

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 398.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

It was reported, during the week, that the Government of the province of Corrientes, on the supposition that they should receive no effectual aid from Buenos Ayres, had given up all idea of active operations against the Paraguayans, and had determined to leave them in quiet possession of the disputed territory. The last accounts from Corrientes are dated 24th ult., at which time its House of Representatives was occupied in discussing a project, that the troops of the province should evacuate all the territory of the Misiones; but there was no idea of negotiation, the Dictator having declared, by means of the Commandant of San Borja, that Paraguay neither wished for peace nor war.

In the mean time, the equipment of the flotilla at this port, destined for the defence of Corrientes, is going on with considerable activity. The Government have purchased three small vessels, which are now fitting out. The present Captain of the Port (Espora), is to be the Commodore of this *escuadrilla*, which, it is said, will be arranged as follows:—

Brig *Sarandi*, Commodore Espora.  
Schr.-brig *Restaurador*, (late *Maria*), Captain J. M. Pinedo, second in command.  
Schooner *Chacabuco*, (late *Amalia*), Capt. Sinclair.  
Gun-boat *Argentina*, (late No. 7), Capt. Segui.  
Cutter *Patriota*, (late *Santa Catalina*), Lieut. Somellera.

The Adjutant of the Port (Pedro Jimeno), is to fulfil the functions of Captain of the Port, during the absence of Commodore Espora.

It will be observed, that when speaking of the naval officers of this country, we invariably avoid designating them by the military *grades* they bear here; as this would not be generally understood in Great Britain, and the United States, where such titles among naval men are unknown; and some might smile to hear Captains of vessels of war, called Colonels, Majors, &c.

It is related, that a sailor belonging to a British man-of-war's boat, which had gone on board a Spanish frigate during a period of peace, declared on his return to his own ship, that if he was King of England he would immediately make war against Spain, because the Captain of the Spanish frigate was called a Colonel, and walked the quarter-deck with spurs on.

General Angel Pacheco, Commander of the Vanguard of the Army of General Rosas, arrived in town on Tuesday last.

A mail arrived from Chili on Thursday last, by which we received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 15th February. They contain an account of the entrance of the President (General Flores), and his troops into Guayaquil, after a sanguinary battle; in consequence of which the *soi disant* Supreme Chief of the Department, (Vicente Rocafuerte), and a number of compromised individuals, had sought refuge on board the frigate Colombia. We are not sufficiently acquainted

with the politics of the Republic of the Equator, to form any opinion upon the civil war which has for some time raged there, or what may be the probable results of this success of General Flores. At any rate, it seems to have been unexpected in Chili; prior accounts having led us to believe that the party of General Flores must succumb, and that the major part of the *Ecuadorianos* were decidedly opposed to him.

In some former numbers we mentioned the dispute which had occurred between the Government of Chili, and the French Vice-Consul to that Republic, Monsieur Charles Verninat, relative to the detention, &c., of the French brig *Jeune Nelly*, by the Chili authorities. M. Verninat has quitted that country, and his departure is noticed in *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, of 28th January, in the following manner:—

“On Sunday, 26th inst., the French frigate *Thisbe* sailed from this port for Callao and Bourdeaux, having on board the French Vice-Consul, M. C. Verninat, who is to land at Callao. It seems that this individual has resolved to return to France by way of Panama, with the view of travelling through the United States; consequently he cannot be in great haste to fulfil the ostensible object, which he gave out to various persons, of giving an account to his Government of his conduct in the miserable affair of the *Jeune Nelly*, and to vindicate himself if possible.

“M. Verninat has given the last proofs of his wisdom and address in the exercise of his office, going away without a passport from the local authority, and with all the apparatus of a real flight. We trust the Government will bear in mind this new occurrence, in the instructions which we presume they have resolved to send to the Agent of the Republic, in France, relative to the principal facts which have given rise to the inconsistent conduct of M. Verninat.”

### Official Documents.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 24th ult., signed by the Minister of the Home Department, (Garcia), states that the Government having seriously considered the Bull expedited by Pope Gregory XVI., on 2d July, 1832, by which the Rev. Dr. Mariano Medrano, citizen of this State, and late Bishop of Aulon and Apostolic Vicar, has been constituted Bishop of the Diocese of Buenos Ayres, and also the others which accompany it; and having taken the opinion of the professors of law and divinity, in conformity with the decree of 20th December last; and notwithstanding that, in virtue of the unquestionable right of patronage, the Government might retain the aforesaid Bulls, the said Bishop not having been previously named and presented by them; yet, considering the serious interests concerned, and it being the first case of the sort which has occurred in this State since its separation from the Spanish monarchy, they therefore consent to receive the Bishop, reserving to themselves the right to name and present the Bishops of their own church, and not to allow any foreign appointment thereto; also, that the oath of fidelity to the Holy See, taken by the Bishop, must be purely that of the submission and obedience due from every true follower of the church, and not in any way interfering with the oath of fidelity to the country, its rights, and the national sovereignty. The Reverend Bishop Medrano must, previously to receiving the Bulls in question, take the oath of fidelity to the nation, recognizing its sovereignty and supreme patronage; that he will not accept any dignity except

conferred by the nation or by its express consent, and refrain from inserting any thing in his communications which the laws prohibit, strictly adhering thereto as it may regard the despatches, bulls, and commissions forwarded to him from the Court of Rome, so that nothing may interfere with his oath of fidelity to the country.

On the 25th ult., the Bishop took the oaths of allegiance, in form and substance similar to the provisions contained in the foregoing note.

On the 26th, the Bishop addressed a communication to the Governor, in purport,—That the days of mourning which for 22 years had afflicted this country in being deprived of its Diocesan Prelate, have now terminated, he having taken possession of the Episcopal Chair, pursuant to the Pontifical Bulls and the *execratur* granted by the Government. That if by the privacy of his reception, when assuming this dignity, he had frustrated the desire of the Government that it should be accompanied with the customary solemnities, it was because he preferred this silence in reverence of the holy days which the church was then celebrating. That he conceived it to be a debt of gratitude that a Pontifical Mass should be celebrated on the following Sunday, to supplicate the Almighty for the happiness of the days of the Government of H. E., the prosperity of the Republic, the peace and concord of all its inhabitants, and the felicity of the province.

The Minister of the Home Department replied to the above on 27th, in tenor,—that the Government experience the highest satisfaction that the See of the province is now occupied by a venerable citizen, born on its soil, educated under the shadow of its altars, and united by the endearing and invincible ties of affection, country, and family. That they feel also assured, that a Prelate patriotic by birth and by conviction, will be on all occasions the firm defender of the laws and rights of his country, which are likewise his own, and that he will justly appreciate the merit of the clergy of Buenos Ayres, eminent as they are for their doctrine, habits, patriotism, and the great services they rendered to their country in the tremendous struggle for its independence. That the Bishop might rest assured that the Government will in every thing uphold the dignity of the church, its rights, and the splendour of public worship; and that considering the present happy arrangement of the affairs of the church, as a signal blessing of Divine Providence, they cordially approve of the proposed Pontifical Mass, and request that a solemn *Te Deum* may also be sung, in thanksgiving to the Almighty.

A note, dated 29th ult., signed by the Minister of the Home Department, states, that the Government having considered the Bull presented by Dr. Mariano Escalada, dated in Rome, 2d July, 1832, constituting him auxiliary Bishop in this city, and Bishop of Aulon, *in partibus infidelium*, without any nomination on the part of the supreme Government, to whom it exclusively belongs, in virtue of the sovereign patronage they possess and have exercised without interruption, before and after the separation from Spain, and the Spanish church. They consequently cannot allow a citizen of this State to accept any clerical dignity, or hold benefices or pensions conferred by foreigners, without their express consent; it being a direct infringement of the national sovereignty.—The Government therefore retain the Bull in question.

A decree, dated 29th ult., orders that on Sunday, 29th inst., the elections shall take place in town and country, to fill the vacancy occasioned by those members of the House of Representatives who go out by rotation.

A variety of documents, of back dates, were published in the *Monitor* of 29th ult., connected with the departure of the national schooner-of-war Sarandi, Captain J. Wilder, from this port, on 6th November last. They are of the following tenor:—

A note, dated Santa Fé, 15th November, 1833, from the Government of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, announces the arrival of the Sarandi at Rosario, and that measures would be taken for her return to Buenos Ayres; but on the presumption that the officers on board were compromised in the domestic disputes of Buenos Ayres, the Government of Santa Fé requested a guarantee that in the event of their returning to Buenos Ayres, no molestation be offered to them.

The Government of Buenos Ayres answered the above on 21st November, consenting to the proposed guarantee; and that if any of the said officers preferred to remain in the territory of Santa Fé, or in any other part away from the province of Buenos Ayres, they might do so upon applying for their passports within 20 days. That this guarantee applied equally to the captain, officers, marines, and crew generally of the Sarandi, provided she returned immediately to Buenos Ayres, in the same condition in which she left it, excepting, of course, the indispensable consumption of provisions and naval stores required for her voyage to Santa Fé, and back.

A note, dated 2d December, from the Government of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, incloses a list of officers who arrived in the Sarandi, and who, not having passports, solicit the interposition of the former, to obtain passports from the latter, to enable them to reside in the territory of Santa Fé for the term of 6 months.

A note, dated 19th December, from the Government of Buenos Ayres to that of Santa Fé, complains of the want of decorum and respect evinced by the officers in question, to the Government upon which they depend; that it had never refused passports to any of the said officers who had applied for them; that these passports, with few exceptions, had been granted for the term of two months. It had also expressly declared it would grant leave of absence, when applied for, to any of the officers who fled in the Sarandi; yet, as doubting the security of this guarantee, or disdaining to have recourse in a direct manner to the authority of the province of Buenos Ayres, they solicit anew the mediation of Santa Fé, to obtain for them leave of absence for 6 months. The Government of Buenos Ayres therefore finds itself under the necessity of declaring to the Governor of Santa Fé, that if the officers who fled in the Sarandi, and who are without passports, do not apply for them in a direct manner to the authority on which they depend, within 20 days from the date of the present note, they will be dismissed the service, the guarantees recalled, and they will render themselves liable to be tried by a court-martial, as deserters.

The speech of the Minister of War (General Guido,) in the House of Representatives, at the sitting on 21st ult., relative to the aid proposed to be granted to the Government of Corrientes, contained a variety of sound reasoning. In noticing the observations made in the House, that a negotiation ought to be opened with the Dictator of Paraguay, rather than an appeal to arms, the Minister said that he would accept the proposition with pleasure if any of the Members would step forward to go to Paraguay with the communications. The experience, however, of the last 18 years, proved the nullity of such an idea; because the Dictator neither opens des-

patches, nor condescends to give answers to any Government whatever. That there have been foreign Ministers, totally independent of any political questions between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, and against whom the Dictator had not a shadow of complaint, who have repeatedly addressed communications to this man, born, as it seems, for the disgrace of our nature and civilization;—their letters were returned sealed up. How then was it possible for Buenos Ayres to communicate with the Government of Paraguay? Gladly would they do so, if it could be done with honor, or if there was the least chance of success. Any thing was better than having recourse to the sword, and peace is the only means of consolidating the existence which the country has acquired at the cost of so many sacrifices; but that on this occasion negotiation was unfortunately out of the question, it being impossible to treat with the Dictator of Paraguay.

Soon after the arrival of Woodbine Parish, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul-General in Buenos Ayres, in the year 1824, he managed to open communications with the Dictator Francia, and requested the release of several British subjects who had been for years detained in Paraguay. The Dictator, we believe, replied to the effect—that being now officially addressed by an authorized agent of H. B. M., he felt no hesitation in complying with his request. The British *detenus* were accordingly released, and arrived in Buenos Ayres some time in the year 1824. It was said that the Dictator asked one of them the Spanish for Woodbine, in order to address a note he had written; but not receiving a satisfactory reply, he wrote by way of direction,—"Don Parish,—Buenos Ayres."

#### MONTEVIDEO.

We received Montevideo papers by the packet *Aelaide*, to 29th ult., of which the following are extracts:—

A communication, dated Costa del Rio Negro, 20th ult., from the President of the Oriental Republic, (Fructuoso Rivera,) to the delegate Government at Montevideo, states that within a few days the monster of anarchy, which had been for the instant raised by the miscreant Lavalleja, had disappeared from the country. That Lavalleja had precipitately fled at the sight of the brave defenders of the laws, whom he (the President,) had the honor to command; and that he was so closely pursued that it would be difficult for him to escape, as no asylum would be granted him in any part of the Oriental State.

A private letter says, that on the 18th ult., Lavalleja had only 20 men with him; and that on the 17th, four of his officers and some soldiers passed over to his opponents. That Captains Pereira and Illescas, with 60 men well mounted, were in close pursuit of him, and it was supposed he would be taken. That all the inhabitants had come forward to offer their services to the Government, &c.

Another communication, dated Paso de las Piedras en el Queguay, 22d ult., from the President, to the delegate Government, states the utter dispersion of Lavalleja's troops, by desertion and otherwise: that he had even fled in such haste as to leave behind him his telescope, and other articles; that on the 20th his orderly man, and nine individuals more of his troops, had been taken; and among them the celebrated ex-General Felix Aguirre, the pretended Governor of the Misiones. The President states that he has 600 men with him, without reckoning two companies of militia, who pursue Lavalleja night and day; that the anarchists had passed the Arroyo Valentin at 6

o'clock in the evening of that day, and the President's troops at 9; that he (the President,) should continue in pursuit of this miserable band, who will probably retreat to Yarao, and form a junction with 40 or 50 savages at that place.

A communication, dated Montevideo, 24th ult., from Señor Lucas J. Obes, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, states that he has received his note of 13th February last, and declines further discussion upon the subject in question, as presenting no object of national interest; and leaves it to time to form an impartial judgment upon the affair.\*

"Montevideo, March 24, 1834.

"The appointment of a mercantile agent in some of the principal ports of the United States of North America having become necessary, in order to represent and protect the interests of the national commerce, the Government of the Republic has ordered and decreed:—

"Art. 1.—Mr. John Darby is appointed Consul of the Republic, in the city of New York, in the United States of North America.

"Art. 2.—Credentials to that effect shall be issued from the Foreign Office.

"Art. 3.—The Minister of the Foreign Department is charged with the execution of the above decree, which shall be published, and inserted in the National Register.

"ANAYA.—Lucas J. Obes."

The committee appointed to superintend the new establishment of the nightly watch, have through their President (José Ologuer Felio,) rendered a long report thereon to the Police department, dated 26th ult.; from which it appears that hitherto the system has been successful, and the subscriptions have covered the disbursements; but that it will be necessary to provide the watchmen with great coats, and a variety of other articles, for the ensuing winter, which will create extraordinary expenses to the amount of 3452 dollars, to meet which it may be requisite to collect money in advance, in order that the establishment be carried on with vigour, and with those advantages which the public has a right to expect.

*El Porteño.*—A prospectus has been circulated, of a journal to be published in this city under the above title, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to pay the expenses thereof. Its political principles are averred to be in favour of the present administration, and that it cannot view with indifference the unjust attacks made upon it. That all sarcastic, reproachful, or personal communications, will be rejected, as being prejudicial to the public morals, and to the peace of families.

Subscriptions are received at the Library opposite No. 20, Calle de la Florida.

*L'Echo des Deux Mondes.*—A prospectus of a journal in the French language, under the above title, has been published. It is intended to appear on Wednesday and Saturday in each week, price 5 dollars per month. Subscriptions are received at the Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco, and at M. Dupontail's Library, Calle de Potosí. The first number is to appear as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to pay the expense of publication.

The prospectus states, that the *universalité* of the French language, it being an indispensable branch of a liberal education, and its spread among the well-informed inhabitants of this Republic,

\* The above relates to the plan said to be formed in Europe, to create monarchies in the new Republics of South America. The *Gaceta Mercantil*, of Monday last, in noticing the communication of Señor Obes, says that he has taken a prudent part in acting upon the opinion promulgated in the *Gaceta*.

are in favour of the work in question, which will be devoted to politics, literature, the arts and sciences, and even to the fashions,—in short, to every thing which may interest its readers. That it will insert a summary of the most interesting news of the country, abdicating the too brilliant part of Editor, and restricting it to that of being exact and laborious compilers.

We have often thought that a French newspaper ought to succeed in this city, the class of French readers being so very numerous. We wait the appearance of *L'Echo* with more than ordinary curiosity, and shall take great interest in its success.

**APRIL-FOOL DAY, OR AULD FOOL'S DAY,** was duly observed on the 1st inst., in Buenos Ayres, at least among the British and American residents. A number of persons were sent to the Commercial-Rooms in search of letters and parcels, and some of them would scarcely believe they had been sported with. There are various accounts of the origin of this custom. Among the French, the first day of April is occupied in making pretended keepsakes, or presents, and in performing sundry pleasant tricks: each person tries to deceive the other, whether by sending packets filled with straw, &c., or in prevailing on persons to go to houses where they are not wanted, &c. &c. Among the ancient people, and indeed with all, till the seventeenth century, the year commenced at the Spring equinox; and it was the practice to make presents at the commencement of the year, consequently this custom was formerly practised on the first of April; but when this month became the fourth in the Calendar, the *etrennes*, or gifts, were carried back to the first of January; accordingly, in April nothing but pretended presents and mock congratulations were made, to deceive those who still believed that the first of April was the first day of the new year. Hence, probably, the origin of those sleeveless errands and worthless presents which are the usual attendants of the first of April. The persons whose credulity is thus imposed on, are called *Poissons d'Avril*, or April fish.

The Editor of the *British Packet* is respectfully requested to insert the following lines, and thereby oblige  
A SUBSCRIBER.

TO A LADY

Who threatened to make the Author an April Fool.

Why strive, dear girl, to make a fool  
Of one not wise before,  
Yet having escaped from folly's school,  
Would fain go there no more.  
Ah! if I must to school again,  
Will thou my teacher be?  
I'm sure no lesson will be vain  
Which thou canst give to me.  
One of thy kind and gentle looks,  
Thy smiles devoid of art,  
Aval beyond all crabb'd books,  
To regulate my heart.  
Thou need'st not call some fairy elf  
On any April day,  
To make thy hand forget himself,  
Or wander from his way.  
One thing he never can forget,  
Whatever change may be,  
The sacred hour when first he met  
And fondly gazed on thee.  
A seed then fell into his breast,  
Thy spirit placed it there,  
Need I, my Julia, tell the rest?  
Thou see'st the blossoms here.

**GOOD FRIDAY.**—The interior of the churches presented a striking contrast to the splendour they displayed on the preceding day,—the lights were in greater part extinguished, and curtains concealed the high altar. During the morning sermons were preached, and the usual mournful strains were sung. The sacred music at the College Church (noticed in our last), was in the evening repeated. The boy sang with more confidence, and in better style; and the fine tenor

voice mentioned in our former number was heard to much advantage, and so was the bass: the three, towards the close, sang a delightful trio. Altogether, it was a musical treat highly creditable to the director of it, (the Rev. J. A. Pizarri,) and to all concerned in it. The attendance in the church was extremely numerous, particularly of ladies.

At the *retreta*, the band of the Civicos, and that of the Guardia Argentina, again performed the solemn music of the preceding night: the stream of lights, with the two large globular ones which accompanied them, had a pretty effect at a distance, especially when leaving the Fort. The crowd to hear this music was very great,—the ladies decidedly formed the majority. Of the two compositions, we preferred that played by the band of the Guardia Argentina; not that it was perhaps so scientific as the other, but its movements were less serious. It was a fine night (calm, and moonlight,) and we took advantage of it, and strolled in the streets until rather a late hour; late however as it was, we met with plenty of company homeward bound, and were also now and then hailed by some of the new "guardians of the night."

**SATURDAY.**—Stillness prevailed until mid-day, and then the cannon of the fort, the ringing of the church bells, the playing of drums and fifes, colours hoisted to the mast-head, yards squared, &c. &c., gave note of the "joyful resurrection." The shops were re-opened, and business resumed; but all this was not simultaneous, as it ought to have been. In some places the drums beat, and fire-works were discharged, with other joyful demonstrations, long before the Fort guns were heard. Salutes were fired by the national brig of war Sarandi, Gun-boat No. 7, and the Sardinian brig Rio de la Plata, in the Inner Roads. The Sarandi was dressed out with signal-flags, and she fired two guns on hauling them down, at sunset.

In the evening the streets were thronged with ladies, who had now discarded their sable dresses, and assumed those of brighter tints. The cere-

\* The gentleman who took the bass part, bears, among foreigners here, the sobriquet of "the Ghost in Don Giovanni," from the hit he made in that character at the Theatre here, in the year 1827.

mony of burning that arch-traitor Judas, has fallen off lately. On this occasion, we saw but one of these counterparts of our Guy Fawkes, and that was suspended several *cuadras* beyond the church of San Miguel.—It was a miserable affair, a mere apology for the Judases of other days; the boys amused themselves by pelting it with crackers and other fire-works, until its final exit.—There were probably more of these effigies in the outskirts of the town, judging from the rockets streaming in the air from those quarters.

**SUNDAY.**—In consequence of the recognition of Bishop Medrano, by the Supreme Authority of the Province, as Diocesan of Buenos Ayres, *Te Deum* was celebrated on Sunday last, at the Cathedral; at which H. E. the Governor, and a number of public officers and citizens of distinction attended. After which, the Bishop, with a numerous *cortège*, accompanied by a band of military music, proceeded to the Episcopal Palace, where he received the congratulations of the clergy, through their President, the Dean Zavaleta; also those of several civil and military officers, and private individuals. A company of infantry, forming a guard of honour, with two bands of music, were drawn up at the doors of the Cathedral during divine service; at the conclusion of which a salute was fired from the Fort, and from the two national vessels of war in the Inner Roads, and the Sarandi was again decorated with colours. The Bishop appeared in excellent health and spirits, but somewhat fatigued from the different ceremonies of the day. The congregation at the Cathedral upon the occasion, was immense.

**ALAMEDA.**—The visitors to this promenade on Sunday last, were not very numerous; there were scarcely any ladies. The band performed as customary.

The villages in the neighbourhood of town were thronged during the last Sunday with company, particularly at San Isidro, San Fernando, and their vicinity, attracted thither by the charms of a ride in such beautiful weather, and a stroll in those pleasant regions. Carriages, and other vehicles, were in considerable request, and the equestrians were very numerous. The Autumn of this year has hitherto been truly agreeable.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 31 OF APRIL, 1834.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Emma, Gotling,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bassenthwaite, M'Chisoun,.....	Rodger, Bred & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,.....	F. Lalvallo,.....	Loading for London.
Brig Lady Clinton, Day,.....	Zamaran & Tressera,.....	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Jane, Bell,.....	James Miller,.....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
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 Bahía Blanca.
Brig Caroline, Warnack,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Prosper, Tribon,.....	Pousel & Co.,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Catherina Dorothea, Tjemann,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Esparlano, Cruz,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadiz, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Cosat Agosto, Ferrari,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Enrico, L. Gareto,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Federico, Chivino,.....	S. Lexica, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Lifetey, Michelini,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesavio, Lauro,.....	Lavallol,.....	Discharging.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,.....		
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,.....	B. Costa,.....	Uncertain.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 29.—Wind N., shifted in afternoon to E. No arrivals.  
Sailed, Hamburg ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm, for Havana, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., with 6210 quintals jerked beef.

March 30.—Wind N.  
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 29th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, Hamburg ship Sophia, Lafrentz, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6514 quintals jerked beef, 25 pipes with about 1000 arrobas tallow.

March 31.—Wind W.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Sardinian brig Rio de la Plata, José Lupi, for Montevideo and Parnagua, despatched by Gaspar Resa, in ballast. Passenger for Montevideo, Captain George Brown.

April 1.—Wind S., variable.

Arrived, National schr.-brig of war San Martin, Captain Toll, from her cruise down the river to render aid to the American barque "Two Friends," which had been aground on the English Bank.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

April 2.—Wind W. N. W.—strong.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Sardinian brig Arlequino, Michelini, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprie, with 2697 dry hides, 1500 arrobas tallow in barrels, pipes and half pipes, 16,535 horns, 146 bales with 2774 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 93 arrobas horse hair, 3 do. with 75 doz. deer-skins, and some return cargo.

April 3.—Wind W., hazy.—shifted in the evening to S.  
No arrivals or sailings.

April 4.—Wind N. N. E.—hazy.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Sardinian polacre Clementina, Dodero, for Cadiz, despatched by Amadeo & Caprie, with 3389 dry hides, 988 quintals cocoa, 44 pipes with 1600 arrobas tallow, 13 bales with 8923 horn plates.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 8th inst.—Emma, for Liverpool.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The vessel noticed in our last as being aground on the English Bank, proves to be the American barque Two Friends, Captain Richards, from the Island Mayo 14th February, and Santos, with salt, part of which she threw overboard, and got off with some damage: she arrived at Montevideo on 26th ult.

Arrived at Montevideo.

22d ult.—French brig *Les Deux Fanny*, from Marseilles 10th December, with wine, brandy, oil, wheat, &c. (The above arrival was reported as being the brig *Monteale*, and inserted as such in our last by mistake.)

23d.—Tuscan brig *Maria del Carmen*, from Tarragona and Maldonado, with wine.  
26.—American barque *Two Friends*, Richards, from Island Mayo 14th February, and Santos.

Sailed from Montevideo

19th ult.—Brazilian schooner *Felix*, for St. Catherine.  
24d.—American brig *Huron*, for Boston.  
British brig *Hero*, for a port in England.  
23d.—French barque *Hirondelle*, for Havre de Grace.  
24th.—Sardinian polacre *Principe Bathiany*, for Rio Janeiro.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

February 8.—British barque *Nautilus*, Redhead, from Nicaragua 68 days.  
12.—French ship *Jean Henri*, from Bourdeaux 120 days.  
Sardinian brig *Maria Antonia*, from Gibraltar 92 days.  
13.—American ship *Leonidas*, Goodbody, from Punta Arenas 53 days.

In our last we stated that the Argentine brig *Españera* arrived at Valparaiso about 4th February.—She arrived at that port on 29th January.

Several communications have appeared in the daily papers during the week, relative to the conduct of the Chief of Police, (General Mancilla,) in ordering the arrest of a number of respectable young men, near the College Church, on Good Friday last, and sending them to a common prison, where they remained incommunicable until the following morning. This proceeding has on one part been stigmatized in unmeasured terms, as being an act of despotism which would not be tolerated except in a new country like this; that the Chief of Police has exceeded his duty, degraded himself and the authority with which he is invested, &c. &c. &c.; that the injured parties had committed no act to warrant such a stretch

of power, on the contrary, the major part of them were pearly waiting near the church in order to escort their families home when Divine service should be concluded. On the other hand, although the Chief of Police has made no reply to the above accusations, various communications aver that he was perfectly justified in what he had done, inasmuch as the ingress to and egress from the church was interrupted by these young men, or at least by some of them; that females were exposed to their ribaldry; that they would not separate when desired so to do by the police; and although it might be true that innocent persons had been arrested with the guilty, yet such occurrences were always unavoidable, and ought not to be visited with censure too severe.

The newspaper "*Gaucha Restaurador*," has been discontinued. The Editor (Luis Perez), published a sort of farewell address, on 3d inst., stating that he had suspended his labours as a public writer, in consequence of his being about to leave this city for the *Guardia del Monte*, for a month, in order to breathe the pure atmosphere of the country, among the real *Restauradores*, free from the noxious miasmas which infect the political atmosphere of this capital. He also returns thanks for the patronage his journal has received, declaring that had it not been for this co-operation on the part of his fellow-citizens, he should have been obliged to sell even the furniture of his house to pay for the printing of his productions, as he had done on other occasions, animated by patriotism to sustain the holy cause of the Restoration. That he will soon reappear upon the scene, should his political opponents go too far; neither, during his absence, must they crow too much, because his friends will closely watch their steps, and drag them before the tribunal of public opinion.

The first number of the French journal *L'Echo des Deux Mondes*, was published on the afternoon of 2d inst. Our notice of the prospectus, &c., which will be found in another column, was in type when the new paper appeared.

The *Imparcial*, of Tuesday last, contains a version of our remarks in *British Packet No. 305*, upon General Iriarte's excellent translation into Spanish of "Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son," and some other observations, for which we cannot but feel highly honoured.—Of this we are sure, that the attention and care which General Iriarte has bestowed upon the translation in question, will ever be a memento of his talent.

The report of the arrival of Señor Rivadavia at Montevideo, is without foundation.

THE WEATHER has been warm during the week, the thermometer on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 74 to 76.

General Rosas ordered the following to be attached to the Order of the Day, on receiving the decree of the Government for the erection of a Monument on the shores of the Colorado, to perpetuate the eminent services rendered to the country by the army under his command:—

"Naposta, February 25, 1834.

"See, fellow-countrymen, from the honorable documents copied for your inspection, the best reward of your services. Whilst we have only fulfilled one of our first duties, that of obedience and compliance as far as possible with the orders of Government,—they, not content with what would have been sufficient acknowledgment, recompense us in such a manner, that we should indeed be unworthy of their paternal regard, did not all and every one of us retain for ever in our grateful hearts, the remembrance of such delicate and unbounded generosity."

## THEATRE.

Unavoidable delay having occurred in the expected arrival of the remainder of the Montevideo company of theatricals, from Montevideo; the Theatre is to be opened to-morrow evening, by permission of the Authority, notwithstanding the agreement with the new management, that no performances should take place until the whole company be on the spot, ready to take the field.

## Widow,

At Cordova, on the 7th of February, Mr. ALEXANDER FORSTER, Jeweller. Mr. F. was for many years a resident in this city, and removed to Cordova chiefly on account of his health, which was very feeble. His Widow and children are expected to return immediately.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of Mr. JOHN M'LEA, (deceased,) are requested to meet at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Florida Street, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, 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, 6th April, 1834.

JAS. PARRIS FISHER,

Agent to the Executors.

### BUENOS AYRES TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at the Chapel of the Rev. W. Torrey, on Tuesday evening next, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock. The Members, and others interested in the cause of Temperance, are respectfully requested to attend.

JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Buenos Ayres British Friendly Society, will be held at the Vestry of the British Church, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

On the first of May next will be Published, No. 1 and 2, of a series of Engravings, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE.

THIS WORK will be divided in Four Parts, viz.: 1st, BEAUTY and FASHION; 2d, PUBLIC CHARACTERS; 3d, CUSTOM and CHARACTER; 4th, VIEWS, and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Though the Publisher has found much interest in the contemplation of the proposed work, he is not certain how far the Public will participate with him in the same feeling; and wishing to ascertain in some degree what probability there is of success, he offers the above as a fair sample of the Work in general, which he puts to sea as a pilot-boat, to ascertain soundings, before he ventures his more hazardous vessel to the contending seas of experiment and speculation.

A Plate will appear the 1st of every month:

To be had at Mr. STODART'S Music Warehouse, No. 98, Calle de la Piedra; and at Mr. STEDMAN'S Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

### FOR SALE,

At No. 30, Cathedral Street,

THREE copies of the "ENSAYO DE LA HISTORIA CIVIL DEL PARAGUAY, BUENOS AYRES, Y TUCUMAN," 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 Catedral.

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

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119 —	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	74 — 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	73 — 7 1/2	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacoens,	74 — 7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, (no sale)	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74 — 7 5-16	pence per dcl.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 —	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74 —	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74 —	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	33 — 34	do. per pesado.
Do. country,.....	30 — 31	do. do.
Do. weighting 23 to 24lbs.	30 —	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 — 26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11 — 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40 — 42	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40 —	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	14 — 15	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	30 — 32	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17 — 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	11 — 12	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 — 12	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350 — 950	do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	75 — 50	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11 — 13	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 —	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 118 1/2 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 5-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.  
Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.

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PRINTING, of every description, executed in a very superior style, and on reasonable terms, at the Office of this paper.