

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 399.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Our paper of this day is chiefly occupied with official documents, which, in all countries, are rather "dry reading;" but we invariably notice them, in some shape or other, in order that they may serve as a reference hereafter, and keep our journal as perfect as possible. Besides which, they on this occasion convey nearly all the news of the week; and we are not exactly ambitious of the title of a "News-writer," after the definition of that character as given in the "Idler," viz.—"To write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In Sir Henry Wotton's jocular definition, an Ambassador is said to be a man of virtue, sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country;—a News-writer is a man without virtue, who writes lies at home for his own profit."

By way of France and England, intelligence has been received from Europe to the month of January last, from which it appears that in the mouths of December and January, the most dreadful weather prevailed in that part of the world: the ports were filled with vessels, wind-bound; including those which had put to sea, and were obliged to return. There had been a number of shipwrecks, and great loss of lives. The January packet, for this, is stated to have been detained in the port of Falmouth, from the same causes. Two French vessels of war were lost on the coast of the Island of Candia, in January last, viz., the Superbe, 84 guns, and Galatee, frigate: also, a British frigate, near the same spot.

The following is a summary of the political news:—

The Carlists, in Spain, notwithstanding their repeated defeats by the Queen's troops, and the executions which had taken place, still "held on," and continued in arms in various parts of the kingdom. The Spanish Ministry had been changed; Señor Zea Bermudez having quitted office, he was succeeded by Señor Fran. Martinez de la Rosa, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. A plot was discovered, at Madrid, against the life of the Queen Regent, and her daughter the infant Queen. Two Counsellors of State, some clergymen, and military men, had in consequence been arrested.

In Portugal, affairs remained much in the same state. King Miguel and his army were in Santarém, and his guerrillas carried on active operations in the provinces. Reinforcements of men, money, &c., were continually arriving at Lisbon, from England, in aid of Don Pedro; and it was said that the English Government were about to take serious and active interference in the affairs of Portugal, and that Don Pedro and the Regency will comply with the measures adopted by the English Cabinet, provided Don Miguel leaves the country, and the Queen and Constitution continue in force.

In France, and Great Britain, there was nothing particularly new.

Marshal Bournont, with 40 or 50 persons in his train, are stated to have arrived at Gibraltar, on 4th December.

It will be seen by our Montevideo list of arrivals, that another vessel has arrived at that port with *African colonists*, alias *African slaves*.

It has been for some time reported that a vessel was about to proceed from Buenos Ayres, upon a *slaving voyage*. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last noticed the subject, stating that they believed it their duty to bring the affair to the knowledge of the Authority, in order that it might take the necessary measures to save the honor of the country, which must be compromised if such an expedition was realized; adding, that "if in the neighbouring State they did not hesitate to protect and foment this iniquitous trade, we are persuaded that our Government, more zealous for the honor of the American name, will know how to comply with the duty which civilization, and the principles we have proclaimed, impose."

This notice in the *Gaceta*, attracted the attention of Government, who, it seems, were totally unaware of the circumstance indicated, and who immediately issued the most peremptory orders to make the necessary enquiries, in order to prevent any vessel sailing hence in search of *African colonists*.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1834.

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

In conformity with the opinion of the Fiscal and of the Auditor, and the report of the Tribunal of Commerce, the following additional article to the Regulations of the Branch Pilots of this State, proposed by the Fiscal, has been approved of:—

"Every vessel spoken by the pilot-boat belonging to the Society of Branch Pilots of this State, during her cruise off Point Indio, or farther onward, and to which a pilot is offered, shewing the tariff of the pilotage; should the captain of such vessel decline the offer, either from having a pilot on board belonging to another State, or that he does not think it necessary to take one, proceeding at the same time to this port, or any other of the Republic, he shall pay half pilotage; to which effect the vessel's name and nation shall be forwarded to the Captain of the Port, in order that he may demand payment."

And in order to the fulfilment thereof, let this resolution be communicated to the Captain of the Port, and to the department of Foreign Affairs.

G0190.

The Government, under date 8th inst., have appointed Dr. José Ceferino Legos to undertake the formation of the Committee of Estimates, established by the decree of 15th ult.

A decree, dated 7th inst., states that in order to the better fulfilment of the decree of 20th December, 1833, relative to the embarkation of merchandise for ports in the rivers, not within the territory of this province, the shipments are to be made exclusively at the Custom-House: and in the shipments or transshipments allowed by the said law, for foreign ports, care must be taken to comply with its provisions.

A decree, dated 9th inst., states that in order to prevent the frauds and abuses committed on the revenue, and on commerce,—it is ordered:

Art. 1. The lightermen of the port must not proceed in the loading and unloading of vessels, without being regularly enrolled, with a certificate from the President of the Society of Lightermen, which must likewise specify the number of vessels upon which each is employed.

2. Every lighterman employed in the loading of a vessel, must, when it is concluded, present a declaration at the Register Office, of all that he has put on board the said vessel.

3. The Consignee, or Broker, who despatches a vessel, must previously render the sworn declaration which is required of the different captains of vessels; in default of which, they will be subjected to the penalties established in cases of fraud.

4. No vessel shall be despatched from the Register Office, without first examining the declarations of the lightermen, and that of the Consignee, or Broker.

5. A book shall be kept in the Register Office, in which the signatures of the lightermen shall be inserted, &c. &c.

6. Every lighterman, &c., detected in having given a fraudulent certificate, shall be fined for the first offence in two thousand dollars current money, &c. &c.

7. The minor vessels, shore boats, &c., are prohibited from being employed in taking on board, or bringing on shore, any articles which are liable to pay duty.

8. The craft spoken of in the preceding article, are only to be employed in the conveyance of passengers, luggage, or letters.

9. Luggage cannot be disembarked, under any pretext whatever, except at the Custom-House, under the penalty of one thousand dollars, half of which is to go to the informer.

Two communications, dated Montevideo, 4th inst., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic, (Obes,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, (Guido,) have been published in the Montevideo journals. The first is in answer to the protest of the Government of Buenos Ayres against the decree of the Oriental Government, of 28th December last, and the injurious effects which the said decree will have upon the landed property possessed by Argentine citizens in the Oriental State. Señor Obes states that the Government of the Oriental State of Uruguay cannot take the said protest into consideration, as it would interfere with the national sovereignty, and the right inherent in every State to manage its domestic affairs with absolute independence.

The second communication is in answer to that of Señor Guido, which complains of the decree issued by the Oriental Government on 31st December last, obliging foreign coasting vessels trading to the River Uruguay, to pay extra dues, for the purpose of defraying the expense of buoying the banks of the said river. The reply given by Señor Obes, is in purport—that the Oriental Government cannot discover any reasonable cause of complaint against the decree in question.

The Inspector General (Pinedo,) under date 20th ult., enclosed to the Minister of War and Marine (Guido,) a note which he had received from Señores Joaquin Maria Ramiro, and Pedro Romero, stating that they had collected by subscription two thousand dollars, in aid of the wounded and widows of the Army *Restaurador* of the Laws; and requested that the Government would appoint a Committee in order to classify the individuals who ought to receive the benefit of the said subscription, which it is intended shall remain open until it amounts to three thousand dollars. Señores Ramiro and Romero likewise propose that part of that sum be employed to provide funeral honours, as a tribute due to those brave men who sacrificed their lives for the honor of the country, and the triumph of the laws.

The Minister replied to the above on 2d inst., and appointed Señor José María Wright, with Lieut.-Colonel Joaquin Maria Ramiro, and Señor P. Romero, to be the Committee in question.

A decree, dated 5th inst., states that in order to cut short the abuse practised by some officers of the army, the Government has ordered that in future leave of absence granted to the officers on the Staff (*activa*;) shall not exceed two months, unless sufficient cause be given. Leave of absence for more than two months, to officers of the line in the land and sea service, must be reckoned from the day on which it is signed. Those officers who have an indefinite leave of absence to reside out of the province, must get it renewed in the term of one month from the date of the present decree. Those officers whose leave of absence may have expired, without any solicitation on their parts to have the same renewed, shall be considered in the class of those who have voluntarily quitted the service, and be struck off the army list.

A decree, dated 5th inst., states, that the Government considering—that no individual dependent on the army of this province, should reside out of it without permission from the competent authority: that various officers who took possession of the schooner-of-war Sarandi, in November last, and proceeded in her to the province of Santa Fé, have not yet received any license to remain in the said province: that the Government, under date 21st November last, in giving the guarantee requested by the Government of Santa Fé, in favour of those officers belonging to Buenos Ayres who preferred remaining away from the province, expressly stated that those who had not passports must apply for the same in the term of twenty days: that in accordance with the respect due to the Governor of Santa Fé, and other considerations, the Government ordered that the date of the said twenty days should be reckoned from the 19th of December, and the guarantees be withdrawn as it regarded those who refused to take advantage of the generosity of the Government: that it was a precise condition that the officers should apply in a direct manner for their leave of absence: that documents exist in the Foreign Office to prove that those interested were duly informed of these particulars, and yet seventy-five days have elapsed beyond the twenty which were granted, without the said officers having applied for their passports:—The Government have therefore ordered:

Art. 1. Those officers of the line and militia who fled in the schooner-of-war Sarandi, and who remain out of the territory of the province of Buenos Ayres without licence from their Government, shall be dismissed the service.

2. The officers who went in the said schooner, and who have passports to reside out of the province, must have the same renewed within the

term of one month from the date of the present decree.

3. Those who do not apply for the said renewal in the time stated, shall be struck off the army list of the province.

4. The names of the officers thus dismissed are to be published.

5. The guarantee offered on 21st November, through the interposition of the Governor of Santa Fé, in favour of the officers who fled in the Sarandi, is to remain in full force as it regards that proceeding.

6. The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decree, and for its insertion in all the journals of this capital.

VIAMONTE.—*Tomas Guido.*

A decree, dated 31st ult., states that it being necessary to name an officer of conduct and credit to command the naval forces proceeding in aid of the province of Corrientes; the Captain of the Port, Tomas Espora, is therefore appointed Commander of the flotilla, retaining his situation as Captain of the Port; the duties of which, during his absence, are to be fulfilled by the Adjutant of the Port, Pedro Ximeno.

A decree, same date, states that it being necessary to name a person of intelligence and probity as Commissary of the flotilla above mentioned, citizen José M. Vasquez is therefore appointed to that office.

Four communications, dated Mendoza, 13th and 14th ult., have been published, from the Governor of Mendoza (Pedro Molina,) to the Governor of Buenos Ayres. The first acknowledges the receipt of the communication with the list of the Christian captives rescued from the Indians in the late campaign of General Rosas. The second is a note, with the resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of Mendoza, to give all the aid in its power to Corrientes, which the nature of the invasion of the territory of that province may require. The third is a note, acquiescing in the proposition that all negotiations or treaties with the Indians of the South, should be through the medium of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas. The fourth is a communication to General Rosas, to the above effect.

Two communications, dated 21st ult., have been received from the Governor of San Luis, (José Gregorio Calderon,) to the Governor of Buenos Ayres. One acknowledges the receipt of the list of the Christian captives released from captivity by General Rosas; the other relates to the invasion of Corrientes by Paraguay, stating, that was it not for the present perplexed state of the province of San Luis, it would give every aid in defence of Corrientes.

A communication, dated 26th ult., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic, (Lucas J. Obes,) to that of Buenos Ayres, (Guido,) states that a launch, with eight men, had arrived at Colonia del Sacramento, runaways from the Guard-vessel Cacique, in the Outer-Roads of Buenos Ayres.

General Guido replied to the above on 2d inst., stating that the said runaways are mutineers, who had seriously wounded the Surgeon of the Guard-vessel, who was unarmed, and was endeavouring to escape from on board in order to save his life.

A note from the Justice of Peace of Colonia, (Francisco Ignacio Rodriguez,) dated Colonia, 12th ult., incloses a list of the runaways above named.

A note, dated 5th inst., to the Minister of the Home Department, from the Philanthropic Society, incloses a list of various members who have been lately elected to join the said Society.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 27th ult., from Dr. Mariano José de Escalada, Provisor and Vicar-General, addressed to Bishop Medrano, states his wish to resign office, from his inability adequately to fulfil its duties; noticing at the same time the sacrifice he had made in accepting it, and his wish to retire to private life.

The Bishop replied to the above on 29th ult., through his Secretary, (Felipe Elortondo y Palacio,) declining to accept the proffered resignation.

A communication, dated 31st ult., from Dr. Escalada to Bishop Medrano, repeats his resolution to resign, and notices how often he had expressed that wish; that he had retained his employment with the firm determination of resigning it the moment the Bishop was recognized as Diocesan, as then the motives which occasioned his (Dr. Escalada's,) appointment would cease. That event had now arrived; besides which, the recent decree of the Government, withholding the Bull in which His Holiness the Pope had appointed him Bishop of Aulon, had rendered his determination to resign irrevocable, as he could not now continue in office with any delicacy to himself.

The Bishop replied to the above on 1st inst., stating that after duly considering all the circumstances of the case, he had decided to accept the resignation made by Dr. Escalada.

A decree, dated 8th inst., contains various provisions respecting Ecclesiastical suits; which, according to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 11th July, 1832, are to be decided within the territory of the Province, in conformity to the standing laws.

A note, signed by the Minister of the Home Department, dated 8th inst., states that in consideration of the services rendered by the late Rev. Pedro Fernandez, the Government have ordered that his remains be interred in one of the sepulchres appertaining to the State, in the Cemetery of the North.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the packet *Aguila Segunda*, journals of the above city to 4th inst., from which the following are extracts:—

Bulletin No. 7, dated Head-Quarters, San Francisco, 24th ult., signed by the President of the Oriental Republic, (Fructuoso Rivera,) states that his (the President's) chief anxiety being the public welfare and the salvation of the country, which he considered endangered if the chieftain Felix Aguirre, who had associated himself with Lavalleja, and brought desolation, war, &c., into the country, be suffered to live: he had therefore ordered the said chieftain to be shot, which was accordingly put in execution, in front of the army, on that same morning (24th,) at 10 o'clock.

President Rivera, under date Head-Quarters on the coast of San Francisco, 25th ult., has forwarded to the Delegate Government at Montevideo, a detail of the operations of the campaign. It says, that the fears of the desolation sought to be established in the country by the chieftain Lavalleja, had entirely disappeared; that this monster, associated with the Governor of the Misiones, Felix Aguirre, and other officers adventurers, with a force of about one hundred men, more or less, had landed on the shores of the State, and for the moment had caused terror and alarm among the inhabitants of certain points; but that the dispositions taken by him, (the President,) the zeal of the inhabitants formed a force which under the brave Colonel Anacleto Medina, marched upon the group of anarchists, killing some, and taking a number of prisoners, among whom was the ex-Governor of the Misiones, Felix

Aguirre.—[We have, in former numbers, related all the particulars of the military movements since the landing of General Lavalleja and his party on the Oriental territory, which agree in substance with those published in the despatch of President Rivera.]

The *Universal*, of Montevideo, contains an extract of a private letter, detailing the course which Lavalleja took in his flight. It also says, that he had but eighteen men with him, and that there is every reason to believe he has found refuge in Brazil, by the Cuareim frontier, having previously despatched D. Abdon Rodriguez, with a letter for the Brazilian Colonel, Bento Manuel.

Another private letter, in the *Revista*, says that D. Atanasio Sierra, Tacuabé, Echeveste, Santana, Saracho, and about 30 men, were on the other side of the Arepey, and that they would probably proceed to join Lavalleja.

A Ball at the Theatre being generally one of the most prominent parts of the public rejoicings at Montevideo, one accordingly took place on the 1st inst., of which the *Universal* of 2d, speaks to the following effect:—

"Last night a Ball took place, under the auspices of the Government, in the hall of the Theatre, to celebrate the new triumph of the cause of order and the institutions, against anarchy. A numerous assemblage, both native and foreign, of the most distinguished persons of both sexes, gave all possible splendour to the scene, and caused to shine forth the sentiments of union, and love of order, which reign among all the inhabitants of the Republic."

General Juan Manuel de Rosas issued a proclamation to the army under his command, on the day on which it was dissolved. It is dated Naposta, 25th ult., and is addressed "To the Soldiers of the country,"—in purport: that twelve months had elapsed since they left their homes to traverse a wilderness, and the vast *pampas* of the South; they had carried on active operations all the winter, and terminated the labours of the campaign in one year, as he had announced to them when they commenced their march.—Their lances had cleared the deserts, chastised crimes, and revenged the outrages of two centuries. The beautiful regions extending as far as the Cordilleras of the Andes, and the coasts as far as the famous Magallanes, were opened to the country; and that they had even surpassed its hopes. In the mean time, that country had been involved in anarchy; and what (says the proclamation,) would be your grief to find a fratricide war raging around your beloved homes!—Divine Providence had however spared them this misery: a paternal Government had been appointed, to whom they had rendered the solemn homage of obedience and acknowledgment. "Companions in arms, (continues the proclamation,) let us here swear before the Almighty, that we will ever retain in our breasts the lesson which he has deigned so many times to give us,—that only the most perfect submission to the laws, and respectful subordination to the authorities which govern us, can secure Peace, Liberty, and Justice to our country."—It concludes by inciting the soldiers to act up to the glorious title of Restorers of the Laws, and ever be the firm columns and constant defenders of the institutions of their country.

A memorial has been forwarded to the House of Assembly at Montevideo, by Ana Monterroso de Lavalleja, wife of General Lavalleja, and published in the journals of this city, requesting its decision upon a similar memorial, which was presented two years since, claiming her property, which she states had been unjustly seized by the

Executive, in defiance of the laws of the Republic. That on this property depends the existence of a numerous family, to whom no other crime can be alleged except that of belonging to a citizen who from his youth has sacrificed himself for the liberty and happiness of the Orientals. That whatever might be the delinquencies of her husband, D. Juan Antonio Lavalleja, nothing can legalize the act of confiscating all his property, and much less that which belongs to her. The memorial then enters into a variety of arguments, and cites various cases, to prove the justness of her cause.

Señor de Angelis has published a reply to some attacks made upon him by Señor Perez, Editor of the *Gaucha Restaurador*, in which he designates Perez as being the most vile, impure, and immoral of all public writers, (if it be not an offence to mention him with such a class.) That he (Señor de Angelis,) not only relieved the necessities of this man, from his own private purse, but forgave him various sums of money, in which he was indebted at his printing-office. Moreover, that Señor Perez is not "a sound man and true," as he pretends to be, in the cause of the Restorers; inasmuch as he at one time made a loud outcry against the *Apostolicos*, declaring that he would proclaim them in the Plaza de la Victoria, as having deceived, compromised, and abandoned him: that, in fact, a respectable person gave Señor de Angelis three hundred dollars with which to stop Perez's mouth; and the latter received this sum as the price of his silence, which circumstances at the time rendered necessary.

THEATRE.

The Theatre was re-opened on 6th inst., with a sentimental drama, in 5 acts, called *La Calumnia*; and a farce. The play might be supposed of English origin, judging from the names attached to some of the characters;—it is probably a translation from the French. Señor Casacuberta personated the hero of the piece, (Lord Amberton,) and in several scenes he evinced much skill and feeling, particularly in that where he swoons on reading the letter. If this gentleman has not improved so much as was expected, he is, notwith-

standing, a good actor. We have always thought well of his histrionic talent; and we hope he will study the tragic muse, and leave *dancing* to the *muchachos*. We have heard one or two ladies call him "a pretty man."—but if he is so, we trust it will not make him careless and vain; those are rocks upon which many in his profession have foundered; and also, that he will prove the falsity of the assertion, that "talent bestowed on what is denominated a handsome man, is generally thrown away, he being too much engrossed with his sweet self, to think seriously of any thing else." By-the-by we are informed (how truly we know not,) that Señor Casacuberta is not so much a favourite at the Montevideo Theatre, as here;—this, however, may be accounted for.*

Señor Culebras, who is always a sensible actor, whined rather too much in *La Calumnia*.

Señor Quijano is ever in earnest, and never tame; and the Señora Matilde exerted herself to the utmost.

The house was well attended; the pit and cauzela were full. In the boxes we noticed the Chief of Police and his lady, and several of the former constant attendants at the Theatre. The Orchestra was complete, and played some lively symphonies between the acts. Various changes have taken place in the establishment: we observed a new prompter—a new money-taker—new check-takers—and . . . we were going to say a new lamp-snuffer, but that office remains in the same hands.

The comedy of *El Pintor Fingido*, was represented on Wednesday evening; but there was nothing to call for particular notice, except some pretty good "genteel comedy" acting, by Señor Casacuberta. The house was only thinly attended, the weather being boisterous.

* In scanning the merits of theatrical performers, the Dublin Critics often widely differed from those of London. Braham, the idol of the London public as a vocalist, was severely criticised in the "Dublin Evening Post" while Phillips, who in London ranked only as an ordinary singer, was lauded to the skies. A *bon mot* is related of Braham, during this controversy.—Phillips one morning when quitting the Dublin Post-Office, stumbled on the steps: Braham, passing at the time, exclaimed,—"Why, Phillips! how comes it that the 'Evening Post' is not here to prop you?"

As it regarded the merits of Keen, the Dublin critics sided with those of London: his overpowering talent astonished both.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF APRIL, 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. Llavallol,	Loading for London.
Brig Lady Clinton, Day,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Esquimaux, Gelling,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	In quarantine.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Augusta, Barucicoff,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for New York or Boston.
Barque Louisa, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Caroline, Warnack,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Carrier, Brown,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for ports in Mediterranean.
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Prosper, Tribou,	Poussel & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Cosmopolite, Boudias,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Catherina Dorothea, Tiemann,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig Espartaco, Cruz,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagnin,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig Enrico, L. Gareto,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Federico, Chivino,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Discharging.
Polacre Livietta, Migueltine,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Constante, Romanino,	Aymes, Bros.,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,	Lavallol,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eliza, Meirilles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Encastela.
Patache Nova Verbal, P. da Silva,	C. M. Hawgo,	Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Pernambuco.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 5.—Wind S., strong.—slight rain in the morning. Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Aguilá Segunda, Cuneo, from Montevideo 4th, to A. Martinez.

April 6.—Wind S. Arrived, Sardinian polacre Constante, Romano, from Marseilles 17th January, Gibraltar 14th February, Montevideo 3d inst., with wine, brandy, wheat, 450 quintals salt, oil, &c., to Aymes, Bros.

April 7.—Wind N. Arrived, Brazilian patache Novo Yerbál, J. Pereira da Silva, from Puerto Alegre 12th ult., Rio Grande 26th do., with yerba, plank, &c., to C. M. Huergo.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

April 8.—Wind W.—rain in the afternoon. No arrivals or sailings.

April 9.—Wind S. Arrived, British brig Esquimaux, Gelling, from the Island of Curacoa 25th January, with rum, gin, and salt, to Davison, Dorr & Co.—[She was placed in quarantine, not having a bill of health.] American brig Carrier, George Brown, sailed from Montevideo 8th inst., in ballast, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passenger, Captain John Frazier.

French brig Cosmopolite, Boudias, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., with wine, sugar, tobacco, and a general cargo, to Zumaran & Treserra. Passengers, Messrs. Concklin and Henry.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrari, for Genoa, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 6065 dry hides, 54,550 sh. boners, 2 bales with 80 arabus horse hair. Passengers, Señor Pablo Gonálous, and Pedro Feran and son.

April 10.—Wind N. E. Arrived, American brig Albert, Dayton, from Patagonia 26th ult., with 1232 fanegas salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passenger, Señor Miguel Barraguirra.

Brazilian schr.-brig Caiqueo, José J. Oliveira, from Parnagua 24th ult., with yerba, indian corn, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

April 11.—Wind N. N. E. No arrivals.

Sailed, American schr.-brig Angelina, Russel, for Bahia Blanca, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with a general cargo of dry-goods, &c. Passengers, Señores Leon Camand, F. Carpintero, and P. Aravijo.

The Emma, for Liverpool, is posted to sail this day.

Erratum in our last.—For Captain's name of National schr.-brig of war San Martin, read John E. Thorne, instead of Toll.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian schr.-brig Maria has been purchased by the Government, and is now under the flag of this Republic.

Arrived at Montevideo.

31st ult.—Brazilian brig Ortes, from Parnagua. French brig Courier de Montevideo, Reynaud, from St. Maloes 1st February, Maldonado 30th ult.

2d inst.—American brig Troubadour, Raives, from Baltimore 15th February, with 1600 barrels flour, &c., to James Noble.

5th.—British brig Gondolier, Rhodes, from Liverpool 9th January, Cork 30 days, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

6th.—American ship Rosanna, Jennings, from Havana 18th December, Island Mayo 18th February, with rum, sugar, and 7 moyes salt.

Sardinian polacre Virginia, from Barcelona 29th January, with wine, &c.

Brazilian brig Maria, from Santos 7th ult. Brazilian schooner brig Porfa, from Angola 4th February, with 130 African Colonists.

Sailed from Montevideo. 30th ult.—Danish brig Sampson, for New York. American brig Montezuma, for Baltimore.

31st.—American ship George & Martin, for New York. American brig Laura, for New York.

2d inst.—French brig Androgine, for Marseilles. American brig Artie, for New York. Sardinian brig Picolo Giorgio, for Rio Janeiro.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro. About 24th February.—American brig Mechanic, Ritchie, from Buenos Ayres 3d February.

On 3d March.—Danish brig Teresa, Skroder, from Buenos Ayres 3d February.

At Antwerp. About 15th December.—British ship Tryian, Cunningham, from Buenos Ayres, 4th October.

At Cannes. About 24th December.—British brig Catherine Ann, Norie, from Montevideo 20th October.

At Plymouth. About 23d December.—British brig Zior, Duckett, from Montevideo 11th October, with damage, and leaky.

At Liverpool. About 15th December.—British brig Abona, Russel, from Buenos Ayres 6th September.

About 31st.—British brig Philomela, Sprot, from Buenos Ayres 20th October.

British brig New Holland, Thompson, from Buenos Ayres 24th October.

About 5th January.—British barque Esk, Dixon, from Buenos Ayres 2d November.

The following vessels were on the birth at Liverpool, on 9th January, for Buenos Ayres:—barque Mary Worsall; brig Wilton Wood, Sarah Birkeil, and Porcia. And for Montevideo:—brig Vanguard, Walker.

The brig Donnoter Castle, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, was at Liverpool on 9th January, ready to sail.

The British schooner-brig Intrepid, Grayson, sailed from Liverpool on 25th December, for Buenos Ayres.

The British schooner-brig Lowther, Suiter, had sailed from Liverpool for Montevideo: she put into Holyhead on 7th January, having encountered dreadful weather, in which her Captain was washed overboard and drowned.

The British brig Grecian, and Frank, sailed from Liverpool about 9th January: the former for Buenos Ayres, and the latter for Montevideo.

The House of Representatives having, by a resolution of 23d December, 1833, ordered an account to be rendered of the public money expended by the late Government, in the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State, from the 11th October to 4th November of the same year,—the Monitor of 10th inst. contained a full list thereof, with the names of the individuals to whom the different sums were paid. The gross amount disbursed in the above period, was one million four hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, six and three quarter reals.

Nothing can be more mortifying to a man of spirit, than to be taunted with the pity of the world: it conveys the idea that he has fallen into the most abject state of wretchedness. "I scorn your pity," said an unfortunate prisoner to his enemies; "you may hate me, but you shall not despise me."

Some recent numbers of the Montevideo journal Universal, contain a long editorial article in order to prove that General Lavalleja was never meant to be a public man,—that he possesses neither talent, education, knowledge of the world, or any one requisite for the character he has assumed,—that fortune had done every thing for him, and nature nothing,—and that he had not sense enough to take care of the gifts which Madame Fortune so unexpectedly threw in his way; but that from his disposition altogether, he is perhaps more deserving of the pity of his fellow-men, than of their anger.

The African colonists, lately introduced into the Oriental State, are, it seems, natives of Angola. Jack the Negro, of the knock-knees, in his harangues on the beach here, often boasts that he is a branch of the Royal family of Angola; he has therefore been advised to proceed to the Banda Oriental, in order to stand interpreter for his countrymen, and instruct them in the ways of sobriety and decency, as well as in the other elegant and varied accomplishments which he in so eminent a degree possesses.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable and cool during the week,—thermometer 60 to 62.

THE ALAMEDA had a tolerable portion of visitors on Sunday, but not many ladies. The band performed from 5 in the afternoon until dark.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

IN consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, the MEETING had for Tuesday evening last, was postponed until Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock; when the Members, and all others favourable to the cause of Temperance, are respectfully requested to attend.

JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, April 10, 1834.

PASSENGERS FOR BALTIMORE.

THE American brig SULTANA, Captain H. H. WILLS, will sail from the port of Montevideo about 25th inst., and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LEYS & MOLLISON have just received from ENGLAND, a choice collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., comprising Gold, Silver, Hunting, Lever, and Chronometer Watches; Ladies' Watches, with chains and seals en suite, &c. &c.; also, a few Ships Chronometers, by the most approved London makers.

THE JEWELLERY is of the most splendid description; consisting of Rings, Brooches, Breast-pins, Earrings, &c. of Brilliants of the first water; suites of Pearls; Turquoises, and other precious stones; Gold Chains, Keys, and Sails, elegantly chased; Gold and Silver Watch-guards; patent Pen-cases, &c.; plated Candlesticks, with chased silver edges, with or without branches; Silver and Tortoise-shell Spectacles, with assorted Pebbles and Glasses.

They have also received by the same opportunity, a first-rate assortment of Town-made CUTLERY; comprising Razors of all classes, superior three-blade Pen-knives, Razor Strops, Scissors, &c. &c. Also, a few fine Ivory Combs, Tooth Brushes, &c.

Go a few Pocket Thermometers, of Fahrenheit and Baumur; Night and Day Telescopes, &c. &c.

To be sold on most reasonable terms, at No. 25, Calle de la Universidad, (Near the Plaza de la Victoria.)

FOR SALE,

At No. 20, Cathedral Street,

THREE copies of the "ESSAYO DE LA HISTORIA CIVIL DEL PARAGUAY, BUENOS AYRES, Y TRUCUMAN," 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, Board & Kirby's Royal Queen Acetate Dissolved-Iron 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.

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 of BUENOS AYRES; 2d, PUBLIC CHARACTERS, do.; 3d, COSTUME and CHARACTER, do.; 4th, VIEWS, and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, do.

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.

Go a Plate will appear the 1st of every month. To be had at Mr. STODART'S Music Warehouse, No. 98, Calle de la Piedad; and at Mr. STREADMAN'S Library, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119 —	do. do.
Plata moquinina,.....	7 — 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 5-16 —	7 1/2 do. each.
Do. Patriot & Palaceros, 7 1/2 —	7 1/2 do. do.	
6 per cent Stock, (no price)	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (no price)	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2 — 7 1/2	peace per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	340 — 345	dols. p. ct. pm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 —	do. p. palacero.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2 —	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best.....	33 — 34	do. per passado.
Do. country,.....	30 — 32	do. do.
Do. weighing 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 —	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17 —	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 — 15	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 — 12	do. per arroba.
Flores, (North American),.....	350 — 950	do. per mil.
Salt, on board,.....	75 — 80	do. per barrel.
Discount,.....	11 — 13	do. per fanega.
	1 —	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 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/4 pence.

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