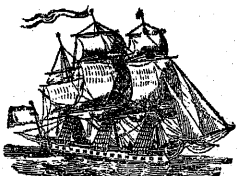


British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 395.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1834.

[Vol VIII

BUENOS AYRES.

The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, is again about to become the theatre of civil war; at least appearances denote that such will be the case. General Lavalleja, with 300 men, disembarked a few days since at Camacho, with intent, it was supposed, to surprise Colonia; and he had despatched various officers to Cerro Largo, and other parts of the country, to assemble his friends.

The President of the Oriental Republic (Fructuoso Rivera,) sent a message, on 4th inst., to the Senate at Montevideo, stating that the anarchists again threaten the peace of the State; that he should leave the capital in order to take the necessary measures to frustrate their plans, and in the meantime delegate his authority to the President of the Senate.

President Rivera accordingly quitted Montevideo on the 10th inst., and on the 12th he was at Canelones.

In so early a stage of the business, it is impossible to pronounce any opinion upon this new attempt of General Lavalleja: he certainly must rely upon very extensive support, or he would scarcely have engaged in so hazardous an enterprise.

It will be seen by our account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of this Province, that the Paraguay dispute has assumed rather a serious aspect.

We feel infinite pleasure in recording, that the decree of 20th December last, relative to the celebration of marriages among foreigners professing different creeds from the Roman Catholic, has been modified, and a resolution published (see 'Official Documents,') which we think will afford satisfaction to all parties. We were convinced that such would be the case the moment the Government was aware that public opinion (at least as it regards a numerous class of foreign residents here,) was against the decree of 20th December; and for that reason we hazarded the few remarks we made upon the subject, in our Nos. 385, and 386. The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its No. of Wednesday last, naturally exults that the resolution accords so literally with the opinions it had expressed upon the affair,—“opinion which (says the *Gaceta*) were at the time so unjustly impugned.”

The national schooner-brig of war San Martin, which arrived at this port on 11th inst., from Bahia Blanca, brought passengers Colonel Ramon Rodriguez, and 100 infantry belonging to the army of General Rosas. The remainder of this army were about to march for Buenos Ayres. General Rosas was to remain a short time at the Arroyo Azul, in order to complete some necessary arrangements.

Two subscription Masquerade Balls, to celebrate the return of General Juan Manuel Rosas, and his army, are on the tapis. They are intended to take place at the Parque Argentino, (Vauxhall,) on 30th and 31st inst. Subscription,

10 dollars each *funcion*. In our next we shall notice the affair more fully.

We understand that the Anniversary of St. Patrick is to be celebrated by a public Dinner, at Berch's Hotel, on Monday next. Dinner on table at 5 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on 10th inst., leave of absence was granted to Señores Baldomero Garcia and J. B. Peña. The election of Señor Innocencio Escalada, for the seventh section of the country districts, was approved of. The resignation made of his seat by Señor Elortondo y Palacios, as one of the representatives of the city, was not admitted.

Señor Juan Antonio Argerich brought forward a motion, which was referred to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, to the effect that the Government suspending all resolutions upon the affair submitted to the Junta of Theologians appointed by the decree of 30th December, shall lay before the House a detail of all the proceedings thereon.

The House sanctioned the draft of a decree (inserted in our No. 394,) proposed by Señor Senillosa, with a few alterations; and it authorized the Government to invest 3,750,000 dollars in the ordinary expenses of the administration, from the 1st January to the 31st May of the present year.

The House then held a secret sitting, stated to be upon the subject of the late news from Corrientes and Paraguay.

At a sitting on 12th inst., the report of the Committee of Finance, upon the projects presented by the Government for the creation of new 6 per cent. Stock, and for the sale of public lands, was taken into consideration, and admitted generally.

At a sitting on 14th, Señor Luciano Montedona, took the oaths and his seat, for the third section of the country districts.

A note from the Government was read, accompanied by one from Corrientes, received at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th. The latter requests an immediate and decisive answer as to the line of conduct which the Province of Buenos Ayres intends to pursue in the present dispute with the Dictator of Paraguay. The Government, under these circumstances, hoped that in order to satisfy the anxiety of Corrientes, the House would expedite as soon as possible the project presented in that respect.

In consequence of the importance of the above business, and of the schemes of finance before the House, it was resolved to hold two sittings on each day, until both should be decided upon. The House then passed to a secret sitting, upon the affair of Corrientes.

Official Documents.

A communication, dated 3d inst., from the Minister of War and Marine, (Tomas Guido,) to the Captain of the Port, (Espora,) states, that the scandalous frauds committed in loading and unloading vessels, have determined the Government to adopt strong measures to prevent them. He therefore requests the Captain of the Port to consult the most experienced and respectable owners of coasting vessels and lighters, upon the best means of remedying the evil.

A communication, dated 4th inst., from Señor Francisco Agell, to the Minister of War and Marine, states the organization of the Society of Owners of Lighters, &c.; thanking the Minister, in their name, for the interest he has taken in the affair, and in the establishment of the floating light on board the guard-vessel in the Outer Roads; that the said light will doubtless be of

great utility to vessels arriving from sea, and to those engaged in the coasting trade.

The Minister (Guido,) answered the above on the 5th, stating that the Government was highly satisfied with the organization of the Society in question; that every thing was to be expected from citizens animated by patriotic sentiments, and interested in the prosperity and importance of the branch of commerce to which they belong; that they will no doubt effectually aid the authority in the measures which it may adopt to foment the navigation of the River Plate; and that the Government will do all in its power to protect the interests of the Society.

A communication, dated 7th inst., from the Minister of War and Marine, to the Captain of the Port, states that notwithstanding the order that vessels arriving here from ports of Spain shall be subjected to 25 days quarantine, whilst the cholera continues in that kingdom, yet, if they bring clean bills of health, and the crew and passengers during the voyage have been free from any epidemic disease, notice of these circumstances shall be immediately forwarded to the proper office, in order that, consulting the interest of commerce with that of the public health, the quarantine may be modified, as was done in the case of the British brig Sea Nymph, in the preceding month.

Buenos Ayres, March 10, 1834.

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

The Government having been consulted upon doubts which have arisen relative to the better fulfilment of the provisions of the decree of 20th December last, for the regulation of marriages among foreigners of creeds differing from the Catholic; and desirous not only to facilitate the fulfilment of the said decree, but to remove every thing which may in any respect render it embarrassing to the parties concerned, has resolved to declare, and does hereby declare:—

Art. 1.—That foreigners of different creeds, who belong to a religious congregation who have a chapel and ministers in the city or province, for their public worship, duly authorized by the Government, and under administrative regulations expressly approved by it, can publish their bans of marriage in their said chapels, on three successive Sundays; which being made appear, the publication in the newspapers shall be omitted.

2.—That to prove the unmarried state of the contracting parties, the declaration on oath of two persons of their own country, will be sufficient. When this cannot be effected, a certificate from the Consul or Minister of their nation, will suffice; unless the parents or guardians of the female should dissent, and require more positive proof.

(Signed.) GARCIA.

A communication, dated 11th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department, (Garcia,) to the Minister of Peace of the Guardia de Lujan, requests him to forward to the Government the particulars of the robberies and acts of incendiarism lately committed in that neighbourhood, that immediate measures may be taken to bring the criminals to justice.

A circular, dated 11th inst., has been forwarded from the Minister of the Home Department, to the different individuals composing the Junta of Theologians, requesting their report upon the propositions submitted to them.

A note from the Minister of the Home Department, dated 13th inst., states that the Government being informed that some difficulties exist respecting the Theatre, and desirous to give every encouragement to this important branch of social instruction, it therefore authorizes the Chief of Police that he may as soon as possible present a plan upon the means to be adopted for the object in question, and to give every facility to public theatrical performances.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

"Observations on the forcible occupation of the Malvinas, or Falkland Islands, by the British Government, in 1833."

(Concluded from our last.)

"As a question of geographical circumscription, the citizens of Rio de la Plata would have available a title to the Isle of Man, or even to Ireland, as the government of Great Britain to the Malvinas, or any other integral portion of the Argentine territory.

"As a question, again, of assumed right, no civilized State could, conformably with well-defined and long-established international usage, enforce an imaginary or even apparently indisputable right, either by premature violence, or recur to artifice for its substantiation. Violence has, in the case before us, been resorted to; and it appears, from the declaration of the British Minister, regularly accredited and resident at Buenos Ayres, that even he had received no communication from his government on the subject of this memorable invasion of a vulnerable part of the territory of the republic; or, in other words, that he had no instructions, no official cognizance of it; which fact is as extraordinary as important: for a clear and unblemished title is very rarely attempted to be substantiated through indirect and tortuous channels; consequently, the advisers of the British government, occult parties in the transaction, have demonstrated, in the most palpable and unequivocal manner, their internal conviction of the fragility of their assumptions, and the complete invalidity of their claims at the bar of impartial justice, by the unwarrantable and anti-national expedients they have resorted to, to enforce them.

"Moreover, according to the laws of Great Britain, and of every nation professing even the primary germs of civilization, where one individual has obtained possession of an object asserted to be the property of another, the claimant is expected and required, for its recovery, to proceed by legal investigation, arbitration, or amicable adjustment, and by no other measures. It is on this principle of mutual security, that international law is framed, that negotiations are carried on, that mediation is practised; for, were it otherwise, the weak would be constantly exposed to the caprice of the powerful, and the insatiable voracity of ambition ever find a plausible pretext for the subversion and immolation of the unoffending.

"But it is not the object of this document, to impugn the moral intentions of the present ministry in this mysterious transaction; which, having a far more gigantic and glorious task to fulfil, by the consolidation of indispensable amelioration at home, than ever fell to the lot of the Executive at any preceding period, remitted that scrupulous indagation which the importance of the subject demanded, by prematurely and hastily according to the insinuations and suggestions of certain misinformed or interested individuals, who upon erroneous premises, proposed an act of injustice, which no government could on mature reflection approve, but which it was unguardedly influenced to sanction.

"Notwithstanding this political dilemma, the government most certainly will not permit its reputation to be thus tarnished, by withholding a territory which has been in the undisputed and undisturbed possession of the Spanish and Buenos Ayrean governments during an uninterrupted period of fifty nine years! This momentous circumstance cannot be disregarded even at the tribunal of power, which acts both as party and judge in its own interests, more especially when the vagueness and ambiguity of the original British claim is considered.

"Again—it cannot be too often repeated—that, had not the pretensions been slender, they would most probably have been made available half a century ago. It is therefore presumable, that they have been resuscitated at this late period, rather in contemplation of some imaginary or real advantage inherent in the possession of the islands, than from any solid title to them. It must, however, be acknowledged to be particularly sinister, that this indirect outrage on the principles and moral spirit of the Reform Bill should have been committed at an epoch, when nations, as by universal consent, are beginning to feel and confess, that the manifestation of mutual forbearance and generous sentiments is the most effectual means to allay animosity, secure reciprocal esteem, and engender permanent prosperity.

"Let it not moreover be forgotten, that the most sacred and peculiar mission of the present age, is to unite the various nations of the universe in the bands of amity; to teach them to sympathize with and respect each other: consequently,

conduct of an opposite tendency will necessarily encounter present disapprobation and ulterior discomfiture.

"Independently of this, it is of the utmost importance to Great Britain to cultivate a good understanding with the Argentine Republic. International hatred, rancour, and distrust, are the natural concomitants of violence and injustice, and may lead to deplorable results; inasmuch as the other South American governments, alarmed at the extraordinary occupation of the Malvinas, and regarding the unjustifiable manner in which it was effected with abhorrence, may be induced to impose such restrictions on commercial intercourse, by future enactments, as will prove highly unfavourable to the development of British speculation.

"It requires little perspicacity to foresee, and little political information to be convinced, that the states of South America may eventually prove the most advantageous and inexhaustible mart for British industry, of any portion of the universe; and therefore to have inflicted so profound a wound on one of the most important of these illustrious nations, is, independently of other considerations, the most impolitic measure ever adopted by an enlightened government.

"This unpropitious event is still more to be deplored, when we consider that the people of South America, participating in, and inheriting the noblest qualities of the Spanish nation—as honour, and incorruptible integrity—either indigenous in, or transplanted to, a congenial soil, fertilized by a propitious clime, and animated by a brilliant sun, are naturally rendered more susceptible to the shafts of injustice; and are, at the same time, infinitely benevolent, disposed to excuse unmerited aggression, and illimitably generous in their friendships and sympathies, which are communicated in one of the noblest and most majestic idioms ever uttered in any age, or by any nation.

"But never let it be forgotten, that the illustrious South Americans have acquired the immortal glory of redeeming the honour of the human race, and establishing a renown far more transcendent than was ever conferred on the best exertions of the ancient or modern world; for, whilst the puerilities and absurdities of Gothic barbarism are still held sacred in the nineteenth century in benighted Europe, enchained by prejudice and political superstition, the transatlantic freemen achieved those signal victories which for ever secured their well-merited independence. Their consummate and admirable prudence protected them from the substitution of one tyranny for another, as is almost invariably done by less talented people: but, on the contrary, the imprescriptible rights of humanity were made the eternal touchstone of their glorious political institutions; and, consequently, one of the brightest pages in the history of man is reserved for those who have thus entitled themselves to the respect and esteem of the high-minded and virtuous of every nation.

"And surely the British Lion has not degenerated, as his triumphant struggle against domestic usurpation last year abundantly verified: his moral vigour has not relaxed, nor his magnanimity become questionable or diminished; but, animated by that noble indignation against oppression, and by that inexhaustible generosity which have been his predominant characteristics in every age since he was called into existence, will spurn the unallowed suggestions of those who would endeavour to implant an indelible stain upon his reputation, by the deliberate perpetration of injustice; or should he unhappily, as in the present instance, be unwarily induced into error, will doubtless accelerate its reparation, by instantaneously restoring the Malvinas to their legitimate government; thereby cementing that glorious union, which will henceforth irradiate the uninterrupted and reciprocally-advantageous intercourse between the population of both States."

PORTUGAL.

Some of the English journals received by the last packet, which have advocated the cause of Don Pedro, seem to be veering to the other side. They complain of the manner in which England has been deceived by hireling writers, as to the real state of affairs in Portugal; and that the acknowledgment of Doña Maria, by France and Great Britain, had been obtained by trickery and concealment. A new correspondent of the Times, speaking of Miguel, says:—"Even in this his distress, with all the reverses that have befallen

him during the last four months,—the loss of his fleet, the loss of the capital, the retreat from Oporto, the shameful flight from Lisbon after three unsuccessful attempts upon it, and now, as it would appear, the hostility of his only friend, the abandonment of his cause by Spain,—in spite of all these reverses he is still, I say it with sorrow, the master of Portugal. Don Pedro only rules where his troops are quartered,—Miguel has the rest of the country. Not one person of any note had joined the constitutional cause."

The affair at Alcaer was very disastrous to the Pedroites. The 9th infantry, and the Portuguese volunteers, seeing the determined manner in which the Miguelites made the attack, ran away, and the rest of the division was thereby thrown into disorder. Miguel's cavalry (which is stated to be very efficient,) made dreadful havoc on the occasion. A great number of the volunteers, when they found themselves surrounded, passed over, shouting 'Viva Don Miguel.'

The guerrillas were collecting in all directions, in favour of Don Miguel. In the Algarves alone, there were 12,000 of them.

Don Pedro was receiving constant reinforcements of troops, &c., from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, &c. Five hundred men left Glasgow for the same purpose in November last. The Editor of one of the papers of that city, in noticing their departure, coolly observes that "whatever may become of them, they cannot be worse off than in their own country." Another writer, in commenting upon the subject, says,—"How monstrous it seems that men, to gain a mere existence, should be allowed to butcher their fellow-creatures by wholesale, in a cause in which they can have no interest, and of which they know absolutely nothing; thus bringing hatred upon the English name, among the Portuguese, for generations to come! What would be the consequence if a horde of French, Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Germans, &c., were let loose in the United Kingdom, to uphold a particular government against the decided wish of the people?—all the chivalry of the land would unite to crush the invaders; and rather than they should triumph, would almost support 'Old Nick' himself, as king."

It seems pretty clear that the possession of Lisbon, and the acknowledgment of Doña Maria, has not advanced the cause of Don Pedro one jot. Napoleon is said to have expressed his opinion that if he could have occupied London, all England would have been conquered: doubtless he argued from the events which followed his occupation of Vienna and of Berlin, and the generally received idea that whatever government predominates in Paris, will likewise rule the whole of France; but the conflict in Spain, against the troops of Napoleon, and the present one in Portugal, are in direct contradiction to this sentiment.

The accounts from Madeira say that "a strong party feeling existed in favour of Don Miguel. The town was well fortified, there being upwards of two thousand Miguelite troops garrisoned in it, the whole of them being in excellent order and discipline. The batteries were well mounted, and the Governor of Madeira was prepared for an attack from the forces of Don Pedro, and was determined to resist to the last."

The present Commander-in-Chief of Miguel's troops in Portugal, is a chary old Scotsman, (Macdonnell,) who is said to have resided a long time in Portugal. The following extract from the Leeds Intelligence, will give some idea of his character, and of the state of his army:—

"In an English paper, we find the Miguelite account of the late retreat from before Lisbon, and of the battles of Lumiar and Loures. It is in the shape of "the 55th Bulletin of the army," ad-

ressed to Don Miguel, by General Macdonnell, the successor of Bourmont or Clouet. He writes with apparent candour. He describes the position of the army before Lisbon, when he took the command, as, "in a military sense, as bad as bad can be," and gives his reasons. Lisbon, he says, might have been taken if unaccountable delays had not occurred. Yet weak as he found himself through his predecessor's mismanagement, he had intended to assault the city on the night of the 11th; but his situation had become known to Don Pedro's army, and he himself was attacked on the 10th at Lumiar. The fight, on that day, he says, was sanguinary on both sides, the Pedroites losing 2500 in killed and wounded; and he took off his army unbroken, with all its sick, wounded, and stores. Having concentrated at Loures, the second attack of the Pedroites, he states, was easily repulsed, not more than 600 men having been put *hors du combat* on both sides.

"His Majesty, who was always present, (says General Mardonell,) must have observed the difference between the action of Loures and that of Lumiar. He must also have seen the immense difference between the union and dispersion of forces, of which fact he was himself an eyewitness, and from this alone he will be convinced how much the tactical effect depends on concentration. At Loures his troops fought like men convinced of their real strength, and the consequence was that the enemy was easily beaten on all points."

"In conformity with plans previously agreed upon, he retired slowly, he says, from Loures to Santarem, and took up his present position, which is strongly fortified. He proceeds—

"It is not to be supposed that this retreat was caused by the respect which I have for the talents or courage of the enemy. No; it was merely to establish a basis of operations, and in order to determine our movements according to a fixed system. The time had come when it was necessary to give to the war a new character, by changing it from a blockade into field operations. By this means, the play being rendered more equal, the field will be left open to both parties for the development of their skill and valour, whilst time will show which of them knows how to derive the greatest advantage from the change."

"The General concludes by saying that though he had not accomplished all he wished, he had done his duty, and effected all that he had undertaken.

"His Majesty will remember that when at Lumiar I took upon myself the command, I told him that although I could not answer for the capture of Lisbon, I did not hesitate to make myself answerable for the safety of his army; and I hope that I may now be allowed I have not been wanting to my word."

"The man who manoeuvres, fights, and writes like this, is not a leader to be despised; and if the French do not interfere in Spain, there is after all a good chance for Miguel under such a captain. It appears that the Miguelite soldiers are much attached to the cause, and that his officers display extraordinary devotion.—Count Louis Bourmont, and several French officers of rank and distinction, are still with Miguel.

"Pedro may win Portugal at the expense of rivers of blood, every drop of which is more valuable than his own; but it is evident that the Portuguese have nothing to gain by exchanging him for Miguel. Arbitrary as the latter may be, it is scarcely possible that he can be more so than the vaunting Liberal who falsely professes himself to be the source of his country's freedom and happiness. No wonder that Miguel's adherents increase in number as his fortunes would seem to decline."

The London newspaper *Atlas*, of 24th November last, says:—"The English ambassador is in great favour at Madrid; the Queen has sent him a box of fine Havannah cigars." An elegant present, certainly, from a Queen!—but we sup-

pose she found out that our countryman was a great "smoker." Should so fair an example become fashionable, and other governments make similar presents to the diplomatic corps, that of Buenos Ayres could at the present moment lay its hand on as fine an assortment of "Havannahs," as any to be found in the world.

TO SMOKERS.—The Glasgow police have received instructions to take into custody all persons found smoking in the streets. If the same means were issued by the magistrates of the borough of Leeds, it would remove a great nuisance.—But we should very much like to know under what act of parliament segar or tobacco smokers are liable to be taken into custody.—(*Leeds Intelligencer.*)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—From the advertisement in your paper relative to the purloining of the Coquettes, it is evident there is a strong predilection here in favour of the fine arts; I have therefore endeavoured to persuade a gentleman who has made a number of sketches illustrative of the character and costume of this country, to publish them; but he doubts whether such a work would meet with sufficient encouragement, and requests your opinion thereon. In order to assist you upon the occasion, I herewith enclose a specimen, which represents a lady entering the boxes of the Theatre of this city.

The publication is intended to consist of a series of Plates, in four parts, viz.:

- I.—Beauty, Folly, and Fashion.
- II.—Public Characters.
- III.—Costume.
- IV.—Views of Public Buildings, &c.

AN AMATEUR.

Buenos Ayres, 13th March, 1834.

We have received the specimen above mentioned, and we should think that "sufficient en-

couragemen." would be given to the work in question, provided the price be moderate, to accord with the penalty which at present presses so heavily upon all classes here. But our correspondent must not be too sanguine upon the occasion, recollecting that it is only when a country becomes rich and flourishing, that it can liberally patronize the fine arts. We have heard many express a desire to see the costume of the ladies of Buenos Ayres adequately depicted: such sketches would form an admirable "World of Fashion," and cause much interest among the *beau monde* in all countries. The present female fashions of Buenos Ayres, are perhaps not so graceful as they were a few years since: this, however, is a mere matter of opinion; at any rate there is yet enough to cause infinite admiration. This we say without any disparagement to the fair of our own or any other country; for even Byron makes Don Juan "at last" acknowledge that British women

"Were fairer far
Than the more glowing dames whose lot is cast
Beneath the influence of the eastern star."

And again, that

"A fair Briton hides
Half her attractions—probably from pity,—
And rather calmly into the heart glides,
Than storms it as a foe would take a city;
"She cannot step as does an Arab barb
Or Andalusian girl from Mass returning;
Nor wear as gracefully as Gaud's her garb,
Nor in her eye Ansonia's glance is burning."

Note.—What does our correspondent mean by denominating the purloining of the Coquettes, as displaying "a strong predilection in favour of the fine arts?"



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

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



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Emma, Gelling,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bassettwaite, Mitchinson,	Rodger, Bred & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Betsey, Hunter,	Salsbury, Davis & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,	F. Llavallol,	Loading for London.
Brig Lady Clinton, Day,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Falmouth, for orders.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Maine, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Mexican, Butman,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cameo, Sayer,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Cape de Verdes.
Brig Philip Dodderidge, Mackenzie,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Uncertain.
Barque George & Martha, Gardner,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for New York and Boston.
Schooner-brig United States, Cooper,	Gregan & Pleasants,	Brazil.
Ship Augusta, Barncott,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	United States.
Barque Louisa, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Nouveau Persevant, Davansant,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Fourdeux.
Barque Prosper, Tribon,	Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
DANISH.		
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,	J. J. Klieck,	Loading for Havana.
RUSSIAN.		
Barque Nicholas I., Aspgren,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Loading for Antwerp.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,	Bertram, Deisise & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig Espartano, Cruz,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig Arlequino, Michelin,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Berisso,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.
Polacre Cesar Agusto, Ferrari,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Clementina, Dodere,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig Enrico, L. Garetto,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Lavallol,	Discharging.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,	Lavallol,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Elissa, Meir-elles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bagia,	B. Costa,	Uncertain.
Brig Maria II., Gueder,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, De la Peña,	Joaquin A. Rivero,	Paraguana.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Pereira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnaguana.
Zumaca Bomfin, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—*Narr.*

AT ENSENADA.

American brig Caroline, Warnach, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., to be hoisted down.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 8.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Portuguese schooner-brig Bom Fin, Maestre, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 5500 strings onions, 24 horses, with pasture, &c.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

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

March 9.—Wind W., strong.

No arrivals.
Sailed, American brig Montgomery, Nickerson, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 357 dry hides, 63 pipes with 2140 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 54 doz. nutria skins, 105 bales with about 2415 arrobas wool.—Passenger, Mr. Warner Thompson.

March 10.—Wind S.

Arrived, British brig Lady Clinton, Day, from Rio Janeiro 2d ult., Santos 24th do., with sugar, rice, wine, &c., to Zamaran & Tressera. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Edward Barton, Edmund Burton, and Señor José Gonzales Agüero.

March 11.—Wind N.

Arrived, National schr.-brig of war San Martin, Captain J. Thorne, from Bahía Blanca 2d inst., with troops.

March 12.—Wind N. N. W.

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

March 13.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Zeno, Lawson, for Liverpool, despatched by John Harratt & Sons, with 4836 salted hides, 60 dry do. (desecho), 36,498 horns, 3 doz. chinchilla skins, 40 bales with 1000 arrobas horse hair, 248 do. and 4 bales with 4928 arrobas wool, 31 bales with 603 doz. sheep skins. Passenger, Mr. George Dowse.

March 14.—Wind N. N. W.—shifted to S. in the evening, strong.—rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, from Montevideo 12th, to A. Martinez.

Hamburg ship Catharina Dorothea, Tiemann, from Island Mayo 30th December, Bahía 14th ult., with 140 moyes salt, to J. J. Klick.

American schr.-brig supposed Angelina, H. Ropes, from Salem 9th November, Montevideo 12th inst., with 1039 barrels flour, lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, Pereira, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

Brazilian patache Bella Angelica, Carvallo, for Rio Grande, despatched by C. M. Huergo, with wine, and a general cargo of dry goods.

Brazilian schr.-brig Brazileiro Piranga, Diaz, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 350 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian polacre Catalina, Jesus, for ports of Brazil, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 1718 quintals jerked beef, and 12 dry hides.

Vessels posted to sail.

15th inst.—Sardinian brig Rio de la Plata, for Rio Grande.

18th inst.—British brig Betsey, for Valparaiso.

The Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, is expected to sail this day, for Paragua.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian brig Maria II., drove on shore, off the Retiro, during the high wind on the night of the 7th inst., but was got off again on the afternoon of the 8th, without material damage.

Arrived at Montevideo.

7th inst.—Sardinian polacre Nombre de Maria, from St. Catherine's.

Brazilian patache Agusto Cesar, from Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian schooner-brig Empresa, from San Francisco del Sud.

American barque Aurelia, Parsons, from Gloucester 24th December, with lumber, &c., to order.

8th.—British brig Sarah Maria, from Rio Janeiro, to Hall, Dutton & Co.

American ship Dragger, Hillert, from Baltimore 19th December, with 900 barrels flour, and lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

11th.—American brig Sultana, from Baltimore, with flour.

American ship Martha, from Portsmouth, N. H., and Cape Verde, with salt and lumber, to James Noble.

British brig Tyro, Carter, from Paragua, with wine, to Hall, Dutton & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

7th inst.—Oriental brig Guia del Uruguay, for Brazil, with jerked beef.

9th.—Brazilian brig Sto. Domingo Eneas, for Rio Janeiro, with jerked beef.

British brig Panther, for a port in England.
Brazilian brig Justina, for Paragua.
American barque Obello, for the United States.

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS TO HIS SON, translated from English into Spanish by GENERAL TOMAS DE IRIARTE, and addressed to the Youth of the Argentine Republic.—Buenos Ayres, 1833.

We have perused the above work with great satisfaction; indeed we much question if a more complete translation could have been effected.—The translator in his preface states, that he has no other object in view, than that the publication may prove beneficial to the youth of his country, by enabling them to study the human heart, and the useful maxims and precepts which unquestionably abound in the Letters of Lord Chesterfield, and which even the most austere cannot deny.

General Iriarte seems to be perfectly aware of modern opinions respecting the

“Comely Chesterfield;
Who, after a long chase o'er hills, cates, bushes,
And what not, though he rode beyond all price,
Ask'd next day, 'If men ever hunted twice?'”

The abridged history and description contained in these Letters, of various nations, and the origin of the present governments of Europe, must at all times be interesting to the student.* Every one is acquainted with the extreme difficulty which attends all translations, so as to adhere strictly to the text: to quote a stale joke,—“every thing suffers by translation, except a bishop.” A modern author, when speaking of the Italian language, says that it is almost impossible for a foreigner to become accurately conversant with it: “it is like a capricious beauty who accords her smiles to all, her favours to few, and sometimes least to those who have courted her longest.”

Few foreigners can understand or relish the beauties of Shakspeare. Corneille, and other great authors, are in a manner rendered easy to them; but our “divine bard” is decidedly “caviare” to the greater part. A foreigner was complaining to Voltaire of the difficulty of reading Shakspeare.—“Sir,” replied the wit, “bad translators torment and vex strangers, and prevent them understanding that great dramatist. A blind man, Sir, cannot perceive the beauty of a rose, who only pricks his fingers with the thorns.”

If prose be so difficult to translate, poetry is much more so. The quotations and poetical parts in General Iriarte's work, were, we understand, translated by Dr. Vicente Lopez, of this city; and the admirable manner in which this has been effected, may be seen by the following brief extracts and comparisons:—

“The dawn is overcast, the morning loars,
And heavily with clouds brings on the day.”—(Cato.)

TRANSLATION.

“La aurora está sombría;
La mañana descende, y lentamente,
Oculto en densas nubes, trae el día.”

“A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.”

TRANSLATION.

“Es cosa peligrosa una instrucción limitada:
Sociate en la fuente de Castalia, ó no pruebes sus aguas.”

We regret that here our notices must close of this excellent production, which is alike honorable to the translator, General Iriarte, and to all who may have assisted in bringing it before the Buenos Ayres public.

THEATRE.

PARQUE ARGENTINO, (Vauxhall.)—The performances advertised for the 9th inst. were postponed until Thursday. They accordingly took place on that afternoon. We were unable to attend, but are informed that the audience, if not numerous, was at any rate fashionable; and that among the company were the Lady of General Guido, the Chief of Police and his Lady, &c. &c.

Between the acts, the company strolled in the delightful gardens attached to the Theatre.

The fine evenings during the week have attracted the usual concourse of ladies to the fashionable streets in the neighbourhood of the Plaza de la Victoria, for the purposes of shopping and enjoying the promenade. The band of the regiment of Civicos performed at their customary haunts during the *retreta*, attended by the globular light; and have on several occasions enlivened the scene, playing selections from Rossini—it is always Rossini. The sweetest music will tire

* Cardinal Wolsey was not beheaded, as stated in the translation: he died a natural death, at Leicester Abbey.

in time. Why do they not study Mozart, or other great composers?—How delighted their audience would be to hear strains from the *Zauberflöte*, *Don Giovanni*, &c.

THE ALAMEDA was very thinly attended on Sunday afternoon last—the strong west wind perhaps alarmed the ladies. The band performed as heretofore.

THE WEATHER has been pleasant and seasonable throughout the week,—the thermometer from 69 to 80.

367th.

On 12th inst., Mrs. JOHN DALTON, of a Son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDUCATION.

THE Committee of the BUENOS-AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, hereby inform the Parents and others interested, that in conformity to a resolution of the Society, passed at a general meeting of the Subscribers held in the Schoolroom on the 7th ultimo, they have suspended for the present the said School.—They are at the same time, however, happy in being able to communicate to those interested, that they have made arrangements with Mr. GILBERT RAMSAY, for admitting into an establishment about to be opened by him for the purposes of English education, such children as are receiving instruction at the expense of the Society.

MR. RAMSAY'S character as a Teacher is already so well known to the public, that the Committee deem it unnecessary to add any recommendations, and therefore rest satisfied with merely expressing the hope that the public generally will avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity, and manifest their approbation of the Committee's arrangement, by the liberality of their contributions in aid of their measures.

The Committee have deputed two of their number,—REV. J. ARMSTRONG, and REV. Wm. TORREY, to receive applications, and grant certificates of admission; by either of whom, the regulations and conditions necessary to be observed will be made known.

(By order of the Committee.)

W. TORREY, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, 12th March, 1834.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Calle de B. Icaurce, No. 58.

MR. RAMSAY respectfully announces to the Public, that on Tuesday the 1st April, at the solicitation of many respectable families, he will open the above Establishment, for the education of foreigners speaking the English Language. The course of instruction will embrace the usual branches of Elementary Education, together with English Grammar, English Composition, Geography, Book-Keeping, Math.ematics, and the Spanish and Latin Languages. Hours of attendance, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 5. Further particulars may be learned on application at the Academy.
Buenos Ayres, 13th March, 1834.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,.....	122½	—	123	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—	119½	do. do.
Plata mancuina,.....	7	—	do.	far one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	7½	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	(no transactions)			do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	118	—	120	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7½	—	7½	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340	—		dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	—		do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7	—		do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	33	—	34	do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	29	—	do.	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.	29	—	30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23	—	25	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	do.	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40	—	do.	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40	—	do.	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	14	—	15	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	28	—	do.	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14½	—		do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	101	—	11	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	500	—	900	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	75	—	80	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9	—	11	do. per funega.
Discount,.....	2	—	3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 118½ dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE,
No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 cents.

Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor
No. 59, Calle del 26 de Mayo.