

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 346.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

General José Ruiz Huidobro has forwarded an official despatch to the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, dated Tertu, 17th ult., relative to his late victory over a body of 800 Indians, which we mentioned in our last. It appears that the Indians, emboldened by their various successes, fought with great confidence and courage; they charged in all directions with infinite impetuosity, and continued these charges notwithstanding the constant fire of musquetry and grape-shot to which they were exposed; and it was only owing to a variety of skilful manœuvres on the part of General Huidobro, that they were brought to a stand, and finally put to flight. The General states, that the obstinate valour of the Indians was so great, that it occupied the troops under his command with six hours hard fighting, before he could gain even a league of territory, and nothing but the extraordinary exertions of his division, and their determination to perish or succeed, could at last have got him the victory. The Indians had 100 killed, (including the famous Cacique, Pichuu,) and a vast number of wounded and prisoners; 700 horses were likewise taken from them. The loss on the part of General Huidobro's division, is stated at 15 killed and 30 wounded. The General bestows the highest eulogiums upon the conduct of his soldiers, for their subordination, intrepidity, and enthusiasm.

Brigadier General Rosas addressed an energetic proclamation to the division of troops under his command, appertaining to the Province of Buenos Ayres, previous to their marching against the Indians. He states, that the object of the campaign is entirely to exterminate the barbarians, and finally to terminate a war of two centuries, which has been the reproach of this country; that it will be the means of opening new channels of commerce, and lead to the possession of fertile lands, now occupied by savages; that their children, their fathers, their wives, will bless the act which will enable them for the future to live tranquilly in their homes, without the continual dread of irruptions from the Indians.

This proclamation is dated San Miguel del Monte, 9th ult., and concludes as follows:—
"Fellow-Soldiers! Let us march. The Sun of the country accompanies us, and the benedictions of Heaven await us."

In the *Lucero* of 1st inst., are some remarks relative to the efforts which General Rosas has been for some time making, in order to put an end to the ravages of the Indians. It is there stated, that his first plan was to endeavour to attract them to a social life, and to colonization; that when accustomed to productive labour, they might soon forget the customs of their savage life. A variety of circumstances had prevented this: the civil disturbances in the country, and

the efforts of Pincheira, the Indian chieftain, who pretended to sustain the rights of Ferdinand the Seventh. The sanguinary proceedings of Pincheira, both in the Argentine Republic and in that of Chili, are well known; but he had at last met with the reward of his iniquity, and was destroyed by the troops of the Government of Chili. It is added, that Colonel La Madrid, after the revolution of 1st December, 1828, had solicited the aid of Pincheira, in order that the latter might join General Paz in the campaign against the Governments of the Interior Provinces. To counteract this as much as possible, General Rosas entered into correspondence with the chiefs of the *Boroganos* Indians, in order to detach them from the cause of Pincheira, of whom, in fact, they were the chief support. He had an interview with some of the said chiefs, and finally persuaded them to abandon the cause of the King of Spain, and to combat against Pincheira; which they have faithfully performed.

This important negotiation was principally effected by the following means:—The wife of a Cacique of the *Boroganos*, had been captured, and sent to the *Cerillos*, one of General Rosas' estancias, where she was kindly treated. Her husband had warmly claimed her; she was therefore set at liberty, and friendly communications instantly took place with the *Boroganos*.

APRIL-FOOL DAY.

Mr. Maurice, says: "The first of April was anciently observed in Britain as a high and general Festival, in which an unbounded hilarity reigned through every order of its inhabitants; for the sun, at that period of the year, entering into the sign *Aries*, the New-Year, and with it the season of rural sports and vernal delight, was then supposed to have commenced. The proof of the great antiquity of the observance of this annual Festival, as well as the probability of its original establishment in an Asiatic region, arises from the evidence of facts afforded us by *Astronomy*. Although the reformation of the year by the Julian and Gregorian Calendars, and the adoption of the period of its commencement to a different and far nobler system of theology, have occasioned the festival sports anciently celebrated in this country on the first of April to have long since ceased; and although the changes occasioned, during a long lapse of years, by the shifting of the Equinoctial points, have in Asia itself been productive of important astronomical alterations, as to the exact æra of the commencement of the year; yet, on both continents, some very remarkable traits of the jocundity which then reigned, remain even to these distant times. Of those preserved in Britain, none of the least remarkable or ludicrous is that relic of its pristine plesantry, the general practice of making April-Fools, as it is called, on the first day of that month; but this, Colonel Pearce (*Asiatic Researches*, vol. ii., p. 334,) proves to be an im-

mortal custom among the Hindoos." Mr. Maurice then inserts the Colonel's account of the "Hui Festival," as cited in the *Every Day Book*, and adds, that "the least enquiry into the ancient customs of Persia, or the minutest acquaintance with the general astronomical mythology of Asia, would have taught Colonel Pearce that the boundless hilarity and jocund sports prevalent on the first day of April, in England, and during the Hui Festival of India, have their origin in the ancient practice of celebrating with festival rites the period of the Vernal Equinox, or the day when the new year of Persia anciently began."

Cardan relates, that having found among his father's papers that prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary, on the first of April, at eight in the morning, were of wonderful efficacy, provided a Pater Noster and Ave Maria were added to them, he made use of this rule of devotion on the most pressing occasions, "and found it to answer perfectly well."

April-fool day was duly observed in Buenos Ayres, on Monday last, among the British and North Americans; and a number of persons were sent on "sleeveless errands," particularly to the Commercial-Rooms, for pretended letters and parcels. We escaped this portion of the fun; but were made a fool of after all, by having been favoured with several blank letters on the said day of "foolery." We have a "month's mind" to retaliate upon one young lady for thus assailing our editorial dignity, and to persuade her sweetheart to sold her for it.

Official Documents.

A communication from the Government, to the President of the National Bank, dated 25th ult., states its approval of the re-election made by the new Directors of the Bank, in the person of Señor José Ignacio Garmendia, to be President of that establishment.

A communication from do., dated 30th ult., states that the Post-Masters in the country districts, must present to the Military Commandants of said districts, a list of the postillions they employ, in order to arrange respecting their exemption from military service, &c.

A communication from do., dated 30th ult., states the inconvenience which exists from different branches of the revenue being still under separate establishments. It is therefore ordered, that from the 1st of May next, all the receipts in the various branches of the Police, shall be paid into the Treasury general; and in consequence of this arrangement, all unnecessary offices in that department are to be suppressed.

A decree, dated 1st inst., appoints Colonel Juan Correa Morales, as Chief of the Police Department, *ad interim*; vice Señor Bernardo Victoria, resigned.

The Government has appointed, under date of 2d inst., Señores José María Rojas, José del Rebollos, and Domingo Robredo, to arrange a plan for the collection of the police dues for the treasury general, in conformity to the regulation of 30th ult.

London journals to the 18th of January, and Liverpool to the 19th, were received by the brig *Camerton*. Peace between Holland and Belgium seemed as far off as ever; the Scheldt remained closed, and an opinion pretty generally prevailed that Holland is backed in the conduct she pursues, by Russia. Some of the English ministerial journalists speak of this almost as a fact; and add, moreover, that the power of Russia is greatly overrated: that she is great only through the mismanagement of other powers, and must not pretend to bully France and England. It is also said that Russia has persuaded the Grand Seigneur not to make peace with the Pacha of Egypt, and proffered assistance to Turkey.

The King of the French was received with great enthusiasm, during his tour to Cambray, &c., in order to review the French army returned from Belgium. A private letter from Paris, in the London *Morning Herald* of 18th January, says, that the reviews, and drums, and speech-making, and the dispensation of promotions and decorations by the King, at Lille, &c., make a great noise in France; and that supremely ridiculous as these matters would appear if transacted in England, they are important in France. That during the last winter the Duke of Orleans was shamefully insulted at more than one private ball at Paris, and that he was then only "un grand poulou;" that subsequently, the sending of him and his brother Nemours into the trenches before the Citadel of Antwerp, to encourage by their example the veterans of St. Cyr-Nugues, of Niégre, and of Haxo, was treated as matters for derision; that the perpetual recurrence of the King to his battles of "Jemappe and Valmy," was always sneered at by the old army. Now, however, it is said that "*Le Duc d'Orleans a beaucoup de tete*;" that "*Le Duc de Nemours a donné un bel exemple dans les tranchées*," and that "*Le Roi parle tres bien, comme un bon Français, et un ancien militaire*."

The news from Oporto comes to 6th January, at which time the Pedroites, under General Solignac, were making preparations to act on the offensive. In the skirmish in December last, when the convent was burned, they had, according to their own account, 60 men killed. The Miguelite sharpshooters followed them to the beach; the Pedroites sought shelter on board the British ships of war; several of them were shot when clambering up the sides and on the cables of the English vessels; and one or two British seamen were killed, although, as a measure of precaution, they were all ordered below. The British officers complained to the Miguel commanders: the latter replied, that the Pedroites in making their attacks always managed to get under cover of the British vessels of war, and, when beaten, sought shelter on board of them. That this was not just; that the British officers ought not to allow such proceedings, or at any rate they might anchor their vessels in a different position, in order to give both parties fair play. The Miguélites were continually throwing shells into Oporto, and now and then received some in return. One of them burst close to King Miguel, killed a woman with whom he had just been talking, and wounded five soldiers. Miguel did not betray the least emotion, at least so it is said by his enemies; also, that he is as brave as a lion, and in bull-fighting he has faced bulls so wild that they might have appalled the stoutest heart in England. A gentleman who has lately seen Don Miguel, gives the following description of him:—"His countenance is open, frank, and not effeminate; complexion dark;

nose aquiline, mouth small and well proportioned, but nearly hidden by a long, black, graceful mustachio; and a long beard covers the whole lower part of the face, and reaches down to his breast. His features, in short, are regular, handsome, and admirably proportioned. His eyes are black, small, piercing, and serpent-like, and seemed literally to dart lightning. I have read a great deal about sharp eyes, but never believed that one eye was brighter than another until I saw Don Miguel's. The papers have said that Don Miguel exercises his authority with cruelty and tyranny; yet no one would judge from his exterior, that any thing but kindness and generosity dwelt within his breast."

The Brazilian ship *Fluminense*, bound to England, with 170 invalids and rejected recruits, had been captured close to Oporto: the recruits immediately entered into Don Miguel's service. The Spanish Government has interdicted Don Pedro's squadron from entering Spanish ports. Great expectations were entertained that success would attend the exertions of General Solignac: he was actively employed in organizing his army and "feeling his way," before commencing active operations against the Miguélites. The ex-Emperor, Don Pedro, treats the General with the greatest deference and respect.

There was not much domestic news in England. The Parliament was to meet on 20th January, and it was expected that the King would open it in person. Admiral Foley had lately died. A trial relative to the salvage of the specie from the wreck of the frigate *Thetis*, was going on in London. It seems that 750,000 dollars (out of 800,000 which were on board at the time the frigate was lost,) have been saved. Captain Dickenson, of the sloop-of-war *Lightning*, claims a particular share, and sets forth his great exertions, which have ruined his health, and that he invented a machine in order to save the specie. Admiral Baker, however, takes the merit of the latter, and puts forward a counter claim.

Additional troops had arrived in Ireland from Britain, and more were on their march thither. The same agitation prevailed in the former country.

We have been favoured with journals of the United States, to 2d February; and by the brig *Montevideo*, we received our regular files of New York papers to 14th January.

Of the Carolina question, a friend of ours in the United States, writes to us as follows:—"The Carolina nullifying project will vanish in bluster and smoke. It was always a blustering, ranting State; and from their orators (if nothing else was known,) it would be supposed that they were the heroes of the revolution of this country, when in fact South Carolina was the most Tory State, and it was owing to the troops of New England that the British forces were not longer in possession of South and North Carolina. The whole strength of this country is in the northern, middle, and western States: the South is as nothing; they can scarcely defend themselves against the blacks, of whom they are in constant fear. We have more revenue than we know what to do with; and although a considerable reduction took place in the last session, the Government will have to reduce the Tariff about six millions of dollars more: at the same time an increase of the navy continues, the great works of fortification are carried on, roads extended, and, by private enterprise, canals and rail-roads are crossing the country in every direction. Indeed, this country is growing in wealth and population, in a degree that never before happened in the annals

of any nation; and if the people and Government will only be true to themselves, its colossal aggrandizement cannot be interrupted."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* contains a translation of all the documents which were printed at the State Printing-Office of this city, relative to the Falkland Islands question. The other journals have given extracts therefrom, and the different Editors have of course made a variety of remarks, according as the subject appeared to them.

The following Message from the President of the United States, was laid before the Congress:

"Washington, December 25, 1822.

"To the House of Representatives:

"I have taken into consideration the resolution of the House requesting me to communicate to it, so far as in my opinion may be consistent with the public interest, 'the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, which has resulted in the departure of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States from that Republic, together with the instructions given to the said Charge d'Affaires;' and in answer to the said request, state, for the information of the House, that although the Charge d'Affaires of the United States has found it necessary to return, yet the negotiations between the two countries, for the arrangement of the differences between them, are not considered as broken off, but are suspended only until the arrival of a Minister, who, it is officially announced, will be sent to this country with powers to treat on the subject.

"The fact, it is believed, will justify the opinion I have formed, that it will not be consistent with the public interest to communicate the correspondence and instructions requested by the House, so long as the negotiation shall be pending.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

Messrs. Baylies and Slacum were at Washington in January last, and the arrival of a Minister from Buenos Ayres was rather anxiously expected.

In our last we stated that the particulars of a speech had been published in the *Luccero*, which was to have been spoken by Dr. Miguel Garcia, in the House of Representatives of this Province, on the project to do away with all civil impediments to the intermarriage of Catholics and Protestants. The following is the substance of the said intended speech:

The Reverend Gentleman observed, that the advocates of the measure averred that by granting the dispensation, it would dry the tears of an unfortunate family. To this he would reply, that it would open the door to the misfortunes of many families, and prove a plague which might be most ruinous to the morals of society, and bring upon it a new species of hostilities, precipitating innocence and incautious youth into misery and wretchedness; and that which was to dry the tears of one family, would tomorrow cause the tears of many.

Foreigners, especially that particular class of them who by the present project it was proposed to favour, and who had been brought to this country by their mercantile pursuits, had drained all its immense riches; and to facilitate their trading operations, they have had the address to introduce misery among the natives, by taking advantage of their frank and hospitable character, and thus the country is reduced to its present state of poverty: and to give up to the management of those avaricious and speculating men all the hereditary wealth and patrimony of families, to which the present measure would lead, nothing would then be reserved for the sons of the country.

At the commencement of the revolution here, Spaniards holding different political opinions to the natives, were prohibited from marrying native ladies who might possess property, in order not to put into the hands of those Spaniards the hereditary wealth of the natives; yet now it was proposed to yield this up to the power and influence of Protestants,—a class of foreigners so much opposed in religious faith to that professed by the country. Before the arrival of these guests, and the gaudy articles they introduced into the market, the country was rich, very rich; and now, with so much lustre around it, it is poor, very poor. But there is yet time to prevent a

misfortune which would be more serious than all. The gold, the plate which has disappeared from the country like vapour, is nothing in comparison with that precious and inestimable treasure still remaining; but the country must take care else this will disappear likewise.

That grand treasure is the inestimable deposit of faith, the holy Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, the only true religion,—which it is now sought to destroy and exterminate. The sanction of the project in debate, will undermine the walls of the sanctuary of this holy religion; and to complete its profanation nothing more will be wanting than the entrance of the sectarians of Calvin and Luther, which will take place by opening the door of marriage between Catholics and the sectarian enemies of Catholicism.

The Reverend Gentleman then enlarged upon the miseries to which, in his opinion, religion and the peace of families would be exposed here, by granting the dispensation now before the House: the father being Protestant, the mother Catholic, and the children of the same sectarian religion as the father. What remorse must not a well educated and virtuous wife feel, after the first burst of passion is over, to reflect, on one hand, that it is her sacred duty to maintain domestic peace and not to disagree with her husband, and on the other, that to reserve that peace she must desert her religious duties. The females of this country surely deserve a better fate. They would be incomparably more happy by marrying the Catholic natives of the country, of the same religion, the same customs, and speaking the same language as themselves, and thereby not leaving an unfortunate posterity, and risking even their eternal happiness.

This intended harangue then concludes as follows:—"But I should feel myself wanting in that duty which my conscience imposes upon me, did I not make known the fear and presentiment so strongly impressed upon me, since the remarkable event which occurred on 2d January last, at the Falkland Islands. This event is in my opinion of immense importance, and more serious than it may at first sight appear. That nation, the natives of which would be more especially favoured by the proposed dispensation, is vast and extensive in its population; the poorer classes of it are numerous in the extreme. Again,—the secrets of its policy it is not easy to penetrate; and the bail, whether more or less, of marriages with people of property, will produce more emigration hither. Therefore, if by fatality this dispensatory project be sanctioned, I cannot help thinking that the first stone will be laid, or at least great risk will be run of Buenos Ayres becoming, at no distant period, a colony of Great Britain. After what has lately happened in the Falkland Islands, I do not conceive that this idea is by any means preposterous or out of the way. The Falkland Islands are decidedly an integral part of the Argentine Republic; but they have been occupied by violence, and may now be considered as a foreign colony. This is a proof of what may be expected on the soil upon which we now tread, should we hold out the opportunity. The project, by doing away with the impediments to marriage between Catholic and Protestant, will pave the way to the danger in question."

The Reverend Gentleman concludes by summing up the various consequences should the project pass; which is a sort of echo of the speech.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—Your remarks on the projected new Theatre, in your No. 343, shew thee "apt," and "duller shouldst thou be than the foul weed that rots on Lethe's shore, didst thou not stir in this." The attempt to revive the National Drama and the Italian Opera, and to establish a Theatre worthy of Buenos Ayres, is in every point of view praiseworthy and beneficial, not only in giving scope to national talent and industry, but as it may likewise draw forth the talents of many whose abilities are now lost to their country, many who might justly deserve the distinctions of an L. L. D., or A. S. S.

The importance of a Theatre in a large city, diffuses more advantages than the generality of persons may suppose. Dramatic representations are not only a national amusement in every civilized country, but one of the most rational that can be enjoyed. As a branch of industry, it gives employment to many families; as a branch of commerce, it causes a demand for many articles that would not otherwise be used. What evil genius brought the Theatre of Buenos Ayres to its now miserable state, it is not necessary to

enquire; it is sufficient to know that it is so, and requires a remedy. The "antidote is now before us;" nor let us doubt, for "our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt." "Let's take the instant by the forward top; for we are old, and on our quickest decrees the inaudible and noiseless foot of time, steals on ere we can effect them."

The same evil genius has deprived us of that paradise of imagination,—the Opera.—"Tis strange, 'tis passing strange,—'tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful." Who is there but regrets the loss of such an hour of enchantment as it afforded, where beauty, fashion, and all that art and nature could furnish of elegance and refinement, abounded.

"Music and beauty, to all climes
How dear! From Greenland's snowy
To England's happy land: from France,
Crushing her grapes, to India glowing
In-born delights; they cheer us, charm us,
Spell us, bind us, with us, warm us.
For all countries, and all ranks,
Music and beauty come.—Who e'er
Heard of a land that lacked them?
To sing a witchery song, a wondrous story,
Amidst those scenes, 'neath balmy skies,
Where Dams, whose dark eyes swim in glory:
Oh love, there thy might lies scattered.
You can but sigh and gaze,
With soul and senses fettered;
For such beautiful eyes around thee beaming,
Leave thee little more than dreaming!"

SILVESTER DAGGERWOOD.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—The article in your last number, respecting the proceedings at the British Subscription Library at Rio Janeiro, must have afforded infinite pleasure to the liberal portion of your readers; and Messrs. Southam, Ormrod, &c., deserve the thanks of the enlightened of all nations. At the same time, I verily believe that Messrs. McKay, Ker, and those who advocated that the Library should be closed on Sundays, did so from conscientious motives; but look to the state to which religious enthusiasm has brought what once was "merrie England,"—instance London, and the large cities: the gloomy bigotry which in so many instances prevails there, and the numerous class positively destitute of all religion. Mr. Southam in his speech justly

stated, that "people could not be compelled into morality;" the effort to do so injures Christianity more than all the attacks of its enemies.

A CONSTANT READER.

The first number of the *Iris*, mid-day journal, was published on the 1st inst.

NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.

The Committee appointed at a General Meeting of British residents, for carrying into effect the plan then approved of for the formation of a new British Cemetery, beg to inform the Subscribers, and the British public in general, that a Quinta has been purchased in a very convenient situation on the Western boundary of the City; and they have contracted for surrounding the same by a strong brick wall, which is already in process of erection.

The Committee are however sorry to state, the Subscription List does not yet present a sum total sufficient to defray the expense of walling in the ground and erecting the Chapel and necessary buildings, even with the aid expected from the British Government; and they therefore again beg earnestly to press the subject on the attention of their countrymen of all denominations, assured that in a matter so nearly concerning the whole British community, and aware as all are of the absolute necessity of providing a new Burying-Ground without delay, the appeal will not be made in vain.

Gentlemen who have already entered their names, will have the goodness to pay the amount subscribed as soon as possible, to the Treasurer, Mr. John Harratt, No. 142 Calle de la Piedad; and any Member of the Committee will be happy to receive new Subscriptions.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. Armstrong, Rev. William Brown,
Mr. James Barton, Mr. John Harratt,
Mr. John Downes, Mr. J. Whitaker,
Mr. D. Lamont, Mr. Samuel Bishop.

Buenos Ayres, 16th March, 1833.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 4th OF APRIL, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Isis, Pagan, Brig Clitia, Cowan, Brig Hannah Moore, Geo. Moore, Schooner Apprentice, Cadenhead, Schooner-brig Mazepa, Wilson, Schooner-brig Corsair, Wetherhead, Brig Camerton, Hewitt, Brig Gondouier, Rhodes, Brig Bonahue, Brown,	Horne & Alsogaray, Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lezica Bros., Dickson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. T. Christie & Co. McCracken & Jamieson, Keishaw, Wilson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Montevideo. Loading for London. Loading for Liverpool. Rio Janeiro. Discharging. Liverpool. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Shenandoah, Rose, Ship Lucy Ann, Upton, Brig Aspasia, Hoodless, Brig Weston, Thomas Weston, Brig William, Martin, Brig Cedrick, Crowell, Brig Hebe, Holmes, Brig Montevideo, Farran, Brig Amazon, Hugg,	Hodgson & Robinson, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Rezaval, Bros., Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana, Loading for Boston. Loading for Mataga, & ports in Mediter. Boston. New York. Discharging. Discharging. New York. Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, Brig Johannes, Riedsich,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. J. J. Klick,	Hamburg. Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barbora, Brig Maricondia de Dios, Magnone, Polacore Virtus, Gazolo, Polacore Estela Matuffini, Morice, Polacore Aurora, Stula, Polacore Temistocles, Cherasco, Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi, Brig Americano, Pella,	Rezaval Bros. Alejandro Martinez, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprie, Cornet & Pratt, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprie,	Discharging. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Genoa. Loading for Bahia. Cadiz and Barcelona. Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Polacore barque Dolorata Animad del Purgatorio, Savattan,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira, Brig San Jose Americano, Matoso, Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira, Schooner Adelaids, J. M. del Valle, Brig Independiente, Cardozo, Schooner-brig Brazileiro, J. L. Diaz,	J. Gestal, C. J. Moreira, M. A. Ramos, C. M. Huerigo, J. S. Monteiro, M. A. Ramos,	Brazil. Paraguay. Paraguay. Santos. Brazil. Paraguay.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Corvette Pylades, Captain Edward Blanckley.
BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Bertioqa, Captain Manson.

At ENSENADA.—French barque Trident, Thebaud, to Blanc & Constantine, loading with mules for the Island of Bourbon.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 30.—Wind N. No arrivals nor sailings.

March 31.—Wind N. S.—calm.

Arrived, (at night), American brig Montevideo, Farran, from New York 15th January, and Montevideo 28th inst., (having discharged part of her cargo at the latter port.) General cargo, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees. The names of her passengers were inserted in our last.

American brig Amazon, Hugg, from Baltimore 17th January, Pernambuco 24th February, Bahia 5th ult., Rio Janeiro 19th, Montevideo 28th, with 1742 barrels of flour, soap, paper, cigars, hams, &c.; to Daniel Gowland & Co.

The American brig Orient, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, becalmed.

April 1.—Wind N. E., calm.—slight rain.

Arrived, (at night), British brig Camerton, Hewitt, from Liverpool 20th January, Montevideo 29th ult.; general cargo, to T. Carlisle & Co.—Passenger, Mr. R. Clark.

Sardinian brig Americano, Pella, from Barcelona 7th January, Montevideo 31st ult., with wine, paper, &c., to Amadeo & Caprice.

Sailed, American brig Orient, Ellis, for New-York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5,284 dry hides, 796 salted do., 9,406 horns, 50 bales with 904 doz. sheep-skins, 7 do. with 700 calf-skins, 1 do. with 500 stunk calf-skins, 1 do. with 35 doz. deer skins, 4 do. with 720 vicuña skins, 2 do. with 146 doz. nutria skins, 3 doz. chinchilla skins, 4 tiger do., 12 hog do., 12 viscacha do., 15 arrobas and 1018 lbs. ostrich feathers, 400 lbs. rags, 1216 arrobas tallow, 44 bales with 3112 arrobas wool, 7 do. with 222 arrobas horse hair, and some return cargo. Passengers, Rev. Ambrose Edson, Messrs. Oliver J. Hayes, Philip McArdle, Mr. and Mrs. VanSick and child, Señor Cambaces, and Señorita Cambaces.

April 2.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, British brig Gondolier, Rhodes, from Liverpool 7th January, Montevideo 31st ult., (having discharged part of her cargo at the latter port.) General cargo, to McCrackan & Jamieson.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 1st, to J. & S. Lyons.

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

Sailed, Gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.

April 3.—Wind E., strong.—slight rain at night.

Arrived, British brig Bonadire, Brown, from Island of Mayo 12th February, with salt, to Kelslow, Wilson & Co.

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

April 4.—Wind E. N. E.—heavy rain all day.

Arrived, Hamburg brig Johannes, Riedick, from Hamburg 25th December, Montevideo 2d inst., with general cargo, to J. J. Klück.

Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Bremen, and Cape de Verdes (by telegraph) 5th days, with salt, to order.

April 5.—Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, American schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, from Rio Janeiro (by telegraph) 12 days, with flour, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

[At sea-set yesterday, the boats of the three last named vessels had not been on shore.]

Sailed, Brazilian schooner Adelaide, J. M. del Valle, for Montevideo, despatched by C. M. Huergo, in ballast.

Oriental schooner Inevitable, for Montevideo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrival at Coochhaven, (Ireland.)

January 12.—British brig Elizabeth, McGon, from Buenos Ayres 19th October.

15 — British barque Mary Worrall, Smith, from Montevideo 25th October.

At Havana.

About 14th January.—French brig Amanda, LeCorre, from Buenos Ayres 25th October.

British barque Manchester, Dixon, from Montevideo 27th October.

At Amsterdam.

About 20th December.—Dutch galliot Cornelis Hendrick Tromp, Borchers, from Buenos Ayres 25th September.

Off Plymouth.

On 9th January.—French brig Rio de la Plata, LeMihuy, from Buenos Ayres 26th October, bound to Havre de Grace.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 25.—American schooner-brig Poland, Landon, from New York and Bahia.

27.—Brazilian schooner Francisca Vigilante, from Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brig Veloz, from Rio Grande.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 26.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, John Coxon, for a port in England.

31.—British brig Monarch Buchanan, for Valparaiso.

Sardinian ship Banannier, for Cape de Verdes. Portuguese diate Buen Fin, for Campos.

H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro. Passengers from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, Messrs. James Grogan and Samuel Chapman, and a Portuguese gentleman. (The list of the above passengers, was omitted by mistake in our last.

On the 20th of January, the brig Vanguard, Walker, was on the birth at Liverpool, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The brig which went on shore on the night of the 24th ult., E. of Maldonado, was a Sardinian vessel, (supposed the Vigilante.) She was from St. Catherine's, with sugar, rice, and farina. Part of the cargo has been saved, but the vessel, it was thought, would be entirely lost.

The schooner Rosa, has resumed her situation in the line of packets between this and Montevideo, having undergone a thorough repair in the Bca.

PASSTON WEEK.—The usual religious observances took place this week, interrupted however by the incessant rain on "Holy Thursday." In our next we shall, as heretofore, cursorily notice these ceremonies.

We understand that at a Meeting of the Subscribers to the North-American Burying Ground, held on the evening of the 3d inst., the following Gentlemen were appointed Trustees of said ground:—

Mr. Benj. W. Frazier, | Mr. Joseph Dorr,
Mr. Samuel D. Lees, | Mr. Jacob C. Flint,
Dr. Joshua Bond,

THE WEATHER.—It has been cold and hot alternately, for the last fortnight, with rain now and then. On the 24th ult., the thermometer was under 60, making a difference of more than 30 degrees from what it was a few days previous. On the 1st inst. it was above 75, and Summer weather again prevailed; and on that day the river was covered with floating islands from the Parana and Uruguay, brought down by the northerly wind.

Some new carts, painted green, have lately begun to ply at the Mole, to convey persons to and from their boats. These carts are much superior to the others in use, being covered, and a ladder to ascend and descend. It would greatly add to the accommodation of the wretched landing-place of this port, if regular fares were established for the carts at the Mole, in order that strangers may no longer be exposed to the extortions to which they are now so often subjected.

MONTEVIDEO.—Accounts from Montevideo say, that the Indian Lorenzo has been detached from the interests of General Lavalleja, and that peace will be preserved in the Oriental Republic.

When Beelzebub first to make mischief began,
He the woman attack'd, and she gull'd the poor man;
This Moses asserts; and from hence we infer,
That the woman rules man, and the Devil rules her.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The unfavourable state of the weather having prevented the monthly Committee-Meeting of the Union Library and Reading-Room, on the 4th inst.; a full and punctual attendance of the members of said Committee is requested on Monday evening, the 8th inst., when business of great interest will be laid before the Meeting.

JAMES C. HART, Secretary.

JUST ARRIVED.

And on Sale, Calle de Maypu, Nos. 14 & 16.

FULTON blister and shear Steel, of excellent quality; smoothing, Jack, tacking and long Planes, and Plane Irons; Braces and Bits; panel, ripping, brass-back and hand Saws; billet Saws; metal and breaking-out web Saws; two and three-foot Rules, English and Spanish measure; Carpenters' jobbing baskets; a variety of Hinges for doors; Grindstones, Vices, Anvils, Smith's Bellows; Spur Wheels in sets suitable for presses, cranes, &c.; The irons; Well pulleys; Butchers' cleavers; brown Beer jugs; Kitchen ranges; Roman Cement; Mastick; Blunderbusses, brass barrel, with and without bayonet; self-acting Tape Measures, in brass cases, English and Spanish measure; black-tin Dish Covers, in sets, &c. &c. &c.
Also, Porter in casks.

NOTICE.

PETER ROSENBLAD respectfully informs the Public, that having lately arrived from London, he has commenced business, as

Tailor, and Habit-Maker,

at No. 9, Calle de la Paz; where he hopes, by strict attention to business, aided by his long experience in London, to share a part of the public patronage.

N. B.—Regimentals and Uniforms made up at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER M-GAW

DEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House formerly known as the SUN TAVERN,

No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo,

Where, he trusts, liberal Board and superior Lodgings, upon moderate terms, together with a choice assortment of Wines and Spirits, will insure him a share of public patronage.

NOTICE

To Owners and Masters of Vessels, and the Public at large.

JAMES BROWN & CO. most respectfully beg leave to state, that they have taken possession of the Wooden House on the Beach, in front of the Alameda, where they promise to supply Fresh Beef, of the first quality, at six dollars per quarter. Also, fresh and salt Pork, Sausages, Mutton, Tripe, fresh and salt Tongues, and Vegetables of every description, according to the season; also live-stock, &c. &c. on the shortest notice. The Advertiser being liable to very little expense, offer the above-mentioned articles at the lowest prices; and being determined to do every justice to the public, they hope to meet their patronage.

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 Stacchini, at the Commercial-Room, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and also at Mr. Parry's Store, in Montevideo.—Price 10 dollars.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish.....	122	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	118½	—	do do.
Piata Macupina.....	6½	—	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7½	—	do each.
Do. Pattern & Paquetes.....	7½	—	do do.
Do 6 per cent. Stock.....	43	—	per cent.
Bank Shares.....	140	—	dollars each, nominal
Exchange on England.....	64	—	per cent. per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro.....	500	—	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo.....	64	—	per dollar.
Do on United States.....	7	—	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	33	—	34 do. p. pesada.
Do country.....	30	—	31 do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	27	—	30 do.
Do salted.....	22	—	24 per pesada.
Do Horse.....	6½	—	7 dollars each.
Nutria skins.....	50	—	do per dozen
Chinchilla.....	30	—	35 do do.
Wool, (common).....	8	—	10 do per arroba
Hair, long.....	27	—	30 do do.
Do mixed.....	17	—	22 do do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	—	15 do per quintal
Horns.....	350	—	600 do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.).....	80	—	60 do per barrel.
Salt, (on board).....	13	—	14 do per fanega
Discount.....	1½	—	2½ p. c. p. month

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week, 122½ dollars. The lowest price 118 dollars.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.