

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE political news of the week, is not of a very flattering character; and the dispute between Paraguay and Corrientes, seems likely to involve this province in many unpleasant discussions. The documents relative to this subject, which will be found in our paper of this day, evince the sacrifices which it is expected Buenos Ayres should make in the cause,—and at a time, too, when as it regards pecuniary concerns, she scarcely knows which way to turn. Besides which, opinions differ whether the territory now invaded by Paraguay, really appertains to Corrientes. The latter positively claims it, and avers that if it be not evacuated, no other alternative remains but war: whilst, on the other hand, great doubts have been expressed upon the justness of the said claims, by well-informed men in Buenos Ayres.

The conduct of the Dictator of Paraguay towards this Republic, has ever been so offensive and hostile, that it would not be difficult to find substantial pretexts for war with him; and if such a conflict could be speedily and successfully brought to a termination, and Paraguay liberated from the power of Francia, it would perhaps be one of the most fortunate events that could happen for this country.—But “there’s the rub.” A fine army, “eager for the fray,” could soon be collected in Buenos Ayres, if the material to equip and maintain it was at hand.

At the conclusion of the Brazilian war, in the year 1828, we strenuously advocated, in our *British Packet*, that the army of this Republic which had been employed against Brazil, should not return hither, but at once march upon Paraguay. Had such been the case, what might not have been expected from troops, formidable in their numbers, and flushed with success,—and how many after miseries, both to Buenos Ayres, and the nation at large, might then have been avoided!

We have noticed, in another part of this number, the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on 23d inst., in regard to the proposal of Government for assisting Corrientes with a flotilla. This affair was again brought under the consideration of the House in a secret sitting on 24th; and on the 26th it was publicly discussed. The Minister of Foreign Relations (General Guido,) entered into a variety of arguments to prove the justice and expediency of the revocation of the late resolve, as connected with a solemn pledge of the Government. Very little opposition was made, and the following law was unanimously passed:—

Art. 1. The Government is authorized to make the disbursements necessary for the purchase and equipment of four small vessels of war, with a complement of two hundred men.

2. This force shall be destined only to the defence of the province of Corrientes, for the term of six months.

3. The Government shall invite all the provinces of the Republic, more particularly the bound-

ary ones, to concur with the aid they can possibly afford, at their own expense.

4. The resolution of 23d inst., in as far as it is opposed to the present, is revoked.

The other political occurrences of the week, require but little comment, except that the ravages of the Indians in the Interior, and the state of public affairs generally, produce much and deep anxiety in the minds of all those who have the interest of this country at heart. Some also think the claims made upon Buenos Ayres, by the provinces of Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Entrerios, are rather dictatorial, and see in them the germe of future discord.

The enterprise undertaken by General Lavalleja, it will be seen, has completely failed, “and he himself wandered no one knows whither.”—The account of his disasters reached Buenos Ayres on Saturday last, by a whale-boat, and has since been confirmed by details from Montevideo. It was reported that he and his brother Manuel had perished; but this has been since contradicted.

The ecclesiastical questions of which we gave some idea in a former number, have been decided, so far as they regard the recognition of the Right Reverend Dr. Medrano, in the character of Diocesan of Buenos Ayres. On Monday last the Government granted the *exequatur* to the Bull of Canonical institution; the Rt. Rev. Prelate having previously taken the oaths of allegiance, &c., to the Republic, in presence of the Council of Ministers. On the following day the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral assembled in their Hall, for the purpose of receiving the new Bishop. So great was the haste with which this ceremony was performed, that it passed off without much notice: it is reported that a more public one will take place.

The news from the Interior, is far from being gratifying, as it regards the incursions of the Indians. These barbarians, driven from the province of Buenos Ayres, appear determined to wreak their vengeance upon some of the other provinces, who are less able to defend themselves against any sudden irruption, especially when the marauders advance in formidable bodies. It certainly is a great misfortune that circumstances interposed to prevent the other provinces from joining with Buenos Ayres, in the grand expedition which was contemplated, to crush at once, in all parts of the Republic, the cruel enemy who has so long desolated it: the Indians will no doubt take courage therefrom, and some of the provinces, we fear, will suffer from their depredations.

Accounts from the province of Cordova, to the 13th inst., state, that the Indians had advanced as far as the town of Rio Cuarto; the dragoons from which sallied out, attacked, and pursued them for a league, but they fell into an ambuscade of Indians, who impetuously charged the dragoons, and destroyed nearly all of them.—

Among the killed were Captains Salinas, Balmaçada, and Reinafé;—Captain Samanie escaped to Leste.

When this disagreeable event became known in Cordova, eighty infantry soldiers, and more than one hundred cavalry, left that city in order to join another division of troops, and march against the savages; but nothing further was ascertained, or the result, or probable result of the expedition, as great secrecy was observed by the Government, and two couriers were arrested for having communicated what they knew of passing events.

The Indians who escaped from the army of General Rosas, are supposed to have formed part of those who made the above attack.

Official Documents.

Communications from the Governments of Cordova, Santiago del Estero, and Tucuman, acknowledge the receipt of the communication from the Government of Buenos Ayres, containing the detail of the propositions made in Europe, to create monarchies in the new Republics of South America; and express their disgust that Spain should still think of holding any sway in this country.

Communications from the Government of Santiago del Estero, Cordova, and Rioja, acknowledge the receipt of communications from the Government of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Corrientes, relative to the dispute between Paraguay and Corrientes, and notice the claims made upon them for assistance, in fulfilment of the treaty of 4th January, 1831. The two first named Governments have referred the affair to their respective House of Representatives, to decide thereon. The House of Representatives of Rioja, has commissioned Brigadier-General Juan Faendo Quiroga, to act for that province in the affair; stating that it will faithfully abide by what he may decide upon, as the said General being now and for some time past a resident in Buenos Ayres, is of course well acquainted with the subject in dispute.

Communications from the Governments of Catamarca, Rioja, and Salta, acknowledge the receipt of a communication from General Viamonte, informing them of his election to the office of Governor and Captain-General of the province of Buenos Ayres; and congratulate him thereon.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 13th inst., from General Lucio Mansilla, Chief of Police, to the Minister of the Home Department, states that the establishment for providing nightly watchmen for this city, had been effected; and that he has no doubt of its perfect success, and great superiority over the former system.

The Minister replied to the above on the 20th, stating the satisfaction of the Government upon the occasion.

PARAGUAY and CORRIENTES.

Considerable excitement prevailed in town on Saturday last, in consequence of Señor Anchorena having called a secret sitting of the House of Representatives on that day, to take into consideration affairs of "vital importance to the country." Accordingly, at the sitting of that evening, some important documents were read to the House, of which the following are extracts:—

A communication, dated 17th inst., from the Government to the House of Representatives, with copies of the notes the Government had received from Señor Juan Mateo Arriola, Commissioner from Corrientes, now residing in Buenos Ayres.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th inst., from Señor Arriola, to General Guido, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a copy of the Convention celebrated between the governments of Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Entreríos; and the estimates of the requisites to put in movement the forces which have been offered: all (says the note), in conformity with the treaty of 4th January, 1831, and with an additional article of the said treaty, in case of foreign aggression, such as the province of Corrientes is now subjected to from the troops of Paraguay, who have occupied part of its territory, and exercised various acts of hostility against the inhabitants on the coast of the Parana.

CONVENTION.

In the city of Nuestra Señora del Rosario del Parana, capital of the province of Entreríos, 20th February, 1834; the special Commissioners from the boundary provinces of the river Parana having assembled,—viz.: for Santa Fé, the Minister of State, Señor Domingo Cullen; for Entreríos, the Minister of equal rank, Sr. Sr. Toribio Ortiz; and for Corrientes, Major Juan Mateo Arriola,—for the purpose of taking into consideration the claims of Corrientes upon those Governments who signed the offensive and defensive treaty of alliance of 4th January, 1831, with the additional secret article, celebrated in the capital of Santa Fé; and in consequence of the war made upon the province of Corrientes by the Dictator of Paraguay; the said Commissioners, having examined their respective powers, resolved:

That the Dictator of Paraguay having invaded the province of Corrientes, committing various acts of hostility; it behoves the Governments who signed the treaty of 1831, to interfere in her defence.

In consequence of this resolution, the Commissioner of Santa Fé said, that notwithstanding his Government was compromised to destroy the Indians who occupied the north of its territory, and was now engaged in that undertaking and in re-establishing the frontier; yet it was ready to aid the province of Corrientes with 300 cavalry. But as it regarded the preparation and equipment of this force, it was indispensable for the Government of Corrientes to apply to that of Buenos Ayres, in fulfilment of the secret article of the treaty.

The Commissioner of Entreríos offered, in the name of his Government, six hundred men; but stated, that from the state of its exchequer it could not equip them, therefore the Government of Corrientes must apply to that of Buenos Ayres.

The Commissioners of Santa Fé and Entreríos also presented the estimates of what would be necessary to bring the aforesaid forces into the field.

This Convention was approved of by the Governments of Santa Fé and Corrientes.

The estimates of necessaries which, according to the Convention, are to be provided by Buenos Ayres, are as follows:—

For the equipment, &c., of the Santa Fé division of 300 cavalry:—300 saddles, 300 suits of clothing, 300 carbines, 300 cartouch-boxes, 600 packages of carbine ball-cartridges, and 8000 dollars in specie.

For the equipment, &c., of the Entreríos division of 600 men:—600 suits of clothing, 300 carbines, 200 lances, 300 swords and cartouch-boxes, 500 packets ball-cartridges, and 1300 horses at four dollars each,..... 4,800

For the maintenance of this force during the two months it will require to discipline it,.... 4,500

To place this force in marching order, ready to act against the enemy,..... 5,044

Dollars in Specie, ..14,344

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th inst., from Señor Arriola, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, enters into further explanations relative to the invasion in question. It states that the Dictator Francia claims territory which has

always appertained to the province of Corrientes; that the Paraguayans have twice occupied Candelaria, and its district, by main force, treating the Correntinos, who were gathering yerba there, with the greatest rigour, as also on one occasion Monsieur Bonpland. That the late Governor of Corrientes having, in the middle of last year, claimed eight Correntinos who, whilst working on the island of Apipé, were made prisoners by the Paraguayans, he received by way of answer, an anonymous note, transmitted by the Commandant of Neembocú by order of the supreme Dictator, which mode of official communication he often practises. The note stated that Paraguay not only claimed Apipé, but the Misiones as far as Yajapé; and that it would destroy the city of Corrientes if any opposition was made to such claims. Governor Ferré sent a small force to dislodge the intruders, and the Paraguayans then re-passed the Parana. This event put an end to the commerce which was carried on with Paraguay, by the route of Neembocú. The Paraguayans afterwards committed various hostile acts against the inhabitants of the defenceless coasts of Corrientes, and again invaded Candelaria with a force supposed to amount to four thousand men. Francia, it is thought, would not have proceeded thus far, except from the supposition that he would only have Corrientes to contend with. This force has remained in the woods, and has declined all skirmishes, although several times provoked to them by the Corrientes troops; but until the Government of Corrientes be aware upon what aid it can rely, it is obliged to remain upon the defensive.

That the province of Corrientes possesses, to defend its territory, from four to five thousand cavalry militia, regularly disciplined, and three hundred veteran cavalry; and, as a last resource, the whole province would fight *en masse*, as there is not a man in it that would refuse to defend his country against the most barbarous of any enemy that could attack it.

That from what is above stated, it is not possible for Corrientes to avoid a war, unless some reasonable accommodation can be come to as it regards the territory of Yajapé, the occupation of which by the Paraguayans, places the latter within twenty-four leagues of the city of Corrientes.—This will always render it necessary to have an army of observation on that frontier, and in the end destroy the resources of Corrientes and render it the prize of the Dictator.

That the province of Corrientes, with its cavalry, could not dislodge the invaders from the Misiones, because the Paraguay army, consisting chiefly of infantry, has strongly fortified itself; yet it might be driven thence without much difficulty, if Corrientes be aided by a body of infantry, and a light flotilla, &c. &c.

The communication concludes by stating, that if in the course of events it might be thought prudent and necessary to carry the war into the territory of Paraguay, from the great advantages of opening that vast canal of commerce and population to the boundary provinces, and to give liberty to hundreds of Argentines held in confinement by the Dictator, the province of Corrientes would come forward with all its resources to that end.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At the conclusion of the discussion on 16th inst., respecting the dispute between Paraguay and Corrientes, Señor Pedro Medrano repeated that the force proposed to be sent by the Government of Buenos Ayres, in aid of Corrientes, was insufficient, and in a manner ridiculous. Besides, if it was intended to act upon the defensive, what could the Dictator of Paraguay lose by continuing to occupy the disputed territory for three or four years?—absolutely nothing; whilst he would have the power of making his opponents die of a consumption. That it had been said, should Buenos Ayres decide upon becoming an auxiliary in the affair, she ought to put herself in communication with the Dictator, and ask for explanations relative to his intentions, and act in accordance with the answers which might be received; but this was humiliating to Buenos Ayres, because, if he returned any reply at all, it would probably be in the same anonymous style which he practised with the Government of Corrientes.

At a sitting on the evening of the 23d, the

House came to a decision upon the different projects which have been presented, relative to the proposed aid to Corrientes. They were all rejected, viz.: that of the Government; and those of Señores Anchorena, Irigoyen; B. Garcia, Lagos, Lozano, and Garrigos. After which, the Committee brought forward another draft of a communication, which was sanctioned by the House, to the effect, that in order to prevent any ulterior consequences which the occupation of Candelaria might occasion, the Government be authorized to put itself in communication with the provinces of the league, for the adoption of measures to insure the integrity of the Province of Corrientes; acting upon the basis of the law of 30th November, 1827; that is to say, Buenos Ayres furnishing double the contingent given, and provided for at its own expense, by every other province.

A secret sitting was held on the evening of the 24th, at the request of the Government, in order, it was supposed, to reconsider the affair of Corrientes.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received on Monday last, by the brig *Federico*, journals of the above city to 22d inst.—They contain a proclamation from the Government, addressed to the National Army,—stating, that the Chief who, in 1832, trampled with sacrilegious steps upon the sanctuary of the laws, and who, scared by the invincible valour of the national troops, had fled to hide himself in the abyss of ignominy, has again profaned the sacred soil of the country. That, instigated by vengeance and despair, he had unexpectedly come from the Argentine shores, and appeared among the pacific inhabitants of the Oriental territory, attended by a handful of Europeans, companions of his crimes, and by a portion of miserable adventurers, stimulated by the desire of plunder. That with this horde of robbers, Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, the implacable enemy of the country, of liberty, and of the laws, seeks to humiliate the majesty of a people who have immortalized themselves by the virtues of patriotism; and with these he has the temerity to provoke the heroic valour of the troops, insult the glory they have acquired, and the unfading laurels which adorn them.—"Soldiers, (says the proclamation,) what an outrage to you whose breasts cover with a wall of brass the Constitution and the Laws!" It then states, that at their very appearance the rebels will fly to implore the protection of the foreigner; but that these attempts will not pass with impunity. The Government, ever watchful for the tranquillity of the Republic, and for the security of its inhabitants, had adopted the necessary measures, so that the rash may receive the chastisement due to their audacity.

The proclamation concludes by inciting the soldiers to gain new triumphs against those unnatural sons of the country, who conspire anew to destroy its honour, liberty, independence, and laws; and that their fidelity, valour, unalterable love of order, subordination and discipline, will soon effect that object.

The above is signed by *Carlos Anaya*, *Lucas J. Obes*, and *Manuel Oribe*; and dated Montevideo, March, 1834.

A note, headed Police Department, Canelones, dated 19th inst., signed by J. Champagne, and addressed to Señor Obes, Minister of the Home Department, states that on that evening at 8 o'clock, certain intelligence had been received of the total destruction of the force of D. Juan A. Lavalleja; that nearly all who were with him had been taken prisoners, and that he himself with difficulty escaped.

A despatch, headed—Conclusion of Anarchy, *Viva la Patria!*—dated Costa de Polanco, 17th inst., and signed Juan Lavalle,—states that he had just received communications from General Laguna, and Colonel Medina, containing the details of a victory obtained by the latter over the anarchists, on the 10th inst., in the Pass of the Correntino del Rio Negro al Sud. That Colonel Medina arrived with his column at the said point, ere the anarchists (except a small number,) could get to the other side of the river. They were attacked, and taken prisoners, with their arms, &c.; 200 horses likewise fell into the hands of the victors. That the anarchists, reduced by terror and desertion, did not altogether consist of more than 80 men. That the Lavallejas were saved by throwing themselves into the river at the moment of the attack, and swimming across, leaving behind them their arms and horses. The number of prisoners were augmenting every instant, from those who spontaneously presented themselves, or who were taken in the wood; and as the Lavallejas were dismounted, and their position desperate, it was not improbable that they would be intercepted by a force from Paisandú.

The *Universal* of Montevideo, of 22d inst., says:—"We learn that Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, disembarked on the coast unprovided with pouches, bridles, and other indispensable articles, which he obtained in the Higueritas. This proves that the enterprise is the legitimate offspring of his own head. We also learn, that on the same night he entered that town, there was a *fundango*, in which some of his officers danced: in the meanwhile Secretary Moreno copied the historical document which we published yesterday; and these circumstances confirm what we have said relative to his mental situation."

"From private accounts we learn, that in the attack made upon Lavalleja, in the pass del Correntino, he was so closely pressed, that he abandoned his horse, his arms, and even his boots and watch, to the victor, throwing himself into the water to save his life. The killed which he left on this side of the river, appear to be 12; we do not know the number of the wounded and prisoners. As soon as the national troops passed on the other side, he fled towards the coast of the Uruguay, in the hope of being again able to shelter himself in the abyss from which he had emerged."—(Id.)

In consequence of the above news, the Government had dispensed with the services of the militia outside the walls of Montevideo, and the extra garrison duty of those within; and allowed the militia which were assembled at Canelones, Pando, and Maldonado, to retire. Also, by order of the President, all the military preparations were suspended.

THEATRE.

The management of the Theatre has, through the intervention of the Government, and the agency of the Chief of Police, passed into other hands. Señor Antonio Gonzales is the new Manager; and has inserted in the papers, upon the occasion, an address to the public; in which he says, that one of the articles in the contract forbids him to commence operations until the arrival of the rest of the Montevideo theatrical company, this being indispensable in order to meet the wishes of the Government, and of the public; therefore it is impossible that the performances can commence on Easter Sunday, neither, from concurrent circumstances, can the said company be expected to arrive here until the ensuing week. In the meantime, he will publish an exposition,

that the public may be aware of the persons who compose the new corps, the method and form of the subscription, the rules to be observed in the *funciones*, prices, and other particulars; also the result of the propositions which he has made to the Señora Piacentini.

Our new theatrical monarch, Señor Gonzales, has been for some time the Manager of the Montevideo Theatre, in which he displayed considerable tact; indeed we have been often surprised how so small a community as that of Montevideo, could for so long a period support such a company. Señor Gonzales, it will be recollected, visited Buenos Ayres with his company, in the winter of 1832, and made a successful campaign at the theatre here. He has now smart work before him: he has to cater for the amusement and improvement of the inhabitants of a capital which, with the suburbs, may probably contain about 100,000 souls; and among them a numerous class of foreign residents;—but if he makes due exertions, and puts the theatre on a respectable footing, we are confident (in spite of the penury of the times,) that the public will not be lukewarm in its patronage. Above all, he ought to eject the crowd of ragged, dirty boys, who under the old management were accustomed to occupy the best places in the boxes, and as they were no doubt "free admissioners," or jobbers in the *contraseña* market at the doors of the theatre, they took upon themselves all the rights and privileges of critics. Neither ought smoking be suffered in the interior lobbies of the theatre, by any description of persons: it is contrary to good taste, and not endured in any polished nation. It has besides the effect of filling the house with smoke. During the last season, it was no uncommon occurrence to see negroes smoking their cigars even in the very boxes. The police-officers who are generally in attendance at the theatre, could prevent all this by moderate activity.

We never expect to see again in Buenos Ayres, so good an Operatic company as it possessed from

the year 1822 to 1829, under the management of Señor D. Pablo Rosquellas; and if Señora Piacentini comes here *alone*, and does not appear in a full opera, in which her acting talents can be displayed, we fear her success will be very limited. The best singers soon weary an audience, by merely singing *solos*, or in *duos*, night after night, however varied the music may be.

ALAMEDA.—The boisterous weather caused the Alameda to be totally deserted on Sunday last. Music, ladies, promenaders—all were absent; and there was nothing to vary the scene but the eternal gabble of Jack the Negro, (he of the knock knees.) By-the-by we ought to mention, that this noted personage called at our house the other day in full Court dress, in which some wags had attired him. Luckily he was sober, and therefore very polite and facetious: he danced the *cielito*, accompanied by his own dulcet voice; and talked of London, which city he said he should soon visit, and requested of us letters of recommendation to some of the nobility there.

THE WEATHER has, during the week, been seasonable and pleasant,—the thermometer at times bordering on 70; and on the evenings at the commencement of the week, the streets were thronged with ladies, shopping, and enjoying a promenade by moonlight, preparatory to the religious observances of "Holy Thursday," and "Good Friday," when all appeared in sable attire.

"Lady Day" (25th inst.,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. It rained however at intervals nearly all the day, and but few of the fashionables ventured abroad. The band of course did not attend on the Alameda.

A salute was fired at mid-day on Sunday last, by the national brig of war Sarandí, in the Inner Roads, in consequence of her having completed her "rig" as a brig. It was also said that the Ministers intended to visit her on that day, but were prevented by the high wind.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 27th 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, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,.....	F. Llavallol,.....	Loading for London.
Brig Lady Clinton, Day,.....	Zunaran & Treseira,.....	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Jane, Bell,.....	James Miller,.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Augusta, Barnicott,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	United States.
Barque Louisa, Frazier,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Angelina, Ropes,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Bahia Blanca.
Brig Caroline, Warnack,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
FRENCH.		
Barque Prosper, Tribou,.....	Poussel & Co.,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
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. Klieck,.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig Espartano, Cruz,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadiz, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig Arlequino, Michelini,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Borisso,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Paraguay.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Poacere Cesar Augusto, Ferrari,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Juliette, Dodere,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Poacere Clementina, Dodero,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig Enrico, L. Gaveto,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Federico, Chivino,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
Poacere Lifetey, Michelini,.....	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,.....
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,.....	Lavallol,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bagia,.....	R. Costa,.....	Uncertain.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 22.—Wind N.

No arrivals.
Sailed, American brig Mexican, Butman, for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 5047 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Betsy, Hunter, for Valparaiso, despatched by Salisbury, Davies & Co., with sugar, yerba, and a general cargo of dry goods.—Passengers, Messieurs Isidoro Lorian, Marcelino Dagassan, Elias B. Buroitt, Adolph Jallard, and Mr. Bird.

Brazilian brig Maria H., Guedez, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

March 23.—Wind S. E.—strong.

Arrived, British brig Jane, Bell, from the Mauritius 18th December, Cape Good Hope 16th January, Montevideo 18th inst., with 372 casks rum, 400 bags rice, 368 do. sugar, &c., to James Miller. *Supercargo*, Mr. Andrew Thorndyke.

Sardinian brig Federico, Chivino, from Barcelona 28th December, Montevideo 22d inst., with wine, paper, aguardiente, &c., to S. Lezica, Bros. American brig Caroline, Warnack, from Esenpada, having been how down and thoroughly repaired.

March 24.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 25.—Wind W., variable.—rain, hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Maine, Hinckley, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 106 bales with 1908 arrobas wool, 18 do. with 324 doz. sheep-skins, 32 do. with about 800 arrobas cut hides, 2 do. with 207 doz. nutria skins, 4 do. with 80 arrobas horse hair, 72 pipes and 6 barrels with about 3000 arrobas tallow, 26 barrels with 1040 arrobas neat's-foot oil. *Passenger*, Mr. Wood Barcroft.

March 26.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 27.—Wind W.—strong.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Lifetey, Pedro A. Michelini, from Santos 7th inst., with sugar, rice, &c., to order.

Sailed, American brig Philip Dodderidge, Mackenzie, for Alexandria, U. States, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3550 dry hides.

National brig Parana, Formantin, for Patagonia, despatched by J. A. Rivero, with some dry goods, &c. *Passengers*, Messrs. Joseph Coelho, and Jonathan Dorr.

American brig Cameo, Sayer, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

March 28.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish brig Vigilant, Emerich, for Havana, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 5402 quintals jerked beef.

National schr.-brig of war San Martin, to render assistance to the vessel stated to be aground on the English Bank.

The Henrich Johanne is expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Lifetey saw, on Monday last, a Hamburg ship hard and fast aground upon the English Bank, with a signal of distress flying, and her fore and main-topsails loose.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

January 17.—British brig Hannah Moore, Moore, from Gibraltar 99 days.

22.—British brig Porter, Gibson, from Liverpool 126 days.

25.—British brig Hudson, Bayfield, from Liverpool 122 days.

25.—British brig Barbados, Christian, from Buenos Ayres 15th December.

26.—American barque Hortensia, Massicot, from Buenos Ayres 4th December, and Talcahuano.

About 4th February.—National brig Esperanza, Gard, from Buenos Ayres 27th November.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

2d inst.—United States' schooners of war Boxer, and Enterprize, both from Montevideo 12th ult.

Arrived at Montevideo.

2d inst.—French brig Hermine, from Havre de Grace. Sailed from Montevideo.

2d inst.—British brig Ritson, Bilton, for Liverpool.

It is positively asserted that Señor Rivadavia has come to Montevideo, in the French brig Hermine, which arrived at the said port on 22d inst., from Havre de Grace.

The daily papers were not published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, in consequence of the holidays.

The Editor of the *Caucho Restaurador*, (Luis Perez,) has brought an action against Señor Garcia, Minister of the Home Department and of Finance, for denominating him a seditious pot-house rhymer.

"Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of prayer;
Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love;
Ave Maria! may our spirits dare
Look up to thine, and to thy Son's above!"

HOLY THURSDAY occurred this year on 27th inst., and it was observed in Buenos Ayres with much solemnity. We never remember to have seen the churches more crowded upon the occasion, or the streets so thronged.

At mid-day, the bells of the different churches ceased to toll,—the flags at the Fort, Marine-Office, and on board various vessels in the harbour, were hoisted half-mast, yards crossed, &c. In the afternoon, the Governor, attended by a numerous cortege of General Officers, and other military chieftains, visited (according to the general custom,) the shrines (*sagrarios*) of seven churches. After dark, the concourse of persons in the different churches, and in the streets, was immense; and nearly every one attired in black. It might have been supposed that all the female world of Buenos Ayres had quitted their mansions, to attend their devotional exercises. Outside the doors of the church of La Merced, an image of Christ was placed, depicted in the act of being scourged;—images of the same description, and of the Virgin, were displayed in several parts of the town, and temporary pulpits erected in the streets, from which pious discourses were delivered to numerous hearers.

The interior of the "holy temples" were brilliantly lighted; and the grand altars, a blaze of splendour. But in this respect, the College Church surpassed the rest: its *Altar mayor* was magnificently decorated,—the lights rose above each other in the form of a pyramid, interspersed with artificial flowers, and other ornaments. A full Choir likewise attended in the body of the church, and "solemn strains" were sung, to which we were a delighted listener for nearly two hours. This "Oratorio," (for so it may be called,) was, we believe, under the direction of the Rev. José Antonio Picazarri, and he joined in the vocal parts with his usual talent. One of the singers, a boy, had a sweet voice, and it was heard to great advantage when he sang with others; but in the solo parts he was very deficient. There was also a good tenor. But what shall we say of our old friend, the Ghost in *Dun Giovanni*, the bass singer?—He really on this evening went beyond himself,—his deep-touted voice reverberated through the church, and brought all eyes upon him. The instrumental music consisted only of a Piano, to which was admirably touched.

Among the congregation there were a number of ladies; and we also observed several Members of the House of Representatives.

After leaving the Church, we fell in with the Civico Band, which had halted in the Calle de la Victoria; and heard them perform there, and at the Mercado, the serious music composed expressly for the occasion; the allegro part was very pretty. The attendance here, too, was very great. The Band were attired in their Turkish, or Mamaluke dresses, and the globular light with the transparencies preceded them: they were flanked by soldiers carrying lamps on poles, and a guard, with unfixed bayonets, brought up the rear. They marched in slow time, headed by the drum-major, who, being a very tall man, looked exceedingly important in his Eastern dress.

Every thing conspired to render the observations of the day imposing. The weather throughout was delightful, and, after 9 o'clock, the lustre of a full moon aided the spectacle,—a spectacle which we cannot even now view with coldness, although born in a land in which (according to the assertion of a great poet,) they

"Do not hold the Saints in awe."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of MR. JOHN M'LEA, (deceased,) are requested to meet at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Florida Street, on Saturday the 5th day of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to take into consideration the best means of recovering the funds belonging to the Estate, from the hands of the persons who have been in possession thereof more than 12 months, and who have hitherto refused to give any account of them.

Buenos Ayres, 29th March, 1834.

JAS. PARRIS FISHER,

Agent to the Executors.

FOR SALE,

At No. 30, Cathedral Street,

THREE copies of the "ENSAYO DE LA HISTORIA CIVIL DEL PARAGUAY, BUENOS AYRES, Y TUCUMÁN," written by the Dr. Don Gregorio Funes, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Cordova. Those desirous of obtaining this rare work, have now an opportunity which may not soon again occur, the work being out of print.—Price, Fifty Dollars.

NOTICE.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed, that a small assortment of Kirby, Beard & Kirby's Royal Queen Adelaide Diamond-Eyed NEEDLES, are for Sale at No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.

N. B.—Many of the papers being touched with rust, a proportionate reduction will be made.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Calle de Balcarce, 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, 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. 39, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	123 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119 —	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7 1/2 —	do. for unc.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 —	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacozes,.....	7 1/2 —	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....(nom.)	50 —	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....(nom.)	115 —	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2 —	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 —	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 —	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. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	29 — 29 1/2	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23 — 26	do. do.
Do. Hogs,.....	11 —	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	42 —	do. per dozen.
Chickilla Skins,.....	30 —	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	13 — 15	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	25 —	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	16 — 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 —	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10 1/2 — 11 1/2	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	500 — 900	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	75 — 80	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10 — 13	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	2 — 3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

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