

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 349.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Elections for Members to the House of Representatives of this Province, is to take place to-morrow; and this event has been the all-engrossing subject lately. The periodicals of this city have, during the week, been almost exclusively occupied with discussions thereon, in the shape of communications and otherwise, and numerous lists have been handed about, and inserted in the papers, of the names of individuals who it is thought would be fit and proper persons to represent the people in the ensuing Legislature of the Province of Buenos Ayres. There are two principal lists: one reported to be ministerial, the other opposition; and the name of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, appears first on both lists. There has not been, for several years past, so much electioneering bustle in this city as at the present moment. Heaven send that the choice may light on those individuals who will fearlessly do their duty; for indeed, in the present state of this country, they will have a most arduous duty to perform. Great responsibility will rest upon them, as extraordinary times require extraordinary measures.

The appointment of General Guido, as Minister of this Republic to the Empire of Brazil, in order to conclude the definitive treaty of peace between the two countries, has given universal satisfaction. No one can be better qualified for the undertaking than the individual in question. We are not apprehensive that the negotiation will be prolonged or difficult, notwithstanding the discussion which of course must take place upon the events which have lately occurred in the Oriental Republic. The best possible understanding, we are informed, exists between this Government and that of Brazil; and this augurs well as to the result of any negotiations between them.

TUCUMAN.—The accounts from this Province are highly gratifying: domestic peace and good order, seem generally to prevail there. A public School has been opened, upon the Lancasterian plan; and a late decree of the Governor (Heredia,) states, that the excitement caused by the late civil war having ceased, it is no longer necessary that the strong laws passed upon that occasion should continue in force, and therefore orders that no citizen shall in future be arrested without the usual process, authorized by the common laws of the land, and signed by the competent authority.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received, by the *Adelaide*, journals of the above city to 20th inst. They contain a despatch from Commandant Osorio, stating that on the 13th inst. he had routed four hundred anarchists, who had besieged the town of Cerro Largo, and killed four of them, and taken one prisoner; that the rest had hastily repassed the Yaguaron, and

he had thus been enabled to rescue Colonel Pozolo, and his troops, from the critical situation in which they were placed.

President Rivera, with 1500 men, was expected to arrive about the 46th inst., on the frontiers.

The *Universal* of Montevideo, acknowledges that the Indian guide, Lorenzo, had made an irruption into the territory of Brazil; and says, that when he (Lorenzo,) during the last month abandoned the cause of anarchy in which he had played so important a part, he doubtless supposed that his simple protestations of repentance would not be believed, and therefore determined to achieve some great action, in order to gain credit. Accordingly, on the 18th ult., he entered the Brazilian territory, and in the Arroyo called Breañes, surprised and seized six officers and nine soldiers, of the emigrants there. Four of the former escaped, and he brought the rest to Cerro Largo on 20th, as a trophy and testimony of his sincerity, and praying for pardon; which was granted him, on particular conditions. But the Brazilian Colonel, Bentos Gonzalez, perfidiously attributed the attack of Lorenzo, executed solely upon his (Lorenzo's) own responsibility, as a violation authorized by the Government of the Republic, as if Lorenzo depended in any manner upon it; besides which, Lorenzo had paid the forfeit of his conduct, with his life. Colonel Gonzalez, however, announced to the authorities at Puerto Alegre, that the territory of the Empire had been invaded by the Chief of the frontier of Cerro Largo, and, without waiting the answer of his Government, he assembled Brazilian troops, and attacked the garrison of the town of Melo, &c. &c.

The *Universal* reports, that 4000 stand of arms, upon private speculation, destined for the Dictator of Paraguay, has left one of the ports of Brazil.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, April 20, 1833.

It being now necessary to name a Minister, in order to adjust and conclude the definitive Treaty of Peace between this Republic and the Empire of Brazil, in fulfilment of the 17th article of the Preliminary Treaty between the Governments of both States, and signed on 27th August, 1828; the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Republic, has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. General Tomas Guido is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of the Argentine Republic, to celebrate the definitive Treaty of Peace, between this Republic and the Empire of Brazil.

2. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.

Manuel V. de Maza.

A decree dated 22d inst., states, that the parishes in this city having been augmented, since

the passing of the law of 14th August, 1821, relative to the election of Representatives; it has become necessary, in conformity to the tenor of the said law, to regulate the mode of elections for the new parishes. The names of the parishes where the electors are to meet, are therefore named in the decree.

The packet *Cockatrice* brought us the Quarterly Review, for December 1832; the Westminster do.; Metropolitan, and Blackwood's Magazine, for January 1833. They all of them contain some very interesting articles, both political and literary, which, as opportunity offers, we shall notice.

The Quarterly—the Tory Quarterly,—lashes away right and left at its political opponents. Its review of the publication entitled *La Fayette et la Revolution de 1830*, commences as follows:

“This work is something like its hero, of pompous promise, and paltry performance; below mediocrity in point of ability, but possessing from accidental circumstances a momentary importance. If any too-gentle reader was startled at the contemptuous mention of M. de La Fayette in our Review of Lady Morgan's ‘France,’ we presume that by this time he must be convinced of the justice of our portrait. If he be not, he has only to read M. Sarrans' panegyric, which, like Lady Morgan's, is really by its verbose absurdity and blind exaggeration, almost as fatal to La Fayette's reputation as the truest history could have been! We will not call M. La Fayette an impostor, because he has imposed on no one, except himself; but we will venture to say that he is a most notorious pretender to qualities and merits which he never possessed, and which were, indeed, inaccessible to so weak a mind and so vast a vanity as his. No man of our day, not even Buonaparte himself, has been placed, so fortuitously and so fortunately, in circumstances where a vigorous intellect might have influenced the destinies of the world; and no man has shown himself more incapable of maintaining his temporary influence, or of turning it to any useful or even plausible account. It is his own confession and complaint, that he has, in the whole course of his revolutionary life, been disappointed and duped; that the constitutional monarchy of 1790, and the republican throne of 1830, have alike deceived his expectations and hopes, though, on both occasions, he was invested with the most extensive popularity and civil influence, as well as with the most extensive military authority, that any man (except Buonaparte,) ever possessed. How was this? In two words, because he has too little judgment to select a prudent course, and too much vanity to follow an honest one. Of him it may much more truly be said than of the emigrants, that, from the first days of the Revolution, *il n'a rien oublié ni rien appris*. Experience is no lesson to him; he has lived, he has suffered—in vain. He brought to the Hôtel de Ville, the other day, the same visions and jargon, that had made him successively popular, ridiculous, and odious, on the self-same scene forty years before. He imagined that mankind were to be guided by some fine phrases uttered by him, *ex cathedra*, from the balcony of the Place de Grève, and that when he had pronounced the epigram of ‘un trône environné d'institutions républicaines,’ he had solved the greatest political problem, and established a form of government in which liberty and authority were placed in an equipoindant balance and indissoluble

union. The chief object of the work now under our consideration, is, to convey to the world the bitter regrets of La Fayette, that his *meillure de républiques* of 1830, has, as he now admits, failed as entirely as his *monarchie constitutionnelle* of 1790.*

The Quarterly likewise contains an amusing article entitled, "Public Carriages—the Road." It concludes thus:

"Any one who has been accustomed to admire the muster of vehicles at the Tuilleries, in the best days of Louis XVIII., to say nothing of the citizen-king period, must indeed open his eyes wide the first time he is in St. James's Street on the day of a levee or drawing-room. Hyde Park, however, on any fine afternoon, in the height of the London season, will be more than enough to confound him. He will there see what no other country under the heavens can show him, and, what is more, we may venture to add, what no other country ever will show him. Let him only sit on the rail near our great captain's statue, with his watch in his hand, and in the space of two hours he will see a thousand well-appointed equipages pass before him to the Mall, in all the pomp of aristocratic pride, and in which the very horses themselves appear to partake. Everything he sees is peculiar: the silent roll and easy motion of the London-built carriage; the style of the coachmen—it is hard to determine which shine brightest, the lace on their clothes, their own round faces, or their flaxen wigs; the pipe-clayed reins—pipe-clayed lest they should soil the clean white gloves; the gigantic young fellows, in huge cocked hats, bedaubed with lace, in laced silk stockings, new kid gloves, and with gold-headed canes, who tower above 'Mr. Coachman's' head; the spotted coach-dog, which has just been washed for the occasion. The *vis-à-vis*, containing nobody but a single fair dame, with all its *set-out*, has cost at least a thousand pounds; and the stream of equipages of all calibres, barouches, chariots, cabriolets, &c. &c., almost all got up, as Mr. Robin's advertisements say, 'regardless of expense,' flows on unbroken, until it is half-past seven, and people at last must begin to think of what they still call *dinner*. Old Seneca tells us, such a blaze of splendour was once to be seen on the Apian Way. It might be so: it is now to be seen nowhere but in London; and we must own we consider it as extremely doubtful whether anything like it will be visible in London the second spring of the first reformed parliament."

An amusing, if not instructive examination, took place during the last sessions of the British Parliament, before a private Committee of the House of Commons, relative to the various privileges claimed by the patent Theatres of London. A number of theatrical managers, authors, and first-rate performers were examined, and a good deal of information was elicited upon the present state of the British Drama, and whether large theatres or small theatres were more conducive to its interests. Mr. Kean gave his evidence in favour of large theatres, on the plea that they were better adapted to keep up the illusion of the scene. The Committee asked the witnesses their opinion why the theatres at the present moment were so indifferently supported, particularly the provincial ones: the reply generally was, that it was owing to the spread of the sectarians, and more especially of that sect who profess Methodism.

The most entertaining part of the proceedings was the examination of Mr. George Colman, who, in his capacity as deputy-licenser of plays, has lately become extremely squeamish, and previous to his giving any license for a new play, he cuts out of it all swearing, or any thing approaching to it; he will not even allow a lady to be called an angel, upon the stage; nor the word *wounds* to be used. Those who recollect the plays written by George Colman, are of course aware that they are full of *d--n*'s, and other *trifling* oaths.* The Committee twitted him upon this, and got him "in a line," as the *fancy* would

say. George Colman alleged the inexperience of youth,—that as he grew older he grew better, and hoped that in those of his plays where the word *d--n* me occurred, that the performers would substitute "hang me," the latter not being a sinful term! This salvo of the deputy-licenser has caused a great deal of merriment among the English journalists; and a case in point has been adduced between him and Mother Cole, in one of Foote's farces, who became a devotee in her old age, to make amends for the wickedness of her youth.

Señor Mercurio, who so kindly favoured the world with his opinion of us poor foreigners in the character of married men, (see *Packet*, No. 347.) in order to make up a hero of his own, was replied to, on the part of the Italians, by two very moderate communications. The other foreigners have not thought proper to answer him; they probably only laugh at the joke. But Mr. Mercury has been soundly rated in a communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., to which his godship has not yet replied, being perhaps at present engaged in some of the many occupations which Jupiter, and others of the Deities, have assigned to him.

The communication in question is signed, *Uno que va y viene*; and tells Mercury in plain terms, that the opinions he has promulgated are dishonourable to himself and to his country, and might impress foreigners with a very unfavourable opinion of the Buenos Ayreans, except for the well-known adage, that "one swallow does not make a summer." That all the reflecting part of Buenos Ayres are disgusted with the language he has used; that if he thinks to ingratiate himself with the *damas*, he will be mistaken, because Venus, the goddess of beauty, despises frivolity; and that Mercury seems to centre all his ideas of female respectability upon those who can dance the *gavota*, and possess a splendid comb. In short, that he has exposed his countrymen to the ridicule of foreigners, by wishing to make it appear that they are the only perfect class of men upon all the terraqueous globe; and calls upon him to be more circumspect in future, and not insult strangers by his vituperations. Moreover, the allusions made in his communication have inflicted distress upon private families, and that his inventive genius might be more lucratively employed in composing some farces for the stage.

The late drought has produced almost as many plagues to this country, as those inflicted on the land of Egypt. The fields are now over-run with mice, which have entirely destroyed the expected fine harvest of indian corn. Those quadrupeds have so multiplied in the country, that they may be rated at millions, or, it might be said, tens of millions. Even the famous English dog *Billy*, and Whittington's cat conjoined, could not annihilate them. The heavy rains lately, have killed great numbers of these destroyers, and it is hoped that they will entirely disappear when the cold

Job Thornberry, something like the following expressions occur:

Sir Simon. I do not know, my good friend, in what quantities you serve out brass in your shop; but when you demand that a Baronet's son should marry a brazier's daughter, *d--n* me if you are not a wholesale dealer.

Job Thornberry. Neither do I, Sir Simon, know in what quantities you retail out justice; but when a man calls upon you for it, *d--n* me if you don't shut up shop.

Sir Simon. But my son to marry a brazier's daughter!

Job Thornberry. Why not?—he seduced a brazier's daughter.

Throughout the play of "JOHN BULL," the now interdicted asseverations continually occur.

weather sets in. We are informed that the country districts, about thirty-five years ago, were tormented with a similar visitation of mice.

It is calculated that this country has suffered a loss of more than two millions of cattle by the drought; and it is appalling to think what must have been the consequences, had the rains been much longer delayed.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

"Time was" when St. George's Day was kept as the King's birth-day, and observed as a National day in all parts of the British Empire; but that was in the days of King George IV., and strange times have happened since then. In Buenos Ayres, among the British residents, the day was always duly honoured: there used to be splendid dinners in splendid saloons, ornamented with the colours of all nations; patriotic harangues, and patriotic music; and all for the "small charge" of an ounce or two of gold. Those times have passed, and become "as a dream slightly remembered."

St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and even St. David, have always potent libations made to their memory; whilst the British Champion, "our thrice renowned St. George," is in a manner neglected. It cannot surely be for the vile tale told by the great historian, that St. George was nothing more nor less than a Cappadocian horse-stealer! Be that as it may, we feel some consolation in stating that he was not quite forgotten in Buenos Ayres; and hope that he will duly appreciate our record of those who did him honour here, like the Englishman who took off his hat to the statue of Jupiter at Rome, exclaiming, that he hoped if ever Jupiter got into power again, he would recollect that he (the Englishman,) took off his hat to him in his adversity.

The following were the offerings made in Buenos Ayres, on 23d April, 1833, in reverence of St. George:

Early in the morning, the British flag was displayed from the flag-staff on the top of the Hotel of Mr. Hiram Hunt, Calle del 25 de Mayo, (late the Sala Argentina); and likewise from the following British vessels in this port, viz.: brigs *Gondolier*, *Camerton*, *Ann Wise*, and *Perseverance*. The colours of the other British vessels could not be distinguished; there being but little wind, they probably did not "blow out;" or, as the look-out man at Tilbury Fort says in *The Critic*,—"The Spanish fleet cannot be seen because they are not yet in sight."

There was no public entertainment; but at night one or two festive parties assembled, at which the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" prevailed.

We dined in company with several of our countrymen, "sound men and true;" and had a real English dinner of "roast-beef and plum-pudding;" yet, to our shame be it spoken, although the conversation during dinner was chiefly about St. George and the day in question, we all separated without once thinking of proposing a toast to his memory.

THE ALAMEDA.—This promenade seems every year to decline more and more in attraction; but this cannot be wondered at, its situation as a public walk being any thing but enticing. During the last summer, it had very few visitors; the excessive heat of the season being in part have occasioned this.

The Retiro has now become rather a fashionable resort, notwithstanding its being so much out of the way. The band of the regiment *Caçadores*, stationed in the Retiro barrack, now and then enliven the scene there.

* In Colman's Comedy of "JOHN BULL," in the scene between Sir Simon Rochdale, and the brazier,

STATISTICS OF SMOKING.—The propensities of smoking is declared by the physicians to be actually one of the most efficient causes of the German tendency to diseases of the lungs. In point of expense, its waste is enormous. In Hamburg alone, 50,000 boxes of cigars have been consumed in a year, each box costing about £3 sterling: £150,000 puffed into the air! And it is to be remembered, that even this is but a part of the expense; the cigar adorning the lip only of the better order, and even among those, only of the young; the mature generally abjuring this small vanity, and blowing away with the mighty meerschaum of their ancestors. This plague, like the Egyptian plague of frogs, is felt everywhere, and in every thing. It poisons the streets, the clubs, and the coffee-houses; furniture, clothes, equipage, person, are redolent of the abomination. It makes even the dulness of the newspaper doubly narcotic; the napkin on the table tells instantly that native hands have been over it; every eatable and drinkable, all that can be seen, felt, heard, or understood, is saturated with tobacco; the very air we breathe is but a conveyance for this poison into the lungs; and every man, woman, and child rapidly acquires the complexion of a boiled chicken. From the hour of their waking (if nine-tenths of the population can ever be said to awake at all) to the hour of their lying down, which in innumerable instances the peasantry do in their clothes, the pipe is never out of their mouths; one mighty fumigation reigns, and human nature is smoked-dried by tens of thousands of square miles. But if it be a crime to shorten life, or extinguish faculties, the authority of the chief German physiologists charges this custom with effecting both in a very remarkable degree. They compute, that of twenty deaths of men between eighteen and thirty-five, ten originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking. The universal weakness of the eyes, which makes the Germans *par excellence* a spectacled nation, is probably attributed to the same cause of general nervous debility. Tobacco burns out their blood, their teeth, their eyes, and their brains; turns their flesh into mummy, and their mind into metaphysics.

(From a Journal of the defence of Hamburg, in 1813.)

MODERN DICTIONARY.

DISTANT RELATIONS.—People who imagine they have a right to rob you if you are rich, and to insult you if you are poor.

HEART.—A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon, however, destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

HOUSEWIFERY.—An ancient art said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives; now entirely out of use, or practised only by the lower orders.

WEALTH.—The most respectable quality of man.

VIRTUE.—An awkward habit of acting differently from other people. A vulgar word. It creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

HONOUR.—Shooting a friend through the head whom you love, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise and hate.

MARRIAGE.—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions, and returns to earth.

FRIEND.—A person who will not assist you, because he knows your love will excuse him.

WEDDED BLISS.—A term used by Milton.

DOCTOR.—A man who kills you to-day, to save you from dying to-morrow.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A kind of hospital, where detected lunatics are sent by those who have had the adroitness to conceal their own infirmity.

WATER.—A clear fluid, once used as a drink.

TRAGEDIAN.—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a violent passion for so much a night.

CRITIC.—A large dog that goes unchained, and barks at every thing he does not comprehend.

JURY.—Twelve prisoners in a box, to try one or more at the bar.

YOUNG ATTORNEY.—A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

KING'S EVIDENCE.—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

SENSIBILITY.—A quality by which its possessor, in attempting to promote the happiness of other people, loses his own.

MY DEAR.—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—In the present dearth of news both foreign and domestic, perhaps you can find a place in a corner of your paper for the following *Conundrums*. They are original, I do assure you, and the produce of my own lucubrations.

G.

Why is the shamble on the beach of Buenos Ayres like a floating concern? Because it is made of wood.

Why is a builder's contract like a forgery? Because it is better let alone.

Why is an apothecary like a bricklayer? Because he has his mortar.

Why is a hatter like a poor scholar? Because he lives by head work.

Why is a lawyer like a man in love? Because he closely pursues his object.

Why is an auctioneer like a frolicsome Irishman? Because he is fond of knocking down.

Why is a painter like a sot? Because he has his pots.

Why is a blacksmith like a man of the world? Because he is familiar with sparks.

Why is a tailor like a mariner? Because he uses the needle.

Why is a comb-maker like a little babe? Because he cuts teeth.

Why is a watchmaker like a man giving up trade? Because he is employed in winding up.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby cautioned not to give any credit to the statement latterly advertised, in favor of the Bankrupt THOMAS ARMSTRONG, in the shape of a definitive sentence of the Chamber of Commerce; as, in reality, it is neither more nor less than a complete Hoax; since the proceedings in the suit therein referred to, are before the Supreme Court of Justice, and with which proceedings, consequently, the said Chamber of Commerce neither has, nor can have, any interference whatsoever.

It is thus clear, that, if the latter has pronounced itself (as is indeed incredible,) in the form which has been asserted, it has not only acted in direct violation of the existing laws, (which it is not probable it would dare to do,) but

has, moreover, proceeded in open defiance of the solemn injunction of a superior court, by which it has been expressly prohibited from exercising any jurisdiction in the matter at issue.

The Public will therefore see the propriety of not suffering itself to be cajoled by the insidious misrepresentations of the Bankrupt ARMSTRONG, the wretched abortion of chicanery, which will meet with unremitting exposure, from

BERNARD JONAS.

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 25th OF APRIL, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Clatha, Cowan, Schooner Apprentice, Cadenhead, Schooner-brig Mazaepa, Wilson, Brig Camerton, Hewitt, Brig Gondolier, Rhodes, Brig Bonafide, Brown, Brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, Brig Perseverance, Lanham, Schooner-brig Hawk, Somerville,	Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lezica Bros., Dickson & Co. T. Carlisle & Co. McCracken & Jamieson, Kelshaw, Wilson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. John Appleyard, S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for London. Loading for Liverpool. Discharging. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool, calling at Mvideo. Loading for Liverpool. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Shenandoah, Rose, Brig Aspasia, Hoodless, Brig Weston, Thomas Weston, Brig William, Martin, Brig Hebe, Holmes, Brig Montevideo, Farran, Brig Amazon, Hugg, Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, Brig Stephen, Barnecot,	Hodgson & Robinson, Rezaval, Bros. Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Havana, Loading for Vaiparaiso. Loading for Boston. Loading for New York. Loading for Boston. Loading for New York. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for Havana. Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soest,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, Brig Johannes, Riedick, Cutter Leopold, Ebbesen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg. Loading for Hamburg. Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro, Polacre Virtud, Gazolo, Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice, Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco, Brig General Fiametta, Saconi, Brig Americano, Pella,	Rezaval Bros. Pedro A. Plomer, Cornet & Pratt, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging. Loading for Cadix and Genoa. Loading for Cadix and Barcelona. Loading for Cadix and Barcelona. Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Animadel Purgatorio, Savattan,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira, Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira, Brig Independiente, Cardozo,	J. Gestal, M. A. Ramos, J. S. Monteiro,	Brazils. Parnagua. Brazils.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Bertoga, Captain Manson.

AT ENSENADA.

Brazilian brig San Jose Americano, Matoso, to C. J. Moreira, loading with mules for Parnagua.

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MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 20.—Wind N.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

April 21.—Wind N. N. E.

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

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Aurora, Stula, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 3,794 dry hides, 13,156 horns, 26 calf-skins, 26 stunk do. do., 337 arrobas and 10 lbs. tallow, 4 bales with 77 arrobas wool, 16 do. with 414 arrobas horse hair, 26 quintals old copper.

National schooner Emilia, Marcello, for Bahia, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 800 quintals jerked beef, 1000 strings onions, 2 cases dry goods.

Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, for Montevideo.

National zamaca-of-war San Martin, Captain Seallett, for Bahia Blanca, with Government stores, and having on board Captain Rourke, Lieutenants Green, Thorn, Henry Mason, &c.

The brigs Iris, and Cedrick, were under weigh this evening.

April 22.—Wind N.—slight rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Basso, from Montevideo 21st, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, British brig Iris, Pagan, for Liverpool, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 4061 dry hides, 8000 horns, 10 bales with 2100 sheep-skins, 32 do. with 547 arrobas wool, 5 do. with 151 arrobas horse hair, 11 do. with 1100 horse hides, and 26 loose ditto. Passengers, Messrs. John Daniel Murphy, and Edward Hargrave.

American brig Cedrick, Crowell, for Rio Grande, despatched by Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, with a general cargo of dry goods, 25 pipes black wine, 803 boxes soap. Passenger, Mr. A. Peabody.

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

April 23.—Wind S.—nearly calm.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with general cargo.

(At night.) Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

April 24.—Wind N., opposite coast visible—heavy rain in the evening.

Arrived, British schooner-brig Hawk, Somerville, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., Montevideo 21st inst., with 1053 barrels flour, to S. Lezica, Bros.

National gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia. Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Piranga, (late Braziliense), J. L. Diaz, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 quintals jerked beef, 150 arrobas tallow.

The Jacinta, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

April 25.—Wind S. E., slight rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American ship Lucy Ann, Upton, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 1542 dry hides, 41 bales with 246 quintals cut hides, 727 do. with 20 arrobas each of wool Passengers, Messrs. Russel Watts, and John Davenport.

April 26.—Wind S.

No arrivals nor sailings.

Sailed from Ensenada.

April 15.—French barque Trident, Thebaud, for the Island of Bourbon, despatched by Blanc & Constantin, with 105 mules and 5 horses.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Sardinian brig General Americano, is advertised for Cadiz, and ports in the Mediterranean.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 27th inst.—William, for New York.
On 1st May.—Aspasia, for Valparaiso.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

April 11.—British brig Adventure, from Ca- (Omitted in our last.)
1.—American schooner Leader, Waterman, Rio Grande.

Sailed from Montevideo.

16.—Tuscan brig Esperanza, Shepherd, Janeiro.

Oriental brig Felix, for Rio Janeiro.
19.—American schooner-brig Emily Cook, for Rio Grande.
Brazilian schooner-brig Deidad, for Brazil.

THEATRE.

On 19th inst. was represented the *gran comedia* of *El Triunfo del Ave Maria*, in which Señor Viera, and the Señora Peñalosa, appeared on horseback in the *patio* of the pit, and defied the Moors on the stage.

On 21st, a play and farce.

On 23d, a three act play, called, *Los Libertadores confundidos*; being an abridged translation of Murphy's comedy of "The Way to Keep Him," or the man in love with his own wife. We have often seen this very amusing Comedy on the London stage, and the contrast here was rather provoking; yet it highly entertained the ladies in the Cuzela, (there was not one female in the boxes,) it seemed so funny for a man to be in love with his own wife; and yet we hope the world abounds with very loving husbands, for

"Love is the noblest passion of the mind.
The softest refuge innocence can find."

A sensible woman will always despise an uxorious husband.

The new actress, Señora Peñalosa, (she appeared once, we believe, during the last season,) is *petit* in person. Her acting is too flippant; she may however prove useful, our first *dama*, Señora Matilda Diaz, being *excusante*.

The public keep away from the Theatre, conscious that better fare ought to be provided for them. "The Manager in Distress," should now be performed.

EL GAUCHO, and LA GAUCHA.

Our two friends above named, after a long absence, have appeared again in the literary field. *El Gaucho*, with the usual frontispiece of his person, came out on Sunday, on a loose sheet of paper; thus getting rid of the responsible editorship part of the affair. His poetical argument, this time, is not political, but solely upon serious domestic matters: nothing less than about the marriage of his daughter. The first verse says:

"Tichuca, hija mia,
Veni, sientate á mi lao,
Y escucha lo que te digo
Con atencion y cuidado."

He then tells her that she ought to get married, she being now 22 years old; and that if she waits till she is 30, it will be "all up" with her in that respect; and that she will

"Pierde el pan y pierde el perro,
Y se queda para tí."

He states his anxiety to see her provided for before he dies, and recommends one Señor Cúmino Ramallo, for her husband, he being

"Un hombre hacendado,
Gueu patriota y federal,
Hombre que tiene sus pesos,
Y por fin, hombre cabal."

The divine little *Gaucha*, with her pretty picture, answered the above on Wednesday, also on a "loose sheet;" declaring that it was much better to be an "old maid,"

"Que esclavizarse á un marido
Impertinente y tronera."

That men now-a-days, when they have an object in view,

"Tienen caritas de Santos,
Y despues, de Locos."

That husbands of the present period care little about their wives, and generally spend all their money upon themselves,

"Mientras tanto la muger,
Sin poder decirle nada,
Es en el nombre Señora,
Y en la realidad esclava."

The above productions were printed at the *Independencia* Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Only one number of the "Miscelanea de las Damas," has appeared, and that was published on 24th of February last. We had great hopes it would have been continued, according to the implied promise in the prospectus.

The *Fiestas* of 25th May, this year, are likely to be more splendid than for some time past. Preparations for them have already commenced, and the Chief of Police has taken the direction of the affair, and opened a subscription-list to pay in part the expenses. A considerable sum has been subscribed by citizens and strangers.

THE WEATHER.—"Muggy weather" has prevailed lately, with unseasonable heat, and plenty of insects of the moth species fluttering about the candles at night. On Wednesday, the thermometer stood above 70; but on that evening came "thunder, lightning, and rain." Some of the explosions were terrific; the lightning was extremely vivid, and "played about" in all directions. It struck the tower of St. Domingo Church, and damaged the choir and staircase.

SERIOUS EMIGRATION.—A few years ago, the beach of Buenos Ayres, near the Alameda, was swarming with gulls, (we mean the sea-bird of that name.) They used to fly about the washerwomen there, and even steal their soap; and were so daring that one might almost have supposed they meditated stealing washerwomen and all. They have now totally deserted this part of the beach, and for the last two years scarcely a gull of the bird species has been seen there. We have puzzled our brains to no purpose, to think what can be the occasion of it; and have asked one or two of the beach *matralists* their opinion thereon. They, however, appeared to be equally at a loss with ourselves, except that one observed it might probably be "from the great increase of gulls of another species in Buenos Ayres."

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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.

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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.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.