

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 352.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

On Monday evening last, the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, held a sitting, at the request of three Members. Don Manuel H. Aguirre, presided.

Business commenced by reading a note from the Justice of Peace of the Parish of Socorro, (Fermin Tocornal,) stating that the Poll in the said parish, was installed in the midst of a tumult, caused by persons whose device ought to have been moderation and order: that absolute threats were used by Commandant Nicolas Martinez Fonte, who was at the head of a battalion of officers, sergeants, corporals, and even soldiers: that they had used threatening language and vociferations, particularly towards those citizens who reprehended their conduct as being against public liberty: and that in the midst of this uproar, false votes were tendered and received.

This Note was referred to the proper Committee, to report thereon.

After the above affair was disposed of, Señor Terrero stated that the object of calling the present sitting, was to consult the House upon a doubt which had occurred to some members of the Committee appointed to report on the election returns: whether a member of that Committee, who had been re-elected a Representative, and who, besides, had presided at one of the Polls, could take part in the labours of the Committee, and report on the validity of the returns?

After a warm debate, the House dismissed the question, without coming to a decision.

It reads strange to English ears, of military men voting in a body at an election. In Buenos Ayres, officers, and non-commissioned officers (that is to say, sergeants and corporals,) of the regular army, have the privilege of voting for Members of the Legislature. Six or seven years ago, rank and file used to vote, and whole companies were marched to the poll; but this has been reformed, and only those above-mentioned are now allowed. In England, the regular troops of all grades, would be looked upon as being subject to the influence of their superior officers, and therefore improper persons to have a share in the election of Senators; and so long as they are soldiers, that privilege is denied them. This jealousy is carried so far, that no military men are permitted to attend the gallery of the House of Commons in uniform; and soldiers must, by law, be removed to a distance from the place of election, to do away with any idea that the citizens were in awe of the soldiery.

At the time when the affair respecting the Duke of York and Mrs. Clark, was before the House of Commons, the sergeants of the Duke's regiment (the 1st Guards,) had proposed to assemble and vote an address to his Royal Highness, expressive of their attachment, &c.: they were however informed that such a meeting would be unconstitutional, and would subject them to the severest punishment.

**THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.**—The contingent of the Province of Rioja, with the escort of the General-in-Chief, (Quiroga,) marched from San Juan the beginning of April. They are to form a corps of reserve.

It is said that the right division, under the command of General Aldao, had penetrated to the camp of the Cacique Yanqufruz, and retaken the families and booty which the Indians had made in their last incursion in the province of Cordova.

The left division, under the orders of General Rosas, was, on the 2d inst., at Sauce Chica, three leagues S. E. of Bahia Blanca.

In another page we have inserted the news from Montevideo, to 11th inst. We received yesterday, by the schooner *Aguila Segunda*, Montevideo journals to 14th inst. The object of the President's visit with his army to the frontiers, seems to have been fully accomplished; and those who were in arms against his authority, are, as far as appearances go, completely put down, at least for the present. The principal chieftains or partizans of what is denominated "General Lavalleja's party," viz.: Olazabal, Caldas, Garzon, Berdun, Calengo, and a number of others, have been sent, by the Brazilian authorities, to Puerto Alegre: the soldiers have been dispersed and disarmed, and the arms delivered up to the Oriental Chiefs. The *Universal* of Montevideo, of 14th inst., contains the official communications between President Rivera, and the Brazilian Marshal, Baretto, which led to the above results. The latter states the great anxiety of the Government of Brazil to preserve a good understanding with that of the Oriental Republic: that the late eruption of the emigrants into the Oriental territory from Rio Grande, had caused his Government infinite uneasiness, and might tend to call in question the honor of the Empire, unless the explanations on both sides were full and explicit: that the inhabitants of Rio Grande were in the greatest alarm, and had taken up arms, in consequence of a report that President Rivera intended to enter that province in a hostile manner, as a measure of revenge.

President Rivera replied to the above, saying, that the only object he had in view in coming to the frontiers with his army, was to secure the peace of the Republic, and to put down the anarchists, so that they might not again disturb the peace of their country: that this was now accomplished, and that every praise was due to the Brazilian Government, and to Marshal Baretto, for the candid and honorable manner in which they had acted in an affair which might have compromised the peace of the two countries. That the act of the Indian Lorenzo, in having violated the Brazilian territory, had added another to the crimes which that individual had committed, and that those who accompanied him, and who might be found in the Oriental territory, should be severely punished.

The Brazilian Colonel, Bentos Gonzales, who it was said had favoured the party in arms against the Government of President Rivera, has been removed from his command on the frontier, by order of Marshal Baretto.

### Official Document.

Buenos Ayres, May 11, 1833

24th year of our Liberty and 18th of the Independence of the Republic.

The Government taking into consideration that the divers explanatory regulations which have been published from time to time, relative to the order and precedence of the public Ministers on days of etiquette, have not been sufficient to avoid the difficulties which have been experienced for want of more competent explanations; and desiring to uniform this ceremonial with those which are generally practised in all the Courts and Republics of Europe and America,—has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The public Foreign Ministers, of whatever rank they may be in the scale of diplomacy, shall be considered as forming the diplomatic corps.

2. The rank of the public Foreign Ministers and the priority of date of their being acknowledged by the Government of the country, shall establish the order of precedence.

3. On all days of etiquette in which the diplomatic corps attend, they shall occupy the first place upon the left of the Government.

4. In case the gentlemen who compose the diplomatic corps should not attend, their places in the Church shall remain unoccupied.

5. On Government congratulatory days, the public Minister of highest rank, or the senior one of equal rank, as natural president of the diplomatic corps, shall be spokesman for himself and in the name of his colleagues.

6. The order of precedence on days of congratulation to the Government, shall be the same as designated in the decree of 17th May, 1826.

7. The Consuls General, and private ones who desire to attend on days of etiquette, shall occupy a preferable place among the citizens who attend.

8. In case any of the Consuls spoken of in the preceding article, desire to compliment the Government upon any public or special occasion, they must do so privately, through the medium of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

9. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.

Manuel V. de Maza.

### SAN JUAN.

The Province of San Juan has lately suffered considerably from the Scarlet Fever, and Hydrophobia. The incessant rains, and eating unripe fruit, it was supposed had in a great measure contributed to the former. It is the same disease which last year made such ravages in Chili.

The Government of San Juan has issued a decree, stating that they had taken every measure to counteract the effects of the fever; and although it had caused the death of a number of persons, yet it had not prevailed to such a degree as in other provinces of the Argentine Union:—but that another terrible malady had appeared, the Hydrophobia; and that it had become necessary promptly to remove the causes of it. The Government therefore ordered that no dogs should be permitted in the streets; that any of those animals found there should be immediately killed, and that those in the country districts must be kept strictly confined.

## MONTEVIDEO.

We received journals of the above city, from 2d to 11th inst., by the schooner *Adelaide*.—They state that the troops of the anarchists who had entered the Oriental territory, from Rio Grande, had been entirely dispersed; that 52 prisoners, with a quantity of arms and stores, had been taken from them; and that those who sought refuge in the Brazilian territory, were placed in custody of Brazilian guards, by order of Marshal Baretto. The latter had an interview with President Rivera, which is stated to have been highly satisfactory. The Marshal promised to deliver up the arms of the rebels, and the cattle which they had stolen; and that Colonel Olazabal, and Padre Caldas, should be ordered to leave the territory of the Empire within 24 hours: also that Colonel Garzon, and the rest of the Chiefs, should be sent to Puerto Alegre, and that the Brazilian Colonel, Bentos Gonzales, should be tried by a Court Martial. General Lavalleja remained in Entrerios.

The *Universal* of the 3d, contains a detail which states that the Portuguese schooner *Destemida*, with a crew of Portuguese and Italians, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 22d December last, for the Coast of Africa; but when 16 leagues from that coast, the crew mutinied, headed by the second mate, Juan Bautista Boessim; killed the owner, who was also Captain (Juan Manuel da Silva Campeon,) and threw two or three of his slave servants overboard. They run the schooner ashore at Rio Grande; the mate, Boessim, and some of the sailors, proceeded thence to Montevideo in the polacre *Concepcion*, and thence to Buenos Ayres in the packet *Flor del Rio*.

The *Universal* also contains an extract from the *Jornal do Comercio*, of Rio Janeiro, announcing, on the authority of the British schooner *Water Watch* arrived at Rio Janeiro, which sailed from Lisbon 5th March, that the Constitutional troops, under the command of General Solignar, had, at the latter end of February, advanced from Oporto in three divisions, and succeeded in surprising the Miguelites, and taken their position: that King Miguel has thus lost the third part of his army in killed, wounded, prisoners, and those that went over to the Constitutionalists: that Lisbon was in the greatest alarm and confusion; it was proposed to fortify that city and Coimbra, and various engineers had gone to examine the lines of *Torres Vedras*, in order that they also may be fortified.

A few weeks since, a North-American named William Clark, was sentenced at Montevideo, to suffer death for killing a negro; but there was a doubt whether provocation had not been given for the act. Some communications have appeared in the *Universal* upon the subject; one of which states, that if any doubt exists, the prisoner ought to have the benefit of it; another justifies the sentence. The affair, however, remained undecided.

**PERPETUAL MOTION.**—The *Universal* of Montevideo, gives the following curious details:

1st.—An extract from a Paris journal of 16th February, stating that a young man in Saxony, 30 years of age, after four years labour had brought to perfection a machine of perpetual movement, which could be applied to all machinery in which steam, water, or horses, are now employed. It had been examined by the most scientific men, and pronounced complete; and that it would make an entire change in all the mechanical system.

2d.—On the 6th inst. the *Universal* states, that in consequence of its publishing the above,

a Frenchman, (Monsieur Pierre Pene,) a watch-maker by trade, and resident for a long time at Montevideo, called at the Printing-Office to say that the Saxon was not the exclusive discoverer of the perpetual-movement machine; that he (M. Pene,) had employed himself many years upon the same subject, and eight months since had brought it to perfection, and had since been constructing a machine to place it in a better point of view; that his important labours were nearly brought to a conclusion when the news from Germany arrived, but that his discovery was 5 or 6 months prior to that of the German mechanist, which he promises to prove by irrefragable testimony. That in 12 to 15 days from the 6th inst., all his machinery will be completed, and that he is willing to subject it to the examination of a Committee, at Montevideo, who can judge of its effects; reserving of course to himself the secret of the organic system of the mechanism.

Mr. Manners Sutton was, in February last, re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, by a great majority. Mr. Hume proposed Mr. Lyttleton, and in the course of his speech alluded to Mr. Sutton's Tory principles, which he (Mr. Hume,) averred, ought to be a bar to his re-election as Speaker of a reformed House of Commons. Mr. Cobbett followed on the same side, and said that farmers generally judged of the sack by the sample; and what could be thought of a reformed House, with a Tory at the head of it? Mr. O'Connell stated that he should also vote against Mr. Sutton, conceiving that in his capacity as Speaker in former parliaments, he had not given him (Mr. O'Connell,) fair play, and had often interrupted him unnecessarily. The Ministers, Sir Francis Burdett, &c., supported the nomination of Mr. Sutton, on the ground of his great experience in all the duties attached to the office of Speaker, and his strict impartiality during the sixteen years he had presided over the House.

Mr. Sutton, it has been said, paid Mr. Hunt the most marked attentions during the late Parliament; and it was adduced therefrom, that it was because Mr. Hunt in his speeches always took the opportunity to attack the Reform Bill.

Mr. Cobbett, it was thought, would not make a very important figure in the House of Commons; he is, notwithstanding, extremely voluble there, and speaks on every night, and upon almost every subject. He seconded a petition praying that the House would sit at an earlier hour in the day than it did at present; and observed, that "all sorts of night work was bad, if it could possibly be avoided. Beasts of prey committed their depredations by night; bats, owls, and all noxious reptiles, were most active by night."

Mr. Cobbett has brought an action for defamation against nearly all the newspapers in the United Kingdom, in consequence of their having copied an article from a *Leed's* paper, stating that he (Cobbett,) could not sit in Parliament, he being an uncertificated bankrupt.

**THE NEW MEMBERS.**—Among the four hundred members assembled in the house on Tuesday about two o'clock, a large portion seemed to be strangers, and observations such as these were continually heard from the old members who entered:—"Bless me, what a number of new faces!—Why, it will take half the session to become acquainted with all the strangers!" "How fresh and rosy the new country gentlemen look!" "You can tell the unfeigned by their awkwardness!" and other similar remarks: and while cordial greetings and hearty shaking of the hand

marked the welcome meeting of personal friends or political partizans, the cold and formal introductions that were also passing around, shewed that there were many who wished to be more at home than they yet comfortably felt themselves in their new sphere of action.—*Buckingham's Parliamentary Review*.

Jealousy of foreigners, and foreign artists, seems common to all countries. The following is an extract from the *London World of Fashion*, of February last:

"French *Barbers* have succeeded in establishing themselves in this country, and are patronized and encouraged by some portions of the fashionable world. Really if the effect of this strange patronage was not seriously felt, we should laugh at it, for it is certainly very ridiculous. Some French adventurers, whose utmost exertions could never obtain for them, in their own country, more than a pair of scissors, a razor, and curling irons, and a habitation compared with which our coach-houses are palaces; whose fingers scarce touched the flesh of any thing above a rag-picker; are fostered by the young and beautiful females of our nobility: and that, forsooth, because Monsieur can jabber the scandal of the day in French, repeat a few of the *galleries of the Corsaire*, and the French *Figaro*, and make himself vastly agreeable. Oh, the nuisance of these vastly agreeable men! They are admitted, too, into places where a male foot is unlicensed to tread. The French barber (we beg pardon, *Monsieur* since his arrival here has become a hair-dresser,) is admitted to the dressing-room; and here, while torturing beautiful tresses into divers extravagant forms, he utters the tom-foolery which makes his visit agreeable. We, who know the character of these foreigners, call aloud for their immediate dismissal. Ladies will consult their reputation by driving them from their presence; and husbands and fathers will do well to act upon the hint we here throw out, and not only urge the abandonment of the French "hair-dresser," but of the intriguing French milliner as well. Those two characters are generally at the bottom of every domestic discord."

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst., notices the many laughable mistakes which occur in the foreign papers, when speaking of this country; particularly a paragraph in the *London Morning Herald* of February last, stating that Entrerios was about to be united to Bolivia. Editors at 6000 miles distance from this, are not obliged to know that Entrerios is a province of the Argentine Republic, and that it is situated in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, and more than 1000 miles from Bolivia.

In the political squabbles of the journals here, arising out of the late election, it was stated by one of the combatants (Señor Pablo Garcia,) that the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, circulates 400 numbers to private subscribers, and that the Government take 180. The *Gaceta* contradicts this statement, and says that it has nearly 700 subscribers among the public, and that the Government subscription is overrated by Señor Don Pablo.

The poetical effusions of *El Gaucho*, and *La Gaucho*, still appear from time to time. The former has declared "war to the women," and takes upon himself to scold the *Gaucho*, calling her a pert little hussy, and a chatterbox; that her pretended contempt of mankind is gross affectation; in short he tells her in plain Spanish,

"That every woman is at heart a rake; and that

"Talvez alguna de ellas  
Por andar empobezada,  
Por salir á la calle,  
Sale con ropa prestada."

*La Gaucho* has answered the above, and declares she will make war upon the men with fire and sword, (*á sangre y fuego*.)

In our *Packet*, No. 326, we noticed the arrival of H. B. M's. surveying barque *Beagle*, at this port, and the long beards worn by her officers and crew. The *Beagle* is now in Montevideo, and a correspondent in that city writes to us that her officers have cut off their beards, and are now "clean shaved;" but that several of them looked upon the shearing as a positive sacrifice, the operation absolutely bringing tears to their eyes. We do not wonder at it, for beards are of great antiquity; and we read that Otho the Great, when he spoke any thing serious, always swore by his beard, which covered his breast: that the Romans used to consecrate the first growth of their beard to some god. The nations, too, of the East, have such a regard for the preservation of their beards, that if a man pledged it for the payment of a debt, he would not fail to pay it. With the Romans, a bearded man was a proverbial expression for a man of virtue and simplicity. Shaving was not introduced among them till late. Pliny tells us that P. Ticinius was the first who brought a barber to Rome, which was in the 454th year from the building of the city. Scipio Africanus was the first among the Romans who shaved his beard. The Persians are fond of long beards. The Jews thought it ignominious to lose their beards, (2 Sam., c. x., v. 4.) In the fifteenth century, the beard was worn long: in the sixteenth, it was suffered to grow to an amazing length, and was often made use of as a tooth-pick case, particularly in England during Queen Mary's reign.

With such examples as the above, it cannot be surprising that the officers of the *Beagle* should feel regret at losing their beards. It is, however, some consolation, that Mr. George Colman (the deputy-licenser), says in his dramatic romance of "*Blue Beard*," that "the hair grows again, but the head never will."

Beards would not do for close fighting, or boarding. It is related that when Alexander the Great was going to fight against the Persians, one of his officers brought him word that all was ready for battle, and demanded if he required any thing further; on which Alexander replied, "nothing, but that the Macedonians cut off their beards; for there is not a better handle to take a man by than the beard."

All men are not born philosophers; and on that account, it is said, the seamen of the *Beagle* are still allowed to wear the beard which they have nourished with so much care. They are to part with them only by degrees: all at once, it was feared, would be too much for them.

**THE DEATH OF LOVE.**—The poets say Love never dies, but experience assures us that the contrary is the fact; nay, we have a case in point before us. A Mr. Saunders, a steady sober-minded young gentleman, became enamoured of "a fair and lovely girl," who looked her name—her name and looks were *Love*. Now, when Mr. Saunders led the lady to the altar, did he not destroy *Love*? Let the poets say, if they please, that Love, like the king, never dies, we maintain to the contrary, and

To find a case in point, we need not travel to Paris or Flanders,  
For here at home we have Miss Love uniting herself to Mr. Saunders:  
To love the maiden well through life he promised at the altar,  
She did the same—but mark, a young woman will often falter:  
His ardent love remains, perhaps to perish never,  
But here, upon that solemn day, became extinct for ever!  
(*World of Fashion.*)

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,—The following specimen of a boy's letter is from "*Hood's Comic Annual*, for 1832."—There is such a truth of character in it—so much of that spirit of drollery mixed with mischief which often prevails in the young human being of the male sex, that I cannot help declaring it to be, in its own words, "capital fun." The letter proceeds from a country boy, to what the

polite letter-writer would call "his friend in town." Your transferring it to the *British Packet*, would, I think, amuse many of your readers. A SUBSCRIBER.

"Now, Bob, I'll tell you what I want. I want you to come down here for the holidays. Don't be afraid. Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask your father to let you come. It's only ninety mile. If you're out of pocket-money you can walk, and beg a lift now and then, or swing by the dickies. Put on cordroys, and don't care for the cut behind. The two prentices George and Will are here to be made farmers of; and brother Nick is took home from school to help in agriculture. We like farming very much; it's capital fun. Us four have got a gun and go out shooting; it's a famous good un, and sure to go off if you don't full cock it. Tiger is to be our shooting dog as soon as he has left off killing the sheep. He's a real savage, and worries cats beautiful. Before father comes down we mean to bait our bul with him. There's plenty of New Rivers about, and we're going a fishing as soon as we have mended our top joint. We've killed one of our sheep on the sly, to get gentles. We've a pony, too, to ride upon, when we can catch him; but he's loose in the paddock, and has neither mane nor tail to signify to lay hold of. Isn't it prime Bob? You *must* come. If your mother won't give your father leave to allow you—run away. Remember you turn up Goswell-Street to go to Lincolnshire, and ask for Middlefen Hall. There's a pond full of frogs, but we won't pelt them till you come; but let it be before Sunday, as there's our own orchard to rob, and the fruit's to be gathered on Monday. If you like sucking raw eggs, we know where the hens lay, and mother don't; and I'm bound there's lots of birds nests. Do come, Bob, and I'll show you the wasp's nest, and everything that can make you comfortable. I dare say you could borrow your father's volunteer musquet of him, without his knowing of it; but be sure anyhow to bring the ramrod, as we have mislaid ours by firing it off."

(Continued from our last.)

ODE TO SUSAN HUGHES,

By a Man of LETTERS.

Ah Susan UU!  
Had I 2 choose  
Among 5 20 of damself;  
I should prefer  
B 4 ail, her  
Who salted, beef, and ham sells.

Dear Susan UU!  
U most X QQ  
The R dor of 2 lover:—  
U C U R  
O! guide me 2 discover

The N W road  
2 that abode  
Which would, for A, most please me:  
O! B 2 me  
No I CC,  
For it 2 death would freeze me.

No other man  
So blessed as Rann,  
If with U UU I dally!  
Not lawyer Freetricks  
When he his fee nicks,  
Phenix of Phœnix-Alley!

Then wed me, Susan;  
U may choose un  
Husband with less than my sense:  
Say U R I,  
And I will run  
Post-haste to get a license.

Take leave, O Muse!  
Of Susan UU,  
Come Hymen, on me graft her:  
Where Rann, on Mrs. Rann,  
Then no I can  
Mis UU her ever after.

She popt these lines within that breast  
Where Rann so itched to nestle;  
But, ere she popt into her nest,  
She scratched him this Epistle.

The Epistle in our next.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 16th OF MAY, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Schooner Apprentice, Cadenhead, Brig Cameron, Hewitt, Brig Gondolier, Rhodes, Brig Bonafide, Brown, Brig Ana Wise, Hoodless, Brig Perseverance, Lanham, Schooner-brig Hawk, Somerville, Brig Sarah Backett, Cook, Schooner-brig Intrepid, Grayson, Brig Angerstein, Bouch, Brig Patriot, Guild,	Lezica Bros., T. Carlisle & Co., McCrackan & Jamieson, Keshaw, Wilson & Co., Lafone, Robinson & Co., John Appleyard, S. Lezica, Bros., Dickson & Co., Parlane, Macalister & Co., Gegge Lord, Horse & Alsogaray,	Loading for London. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool, calling at Mvido. Loading for Liverpool. Montevideo, to load for Havana. Montevideo, to load for Cork or Falmouth. Loading for Liverpool or London. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Montevideo, Farran, Brig Amazon, Hugg, Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, Brig Stephen, W. Lord, Brig Amanda, York, Schooner Lady's Return, Gore, Brig Monument, Eaton, Ship Glide, Blunt,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Daniel Gowland & Co., Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., Davison, Dorr & Co., Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Davison, Dorr & Co., Howard & Ridgway,	Loading for New York. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for Havana. Loading for Philadelphia. Loading for New York. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Hermine, Soret, Barque Louise, Gautier, Brig Casimir, Lecompse,	Garnier, Bros., Dejean, Guerin Sons, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace. Discharging. Havre de Grace
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, Brig Johannes, Riedick, Cutter Leopold, Ebsen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg. Loading for Hamburg. Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for a port in Europe.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro, Polacre Virtud, Gazolo, Polacre Estela Matuttina, Morice, Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco, Brig General Fiametta, Sacouli, Brig Americano, Pella, Brig Empirio, Piatanga, Polacre Temistocles, Merelo, Brig Piccolo, Dellepiane,	Rezaval Bros. Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Cornet & Pratt, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile, A. Botet, F. Lavallol, John Appleyard,	Loading for Cadiz, and ports in Mediter. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Animad Purgatorio, Savattau,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Brazilia.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira, Schooner-brig Maria Rosa, Caballeiros, Zunaca Alianza, Vasconcellos, Schooner-brig Maria, Cohn, Zunaca Union, Gonzales Viana, Brig Nra. Sra. de Aynda,	J. Gestal, M. A. Ramos, M. A. Ramos, Amadeo & Caprile, M. A. Ramos, Jose Gestal,	Montevideo. Brazilis. Paraguau. Brazilis. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Janssen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Bertoga, Captain Manson.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 11.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Clutha, Cowan, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 7034 dry hides, 51,798 horns, 6758 arrobas tallow in pipes, 3 bales with 316 dozen nutria skins, 34 do. with 1098 arrobas horse hair, 7 do. with 148 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 104 doz. hare skins, 2 do. with 20 pieces woollen cloth (909 yards.) Passenger, Mr. William Armstrong.

American brig Weston, Thomas Weston, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 3637 dry hides, 597½ quintals jerked beef, 778 bottles neat-foot oil, 57 bales with 1026 doz. sheep-skins, 13 do. with 300 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 655 calf-skins, 14 do. with 324 arrobas wool, 19 viscacha skins, 1 bale with 166 vicuña skins, 15 seal skins.

Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, for Montevideo.

May 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Aspasia, Hoodless, for Valparaiso, despatched by Rezaval, Bros., with a general cargo of dry goods, 480 arrobas flour, 1454 lbs. ostrich feathers, 3352 barrels yerba. Passengers, Señora Dolores Ocampos, and three daughters.

(At night.) National schooner Acadia, Macgy, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, in ballast.

May 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 11th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, British schooner-brig Mazeppa, Wilson, for Liverpool, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 930 salted hides, 43,200 horns, 203 pipes and 3 half pipes with 7613 arrobas tallow, 10 bales with 1300 horse hides, 5 do. with 1000 sheep skins. (The Mazeppa was ready for sea on the 11th, but was detained in the Inner Roads by the low tide.)

May 14.—Wind E.—Rain at night.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Temistocles, Melero, from Tarragona 24th January, Algeiras 2d March, Montevideo 11th inst., with wine, aguardiente, oil, paper, &c., to Felipe Lavallol.

Sardinian brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult., Montevideo 12th inst., with tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c., to Pedralbes & Cabot.

Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, L. Peña, from Parnagua 23d ult., with yerba and sugar, to José Gestal.

Chilian brig Twelfth February, Janssen, from Valparaiso 8th March, San Antonio 22d do., with 2114 bags wheat, matting, &c., to S. Lezica, Bros.

French brig Casimir, Lecomte, from Havre de Grace 22d February, Montevideo 13th inst., with a general cargo, to Guerin Sons, Seris & Co. (She discharged part of her cargo at Montevideo.)

May 15.—Wind W., variable.—heavy rain.

No arrivals nor sailings.

May 16.—Wind W.

No arrivals nor sailings.

In sight, schooner Aguila Segunda.

May 17.—Wind N. N. W.,—rain all day.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 14th inst., to A. Martinez.

A French barque, supposed the Paraguay, Coutard, last from Montevideo 14th, to Razac & Brest. At sup-set boat not on shore.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—Estela Matutina, for Cadiz.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

May 4.—Swedish brig Swea, from Malaga and Gibraltar.

Brazilian brig Baron del Rio de la Plata, from Rio Janeiro.

British brig Nimrod, Robertson, from Rio Janeiro, with 1517 barrels flour, to James Noble.

6.—British brig Jarrow, Saiton, from Rio Janeiro.

American schooner-brig Mary, from Philadelphia 2d March, with 940 barrels flour, to Zimmerman & Co.

8.—United States corvette Warren, Captain Cooper, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult.

Sailed from Montevideo.

May 4.—Brazilian schooner-brig Adelaide, for Rio Grande.

5.—British brig Hannah Moore, Geo. Moore, for a port in the United Kingdom.

11.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

12.—Brazilian brig Orestes, for Parnagua.

## THEATRE.

On the 12th inst., after a Comedy, a new Ballet Dance was exhibited, in which Señor and Señora Caton, the Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca, and Felipe David, performed the principal characters. The latter personated a sort of priest, or lawyer, we cannot tell which; he was, however, beguiled by the ladies; made strong love to them, and joined in a dance. A scene ensues similar to that in "No Song no Supper,"—the husband or lover arrives, and Felipe, like Mr. Endless in the farce above named, conceals himself in a flour sack, saying that "if Crop comes he may crop me, and there will be an end of Mr. Endless." He is of course discovered, and drawn out of the sack: his flowery appearance produced bursts of laughter. He insinuates, as far as the action of the ballet would permit, that "if Adam fell in the days of innocence, what can be expected of poor mortals in the days of iniquity?" and that as to the fair ones, "deceit is their trade, and they are beautiful only to deceive."

The Ballet went off extremely well: the music selected for the occasion was excellent, including the plaintive strains of the aria "Di piacer," from the *Gazza Ladra*; and others from "Cinderella," "The Barber of Seville," &c. The principal dancers greatly exerted themselves; and Señor Caton and his lady received deserved applause: indeed, to quote the words of a sailor who was in the pit on that evening,—"the Dance was worth all the money."

The house was well attended: this may be noted as a *milagro* now-a-days. The Boxes were graced by a number of ladies, and the Cazuela was crowded.

On the 10th was performed a Comedy,—a *Pas de Deux*, prettily danced by Señor and Señora Caton, to the music of the Overture to the *Italiana*:—a *Duet* by Señores Viera and Rossi; and the droll farce of *Los Novios Imperfectos*, in which Felipe David was rapturously encoined in that delicious musical *morcean*:

"En tiempo de Mari Castano,  
Una vieja solia cantar."

He likewise treated the audience with some extra *croces* at the end of the song.

Señor David is altogether an original and capital actor; we wish he was better supported at this theatre.

The audience this night was not very numerous. The Cazuela was full, and the pit tolerably well attended; but the Boxes were "passing thin."

The performances advertised for the benefit of Doña Matilde Diaz, have been postponed on account of the weather.

H. I. M's. corvette Bertioaga, in the Outer Roads, exercised great guns on Monday last, by firing at a target.

Thursday last (Ascension day,) was kept as a close holiday. The day was fine; but the recent rains rendered the roads in the neighbourhood of town, unpleasant for equestrian exercises.

THE WEATHER.—"It never rains but it pours." The abundant rains lately might be viewed as a compensation for the three years drought which has caused such distress to this country; but the farmers say there may be "too much of a good thing." The weather during the week has, however, (with the exception of the days of rain,) been open and pleasant.

## FAT FOLKS.

Among the grievous calamities incident to corpulency, is its susceptibility of contagion, and its proneness to combustion. The Margravine of Barentz notices a fat French princess who melted after she was embalmed. It has since been discovered, in the Chronicles of Cromwell's time, that these combustible materials in man, were turned to good account in those days, and that a woman who kept a tallow-chandler's shop in

Dublin, made all her best candles from the fat of Englishmen; and when one of her customers complained of their not being so good as usual, she apologized by saying,—“Why, ma'am, I am sorry to inform you, that, for this month past, I have been short of Englishmen.”

## GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

Swift preached an assize sermon, and in the course of it was severe upon the lawyers for pleading against their consciences. After dinner, a young council said some severe things upon the clergy, and did not doubt, were the devil to die, a person might be found to preach his funeral sermon. "Yes," says Swift, "I would, and would give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning."

## NEW MINISTRIES.

There is one thing in all new ministries; for the first week or two they are in a hurry, or not to be seen; and when you come afterwards, they are engaged.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes to engage as NURSE. Any person who may be in want of one, will please apply at No. 18 Calle de la Catedral.

### NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous to engage as CLERK in a Commercial House, where he can make himself generally useful. For further particulars, apply at the Commercial-Rooms, No. 39 Calle del 25 de Mayo. Respectable references will be given.

### FOR SALE.

AN elegant CARRIAGE, built in Europe, of first-rate materials, and uniting at same time lightness and strength; also, a pair of handsome GREY HORSES, an excellent match and well broken in, with new Harness complete. Apply at the Livery Stables at the back of the New Coliseum, Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

### NOTICE.

THESE Gentlemen who may be desirous of obtaining that literary curiosity, "Ensayo de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman," written by DEAN FUNES, can do so by applying at No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, where a few copies are on sale.

### ON SALE.

Calle de Maypá, Nos. 14 & 16.

COMPLETE sets of Counting-House Books, with and without covers; and sundry other Stationary, Twisted Cart-Traces, Back bands; leaders and shafters; Hames; Well Chains and Pullies; Smiths' Bellows, Anvils, and Vices; Irish Glue; London made Glass-Paper; Coals; Kitchen-ranges; Stoves; Grindstone; patent Pumps; spur, pinion, and rack Wheels, for Cranes, Presses, &c. &c.

### WANTED.

No. 299 of the "British Packet," for 1832. Apply at the Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle de 25 de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	124½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	do do.
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Do Patriot, & Pacatonos 7½	7½	do do.
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Do on Rio Janeiro,.....		Without drawers.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7½	per dollar.
Do on United States,.....	7	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	35 dols. p. pesada
Do country,.....	30	32 do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	28	31
Do salted,.....	24	25 per pesada.
Do Horses,.....	7	10 dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	55	60 do per dosen
Chinchilla,.....	29	30 do do.
Wool, (common),.....	9½	11½ do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	26	27 do do.
Do mixed,.....	16	18 do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12½	13 do per quintal
Horns,.....	350	950 do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	80	85 do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13½	14 do per fanega
Discount,.....	1½	2½ p. ct. p. month

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

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6 pence.

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Where PRINTING of every description, is executed with neatness, correctness, and despatch.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.