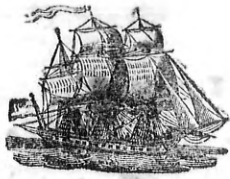


# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 347.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The division of troops of the Province of Buenos Ayres, now proceeding against the Indians, arrived on the 30th ult. at Tapalquen, and continued their march upon Bahía Blanca. The vanguard, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel del Valle, was to occupy a position on the Río Negro, at which place the army of operations would assemble, and remain there a part of the winter. It is also intended to occupy the Island of Choechel, which is an important post on the Río Negro; the Indians having made it a sort of rallying point, and issued thence to make their attacks on this province.

Since the death of Toriano, and the defeat of Yanquetruz, the body of Indians lately under their command are now under the orders of a Cacique called Chocori. He was assembling men for the purpose, it was supposed, of returning to the neighbourhood of Patagonia.

The Indians, generally, have taken the alarm at the preparations made and making against them; and were seeking the means of defence, by retiring to their fastnesses, &c., on the other side of the Río Negro.

It is anxiously expected that the Government of Chili will co-operate in the grand enterprise (for grand it is,) of finally putting a stop to the ravages of a race of barbarians, who, for two centuries, have been in a manner the terror both of Chili and this country; and who have lately become more formidable than ever, from successes arising out of the civil dissensions which have prevailed here. No time certainly should be lost, in endeavouring to arrange with the Government of Chili a plan of operations; because the Indians, expelled from the Argentine territory by the powerful force sent against them, will doubtless seek refuge in the strong holds of the Cordillera, where it will be difficult, or perhaps utterly impossible, to follow them from this side; and, as the *Lucero* states, it is probable they will join with the Araucano Indians, with whom they have always had friendly relations, and threaten the southern parts of Chili, from the opportunity offered to them of combining their movements in the almost impervious Cordillera. But to attack them on the side of Chili, as well as from this, taking them thus in front and rear, would go far, or perhaps lead to the utter extermination of these ruthless enemies.

We trust the campaign will be followed up with energy, to satisfy the hopes of all interested in the affairs of this country.

It will be seen by the Official Documents, that the election for Members to the House of Representatives of this Province, to replace those who go out by rotation, is fixed for the 28th inst. A great deal of public spirit was evinced during the Session just concluded, particularly on the debate respecting the "extraordinary powers."

The country, as it regards its pecuniary affairs, is in a very critical situation, and calls for all the energy and talent of its legislators to save it from the dangers which threaten. It is quite evident that half measures will not suffice; and strong ones, they say, will increase the difficulties: but skilful surgeons always "cut beyond the wound, to make the cure complete."

### MONTEVIDEO.

The schooner *Paula* brought accounts from the above city, to 9th inst.: they are somewhat contradictory as to the state of public affairs in the Oriental Republic. The Montevideo newspapers state, that the Government of Brazil had ordered the dispersion of those emigrants who had sought refuge in its territory, and who had employed themselves in endeavouring to create anew the miseries of civil war in the Oriental State; and that Colonel Bentos Gonzales was commissioned to put these orders into execution. It is added, that the Colonel being inclined towards the anarchists, received the orders to disperse them with a very bad grace.

The *Universal* of Montevideo, of 9th inst., says, that a report prevailed in that city, that Colonel Bentos Gonzales had rebelled against the legitimate authorities of his country, having refused to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of Río Grande; and furthermore, that he had placed himself at the head of 300 men, and joined the Oriental emigrants. That these proceedings are in connection with a vast project,—nothing less than the separation of the province of Río Grande from the Empire of Brazil, through the influence of the said Bentos Gonzales, aided by the emigrant anarchists, and to unite Río Grande and the Oriental Republic as one State. The *Universal* roundly denies all these things. Be that as it may, it is certain that General Barceta has been appointed to supersede Colonel Gonzales in the commission above alluded to; and in consequence of the orders imparted to the said General, Captain Ojeda, and five other refugee officers in Brazil, have requested passports for Entreríos; and Colonel Eugenio Garzon, Major Santana, and the officers Berdun and Calengo, were immediately to be removed from the frontiers of Brazil, if they did not follow the example of the other emigrant officers, and ask for their passports.

Thus far, all looks like peace; and it is averred that General Lavalleja and his friends are so convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, that they have (for the present, at least,) desisted from making further preparations. Some private letters, however, from Montevideo, express rather a different opinion; and say that the fire is only "smothered, not burnt out," and that ere long it will blaze again.

In the mean time it appears that hostile men land on the Oriental coast, either for political or predatory motives. On the 24th ult., a party

landed on the coast of the Gualaguaychí, and some Government troops had been sent against them. We have not heard the result. From the general tenor of the news from Montevideo, we are led to conclude that although the horrors of civil war may be avoided in the Oriental State, yet that it will be for some time exposed to ruinous agitations, unless some compromise should take place between the contending parties; of which, from the animosity always attendant here upon political disputes, we see but little chance.

On the 9th inst., there were no foreign vessels of war in the port of Montevideo. His B. M's. corvette *Pythias*, would probably arrive there on the 10th, from this.

Notwithstanding the clouded state of the political atmosphere at Montevideo, it is said that business generally, is more brisk than at Buenos Ayres.

### RIO JANEIRO.

We received, by the brig *Perserverance*, journals of Río Janeiro to 24th ult. It appears that the general election in Brazil, for members to the legislative assembly, has been attended in many places with what in England would be termed "rows," particularly in the provinces of Las Minas and Pernambuco; and seditious proclamations were even circulated at Río Janeiro, but no serious consequences had, nor, it is stated, were likely to accrue from these ebullitions.

The February packet from England had not arrived at Río Janeiro on 25th ult. On the latter day the Exchange on England was 35 1/4, to 35 1/2.

### Official Documents.

A decree dated 8th inst., appoints Sunday 28th inst., as the day of election, in all parts of the province, for Members to the House of Representatives.

A notice from the Office of Grace and Justice, states, that Don Antonio Fausto Gomez, has been appointed auxiliary Escribano to the Tribunal of Commerce.

Also, under date 8th inst., the Government has appointed Don Mariano Billinghurst y Agrelo, as Ship-Broker.

A notice dated 8th inst., states, that from the 10th inst., until the end of September, the different Tribunals of Justice will be open for business, from 10 until 1 o'clock in the day.

A notice from the Police Office states, that the frequent use of clasp-knives, and obscene expressions, in pulperias and other public places, is a disgrace to morality; and that slaves and boys assemble in the streets, committing various disorders. The decrees of November 27, 1821, and June 12, 1822, are therefore republished, prohibiting, under severe penalties, any one from carrying clasp-knives, daggers, &c., except those whose profession requires them to do so; and 8 days of hard public labour, to any one who in a pulperia, or any other public place, insults passengers in the streets by obscene words, &c. All slaves or boys who are found gambling in the streets, are to be taken up and severely punished.

A notice states, that the Government has accepted from Doña Maria Aguilar, the donation of a female slave, her property, for the use of the hospital for women; and returns her thanks for the same.

**LENT.**—The Sermons at the different churches of this city, usual to the period of Lent, have, as heretofore, attracted numerous congregations. On one evening lately, we heard the Rev. Padre Castro preach at the Church of La Merced: this Gentleman, as a preacher, is as popular here as is the Rev. Rowland Hill in our own country.

**PASSION WEEK.**—The rain fell heavily on "Holy Thursday," (like to the same period in the year 1828,) and in consequence thereof, the Governor's usual visit to the Churches did not take place; and those sacred temples, and the streets, became in a manner deserted: a strong contrast to the throng (particularly of females,) that would otherwise have attended, presenting a scene of more than ordinary interest to strangers. The unpropitious weather was a sad disappointment to all those sinful men who, we fear, are more intent upon gazing on earthly angels, than on heavenly ones. The interior of the churches were, notwithstanding, illuminated with great splendour. The High Altar of the College Church was truly magnificent and dazzling: we have seldom seen it more so. It was decorated with gold and silver ornaments, urns, artificial flowers of various colours, of which the blue, white, and red predominated. Vespers were celebrated by a full choir; but the instrumental part of the music, and the selection generally, was not so good as on the last year. In spite of the weather, a number of females from time to time entered the church during the evening, between the showers.

The image of Christ bearing the Cross, and other images, were placed in the piazza of the Cabildo, and also a temporary pulpit, from which two individuals alternately read extracts from holy works; and in a *patio* in the Calle de la Paz, was a similar exhibition: the congregation was not very large. The rain prevented the customary music of the *retreta*. The yards of the national and other vessels, and on the flag-staffs at the Fort, Marine-Office, &c., were crossed during the day; and the bells of the churches had ceased to toll.

**Good Friday.**—The churches this day were thronged, the weather being fine,—the ladies in strict church costume. The music at the Cathedral, in the afternoon, was indeed heavenly; and the sweet *soprano* voice of one of the boy choristers, was divine. To quote our Shakspeare:

"It had a dying fall:  
O, it came o'er the ear like the sweet South  
That breathes upon a bank of violets."

In the evening the College Church was extremely full; the vespers were repeated, but the High Altar was shorn of its magnificence: a few candles only appeared.

At 9 o'clock the *retreta* commenced. The band of the regiment of *Civicos*, and that of *La Guardia Argentina*, in their best dresses, with muffled drums, marched from the Fort in slow time, to their barracks, performing solemn music, and halting at intervals in the Plaza de la Victoria, and its neighbouring streets. Each band was flanked by its grenadier company, with unfixed bayonets; battalion men carried lighted lamps on poles, preceded by the usual globular light, with new transparencies painted around it, and borne also by soldiers. The scene, and the calm moon-light night, attracted a crowd of spectators, including a numerous assemblage of ladies.

**Saturday.**—"Solemn stillness" prevailed until mid-day. At 12 o'clock, however, "a change came o'er the scene:"—the bells of all the churches commenced a peal; drums beat, trumpets and bugles sounded; the guns at the Fort, and of the National schooner-of-war *Sarandi*, were

fired; yards squared, and colours run up to the mast-head, in honor of the "joyful resurrection." The shops were reopened, and business resumed. The ladies doffed their black attire:

"And yet, while wave  
Around them (what I hope will never vanish.)  
The basquina, and the mantilla, they  
Seem at the same time mystical and gay."

We expected at night to have seen Mr. Judas hung, drawn, quartered, and burned, as on other years, and therefore visited the different places where those executions were wont to take place; but there was nothing of the sort. Judas has been reprieved for this year: or, perhaps those Guy Vaux exhibitions are meant to be discontinued.

We have lately read a translation of some beautiful ballads of the German Poet, UHLAND. One of them, entitled "*The Passage*," speaks of his feelings when crossing the water in the same boat in which years before he had passed with two friends, now deceased. The last verse is as follows:—

"Take, O boatman! thrice thy fee,  
Take, I give it willingly;  
For, invisible to thee,  
Spirits twain have crossed with me."

The *Edinburg Review*, in speaking of Umland, says:—"It is in this gentle, yet never overstrained melancholy, that the charm of these little pieces rests. There is no dwelling on the subject for the sake of effect; the idea is always rather indicated by a glimpse, than studiously turned in all its different lights. Often, for instance, a story which, in the hands of the penny-a-line school of poetry, would have filled a canto, is condensed by Umland into a stanza or two; a single situation is chosen, but it is one denoting many foregone conclusions. Take, for instance, a trifle intitled

"THE DREAM."

Two lovers through the garden  
Walk'd hand in hand along,  
Two pale and slender creatures,  
They sat the flowers among.

They kiss'd each other's cheek so warm,  
They kiss'd each other's mouth;  
They held each other arm in arm,  
They dreamt of health and youth.

Two bells they sounded suddenly,  
They started from their sleep;  
And in the convent cell lay she,  
And he in dungeon deep.

Some very amusing articles have lately appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, under the signature of *El Mercurio*. They partake of what may be called "light reading," and detail the history of a love affair, in which a young Buenos Ayrean lady (Doña Carolina,) is the principal personage. One of the Scenes is very like that in the "*Merchant of Venice*," where Portia passes her opinion upon her various lovers.\*

\* The manner in which Shakspeare speaks of Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Germans, in the "*Merchant of Venice*," is curious enough:

Nerissa asks Portia what she thinks of the French Lord, Alonstour Le Bon.

Portia replies,—"God made him, and therefore let him pass for a man. If he hears a bird sing, he falls straight a capering; he will fence with his own shadow. If I should marry him, I should marry twenty husbands."

Nerissa.—"What say you, then, to Faulconbridge, the young baron of England?"

Portia.—"You know I say nothing to him, for he understands not me, nor I him: he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian, and I understand not English. He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a dumb show. How oddly he is suited! I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behaviour everywhere."

Nerissa.—"How like you the young German, the Duke of Saxony's nephew?"

Portia.—"Very vilely in the morning, when he is sober; and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk."

The Buenos Ayres Portia, *alias* Carolina, is addressed by her father, who tells her that she is now nearly 18 years of age, and that it is high time for her to marry; and requests her to tell him upon whom she has fixed her affections.

The maiden desires Papa to guess; upon which he says:

Is it Don Federico, the German?  
O no, Papa; I don't like Germans. I should expect, with their boisterous mode of speaking, that instead of caresses they would give me a flogging.

Is it Don Carlos, the Englishman?  
Still less, Papa. The English may be good husbands, but I do not like husbands who are not grace; besides, in general, the English are more fond of the bottle than of their wives.

Is it Don Augusto, the Frenchman?  
Neither should I like a French husband, Papa; every thing with them is deceit, intrigue, and inconstancy; and scarcely any of them would be satisfied with one woman.

What think you of the Portuguese, Don Joao Bautista?

Good Heavens, Papa! God bless the woman that marries a Portuguese! They are not only jealous, but I should have to be dismissing every little negro and mulatto girl in the house.

What think you, then, of Don Giovanni, the Italian?

What do you say to me, Papa? Do you think that any Gringo could have admittance among us? They are so miserable that they make their money their god; and the wife of a Gringo must make up her mind to go without a comb. No, no, Papa; no Gringo's for me.

What think you of Don Ricardo, the North-American?

Ah, Papa, this name of an American is delightful to me: what a pity he should be the countryman of Duncan! O, no; the North Americans are too headstrong. What would become of me by uniting myself with one of those men, who, in the midst of domestic harmony and peace, might take it into his head, seeing me in possession of jewels which I inherited from my mother, to deprive me of them? No, Papa; I do not like a person who cannot hear or give reason; and, impelled by a haughty disposition and indiscreet zeal, tramples upon the most sacred rights.

Come, come, what a discontented girl you are! What think you of Don José Luis Rafael, the Spaniard? You know he is of noble blood.

Still less, Papa. I do not wish to be married for a day. The Spaniards are very loving when they are courting; and for a period after marriage they make very good and complaisant husbands. But after five years they become impatient; at 10, very higgious, always talking about economy, and the furniture of the house; at 20 they are lost in avarice; and when old and infirm, they wish to bury their wives with their treasures. A Spaniard! No, Papa, I do not like them, except as a constant friend.

Papa at last touches upon the right chord, and asks her what she thinks of Don Manuelito, who is no foreigner, but a Creole bred and born.

"Ah me, Papa," says the sensitive Carolina; and then she launches out in praise of her Manuelito: stating, that she had a good opinion of him from her first acquaintance with him at the *tertulia* of Doña P.; that he is so respectful, so polite, so handsome, so docile, so modest and persuasive, that to be married to him would make her truly happy. Papa is in raptures with his daughter's choice.

The Poets have painted Mercury, the celebrated god of antiquity, as being very thievishly inclined; and say, that among his numerous peccadillo's in that line, he robbed Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Jupiter of his sceptre, and Vulcan of many of his mechanical instruments. The Buenos Ayres Mercury, however, is very different from his namesake of antiquity, inasmuch as he (the former,) only wishes to deprive foreigners of all good marriageable qualities, for the purpose of making up a Portefeño hero.—"Self-praise is no recommendation."

The remarks of *El Mercurio*, upon the Ita-

lians, was replied to in the *Gaceta*, by a communication, denying generally the assertions of the former. Mercury, however, quickly put on his winged cap (*petasus*), and next day came out in the *Gaceta*, retracting nothing: on the contrary, among other things he spoke of the 30,000 *lazaroni*, at Naples, who get their living God knows how; and, above all, alluded to the practice of the Venetian ladies, of having a vice-husband, called "*Cavalier Servente*," as well as the legal, or Act-of-Parliament one.

"But *Cavalier Servente*" is the phrase  
Used in politest circles, to express  
This supernumerary slave, who stays  
Close to the lady, as a part of dress;  
Her word the only law which he obeys.  
His is no sinecure, as you may guess—  
Coach, servants, gondola, he goes to call,  
And carries fan, and tippet, gloves, and shawl!"  
BROX.

Señora Justina Piacentina and her sister, and we believe one or two other singers, have arrived at Montevideo, in the brig *Sto. Domingo Encas*, from Rio Janeiro. In a former number, we stated that the fair *Justina* had gone to Rio Janeiro in order to be married; but, alas!

"The course of true love never did run smooth."

Report states that her lover has proved false; has wedded another, and left the betrayed *Justina* to feel all "the pangs of despised love;"—that Brazil's capital has now become hateful to her, and in her "mind's distress" she has flown again to her warm-hearted friends in Montevideo, to repose in their bosoms all her sorrows and all her hopes. It is a common saying, that for the rheumatism, the tooth-ache, and being "crossed in love," one gets but very little pity; and yet those are very acute diseases,—at least so they say who have experienced them.

We presume that Doña Justina intends to remain at Montevideo. The enthusiasm caused in Buenos Ayres, when her arrival in these waters last year was first announced, has somewhat diminished, from her long stay at Montevideo, and departure without deigning to visit our Capital. Besides, Vacani no longer forms one of the Operatic corps: he has accepted a situation in the Emperor's Chapel, at Rio Janeiro. Without him, the Opera will be shorn of its chief support; and we Buenos Ayreans have not that *penchant* for "birds of passage," as formerly, now that they fly away at the first threatening cloud.

Madame Toussaint has quitted Buenos Ayres, and now teaches dancing at Montevideo.

On the 7th inst., H. I. M.'s corvette *Bertioga*, in the Outer Roads of this port, fired a salute at sun-rise, at mid-day, and at sun-set, having flags at each mast-head; it being the anniversary of the revolution which placed the present Emperor, Don Pedro II., upon the throne of Brazil.

In our No. 345, we mentioned that the *Bertioga* saluted on 25th March, in consequence of its being "Lady Day." This was an assumption on our part; and we have since been informed that the salute on that day was from its being the anniversary of the swearing to the Constitution of Brazil.

BREAD.—The rial loaf has considerably increased in size since the fall in the price of flour, and is nearly twice as large as it was a few days ago.

#### THEATRE.

The Theatre opened for the Season on the 7th inst., with the Comedy of "*Marcela*," or, "*Which of the Three*;" a dance, by Señor Caton and his wife, from the Montevideo Theatre; and a farce. On the 8th, the amusing Comedy of "*Todo y*

*Nada*," and the ballet dance of "*La Recluta de la Aldea*." This dance has some merit; and the introduction of the ragged army brought to mind Bombastes Furioso, and the exclamation of Bombastes:

"Silence, brave army! don't kick up a row."

The house on the above evenings was very thinly attended, except the *Cazuela*, which could boast a full attendance of ladies.

The theatrical campaign has not opened under very favourable auspices. The company is weak, Felipe David, however, remains; and he is the only sterling actor in the corps. It would be difficult to say who leads in tragedy, Señores Casacuberta and Caceres having quitted. Hitherto comedies only have been performed, and this shows sound discretion.

Doña Matilda Diaz, we think, has improved in her acting. She looked very pretty in the lively comedies which have been represented in the week: she is perhaps rather too much *en bon point*, but not for the first *dama*, which she now decidedly is at this theatre, and has become an important personage among little folks.

Señor and Señora Caton are a considerable addition to the company; they dance with spirit, and oftentimes with grace. The Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca, likewise aids the ballet, and begins to look more womanly.

The avenues of the theatre present the same dingy appearance as ever,—not even the lobbies have been whitewashed; and, in defiance of the regulation, there were persons smoking in them. It is reported that the theatre is about to pass from its present management: this may account for the apathy which at present exists respecting its concerns.

#### ON EDUCATION.

The word Education is derived from the Latin, *educō*, to lead forth; third sense, to build up: and this word *educō* is a compound derivative of the latin preposition *e*, from; and *duco*, to lead: all of which may be interpreted: the leading of those whom we instruct, from ignorance to knowledge,—from darkness to light,—and from error to truth: and true education is the building up of youth on those principles of moral rectitude, which, together with scholastic science, make them in time useful to mankind, and respectable and happy in themselves.

On the true education of youth, rests the future happiness, not only of parents, but of nations; and includes in it, their future stability and national glory. It gives knowledge, without vice; elevates from the darkness of mortal nature, to the Supreme Intelligence; teaches to avoid fallacy, by the light of truth; invigorates the mind, and leads from moral to spiritual good, until it lets us out into the glorious liberty of the Sons of God; for "there can be no happiness without Liberty; no Liberty without morality; and there can be no morality without Religion!!"

HENRY THOMAS BRADISH.

\* This part of the sentence is quoted from Dr. Ramsay's History of the United States of North America; and is, in the original,—"*there can be no political happiness without Liberty*," &c.

#### EPITAPH

IN THE FORD CHURCH-YARD, NORFOLK.

My grandfather was buried here,  
My cousin Jane, and two uncles dear;  
My father perished with an inflammation in his thighs,  
And my sister dropped down dead in the Minories;  
But the reason why I'm here interred, according to my thinking,  
Is owing to my good living, and hard drinking:  
If, therefore, good Christians, you wish to live long,  
Don't drink too much wine, brandy, gin, or any thing strong.



### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 11th OF APRIL, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Iris, Pagen,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cintha, Cowan,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Apprentice, Cadenhead,	Lezica Bros.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Mazepa, Wilson,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Cosair, Wetherhead,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Camerton, Hewitt,	T. Carlisle & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Gondolier, Rhôtes,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bonafide, Brown,	Koishaw, Wilson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Hoodless,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Perseverance, Denham,	John Appleyard,	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Sheandoah, Rose,	Hodgson & Robinson,	Loading for Havana,
Ship Lucy Ann, Upton,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Aspasia, Hoodless,	Rezaval, Bros.	Loading for Mataga, & ports in Mediter.
Brig Weston, Thomas Weston,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig William, Martin,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Cedrick, Crowell,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Rio Grande.
Brig Hete, Holmes,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Boston.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	New York.
Brig Amazon, Hugg,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Stephen, Barnecoat,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Herminie, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Johannes, Rjesdick,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Discharging for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Polacre Aurora, Stula,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Bahía,
Brig General Fianetta, Saconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Americano, Peila,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Anima del Purgatorio, Savattan,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Brazils.
Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Brig Independiente, Cardozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazils.
Schooner-brig Brazillero, J. L. Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

**BRAZILIAN.**—Corvette *Bertioga*, Captain Manson.

At ENSENADA.

French barque Trident, Thebaud, to Blanc & Constantine, loading with mules for the Island of Bourbon.  
Brazilian brig San Jose Americano, Matoso, to C. J. Moreira, loading with mules for Parnagua.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Bremen brig Catherine, whose arrival on the 4th inst. was notified in our last, sailed from Bremen 31st December, Island of Mayo 15th February, Montevideo 2d inst., with 107 moyes salt.

The American schooner-brig Margaret, which arrived on the 5th, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 24th ult., Montevideo 3d inst., with 1099 barrels and 101 half barrels flour.

April 6.—Wind S., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Hannah Moore, George Moore, for Montevideo, to load for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., in ballast.

The brigs San José Americano, and Domingo, were under weigh this evening.

April 7.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, American brig Stephen, Barnecoat, from Boston 11th January, with \$8,421 feet plank, soap, paper, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co.

Sailed, National brig Domingo, O'Brien, for Bahia, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 1600 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig San José Americano, Matoso, for Ensenada, to load mules for Paragua.

H. B. M's. corvette Pylades, Captain Edward Blackley, for Montevideo.

April 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

April 9.—Wind N., calm.—Opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Geronimo Soriano, from Montevideo 7th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

April 10.—Wind S. E., nearly a gale all day.—slight rain at night.

Arrived, French brig Herminie, Soret, from Havre de Grace 28th December, Cherburg 12th January, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 7th inst.; general cargo, to Garnier, Bros. 20 passengers (landed at Montevideo,) including Don Mariano Balcarce and his lady.

British brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, from the Island of Mayo 14th February, Montevideo 8th inst., with 154 moyes salt, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, from Montevideo 9th.

April 11.—Wind E.—heavy rain at night.

Arrived, British brig Perseverance, Lanham, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., with 1447 barrels and 23 half barrels flour, 40 barrels sugar, 70 bags rice, 11 do. coffee, 30 barrels sweetmeats, to John Appleyard.

Hamburg cutter Leopold, Ebbesen, from Puerto Alegre 30th March, Rio Grande 3d inst., with 50,000 oranges, to

April 12.—Wind S.

No arrivals nor sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—Corsair, for Rio Janeiro.

On 15th.—Iris, for Liverpool.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

March 14.—Tuscan schooner-brig Valiente, Quexada, from Buenos Ayres 7th February.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

April 2.—Brazilian schooner-brig Dos Amigos, from St. Catherine's.

4.—American schooner-brig Emily Cook, from Rio Grande.

Brazilian brig Santo Domingo Eneas, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed from Montevideo.

April 3.—Brazilian brig Veloz, for Rio Grande.

French brig Dos Hermanos, for Havre de Grace.

American brig Olinda, for Rio Janeiro.

7.—Brazilian schooner San Roque, for St. Catherine's.

Oriental schooner Aguila Primera, Santiago Soriano. (She cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope.)

Foreign Vessels of War in the Port of Rio Janeiro, on 25th ult.

BRITISH.—Corvette Clio, brig Algerine, schr. Adelaide, packets Hornet, and Reindeer.

AMERICAN.—Corvettes Warren, and Lexington, schooner Enterprise.

FRENCH.—Brig Alcibiade.

An operatic and dramatic *funcion* is to take place at the Theatre on Tuesday next, as the farewell performance of Señor Rosquellas, and his son Pabito. This word *farewell*, produces a thousand recollections of the many delightful hours the exertions of Señor Rosquellas have caused us, during the ten years of his residence here; not forgetting those too, of the gifted Pabito.

Señor Rosquellas and his family are about to depart for Bolivia,—may happiness and prosperity attend them.

A long communication has appeared in the daily papers of this week, signed *Los Suplicantes*, addressed to "the Fathers of the Country, and House of Representatives of the Province." It states, that now when all are intent upon devising the means of bettering the current money of the province,—at a time, too, when such general distress prevails; so many mercantile establishments given up, from the impossibility of continuing them, owing to the depressed state of commerce; the number of houses and warehouses totally unoccupied, of which none can be so well aware as the Commissioners of the license dues and direct taxes,—yet it seems to have been forgotten that a law still exists, which has caused many of the bankruptcies and miseries complained of, viz.: that of 30th of April, 1828, which obliges all who have pecuniary compromises, entered into previous to 9th January, 1826, to pay one half in specie, &c. &c.; and praying the House to revise the said law.

\*The law in question was inserted in *British Packet*, No. 167.

Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's late Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, arrived on the 5th ult. at Puerto Alegre, Rio Grande, in the brig *Hartford*, Captain Robson, on his route to Rio Janeiro. Mr. Fox had proceeded a short distance into the interior, on his botanical researches, accompanied by Mr. Tweedie, and Captain Robert Beazley.

Field-Marshal Viscount Beresford, (so well remembered in Buenos Ayres,) was married lately in London, to the Hon. Mrs. Hope, widow of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., author of "Anastasis," and other popular literary works. Mrs. Hope participates in all the honours enjoyed by his Lordship as a grandee of Portugal, in which country he is Duke of Eivas, Marquis of Campo Major, Count Francisco, and a Field Marshal. These dignities were conferred on the Viscount by the late King John of Portugal.

THE WEATHER.—The thermometer has been from 60 to 70, during the week. On Sunday last, it was 60; on Tuesday, it was 70, (summer weather.) On the latter day, the town of Colonia was distinctly seen,—a certain presage of the change to wind and rain which has since taken place.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir,—May I beg the favour of calling the attention of the charitable, to a well authenticated case of unmerited distress in which an English family has been involved, and from which two hundred dollars would extricate them. The particulars of their situation have been placed on the table in the Commercial Room.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

A VERY spacious and dry ALMACEN, No. 155 Calle del Peru; where any merchandise will be secure.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has been appointed LICENSED SHIP-BROKER, for this Port; and, in consequence, offers his services as such, at

No. 45, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

The undersigned expects, that by his unremitting activity and honorable conduct in the fulfilment of his business, to merit the protection of his friends, and the commercial community in general.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

ON SALE.

WHITNEY BLANKETS, of large size, and very superior quality, at No. 85 Calle de la Catedral.

NOTICE.

ANY person who may have in their Library the Melo-Drama of "TERELLI," or the Farce of the "VILLAGE LAWYER," and would be kind enough to lend one or both, to be left at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo, may depend on their being safely returned.

FOR SALE.

BRITISH Navy List, for January 1833; price, four Dollars, currency.  
British Army List, for January 1833; price, three dollars, currency.  
Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE following numbers of the BRITISH PACKET for 1832, viz.—Nos. 281, 282, 283, 286, 287, 290, 299, 303, 304, 305, 306. Apply at the Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle de 25 de Mayo.

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.

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

JUST ARRIVED.

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

FILTERED blister and shear Steel, of excellent quality; smoothing, jack, trying and long Planes, and Plane Irons; Braces and Bits; pannel, ripping, brass-back and hand Saws; billet Saws; metal and breaking out web Saws; two and three feet Irons, 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.; Tye Irons; Well pulleys; Butchers' cleavers; brown Beer Jugs; Kitchen ranges; Roman Cement; Mastick; Blunderbusses, brass barrel, with and without bayonet; self-acting Tape Measure, in brass cases, English and Spanish measure; block-tin Dish Covers, in sets, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Porter in casks.

ALEXANDER M'GAW

BEGS 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.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	122	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118	—	do do.
Plata Alcaquiana.....	63	—	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	73	—	do each.
Do. Patriot, & Pacotones.....	73	—	do do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	42	—	do do.
Bank Shares,.....	42	—	43 per cent.
Exchange on England.....	61	—	pence per col.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340	—	3 6 per cent. prem.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	64	—	75 per dollar.
Do. on United States,.....	7	—	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	34 dois. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	30	—	31 do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 27	—	—	20
Do salted,.....	24	—	24 per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	63	—	7 dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	60	—	do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	80	—	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	15	—	10 do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	47	—	30 do do.
Do mixed,.....	17	—	22 do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	15 do per quintal
Horns,.....	330	—	300 do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	85	—	90 do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13	—	14 do per fanega
Discount,.....	13	—	2 1/2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week, 122 1/2 dollars. The lowest price 118 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 64 pence. The lowest ditto, 61 pence.

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Where every description of TYPOGRAPHY is elegantly and expeditiously executed.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.