were, on the evenings above mentioned, illuminated; and the colours at the Fort and at the Marine-Office, were flying on each of those days.

At sun-rise on the 25th, the flag was hoisted at the Fort, a salute of cannon was fired therefrom, as also volleys of musquetry; the drums "rolled," the bells of the churches were rung, &c. &c., to welcome the Sun of the Twenty-fifth of May,—an epoch which will ever be important in the annals of this country. The salutes from the Fort were repeated at mid-day and sun-set. It also fired three other salutes, *viz.*, one on His Excellency the Governor leaving the Fort to proceed to the Church; one at the conclusion of High Mass; and the other on the Government procession leaving the Church. At one o'clock His Britannic Majesty's ship *Harrier*, in the Outer-Roads, fired a salute of

21 guns, in honor of the festival; she had during the day the flag of this Republic at her main, St. George's Ensign at the peak, and at the mizen, and red at the fore, with the Union Jack on her bowsprit. The foreign merchant vessels also hoisted their colours; the Steamship *Eolo* displayed, in addition to her national flag, that of this Republic, the Oriental Republic, and the Republic of Chili.

His Excellency the Governor left the Fort about 11 o'clock in the morning to proceed to the College Church, the Cathedral being under repair. He was accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Colonels Rodriguez, Corbalan, Ramirez, Valle, and Ramiro, and Lieut.-Colonel Bustos; Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Don Agustin Garrigos, acting Secretary of the Home Department; the Civil Authorities, *viz.*, the Tribunals of Justice, Commerce, and Medicine; the employés of the Treasury, Custom-House, Resguardo, and Police (about 100 persons). Of the military, there were—General Pinedo, Inspector-General; Generals Guido and Mancilla; eight Colonels, including Colonel Crespo, Captain of the Port, and Colonel Argerich, of the artillery; nine Lieut.-Colonels, and other officers (Majors and Captains), 60 in all. Of the Diplomatic Corps, there were—J. H. Mandeville, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary; and Don Gaspar José Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. The Government Aid-de-Camp, six in number, were superbly attired in scarlet uniform coat and white trousers, and being generally fine looking men, they made a brilliant appearance. Mr. Mandeville wore a rich coat of blue and gold; it was much admired.

Twelve hundred infantry, with their bands, the whole under the command of General Rolon, were drawn up from the Fort to the Church; *viz.*
The battalion of the Guardia Nacional, Commandant Quevedo, Argentine.
Do. Marine Artillery, Maza
Do. Restaurador, Rapelo
Do. Patricios, Escalada.

The spectators to view the procession were tolerably numerous, particularly from the balconies and houses in the streets through which it passed.

The congregation in the Church, of both sexes, was very great. The Bishop of the Diocese (Medrano) and the Bishop of Andon (Escalada) officiated at High Mass and Te Deum. A Sermon was delivered by the Canon Dr. Valentin Gomez, which was much admired for its eloquence, and is, we believe, to be published. The Reverend Gentleman, in this Sermon, eulogised the valour and constancy of the South Americans in emancipating their country from the dominion of Spain. He said that the Argentine Republic had now every prospect of happiness, from the Provinces composing it being all under the system of Federation, which they had decidedly proclaimed, and which it was his firm opinion would, when the country was constitutionally rendered it great and happy. He then spoke of the prosperity and liberty enjoyed by the United States of North America, and the German and Swiss Confederations, who are under Governments professing the Federal system; and he prayed the Almighty to aid General Rosas in the efforts he was making as Governor and Captain-General of the Province, entirely to redeem the country from the state of misery into which it had fallen.

On the return of His Excellency the Governor to the Fort from the Church, he received the congratulations usual to the day, from the Corporate Bodies, &c. Dr. Miguel Villegas, spoke on the part of the *Camara* of Justice, as being casual President thereof; the Canon Dr. Diego Estanislao Zavaleta, as President of the Clerical Senate; Dr. Paulino Gari, as Rector of the University; and General Agustin Pinedo, as Inspector-General of the Army. The purport of these speeches was,

that the revolution of the 25th of May, 1810, was forced upon the country from the tyranny of Spain; that Buenos Ayres had been the first to give the signal of liberty, which it had sustained through good and bad fortune; and that the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation would never consent to be the patrimony of Spain, nor of any other foreign nation,—they would be the arbiters of their own destiny. That the said Provinces had decided for the system of Federation, from the conviction that it would render them more independent and more free, and therefore the more likely to ensure permanent tranquillity. Dr. Gari said,—that General Rosas, in his gubernative acts, and from the immense extent of territory he had been the means of adding to the Province, whereby the riches and industry of the country were promoted, not only merits the appellation of "Restorer of the Laws," but also that of "Father of the Country." That the spirit of party may disavow his works, and even destroy the monuments erected to perpetuate the memory of his services; but his virtues, patriotism, disinterestedness, and unwearied attention to his administrative duties, would still endure.

The reply of His Excellency the Governor, to the addresses of the Corporations, was in tenor as follows:—

That that day, consecrated by the Nation to rejoicing for the first act of popular Sovereignty exercised by the People, in May of the celebrated year 1810, ought ever to be held in estimation by every Argentine. That to the sons of Buenos Ayres it was peculiarly glorious, they having been the first to exclaim against an unexampled system of Government; not however for the purpose of rebelling against the legitimate authorities or their Sovereign, but to preserve for him that authority of which he had been deprived by an act of perfidy;—not to burst the ties which united them to the Spaniards, but to strengthen them;—not to produce anarchy, but to preserve themselves from it, in order that they might not be involved in the abyss of miseries into which Spain had fallen.—That these were the great objects of the memorable open Cabildo celebrated in this city on 22d May, 1810; which act ought to be engraved in letters of gold, for the honor and eternal glory of the Porteño people. Yet who would have believed that an act of such generosity and patriotism, of such loyalty and fidelity to the Spanish Nation and its unfortunate Monarch,—an act which, when exercised among other portions of the Spanish people and with less of dignity and nobleness, had been lauded,—should, as it regards Buenos Ayres, be stigmatised as rebellion by those very persons who ought to have felt admiration and gratitude thereto? There was also another circumstance which gave additional glory to the Argentines: they, although offended at the ingratitude evinced towards them, and persecuted by the Spanish Government, persevered for seven years in their noble resolve, until worn out with suffering, without hope of seeing it end, they placed themselves in the hands of Divine Providence, and, confiding in his infinite goodness and justice, took the only alternative which remained to save their country, by declaring themselves free and independent of the Kings of Spain, and of all other foreign domination.

That Heaven had heard their prayers, and rewarded their love of order, and the fidelity they had shown to the Kings of Spain even in the face of the blackest ingratitude. That these noble sentiments of order and fidelity which constitute the glory of the country, would now be exercised with heroic valour to sustain and defend the National Cause of Federation, which has been proclaimed by all the Republic. That under the auspices of this popular cause, and the enjoyments consequent upon a state of peace and tranquillity, they might direct their praises to the Almighty, and exclaim with enthusiasm and delight,—*Viva el Veinti y cinco de Mayo! Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva los Unitarios Impios!*

Mr. Mandeville, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, addressed His Excellency the Governor on the part of the *Corps Diplomatique*. Mr. Mandeville delivered his address in French, of which the following is a translation:—

"It is highly pleasing to me that the first act of my mission is to offer to Your Excellency, in the name of the *Corps Diplomatique*, the con-

gratulations that we make to you on the occasion of the anniversary of this day, so important for the country,—of this day, which gave birth to so much glory and happiness for the Province of Buenos Ayres, which so nobly was the first to give the example in acquiring liberty, and to perish rather than not be governed by its own laws. In offering to Your Excellency these congratulations, we ought also to congratulate the country that under your Government it enjoys so much prosperity and tranquility—the natural result of a Government which causes the laws to be respected.

“Commencing my mission in this country under such happy auspices, I can have but one wish, which is—to remain here for a long time, to be a witness of all the good which Your Excellency will diffuse over your country.”

To which His Excellency replied:—

“Excellent Sir,—The friendly congratulations which the Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps have, through the medium of Your Excellency, addressed on this august day to the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Provinces of the Confederation, is a certain testimony of the particular and sincere interest which their Governments take in the prosperity of this Republic.

“This frank expression of my sentiments, manifests with how much pleasure I will have received them, and what will be my constant wishes that the relations of this country with friendly nations may continue directed by one same spirit of justice, so that no accident may disturb the union of them, and that they may be conducted on perfect reciprocity.”

On the 26th, the Female Schools in this Capital, under the superintendence of the Beneficent Society, assembled in the ex-Convent of La Merced, where premiums were adjudged to those of the scholars who have excelled in morality, industry, and filial love. Doña Castora Rodriguez, obtained the prize for the first; Doña Eusebia Nuñez, for the second; and Doña Jacinta Laines, and Doña Margarita Argentina, for the third.—The proceedings were opened and closed by the Presidentess of the Society, Doña Isabel Casamayor de Luca. A full Orchestra attended, and the National Anthem was sung. Besides the prizes above mentioned, 177 of the scholars obtained premiums of various classes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a considerable concourse of spectators, were present. A guard of soldiers was placed at the door, as a guard of honor, and to preserve order.

H. B. M's. ship Harrier, in the Outer Roads, was “dressed out” on 28th ult., with the colours of all nations, and at 1 o'clock fired a salute of 21 guns,—it being the birth-day (kept) of His Majesty King William the Fourth. On the 29th, at 1 o'clock, she also fired a salute of 21 guns, with St. George's Ensign at the peak, blue at the mizen, red at the main, St. George's at the fore, and Union Jack on the bowsprit,—it being the anniversary of the Restoration, (“Oak apple Day.”)

We received by H. B. M's. packet Spider, London papers to 6th March, and Paris papers to 1st ditto. They contain very little news in addition to what we were before acquainted with. We have however made the following extracts from “The Atlas.”

“The foreign news is not clear in its details, although the general results are of interest. The President of the United States has accepted the mediation of England, and the quarrel with France may be regarded as an affair of the past. The new French Ministry have not yet received the adhesion of any distinct party in the Senate, and it is possible that a combined opposition will be formed so strong as to render the duration of their power extremely doubtful. In Spain, politics and the weather appear to suspend, in some degree, military operations; the Spring must advance before the suspicions of Cordova's fidelity can be confirmed or disproved; then the strength of the opposing parties may be fairly tried. The entrance of an Austrian army, acting under the orders of the great northern alliance, into the republic of Cracow, is rather the shadow of a coming event

than in itself a fact of political importance; but the wise precaution of the British Government in augmenting its navy, will tend as much as any fact in the register, to preserve the peace of Europe.”

We believe there is no doubt that Mr. O'Connell will be unseated by the decision of the Dublin election committee. In that event, we understand it is intended to propose him for Westminster, in the room of Colonel Evans, whose resignation is said to have been already received, but kept back, that the electors may avail themselves of the occasion of Mr. O'Connell's rejection.

SPAIN.—It appears that Cordova, in ordering Evans to fortify Trevino, and Espartaco to establish himself at Pinalnada, left Vittoria open to the Carlists, who were at Salvatierra. Espartaco was, by Cordova's orders, sent to the Upper Ebro. Why the Commander-in-Chief thus thought to divide the Queen's army, while that of the Carlists was *en massa*, appears doubtful. Cordova himself marched on to Pampeluna, although he knew that the Carlists were investing Balmaiceda. Evans and Espartaco sent, it appears, on their own responsibility, succour to Balmaiceda and support to Vittoria; but these strange proceedings disconcert and dishearten the auxiliaries. The Gazette of Don Carlos boasts of four privates of the British Legion who have deserted to him, together with twenty-three Spanish Christians.

One of the former Procuradores, Manrique by name, who had voted the exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne of Spain, fell into the hands of a band of Carlists raised by the Capon Euzkain, near Guadalaxara. He, like the painter was conveyed, under an escort of six or seven Carlists, to the head-quarters of Don Carlos, in Navarre, there to remain at the disposal of the Pretender; and, although most parts of the country through which the party had to travel were filled with the Queen's Government, they contrived to get through without meeting any impediment.

J. A. MAYER, TAILOR.

HAS the honor to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has Removed his Shop from the Calle de la Paz, to

No. 30, CALLE DE CANGALLO,

(Nearly opposite to Theat.)

J. A. M. has on hand an Excellent Assortment of Superior and second-rate CLOTHS, also an Assortment of Silks, Cottons, &c., for Waistcoats, which he offers to make up in the latest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.

First-rate SILK HATS on Sale, at the moderate price of 25 dollars, ready money.

Notice.

LORENZO ORRE, Bookbinder, respectfully intimates to his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has Removed from the Calle de la Paz, to

To No. 43, Calle de la Piedad.

He returns his most sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their commands, and begs to assure them that he shall make every exertion to merit a continuance of their patronage.

CHARLES ZIEGLER.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened a New Grocery, Wine & Spirit Store, at No. 40, corner of Calle de la Piedad & de la Paz,

where he will continue to serve all persons who may honor him with their custom, with the greatest punctuality.

His utmost attention will be given to keep constantly on hand such an ASSORTMENT, as he feels confident will give satisfaction to his customers.

His Wines, Gin, Brandy, Rum, &c., are of the best quality, and lower than the usual Market Prices. To these persons who purchase for retailing, he will make such reduction in prices, as to enable them to realize an equal share of profit.

He has likewise an assortment of the most exquisite Wines, bottled such as—Old Buck, Burgundy, Chambrin, Hermitage, Clauxpau, Old Teneiff, Haut Barse, Haut Sauterne, Graves, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry, &c., &c.

Among his Groceries, he can recommend best Moka Coffee, fine Chocolate, Sausages, Pickles, Currypowder, &c., &c. B. Water, Cherries, Prunes, all kinds of Spices, Soda Water, fine Salad Oil, &c., &c.

G. Browing Stout, and Burton Ale, &c. &c. New English Potatoes, large and middle size, at 14 dollars the arroba.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 36, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THOMAS TUCKER,

(Successor to the late Thomas Lindsay)

FROM LONDON.

And best from Dublin and BELMONT: Household and men Tailor to His Excellency the Marquis of P... Lord of the Lord Chamberlain of the Lord Chamberlain of the Nobility and GENTRY of Ireland.

TUCKER most respectfully returns his sincere acknowledgments for the favors already received, and in gratitude for his Friends he has laid in an excellent ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, of the best quality, consisting of Blue, Black, Green, Brown, Olive, Aurore, Duval, Green, &c., &c., & likewise for Trowsers—Oxford Greys, Prabs, &c.

All articles ordered will be executed in the very best style of workmanship, and cut agreeably to the newest mode of Fashion, at the following moderate

PRICES.

- Suit of the best Black Cloth, - - - 200 dollars.
- Best black cloth Coat, - - - 130 do.
- Second cloth ditto, - - - 130 do.
- Best blue cloth Coat and Trowsers, 100 to 150 do.
- Second fine blue cloth Coat, do - - 130 do.
- Best black, blue, and various colour cloth Trowsers Coat, - - - 100 to 150 do.
- Best black cloth Trowsers, - - - 75 do.
- Best blue cloth ditto, - - - 75 do.
- Excellent and Fine Oxford-grey, drabs, blue, and black Cloth Trowsers, - - 60 do.
- Second blue, mixture, and striped Cloth Trowsers, - - - 40 to 50 do.

Superior black silk Florentine Waistcoats, 35 dollars and upwards; hand-ome black and colored figured Velvet Waistcoats, 20 dollars and upwards.

Flannel Waistcoats and Drawers of various qualities, well made, and on most reasonable charges. Boys' Cloth, Linens, and every other article in the Trade, made on reasonable terms.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24 OF JUNE, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alcipe, Bennett,	Am. Soc. W. & G. Co.,	Valparaiso, with mules.
Brig London, Ball,	John Post, Juniors,	Loading for London.
Barque Mona, Rowland,	W. & G. Co.,	Loading for Antwerp & Montevideo.
Barque Isabella, Smith,	Orange, Vassallo & Co.,	Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Ship William Penn, Puffer,	Edward Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Harriet Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Tim, Daws,	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Brazil.
FRENCH.		
Brig Heeminie, Soret,	H. Ponce & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Confidence, Antier,	Planch & Constant,	Loading for Marseilles.
Barque Napoleon, Rabardie,	Guerra, Seris & Co.,	Montevideo, to load for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Schlackier,	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, H. H. Lange,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacere Bella Antonius, P. T. Vasallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Octavio y Caronina, Balduino,	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Ship Eolo, V. Gianello,	Juan Paolo Gestal,	Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop Harrier, (18 guns), Captain William Henry Hallowell Carew
Packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 28.—Wind N., shifted in the evening to W.—hazy. Slight rain.

Arrived, French barque Napoleon, N. Rabardie, from Havre de Grace 15th February, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 24th inst., with general cargo, to Guerin, Seris & Co.—Passengers from Havre de Grace, Madame Chandery and daughter; Messieurs Carrère, Scherer, and Faucon.

May 29.—Wind S. S. E.—hazy. Arrived, Oriental schr. Relámpago, Estevan Risso, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., Montevideo 27th, with tobacco, rice, &c., and 660 hard dollars, to Geronimo Risso.

British barque Mona, Hugh Rowland, from Malaga 21st February, Gibraltar 13th March, with wine, &c., to the Captain.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner-brig Casta Susana, Felipe Fisonnia, for Montevideo to load for Brazil, despatched by Juan P. Gestal, with salt, &c.

Sardinian polacre Tetis, Angel Pirrangiole, for Cadiz, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 11,548 dry hides, 12,540 horn plates. Passengers, Señor Santiago Caseres.

May 30.—Wind S. No arrivals.

Sailed, (during the last night,) Danish brig Eleonore Sophie, Ginge, for Bremen, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 8086 dry hides, 6 bales with 114 arrobas horse hair.

May 31.—Wind S., shifted in the afternoon to N. N. E. Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spidcr, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., arrived at Montevideo 28th, sailed thence 29th, with the mail of the packet Sheldrake, from Falmouth 8th March. Passenger from Montevideo, Captain James Phillips.

Sailed, Swedish brig Union, Olson, for Cowes for orders, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 10,200 dry hides, 4 bales with 28 arrobas cotton, 15 do. with 396 doz. and 9 sheep skins, 1 do. with 20 lbs. ostrich feathers, 4 do. with 148 arrobas & 8 lbs. horse hair.

Brazilian zamaca Nova Luz, Pedro Ferreira Denis, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with effects.

Brazilian schr.-brig Lorenza, Juan Evangelista Genzaga, for Parnagua, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivero, with jerked beef.

June 1.—Wind E. No arrivals or sailings.

June 2.—Wind N. E. Arrived, British barque Isabella, David Smith, from Liverpool 20th March, St. Jago (Cape de Verdes), 17th April; with general cargo, to Messrs. Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passengers.—First Cabin—Mrs. McKinlay, daughter, and son; Second Cabin—Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Inglis, and Miss Eliza Powell; Messrs. George Lumsden, John Meek, William Inglis, Peace Inglis, Warwick Inglis, and John Underwood. In the Steerage several families, (37 persons.)

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 1st inst., to Carlos Galeano.

June 3.—Wind E. Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

British brig Stirlingshire, B. Brown, from Liverpool 4th March, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) inst. [We do not know to whom the Stirlingshire is consigned, the Captain and boat's crew having been obliged to remain all night on board the Sarandí, in the Inner Roads, in consequence of the health boat not having gone off.]

Sailed, British brig Alciope, Bennett, for Ensenada, to load with mules for the Mauritius.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

- May 25, at 11 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Seventh September, hence 24th.
- " 27, at 6 P. M., Wind S. S. W.,—Mary, hence 26th.
- " 28, at 6 P. M., Wind N. N. E.,—Isabel, hence 27th.
- " 30, at 9 A. M., Wind S.,—Tetis, hence 29th.
- " 31, at 7 P. M., Wind W. S. W.,—Eleonore Sophie, hence 30th.
- 2d inst., at 11 A. M., Wind N. E.,—Union, hence 31st inst.

Arrived at Falmouth.

- February 15.—H. B. M.'s packet Skylark, from Rio Janeiro 15th December, with the Mail forwarded hence 16th November, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.
- March 6.—H. B. M.'s packet Goldfinch, from Rio Janeiro 12th January, with the Mail forwarded hence 15th December by H. B. M.'s packet Hornet.

At Liverpool.

- March 11.—British brig Louisa Maria, from Montevideo 28th December.
- 14.—British brig Charville, Woolf, hence 22d December. Off the Pt. of Weight.
- March 14.—British brig Phionela, Sprout, hence 23d December, bound to London.

At Havre de Grace.

- February 20.—French brig Nestor, LeThou, hence 2d December.

At Marseilles.

- February 3.—Triumphant Oriental, Parody, from Montevideo.

At Havana.

- About 24th January.—Danish brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen, hence 24th November.
- February 1.—British brig Atlantic, from Montevideo 16th November.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

- March 31.—Brazilian brig Independente, Maia, hence 10th March.
- April 1.—Brazilian schr.-brig Carolina do Sul, from Montevideo 19 days.
- 14.—Sardinian brig Americano, from Montevideo 13ds.
- 20.—Portuguese patache Caterce de Julio, from Montevideo 8 days.
- 26.—Sardinian brig Ipoeria, Canessa, hence 31st March.
- Do. do. Picolo Giorgio, from Montevideo 20 ds.
- 30.—Portuguese schr.-brig Rio Mondego, from Montevideo 11 days.

- May 4.—H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, hence 15th April, Montevideo 21st ditto.
- 5.—H. B. M.'s packet Sheldrake, from Falmouth 8th March, with the Mail for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

- March 31.—H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 10th March, by H. B. M.'s packet Hornet.
- April 17.—H. B. M.'s packet Ranger, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 20th March, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

Arrived at Montevideo.

- 27th ult.—British brig James, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst., with 600 annies salt, to Jose Gestal.

Sailed from Montevideo.

- May 25.—British barque Luna-sire Witch, Gray son, for Liverpool. Passenger, Mr. John Apphyard.
- 27.—British schr.-brig Sportsman, for Liverpool.

The report of the arrival of the Sardinian brig Arlequino at Maldonado, from Genoa, is unfounded.

The following Vessels were on the earth at Liverpool, on 20th March.

- For Buenos Ayres.—Barque Alpha, Captain Herbert, (to sail 6th April.)
- Brig Nautilus, " Cockburn.
- For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Brig Riviere, Captain John Rosewall, to sail on 30th March.

It was not known what packet would convey the April mail from Falmouth for the Brazil and River Plate.

The schooner Emily was to sail from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, on 20th March.

A Peru Mail arrived on Thursday. Official accounts from Bolivia state that that Government had expressed the highest indignation at the evasion from its territory of Don Xavier Lopez, who, in concert with several other emigrant officers, made an irruption into the Province of Tucuman, towards the latter end of January last. Our readers will recollect that the expedition entirely failed, and that the leaders were taken and executed.—These events do not appear to have been known in Bolivia at the date of the advices alluded to; and the Government had directed the local authorities of the frontier, in case by any chance Lopez should return, to arrest and punish him for his conduct in compromising the Government of Bolivia, and abusing its generous hospitality; and likewise to institute an investigation in order to discover his abettors in the enterprise, with the view to bring them to punishment.

The Gaceta Mercantil of 30th ult., contains extracts from the Message of the President of the United States relating to finance, and particularly as it regards the Bank of the United States. The analogy which exists in the allegations against the said Bank, and those against the National Bank of Buenos Ayres, is very singular.

The Gaceta Mercantil of 31st ult., has a copy of a project never before published, for the liquidation of the National Bank, dated 16th May, 1832, signed by Señor José María Rojas, who held then, as he does now, the office of Minister of Finance; he presented the said project to General Rosas, who was Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres at that period, as at the present moment.

The employes of the Police Department gave a dinner on 25th ult., at Beech's Hotel, to Señor Victoria, Chief of said Department.

Thursday last was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of Corpus Christi.

THE WEATHER has been cold during the week, thermometer about 47. On Tuesday morning it was under 40, with hoar-frost and thin ice.

THEATRE.

On 29th ult., the play of Teodoro y Carolina, was repeated to a crowded house.

On Tuesday, "La Novia Impaciente," "El Fanatico por la Loteria," and a farce. The first piece was a sort of "Catherine and Petruchio" affair. The second related to an Old Gentleman in London, who was such an enthusiast for lotteries that he was going to discharge his servant because he would not dabble in them,—like a gentleman we knew in London, who was so fond of the game of whist, that when asked his opinion respecting a bill of exchange, whether he knew the acceptor and if he was "a good man,"—he replied, "Yes, I know him, and I dare say he is a good man, but I'll be d—d if he can play at whist!" The "Fanatico por la Loteria," of our Theatre here, avowed that Sir Isaac Newton, with all his talent, could not invent a lottery scheme. The other parts of this petite comedy, reminded us of the English one of "How to die for love," particularly in the duel scene. The farce was a complete farce.—There was a Spanish Officer introduced, who was an intolerable liar,—a Merchant who goes to a church-yard and feigns to be dead, whilst a Lawyer, habited like the Devil (and they say the Devil and Lawyers are very intimate,) proceeds thither to convey the dead body away. All this was done at the instigation of a mischievous beauty, who had determined to play tricks with her lovers.—The house was only thinly attended. The Orchestra on this evening played the overtures to the Italiana, Tancredi, and Barbero.

On Thursday was repeated the comedy of "Pau y Cebollas," in which the idea of "Love in a Cottage," is most amusingly ridiculed. Señor Casacuberta and his esposa, Manuela, performed with a good deal of spirit.—The audience was numerous. In the boxes were General Pinedo and his Lady; the family of General Lavallaja; Lieut. O'Reilly, Commander of H. B. M.'s packet Spider, &c. &c.

Donia Trinidad Guevara has arrived in town from Chili, and is to appear on these boards next week.

BIRD.

On 27th ult., aged one year and five months, of Water on the Brain, after an illness of six days, John, son of Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Bootmaker, No. 46, Calle de la Piedad; deeply regretted by his Parents.

English Annuals, for 1836.

ON SALE, at No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET. THE Book of Gems; the Oriental Annual; the Christian Keepsake; the Biblical Keepsake; Heath's Picturesque Annual; the Forget-Me-Not; the Amulet; the Christian Keepsake and Missionary Annulet, for 1835; the Juvenile Forget Me Not; the Odd Volume; the New Year's Gift; the Juvenile Scrap Book. ALSO.—Grimshaver's edition of Cowper's Life and Works; Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Sacred Scriptures; Condon's Dictionary of Geography; Guthrie's Grammar of Geography; the Cabinet Lawyer; Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible; Adam Clark's Commentary on the Bible; Doddridge's Family Expositor. Wesleyana. Pocket Bibles, and with Psalms and Paraphrases, to the usage of the Scotch Church. The Christian Directory, by Baxter. Marshall's Life of Washington. Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 a 123½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	120 a 120½	do. do.
Plata macquina,.....	7 a 7½	do. foran.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patucanes,.....	7½ a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, (no demand)	74 a 75	do. percent.
Bank Shares, (no demand)	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6½ a	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355 a 340	dics. p. c. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74 a	p. p. p. u. n.
Do. on United States,.....	72 a	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Or. best,.....	33 a 34	do. p. p. s. d. a.
Do. country,.....	26 a 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	29 a	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23 a 24½	do. do.
Do. Horas,.....	11 a 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	16 a 25	do. per doz. c.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	29 a 30	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9½ a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35 a 38	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	18 a 26	do. do.
Jorked Beef,.....	16 a 18	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 14	do. p. ar. bho.
Horns,.....	12 a 550	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. p. barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	13 a 14	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2	p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 120 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 64 pence. The lowest ditto, 61-11-10 pence.

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