

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 342.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, left town on the afternoon of the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock, in order to take command of the troops of this Province, destined to act against the Indians. General Rosas proceeds in the first instance, to the Guardia del Monte, where a part of the troops are assembled.

A number of documents from the interior Provinces of this Republic have been published, relative to the projected enterprise against the Indians. The Government of the Province of San Juan has addressed its House of Representatives, stating the miseries which the Sister Provinces have endured from the incursions of the Indians of the South; particularly San Luis and Cordova, where they have committed the most horrid devastations, and their audacity has increased by success. The sanguinary scenes which have occurred there, have covered the inhabitants with mourning, paralyzed commerce, stopped the communication, &c. &c. That the honor of the Republic, the prosperity of its citizens, and the interests of humanity, require that a grand effort should be made to crush the barbarians. That the House of Representatives of the Province of Mendoza, had authorized its Executive to act in the great work in question, &c. &c.

On receipt of the above, the House of Representatives of San Juan sanctioned a decree, empowering the Executive to cooperate in the expedition against the Indians; and that Brigadier Juan Facundo Quiroga be requested to take command of the same.

The two Governments of Mendoza and San Juan, forwarded communications to General Quiroga, soliciting him to take command; and stating that those provinces which his valour had so recently liberated from domestic tyranny, were now a prey to the ravages of the savages of the South, and that his was the arm destined by Divine Providence to revenge these outrages.

General Quiroga, in reply, stated that his wishes to continue in private life, were overpowered by the imperious voice of the country, to which he was always obedient; that he accepted the command, and relied upon the valour and discipline of his troops, to triumph over the barbarians.

General Quiroga also addressed a Circular to the other provinces of the Republic, stating the election which the governments of San Juan and Mendoza had made in his person, to carry on offensive operations against the Indians of the South, whose horrid depredations had filled the whole of the Republic with consternation: that it was his firm determination to save the suffering provinces, or be involved in their common ruin; and that he should open the campaign at the end of February of the present year, &c. &c.

The Governments of San Juan and Mendoza

have likewise addressed a Circular to the other provinces of the Republic, requesting them to aid in the common cause, against savages who had inflicted upon the country such frightful misery: that they had confided the command of their troops and resources for the expedition, to that Son of Victory, Brigadier-General Juan Facundo Quiroga, &c. &c.

Communications have been published from the Governments of the provinces of Rioja, Tucuman, and Catamarca, in answer to the Circulars transmitted to them. The said Governments promise to assist all in their power in aid of the proposed expedition; and have issued energetic proclamations upon the occasion, to the inhabitants of the provinces under their jurisdiction.

General Quiroga, in his proclamation to the troops forming the Army of the Andes, tells them, that the present campaign is not against brothers who had rebelled against the authorities and the laws; for then even success caused tears of sorrow; but it was against a barbarous and ferocious enemy, in whose extermination the honor of the Republic is deeply compromised.

On the afternoon of the 19th ult., General Quiroga reviewed, in San Juan, a part of his army, in presence of a number of persons. After the review, the troops marched to join the division ready to proceed against the Indians.

From the above-mentioned documents, our readers will see that a grand expedition is on foot, to endeavour to crush an enemy who has so long been the bane of this country; whose career has been marked by blood and robbery; and whose audacity has latterly been carried so far, as to cause, in a manner, the depopulation of the Province of San Luis.

The Government had, some time since, requested the Topographic Department of this Province to sketch a general plan of the country, which might serve as a basis in the ensuing campaign against the Indians. Accordingly, Señor Don José Arenales has forwarded one to General Rosas, compiled and sketched with infinite labour and care; from which it is fully ascertained, that great tracts of land of the highest fertility, appertaining to this Republic, have been suffered to remain in a manner unknown, and to become the haunts of hostile Indians, and the depository of their plunder. That the territory in question possesses a climate of the most genial nature, excellent pastures, and abounds in rivers and lakes. The interesting report of Señor Arenales, was published in the daily papers of this city on the 2d inst.; and on the 4th, the *Lucero* made some remarks thereon, of which the following is an extract:

“Whist European nations have expended immense sums to resolve the problem which yet divides the opinion of geographers, whether a north-west passage exists; an immense extent of territory, accessible in all directions, is yet unknown to the inhabitants of this part of the

world; with a climate so temperate, that the few tribes which occupy it have no necessity to bury themselves in their caves to defend themselves against the excessive rigour of the seasons.”

The *Lucero* of 4th inst., in doing us the honor to copy from our last number the proceedings upon laying the foundation-stone of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city, regrets, at the same time, that we did not insert the observations made upon the occasion, by Generals Guido and Pacheco, and Señor Arana. It would have afforded us much pleasure to have done so; but we were straightened for room, and also conceived that the sentiments of those Gentlemen were in a manner combined in the admirable speech of Sr. Don Manuel J. Garcia, of which we gave a full translation.

The *Lucero* of the above date, contains, after the oration of Señor Garcia, the following remarks:—

“Señor Guido expressed more or less the same sentiments as Señor Garcia; and Señor Pacheco, after having returned thanks to the members of the Committee for the honor they had done him in inviting him to so solemn a ceremony, observed:—‘I fervently hope that the Temple now about to be erected on the Argentine soil, may endure many, many years; in order to transmit to posterity the remembrance of the liberality of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and of the friendship existing between this Republic and Great Britain, which I trust will continue to the most remote period.’”

The *Lucero* then adds:—“Indeed it is a subject of serious and profound meditation, that the Government of Buenos Ayres faithfully acts up to the conditions of the Treaty of the 2d of February, 1825; whilst the Commander of one of His Britannic Majesty’s vessels, by the authority of his Government, disavows our rights, and insults the flag of the Republic.”

In our number 338, we stated the particulars of a melancholy catastrophe at Valparaiso, whereby Captain H. Paddock, of the American ship *Catherine*, (whaler,) had, in a moment no doubt of insanity, killed three individuals, and wounded 7 others. Every effort to obtain a remission of the sentence of death awarded against him, was unavailing, notwithstanding the urgent intercession of the Minister of the United States at Santiago de Chili, and of the Consul of the same nation at Valparaiso.

The unhappy man was brought out to suffer death, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of January last, and was conducted to the place of execution, at the Mole of Valparaiso, in irons. On his way thither he bowed to the people, and he also made use of remarks at those awful moments, which left little doubt that he was insane. He was then shot, and died at the first fire; his body was afterwards suspended from a gallows, at the same place, for 24 hours. The spectators upon the occasion were numerous, but not many respectable persons attended.

The body was given up to the ship’s company of the *Catherine*, who conveyed it outside the harbour, and deposited it in the sea.

The unfortunate Captain Paddock was stated to have been about 37 years of age. He has left a wife and child, resident at Nantucket, in the United States.

Captain Wheelwright, and the others whom Paddock in his frenzy had wounded with the knife, have since perfectly recovered.

Commodore Norton, of H. I. M.’s navy, arrived in town yesterday, from Rio Janeiro. We believe the object of his visit to this city, is to recruit his health.

We received English newspapers to 4th January, by the brig *Hannah Moore*. They confirm the news of the surrender of the Citadel of Antwerp, on 24th December. The following is a copy of General Chassé's despatch to his Government, announcing that event:

"Head-quarters, Citadel of Antwerp,
December 24, 1832.

"To His Excellency, &c.—The difficulties, which daily increase, longer to preserve with honor the post which is confided to me, compelled me to enter into negotiations with the enemy yesterday. The fatigues and privations which my troops have undergone for three weeks are not to be described, and have entirely exhausted the strength of the garrison. To this I must add, that in consequence of the drawing off the water from the moat of the citadel, the fresh water in the wells has so sunk, that it is with the greatest difficulty that we have been able to get as much as was absolutely necessary; and, to add to this misfortune, our two last wells were ruined last night by the enemy's bombs. All the places that were bomb-proof are ruined, so that the soldiers, in the midst of the most terrible bombardment, are so crowded in the posterns, the communications, and the galleries, that they have scarcely a moment's repose. The bomb-proof hospital, in which are all the wounded and amputated soldiers, who are not in a condition to be removed, threatens every moment to fall down and bury the unfortunate inmates in its ruins. In the left glacis of the bastion 2, the enemy has opened a breach of 80 or 100 metres, which has already nearly half filled up the ditch. A descent to the ditch has been effected, and the enemy has only to spring his mine and blow the counterscarp into the ditch, to mount to the assault.

"For all these reasons, seeing it to be impossible to repel an assault, and that by rashly waiting for it all the glory hitherto gained might be totally lost, I made overtures to Marshal Gerard to grant me a free retreat, and declared myself ready to evacuate the place, as he demanded on the 30th November.

"The Marshal having refused, I have, after negotiating the whole day, concluded, in concert with the council of defence, the capitulation of which I have the honor to send a copy. I offered myself and some of my officers as prisoners of war, on condition that the remainder of the garrison should be allowed to return to the northern provinces, but all in vain.

"Your Excellency will see, by the additional article, that the flotilla before the citadel is not included in the capitulation. This article was inserted by the desire of Captain Koopman, of the navy. In consequence of this arrangement, I agreed with him that six of the best gun-boats should go down the Scheldt during the night, and the others be destroyed. It seems that the first plan could not be effected, for I just learn that only one gun-boat sailed, and that the eleven others were burnt or sunk by the crews.

"This, then, is the unhappiest day of my life. I would have wished to end it by a glorious death, but I was not permitted.

"By the first opportunity I will mention to your Excellency those who have most distinguished themselves in this unhappy siege, that their names may be laid before His Majesty our august Sovereign.

"The General Commander-in-Chief of the Citadel of Antwerp, of the forts dependent on it, and of His Majesty's naval force on the Scheldt,

"BARON CHASSÉ."

"The Minister of War, in his answer to General Chassé, says, in substance, that the King does not accept the capitulation as it has been concluded; that the defence of the citadel had perfectly answered His Majesty's expectations; that to testify his satisfaction, both to the commander and the garrison, His Majesty had nominated General Chassé Knight Grand Cross of the order of William; and the insignia sent to the General are those worn by the King himself, who had just taken them off in the Minister's presence, and which His Majesty had lately worn on a solemn occasion."

Chassé and his troops were to be prisoners of war, in consequence of the refusal of the Dutch King to surrender the forts Lillo, and Liefkenshoek. These two forts are situated on the Scheldt, near Antwerp, and are very strong; it will be difficult to take them, unless a frost should come so hard as to make the ice bear the weight of cannon. The Dutch garrison, with drums beating and colours flying, marched from

the Citadel to the Lunette de Kiel, where the men laid down their arms, and the band their instruments of music, &c. It was a feeling of delicacy highly honorable to the French General-in-Chief, which induced him to send the Dutch by the short way to Kiel, and to spare them the humiliation of a road by which they must have been exposed to the gaze of a greater number. They are to be marched to St. Omer's, as prisoners of war, as they refused to come to any agreement not to serve against the Belgians, or French, for a certain period. A flotilla of 12 gun-boats, stationed before Antwerp, were burned by the Dutch, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French. The latter were very angry thereon; but the Dutch Commodore, Koopman, stated that it was done by the express orders of his Sovereign. The French give their loss, during the siege, at 562 killed and wounded: the Dutch, 495 killed and wounded. The persons who have visited the Citadel say it is in a most deplorable state: every place denominated bomb-proof in it, had been destroyed. The men, latterly, had no shelter at their guns; whilst the French were in a manner covered, and presented no mark to the Dutch cannoners. Poor old Chassé seemed deeply to feel his situation, when, with tears in his eyes, he expressed his hopes that the military men of England, and his old leader the Duke of Wellington, under whom he served at Waterloo, would consider his defence as worthy of his ancient reputation.

Some accounts say that the French troops in Belgium were on their return to France: others deny it, and say that their stay will be prolonged until the forts above-mentioned shall have been captured. Although the war with Holland cannot be said to have finished, yet there appeared to be little apprehension that it would lead to other wars in Europe, at least at present. It was however reported, that the Russian government was highly dissatisfied with that of France, and had demanded various explanations, the release of the Dutchess de Berry, &c. &c.

General Chassé had not left the Citadel, in consequence of his being very ill with rheumatism. He had been visited by the French Commander-in-Chief, (Gerard,) and other French and English officers of distinction. They found him seated in a vault, upon a bench, every place around him mutilated by bombs. All persons (particularly the French,) treated the brave veteran with the greatest respect. He was, however, extremely low-spirited: his only fear was that it might be thought he had not made a sufficient resistance. His men, when all their defences in the Citadel were destroyed, requested to make a desperate sortie, and spike the French guns or perish in the attempt; but Chassé told them it was madness, their enemies possessing so overwhelming a force.

The French soldiers treated their Dutch prisoners with infinite kindness, and called them the "brave Dutch," "brothers in arms," &c. &c. Fifteen hundred men, from the Dutch fleet in the Scheldt, had landed in order to attack a French post under General Sebastiani; but they were driven back to their vessels with much loss.

From Portugal, there was no news of importance. It was said, that on the 17th December 2000 of Don Pedro's troops had made a sortie from Oporto, driven back the Miguelite's with considerable loss, and possessed themselves of the position at Villa Nova.

The Spanish Government had authorized the port of San Sebastian to trade with America.

The General Election had closed in Great Britain and Ireland. Very few Tory members

were elected; and the Tory papers caudally acknowledge that they have been disappointed at the result of the elections; consoling themselves, however, with the idea that it will perhaps be better that few Tories should be in the first Reform Parliament, in order to let the Reformers have their "full swing," that the people may see how far reform is intended to be carried. Among the new members is a Quaker, (Mr. Pease,) who has been elected for the Southern division of the County of Durham. Mr. Pease, it is related, told his constituents that he was confident he should suffer a great deal of persecution, both in his outward and inward man, on their account; but that he would, when the spirit moved him, raise his voice in the Senate as loud as he had done in the conventicle, even if the arch-fiend Satan stood at the door: that he would not take the oaths on taking his seat, this being contrary to his creed, and that his affirmative must be sufficient to satisfy the man with the flaunting wig (the Speaker); but should that not be the case, he would argue the point to the last.

Mr. Pease in something reminds us of the Quaker in the Comedy of "*Wild Oats*," who, in speaking of the music of the violin, declares it to be an abomination to hear the bowels of the cat scraping against the hairs of the horse. He then, with his elbow, interrupts the violinist who is playing upon the stage; and when scolded for so doing, replies to the musician: "This is a free country, and I have as much right to shake my elbow as you have to shake yours."

It is stated in one of the papers, that *Gulley*, the late pugilist, has been elected a member of the new parliament, and that some striking arguments are expected from him. We know not whether this be meant in jest, or not. *Gulley*, previous to our leaving England, was a man of large property, gained by successful speculations, and betting at horse-races, &c. He was therefore called by the *fancy*, "Mister *Gulley*," instead of "Jack *Gulley*," his former denomination.

The proceedings in the reformed parliament will no doubt prove highly interesting, and form an era in English history. — All appear anxious to ascertain what sort of a figure *Cobbett* will make in it.

SPIRIT of the PUBLIC JOURNALS.

Under the above head, the London journals often give copious extracts; and why should not we, having matters of equal import (at least to us,) to descant upon? We therefore devote a space in our paper of this week, to inform those of our readers who may not have read the daily papers of this city, how the said papers have been lately occupied.

First and foremost, there appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, a communication signed *Unas Madres de Familia*, complaining of the immense and expensive combs now worn by the Buenos Ayrean fair: that the said combs were not ornamental: that they caused ruinous expense to those who had to pay for them; and such was the mania for large combs, that many females to obtain them, so as not to appear poorer than their neighbours, would absolutely deprive themselves and families of bread. Moreover, that the wearing of them was less excusable in married women than in the unmarried, because it must be a natural wish in the latter to create admiration, and get husbands, &c. &c.

This communication was answered in poetry, under the signature of *Las mil Damas agraviadas*; which, among other things, took occasion to ridicule the male *exquisites* of this city;

averring that some of them had shirt-collar, but no shirt; watch ribband, chain, and guard, but no watch; and various other *et ceteras* which we have not room to mention.

Unas Madres replied to the above; and brought forth other matter: instancing a lady who got tired of her comb because another *dama* had got one of larger dimensions, and teased her husband for money to buy a new one. He reasoned and intreated, but to no purpose. She placed the despised comb in a place purposely that her husband might break it; which, when effected, she told him he had now no excuse for his parsimony, but must purchase a new comb in place of the one destroyed; requesting him to be in a good humour, and spend 600 dollars for his dear wife. He replied, like Sir Peter Teazle: "Zounds, Madam, cannot I be in a good humour without paying for it?" But what with pouts and sulks, and other provoking things which a lady so well knows how to practise, the poor husband was in the end obliged to succumb.

The above was answered by *Las mil Damas*, and other communications poured in upon the same subject; but the Editor of the *Gaceta* cut the matter short, (all Editors being arbitrary,) and declared the affair to have been sufficiently discussed.

El Patriota.—Under this signature appeared a communication in the *Gaceta*, complaining that foreigners had usurped all the useful employments in Buenos Ayres, whilst the natives were left in a manner destitute. The *Patriota* proposed that mercantile houses, shops, stores, pulperias, &c., should be obliged to employ one or two natives, and take native apprentices; and that the cartmen, bread carriers, and water carriers, should also be natives, &c. &c.

The *Lucero* answered the above, arguing upon its illiberality and impolicy. Other communications, signed *El Muchacho*, and *Un cierto Quidam*, were upon the same side; and all agreed that little was gained by redeeming the country from colonial servitude, if such a system as that proposed by the *Patriota* was enforced. That if a foreigner had more confidence in his own countrymen, or in other foreigners, than in a native, it would be very arbitrary to oblige him to employ the latter; and that by such measures foreigners generally would be deterred from employing their capital in this country.

El Patriota, in reply, said that every nation had and did use prohibitory laws to protect their own citizens: that industrious foreigners ought and would receive every encouragement here. His objections were against the idle and dissolute foreigners with whom this city is inundated; but particularly against the *gringos*, (Italians.)

El Patriota, as might be expected from such a subject, met with a number of supporters in the *Gaceta*, in the shape of communications. This is all natural enough;* but the discussion has now descended to personalities, therefore we quit it, and proceed to other topics.

The Liberty of the Press.—The controversy occasioned by the pamphlet of Señor Don Carlos Terrada, noticed in our No. 340, still continues. Señor Terrada stoutly defends his original proposition,—that the Liberty of the Press does not exist in Buenos Ayres; and his language respecting the influence of Government over the Press, is something similar to that used by Mr. Dunning,

in his celebrated motion in the British House of Commons, viz.: "That the power of the Crown has increased, does increase, and ought to be diminished."

Señor Terrada avers, that he is ready to defend his opinions "upon the steps of the Capitol, or upon the summit of the Tarpian Rock." That the restrictions imposed upon the Press, by the Decree of 1st February, 1832, are detestable, &c. &c.

His opponents have elaborately replied to the above; and, among other arguments, state that the very circumstance that Señor Terrada should, in the public journals, assert that the liberty of the press does not exist in Buenos Ayres, is a proof that it does exist.

Theatre.—A number of communications have lately appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and *Diario de la Tarde*, respecting the present deplorable state of the Theatre of this city, as it regards its want of attraction, &c. We have now for nearly seven years noticed the concerns of the Theatre in our *Packet*, and probably the time of its utmost success, and decline, may there be traced. In the years 1823, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, it was prosperous; since which it has, from obvious causes, gradually declined. At one time it could boast an Opera company, little inferior to many in Europe; and this company delighted the music-loving people of Buenos Ayres, for nearly six years. Then the stranger might have seen a galaxy of Argentine beauty at the Theatre on every night: its now deserted state forms a melancholy contrast.

The Government, we trust, will lend its powerful aid to restore the Theatre to its wonted dignity, in order that it may

"Hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature;
To show Virtue her own feature,
Scorn, her own image;
And the very age and body of the time,
His form and pressure."

THE WEATHER.—The heat, at the commencement of the week, was in a manner suffocating; the Thermometer, on Tuesday last, was nearly 90 in the shade. The wind however on that evening shifted to the South, and cooled the atmosphere.

THE RETRETA.—In consequence of the approach of winter and long nights, the Band now leaves the Fort at 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of 9; and the evening gun, from the National schooner-of-war *Sarandi*, was on Monday evening fired at 8 o'clock, instead of 9.

House of Representatives.

At a sitting on 1st inst., a note was read from the Governor, requesting information of the number of Members it will be necessary to elect for the ensuing Legislature, to supply the place of those who go out by rotation.—[Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs.]

A law was sanctioned, that slunk calf-shins should only pay two reals each, export duty. Also, that the amount of the salt imported in national vessels from Bahia Blanca, Patagonia, and their coasts, according to the Custom-house valuation, may be re-exported in effects, in the same class of vessels to the said places, with the drawback of the ordinary duties of importation on the effects.

A short discussion took place upon the above. Señor Argerich said, that he was informed that foreign salt could be imported at less cost than the national, and that it had been said the proposed protection would afford a nursery to a national navy. This idea was completely chimerical: the country may possibly possess a navy in a hundred years, when it becomes more populated.

Señor Anchorena observed, that when it was inferred that the project might prove the nursery of a national navy, it was never for one moment thought that it could possess a navy like the nations of the old world; but that it would foment navigation in national vessels on the coasts of this country, thus benefiting the population established thereon, progressively adding to the number of seamen, and be the incipient of a national navy.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 7th OF MARCH, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Iris, Pagan, Schooner brig Reindeer, Owen, Brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney, Barque Esk, Dixon, Brig Clutha, Cowan, Brig Hannah Moore, Geo. Moore, Schooner Apprentice, Cadencead,	Horne & Alsogaray, M'Crackan & Jamieson, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Dickson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lexica Bros.,	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Falmouth, for orders. Loading for Falmouth for orders. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Discharging. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Shenandoah, Rose, Ship Glen, Cooksey, Brig Cameo, Sayers, Brig Baltimore, Cowpland, Brig Orient, Ellis, Schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson, Ship Lucy Ann, Hpton,	Hodgson & Robinson, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan, Peacock & Morgan. Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Loading for Havana. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for New York. Loading for N. York, calling at Montevideo. Loading for New York. Loading for Baltimore. Boston.
FRENCH.		
Barque Trident, Thebaud, Brig Nanine, Thibot,	Blanc & Constantine, Bertram, De Lisie & Co.	Island of Bourbon, with mules. Loading for Farnagua.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro, Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone, Polacre Virtud, Gazolo, Polacre Estela Matottina, Morice, Polacre Aurora, Stula, Polacre Temistocles, Chevaco,	Rezaval Bros. Alejandro Martinez, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprie, Cornet & Pratt,	Discharging. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Genoa. Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrenz.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Sheperd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Junonia, Percire, Patache Danubio, Cardoso, Brig San Jose Americano, Matoso,	J. Gestal, J. J. Coelho, C. J. Moreira,	Brazils. Brazils. Paraguaya.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Corvette Pylades, Captain Edward Blanckley.

BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Bertoga, Captain Mansoa.

* Even in England, this feeling may be said to exist. In a late number of a London fashionable publication, is a communication from a Milliner, in which she complains of the great encouragement given to French milliners; and insists that something ought to be done to protect "native talent."



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 2.—Wind N.
No arrivals nor sailings.

March 3.—Wind N.
No arrivals.

Sailed, American schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, for Brazils, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, for Montevideo and Havre de Grace, despatched by Aymes Brothers, with 59 bales containing 1129 arrobas and 5 lbs. wool, 45 do. with 1296 arrobas and 3 lbs. of horse hair, and some return cargo.

March 4.—Wind N.
Arrived, British brig Hannah Moore, George Moore, from Liverpool 5th January; general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 3,413 dry hides, and 1 bale of dry goods.

March 5.—Wind N.—shifted to S. at night.
Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

National packet brig General Rondeau, D. Campbell, from Valparaiso 13th January, Talcahuano 6th February, with 2000 fanegas of wheat, and 200 ounces of gold, to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed, American ship Six Brothers, W. Whitmore, for Valparaiso, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with a general cargo of dry goods. Passengers, Monsieur Boudenne, Madame Felicie Riout and child, Señores Eusebio and Manuel Antonio Pividal.

National gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.

March 6.—Wind S. S. E., strong, with slight rain.
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 4th, to G. Resa.

National schr.-brig Restaurador, Magdalena, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

British schooner Apprentice, Cadenehead, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., with rum, rice, tobacco, &c., to S. Lezica Bros. Passenger, Commodore James Norton, of H. I. M's. navy.

Sailed, National schooner Star of the South, (pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

The American ship Six Brothers, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

March 7.—Wind S. E., strong.
Arrived, Tuscan brig Esperanza, Shepherd, from Bahia 17th ult., with rum and sugar, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

American schooner Lady's Return, Gore, from Boston 23d December, St. Catherine's 25th ult., Montevideo 6th inst., with rice and sugar, to Dorr, Reinck & Lees.

Sailed, Roman brig Concordia, Buratini, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Rodriguez & Co., with 5,037 dry hides, 150 salted do., and 3 bales of dry goods.

March 8.—Wind N.
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 7th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, French barque Trident, Thebaud, for Ensenada, to load mules for the Island of Bourbon.

French brig Courier du Brazil, Roturier, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Rodriguez & Co., with 1,470 dry hides, 133 bales with 3,514 arrobas and 38 lbs. of horse hair, 11 bales and 2 cases with 5,742 lbs. of ostrich feathers, 13 bales with 260 arrobas of wool, 1 do. with 30 doz. of slunk calf-skins, 2,190 lbs. of old copper, 8 tons of pearl shells, 25 cases with articles of natural history, and some return cargo. Passengers, Monsieur and Madame Fauchoux, and 2 children, Monsieur and Madame Etienne, Messieurs Auboin and Thierry.

Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, Belen, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 200 quintals jerked beef, and 1 bale of dry goods.

The brig Concordia, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 9th inst.—British schr. Reindeer, for Cork or Falmouth.

National brig Esperanza, for Bahia.

The Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, for Rio Grande, intends to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.
February 24.—Brazilian zumaca Porfia, from Bahia.

26.—Bremen barque Elizabeth, from Bremen 25th November, Island of Mayo 1st January.

Sailed from Montevideo.
February 24.—Oriental brig Guia del Uruguay, for Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brig Antenor, for Paragua.

American brig Laurel, for New York.

Brazilian polacre Concepcion, for Rio Grande.

26.—French brig Phaeton, for St. Maloes.

27.—British brig Sophia, for Bahia.

28.—Brazilian schooner-brig Prudente, for Rio Grande.

March 2.—French brig Androgine, for Mar-selles.

3.—Brazilian schooner-brig Empresa, for Rio Grande.

British schooner-brig Maria Teresa, for Bahia.

4.—Tuscan schr.-brig Triunfante, for Bahia.

Argentine schr.-brig Governor Rosas, for do.

Vessels on the birth at Liverpool, on 5th January, for Buenos Ayres.
Brig Camerton, Captain John Hewitt.

Do. Sarah Birkett, Captain Andrew Cook.

Schooner-brig Mazeppa, Capt. Joseph Wilson.

And for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,
Brig Gondolier, Captain Robert Rhodes.

Official Documents.

A Decree dated 23d ult. states, that the Government accepts the resignation of the office of Minister of Finance, made by Señor José Ceferino Lagos, and appoints the Minister of the Home Department, Señor Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, to transact the business of the finance department, until a new Minister thereof be named.

A communication from the Government, to Señor Lagos, dated 23d ult., thanks him for the zeal he displayed whilst in office.

A decree dated 1st inst., appoints D. Manuel Luzuriaga, as Counsel, during the present year, for the poor, and for minors.

A decree dated 4th inst., appoints Dr. Diego Alcega, as Vice-Rector of the University.

The names of various individuals in the department of Ensenada, and in other departments, have been published, who have aided the Government with horses for the proposed expedition against the Indians.

Communications have been published from the Governor of the Province of Mendoza, (Pedro Nolasco Ortiz), and from the Government of the Province of San Luis, to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, congratulating him upon his election to that office.

SANTA FE.—Don Domingo Cullen has been appointed Government Minister of the Province of Santa Fé, vice Don Pedro Zarrechea, resigned on account of ill health.

Señor Cullen has declined to accept any salary, having ceded it for the benefit of the State.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received, by the schooner *Flor del Rio*, journals of the above city to 4th inst. They contain nothing of importance. The President of the Oriental Republic (Rivera), had returned to Montevideo, from the country districts.

We yesterday received by the *Adelaide*, Montevideo papers to the 7th.

RIO JANEIRO.

We received, by the brig *Restaurador*, Rio journals to 8th February; but they do not contain any news. It was reported at Rio, that Don Pedro's affairs in Portugal were looking a little brighter; but it is also added, that little dependence can be placed on the same, the intelligence from Portugal having been so very contradictory and people being apt to believe what they wish.

On the 9th ult., the Exchange at Rio Janeiro upon England, was at 33d.

LIES OF THE DAY.—Don Pedro entered Lisbon in triumph; Don Miguel fled to Austria: the Pedrites all over the world in ecstasies thereon. An American squadron, consisting of a frigate, 3 corvettes, and 2 schooners-of-war, under sailing orders at Rio Janeiro,

for Buenos Ayres. Three States of the Union in open rebellion against the Government of the United States of North America; General Jackson in full march against them with a large army. King of Spain abdicated. Revolution in Montevideo.

Such were the reports of yesterday in Buenos Ayres; but all in the course of the afternoon melted away, and, like the air-built dagger of Macbeth,—“There was no such thing.”

LENT.—The religious observances usual at this period of the year, have brought crowded congregations to the different Churches. We have several times lately, attended the Vespers, always taking great delight in the soft music heard on those occasions; and we have fancied (perhaps it was only fancy,) that we returned home “a better man.”

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS are offered for Sale, together or separate, at half-price, viz., at Five Dollars currency, each; the owner having received duplicates of them:

- Edinburg Review, for October 1832.
- Do. do. for July 1832.
- Do. do. for September 1831.

Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Publishers of EL DIARIO DE COMERCIO DE LA MANANA beg leave to render thanks to those who have declared their determination to support their publication by giving their names as subscribers, and hope that no person will take offence from the circumstance of not having received the first number, as it was their wish that all the reading community should have been supplied with copies of that number; but in this they were unfortunately disappointed. It is hoped that such persons as may feel disposed to patronise a publication of the description of the above named, will do the proprietors the favour to send their addresses to the publication office, No. 19, calle de Chacabuco, or to the Book Store No. 92 calle de Cangallo.

WANTS A SITUATION.

AS CLERK, or to make himself generally useful in a Counting-House, a young man who can give respectable reference as to character, and is perfectly conversant in the English and Spanish languages. Please apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO LET.

A QUINTA, with an excellent Family House. Enquire at Calle de Cangallo, No. 92.

FOR SALE,

AT JAMES COYLE'S, No. 64, Calle de la Piedad, black English HATS, of superior quality, and last fashion; also, black and buff Gloves.

FOR SALE,

At No. 94, calle de la Catedral.

REAL HOLLANDS GIN, of 20 and 24 degrees, in cases and the same of 24 degrees in bottles. Also, legitimate superior Sherry Wine in pipes and demijohns, recently imported, and Nuts and Canary Seed.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE English version of the Official Correspondence and Documents relative to the questions pending between this Republic and the United States of America and Great Britain, on the subject of the Falkland Islands. This publication, containing 160 pages in octavo, may be had at the Gazette office, at the Book Store of James Steadman, and at the Commercial Rooms, calle del 25 de Mayo—Price 10 dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish,.....	122 to	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	1.0 —	do do.
Plata Macuquina,.....	6 1/2 — 7 1/2	do for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	do each.
Do Patriot, & Paconones	7 1/2	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	44	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	150	dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 1/2	7 pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	550	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	per dollar.
Do on United States,.....	7	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	34 dols. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	28	30 do do.
Do do weighing 25 to 24 lbs.	27	29 do do.
Do salted,.....	22	23 per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	6 1/2	8 dollars each.
Nutris skins,.....	50	52 do per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	28	31 do do.
Wool, (common),.....	7	9 do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	24	29 do do.
Do mixed,.....	15	20 do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 1/2	16 do per quintal
Do,.....	850	900 do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	150	do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13	14 do per fanega
Discount,.....	1 1/2	2 1/2 p. et p. month

The highest price of Doublings, during the week, 125 dollars. The lowest price 119 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.