

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 400.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The news of the week has not been of great moment, and will be found under the usual head. We have not time or space to make any remarks thereon.

Philanthropic Society.—A meeting of this Society took place on Saturday last, when the newly elected members attended.

A large tiger made its appearance, early on Tuesday morning last, at the *Cinco Esquinas*, near the Recoleta, and attacked and wounded three men (one of them severely,) before it was destroyed, which was not effected until it had been repeatedly fired at. It is supposed to have been brought to this neighbourhood by one of the floating islands (*canalote*), from the Parana; and we hear that it is the first time since 1806, that one of these animals has strayed so near the town.

SALTA.—The House of Representatives of the province of Salta, has ordered that those individuals who voluntarily absented themselves from the province during the late political agitations, and also those who during their absence have not conspired against the Government, may now return to their homes.

TUCUMAN.—The Message of the Governor of Tucuman, (Alejandro Heredia,) to the House of Representatives of that province, has been published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city. It is dated Tucuman, 20th December, 1833, and enters into a full detail of the past and present state of the province, describing its sufferings in the civil war, when it presented the spectacle of a vast cemetery watered with the tears of mothers, widows, and orphans, deploring the loss of their children, their husbands, and their parents. That the province, although still bleeding from those wounds, presented, notwithstanding, the flattering prospect of recovery.

Among other details, the Message expresses the hope that Trial by Jury will be introduced into the province, its present state of civilization rendering it worthy of this sublime institution. That England barbarous and uncouth, had possessed it in former ages, even as now when she is Great Britain powerful, civilized, and enlightened; her colonies in the north of this continent possess it, as well as the United States, independent and free. Even the East Indians, who appeared as if condemned to eternal servitude, have in modern times gained this inestimable blessing, from the example afforded them by their British connections.

Official Documents.

A note, dated 11th ult., from the Minister of the Home Department, to the Rector of the University, states the desire of the Government that the names of those students who neglect to attend their different courses of studies, shall be published monthly in the public papers; and an account rendered of those Professors who do not give the requisite attendance.

On the 10th inst., the Rector (Sr. Paulino Gari),

forwarded to the Government a list of the students who had not regularly attended, specifying those whose absence had been unavoidable.

A communication, dated 10th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department to the Minister of War and Marine, states, that the Government having been informed that the schooner packet *Flor del Rio*, was making preparations to sail from this port in order to engage in the slave trade on the coast of Africa, against the provisions of the law of the province, of 15th November, 1824, which declares the carrying on of this traffic to be an act of piracy, and imposes the penalties applicable to pirates;—the Government therefore request the Minister of War and Marine to take the necessary measures in order that the *Flor del Rio* shall not sail from this port for the object in question.

On the 12th inst., the Minister of War and Marine addressed a note to the Captain of the Port, desiring him to investigate the nature of the voyage which the schooner *Flor del Rio* was about to undertake; and to inform the Captain thereof, that the Government had determined to take every means in their power that the dishonorable and criminal traffic in the human species shall not be renewed on the coasts of this Republic; and that any person who engages in such an enterprise, if he be a native, he shall be held up to the public as an unworthy citizen of the Argentine Republic, and tried as a pirate,—if he be a foreigner, he shall suffer all the rigour of the laws against piracy, &c. &c.

The Captain of the Port (Pedro Ximeno) replied to the above on 13th inst., stating that the *Flor del Rio* is lying in a dismantled state in the Inner Roads, and has not any Captain at present; that he had sent for the owner of the vessel, Señor Gaspar Resa, and informed him of the determination of the Government; to which he answered, that he had not yet fixed upon any voyage for the schooner, and also signed the document presented to him, that he had been duly informed of the orders of the Government.

A decree, dated 11th inst., states that it being necessary to give to the Tribunal of Medicine the augmentation and respectability required by the important functions with which it is charged, it is therefore ordered:—That it shall in future consist of five members, a Fiscal, and a Secretary; all professors.

A despatch from General Rosas, dated Naposta, 25th ult., to the Inspector-General, states,—that on the breaking up of the army under his command, he conceives it his duty to forward a detail of its operations from 25th December last. The Indian tribes who still remained independent, had in greater part submitted, and delivered up their Christian captives. The Ranqueles Indians, driven by extreme hunger, had traversed the immense distance to Cordova and Santa Fé, where they had committed robberies; but they were immediately chastised, the Cacique Mulato and two other chiefs killed; and that he (General Rosas) was taking measures as it regards their extermination. The Cacique Vicente Queñigal had surrendered, with 83 persons, all that now remains of his tribe.

The general result of the campaign has been, that the troops have in the midst of winter passed rivers and lakes, marched without guides in a country totally unknown, followed and exterminated the enemy in their most remote abodes, with constancy and intrepidity above all praise. In the different surprises and encounters which have taken place, there have been 1415 Indians killed, 382 of their fighting men taken prisoners, also 1640 non-combatants of both sexes, 409 Christian captives recaptured from the savages,

and a quantity of cattle of all descriptions taken. Eleven Caciques have been killed, and eleven made prisoners. The Caciques and Indians of all classes, and of both sexes, who were drowned, or perished with hunger and cold in their retreat across the Cordilleras, are not included in the above statement.

The despatch concludes by stating, that if the worthy army now dissolved has fulfilled the wishes of the Government, and the General-in-Chief Brigadier Juan Facundo Quiroga, and merited the confidence of the Republic, it will be his (General Rosas') best recompense, and all that he has aspired to.

A note from the Minister of War and Marine, (Guido) dated 12th inst., to the Inspector General, states that General Rosas has not only merited the approbation of his Government and the confidence of the Argentines, but that his contemporaries, and history, will impartially do justice to the valour and perseverance of the worthy General and his brave army, in the celebrated campaign against the savages,—a campaign which the province of Buenos Ayres will always regard with admiration and gratitude.

In consideration of the difficulties which the Bishop of the Diocese encounters in the appointment of a Vicar-General, since the resignation of Dr. Escalada, the Government, upon his representation, has been pleased to ratify the nomination of Dr. Garcia, Canon of the Cathedral, to that office, notwithstanding he is not strictly qualified by law, not having taken degrees in jurisprudence as required. The House of Representatives is to be consulted, in order to provide for such cases in future.

The Government has directed the Architect of the Province to present the plan of an edifice for the residence of the Diocesan Bishop, to be erected on a glebe adjoining the Cathedral, now occupied by a building in a ruinous state. The said edifice is to be denominated the Episcopal Palace.

(For continuation of Official Documents, see last page.)

We received by the packet *Cockatrice*, London papers to 5th February, and Paris papers to 2d ditto. They add very little to the intelligence which we communicated in our last. The affairs of Spain seemed to be more perplexed than ever, and the civil war was extending. The Government of the Queen Regent, it is stated, had decided upon acknowledging the independence of the Republics of South America: the bonds of the new Republics had in consequence experienced a trifling advance on the London Exchange.

The prospects of Don Pedro, in Portugal, had improved, inasmuch as the Cholera Morbus was making great ravages among Don Miguel's troops in Santarem, and it was supposed they would in consequence be obliged to leave that city. Great exultation is expressed thereon by the Pedroites; and one of Pedro's foreign officers, in a letter inserted in an English paper, in noticing this affliction which had befallen the Miguelites in Santarem, says, "the hand of God is upon this nest of blackguards, and, in conjunction with our swords, will soon exterminate them." General Saldanha, with 5000 men, had surprised the garrison of Lleria, and taken prisoners the garrison

consisting of 1500 of Miguel's best troops. One thousand Belgian troops had left Belgium, in order to join Don Pedro; and reinforcements were continually leaving England for the same purpose, among which were 800 horses, and specie to the amount of £100,000. With all these aids, it is hard indeed if the cause of Doña Maria does not prosper. It is also said that France and England are determined it shall succeed, and that the British Government are about to send a body of troops to Portugal, in order that with this back, and Pedro's foreigners, Doña Maria may rest secure upon her throne, at least while these allies stand by her.

There was lately a misunderstanding between the British and Russian Governments, relative to the affairs of Turkey; and the former had ordered a number of vessels of war to be fitted out, to watch the Russian squadrons. An amicable arrangement had however since taken place.

A good deal of excitement prevailed in Paris, in January last, in consequence of a duel between General Bugeau, and Monsieur Dulong, in which the latter was killed. It arose from some language used in the Chamber of Deputies. The General said it was the duty of military officers to obey the orders of their superiors. M. Dulong acknowledged that it was so, but not when they were ordered to be jailers.—This was in allusion to General Bugeau, having had the Duchess de Berry in his custody at the fortress of Blaye.—M. Dulong having been of what is called the Republican party, his funeral was attended by a great crowd of the Parisian republicans, chiefly young men. Disturbances it was apprehended would take place, and all the garrison of Paris, and the troops in its vicinity, were under arms. A few seditious cries were heard, but no serious disorders took place.

In the United Kingdom there was no particular news. The Parliament was opened on the 4th of February, by the King in person. The following are the chief parts of the Speech he made upon the occasion:—

"Of the measures which have, in consequence, received the sanction of the Legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the Bill for the abolition of slavery. The manner in which that beneficent measure has been received throughout the British Colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution, by the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results."

"It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my Government and that of France; and the assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other Powers of the Continent, give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavours.

"I have, however, to regret that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the civil war in Portugal still continues. You may be assured that I shall be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of security and peace in countries the interests of which are so intimately connected with those of my dominions.

"Upon the death of the late King of Spain, I did not hesitate to recognize the succession of his infant daughter; and I shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may affect a Government, the peaceable settlement of which is of the first importance to this country, as well as to the general tranquillity of Europe.

"The peace of Turkey, since the settlement that was made with Mehemet Ali, has not been interrupted, and will not, I trust, be threatened with any new danger. It will be my object to prevent any change in the relations of that Empire with other Powers, which might affect its future stability and independence."

"I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land; though, in other respects, the state of the country, both as it regards its internal tranquillity, and its

commerce and manufactures, affords the most encouraging prospect of progressive improvement.

"The Acts passed in the last Session for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland, are now in operation, and further improvements may be expected to result from the commissions which have been issued for other important objects of enquiry.

"I recommend to you the early consideration of such a final adjustment of the tithes in that part of the United Kingdom as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects, or to any institution in Church or State.

"The public tranquillity has been generally preserved; and the state of all the provinces of Ireland presents, upon the whole, a much more favourable appearance than at any period during the last year.

"But I have seen, with feelings of deep regret and just indignation, the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a repeal of the Legislative Union. This bond of our national strength and safety, I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power. In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my parliament and my people.

"To the practices which have been used to produce disaffection to the State, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insubordination, which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the law, has been but too perceptible in many instances.

"To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation thus perniciously excited, is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous consequences; and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well-affected, in aid of the Government, are imperiously required, to put an end to a system of excitement and violence which, while it continues, is destructive of the peace of society, and, if successful, must inevitably prove fatal to the power and safety of the United Kingdom."

In the London Times, of 20th January, is the following article:—

"By the last letters from Buenos Ayres it is announced that the claims of British subjects for losses incurred during the war with Brazil, have been decided on to the amount of about £12,000, of which sum £5,000 has been paid; but although orders for that purpose have been issued, the payments have stopped there, the Government possessing no funds to make up the remainder. There is evidently great disappointment among the parties interested, at this occurrence, as they considered all their difficulties to be at an end by the decision on their claim, and a question is raised consequently in the private letters, whether the English Government is not bound to make good this deficiency in the treasury of Buenos Ayres. It is even urged that the matter should be brought under the consideration of Parliament in the approaching session; but we apprehend that there will be much difficulty in the way of this, and that the claimants will be told, as the decision on their claims was a matter dependent on the justice and sense of honour of the Buenos Ayrean Government, so the satisfaction for those claims must depend on its ability. But there can be little doubt, we should imagine, of this being a mere temporary interruption of the payments, caused by the civil disturbances at Buenos Ayres, and that the claimants will be all paid as soon as they have ceased. They will then be entitled to a preference over any other description of creditors, to which extent they may fairly expect that the British Consul will be instructed to interfere in their behalf."

The loss of vessels and lives during the storms of December and January last, has been considerable, but nothing to what might have been expected. The French line-of-battle ship *Superbe*, was wrecked off the Island of Paros; nine of her crew were drowned. The United States' frigate *United States*, had nearly shared a similar fate upon the same spot, and almost at the same moment. The report of a French frigate and a British frigate having foundered, is untrue.

Lord Grenville died lately in London: the Duke of Wellington has succeeded him as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

DILLY DOYLE AND SARTORIUS—Our readers are aware that the illustrious Dilly Doyle, some time since, had a feud with Sartorius, when the latter worthy was in the service of the Portuguese Pirate. On that occasion Dilly waxed mighty wroth, and in the height of his ungovernable indignation, wrote Sartorius a letter, in which he begged him "to consider himself horsewhipped." Sartorius did not condescend to answer Dilly by the accustomed reply—"that he, in return, might imagine himself run through the body or shot dead,"—but waited until time afforded him the opportunity of calling Dilly to account for his irate epistle. This has lately occurred. Dilly has been here on some little business for Pedro; and Sartorius, hearing of his arrival, lost no time in sending Sir John Lillie to Sir John Dilly, to demand "an ample apology as an immediate meeting" for the alleged offensive expressions in his letter aforesaid. Lillie accordingly waited upon Dilly, who referred him to his friend, Lord Dunboync—meaning "pistois for two." His Lordship (?), however, being a peaceable man, and acting under Dilly's authority, of course thought it would be far better to settle the matter by an apology; and the following, from the redoubted Dilly Doyle, has been advertised in the papers—in the same way that Muggins would publish his contrition for having defamed Viggias at a pot-house:—"I have no hesitation in expressing my regret that, in a moment of anger and excitement, and under a misconception of your motives, I was induced to write a letter, dated from Oporto, in the month of June last, containing matter injurious and insulting to your feelings; and I now feel myself bound to recall the offensive letter in question, and to express my regret that the same had ever been published."—*Bob Acres* was a fool to Dilly.—(The Age.)

PERU.

A mail from Perú arrived on Sunday, and brought the details of a revolution which took place at Lima on 3d January last. The *Monitor* of Tuesday and Wednesday contained the full particulars, of which the following is an outline:

The ex-President of the Peruvian Republic, General Gamarra, and his party, had been for some time tampering with the army, in order to oust the new President, General Orbegoso, from office; and at last, under pretext that the peace of Peru was threatened by Bolivia, because the President of that Republic had left Chuquisaca to make the customary visit to the departments, he (Gamarra) got himself named General-in-Chief of the army, which he immediately collected, and augmented with new troops.

On the 3d January, some members of the Convention proposed that any person or persons who conspired against the Government, should be declared outlaws. This proposition created considerable alarm in the city. On the same evening General Orbegoso left Lima in his coach, accompanied by the Minister of Finance, and the Governor of the fortress, and proceeded to Callao, in which fortress he remained with 1500 troops. At 7 that evening the revolution might be said to have been effected: the Limerican public became aware of it from the quantity of patrols which left a certain quarter of the city and traversed the streets, and also from an order forwarded from the Chief of the Staff to the Ecclesiastical authority, that the bells of the churches should not be rung.

At 11 in the morning of the 4th, two companies of troops marched to the Hall of the Convention; but as the members had not assembled, all they did was to prevent their meeting. The civic who had been placed as sentinel at the door of the Hall, was killed, he having refused to let the troops pass. The latter consisted of 150 men, and the officer in command had orders to arrest thirty-three of the conventionalists.

General Gamarra has effected this revolution in favour, at present, of General Bermudez, whom, in a communication to the Council of State, he denominates as President by the election of the army. Both Presidents, viz., the one at Callao and the one at Lima, have demanded the aid of the other departments. Public opinion, in Lima, is said to be strongly against the movement. General Bermudez has appointed General Salazar to be Minister of War, Señor Pando to be Minister of the Interior, and Martinez to be Minister of Finance. Señor Pando convoked a meeting of all the public functionaries, to recognize the new Chief; and General Bermudez, in the address he made upon the occasion, said that he had assumed the command in order to save the country from the usurping Convention; that the Republic was

without a head, in consequence of the flight of Orbegoso from the capital; and that he (Bermudez) had been appointed President by the army, and by the most respectable part of the people, who, he said, disapproved of the election made in the person of General Orbegoso.

A proclamation, dated Lima 4th January, 1834, was issued by the new President, Pedro Bermudez, addressed,—"The Provisional Supreme Chief of the Republic, to the Nation."—It states, that he had taken office to save the country from the fury of a faction; that he detested the idea of personal ambition; but that, as a veteran in the cause of independence, he would not coldly view the country which had been imbued with the blood of so many martyrs to liberty, fall into the hands of a few obscure aspirants, who were only intent upon producing civil discord. That the people and the troops, in all the departments, unanimously disavowed the authority of an illegitimate administration, created by a usurping convention. That all will receive with joy and jubilee the news of the determination of the capital, which will cement the union of every class of Peruvians. That the cause of reason and of justice is irresistible: a conspiring Government had been at a blow overthrown, and with them proscription will cease. That his authority will be respected, because his intentions are known: that he belongs to no party except to that of the nation, and does not invoke the august name of Liberty in order to govern at all hazards. That the people will distinguish between the honorable man who sacrifices his repose, health, and even his reputation, to save his country from the abyss to which it had been conducted, and those wicked men who are desirous of destroying social order by sedition and crime.

A proclamation from General Domingo Nieto, dated Arequipa, 14th January, 1834, addressed to the people of the Peruvian Republic, states—that he has taken up the lance to revenge the horrid outrages committed by the faction of General Gamarra against the National Convention, named by the free vote of the people: that it is impossible to express the indignation which the inhabitants of Arequipa felt on reading the communications issued by the traitor Bermudez, who calls himself the supreme Chief: the general cry was liberty or death; and 1000 men immediately presented themselves in the great Square, offering their services with an enthusiasm which might vie with that of Sparta. That he solemnly protests before his fellow-citizens, and before the world, that his country shall be free, or his body shall mingle with those freemen who perished in support of the laws. He calls upon the Peruvians to hoist in all parts the standard of Liberty, which will overwhelm the rebels with shame and despair.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of this Society, was held at the Vestry of the British Church, on the 9th instant. The receipts during the past year, and up to the day of the meeting, had amounted to 973 dollars, 7 rials; and the disbursements, to 722 dollars, 4 reals; leaving a balance in hand of 251 dollars, 3 rials. The Society was instituted in the year 1828, for the purpose of affording temporary relief to British subjects, unable to support themselves or their families, in consequence of sickness or accident, or other unavoidable causes; of assisting widows and orphan children left in a state of distress; and of paying for medical attendance, and funeral expenses, in special cases. Between that period and up to the present time, donations, allowances, charges for medical attendance, medicines, funerals, &c., amounting to 3,995 dollars, 2 rials, had been granted to upwards of fifty applicants, some for a long time together, and others on several different occasions. The sum of 2,268 dollars had been appropriated, from time to time, in accordance with the 7th article of the Society, for investment in the Savings Bank, as a permanent fund; and the balance of receipts available was 592 dollars 5 rials, including interest due on the investment, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

Summary of Receipts and Expenditure of the British Friendly Society, from January 1, 1833, to April 9, 1834.

RECEIPTS.	
By balance in hand, - - - - -	303 7
By amount of Subscriptions received for 1833, - - - - -	70 0
By interest from Savings Bank, - - - - -	600 0
	Dollars, - 973 7

EXPENDITURE.	
To relief of cases of indigence, &c. - - - - -	570 0
To medical attendance, - - - - -	32 0
To medicine, - - - - -	51 4
To funeral expenses, - - - - -	60 0
	722 4
Balance in hand, - - - - -	251 3
	Dollars, - 973 7

We, the auditors, have examined this account, and do find a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to 251 dollars, 3 rials; and that the Society possesses a permanent fund of 2,268 dollars, with interest thereon, due at the beginning of the year, amounting to 341 dollars, 2 rials.—Buenos Ayres, April 9th, 1834.

(Signed,)

THOMAS STUART,
ROBERT HUDSON.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

In our last we noticed the arrival in Europe of various vessels from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, but were unable to give the exact dates of their arrival; they are as follows:—

The ship *Tyrian* arrived at Cowes 15th December, and at Antwerp 21st ditto.
The brig *Catherine Ann*, arrived at Cowes 24th December, and at Funching 28th ditto.
The brig *Zion* arrived at Plymouth 24th December.
The brig *Abeora* arrived at Liverpool 10th December.
The brig *Philomela* arrived at Liverpool 20th ditto.
The brig *New Holland* arrived at Liverpool 31st ditto.
The barque *Esk* arrived at Liverpool 5th January.
The brig *Joseph* arrived at Bourdeaux 31st December.

The Bremen brig *Die Brant, Gregorius*, from Bremen, sailed from Dartmouth 28th January, for Buenos Ayres.
The British brig *Dunnoter Castle, Patterson*, sailed from Liverpool 10th January, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres: she put into Ilfracombe on 15th ditto, and Milford Haven on 31st ditto.

The British brig *Greecian, Young*, from Liverpool, put into the Cove of Cork on 15th January, and sailed thence 27th do., for Buenos Ayres.

The British brig *Titania, Wilson*, (stated to be wheat laden,) from London 15th December, was at Deal in January, bound to Buenos Ayres.

The Hamburg brig *Lanzoue, Schilder*, sailed from Hamburg 28th November, bound to Buenos Ayres: she put back after having been 21 days at sea, and was totally lost at the mouth of the Riber; Captain and crew saved, and the greater part of the cargo.

The Hamburg brig *Amphitrite* sailed from Hamburg 9th January, for Buenos Ayres.

The British brig *Hartford, Robson*, for Rio Grande, put back to Liverpool 25th January.

The schooner-brig *Intrepid*, which sailed from Liverpool 25th December, for Buenos Ayres, had put back to Liverpool: her cargo had received such damage, that upon a survey it was condemned.

The brig *Wilton Wood, Stockdale*, sailed on 4th February from Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres.

The brig *Porcia, Martin*, for Buenos Ayres, was cleared at the Custom-house of Liverpool on 27th January.

The following vessels were on the birth at Liverpool, on 3d February, for Buenos Ayres:—barque *Mary Worrall, Smith*; barque *Esk, Dixon*; brig *Sarah Birkett, Andrew Cooke*; brig *Victoria, George Fogg*. And for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:—brig *Vanguard, Walker*.

The following vessels were entered for loading, at Liverpool, but not advertised for freight,—supposed to be wheat laden:—For Buenos Ayres, brig *John Brooks, Adams*. For Montevideo, schr. *Challenger, Newman*; and brig *James Dunn, Furze*. The latter was cleared on 17th January.

The packet *Rinaldo*, was appointed to bring the March mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

Arrived at Falmouth.

December 28.—Packet *Skyllark*, from Rio Janeiro 14th November, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 21st October, by the packet *Hornet*.

At *Margate* on 10th December, (where she was supplied with an anchor,) and at London on 18th do.—British brig *Uk, Hill*, from Buenos Ayres 18th September.

At *Portsmouth* 7th January, comes 5th do., the *Yarcl 13th ditto*, and at *Amsterdam* 21st do.—Hamburg barque *Corrier, Hinrichsen*, from Buenos Ayres 2d November.

At Genoa.

December 28.—Sardinian polacre *Temistocles, Mereto*, from Buenos Ayres 14th August.
January 4.—Sardinian ship *Glori, Bava*, from Buenos Ayres 20th October.

At Cadix.

December 10.—Sardinian brig *Trafalgar, Raggio*, from Montevideo 7th September.
January 13.—Sardinian brig *Azardozo, Durant*, from Montevideo.

December 18.—Sardinian polacre *Nra. Sra. del Boschetto, Schifano*, from Buenos Ayres 22d September, Montevideo 29th ditto.
Sardinian polacre *Valiente Nicolini, Mazone*, from Buenos Ayres 21st September.

The *Nra. Sra. del Boschetto* arrived at Marseilles 11th January, and the *Valiente Nicolini* at Genoa 16th January.

At Marseilles.

December 15.—French brig *Oramaze, Andrae*, from Montevideo.

At Gibraltar.

November 22.—Sardinian brig *Correo, Marana*, from Montevideo 9th September.

At Antwerp.

December 20.—Brig *Catherine, Mort*, from Montevideo.

At Barbadoes.

December 7.—British brig *Indus, Barwell*, from Montevideo.

At Havana.

December 16.—American schr.—brig *Margaret Ann, Mott*, from Buenos Ayres 30th September.

At Pernambuco.

February 28.—Argentine brig *General Rondeau, Campbell*, from Rio Janeiro 15 days.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

February 15.—American brig *Cherub*, from Montevideo 23d January.
16.—Argentine brig *Domingo, Ponthier*, from Buenos Ayres 26th January.

18.—Brazilian schooner-brig *Dos Amigos, Pereira*, from Buenos Ayres 2d February.
March 4.—Sardinian polacre *Sao José, Revello*, from Buenos Ayres 13th February.

Brazilian brig *Orient*, from Montevideo 3d February.

12.—Brazilian smack *Pensamiento Felix, Labrador*, from Buenos Ayres 7th February.

15.—H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*, from Buenos Ayres 27th February, Montevideo 4th March.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17th OF APRIL, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig <i>Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson</i> ,.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Sea Nymph, Smith</i> ,.....	F. Llavallol,.....	Loading for London.
Brig <i>Lady Clinton, Day</i> ,.....	Zuñaran & Tressera,.....	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Brig <i>Jack, Bell</i> ,.....	James Miller,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Esquimaux, Gelling</i> ,.....	Davidson, Dorr & Co.....	In quarantine.
Brig <i>Ann, Potts</i> ,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship <i>Augusta, Baranicoft</i> ,.....	Davidson, Dorr & Co.....	Loading for New York or Boston.
Barque <i>Louisa, Frazier</i> ,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Caroline, Warrack</i> ,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig <i>Carrier, Brown</i> ,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for ports in Mediterranean.
Brig <i>Albert, Dayton</i> ,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque <i>Prosper, Tribon</i> ,.....	Punsel & Co.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig <i>Cosmopolite, Bondias</i> ,.....	Zuñaran & Tressera,.....	Discharging.
Brig <i>Deux Freres, Frappaz</i> ,.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Ship <i>Catherina Dorothea, Tiemann</i> ,.....	J. J. Klieck,.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig <i>Espartaco, Cruz</i> ,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadiz, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig <i>San Juan Bautista, Lavagna</i> ,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Barque <i>Juliette, Dodere</i> ,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig <i>Barico, L. Gareto</i> ,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig <i>Federico, Chivino</i> ,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
Polacre <i>Livietta, Miqueline</i> ,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre <i>Constante, Romanino</i> ,.....	Aymes, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig <i>Vesuvio, Lauro</i> ,.....	Lavallol,.....	Discharging.
Brig <i>Ferdinando, Lambi</i> ,.....	Lavallol,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig <i>Eloisa, Meirelles</i> ,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.
Patache <i>Novo Yerval, P. da Silva</i> ,.....	C. M. Huergo,.....	Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig <i>Cacique, Oliveira</i> ,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Fernagua.

18.—Oriental schr. Esperanza, from Montevideo 15 days.
 23.—Brazilian brig Novo St. Domingo, from Montevideo 9th March.
 Packet Briseis, from Falmouth 7th February, with the mails for the River Plate.
 25.—Packet Lyra, from Falmouth 12th January, put back 18th, sailed again 15th, put back 16th, sailed again 20th, put back 23d, and finally sailed 28th January, with the mails for the River Plate.
Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
 March 2.—Packet Reindeer, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 17th January, by packet Cockatrice.
 22.—H. B. M's. ship Pylades, (18 guns), for Portsmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 27th February, by packet Horace.
Arrived at Montevideo.
 10th inst.—French brig Hermine, Soret, from Havre de Grace 1st February.
 12th.—British brig Clutha, from Sicily 12th January, to Lafone & Co.
Sailed from Montevideo.
 7th inst.—Brazilian brig Augusto Cesar, for Rio Janeiro.
 Sardinian brig Orion, for Bahia.
 8th.—Sardinian brig Colombo, Ardito, for Rio Janeiro, with 900 quintals jerked beef.
 The U. S. corvette Ontario, sailed from Montevideo on 13th inst., for Buenos Ayres.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 12.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Emma, Gething, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 5422 dry hides, 523 salted do., 109 horse do., 17,008 horns, 43½ pipes with about 1720 arrobas tallow, 2 boxes with 58 doz. hare skins, 1 tierce with 7 arrobas cotton, 12 bales with 350 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 23 arrobas ostrich feathers, 26 do. with 731 arrobas horse hair, 85 do. with 1860 arrobas wool, 23 do. with 503 doz. sheep skins.
 Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

April 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with the January mail of packet Lyra, and February mail of packet Briseis. Passenger from England, Miss Vivian; do. from Rio Janeiro, (landed at Montevideo,) Señor Candido Juatico. Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. C. Cadet, Joseph Harratt, and T. B. Wood.
 Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 11th inst., to C. Galeano.

April 14.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, National schr.-brig Condor, Pyott, from Greenock 26th November, put back to the Clyde six times, and finally sailed from Lamlash Bay, Island of Arran, 28th January, with a general cargo, coals, &c., to Anderson, Weller & Co. Passengers, Dr. William Gibson, and Mr. David McQueen.
 British brig Ann, Potts, from Hull 30th November, Plymouth 29th January, Montevideo 11th inst., with 1374 bags wheat, earthenware, &c., to Lafone, Robinson & Co.
 French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, from Montevideo 11th inst., with 1249 bags wheat, braudy, &c., to Guerin, Seris & Co.

April 15.—Wind N.—hazy all day.
 No arrivals or sailings.

April 16.—Wind N. N. W.—hazy all day.
 No arrivals or sailings.

April 17.—Wind N.—hazy all day.

Arrived, Oriental packetschr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 14th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.
 Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for England, Messrs. Simon McGregor and Henry Hewitson; do. for Montevideo, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick McLean, Messrs. John Macfarlane and Thomas Best, and Captain John Frazier.
 April 18.—Wind N.—hazy all day.
 Arrived, Oriental schooner-brig Caroline, A. Sheeife, from Puerto Alegre 27th ult., Rio Grande 5th inst., with yerba, to Daniel Gowlard & Co. Sardinian brig General Fiametta, from Tarragona and Gibraltar, to Pedro A. Plomer. — [At sun-set the boat not on shore.]

Vessels posted to sail.

On 20th inst.—Augusta, for Boston.
 22d inst.—Sea Nymph, for London.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

In consequence of some remarks in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, respecting the qualities of the vessels lately purchased for the public service, the Minis-

ter of War and Marine, in a note dated 12th inst., requested Captain Espora to report anew thereon, particularly as it regards the schr.-brig Maria, and launch Catalina.

Captain Espora replied to the above on 13th, to the effect, that the vessels in question are in every respect suitable for the service in which they are to be employed.

The result of the Court Martial on General Huidobro, charged with having interfered in the domestic disputes of Cordova, in May last, has been that the Government of Buenos Ayres, in a note dated 11th inst., declare that under all the circumstances of the case, the said General has not done any thing which should render him unworthy the high character he bears in the army and in the provinces of the Republic.

H. B. M. brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Commander Charles Pearson, was to sail from Portsmouth in February last, for the Brazils and the River Plate. It is stated that she is to convey to Buenos Ayres Mr. Hamilton, H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic.

Some days at the commencement of the last month, the weather was so cold that on one occasion H. B. M's. ship Pylades, on her passage from Valparaiso to Rio Janeiro, was shut in by the ice, in latitude 37, off this river.

Señor Bernardino Rivadavia arrived at Montevideo on 10th inst., in the brig Hermine, from Havre de Grace. His son (Bernardino,) came to Buenos Ayres on 13th inst., in the packet Rosa; and by the same conveyance likewise came Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal.

"What is there in a name?"—Shakspeare.

The Equestrian Company at Montevideo, have again incurred the displeasure of one of their horses being called *Bolívar*. This was thought offensive to the memory of General Bolívar; and the Police obliged the director of the company, Mr. La Forest, to make a public apology in the Montevideo papers, stating that he had offended through ignorance, &c. &c.

They manage these things differently on the other side of the Line. There, the horse has ever been an object of peculiar esteem, and sometimes veneration. Alexander the Great was in love with his horse.—The Roman Emperor, Caligula, sought to make his steed (*Incitatus*,) a Consul, and had a palace erected for him.—The Mussulmen say that Paradise consists of their favorite horses, and dark-eyed Houri's. In England, horses take the name of the Sovereign, Wellington, Nelson, and other "first chup" men, warriors as well as statesmen. The same in the United States, where these noble animals are designated by the names of Washington, Franklin, &c. &c. But all this is most irreverent in Montevideo!

Had the other side of the Line customs been in vogue there, even the late revolutionary attempts would have given occasion for a race to have been gotten up, and we should have had the famous blood horse *President Rivera*, against the well-known horse *Laoulette*;—bets, 100 to 1 upon the President, and no takers.

THEATRE.

The *Asesinos de Florencia*, was performed on 13th inst., to a crowded pit and cazuela, and indifferent boxes.

ALAMEDA.—This walk had a tolerable influx of visitors on Sunday last, including a number of ladies. The band performed until dark.

THE WEATHER throughout the week has been warm, the thermometer about 72 until yesterday, when, at 2 p. m., it stood at 78.

The King of the Fire-Eaters, Mr. Michael Hart, is to commence his exhibitions to-morrow, at half past 4, p. m., at the *Parque Argentino*, (Vauxhall,) assisted by Mr. Merryman Rose. Señores Viera and Rossi will also sing *arias* and duos.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietor of the Equestrian Company now performing in Montevideo, has arrived in this city. The object of his visit is to make preparations for the immediate establishment of a CIRCUS, which will probably be accomplished in two or three weeks. The novelty of such an exhibition in this city, and the well-earned fame which devolves upon each member of the company, we hope will be sufficient inducement for the liberality of the inhabitants of this city, both native and foreign, to be displayed.

Married.
 On the 31st ult., CLEMENT LeBRETON, Esq., of the Island of Jersey, to Doña CONCEPCION SOLSONA, of this city.

On the 14th inst., at the British Church, PATRICK McLEAN, Esq., of Glasgow, to Miss JEMINA CAMPBELL, of Isla, Argyleshire.

On the 14th inst., the REV. WILLIAM TORREY, of Pennsylvania, U. S., to ELIZABETH daughter of Captain SUTTON, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

On the 14th inst., at the British Church, Mr. BILLOS, of Norfolk, to Miss ANN MURPHY, of Dublin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Subscribers will be holden at the Library, on Thursday, the 1st of May, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of transacting the usual business of the Institution, and of electing a Committee for the ensuing year.

W. GILPIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON, WELLER & CO., have just received for Sale, a few packages of 4 dozen bottles each, of excellent SHERRY WINE; also, of old and high flavoured PORT, in bottles; and some small casks of strong concentrated SCOTCH ALES.

WANTED.

A COACHMAN, and a COOK. A Man and his Wife, without incumbrance, would be preferred. Apply at No. 16, Calle de Maypd.

PASSENGERS FOR BALTIMORE.

THE American brig SULTANA, Captain H. H. WILLIS, 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, &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 Seals, elegantly chased; Gold and Silver Watch-guards; patent Pencil-cases, &c.; plated Candlesticks, with chased silver pages, 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.

37-A Few Packet Thermometers, of Fahrenheit and Beaumur; 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.)

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122	—	123	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	61	—	7½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7-16	—	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	47	—	48	do. do. per cent.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	116	—	—	do. each.
Bank Shares,.....	340	—	345	dols p. ct. pr. m.
Exchange on England,.....	74	—	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	74	—	—	do. p. patacon.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7	—	—	do. p. U. S. dt.
Do. on United States,.....	33	—	34	do. per pesado.
Hides, Or, best,.....	30	—	32	do. do.
Do. country,.....	30	—	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.	22	—	26	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	11	—	12	do. each.
Do. Horse,.....	40	—	42	do. per dozen.
Nutria Skins,.....	14	—	15	do. do.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	14	—	15	do. per arroba.
Wool, common,.....	30	—	38	do. do.
Hair, long,.....	17	—	22	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	14	—	15	do. per quintal.
Jerked Beef,.....	11	—	11½	do. per arroba.
Tallow, melted,.....	350	—	350	do. per vil.
Flour, (North American),.....	75	—	85	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11	—	13	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	3	p. ot. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

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