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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

An interesting Diary was published in the *Lucero* of 16th inst., of the operations of the left division of the army commanded by General Rosas, and now in campaign against the Indians. It is dated "Sierra y Arroyo de Tapalqué, April 2, 1833," and signed by General Angel Pacheco.

The march was commenced from El Monte, on 22d ult., at half-past 4 in the afternoon. The troops consisted of a squadron of the Governor's Escort, a battalion of militia infantry, a piquet with 5 pieces of artillery, baggage waggons, &c. &c. Day rainy.

On 23d, marched at 10 A. M., halted at 5 P. M. Day cloudy.

24th. Marched at 5 A. M., passed the river Salado at 10, halted at a quarter to 5 P. M., near to the Biscacheras. Day rainy.

25th. Marched at half-past 10 A. M., halted at half-past 5 P. M. Day fine.

26th. Marched at half-past 10 A. M., halted at 2 P. M. Day cloudy.

27th. Encamped all day in consequence of rain. A sergeant and soldiery of infantry taken ill.

28th. Marched at 7 A. M., halted at a quarter to 3 P. M. General Rosas communicated to the division, the defeat of the Cacique Yaquetruz, by the centre division; which was received with loud acclamations. Day cloudy.

29th. Marched at 7 A. M., halted at half-past 2 P. M. Day fine.

30th. Marched at a quarter to 8 A. M., halted at 3 P. M. Day fine.

31st. Marched at half-past 8 A. M., halted at a quarter to 6 P. M., at Tapalqué. Saw this day a number of friendly Indians, who saluted the division. Day fine.

April 1st. Encamped all day. Day sultry; thermometer 85.

2d. Stationary. The troops of the Canton of Tapalqué joined, viz.—a battalion of infantry, (*libertos*) a squadron of 2d regiment of cavalry, do. 4th, 250 men 3d militia cavalry, and a piquet of infantry of regiment Rio de la Plata, with 2 pieces of flying artillery. Day fine.

The extracts we have made from the Diary, are of course only very partial. A variety of observations of latitude and longitude, &c., were taken during the march.

This expedition (it has been well observed,) among other objects, combines that of discovery. Certain it is, that an immense tract of fertile territory in this part of the world, remains almost totally unknown.

The national *zumaca* *San Martin*, lying in the Inner Roads, has been purchased by Government, to convey stores to the Rio Negro, touching at Bahía Blanca on her way.

We hear that four naval officers have joined her, by order of Government; namely, Captain Rourke, Lieutenants Green, Mason, and another. The *zumaca* is to take plank, &c., and two carpenters in order to construct two or three flat-bottomed boats on the Rio Negro, to convey troops across the said river to act in the expedition against the Indians.

On the evening of "Holy Thursday" last, the two daughters, four grand-children, and four servants of Señor José Pastoriza, were drowned in

endeavouring to pass the river Yi, in the Banda Oriental.

The Bishop and Apostolic Vicar of this diocese, Dr. Mariano Medrano, has forwarded a communication to the Government, dated 9th inst., stating the propriety of immediately reestablishing in the liturgies of the churches confided to his care, the prayers imploring the Divine protection upon the Argentine Republic.

The Minister of State (*de Zuniga*,) replied to the above, under date of 12th inst.; stating the perfect acquiescence of the Government in the proposed arrangement, and the lively interest they took therein.

The mid-day newspaper *Tris*, of this city, was on 18th inst. published on a larger sheet of paper than heretofore.

Señor Rosquellas, his lady, and son Pablito, left town yesterday morning, on their route to Bolivia.

Señor Caceres, formerly of the Theatre of this city, has arrived in Chili; and on the 14th ult., performed the part of *Eteocles*, in the tragedy of the *Hijos de Edipo*, at the theatre of Valparaiso.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

We have received accounts from the above Islands to 4th inst., by way of Montevideo. His B. M.'s surveying sloop *Beagle*, (10 guns,) Captain Robert Fitzroy, arrived at Johnson's Harbour, Berkely-Sound, on 2d. ult. Captain Fitzroy lost his Clerk a few days after his arrival. This young gentleman was on shore shooting wild fowl, and having killed a duck at some distance in the water, in endeavouring to get it, it is supposed he became entangled in the kelp, or sea-weed, and was unfortunately drowned. The *Beagle* was to sail on 5th inst. from Berkely-Sound, for Montevideo. Captain Fitzroy intends personally to visit Buenos Ayres, even should the *Beagle* not come hither.

About thirty persons, of all nations, now constitute the colony at the Falklands.

MONTEVIDEO.

The journals lately received from Montevideo, mention various occurrences of active hostility on the part of those opposed to the Government of Don Fructuoso Rivera. On the 30th ult., they made prisoner the commander of an Oriental schooner-of-war, named *Natal*, in *el Paso de Sandú*. The *Universal* says it was altogether a Judas-like act on the part of one Cirilo Saravi, an emigrant, who had by fair promises and plausible pretexs, drawn *Natal* into an ambuscade, where he was surrounded by thirty men, seized, and sent to the Arroyo de la China, and there placed in irons and incommunicable. The boat that brought *Natal* from his schooner, was also seized. Both Commandant and boat have, however, been claimed by the authorities at Paysandu; but those of the Arroyo de la China say they

can give no answer to the claim until the arrival there of the Governor of Entierios, who was daily expected.

On the 7th inst., at day-break, a party of about 200 Brazilians, commanded by the Brazilian Colonel Bento Gonzales, in conjunction with the emigrants of the Oriental State in the province of Rio Grande, passed the Yaguaron, and made an irruption into the Oriental territory, driving away the piquets of observation. One of the latter was commanded by the Indian guide, Lorenzo, who having deserted the cause of General Lavalleja, had sided with the Government of the Oriental State. Lorenzo was killed in this skirmish, by a pistol ball. Colonel Pozolo, with 100 of the Oriental Government troops, retreated into the town of Cerro Largo, and prepared for defence; where, it was said, he would be joined on the 10th by 100 men under Commandant Osorio, and 100 men commanded by Major Baraceto. The President of the Republic (Fructuoso Rivera,) under date Head-Quarters, Dorazno, 10th inst., has forwarded a despatch to the Minister of War at Montevideo, relative to the above event. He states, that it is in total opposition to the language held by the Brazilian authorities, and has unexpectedly changed the flattering state of affairs; but the perfidious conduct of Colonel Gonzales cannot in any way implicate the Government to whom he belongs. That the hostilities now committed demands his (the President's) immediate presence on the frontiers, in order to re-establish tranquillity, and the national credit, so ignominiously outraged; he shall therefore immediately proceed thither. Other accounts state, that he expects to reach the frontier about 10th inst., and will have under his orders there about 1200 men.

Private details from Montevideo give a different version of the affair, and say, that the Indian Lorenzo, at the head of a party of men, had gone 14 leagues into the Brazilian territory and violently taken thence Lieut.-Colonel Berdon, and three other officers who were under the protection of the Imperial flag, thus outraging and violating the territory of a neutral nation. This explanation certainly carries with it an air of probability. Colonel Gonzales could hardly have acted in the manner reported of him, in defiance of the orders issued a few days previous by his superior officer, unless some great provocation had been given; except, indeed, he has thrown off the authority of Brazil, and acts on his own account, which is not very likely. The next arrivals from Montevideo will no doubt convey the real state of the case.

The Montevideo journal *Universal*, on the authority of accounts brought by the British brig *Adventure*, from Cadiz 28th January, says, that the cause of Don Pedro was improving in Portugal. He had taken and destroyed the Miguelite batteries on the Douro, and was on his march towards Coimbra; and that all the towns in the neighbourhood of Oporto had declared for the Constitutional cause.

SAN JUAN.

The House of Representatives of the Province of San Juan, under date of February 22, 1833, authorizes the Executive of that province to banish thence those persons whose notorious adhesion to the Unitarians, and making common cause with the mutineers of the 1st December, 1828, have brought such irreparable evils upon the province; and whose continued residence there might, in the opinion of the Government, reproduce the same disasters, by their attempts directly or indirectly to subvert the present administration; thus opposing themselves to the system of Federation, generally adopted by all the provinces of the Argentine Republic. That the said persons shall not return to the bosom of their country, until the Nation be constituted, and the legislative power of the country promulgate a law of amnesty. It is left to the discretion of the Executive, to except those persons whose general conduct has been such, notwithstanding their known political opinions, as not to have had any influence in causing the miseries produced by the late fatal civil war; excepting from them, however, the most solemn assurances that they will not act in any manner against the general system now followed by the provinces, and giving, at the same time, the necessary securities.

In pursuance of the above authorization, and the report of a Committee of Citizens, 120 persons were banished from the territory of San Juan, and ordered to quit it in 9 days; 60 were deprived of their citizenship; and 26 gave security for their adherence to the Federal cause. The names of the Committee, and of all the individuals banished, of those deprived of citizenship, and those who have joined the federation, have been published in the daily papers of this city.

On the 23d of February, the said House passed a law, to the effect that now, and during the time that the Republic remains unconstituted, no individual can occupy a place in the Legislature, who has opposed the free vote of the provinces for the system of Federation, nor obtain any civil or military employ; and, moreover, they shall be deprived of taking any active part in public affairs. Those persons are excepted, who have voluntarily come forward with formal protestations of adherence to the cause of the people.

On the same date, the House sanctioned a law that the Province of San Juan shall join in the league formed by the boundary provinces, in conformity with the treaty signed at Santa Fé, on 4th January, 1831.

On the 13th of March, the House by a decree, reduced the number of its Members, from 22 persons, to 14 only.

On the same date, the House authorized the Executive to reply to Circulars which it had received from the Governor of Buenos Ayres: to thank him for his judicious conduct in managing the foreign affairs of the Republic; and relative to the application he made to the Government of Bolivia, respecting the proceedings of the Argentine emigrants there; and in regard to the violent occupation of the Falkland Islands, by a vessel of war of His Britannic Majesty, in dishonour of the Argentine flag.

To answer the Circular of the Governor of Santa Fé, upon his re-election as Governor of that province; and requiring that the Chief of the Unitarian *Decembristas*, Don José Maria Paz, should be brought to trial.

Also the Circular of the Governor of Entreríos, upon his election as Governor of that Province; and requiring that the criminals Lecoc and Mesqueira should likewise be brought to trial.

CHILI.

A mail from Chili arrived on Saturday last, bringing journals and letters to 16th ult.

It seems that a revolution had been meditated in Santiago de Chili; but the Government there had early notice of it, closely watched the proceedings of the discontented, and in due season arrested various individuals connected with the proposed attempt, and cashiered and suspended several officers. Among the latter was the Inspector General, (General José Ignacio Zenteno,) who, although no positive proofs were brought against him, was considered as the life and soul of the conspiracy. The object of the conspirators was to set aside the present Government, and to form a Commission composed of Don Francisco Ruiz Tagle, Francisco de Borja Fontesilla, and Rafael Bilbao, until the arrival of General Bernardo O'Higgins, who it was intended should be the new Governor. The affair altogether is said to have made but little stir in Chili, the plans of the revolutionists not possessing any extended ramifications.

In the newspaper *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, it is stated that Captain Walford, of the brig *Ovalle*, has communicated the news that a mine has been discovered in *Copiapo*, and that it is a great deal richer than that of the *Chañarcillo*, when it was first discovered.

Captain Right Hon. Lord James Townshend, of H. B. M's. ship *Dublin*, accompanied by Lieutenant Hon. B. C. F. P. Carey, of same ship, have made an excursion to Santiago de Chili, and on the 5th ult. were presented to the President of the Republic of Chili.

PERU.

The Message of the President to the Congress at Lima, on the closing of its sessions on 28th December last, gives a very gloomy picture of the present state and future prospects of the Republic of Peru. It says, that in a manner more than human efforts have been necessary to preserve domestic peace; that attempts had been made to create disaffection in the army, to disorganize the Republic, and reduce it to the miserable situation of admitting foreign interference even as a benefit. That the country had never been in so much danger of being involved in anarchy, nor the Government so embarrassed, and vitely traduced for misfortunes which they could not guard against, and which the limited powers they possess would not permit them to remedy. The clouds, it is true, had dispersed; but the essay had been a melancholy one, and evinced the insufficiency of the laws to protect the Government against the audacity of their detractors; and it is left to the wisdom of the Legislators to decide whether they conscientiously think the Union can be maintained, or liberty advanced, unless protecting laws are enacted.

That in the Republic of the Equator, Peru had found a good friend and faithful ally; but was exposed to new dangers as it regards Bolivia, as hitherto it had not been found possible perfectly to arrange with the latter country respecting commercial regulations, &c.

That if the actual situation of Peru, as regards its foreign relations, is not what it could be wished, its interior concerns are equally distressing. The revenue is so reduced as scarcely to be sufficient for the common expenses; the Government are unable to satisfy the urgent claims continually made upon them, and their appeals to the Legislature upon this and other most important subjects, have been disregarded. That they will make every effort to preserve order and domestic peace, upon which the fate of the Repub-

lic, and its preservation from foreign war, depend; and that if the wished for result does not take place, the responsibility will not rest upon the President or the Government.

GUAYAQUIL.—The *Colombiano*, of the above city, contains some interesting news respecting a colony lately established in one of the adjacent islands to Guayaquil, under the auspices of the Government of the Republic of the Equator, and called *Floriana*, in honor of General Flores. It states that the temperature of the Island is delightful, the thermometer averaging from 60 to 65; excellent water, fertile land, and that the productions of the tropics, and those of the temperate climes, grow to perfection there. That in three months provision will be raised sufficient to maintain a population of 400 persons; and that the island could conveniently provide subsistence for 12,000, without any exterior aid. That various roads are constructing, particularly one to the port of *Cordero*, in the northern part of the Island, where whaling vessels often call.

THE FASHIONS.

Among the numerous works published in London, for the amusement and edification of the fashionable world, is one which we generally receive, entitled "*The World of Fashion*," embellished with Six Plates, representing various female figures, attired in the newest London fashions, viz.—Morning and Evening dresses; Promenade and Carriage dresses; walking dress, Opera dress, &c. &c. It comes out monthly.

We cannot compliment our fair countrywomen upon the present fashions, as they appear in the *World of Fashion*. They seem, with few exceptions, any thing but calculated to display the beauty of the female form. We are not singular in this opinion; many of our countrymen here have gone farther, and denounced these said fashions as being both ugly and uncouth. One of the designs in the work in question, is meant to represent the costume of a South American lady; but it is a positive libel upon the taste of the South American fair. The picture would be more suitable to the atmosphere of Japan or China.

If Mrs. Bell, or any of the "first chop" London milliners would condescend to visit Puenos Ayres, they would find many things that might be an addition to their fashionable vocabulary. We wish that some artist would sketch a lady of this country, or a group of them, in walking dress, ball dress, theatre dress, &c.—the white frock, and white veil, the tastefully arranged hair, surmounted by a comb of moderate size,—we think it would put to the blush even the fashionable *coteriés* of Paris and London; because simplicity in female attire, when combined with elegance, always attracts the greatest admiration. The most prejudiced persons acknowledge that the ladies here have infinite taste in dress,—there is scarcely but one opinion in this respect. They do not copy from France, England, or any other nation; neither are they the slaves of mantua-makers and milliners. We should be glad, however, if they would discard the outrageously large comb, and the superfluity of artificial flowers, which now disfigure their pretty heads. Those ponderous combs would certainly be regarded as a great curiosity in England. We lately read, in a journal of the United States, of a splendid comb "made to order for the Buenos Ayres market," being placed for public inspection at New York.

With the above exceptions, we conceive that the dress of the Buenos Ayres ladies is both be-

coming and charming. We do not speak of the very early in the morning attire: a lover, perhaps, might not wish to see his mistress at those times, with her hair in disorder, and other marks of *deshabille*; or, as in other countries, with the mob cap, &c. &c. It is in the evening that a lady shines in all her glory:

“For the night
Shows Stars and Wom. in a better light.”

The dress now worn by the male portion of what is called the civilized world, especially that unseemly part of the dress, the neckcloth, has often been commented upon as being both uncouth and unhealthy. Of the truth of the latter part of this assertion, we know not; but perfectly assent to the former. An improvement has no doubt taken place since tight pantaloons have gone out of fashion. We remember having seen, in London, a picture representing an English nobleman attired in the fashion of the year 1420, and one in that of 1820: but how superior the former appeared! and, by comparison, how mean the latter! Infinite has been the advances in the arts and sciences since the middle ages; but we question if any has taken place in the article of dress. The Turkish male attire, and that of other Eastern nations, is, in our opinion, the most pleasing and healthful of all.

The British sculptors seem ashamed of the modern dress, and have therefore in their works, with few exceptions, depicted our heroes, whether statesmen or warriors, as attired in Roman costume. This, perhaps, is not altogether advisable. A colossal statue of George the Third was erected last summer in Windsor Park; the *Penny Magazine* contains the following remarks upon it:

“The likeness of the face to George III., is very admirable; but those who recollect that monarch in his plain blue coat, or his military jack boots, will have difficulty to recognise him in his Roman costume. The very eminent sculptor, Mr. Westmacott, has in this particular to allege the example of the statue of Peter the Great, and of many other celebrated works of art; but it has, on the other hand, been successfully shown, that the ungracefulness of European dress may be in a great degree overcome by skillful arrangements, and that truth of representation in this particular, is not incompatible with high taste. At any rate, it is to be lamented that any statue of brass, which from its almost imperishable material, may be the ornament of some capital two or three thousand years hence, should convey an incorrect notion of the dress that an Englishman wore in the nineteenth century.”

In Grosvenor-Square, Cavendish-Square, and several other Squares in London, there are large equestrian statues of military commanders, of the reign of Queen Ann, George I., and George II., sculptured in the fashion of their time, with cocked hat, full wig, military jack boots, &c. In Russel-Square is a statue of Charles James Fox, in Roman costume, in a sitting posture; which gave occasion to the critics to say that he looked as if he was waiting to be shaved.

MY CAT.

“*My-cat inter omnes*.”—HORACE.

It is difficult to account for the sympathies and antipathies of some folks.

By some, poor puss is caressed and nurtured, with a veneration only equalled by the adoration of the ancient Egyptians, (who regarded the cat as an emblem of *chastity*); while others, with the instinctive terror of a culprit at the sight of a *cat-o'-nine-tails*, avoid this innocent and inoffensive cat-o'-one-tail.

For my own part, I regard *My Cat*,—my furry, feline favourite,—as a companion, sociable and domesticated; and unoffending, though familiar. There is a cosy tone of content and *comfortable-*

ness in My Cat's monotonous purring, that even excels the cheering and more varied *cantata* of Sukey Tea-Kettle, when, in her merriest mood, she pours forth her humble melody from the hob.

Poor puss,—I brought her up from a kitten; from the time when she was a mere handful of playfulness and agility, skipping, and bounding, and leaping about, or running round after her tail.

A ball, if worsted the better, was the greatest pleasure the globe could furnish her then; but her round of amusement is now changed, though not more circumscribed.

Her early propensities have undergone a wonderful revolution, while every look and motion proclaim her kitten days have passed.

She enters the room with a sober, measured stride, and a bearing and dignity that would not compromise the majesty of a royal Bengal tiger; except, indeed, in the morning and evening when the tea apparatus is on the table,—then she comes in at a full trot, expecting her quantum of milk.

Our morning salutations are essentially different too. Instead of the familiar “tit-tit,” which made the little kitten run and try to jump upon my lap, it is now-a-days—“Puss; how are you, Puss;” which she answers with a sonorous “mow-wow;” sometimes varied (if she should chance to be at a distance,) by a *shake*; the natural consequence of her trotting as she miaules.

A cat, according to the naturalists, is not a *ruminating* animal; but the sedate and sober demeanour of Puss, as she sits bolt upright, winking and blinking before the candle, makes her appear like a matronly dame of the old school, in her holiday stiff black silk, and her prim clear starched neckerchief.

Her habits are unexceptionable, and her mousing admirable. There is not a mousehole, nor a whole mouse or rat to be seen or heard within the limits of her range. Her mousing and fidelity, if not her morality, are unimpeachable; and I like *My Cat*, and when she dies I'll raise a *cutacomb* to her *mauses*.

(*Absurdities in Prose and Verse.*)

It seems, from various communications in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, that considerable reluctance exists among the medical men of this city, (that

is, of those attached to the surgical department,) to join the army now in campaign against the Indians. The chief objections are the insufficiency of the pay, and of the other allowances, which do not in any way compensate for the great sacrifices made in quitting their professional pursuits here. The Government, however, have made an addition to the pay; and every army surgeon in active service, is to receive three hundred dollars per month.

NOTICE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, under date of the 30th ult., has deemed fit to issue the following Decree:—

“On view of the antecedent particulars, and the accompanying receipts signed by the Creditors of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, by which it appears that he has paid them in full all the sums of money which he was indebted to them, in conformity to the agreement entered into on 12th August, 1831, and approved by this Tribunal on 24th December of the same year: on view, likewise, of the declaration of said Creditors, approving the accounts presented by the said debtor, as correct, true, and well drawn up, and acknowledging them as entirely cancelled, without reserving claims for any sum or sums of money whatever in this respect, at any future period: the Tribunal, in consequence of the petition which the aforesaid Armstrong has laid before it, soliciting a certificate of license and discharge, in pursuance of the before-mentioned vouchers, declares him, agreeably to the laws and ordinances of the matter, in the full enjoyment of all his rights in the commercial community; and orders that a certificate of license and discharge be granted to him, with all the usual formalities; and that this Decree be published in the Public Journals of this Capital, for the corresponding effects.”

All which, by order of the said Tribunal of Commerce, is placed in the knowledge of the public.

Buenos Ayres, April 12, 1833.

CASTELLOTE,

Notary of the Tribunal of Commerce.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 18th OF APRIL, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Clitia, Cowan,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Apprentice, Cadenehead,	Lezica Bros.,	Loading for London.
Schooner-brig Mazeppa, Wilson,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Camerton, Hewitt,	T. Carlisle & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bonafide, Brown,	Kelshaw, Wilson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Hoodless,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, calling at Myvide.
Brig Perseverance, Lanham,	John Appleyard,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Shenandoah, Rose,	Hodgson & Robinson,	Loading for Havans,
Ship Lucy Ann, Upton,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Aspasia, Hoodless,	Rezaval, Bros.	Loading for Galien.
Brig Weston, Thomas Weston,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig William, Martin,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Cedrick, Crowell,	Grogan, Penock & Morgan,	Rio Grande.
Brig Hebe, Holmes,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Amazon, Hugg,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Stephen, Barnecoat,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Johannes, Riedsick,	J. J. Klich,	Loading for Hamburg.
Cutter Leopold, Ebbesen,		Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Discharging.
Polacere Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Gona.
Polacere Estela Matuttina, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacere Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Americano, Pella,	Amadeo & Caprile,	
NEAPOLITAN.		
Polacere-barque Dolorata Animadel Partagorio, Savatton,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Brazil.
Brig Ruffa Graciosa, Olivera,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguana.
Brig Independiente, Caradozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Brazileiro, J. L. Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguana.

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 Bou-Lon.
Brazilian brig San Jose Americano, Matoso, to C. J. Moreira, loading with mules for Paraguana.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 13.—Wind S. E., strong.—heavy rain all the afternoon and evening.
 Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 11th, to Gaspar Resa.
 April 14.—Wind S.—rain all day.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, National schooner-brig Restaurador, Magdalena, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 6700 horns, 203 dry hides, 44 arrobas tallow, 7 bales and 5 cases dry goods.
 April 15.—Wind S., rain.
 No arrivals nor sailings.
 April 16.—Wind S. E.,—slight rain.
 No arrivals nor sailings.
 The schooner-brig Corsair was under weigh this afternoon.
 April 17.—Wind S. S. E.
 Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 16th, to C. Galano.
 National schooner Acadia, Macey, from Santos 1st inst., with 1300 bags sugar, 85 do. rice, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.
 Sailed, British schooner-brig Corsair, Wetherhead, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., in ballast.
 Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.
 (At night,) Sardinian brig Misericordia de Dios, Maguone, for Cadiz and Genoa, despatched by Alejandro Martinez, with 6314 dry hides, 78 arrobas wool, 70 do. horse hair, 70 quintals old copper, 1 case, and 1 bale dry good. Passenger, Señor Antonio Francisco Sanchez.
 April 18.—Wind E.
 No arrivals nor sailings.
 April 19.—Wind N.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, National schooner Ana Constanza, Barcaro, for Bahia Blanca, despatched by C. Galeano, with Government stores.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Sardinian polacra Aurora, for Genoa; and brig Iris, for Liverpool, intend to sail this day.
 The American brig Amazon, was advertised yesterday for Rio Janeiro.
 Arrived at Valparaiso.
 February 17.—British schooner-brig Lucy, Hope, from Liverpool 119 days.
 18.—British schr.-brig Rosalind, Holmes, from Liverpool 120 days.
 19.—British brig William IV., Bottomly, from Liverpool 120 days.
 French brig Minerva, Vandercray, from Callao.
 28.—French brig Telegraph, Plantain, from Bourdeaux 82 days.
 American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, from Buenos Ayres 27th January.
 March 1.—British barque Mail, from Hamburg 115 days.
 3.—American schooner Gordon, Scott, from Boston and Chloee 102 days.
 6.—French brig Courier du Brazil, from Africa.
 11.—American brig Diana, Carter, from the Sandwich Islands.
 13.—British schr.-brig Courier, from Payta.
 15.—British brig Bolivar, from Africa.
 American frigate Potomac, from Callao.
 American schooner Colossus, from a sealing voyage, with 9900 dried seal-skins, and 1000 salted ditto.
 Sailed from Valparaiso.
 February 15.—Sardinian brig Concordia, Ansaldo, for Talcahuano and Buenos Ayres.
 24.—American brig Amanda, Harvey, for Talcahuano and Buenos Ayres.
 H. B. M's. Challenger, (28.) Captain Charles H. Freemantle, for Rio Janeiro.
 H. B. M's. Tyne, (28.) Captain Charles Hope, for Callao.
 March 5.—American ship George & Martha, for Talcahuano and Buenos Ayres.
 6.—Chilian brig Twelfth February, for San Antonio and Buenos Ayres.
 9.—American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, for Talcahuano and Buenos Ayres.
 Arrived at Johnson's Harbour, Berkely-Sound, [Falklands].
 March 2.—H. B. M's. surveying sloop Beagle.
 5.—American schooner (sealer,) Sun, Captain Trot; and sailed again on 14th.
 7.—French whale ship Rosa, Captain Marshall, and sailed again on 15th.

26.—Oriental schooner Unicorn, from Port Louis, having been purchased by Captain Fitzroy, of H. B. M's. sloop Beagle, for surveying.
 At Port Louis, [Falklands].
 March 3.—British schooner Rapid, Ross, from Buenos Ayres 15th February, and sailed on 4th April for Montevideo.
 22.—Oriental schooner Unicorn, Cuzzens, last from the Straits of Magellan, with Captain Bray, officers and crew of the American schooner (sealer,) Transport, lost on the west coast, near the Straits.
 April 1.—American schooner Sun, Trot, from Berkely Sound. She takes to the United States the Captain, &c. of the schooner Transport.
 Arrivals at Montevideo.
 April 12.—American ship Seine, from Portsmouth, N. H., 28th January, and Rio Janeiro 1st inst.
 14.—British schooner-brig Hawk, Somerville, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult.
 Brazilian brig Orestes, from Parnagua.
 15.—Brazilian diate San Sebastian, from St. Catherines.
 16.—British schooner Rapid, Ross, from the Falkland Islands 4th inst., with part of the appertenances of the French whaling ship Magellan.
 Sailed from Montevideo.
 April 12.—Tuscan brig Maria del Carmen, for Cadiz and Tarragona.
 The French barque Magellan, Captain Dilly, (whaler,) was lost in February last at Johnson's Harbour, Berkely Sound. Captain and crew saved, and arrived at the colony of the Falklands.
 The American brig Diana, which arrived at Valparaiso on 11th ult., brought to that port the cargo of the American ship Don Quixote. This ship sailed from Valparaiso last year for Canton, and on her return put into the Sandwich Islands leaky, where she was condemned.

THEATRE.

On 14th inst. was performed a Comedy; also a *Pas de Deux*, by Señor and Señora Caton, to the music of the Overture of the Italiana; this dancing was much applauded, Señor Rosi made his debut on this evening, as a singer.
 On 17th was represented a Comedy, and the Operatic *funcion* announced in our last, for the benefit and farewell performance of Señor Rosquellas, and his son Pablito; and we are happy to state that the house was full in every part.
 Pablito was in excellent voice; his singing and acting in the duet from *Otello*, was more than usually impressive, and was greatly admired. We shall look forward with much interest to the future professional pursuits of this accomplished child.
 Señor Rosquellas performed variations of the *Tirana*, on the Violin, composed by himself, and in the same excellent style which we have so often had occasion to praise.
 Señor Rosi, the new singer, attracted a great deal of notice. The public here, perhaps, know more of music than the world give them credit for; and on this occasion we observed a number of the Operatic critics at their old stations, both in pit and boxes. It is no trifling matter for a debutant to stand trial before them. We watched and saw one of the sterner of this body applaud the new vocalist;—this was in a manner conclusive:—
 "His 'bravo' was sufficient, for at that sound
 Husb'd 'academic' sigh'd in silent awe;
 The fiddlers trembled as he look'd around,
 For fear of some false note's detected flaw."
 Señor Rosi appears to be a very young man, and has a tenor voice of considerable compass; his management of it, however, may not be what musicians admire; neither is his action elegant, he stoops too much, and, moreover, somewhat distorts his face when singing. All this he can easily remedy; he has talent, and, we think, will prove in time to be more than regular in his profession. At any rate, the opinion of the audience on Wednesday evening, was decidedly in his favour.
 The *funcion*, altogether, went off extremely well. Señor Rosquellas must have been pleased, setting aside all pecuniary motives, to see the house so brilliantly attended, taking it as a proof of the estimation in which he is held. He must also have felt regret at the idea of leaving such friends, although, we hope, only for a short time. For our part we do not hesitate to avow, that we were both renovated by the music, and delighted with the appearance of the Theatre, after the melancholy contrasts lately witnessed.
 In the boxes were the Consul-General of France,

his lady, and family; and indeed this part of the house was graced by "beauty and fashion."
 The orchestra was full, and effective.
 A well-managed Theatre in this city, would most certainly prosper; and a regular Opera would so harmonize people's minds, that—whom knows?—it might even bring better times. O! if we could be the Government for a short time, what we would do!— "However, as we cannot be so with wishing, we will die as we are with grieving."

DIED,

On the 6th of November, at St. Lucia, in the 32d year of his age, Captain JOHN MONDEL, of Liverpool. He was a passenger on board the mail-boat Ariel, on her passage from Barbadoes to St. Lucia. On the night of the 5th, on the approach of a squall, he, ever active and ready to afford assistance in the hour of danger, went to give assistance to the master and crew of the vessel, and was struck on the head by an iron block, which gave way from aloft. He instantly fell on the deck, speechless; and, though every care was taken of him, he died on the following morning, three hours after the arrival of the packet in the harbour of St. Lucia. Captain Mondel, it may be remembered, was the individual who so courageously recaptured his vessel, the *Anchor*, from the Brazilians, during the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. His premature death, under such painful circumstances, is deeply deplored, not only by his friends and relatives in Liverpool, but by his friends in Barbadoes and St. Lucia, where he was universally respected.

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