

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 396.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The political occurrences of the week will be found faithfully related in our paper of this day. The discussion in the House of Representatives, respecting Paraguay and Corrientes, will be read with some interest, as evincing the feeling of the House not to engage rashly in any new wars; and its doubts whether the territory which has been lately occupied by the Paraguay troops (and which forms the object in dispute,) really appertains to Corrientes.

The attendance of the Ministers in the House on Tuesday last, and the speech of the Minister of the Home Department, (Señor Garcia,) respecting the Press, with the observation that the Ministers would resign office if something was not done as it regards the liberty of the press in this country, has naturally attracted a great deal of the public attention.

The accounts from Montevideo come down to the 18th inst.—they of course throw very little light upon the operations of General Lavalleja. His force is described in the Montevideo papers, as being composed of foreigners, deserters, and a portion of the soldiers lately serving with General Quiroga,—all of them natives of the Argentine Republic, and scarcely amounting to 200 men. The Editors seem anxious to know how Lavalleja has obtained the pecuniary means to undertake the enterprise; they dwell upon this subject in a peculiar manner, and evidently conceive that there is some behind the scene work in the affair. The *Boletín de Noticias*, No. 1, published at Montevideo, says that Lavalleja disembarked on 12th inst. at the Higueritas, with 50 to 70 men; and that on the 13th he had only 40 men with him. The *Boletín* details some trifling skirmishes, in which the Government troops had the advantage, having killed one or two of their opponents, and taken three or four prisoners. In the mean time, the Government at Montevideo has issued a proclamation to the citizens; stating that the authorities would soon suppress this rebellion—that not the least alarm need be felt,—and that the people were coming forward from all quarters, to assist in putting down this handful of foreign banditti, which Lavalleja had got together to desolate his country.

A decree had been issued at Montevideo, ordering a general re-enlistment of all persons who may have received their discharge from the Militia. The regular troops, under the orders of the President of the Republic, (Rivera,) were preparing to march.

The port of Montevideo has been ordered to be closed;—we presume this is only as it regards the sailing of coasting vessels.

No news has been received since our last, of the proceedings of General Lavalleja;—the prevailing westerly winds may in part account for this.

Mr. Hart, the fire-eater, intends in Easter week to exhibit his "most wonderful of all wonderful performances," at the Parque Argentino, (Vaux-

hall,) attended by a scion of the Merryman tribe, of no common talent, (at least so report says,) who will be able now and then to retail his jokes to the audience in Spanish as well as in English, he having been domiciled for some time in Buenos Ayres.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 18th inst., states that the Government justly alarmed at the scarcity of clergymen in the province, and that this will augment if means are not taken to provide for the education of youths, in order that they may be capable of fulfilling the duties of the sacred office, and of preserving the glory of the clergy of Buenos Ayres, so conspicuous for their knowledge and patriotism; has ordered that the College of Ecclesiastical studies be again established.

A circular, dated 15th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department, to the Justices of Peace of the country districts, states that the Nutria species having been almost destroyed in consequence of the long drought and the frequent rains which followed; in order therefore to preserve this production so useful to the commerce of the province, the Government has ordered that Nutrias shall not be hunted or killed for the space of two years from the above date. An account shall be taken of all the nutria skins at present in hand, and the proprietors are to be informed that after forty-five days from the present date, nutria skins cannot be introduced into the market.

A decree, dated 15th inst., appoints a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen,—Señores Manuel Guillermo Pinto, Nicolas Anchoena, Miguel Riglos, Felipe Senillosa, Juan N. Terrero, Agustin Pinedo, and José Maria Rojas Patron,—who, in conjunction with the Ministers, are to examine into and report upon the estimates for the year 1835, and the ways and means to provide for them.

A circular dated 18th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department, to the Justices of Peace of the country districts, requests them to give every assistance to travellers, and to the post-office couriers, when required to do so by the post-masters.

A decree, dated 19th inst., notices the impositions which are practised in repairing of vessels here, and provides a number of regulations for the better arrangement in that respect.

A decree, dated 19th inst., states that in order to prevent the scandalous frauds committed by lighters, in the loading and unloading of vessels from sea, all lighters when they have cargo on board must have a flag hoisted; to be hauled down when they have discharged; and they are then to be visited by the proper officers.

A decree, dated 19th inst., states the wish of the Government to facilitate as much as possible the navigation of the River Plate, and appoints a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen,—Señores Matias Irigoyen, (President,) Tomas

Espora, Francisco Trelles, Domingo Navarro, Miguel Villodas, Vicente Casares, and Francisco Harrat,—who are to report which in their opinion is the most preferable part to place a light for the guidance of vessels coming from sea; whether upon Point Piedras, or Point Indio; or whether the said light should be placed on shore, or to act as a floating light.

A communication, dated 7th inst., from the Chief of Police, (Gen. Lucio Mancilla,) to the Minister of the Home Department, states that he undertook the office he now holds, at a period of agitation, when it was the duty of every citizen to rally round the Government; he also did so on the express condition of resigning it at the end of four months: that period has now elapsed, and he therefore tenders his resignation of an employment which is not congenial with his habits of life, or the infirm state of his health.

The Minister answered the above on the 15th, stating that the Government declined to accept the proffered resignation; and hoped that the patriotism of General Mancilla would induce him to continue in an office which he has so ably filled, and in which his exertions have been so advantageous to the country.

Notices from the Police-Office.

All pulperias are ordered to be closed at half-past 10 at night in the Spring and Autumn, at 10 in Winter, and at 11 in Summer.

The playing upon guitars and other instruments, in pulperias and public houses, is prohibited until after Passion Week, as being improper at a period which, according to the rules of the Catholic Church, is destined to devotional exercises.

The police are ordered to prevent boys and others from tumultuously crowding about the church doors, and parts adjacent, during the religious observances of Passion Week.

All persons found begging in the streets are to be arrested, except those who have been examined by the Medical department of the Police, and wear the badge given to them as a protection.

Juan Perez, one of the new watchmen, has been ordered to serve as a common soldier, for having been found "off his beat," drunk, and using abusive language.

Various watchmen having been insulted and derided on the first night of their installation, by some waiters at public houses; in order, therefore to prevent in future such uncivil and disgraceful conduct, such houses are ordered to be noticed, so that the offenders may be punished in an exemplary manner.

A variety of police regulations have been published, relative to the etiquette to be observed in walking the streets of this city, and the passage of coaches, caris, &c. Those persons who can claim "the wall," are—the fair sex; ecclesiastics; public functionaries who wear a badge; and all who have the wall on their right hand. No loads are to be carried on the pavement, and wheelers shall be fitted up; nor the passage interrupted by individuals holding conversation.

A number of documents were published in the *Monitor* of 17th inst., connected with the proceedings of General Lavalleja, and his invasion of the Oriental territory. The following is a summary of their contents:—

On the 23d ult., the Justice of Peace of San Isidro, (Henrique Nuñez,) addressed a note to the Government, stating that Captain Pedro de los Santos, of the militia, had engaged men in that town for the service of General Lavalleja, in order to pass over to the Banda Oriental; to be embarked at Las Conchas, or Tigre; and that on the 22d some of them had embarked. That the said Captain had ordered lances to be manufactured; and that as he (the Justice,) was confident that the authority was not aware of these proceedings, he had lost no time in giving it information thereof.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 24th ult., from the Minister of the Home Department, (García,) to the above named Justice of Peace, states the anxiety of the Government to prevent the proceedings in question; and requests that he will not lose a moment in drawing up a summary thereof; and that the Government authorize him, in case it be necessary, to search those houses in which he may suspect unlawful meetings take place, &c. &c.

On the 25th, Justice Nuñez again addressed the Government, stating that he had had an interview with the Justice of Peace of San Fernando, (Juan Garay,) and had impressed upon him the necessity of taking active measures to prevent individuals, arms, and ammunition, from being embarked in his district for the Banda Oriental. Señor Nuñez also enclosed a variety of declarations from persons whom Captain Santos had endeavoured to engage for the service of General Lavalleja.

A document, dated Buenos Ayres 26th ult., signed by the Governor and his Ministers, states that the Government being informed that recruiting, &c., was going on in the province, hostile to the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and that these operations were directed by General Lavalleja, they among other measures called the said General before them, and he attended at the office of the Home Department at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 26th. H. E. the Governor informed General Lavalleja, that the Government would not tolerate the aforesaid criminal acts, both as it concerned the peace of the province, and its sacred compromises with the Oriental Republic. The General constantly denied that he had any concern in them; stating, in the first place, his absolute want of means, his extreme poverty; and again, the inutilty of engaging a few soldiers here, which would add but little to the force on whom he could count among the numerous discontented persons in his own country, and that in an enterprize of the nature stated, it would be those that would act; adding, that in order to tranquilize the Government, he was ready to leave this territory, and again seek refuge in Brazil, &c.

A note, dated 26th ult., from the Justice of Peace of San Fernando, to the Government, stating that on that day a meeting of twenty men had taken place at a quinta in that vicinity, and that he was informed that General Lavalleja himself was present.

A circular, dated 26th ult., from the Government to various Justices of the Peace, requests them to redouble their vigilance, and on no pretext whatever to permit the embarkation of arms or men for the Banda Oriental.

A note, dated 1st inst., from the Minister of War and Marine, (Guido,) to the Minister of the Home Department, states that the Inspector General had dispersed various assemblages of individuals who were about to proceed to the Banda Oriental.

A circular, dated Buenos Ayres, 14th inst., states that General Lavalleja having invaded the Oriental State of the Uruguay, notwithstanding the preventive measures which had been taken; the Government request the different Justices of Peace to forward a list of the persons of their districts, who it is supposed have accompanied the said General.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 14th inst., from the Minister of the Foreign Department, to that of the Oriental Republic, states the different measures which the Government of Buenos Ayres had taken to counteract the efforts to disturb the peace of the Oriental State; but which had been rendered abortive in consequence of the assemblages which existed in various islands on

the coast. That Brigadier Juan Antonio Lavalleja had secretly embarked, and joined a body of men, of whose number the Government were as yet unacquainted; that his brother, Colonel Manuel Lavalleja, who accompanied him, had taken possession of the coast of the Higuieritas. That this disagreeable incident, which the Government of Buenos Ayres views with the highest indignation, is so much the more mortifying as it may give room for unjust comments, and serve as a vehicle of discord; but that the Government of Buenos Ayres relies upon the solemn assertion which they have made in the face of both Republics, &c. &c., and sincerely hope that the peace of the Oriental Republic will be consolidated, and that prudence and reason will suggest efficacious measures to avoid if possible the shedding of blood.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 15th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department, to the Collector-General of the Custom-House, states that the disagreeable events in the Oriental State, render it necessary that the Collector-General should strictly enforce the laws against the exportation of arms from the country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on the 14th inst., the House sanctioned the creation of three millions of dollars of 6 per cent. Stock, to cover the deficit of the last year.

The following is an extract from the discussion on the 14th inst., upon the proposed aid to the Province of Corrientes:—

Señor Lozano spoke, and after dilating upon the sacrifices made by Buenos Ayres in the cause of liberty, both in this Republic and in the Sister Republics, said that it was this love of glory and of liberty which characterizes the Portefolio people, which has caused her sons and their posterity to be oppressed with a debt of twenty millions of dollars of the circulating medium, fourteen millions of Stock in the public funds, with the correspondent interest, and six and a half millions of hard dollars, principal and interest of the London loan. That he could, if necessary, enlarge greatly upon the afflicting situation of this poor province; that it was only yesterday the Minister of Finance stated he could not make head against the floating debt, unless four millions of dollars be raised; it was well known that the troops which form the garrison of this city had not been paid from 6 to 11 months; and, in fact, that present circumstances combined, cause the greatest consternation amongst all classes of society. Therefore, in this deplorable state of the province, what further aid can be offered to Corrientes than that which the Government proposes, unless it be wished at once to ruin the country, by depriving it of all the resources it may still possess.

Señor Garrigos said, that the proposal of the Government to aid Corrientes with a flotilla of four vessels manned by 200 men, was, under present circumstances, all that could possibly be expected from Buenos Ayres; and that even that was a great sacrifice, considering that the employes of the province, both civil and military, have been so long unpaid. Moreover, the territory of Corrientes had not been invaded; the points which the troops of Paraguay had lately taken possession of, formerly belonged to that country, and have always been claimed by her, therefore he could not see how the province of Corrientes could consider itself aggrieved. He was of opinion that the four vessels should be destined solely for the defence of Corrientes, and not to act offensively; and that that province should provide for their maintenance, pay, &c., as long as it needed them, for it is not possible that Buenos Ayres can pay in specie the forces sent to aid Corrientes, when she cannot even pay her own soldiers in current money.

Señor Pedro Medrano said that four small vessels, with 200 men, scarcely merited the name of a flotilla, and could give very little assistance if Corrientes be really invaded by a powerful enemy like Paraguay; but that it was time to set bounds to this chivalric generosity which had brought such ruin upon the country. The province of Buenos Ayres cannot at the present moment pay its public servants, and yet she is called upon to make another great sacrifice; that she has by turns generously aided every province of the Republic, and the return has been ingratitude, and sometimes perfidy.

Señor Lusiarte said, that when the Committee advised the adoption of the proposal of the Go-

vernment, it had in view the great danger to which the province of Corrientes is now exposed, threatened as it is by a powerful force dependent upon the tyrant of Paraguay. The smallness of the aid had been ridiculed by some; but it should be remembered that it was to act in conjunction with the forces of Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Entreríos. That the force is no doubt trifling, and not commensurate with the grandeur of the people of Buenos Ayres; but the necessity did not require that she should at once put forth all her resources, and the government of Corrientes would be satisfied with that which was now proposed.

Señor Pedro Medrano observed, that it was said Corrientes would be content with this aid of four small vessels, and 200 men, but he had a strong suspicion that it would prove like most other cases of the same nature, viz.:—commence by asking little, and afterwards more. He also contended, that the force it was proposed to send would be of little or no service.

At a sitting on 18th inst., the Minister of the Home Department, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended.—The former addressed the House, and, in the name of the Government, stated the principles which had induced him to accept office in the agitated period in which he had: that he had no other view but to assist in calming the passions, and leading the country to permanent peace and order. That the Government only relied upon the aid of the law, the regularity of its acts, and the justness of its intentions. The Minister then noticed the dangers that might be apprehended from the licentiousness of the Press; that another seditious periodical had appeared;* and urged the necessity that the House should immediately occupy itself to repress this excessive license, and stifle the evil in its origin. He therefore proposed some additional articles to be attached to the law of 8th May, 1828, relative to the liberty of the Press; to the effect, that no newspaper, or loose sheet, shall be published without the name of the Editor being inserted, who shall be responsible for all abuse of the liberty of the Press; that discussions upon political affairs shall be prohibited, except in the editorial articles, and then not in a jocose manner; and in case of infraction, the Government to have the power of suspending this class of publications, leaving a jury to decide upon the punishment.—The Minister also said, that if some means were not adopted to restrain the Press, the Ministers must then request the Representatives to confide the reins of government to more fortunate men.

The Governor of the province of Corrientes, (Rafael Ateniá,) has, in a communication dated Corrientes, 21st ult., replied to that of the Government of Buenos Ayres, in which the latter requested to be informed of the resources of Corrientes to repel the aggression of Paraguay, and the number of troops of the latter which had entered the territory claimed by Corrientes. He states that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the number of the invading forces, they being concealed by the woods; but it was thought they amounted to about 4000 men, more or less. That they had not made any forward movement from their first position at Candelaria and its neighbourhood, their object appearing at present to be to weary Corrientes by inaction, to alarm the inhabitants and force them to emigrate, consuming by this means the slight resources of the province, ruining private fortunes, &c. That the first division of the Corrientes army, consisting of 1200 men, was stationed at Santa Maria; parties of them had from time to time approached the Paraguay troops, and even endeavoured to provoke them to a skirmish, and at other times proffered friendly communications; but to the first they had only answered by defensive movements, and to the second by silence and inaction; and were generally employed in constructing en-

* *Gaucha Restaurador.*

trenchments, &c., so that it would almost appear they came solely for that object. In the meantime, the total of the army of the province of Corrientes, consists of 2,300 men, who are stationed upon the frontiers, and other principal points; and the Government was also collecting every means of defence in its power. That in applying for assistance to the boundary provinces, it was in accordance with the treaty between them, of 4th January, 1831; and in appealing to the Republic generally, it was that it might protect the territory which unquestionably appertains to the Argentine Republic, and which has now been invaded by the tyrant of Paraguay.

That the Government of Corrientes confidently relies that that of Buenos Ayres, seeing the urgent necessity of the case and the slight resources possessed by Corrientes, will, notwithstanding its own wants, make, as in other times, every effort and sacrifice for the liberty and independence of the provinces which compose the Argentine Republic.

SALTA.—General Pablo de la Torre was, on 12th January last, elected Governor and Captain-General of the province of Salta.

On the 13th inst., the infantry soldiers who have lately arrived from the army of General Rosas, received their discharge; upon which occasion the Inspector-General attended at their quarters in the Marine barracks, and thanked them, in the name of the Government, for their exemplary conduct during the late campaign against the Indians, which had so successfully terminated. A number of these soldiers immediately reenlisted.

The operations of the nightly watch commenced on Sunday night last, and the watchmen of each ward have proceeded through the streets of their different "beats," proclaiming aloud the hour, and the state of the weather. These new "guardians of the night," have, from the novelty of the affair, attracted much attention. They are armed with lance and pistol, and are furnished with a whistle, to be used in case of alarm. The persons selected for this important trust, are stated to be men of good character. They are to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night until sunrise, in the Summer; from 10 to sunrise in the Spring and Autumn; and from 9 to sunrise in the Winter. Some of the natives who have visited London, have jocosely asked us our opinion of these "Charlies" of Buenos Ayres.

One of the regulations of the new system, empowers each watchman to stop, interrogate, and, if necessary, arrest any suspicious person or persons. This is excellent, and we trust it will be strictly enforced.

The watchmen are also warned, that when they find it necessary to interrogate any person, they must do so in a courteous manner; and never to use their arms except in self-defence, or when a person takes to a precipitate flight, and refuses to stop at the call of the watchman; but in such cases the arms must be used with the greatest possible prudence.

From the great success which attended the Masquerades during the last Carnival, and the general good order which prevailed throughout, it is proposed "to get up" two Subscription Masquerade Balls, to take place at the Parque Argentino, (Vauxhall,) on the 30th and 31st inst., in honor of the return of General Juan Manuel de Rosas, and his victorious army. The gardens and the *salas* are to be illuminated, and there will be also vocal and instrumental music, refreshments, and artificial fire-works. A room will be appropriated for the ladies, and another for the gentlemen, who may prefer dressing in character

in the *Parque*, or to change their dresses during the *funcion*; and a room will be opened there, in which persons can deposit dresses or masks for sale or hire. The subscription, ten dollars for each *funcion*. A list of the refreshments, with the prices affixed, will be placed in the *Salas*. Doors to be opened at 7.

It is hoped that an indulgent public will pardon any defects which may take place in an undertaking so new to the country, and which, on any future occasion, can be remedied; and in case that General Rosas and his officers should not have returned by the time stated, the *funciones* now announced must then be considered as mere rehearsals, in order that they may be perfect when repeated upon the return of the individuals in question.

No one can be admitted in any indecorous dress, or with arms of any description. Those ladies who may not wish to dress in character, can attend in ball or visiting dress, and it is customary in such cases to wear a half mask and a domino. Gentlemen can likewise wear half masks and dominos.

Those gentlemen who wish to subscribe, can do so by application at the *Parque*, specifying the number of tickets they wish to take.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

The following have been circulated by General Lavalleja:—

"General Lavalleja to his fellow countrymen.

"ORIENTALS.—At the sound that the country was in danger, I have surmounted a thousand difficulties, and have come in your defence. The conquerors at Sarandí have renewed their oaths of *Liberty or Death*, and I have united my voice to theirs. A Government which solicited a foreign Prince, cannot rule in the land of liberty.

"ORIENTALS.—The Government has betrayed you! It has neither country nor honour, and

only desires that your name may be the opprobrium of America. It is necessary that you rise against it, that the world may see you have not deserted the cause of Independence.

"Fellow-countrymen and Friends,—Let us save the country. The tyrant trembles at the sight of the patriots, because his crime has been discovered. Let us fly to the army, we shall see the standard of liberty displayed. Order reigns in every part, and *Liberty or Death* is the universal cry of the brave fellows who compose the army of the free! Call to mind, ORIENTALS, your toils and sacrifices for the American cause, and rely upon the exertions of your companion in arms,

"JUAN A. LAVALLEJA."

"Brigadier General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and General in Chief of the Restoring Army.

RESOLUTIONS:

"Art. 1.—General Fructoso Rivera, who has filled the office of President of the Republic, shall be deprived of his command, and declared guilty of high treason.

2.—All those who obey his orders, or aid him directly or indirectly, of whatever class they may be, or any individual who adheres to his party, shall be declared traitors to their country, and punished accordingly.

3.—All the authorities shall cease, both civil and military, that exist in the country, who have not been confirmed in their employments by the undersigned, or by the Chiefs under his orders.

4.—The preceding article does not include Justices of the Peace; in order to remove some of them, a special order will be necessary.

5.—The present resolutions shall be published, and affixed in the public places.

"Coast of the Uruguay, 12th March, 1834.

"JUAN A. LAVALLEJA."

(Countersigned,) Lucas Moreno.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 20th OF MARCH, 1834.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Emma, Gething,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson,.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,.....	F. Liavallol,.....	Loading for London.
Brig Lady Clinton, Day,.....	Zumaran & Tressera,.....	Waiting for orders.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Maine, Hinckley,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Loading for Brazil and U. States.
Brig Mexican, Butman,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cameo, Sayer,.....	Davidson, Dorr & Co,.....	Cape de Verde.
Brig Philip Dodderidge, Mackenzie,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co,.....	Loading for Alexandria, U. S.
Ship Augusta, Barnicot,.....	Davidson, Dorr & Co,.....	United States.
Barque Louisa, Franier,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Angelina, Ropes,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Prosper, Tribou,.....	Pouzel & Co,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
DANISH.		
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co,.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Catharina Dorothea, Tiemann,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig Espartaco, Cruz,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadix, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig Arlequino, Michelini,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Berisso,.....	Davidson, Dorr & Co,.....	Loading for Brazil.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Agusto, Ferrari,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Clementina, Dodere,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig Barico, L. Gareto,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,.....	Lavallol,.....	Discharging.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,.....	Lavallol,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Riocla, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Maria, Braga,.....	B. Costa,.....	Discharging.
Brig Maria II., Guedes,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR. *None.*

AT ENSENADA.

American brig Caroline, Warrack, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co, to be here abouts.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 15.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Brazileiro Piranga.—[She sailed from this on 14th inst., and put back with loss of anchors and cables. Having been supplied with others from the shore, she sailed again in the afternoon, in company with the Nra. Sra. de Ayuda. Both vessels anchored to the S. E. at sunset, from head wind.]

March 16.—Wind W., hazy.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Brazileiro Piranga, Diaz, for Parnagua.—Her cargo, &c., was inserted in our last.

Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, De la Peña, for Parnagua, despatched by J. A. Rivero, in ballast.

March 17.—Wind S.

Arrived, National cutter Louisa, (pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

March 18.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, National schr. Dolores, M'Lean, from Bahía Blanca 8th inst., with 804 dry hides, 1684 horns, Passenger, Mr. J. Tweedie.

National zumaca Providencia, P. Moratorio, from Bahía Blanca 10th inst., to C. Galeano.—She brought troops of the army of General Rosas.

Sailed, American barque George & Martha, Gardner, for Montevideo, New York, and Boston, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 3315 dry hides, 23 pipes with 851 arrobas tallow, 5 bales with 145 doz. deer-skins, 6 do. with about 120 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 120 doz. nutria skins, 5 do. with 125 arrobas horse hair, 240 do. with 4800 arrobas wool.—Passengers: for the United States, Mr. Guest; for Montevideo, Mr. Moorfield.

March 19.—Wind W.—rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 20.—Wind W.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 18th inst., to C. Galeano. Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

French brig Nouveau Perseverant, Davansant, for Bourdeaux, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 7530 dry hides, 28 bales with 826 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 40 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 16 doz. sheep skins. Passengers, Messrs. M. Darlan, Mallet, Bringue, Etcheberri, Rogues, Fischer, Mirabel, Larrondé, Alliot, Bouvier, Pourrat and his wife, and 3 others.

Brazilian zumaca Bom Fin, Oliveira, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 550 quintals jerked beef.

(At night,) American schr.-brig United States, Cooper, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Grogan & Pleasants, with 2215 dry hides, Indian corn, &c.

March 21.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Russian barque Nicholas 1st, Aspren, for Antwerp, despatched by Sebastian Lezica, Bros., with 1349 salted hides, 63,000 shin-bones, 52,500 horns, 7500 ox hoofs, 342 bales with about 10,200 arrobas cut hides, 63 do. with 2000 arrobas wool, 67 do. with 2200 arrobas horse hair, 12 do. with about 300 doz. sheep skins.

The British brig Betsey, American brig Mexican, and Brazilian brig Maria 2d, intend to sail this day.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 23d.—Maine, for Boston.

Erratum in our last.—For Edward Barton, passenger in the brig Lady Clinton, read, Edward Barlow.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Montevideo.

On 14th inst.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande.

American brig Carrier, from Rio Janeiro 2d inst., in ballast.

Sardinian polacre Federico, from Barcelona 28th December, with wine, &c.

French ship Turbil, (whaler,) from the South Seas.

Brazilian zumaca Espiritu Santo, from Rio Grande.

17th.—Sardinian brig Colombo, from Genoa 28th December, Gibraltar 23d January, with wine, paper, &c.

British brig Jane, Bell, from the Mauritius 16th December, Cape of Good Hope 16th January, with 382 casks rum, 400 bags rice, 308 bags sugar, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.—[She sailed on the 18th for Buenos Ayres.]

Arrived at Havana.

About 30th November.—French brig Glanouse, Fourtexas, from Buenos Ayres 6th September.

American ship Glide, Blunt, from Buenos Ayres 20th September.

American brig Panama, Yarnold, from Buenos Ayres 25th September.

* The price of Beef at the Havana, on 10th December last, was from 16 to 11 ribs the arroba.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK

Was this year celebrated in Buenos Ayres with more than usual eclat. At 7 in the evening, a select party sat down to a splendid dinner, at Beech's Hotel, at which the greatest happiness and harmony prevailed. We were promised a list of all the toasts, and other etceteras,—circumstances have however prevented this. The bumper toasts were thirteen in number, of which the following are part:—

- 1.—The day we celebrate.—Each returning anniversary finds the patriotic flame still warmer in our bosoms. (Music, 'Sprig of Shillelah.')
- 2.—The pious and immortal memory of St. Patrick.—May his sons ever fondly cherish the mutual benevolence which he taught, and invariably imitate the virtues which he practised. (Music, 'St. Patrick's Day.')
- 3.—The Rose, the Shamrock, and Thistle.—May the fraternal union so happily subsisting between the countries of which they are emblems, never be repealed. (Music, 'The land of sweet Erin.')
- 4.—Et Sol de la Patria.—May its resplendent beams speedily dispel from the political horizon, the still remaining clouds of the long night of Argentine colonial servitude. (Music, 'Old Mortales.')
- 5.—His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.—May his reign be yet more distinguished for the benefits conferred on the people entrusted to his care.—(Music, 'God save the King.')
- 6.—His Excellency the President of the United States of America; the ruler of a country whose unexampled prosperity is the envy of despots, and the boast of the admirers of liberal institutions. (Music, 'Yankee Doodle.')
- 7.—His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of Buenos Ayres.—Heaven grant it may be his proud glory to accelerate the attainment of the grand objects of the patriotic struggles in which the citizens of this fair soil have been so long and so gallantly engaged. (Music, 'Hail to the Chief.')
- 8.—Our Native Land.—It is at once the object of the admiration and sympathy of all who know how to appreciate the beauties of Nature, and the traits which dignify National character. (Music, 'Erin go Bragh.')
- 9.—The spirit of the age.—The world acknowledges its inspirations: it proclaims the rights of man.—(Music, 'Tyrolese Song.')
- 10.—Erin's brilliant galaxy of eminent men.—The splendour of the fame of our Wellingtons, our Moores, and our O'Connells, will never be eclipsed.—(Music, 'Wellington's March.')

Among the company were some excellent vocalists, and their talents were exerted during the evening with great effect. The Argentine, Irish, British, and American Ensigns, and the British Union Jack, were displayed in the dining room, which was appropriately adorned.

We question if on any previous celebration St. Patrick has been more highly honoured in Buenos Ayres,—indeed it is the first public dinner we remember in this city upon such an occasion. Mr. Beech made every effort to render the banquet worthy the ancient fame of the Hotel of which he is now the proprietor, and he succeeded to the fullest extent. All who were present speak in glowing terms of the excellence of the viands, the wines, the decorations, and the general arrangement of the table. The company separated delighted with the entertainments of the evening; and we dare say would have heartily joined in the favourite parting toast of George the Fourth: "Happy have we met, happy do we part, and happy may we meet again."

The zumaca Providencia, from Bahía Blanca, brought passengers Colonels Garratou and Planes, Majors Costa, Mellan, and other military officers; Lieut. John Green, and 14 marines; also 120 soldiers (cavalry, lately forming part of the vanguard of General Rosas's army.) 20 artillerymen, 20 Indian women, children, &c. &c.

There was considerable bustle on the beach during the disembarkation of the above. The Indian women were not very handsome, and, like the Chinese, they have a great similarity of features. Most of them wore large ear-rings.

The Reverend Señor Mutis attracts crowded congregations to his sermons, at the church of La Merced. On Monday evening it was thronged even beyond the portals of the church, and we should think that at least nine-tenths of his audience were females. We are told (for we have not been near enough to hear the Rev. Gentleman distinctly) that he preaches against the prevailing female fashions here, the lofty comb, &c. &c.—"all is vanity sayeth the preacher,"—and yet the dear offenders crowd to hear him. This at least evinces that they are of a very ductile disposition.

Some London pranks were "played off" upon Juan Perez, the watchman who got drunk on Monday night. Some wags found him asleep, and divested him of his lantern and lance.

The evening gun from the brig of war Sarandi, has, during the present week, been fired at 8 o'clock, instead of 9; and the music of the Retreta has also commenced at 8.

THE WEATHER has been extremely pleasant during the week; the mornings and evenings cool—thermometer 64 to 70; and the streets on every evening have been crowded with promeneaders.

THE ARAMEDA was only scantily attended on Sunday afternoon last: there were however a few ladies, but they became alarmed at the lowering weather, and hurried away. The band performed as usual.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—In answer to your question, how I infer the purloining of the Coquettes as displaying a strong predilection in favour of the fine arts, I must observe that every person naturally sees things through some particular medium, and draws his conclusions accordingly. I leave you to determine, therefore, if I saw the circumstance hobby-horsically, or analogically; but as the predilection was evidently in favour of prints, and they being works of the fine arts, I concluded there was a taste for the fine arts. Perhaps you have seen it through a different medium, and attribute it to a superabundance of that organ possessed by some persons, and called by Craniologists "self-appropriation."

AN AMATEUR.

Quere.—Is not obtaining free of expense what would otherwise cost money, a fine art!

Died.

On 18th inst., aged thirteen months, MARY JOSEPHIA, daughter of Mr. JAMES KIEHNAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Calle de Balcarce, No. 58.

M. R. 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, Mathematics, 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.

NOTICE.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, a native of Scotland, wishes to be employed in any respectable family, as a COOK, and first-rate BAKER. With regard to his abilities in both professions, the most respectable references can be given.—A note addressed W. M., and left at No. 59, Calle del 25 Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123	—	123	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—	119	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	—	7	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	—	7	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7	—	7	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	(no transactions)			do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	(no transactions)			do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	—		pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340	—	350	dols. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7	—		do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	63	—	7	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	34	—	35	do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	29	—	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	29	—	30	do. do.
Do. do,.....	22	—	25	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10	—	12	do. do.
Nutria Skins,.....	42	—		do. per dozen.
Chacilla Skins,.....	40	—		do. do.
Wool, common,.....	14	—	15	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	27	—	28	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	16	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	15	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	—	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 fanega.
Discount,.....	2	—	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, 7 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Cacaobuco. Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals. Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.