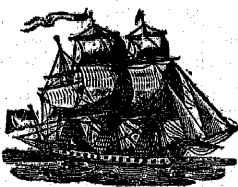


# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 392.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

In our last number we mentioned that a report prevailed that the Province of Corrientes had been invaded by the troops of Paraguay:—the news has been confirmed, and the particulars which have transpired upon this event, will be found in another column. We feel anxious to hear upon what plea the Dictator Francia has thus invaded a province of the Argentine Republic.

"It is stated by a passenger who arrived yesterday from Santa Fé, that General Paz has been liberated, and that the command of the troops who are about to leave that capital to aid the Correntinos, will be confided to him."—*Diario de la Tarde*, 19th inst.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst., in noticing the above, says that the release of General Paz is not at all improbable; but for the other part of the story, it is absolutely irreconcilable with the good sense of the Government of Santa Fé, and even with the delicacy of General Paz himself.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on the 14th inst., the outlines of the articles of the plan of Señor J. B. de Oliden, for paying off the national debt, and to restore the metallic currency, were referred to the Committee of Finance.

The report of the Committee of Petitions, upon the note forwarded to the House by General Olazabal, was taken into consideration. It was resolved, that the seat held in that House by the said General be declared vacant, and that the note in question be destroyed, as being both offensive to the House and to the people of Buenos Ayres.

At a sitting on 17th inst., leave of absence for two months was granted to Señor Arraga, on account of ill health. The House then passed to the order of the day; and after a long discussion, a communication was sanctioned, addressed "To the Executive Power of the Province," to the effect, that the want of constitutional laws must ever involve the authority in great difficulties: the right of petition, one of the most salutary fruits of liberty, and which under a representative system ought to appertain to each individual, may at present be considered nominal, and when put in practice against the ruling power, it is at the risk of individual security; therefore, in such a state of uncertainty and imperfection, the most prudent course, and that which sound reason dictates, is to submit to the empire of opinion, the most constant and powerful of all: that the permanent interest of society, and the welfare of the province, imperiously demand a declaration founded on justice, policy, and public convenience, and that which will satisfy the honor of the country. Acting upon these principles, and considering that the citizens who assembled in the suburbs of the capital, and other parts of the province, from the 11th October until 7th November, 1833, had

in view to forward a petition which the Government of that period refused to receive, there can be no doubt that the officers, soldiers and citizens who directly or indirectly joined in the popular movement commenced on 11th October, have exercised one of their decided rights,—The House therefore declare:

1.—That the said movement was the frank and free expression of the general will of the province.

2.—That the expressions, "refractory," "paternal," &c., contained in the notes of 2d and 3d November, or any others opposed to the preceding declaration, be considered as without any value whatever.

The House request the Executive Power to forward the foregoing resolutions to Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, for his own satisfaction, and that of the army under his command.

The above resolutions having removed the objections of General Rolon, he will probably soon take his seat in the House.

In the debate which took place upon the above resolutions, Señor Silveira asked if it was intended to say that the free and frank will of the whole of the province took its rise on that same day in which the movement commenced, viz.: the 11th October.

Señor Lagos answered in the affirmative.

Señor Silveira did not conceive that it ought to be so considered, because the citizens assembled in the Plaza on that day were few in number; and from the report of the committee, there appeared to be no combination of movement among them for four days afterwards.

Señor Anchorena said, that at first it might have been an isolated movement, but subsequent events proved it was a spontaneous one; inasmuch as the moment the news of it spread, the major part of the province joined in it.

Señor Juan Antonio Argerich followed on the same side, averring that the number of individuals who commenced the movement was of little consequence,—it was evidently the will of the province, as people of all classes and all ages came from every part of the country to enrol themselves, such disgust did they feel towards a Government who had trampled on their rights.

Señor Baldomero Garcia expressed similar sentiments.

Señor Garcia Valdez said, that at first he certainly had conceived the movement in question to be against the laws, and as such, had expressed his opinion; but when it was seen that influential and pacific citizens, who had kept aloof from party, hastened to join the armed citizens,—that in a few days, as if by enchantment, a host of men, representing in fact the great majority of the province, had collected, and in a determined voice gave their opinion against the administration,—when the said administration applied to the Government of another province for aid, thus exasperating their best friends, in which number he was,—he must acknowledge that he had seen cause to change his opinion. "I have (said the Hon. Member,) been intimate with General Balcarce from my earliest youth, and this intimacy had never suffered the least interruption; when,

however, he thought fit to apply to another province for assistance, I must confess that my anger was kindled, and at that moment I would willingly have voted for the deposition of the government of which he was at the head." Señor Valdez added, that it was evident the government of General Balcarce was obnoxious to the great majority of the province, and could not by any means constitute its felicity: the general will had been decidedly expressed; the House, therefore, could not do otherwise than sanction the movement in question.

Señor Silveira said, that he did not take upon himself to defend all the acts of the Government of General Balcarce; yet, whatever might have been its delinquencies, it was not fair to condemn it unheard, deprived as it thus was of the advantages which the law allows to the greatest criminals. That General Balcarce is a military man, and had passed his youth in the service of his country; he had rendered important services from the commencement of the revolution. That these considerations ought to have some weight with the House, and prevent it from adding to his present afflictions.

Señor Garrigos, in acknowledging the military services of General Balcarce, said that he feared the country would for a long time have to lament the evils produced by his administration.

### Official Documents.

A circular from the Government, to the Justices of Peace of the Province, states that in future when the dry grass, &c., in any of the country districts should catch fire, they are to cite the inhabitants within their immediate jurisdiction to assist in extinguishing it; as from negligence in this respect, serious injury has often occurred.

A decree, dated 17th inst., appoints Dr. Cosme Argerich to be professor of medical nosology, and Dr. Miguel Rivera to be professor of surgical nosology, in the University.

A decree, dated 17th inst., appoints Dr. Miguel Rivera to officiate at the General Hospital for men, during the illness of Dr. Martin Garcia.

A decree, dated 18th inst., appoints Señor Guillermo Lacour, to be professor of mathematics and geometry, in the University.

A communication from the Minister of War and Marine, (Tomas Guido,) dated 12th inst., to General Rosas, incloses the decree (inserted in our last,) ordering a Monument to be erected on Clemente Lopez hill, consecrated to the illustrious sons of the country, who, by their courage and constancy, have given security to the frontiers, and carried terror and dismay among the Indians. The communication says, that the Monument thus dedicated to an undertaking so eminently patriotic, may perish from the vicissitudes of human affairs; but that the glorious acts of General Rosas, and his brave army, in this memorable campaign, are beyond the influence of time, and will ever be engraven in the hearts of the *Porteños*, and recorded in their history.

An order has been issued from the Inspector-General's office, dated 20th inst., that all officers who may have been absent from the capital, &c. &c., must on their return personally present themselves to H. E. the Governor, to pay their respects; and receive his orders, in conformity to the spirit of the standing order, in that respect.

A decree, dated 20th inst., orders that a new square shall be constructed in the *Calle de Balcarce*, between those of *Chiriqui* and *Belmonte*, to be called the *Plaza del Pástor de los Andes*.

NATIONAL BANK.

REPORT of the Directors of the National Bank, to the Shareholders thereof, at the General Meeting held on 13th February, 1834.

“MESSRS. SHAREHOLDERS,

It is most gratifying to the Directors, on the eighth anniversary of the institution of the Bank, and on closing their period of office, to comply with the ultimate duty which the statute prescribes to them, and those which they undertook in the fulfilment of the extraordinary commission with which your suffrage honored them.

“They will commence then by informing you, that the situation of the Bank remains stationary; that its limited business is carried on with regularity; and that the profits, diminished in a great measure by the expenses of the renovation of the current money, scarcely permit them to declare a dividend of 4 per cent., which will be paid only to the private shareholders whose right to it is not impeded.

“In the six months expired, the payment of 400,000 dollars has been completed: a sum with which the establishment was burthened in the first moment of its installation, to meet the great exigencies which the complicated position of the country had occasioned, and to indemnify the proprietors of the old and private Discount Bank, whose rights, by a solemn stipulation, were resumed by the shareholders of the National.

“In conformity to the law, the new Directors, and Committee of Accounts, are to be named this day; the accounts corresponding to the six months expired having been approved by the former committee.

“The Directors ardently desiring that the arrangement with the Government, for which they were specially commissioned by the last general meeting, should have a result not only corresponding to the extensive authorization which was conferred upon them, but also to the well-known importance of the affair, named a committee from their own body, to convey to the Ministry the ideas and requests of which they were the organs and the regulators. It was received by the Minister of Finance with all that civility which is habitual to him; and, informed of its object, he manifested a complete coincidence in each of the points which it proposed; adding, only, that they should be conveyed to him in the form of a scheme. This desire was complied with, and the same was opportunely presented to the Minister. This piece (document No. 1.) circumscribed to that which peculiarly appertaining to this corporation, carries with it the characteristic of the most vital necessities of the Bank; describes the most simple and least burthensome mode for the treasury to satisfy them; and, indeed, in the conscientious belief of the Directors, fixes the *maximum* of that which the country can in its present situation afford, and the *minimum* which the shareholders ought to exact in epochs of more difficulty.

“But time was advancing, and the final period was fast approaching. The Directors then urged the Minister, through their Commissioners, (document No. 2.) to transmit his opinion upon the points submitted to him, as it should be the common rule of the ulterior procedure. His answer (document No. 3.) appeared definitively to resolve the problem, disposed as the Government was to prefer a general plan of finance, the practicability of which is questionable, to partial measures, although calculated for the progressive amelioration of the circulating medium, and the simultaneous regeneration of the Bank.

“Under these circumstances, two incidents kept pace with the negotiation carried on by the Directors:—the authorization asked by the Government, of the House of Representatives, to expend one hundred thousand dollars on the material of the notes, which, although very limited, might be denominated a succour to the Bank;—and the official exhibition of a series of schemes of finance, among which was found another equitable liquidation of this society. These occurrences compromised the situation of the Directors, who incessantly compared their responsibility if they suspended on their own authority the mandate of their constituents, with the immense consequences it would have in public and in private, if they unseasonably executed it. In order therefore to face a deliberation so intricate, they resolved, previously counting upon the enlightened forbearance of the Minister of Finance, to speak in a conference with him, upon certain points still connected with the same liquidation. By this interview the Directors found themselves enabled, notwithstanding that the Minister left all to their judgment, to fix their ideas, and to determine that the liquidation should be suspended until they should hear again the General Meeting (convoled for this day), which, in view of all the antecedent

transactions, might resolve with accuracy in a question, in the decision of which, time in a manner disputes with science the competency.

“In the said conference, the Directors judged it necessary to their own reputation; and to the approved fidelity of the employees of the establishment, to ask the Minister, as a member of the administration and immediate inspector by law of all the operations of the Bank, the genuine meaning of some phrases contained in the explanatory memorial of the series of schemes of finance published by the press, whose ambiguous allusion to frauds had wounded the delicacy of all, and multiplied idle reports. The Minister deigned to declare officially, that those phrases alluded solely to external frauds, which were committed, and could not be absolutely avoided, when the circulating medium of a State, as in ours, was composed exclusively of paper money: that for the rest, they in no way ought to be interpreted offensively to the Directors and employees, whose purity in the management of the affairs of the Bank, especially of late years, was manifest and satisfactory to the Government; concluding by offering this declaration in writing, if by any means it could prove useful to the Directors. But they, satisfied with the verbal expression of the Minister, and confiding in the credit which you gave to the Directors, declined the proffered offer.

“Here, then, this Report should conclude; but in order that nothing may be wanting to illustrate your resolution, the Directors have determined to offer you their opinion, which they have formed from being so immediately in contact with those affairs. They conceive, therefore, that the general liquidation of the Bank should be suspended, until it be reconsidered in the approaching meeting in August, or until the result of the Ministerial schemes now pending before the Legislature, be known. In giving this opinion, the Directors have not weighed in their consideration the injury which this delay may cause to your interests, because it will not go beyond an appendix to the series of the others; neither have they the hope of new sympathies, because the lot of the Bank has always been indifference. The principal foundation of this opinion, rests upon that which they have stated in the body of the report; and relative to what is dependant upon time, and upon the Legislature, the community being prepared by the announcements of the former, and sheltered with the deliberations of the latter, it will feel less sensibly the effects of a crisis which will be probably occasioned by the isolated but necessary measure of the liquidation of the Bank, whose fragments, floating at the mercy of vicissitudes, might overthrow with their shocks the small remnants of the fortunes which we may be saving, and from which the State still derives sufficient for its conservation, and individuals that which is indispensable for their comfort.

“Being thus fully informed, and in possession of the opinion of the Directors, it is now incumbent on you to resolve what in your judgment may appear most expedient and practicable.

“JOSE J. GARMENDIA, President.  
“MANUEL NUÑEZ, Secretary.”

The documents mentioned in the above report, relate to the propositions of the Bank in November and December last, to the Government, in order to regulate its future operations; and the answer thereto, that any palliative or partial measure as it regards the Bank, would, in the present situation of the country, be useless and injurious. The substance of these documents may be found in our No. 384, under the head “Finance.”

In the Montevideo newspaper *Universal*, No. 1337, is a communication signed *Un Cristiano Filósofo*, containing the following curious details, stated to have been conveyed in a letter from a person of respectability in Buenos Ayres, dated 27th ult.:

“Original Suicide.—I went yesterday to see a North American who had poisoned himself.—What a singular man!—He was not insane, endured no sickness, had suffered no losses, nor had any woman done him an injury. In a letter which he wrote to one of his friends, he said that he wished to die, because life was a burthen instead of a blessing. I have got my forty thousand dollars, said he, shall leave them to my brothers, who may weep for me or not,—at any rate I shall die. Life is composed of pains and pleasures, and altogether insufferable. There is the

trouble to eat every day—to lie down, to get up again—to pass visits, and be molested by visitors in return—to talk politics, visit the theatre, laugh with the merry and weep with the unhappy—to fall in love, get married, and have children—to educate them—to be jealous of your wife, get despised,” &c. &c. &c.

These complaints, and others, are carefully summed up by the suicide, who declares that he is quite tired of such a routine, and that it is much “better to die and be nothing.”

The communication then states that the individual in question passed the day at the Barracas, came to town and supped at a tavern, took his bottle of wine, and afterwards an ounce of tincture of opium. Medical aid was called in, but it was too late.

The *Cristiano Filósofo* makes a variety of moral reflections upon the subject, and requests the Editor of the *Universal* to add his observations thereto, in order to assist in preventing a repetition in this country of an event so melancholy, which tends to destroy the public moral, and all that binds society together, under the false pretext of stoical indifference.

The above tale is ingeniously told, although from old materials, and the moral drawn from it is excellent. It has, however, one great fault, viz.—It is not true,—or, in other words, it is from beginning to end “*A Hoax*.” This we can assert with confidence, from numerous enquiries we have made in Buenos Ayres upon the subject.

The Junto of Professors of Civil and Canon Law, which we alluded to in our last, is to commence its sittings on Monday next, in the Cathedral. The Minister of Government (Señor Garcia,) is to preside.

A Society has been formed of the owners of lighters employed in this port, and Señor Francisco Agell has been elected President thereof. On the 11th inst., he addressed a letter to the Captain of the Port, informing him of this election, the advantages which must accrue to the country by the formation of the Society in question, and thanking him, in the name of the Society, for the attention he has bestowed upon the subject.

MAQUERADES.

There were several other masquerade companies during the late Carnival, in addition to those noticed in our last. It was the first assay of the sort in this country, and reflects the highest credit upon all engaged in it. The *Porteños* appear to have a decided taste for this sort of amusement, and some of them, during the late festival, were excellent maskers. If, therefore, upon a mere rehearsal, and at so short a notice, they exhibited such talent,—what may not be expected when they shall have had more time to digest and arrange the matter? Indeed they have afforded such general satisfaction, that already embryo propositions are going about for the formation of various masquerade companies for the next Carnival, and it is intended that they shall be carried on with great splendor. It is also no trifling consideration, in a climate so variable as this, that the Carnival happens at a season of the year when the weather is generally temperate. At any rate, there is every reason to expect that the water-throwing system will soon be done away with, except by some determined “*rotaries of the order*,” who will still try to allure others, like the Water Sprite, when she sang,—

“I’m a lady of honor  
Who live in the sea,  
Come down, Morris-Cornor,  
And be married to me;  
Silver plates and gold dishes  
You shall have, and shall be  
The King of the fishes  
When you’re married to me.”

In England, and North America, the inhabitants are so intent upon business and politics, that

they have little time to spare for any thing else, and their *gusto* does not tend towards masquerades. Perhaps the severity of the prevailing religion in those countries, may likewise bear a part in this. Shakspeare makes *Shylock* utter a terrible philippic against masquerades:—

“What! are these masques?—Hear you me, Jessica, Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum, And the vile squeaking of the wry-neck'd fife, Clamber not you up to the casements then, Nor thrust your head into the public street To gaze on Christian fools with varnished faces.”

It has been said, that it is an inferior matter of what our amusements are composed, so that the diurnal scene is shifted, and that they

“Contain no poison, and convey no pain.”

“There has been a time (says a public writer,) when every month in England produced its welcome joys; but of these once national indulgences we are now destitute, and yet the great bulk of the English middle class of society have a strong inclination for humble amusements. The suppression of them, therefore, will not divest them of their remembrance. Every year further alterations take place, and we more and more become the slaves of those who wield the sullen sceptre.”

We had the pleasure of hearing the Band of the regiment of Civicos, on Saturday evening last. It left the Fort at 9 o'clock, preceded by the glubular light, and halted in the Calle del Fern, near to the Calle de la Victoria, and afterwards in front of their barrack at the *Mercado*; and at both places they performed some delightful *arias* from the *Cenerentola*, the *Barbero*, the plaintive *Di Piacer*, and the taunting *Tirana*, to numerous spectators, including a number of lovely females who, it being Saturday night, had “come out a shopping,” and it might be truly said they made their purchases to the “sounds of sweet music.” This Civic Band, a few months ago, had been dispersed. It has now recovered its ancient splendor, and is really excellent. The cymbals and tambourine are manœuvred with a good deal of dexterity.

On Tuesday evening last, a band of military music, attended by a number of citizens, paraded the streets, halting at intervals in front of various houses appertaining to Members of the House of Representatives, and other public men. The *vivas* were incessant. This procession was a demonstration of congratulation, in consequence of the vote of the House of Representatives, legalizing the popular movement of 11th October last.

Our country friends tell us, that never in their remembrance have the pastures presented a more superb appearance than at the present period:—in fact, that the grass is “higher than the horses bellies,” and that there can now be no excuse for cattle being in bad condition. Certain it is, we have at no time in this country seen the horses in such good plight, and so full of spirit; and even among the steeds of the milk boys, “a bit of blood” may now and then be seen. The English carts, driving tandem, present likewise no ordinary sight to the casual visiter.

**THE ALAMEDA.**—This promenade was well attended on the afternoon of Sunday last, and a number of elegant *damas* graced the scene. The Band did not perform, in consequence, we presume, of the season of Lent. In the course of the afternoon, numerous open carriages, filled with ladies, passed the Alameda, proceeding to and returning from excursions to the suburbs.—There were also a number of female equestrians, and some of them looked very graceful on horseback;—their riding costume, too, was more of *l'Anglais* than we have hitherto witnessed.

**BATHING.**—Unless another batch of warm

weather should set in, the bathing-season may now be said to have closed: the bathers in the river, of late, have been chiefly boys.

**THE WEATHER**, during the week, has been reasonable; the thermometer from 72 to 78.

#### THEATRE.

It is said that Señor Ventura Torrents is about to proceed to Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, in order to engage an Opera Company for our theatre. We are likely to have a gay winter in Buenos Ayres, if no “untoward” accident happens to prevent it.

#### A SHIRT.

I ask'd a lady—not a flirt,  
How many pieces made a shirt?  
To which, in answer, she replied—  
You'll put a piece on either side;  
Two gussets, and two shoulder-straps,  
Two wrist-bands, and then, perhaps,  
You'll put two pieces on the neck.—  
My stars—of pieces here's a peck!  
I think, my lady, with your leave,  
That each arm will want a sleeve.—  
What next, my lady, will you find us?  
Two little gussets, and two binders,  
A collar, body, heart, and frill,  
And these I think your list will fill.—  
And so they'd need, I'm sure there's plenty,  
Count the number—there's just twenty.

A commercial traveller lately left an article belonging to his wardrobe at an Inn, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by coach; in answer to which he received the following:

I hope, dear Sir, you'll not feel hurt,  
I'll frankly tell you all about it;  
I've made a shift with your old shirt,  
And you must make a shift without it.

A Preacher had held forth diffusely and ingeniously upon the doctrine that the Creator of the universe had made all things beautiful. A little crooked lawyer met him at the church door, and exclaimed,—“Well, doctor, what do you think of my figure? does it correspond with your tenets of this morning?” “My friend,” replied the preacher, with much gravity, “you are handsome for a hunch-backed man.”

#### EFFICACY OF THE CHLORURET OF LIME AS A DISINFECTING AGENT.

Messrs. Orfila, Lesner, Gerdy, and Hennelle, having been requested by the Procureur du Roi to examine the body of an individual who was suspected to have been poisoned, (in Paris), and who had been dead nearly a month, found the smell so insupportable, that they were induced to try the application of the Chloruret of Lime, as recommended by Monsieur Labarraque. A solution of this substance was frequently sprinkled over the body, and produced quite a marvellous effect, for in a very short time after the unpleasant odour was completely destroyed, and the surgeons were enabled to proceed in comparative comfort. The individual had taken poison.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 20th OF FEBRUARY, 1854.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Hannah, Barrell, Brig Livorno, Cooper, Brig Galston, Guthrie, Brig Emma, Gething, Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson, Brig Zeno, Lawson, Brig Betsy, Hunter, Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,	Parlane, Macalister & Co. Rodriguez & Co. John Appleyard, Lafone, Robinson & Co., Rodger, Breed & Co. John Harratt & Sons, Salisbury, Davis & Co., F. Llavallol,	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for London. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo. Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Valparaiso. Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Albert, Dayton, Brig Maine, Hinkley, Barque Talent, Colting, Brig Abby M., Ingersoll, Brig Mexican, Butman, Brig Sophia, Watson, Brig Entaw, Smack, Brig Hyperion, Jenney, Brig Montgomery, Nickerson, Brig Cameo, Sayer, Brig Mary, Smith, Brig Charles, Devereux, Brig Philip Doddridge, Mackenzie, Barque George & Martha, Gardner,	Daniel Gowland & Co. Dorr, Reinecke & Lees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan & Pleasants, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan & Pleasants, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., Davison, Dorr & Co., Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Dorr, Reinecke & Lees, Daniel Gowland & Co., Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Patagonia. Discharging. Loading for Boston. Loading for New York and Boston. Loading for Havana. Loading for Philadelphia. Loading for Philadelphia. Loading for Havana. Loading for New York. Discharging. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for Boston. Loading for Alexandria, U. S. New York or Boston.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Nouvelle Perseverant, Davanant,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Schr.-brig Bom Fin, A. J. R. Maestre,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Havans.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque Nicholas I., Aspgren,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Antwerp.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Sophia, Laurentz, Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Bertram, Deilale & Co.,	Loading for Havana. Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Colombo, Ardito, Schooner-brig Espanaou, Cruz, Brig Arlequino, Mitchell, Brig Rio de la Plata, Berisso, Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna, Patache Cesar Augusto, Ferrari, Barque Juliette, Dodere, Patache Clementina, Dodero, Brig Euzico, L. Garoto,	J. Gestal, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Capriles, Davison, Dorr & Co., Amadeo & Capriles, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Capriles, José Ortiz Basualdo, Amadeo & Capriles,	Loading for Genoa. Loading for Cadix, Tarragona, & Genoa. Loading for Cadix and Barcelona. Discharging. Discharging. Loading for Genoa. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro, Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,	Lavallol,	Loading for Barcelona. Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles, Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia, Brig Bela Trinita, Goncalves, Patache Guabina, Joaze, Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, Patache Maronez Fumal, Morre,	Pedro A. Plomer, B. Costa, J. Gestal, Amadeo & Capriles, J. S. Monteiro, A. M. Thomaz,	Loading for Rio Grande. Discharging. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Brazil. Loading for Rio Grande.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Janssens,	S. Letica, Bros.,	For Sale.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

AD BARRANDA.

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

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

*February 15.—Wind E.*  
**Arrived,** British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, from Salo (near Taragona), 3d December, Montevideo 12th inst., 7th carton wine, aguardiente, paper, &c., to Felipe Lavallol.—[She was placed in quarantine.]

**Sailed,** Oriental packet schooner, Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

*February 16.—Wind N.—hazy.*

No arrivals.  
**Sailed,** (at night), National schooner Acadia, Macey, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 300 horse hides, 55 doz. sheep-skins, 950 quintals jerked beef, 2 horses, 8 bales pasture, 400 empty barrels.

*February 17.—Wind N.—hazy.—Outer Roads obscured all day.*

No arrivals or sailings.  
*February 18.—Wind S. E.—hazy, rain.*  
**Arrived,** National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

**Sailed,** Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Lezica, Bros., with 2456 and a half quintals jerked beef, 1345 dry hides, 1000 strings onions, and 236 barrels butter with 3368 lbs.

Hanoverian brig Graf Munster, Deetjen, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4806 quintals jerked beef, and 7900 horns.

*February 19.—Wind N. N. W.*

No arrivals.  
**Sailed,** Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Rosa, Moratorio, for ditto.  
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

*February 20.—Wind N.—shifted to S. E. at 9 p. m., nearly a gale during the night, with heavy rain.*

No arrivals.  
**Sailed,** British brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 2000 salted hides, 10,070 horns, and some pieces of dry goods.

British brig Ritson, Dillon, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Liverpool, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., with 6034 salted hides, 28,700 horns, 47 bales with 893 arrobas wool, 58½ pipes with 2302 arrobas tallow.

*February 21.—Wind S. E., strong in the morning.*

**Arrived,** National schooner Ana Constanza, Pablo Moratorio, from Bahia Blanca 13th inst., with hides, to Carlos Galeano.

The brig Livorno, for London, was under weigh this afternoon.

**Vessels posted to sail.**

- On 24th inst.—Mary, for Baltimore.
- Talent, for Boston.
- On 25th inst.—Hannah, for Liverpool.

The Alwina, and Hyperion, for Havana, are expected to sail this day.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

The American brig Cameo, was released from quarantine on the 16th inst.; and the British brig Sea Nymph, on the 18th.

**Arrived at Rio Janeiro.**

- About 2d ult.—Portuguese brig Saudade, from Buenos Ayres 7th December.
- On 10th ult.—H. B. M's packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 21st December, Montevideo 26th ditto.
- 24th ult.—Sardinian brig Triunfo, from Buenos Ayres 9th ult.

**Sailed from Montevideo.**

- 10th inst.—United States' ship Lexington, (18 guns), Captain McKeever, for Rio Janeiro.—Commodore Woolsey having previously shifted his flag from her to the Natchez.
- 12th inst.—United States' schooner Boxer, (12 guns), for Rio Janeiro.—Do. do. Enterprise, (12 guns), for Rio Janeiro.

**INVASION OF CORRIENTES BY THE TROOPS OF THE DICTATOR OF PARAGUAY.**

A Paraguay division of 3000 men, disembarked last month at Santa Maria, and another of 1500 at Candelaria, and were proceeding to fortify those places. Invasions in other parts were apprehended: the Government of Corrientes had therefore ordered all the male population, from the age of 14 to 60, to take up arms; and in the

city of Corrientes, all the inhabitants were under arms night and day. The Government had also imposed a sort of loan upon the commercial body, of 40,000 dollars; and no person was permitted to leave the city, who was liable to military service. Brigadier Ferré had left Corrientes, for the purpose of proceeding to Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres, to solicit aid, in compliance with the third Article of the Treaty with those Provinces.

A private letter from Corrientes, dated 10th ult., says:—

"Here we are in the highest state of excitement, in consequence of the war declared against this Province by the tyrant of Paraguay; but fortunately this enemy is not very terrible, for notwithstanding that he is powerful from the immense resources he possesses in his own territory, yet he is not capable of any great enterprise, as tyrant like, he cannot find a person in whom to confide the command, and he is too old to undertake the campaign himself; so that it is thought he has placed himself in a difficult position. But we are not without our embarrassments, and shall be in rather a critical situation if the Provinces do not assist us. We do not however expect they will delay in this respect, as the destruction of the tyrant, Francia, interests all."

The Governor of the Province of Corrientes (Rafael Atienza,) issued a proclamation to the inhabitants thereof, dated 17th ult. It is headed,—"War to the Tyrant!"—and states that the slaves of the Tyrant of Paraguay have, in considerable numbers, dared to set foot on the territory of the Province; but that the tyrant who had sent them should answer before God and the Argentine Nation, for the disasters of the war.—That the army of Corrientes, both veterans and militia, were full of enthusiasm and ardour, and determined to resist the enemy to the utmost; that the same would no doubt be the sentiments of the inhabitants, recollecting that it is in defence of their country, their homes, their beloved families, and their nearest interests.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the town was somewhat taken by surprise by the simultaneous firing of the guns at the Fort, and from the national brig-of-war Sarandi, and gun-boat No. 7, in the Inner Roads,—the ringing of the bells of the different churches, military music, fire-works, and the flags at the Fort and Marine-Office ran up, &c. &c. &c. Some said that General Rosas had arrived in town, and that it was meant as a compliment to him. It was however in pursuance of an order from the Government, in consequence of the vote of the House of Representatives, giving legality to the popular movement of 11th October last. All the officers of the army now in Buenos Ayres, are to attend at the Fort to-morrow, at 12, accompanied by the Inspector General, to offer their congratulations to the Government upon the same event.

**Robbery Extraordinary.**—Five COQUETTES stolen! (see Advertisement.)—What a daring, unconscionable thief this must be, to run away with five fine women; and of the terrific nature described, too!! We heartily wish they were alive, if it was only to torment him for his mean theft.

In another part of our paper we have announced that the Junta of Theologians was to assemble on Monday next, at the Cathedral. This meeting has, by a decree published this day, been suspended.—the members are to deliver their opinions in writing, to the Government, within eight days.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WARRANT FOR SALE.**  
 A grand piano, of the best quality, by PIANO FORTE, with wood & Swiss mechanism, new patent, with plates, &c.—Apply at No. 95, Calle de la

**ROBBERY.**

THE following PICTURES were STOLEN, on the 19th inst., from the Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 59, viz.:—*The Spanish Coquette, The French Coquette, The English Coquette, The Irish Coquette, The Scotch Coquette.*  
 Also STOLEN from the same place, on a previous occasion, two Pictures,—one representing *Mary, Queen of Scots*; and the other, *A French Family.*  
 Any information respecting the above, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

**FOR SALE.**

A FEW Tierces of LIVERPOOL SHIP-BREAD, common and fine, on board the brig *Bassenthwaite*.—Apply to CAPTAIN MITCHELSON; or to  
**W. RODGER, BREED & CO.**

**NOTICE.**

D. MORRISON respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence in the Calle de la Piedad, to the Altos, No. 23, Calle del Peru.

**AUCTION.**

By J. J. ARIOLA & Co., Calle Victoria, No. 132.  
 ON MONDAY the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold without reserve, for the winding up of a concern,—a first-rate TURNING and SAWING MACHINE, with SIX VICES, complete; being the best in the country. The Vices and large wheel of the Machine, may be sold separately. It may also serve for the Bakeries, as it holds four Stones for the grinding of Wheat.

**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.

By Superior Permission, and under the auspices of the Police Department.

TO-MORROW will be performed, at the THEATRE of the PARQUE ARGENTINO, (VAUXHALL,) AN OPERATIC and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, In which Scores Hilario Moreno, and Maximo Gimeno, will appear as Amateurs.

The Receipts to be appropriated to the Fund for repairing the Streets.

NOTE.—The above performances have been postponed.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123½	—	124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119½	—	120	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	—	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	do.	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,	7½	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	51	—	51½	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	120	—	do.	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74	—	7½	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	30½	—	do.	dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	—	7½	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	61	—	do.	p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	30	—	31	do. per pound.
Do. country,.....	28	—	29	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,	28	—	28½	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20	—	25	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40	—	41	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	38	—	40	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	14	—	14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	30	—	32	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	13	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	15	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	150	—	11	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	325	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),	75	—	10	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10	—	12	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	11	—	3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

Erratum in our last.—For price of Six per cent. Stock, read 52, instead of 42.

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