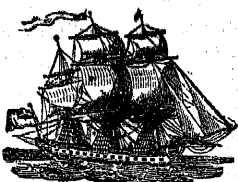


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 391.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen by the decree inserted among the Official Documents in our journal of this day, that the Government has determined to confer every possible honor upon General Rosas, and the army under his command, for the important services rendered during their late campaign against the Indians of the South. This army is now on its return hither. Previous, however, to its leaving the "desert," it was drawn up in parade order, a salute of artillery was fired to announce the glorious termination of the campaign, the National flag was hoisted and left flying on Clemente Lopez hill, and the following inscriptions were read to the troops and placed upon the base of the flag-staff:—

#### ON THE NORTH FRONT.

"Province of Buenos Ayres, Rio Colorado, January 1, 1834.—25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.—Clemente Lopez hill, latitude 39, longitude 5, from the meridian of Buenos Ayres.—The Porteño expeditionary Army, to the Hon. Provincial Representation. In returning from the desert after fulfilling the orders of your sovereign sanction, permit us the present testimony of profound respect."

#### ON THE EAST FRONT.

"1834, January 1.—Province of Buenos Ayres. Tribute of honor, respect, and esteem, to the present Governor, H. E. the illustrious citizen and son of the country, JUAN JOSE VIAMONTE; and to his Minister of State in the Home and Finance Departments, Dr. Manuel José García; and in the War and Foreign Departments, General Tomas Guido."

#### ON THE SOUTH FRONT.

"In the years 1833 and 34.—United Provinces of the Plata.—Buenos Ayres.—To the memory of the virtuous Patriots who energetically proclaimed our independence of the Spanish Kings, and of all foreign domination."

#### ON THE WEST FRONT.

"1833 and 34.—Province of Buenos Ayres.—*Vida la Federacion Argentina*.—Buenos Ayrean Left Division, appertaining to the Argentine expeditionary Army against the unfriendly Indians. H. E. Brigadier-General JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA, that illustrious Argentine citizen, native of Rioja, being Commander-in-Chief."

"We understand that from the 1st of the ensuing month, the principal native and foreign merchants intend to assemble daily, from the hour of 1 to half-past 2, under the arches of the New *Recoba*, in order to form a sort of Exchange, which is so much wanted in a commercial city like ours. We trust that the Government will give every support to this assay."—(*Monitor* of 14th inst.)

Since our residence in this country, there have been several attempts to form an Exchange in Buenos Ayres, and all have failed. It is not however difficult to divine the cause.

**NATIONAL BANK.**—The Report of the Directors, on the present state of the establishment, was laid before a general meeting of the Shareholders on 13th inst., (we shall insert it in our

next number.) It was decided to defer the liquidation of the affairs of the Bank, until the general meeting in August next, when the subject can be reconsidered; or, at any rate, until the result of the financial projects now before the Legislature be known.

We have received journals of the United States to 3d December; there are some in town of the 4th, which contain the President's Message, but we have not seen them. The Message, in speaking of the dispute between this Republic and the United States respecting the Falkland Islands, merely states that the negotiation had been suspended in consequence of the Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States having retired from Buenos Ayres; but that the Government of Buenos Ayres had appointed a Minister to proceed to the United States to renew it, and that his arrival was every day expected.

### Official Documents.

A decree, dated 7th inst., orders that the Elections shall take place on 18th inst., instead of the following members for this city, who have resigned their seats in the House of Representatives, viz.:—Señores Tomas M. de Anchorena, Vicente Lopez, Miguel Marin, Lorenzo Lopez, Ramon Olavarieta, and E. del Campo; also for Pedro P. Vidal, whose seat has been declared vacant. And on the 23d inst. the elections are to take place in the country, instead of the following members who have resigned their seats, viz.:—Señores Diego Alcorta, Tomas Iriarte, and Felix Alzaga.

Buenos Ayres, February 9, 1834.

25th year of the Liberty and 19th of the Independence.

The Government taking into consideration:—That the campaign against the Indians of the South, which commenced in the preceding year, and has happily terminated in the present, is of incalculable importance to the prosperity of the State:—that the intrepidity, constancy, and patriotism of the brave men who have been engaged in it, have at length realized the hopes of centuries, and shut the door against the depredations of the savages who have desolated our fields, banishing thence the population, security and peace:—that such great efforts have conquered in a few months inestimable riches for ourselves and our posterity, establishing a solid foundation to the opulence of the State, giving security to its progressive industry in regions hitherto deserted and vainly fertile:—that it is in conformity with the generous sentiments which characterize the Argentine people, at no time to pass over in silence the great actions of their fellow-countrymen;—and, besides, that it is proper for the Republic to perpetuate them by every method, in order to serve as a stimulus and example to posterity,—It has therefore ordered and decreed:

Art. 1.—A Monument shall be erected on the shores of the River Colorado, on Clemente Lopez hill, to the memory of the expeditionary Army of the South,

Art. 2.—Four marble slabs shall be placed around the Monument, on which shall be engraved, in letters of brass, the following inscriptions:

I.  
1833 and 1834.

To the United Governments of the Argentine Republic, and to the brave Right and Centre Divisions of the Expeditionary Army, who were in campaign against the Indians of the South.

II.

To the illustrious General JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA, Commander-in-Chief in the War against the Indians of the South.

III.

In the years 1833 and 34.  
To the Expeditionary Division of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in their late campaign against the Indians of the South, under the command of Brigadier

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS,

A worthy citizen, and an honor of his country, Who has prodigiously extended its territory, recovered its original frontiers, and destroyed barbarism.

IV.

The SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE, in acknowledgment of such eminent service, has consecrated this Monument of honor and of gratitude.

Art. 3.—The Engineer of the Province shall forward a plan of the Monument, which, when approved of, shall be erected at the expense of the State.

Art. 4.—Under the foundation-stone shall be deposited the Diaries of the operations of the Army; and sheets of copper, on which shall be inscribed: 1. the present decree; 2. the names of the Generals and Officers of the different corps of the expeditionary army; 3. the number of Caciques and Indians vanquished, prisoners, or killed; 4. that of the captives re-captured.

Art. 5.—The depositing of the above shall be superintended by a committee of citizens.

Art. 6.—When the General of the left division of the expeditionary army returns to the capital of the Province, he shall be received with all due solemnity and pomp by the authorities, citizens, and troops of the garrison. *Te Deum* shall be celebrated in the Cathedral, to return thanks to the Almighty for the protection he has deigned to dispense to our arms in this arduous enterprise.

Art. 7.—The mode and form of the above ceremonial, to be arranged in a separate decree.

Art. 8.—Besides the erection of the present Monument, the brave division of the province shall receive the rewards due to their military conduct in the campaign, as soon as the Government receive the details from the worthy General who commands them.

Art. 9.—The Ministers of the Home and War Departments, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

VIAMONTE.  
Manuel J. Garcia.  
Tomas Guido.

Señor Rafael de Atienza, has been elected Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Corrientes, *vice* Señor Pedro Ferré, whose term of office has expired.

General Alejandro Heredia was, on the 8th ult., re-elected Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Tucuman.

We noticed, some time since, the arrival of Bulls from His Holiness the Pope, nominating and appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Medrano, the present Vicar, Apostolic Diocesan of Buenos Ayres; and Dr. Escalada, the present Vicar-General, auxiliary Bishop of the same Diocese. These Bulls were presented to the Government for the corresponding *exequatur*, which has as yet been withheld, on the grounds that the Pope has proceeded to make this nomination without the previous presentation of the Government, thus encroaching upon the *Derecho de Patronato* exercised invariably by the Kings of Spain, and to which the new Republics conceive they have succeeded, in like manner as to the other rights vested in the *ci-devant* mother country, regarding her ex-colonies. This conduct on the part of Government, has met with severe strictures in the public prints. It is alleged that the *Derecho de Patronato* cannot strictly be acted upon in the present state of the Republic, when the component parts of the Diocese of Buenos Ayres form as many independent provinces, and that for its due exercise, it is necessary previously to celebrate a *concordato* with His Holiness. It is moreover argued, that he has not proceeded *motu proprio* in the nomination of Diocesan, but in virtue of a petition from the Government of Buenos Ayres, in the year 1829, when the same citizens who are now in office held the reins of the administration. In answer to this argument, it is urged that the Bulls do not make mention of that presentation; and that they contain other clauses derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the State. To this the opponents of Government retort, that if such be the case, the obnoxious clauses should be declared inadmissible; but that this should not interfere in the least with the recognition of the newly appointed Bishop.

Under these circumstances, the Government directed the Attorney-General to publish a collection of all the documents connected with the affair; which has been accordingly effected. Subsequently, a junta of Professors of Civil and Canon Law, has been appointed to discuss several questions to be submitted to them, the decision whereof will regulate the future conduct of Government upon this subject. Among the citizens appointed to compose this junta, we observe the names of the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, and of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. The former body wish to decline attending, conceiving, we understand, that an infringement is made on their attributes, by taking from their exclusive cognizance an affair which, it is contended, they alone should be consulted upon. Several Canons have likewise tendered their resignations; and it has been hinted that the rest should follow their example, as they are generally supposed to be inimical to the admission of the Bishop, and cannot be expected to give an impartial vote. Others of the members have also requested to be excused from attending; but the Government has declared that it will not admit, under any pretex, such resignations. The subject begins to excite considerable interest, and we have thus been induced to give an outline of its character. We will take care to advise our readers of its progress, and termination.

#### "THE NORTH STAR."

The first number of a periodical under the above title, was published, in English, on Saturday last, at the *Independencia* Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco. It has taken for motto the words,—"Pledged to Religion, to Liberty, and Law,"—with some poetry by way of addition, and various quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. The paper

altogether consists of 8 pages, the contents of which are as follows:—Introductory Address from the Editor;—Letter to Richard Sutton, Esq., dated Buenos Ayres, May 5, 1833;—A leading article, upon the project for establishing monarchical institutions in South America, with remarks upon the project, Alliance, &c.;—A letter from Mr. Jefferson, dated Monticello, October 24, 1823, to the President of the United States, chiefly relating to the plans of the Holy Alliance, and the policy of cultivating the friendship of Great Britain, in order that both nations might join in counteracting the machinations of the European despots, &c.;—Editorial remarks upon the above letter.

The letter to Mr. Sutton is a curious document: it censures the conduct of Messrs. Baylies and Slacum, as it regards the negotiation they carried on with the Government of Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the proceedings of the United States' ship *Lexington*, at the Falkland Islands; and denies that the Argentine people have the least antipathy against the people of the United States. Moreover, that the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the U. States (Mr. Baylies), was notoriously under the humiliating influence of foreign policy in Buenos Ayres; and that a portion of the marine force of the U. States was evidently under the direction of the British Consul at Montevideo: to prove which, the letter notices the circumstance which happened on 26th July, 1832, at Montevideo, when two boats from an American schooner-of-war, and others from the British frigate *Druid*, approached the shore in hostile array, in consequence of an alleged mistake in the signal from the house of the British Consul, &c. &c.

The "Holy Alliance" has ever been a fruitful cause of misrepresentation with the enemies of Great Britain, and it was absolutely asserted in a public print of this city, that the British Government joined heart and hand in all its despotic plans. "*The North Star*," however, is more liberal in this respect, and candidly avows that Great Britain did not lend herself to any of the iniquitous measures of the "Holy Alliance."\*

In conclusion, we trust that "*The North Star*"

\* In "*The Penny Cyclopædia*," is the following history of the Holy Alliance:—

"ALLIANCE, THE HOLY, the name commonly given to the celebrated convention concluded at Paris on the 26th September, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. It is understood to have been proposed by the Emperor Alexander, and was signed by the three sovereigns with their own hands, without being countersigned by any minister. The document, which was first published by Alexander on Christmas day following, commenced by an announcement of the intention of the subscribing parties to act for the future upon the precepts of the gospel: which they define to be those of justice, Christian charity, and peace. Then follow three articles, the first of which, after narrating the scriptural command to all men to consider one another as brethren, deduces from it the somewhat limited inference, that the three contracting monarchs will remain united to each other by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity, and that they will conduct themselves to their subjects and armies as the fathers of families; the second article can hardly be said to mean anything; and the third is merely an invitation to other powers to join the confederacy. When the treaty was communicated to the English court, a reply was returned to the effect, that the forms of our constitution did not permit the king formally to accede to it, but that no other power could be more inclined to act upon the principles it seemed to involve. At this time many liberal politicians throughout Europe, especially in Germany, looked to the Holy Alliance with most sanguine expectations of its happy results. A true object, however, was not long in beginning to show itself; and it at last became apparent, that the Christian and paternal intentions of its authors meant nothing else than simply a determination to assist one another in governing both their own dominions

will become a fixed star in our hemisphere; and we shall at all times be happy to steer our *Packet* by any new light it may emit.

#### CARNIVAL.

"'Tis known, at least it should be, that throughout All countries of the Catholic persuasion, Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes about, The people take their fill of recreation, And buy repentance, ere they grow devout, However high their rank, or low their station, With fiddling, feasting, dancing, drinking, masquing, And other things which may be had for asking.

"This feast is named the CARNIVAL, which being Interpreted, implies "farewell to flesh;" So call'd, because the name and thing agreeing, Through Lent they live on fish both salt and fresh. But why they usher Lent with so much glee in, Is more than I can tell, although I guess 'Tis as we take a glass with friends at parting, In the stage-coach or packet, just at starting.

(Byron.)

We feel some pleasure in recording that the sports of the Carnival this year, in Buenos Ayres, have been agreeably varied. It is true, the contemptible practice of throwing water is still continued, but it was not by any means general, and a number of respectable families have discarded this "remnant of barbarism." It has long been noticed that foreigners join in the witless amusement with more eagerness than the natives, and with much less grace. One can have no objection to be wetted by a pretty woman; but to receive the same compliment from a man, is any thing but agreeable. However, this water affair having the claim of antiquity, we must of course give it the preference in our narration.

Early on Sunday morning last, the water carriers were busy in conveying ammunition to the houses of those who were to engage in the aquatic combat. During the day there was some skirmishing, more "to feel the way," than any thing else. The ladies (and they are generally the aggressors,) threw a little water from their houses upon those of the other sex passing in the streets, and received a few random shells in return. A crowd of boys traversed the streets, vending these water-loaded egg shells.

Monday.—At day-break the water carriers were again employed as on the preceding day. The Calle del 25 de Mayo (at least that part of it near the Commercial Rooms,) upheld its ancient reputation for inveterate Carnival playing. The street door of these rooms being from necessity open, the amateurs took advantage of it, and made it a rallying point and shelter from the incessant attacks of the fair Carnivalists stationed in the opposite houses, and were thus enabled to throw volleys of shells at them, some of which were well directed, whilst others burst upon the protecting curtains. One of the ladies returned the salute "in kind"—she threw the shells with her left hand, and they were excellently aimed,—left-handed people being, it is said, always good shots. Towards the close of the day, she got wounded

and as much of the rest of the world as they could, according to their own will and pleasure. This design may be considered as having been first distinctly announced in a Circular issued by the three powers on the 8th December, 1820, from Troppan, where they were then assembled in Congress to consider the means of putting down the revolution which had just taken place in Naples. This note, which was addressed to the Ministers and *Chargés d'Affaires* at the German and northern courts, drew from Lord Castlereagh, the then English minister for foreign affairs, a dispatch addressed to His Majesty's missions at foreign courts, and dated the 19th January, 1821, in which it was intimated, that this government could not acquiesce in the principles announced in the circular of the three sovereigns, or in their proposed application.—From that time, England may be considered as having separated itself completely from the Holy Alliance; and since the death of the Emperor Alexander, it may be difficult to say whether or not the connection so called is to be regarded as subsisting at all."

in the right hand from a door suddenly closing upon her, which placed her *hors du combat*, and it was supposed she must decline further action; but, like the immortal *Nelson* of the Nile, she disdained to quit the deck for trifling wounds.

Tuesday.—The fair wounded *Porteña* warrior was first in the field this morning. We saw her at the balcony at 8 o'clock, with her right arm in a sling; yet, with her all-powerful left arm, she engaged in the conflict with more energy than ever, particularly in the afternoon. Her ammunition, too, held out to the last; for when she found that night was approaching, she fired at every one that passed, boys, soldiers, &c.—a description of persons she had not hitherto condescended to notice; but it being the last day, "it was fit to make the most of it."

A charming *Anglo-Porteña* Carnivalist, had collected around her on this day a number of female companions, who, from the balconies and azotea, fought with spirit equal to their *Porteña* neighbour; but they discontinued action before nightfall, all their ammunition being probably expended.

Night came, and, *gracias á Dios*, the scene was closed for this year. The quantity of egg shells used in this Carnival must have been immense; at the latter part of it they became scarce. The inmates of one house alone expended 200 dollars in purchases of these missiles; indeed the remnants of the shells scattered in the streets, looked like snow.

We did not, during the Carnival, leave the precincts of our habitation until night, and therefore escaped all casualties, not having received a drop of water or a shell.

A number of horsemen, enveloped in *ponchos*, galloped through the streets during the Saturnalia; and there were also several itinerant parties. A Frenchman walking on stilts, attracted much notice: he seemed completely at his ease. He would play admirably in the amusing piece of '*Les habitants des Landes*.'

Jack, the negro, was also grotesquely attired, and, for a wonder, was tolerably sober.

#### MASQUERADE BALLS.

"And there were dresses splendid, but fantastical, Masks of all times and nations, Turks and Jews, And harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical, Greeks, Romans, and Hindoos; All kinds of dress, except the ecclesiastical, All people, as their fancies hit, may choose, But no one in these parts may quiz the clergy.— Therefore take heed, ye Freethinkers! I charge ye." (*Byron*.)

Upwards of twenty licenses for Masqued Balls, were granted at the Police-Office during the late Carnival; and some splendid exhibitions of that description took place at the mansions of the following individuals, viz.—the Señoras Rosas, Barquin, and Vico.—Generals Guido, Rolon, and Pinedo,—Señores Manuel José Garcia, Antonio Lynch, Pedro Plomer, Saturnino Perdiel and Mendeville; and also at the houses of various other persons, whose names we are unacquainted with.

The principal masquerade companies were, *La Amistad*, *Los Restauradores*, and *Danza de la Policia*; and they proceeded from house to house, escorted by music, and under salutes of fire-works (chiefly rockets,) and small cannon (2 pounders.) These entertainments continued during the whole of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday nights.

There were some well supported characters among these masqueraders, particularly two of them, viz.: the Devil, and a Lawyer, (an admirable conjunction, certainly!) The former said but little, and that in the unknown tongue, and many surmised it must be the "Old One" himself; but the Lawyer made amends for the taciturnity of his friend, and prattled with as much

volubility as many of his six-and-eightpenny brethren in England.

Throughout the Carnival the weather was delightful, and the nights cool and pleasant.

#### THEATRE.

Permission was granted from the Police Department, for the representation of dramatic entertainments on the evenings of the three days of Carnival. The Manager gave notice that every precaution had been taken to prevent water being thrown, &c.; and invited the different masquerade companies to attend. Accordingly the Theatre was opened on the 9th inst., but there were neither spectators nor masqueraders, and the experiment was not repeated on either of the two following evenings, therefore the house is to remain closed until Easter.

It could scarcely be expected that ladies would quit their mansions during Carnival, even for the attractions of the Theatre.—They dread retaliation for their water-throwing sins.

ALAMEDA.—In consequence of the Carnival, the Band did not perform on this promenade on Sunday last.

The daily papers were not published on Monday and Tuesday last, owing to the Carnival.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

The Police Department of Montevideo, has published a long address to the inhabitants of that city, reprobating the practice of throwing water, &c., during the Carnival; denouncing it a barbarism only fit for an uncivilized race, and requesting the heads of families to interfere and prevent their children and servants from continuing so rude a custom; recommending, at the same time, that music, dancing, or any civilized sport, should take its place. Moreover, that any person detected in throwing water, egg-shells, &c., shall be apprehended and sent to prison during the three days of Carnival.

On Saturday last, at 2 in the afternoon, the individual charged with the murder of the two women in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, was removed in a cart from the Marine Office to the Cabildo prison, under a guard of two soldiers. He was heavily ironed, and appeared greatly dejected. He is stated to be a Brazilian by birth, and only 20 years of age. A considerable crowd had collected to witness his removal.

BATHING.—The bathing season approaches to its close. The mornings and evenings have been cool during the week, and the bathers have nearly all deserted the river.



### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 13th OF FEBRUARY, 1834.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Rodriguez & Co.	Loading for London.
Brig Ritson, Dillon,	Rodger, Reed & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Galston, Guthrie,	John Appleyard,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Emma, Gething,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson,	Rodger, Reed & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Ann Wise, Hoodless,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Zeno, Lawson,	John Harriet & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Betsy, Hunter,	Salsbury, Davis & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Maine, Blackley,	Dorr, Reucke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Talent, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Abby M., Ingersoll,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for New York and Boston.
Brig Mexican, Butman,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Sophia, Watson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Eulaw, Smack,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Hyperion, Jenney,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Montgomery, Nickerson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Cameo, Sayer,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Mary, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Charles, Deveraux,	Dorr, Reucke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Philip Dodderidge, Mackenzie,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque George & Martha, Gardner,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	New York or Boston.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Noveau Perseverant, Davansant,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Bourdeaux.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Schr.-brig Bom Fim, A. J. R. Maestre,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
<b>HANOVERIAN.</b>		
Brig Graf Munster, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,	J. J. Klich,	Loading for Havana.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque Nicholas I., Angren,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Antwerp.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Schooner-brig Espartaco, Cruz,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Brig Arlequino, Michefini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Berison,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrari,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Clementina, Dodero,	José Ortiz Basalde,	Discharging.
Brig Enrico, L. Garoto,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauri,	Amadeo & Caprile,	For Sale.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,	Lavallo,	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Pella,	José Gestal,	Parnaguá.
Schooner-brig Maria, Begis,	R. Costa,	Uncertain.
Brig Bella Juana, Gonzales,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Daunbio, Cardoso,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Polacre Catalina, Jonas,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Saapiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Montezino,	Discharging.
Patache Marques Pombal, Meira,	A. M. Thyrao,	Loading for Rio Grande.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Janstau,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	For Sale.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

#### AT ENSENADA.

American brig Caroline, Warnack, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., to be sold here.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

Sailed on 26th ult.—National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lamb, with part of the cargo she brought from Paragua, and some cases of dry goods.—Passengers, Señor Juan Espinosa, (schoolmaster appointed by the Government,) and his Lady.

February 8.—Wind N., variable,—slight rain.

No arrivals.  
The Sultana was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads.

February 9.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, American barque George & Martha, Gardner, from Valparaiso 6th December, Montevideo 7th inst., to Davison, Dorr & Co., with 975 bags cocoa, 3346 dry hides, &c., and a quantity of coined gold and silver destined for the United States. Passengers from Valparaiso, Señores Juan Mañer, Echevarria, Bringas, Manuel Foulter, and Mr. Samuel Hesse. Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Guest, Blake, and Moorfield.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Cuñeo, from Montevideo 8th inst., to A. Martinez.

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

Sailed, (before sun-rise), British brig Sultana, Rogers, for Liverpool, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 1561 dry hides, 3000 salted do., 15,646 horns, 15,000 shin bones, 107½ pipes with 4021 arrobas tallow, 181 bales with 3358 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 96 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 38 doz. sheep-skins, 6 do. with 200 doz. deer skins.

(At 6 P. M.) Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

February 10.—Wind S.

Arrived, National zamaca Providencia, Gwynn. [She sailed from this on 5th inst., for Bahia Blanca, and put back, having lost an anchor and cable.]

Sailed, American brig Caroline, Warnack, for Enseneda to be hove down and examined, having struck upon an anchor in the Inner Roads, on 16th ult., when she had nearly all her cargo on board for New York.

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

February 11.—Wind S.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, National zamaca Providencia, Gwynn, for Bahia Blanca.

February 12.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 13.—Wind N.

Arrived, National brig Parana, Formantin, from Patagonia 7th inst., with hides and salt, to Davison, Dorr & Co. Passengers, Señores Calisto Oyuela, Francisco Rial, Medrano, Salguero, Messrs. William Morris, Coelho, and John Neil.

Sailed, American brig Montevideo, Farran, for New York, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 6749 dry hides, 34 pipes with 1190 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 115 doz. upria skins, 1 do. with 75 doz. nutria skins and 100 goat skins, 89 do. with 1610 arrobas wool, 29 do. with 535 doz. sheepskins, 15 do. with 534 deer skins and 6 doz. stunk-calf skins, 1 do. with 4 doz. deer skins, 60 lbs. ostrich feathers and 12 arrobas wool, 5 do. with 1900 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 case with 3 doz. swan skins, 1 do. with a press, 1 barrel indigo, 4 cases books printed in Spanish, 2 bales with 167 pairs womens' shoes and 197 do. childrens' do., 10 cases with 500 pieces striped cottons.—Passengers, Messrs. William G. Johnson, Tut-hill King, and John George Dodd.

Sardinian palacra San José, Revello, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with a cargo of Indian corn.—[The San José was to have sailed on the 6th inst., but in getting under weigh on that day, she struck upon an anchor in the Inner Roads, and was obliged to discharge her cargo to repair the damage she sustained.]

February 14.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 13th inst., to C. Galeano.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 13th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, Sardinian palacra San Juan Bautista, Andreotti, for the Uruguay, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, to load with jerked beef, for Pannambuco.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Cameo is still in quarantine. The word discharging appears against her name in the 'List of Vessels in Port,' by mistake.

### Arrived at Patagonia.

31st ult.—National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, from Buenos Ayres 28th ult.

### Arrived at Montevideo.

5th inst.—Sardinian palacra El Correo, from Gibraltar.

6th.—Sardinian palacra El Salvador, from Genoa 14th November, Tarraogha 8th December.

American ship Othello, from New York 6th December, with 800 barrels flour, brandy, and general cargo, to Stanley, Black & Co.

10th.—American brig Montezuma, from Baltimore and Gibraltar, with arms, gin, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, from Salon 3d December, with Caron wine, &c., and sailed on 13th inst. for Buenos Ayres.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

8th inst.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, for Liverpool.

—American ship Parachute, for Baltimore.—Brazilian brig Demofoon, for Rio Grande.

### Arrived at New York.

October 29.—American schooner brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott, from St. Catherines 4th days.

November 8.—American brig Paulina, Ricketson, from Buenos Ayres 24 September.

November 20.—American ship Brutus, Adams, from Buenos Ayres 27th September, Montevideo 11th October.

### Arrived at Havana.

October 12.—British brig Nimrod, Robertson, from Buenos Ayres 8th August.

About 12th October.—Swedish brig Sven, Olson, from Buenos Ayres 20th July.

American ship Seine, from Montevideo 8th July, Maldonado, and Brazil.

About 20th October.—American ship Romulus, Barker, from Montevideo 20th July.

American brig Monument, Eaton, from Buenos Ayres 23d June, Montevideo 28th do., and New York.

\* The price of jerked beef at the Havana, on the 5th of November last, was 12½ reals per arroba.

## INTERIOR.

**CORRIENTES.**—The Message from the Government of the Province of Corrientes, to its House of Representatives, contains some rather important observations as it regards the political relations between that Province, and its neighbour, Paraguay. It states, that the Republic of Paraguay, as it is called, continues to present the most threatening attitude towards Corrientes: that the Government is persuaded that the Dictator (Francia) will take the first opportunity of again invading the Province: that the events of 21st September, and 20th October last, tend to confirm that opinion. Besides which, it is well known that the Dictator of Paraguay is making great preparations for war; which intelligence is substantiated by various individuals who have emigrated from Santiago. That although it is not possible to guess at the precise object of the Dictator, yet there is every reason to believe his views are hostile; therefore it behoves the Government to put forth every measure of defence against this common enemy of the Argentines. That in fact it is a national cause: that the Government of Corrientes has again addressed Circulars to the different Provinces of the Republic, setting forth the present situation of affairs with Paraguay; and that it expects a frank and decisive reply, which will regulate its future line of conduct. In the mean time, the Provinces of Santa Fé and Entrerios have offered every assistance in their power, in case of an emergency; and for the rest, the Government relies upon the wisdom of the House of Representatives, and upon the public spirit of the people of Corrientes, to prepare the means of resistance, in order to make head against the threatened danger.

It seems probable, that at no very distant period a war will take place between this Republic and Paraguay; and we have heard many aver, that even at the present moment such a war would be extremely popular here, and highly advantageous to the country. All the military (at least of those appertaining to Buenos Ayres,) would enter into it with enthusiasm; and it would at once give employment and open the most brilliant prospects to that numerous class.

It was currently reported yesterday, that the Province of Corrientes has been invaded by 8000 Paraguay troops.

Señor Carlos Zucchi, Architect and Engineer of the Province, has forwarded to the Government a plan for the construction of "family vaults" in the new Cemetery of the North, and it has been in every part approved of by the Government. A lithographic drawing of the proposed tombs, was circulated yesterday.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—A few days since, Dr. Ruano, (a doctor of civil law,) aged 24 years, whilst fishing at Tapiaks, near San José de Flores, for the purpose of securing him. The horse took fright, ran away, and dragged the unfortunate gentleman several hundred yards. When taken up he was quite dead, and his body most dreadfully mutilated.

The suburban villages of San Isidro, Punta de San Fernando, and Las Conchas, were crowded with visitors from town, both native and foreign, during the late Carnival.

There was a grand Ball, on Thursday evening last, at the house of Monsieur Mendeville, Consul-General of France; at which the company of masqueraders denominated *La Amistade*, attended.

**THE WEATHER.**—Fine temperate weather has succeeded the late intense heat. On Saturday last, the thermometer was at 84, the air sultry; on Sunday it was at 82; on Monday, 76 to 78; on Tuesday, 74 to 76; on Wednesday, 72 to 74; and on Thursday and Friday, at 76.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TO LET.

THE commodious BARRACA, with DWELLING-HOUSES, and extensive STAKING-GROUND, in the *Huaco de los Sauces*.—Apply to ORR & LAMONT.

### NOTICE.

THE finest accommodations for HORSES, ever offered to the Public in this city, may be seen at the Stables of MR. JACOB GEORGE, No. 47, Calle de la Paz. At the same place are some first-rate Saddle Horses to let.

### TO LET.

A FEW HORSES and GIGS, of first quality. The same may be had any day in the week, by application at No. 148, Calle de la Florida.

### A CARD.

A YOUNG MAN (native of this country,) professes his services to translate any documents, from Spanish into English or French, or from the two latter languages into Spanish; or for the obtaining of Passports for those who may be unacquainted with the language of the country, and the routine to be observed in this respect. His terms will be most reasonable.—Application to be made at No. 77, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublions, Spanish,.....	124 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	120 —	do. do.
Plata macquina,.....	7 —	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ —	do. each.
Do: Patriot, & Palacomes, 7½ —	7½ —	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	42 —	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	(no transactions)	do. each.
Ezequiel on England,.....	74 —	13 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 —	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	72 —	74 do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States, 7 —	74 do. p. U.S. dol.	
Hides, Oz, best,.....	30 —	32 do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	28½ —	29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs. 29 —	do. do.	
Do. salted,.....	23 —	25 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 —	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40 —	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40 —	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	13 —	14 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	28 —	29 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17 —	22 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 —	do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10½ —	11 do. per arroba.
Horns, prime,.....	750 —	850 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 —	75 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9½ —	11 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ —	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublions during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 119½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

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