

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1834.

[Vol. VIII.]

No. 402.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Señor Bernardino Rivadavia disembarked at the Custom-House about 8 o'clock on the morning of 28th ult., from the French brig *Hermine*, and re-embarked, by order of the Government, at 1 o'clock on the same day, from the Custom-House, and proceeded again on board the *Hermine*, where he now remains.

The Government forwarded a communication, dated 28th ult., to the permanent Committee of the House of Representatives, to the effect that they had been under the necessity of ordering Señor Rivadavia to re-embark. That the Government had no powers to take this measure, except provisionally; neither could they, according to the Constitution, prevent any citizen from remaining in his country, except in virtue of a legal sentence, or in consequence of a positive law.—That the case of the citizen in question applies to many others who are absent from their country, either spontaneously, or from being compromised in the public dissensions which have occurred, and who of course have the idea of returning to their homes. The Government therefore request the House of Representatives to decide upon the subject, bearing in mind that the Government do not on any account wish to deviate from the constitutional path, nor exercise any authority from their own will and pleasure.

On receiving the above communication, the permanent Committee assembled; and the result of their deliberations is stated to be, that they do not conceive the affair of such gravity as to call for a sitting of the present Legislature, they have therefore reserved it for the first sitting of the new House of Representatives.

The following note was addressed to Señor Rivadavia, by Señor García, Minister of the Home Department:—

"Buenos Ayres, April 28, 1834.
25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.
"On the undersigned Minister has devolved the unpleasant duty of announcing to Señor Don Bernardino Rivadavia, that the Government informed of his having landed on the morning of this day, and forced by imperious circumstances which affect the public peace, have found themselves under the necessity of preventing his remaining in the bosom of his family, until they obtain a declaration which they have solicited of the Legislature, and which will place the authority in a situation to announce a definitive and legal resolution.—God preserve Sr. Rivadavia many years."
"MANUEL J. GARCIA."

The above affair has been freely canvassed in the journals of this city, and otherwise. Some aver that the Government have exceeded their powers: that Señor Rivadavia left his country with a passport, and has not committed any act to render him amenable to its laws: moreover, that he has returned hither in order to clear his character from the aspersions cast upon it, particularly as it regards the statement which appeared of his having been concerned in the plan to create monarchies in the Republics of South America. On the other hand, the Government have been defended upon the plea that the preservation of

the peace of the country is paramount to every thing, and that whilst the present excitement exists in the public mind, even the person of Sr. Rivadavia might not be safe from insult and attack, were he now to reside in this province.

Señores Rivadavia and Aguero embarked from Buenos Ayres on the evening of 2d of May, 1829, and, we believe, sailed on the 6th of the same month, in the French brig *Iris*, for Havre de Grace.

The town was thrown into considerable alarm on Tuesday night last, in consequence of the following occurrence:—

About half-past 8 in the evening, a party of seven or eight armed men, on horseback, passed through the Calle de la Plata, shouting *muer a el Gobierno*,—*viva el General Rosas*; and fired into the house of the Rev. Pedro Pablo Vidal. Thence they proceeded to the Calle de Potosi, and repeated the above exclamations in front of the residence of Señor García, Minister of the Home Department, at the same time firing several shots at the street windows of the sala. They also fired at and severely wounded Señor Estevan Badlan,* clerk in the War-Office, who was at that moment leaving a house in the neighbourhood, where he had been on a visit.

The above events occurred at a time when the streets were full of people, and in the most populous parts of the city. The alarm was general: the garrison was immediately under arms, and a number of the inhabitants proffered their services for the preservation of the public peace. During the night extra sentries were on guard, who hailed every person that passed in their vicinity. All has since remained tranquil; but the perpetrators of the outrage remain undiscovered.

The affair, as might be expected, has given occasion to a variety of rumours, and caused a good deal of discussion.

The Minister of War and Marine (Guido), addressed a note on Wednesday last, to General Pinedo, the Inspector-General, requesting that he would, in the Order of the Day, convey the thanks of the Government to the officers and troops, for the promptitude with which they assembled when they supposed the peace of the city to be endangered, which conferred honour upon them as military men, and to their title of Restorers of the Laws.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by General Guido and aids-de-camp, visited the flotilla on Thursday, in the Inner Roads, and were received with the usual salutes, each vessel being decorated with flags. The salutes were repeated on His Excellency and suite returning to shore.

The flotilla is ready to sail for Corrientes, but it is probable their services will not be required, as according to the last accounts the alarm felt in the province of Corrientes, from the proximity of the Paraguay troops, had entirely subsided; the militia and armed citizens had returned to

* Since dead.

their homes, and the veteran troops had evacuated the pass of Santa Maria. It is said that the differences between Paraguay and Corrientes are likely to be accommodated through the mediation of Brazil.

SANTA FE.—The Governor of Santa Fé, (Estanislao Lopez,) under date 31st March, 1834, has rendered an account to the House of Representatives of that province, of important advantages which he has gained over the Indians; having surprised and defeated them, and forced the survivors to a capitulation which will liberate the province of Santa Fé from any further incursions of these marauders.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the packet *Rosa*, journals of the above city to 23th ult. They are barren of political news, and merely state that the President of the Republic left Durazno on 21st ult., for that part of the frontier (Cuairem,) where the anarchists have assembled.

The Maldonado correspondent of the *Universal*, in noticing the arrival of the dromedaries at Maldonado, in the brig *Licurgo*, says that the importation of these animals is by way of experiment to discover if they will propagate in that climate; but should they fail to do so, it is proposed to send them to Entrerios, or other places more to the northward. That at all events they will be of great use in this part of the world, from their laborious and patient habits.

The barrilla brought by the same vessel, is for the purpose of establishing a manufactory of white soap.

The dispute between the proprietor of the Montevideo Theatre and the ex-Manager, (Gonzales,) seems to have promptly terminated; the latter, with the remainder of his theatrical corps, having (according to the Montevideo papers,) "fitted" from that city, supposed for Buenos Ayres. It is stated that they got away in a balandra.

Official Documents.

A communication, dated 12th March, 1834, from the Governments of the provinces of Cuyo, (Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis,) to that of Buenos Ayres, states the dangers to which they are exposed from the incursions of the Indians, the calamities they have already been subjected to from these barbarians, and solicits the aid of Buenos Ayres to furnish and keep in pay a body of veteran troops (about 200 men) for the provinces.

The Government of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 16th ult., stating the pecuniary embarrassments of the province, the depreciation of the current money, &c. &c.; but that the affair should be laid before the Legislature for its decision.

Communications from the Governments of Salta and Tucuman, to that of Buenos Ayres, state that the details they have received respecting the dispute between Corrientes and Paraguay, have been referred to their respective Houses of Representatives.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia, (Andrés Santa Cruz,) under date Chuquisaca, 12th November, 1833, has addressed the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, enclosing a copy of the Bolivian Code of Laws recently enacted, and which are now in force in that Republic.

The Government of Buenos Ayres replied to the above on 26th ult., congratulating the President upon this new claim which he has to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

An official note states the anxious wish of the Government to repair the public roads in the territory of the province, and that they will give every attention to capitalists, or companies, who may make proposals to that effect, particularly as it regards the construction of bridges on those points where the communications are impeded by the multiplicity of rivers which cross the country. That the most urgent points are those on the River Salado, &c. &c.

A communication dated 18th inst., from Señor Francisco Agell, to the Minister of the Home Department, in the name of the Society of owners of lighters, calls the attention of the Minister to the continual robberies of goods which are committed on board their vessels, and proposes that they should form a society among themselves for the purpose of prosecuting the criminals. Also, that the Society believes it necessary to organize a tariff of the prices for discharging and delivering cargo.

The Minister replied to the above on the 22d, highly approving the formation of the society in question, which the Government viewing as an important service rendered to the country, would therefore give to it every protection.

A communication dated 10th inst., from Señor Baldomero Garcia, judge of the first instance in criminal cases, in answer to a note from the Minister of the Home Department, requiring to be informed if Señor Luis Perez (Editor of the *Gaucha Restaurador*.) was not publicly reported to have been connected with a gang of housebreakers. The Judge in consequence enclosed the declarations which had been taken, as far as they regarded Perez, from which it would appear he was informer to the Police, &c. &c.

Communications and circulars, dated 24th inst., have been forwarded by the Government to the Bishop, and the public authorities and corporations, stating the desire of the Government that the approaching Anniversary of the 25th of May should be solemnized in a manner worthy of the grand festival of the country, and therefore request the attendance of all the authorities, &c. &c. The note to the Inspector-General of the Public Schools, states that the children belonging to the said schools are to assemble round the pillar in the Plaza de la Victoria, and sing the National Hymn, at the moment when the Government cortege leave the Cathedral, and not at sunrise as heretofore.

A communication dated 24th ult., to the Minister of War and Marine, from Señor Francisco Agell, in the name of the Society of owners of lighters, &c., offers to embark gratuitously the provisions, stores, &c. for the flotilla destined to Corrientes.

A number of documents have been published relative to the vessels purchased by the Government, and to the others offered for sale.

The following is a correct copy of the note addressed to General Guido, by H. B. M's. Chargé d'Affaires. The one we inserted last week was a translation from the Spanish.

Buenos Ayres, April 10, 1834.
The undersigned, His Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, has received information which induces him to suspect that a vessel called the *Flor del Rio*, under the Buenos Ayrean flag, is now fitting out in this port for the purpose of trading in slaves on the coast of Africa.

The undersigned deems it his duty to draw the attention of His Excellency General Guido, Minister for Foreign Relations, to this circumstance; in the full confidence that should the above information upon enquiry prove to be well founded, the necessary measures will be taken by the Buenos Ayrean Government to prevent the owners of the said vessel from pursuing this iniquitous traffic, which the Argentine Republic is pledged, by the solemn obligations of its treaty with Great Britain, to counteract and suppress in the most effectual manner.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency General Guido, the assurances of his high and distinguished consideration.

(Signed,) PHILIP Y. GORE.

PERU.

A Chili mail arrived on Saturday last, by which we have received *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 14th March. The news it contains chiefly relates to Peruvian affairs, and the late revolution at Lima. It appears that on the 28th of January

last, a counter-revolution took place at Lima: the *soi disant* President (Bermudez), and his troops were obliged to quit the city, after a smart fight with the opposing party, in which a number of lives were lost. A female called Doña Pancha,* figured in this scene: she traversed the lines on horseback and endeavoured to animate the troops; but all in vain: they gave way, and abandoned the capital in the middle of the night of 28th January, taking with them a number of valuable articles. The President, Orbegoso, who had sought refuge at Callao, returned to Lima on the 29th January, with a small body of troops. Generals Gamarra and Bermudez had retreated upon the *Sierra*, and it was reported they had permitted their troops to pillage the mines of Pasco.

From the documents in the Chili papers, it is evident that the revolution was not a popular one. The communications sent by General Bermudez to various authorities in the provinces, announcing that he had assumed the office of President, were indignantly replied to, and he and General Gamarra were branded with the name of traitors. During the time that General Orbegoso was in Callao, he received assurances of support from all quarters, and was joined by bodies of troops; the Peruvian vessels of war also declared in his favour. General Mariano Necochea issued an address to the soldiers, denouncing Gamarra and Bermudez as wretches who had rebelled against the legitimate authority; and that he had now quitted his home in order to place himself at their head, to aid in exterminating the rebels. Addresses of similar import were circulated from other General Officers; and a proclamation, addressed to the Nation, was published at Lima on 29th January, signed by the President, Luis José Orbegoso, stating that on the preceding day an event had occurred which was the first of the kind Peru had ever witnessed—the troops had fired upon the defenceless and pacific inhabitants. That various citizens had assembled in the streets of Lima, near the Government House, having heard that the revolutionists were retiring from the city; but the latter, furious at the want of cooperation in their infamous projects, turned against the people those arms which only ought to have been used in the defence of their country. Many victims were thus sacrificed to their wild fury; but the people, notwithstanding the general mildness of their character, would not submit to be assassinated with impunity, they therefore with stones and the few arms they could collect, resisted the assassins. The capital of the Republic was thus converted into a field of battle from half-past 4 in the afternoon until 11 at night, and fratricide arms immolated without distinction the seditious criminal and the virtuous supporter of the laws. The assassins of the citizens could not, however, resist the popular feeling: in vain they were reinforced by the troops they had on the Callao road; the people triumphed, and forced their antagonists to quit the capital, completely defeated: that they will be instantly pursued, and not suffered to profane with their crimes a land of liberty.

The proclamation concludes by stating, that this is the first fatal example of a band of seditious, who, having invaded and overturned social order, fired upon their fellow-citizens,—upon a people whose natural character is mild and pacific. That such an enormous crime had caused general indignation amongst the *Limeños*, and horror and disgust were forcibly expressed towards the authors of it. That such sentiments he (the President) had no doubt would be common to all Peru, and the events of 28th January be a memento of what the people can do when roused to resistance by oppression.

* Wife of General Gamarra.

CHILI.

In the Republic of Chili all was tranquil. Some convicts in the Island of Juan Fernandez, in number one hundred and ten, had disarmed their guards, and managed to escape from the island in a schooner.

REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR.

It is stated that the frigate *Colombia*, and some small armed vessels, were cannonading the city of Guayaquil. The late Supreme Chief of that Department (Rocafulerte,) had arrived at Callao in the British brig *Sir John Kean*, in order, it was supposed, to seek for assistance in a projected attack upon the forces of his rival, General Flores.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, of Wednesday last, contains the following details of the massacre at the Falkland Islands:—

"H. B. M's. sloop of war *Clio*, having taken possession of the Falkland Islands in January, 1833, sailed thence without leaving any garrison whatever.

"On the 23d of August, the population consisted of seven Gauchos, including their overseer, five Charrua Indians, ten seamen, Americans and British employed in sealing, two Creoles, Captain Matthew Brisbane, (agent of Mr. Vernet,) the storekeeper of the same, an English clerk, a German, three women and two children.

"On the 24th August, the seamen being employed at some distance, and three of the Gauchos hunting rabbits in the country, three of the remaining Gauchos, with the five Indians, committed the murders in question. One of them shot the overseer; two others entered the dwelling of Captain Brisbane, who was reading on a sofa, got behind him, fired at him, and ultimately killed him with knives; they then proceeded to another room and murdered the Creole; thence they went to the house of the storekeeper, and killed him and the German. The assassins then took possession of the horses and arms, and fled. In the meantime, the English clerk, the three Gauchos, and the rest of the population, made their escape in the boats to a small island in the bay opposite the establishment, where they remained subjected to dreadful privations for more than four months, viz., until 3d January last, on which day arrived H. B. M's. ship *Challenger*, bound to Valparaiso, with orders to touch at the Falklands and leave a Lieutenant and four men to garrison them.

"The Lieutenant, with an armed party, immediately went in pursuit of the assassins, but without success; but it appears that since the sailing of the *Challenger*, H. B. M's. surveying barque *Beagle* had arrived at the Falklands, and it is supposed that by some stratagem the villains were apprehended; at least, by the accounts brought to Montevideo on 21st ult., by the French whaler *Bolletais*, there is no doubt of their being in custody. Our accounts from the Falklands only come down to the sailing of the *Challenger*, and are contained in a letter from Valparaiso.

"It is supposed that plunder was the object of the murderers, and to get possession of the horses; the Indians, during the three years they had been on the islands, having been deprived of the use of these animals, it not being thought prudent to trust them in that respect."

The statement in the *Gaceta* concludes as follows:—"To this shocking act has been added another infamous proceeding, perpetrated by the sealing schooner *Susannah Ann*, Captain Ferguson, belonging to London, who taking advantage of the melancholy events above detailed, carried off from the establishment all the seal skins which

Captain Brisbane had stored up. This Captain Ferguson is the same person who, in the year 1832, shot a quantity of tame mares, sheep, and hogs, the property of Mr. Vernet. He has on board his schooner, as passenger, Captain Low, formerly of the schooner Unicorn, who has been an accomplice in the said felony."

The London *Metropolitan* continues its amusing tales of "Jacob Faithful," and "The Spanish Barber." The former, although not so interesting as "Peter Simple," is equally well told, and possesses a good deal of originality—Jacob Faithful being perhaps the first classical bargeman on record. The Dominie, too, is excellent, and has great affinity to "Dominie Sampson." But the different voyages made by the barge from Fulham (where she "hails from,") to the Nore, (Greenwich,) &c., are full of incident, and delightful reading to Cockneys like ourselves. In our boyish days, we knew every "reach" in the river Thames, from Richmond to Blackfriars Bridge, almost as well as Jacob Faithful himself; and in passing "Chelsea reach" with a stiff breeze, would take as many precautions as a Branch Pilot of the River Plate, when beating to windward in bad weather, with the Ortiz and Chico Banks on his lee. Often on a Summer's evening we have set out alone, and "skulled" a wherry from Westminster Bridge to Putney, and after having taken "a dish of tea" (as Mrs. Goblet says,) in that charming village, returned to town, "tide in favour both ways."

The *Metropolitan* of February last, in an article upon "Taxation and Absenteeism," says: "It is now useless to argue whether it was to prevent the guillotine from being erected before Whitehall, or to preserve for our German kings the petty state of Hanover, that we plunged into the war of 1792. This is certain, that we wound up with a great accumulation of glory, and a still greater accumulation of debt; and, that after having borne nearly the whole brunt, not only with our army and our navy, but unfortunately also with our purse, we were so very magnanimous as to forego those advantages to which we were entitled as an indemnification upon the attainment of peace. Lord Castlereagh appeared to think that this country was fully rewarded for all she had suffered, by his receiving diamond snuff-boxes, and being permitted to sip his *café* with the autocrats of the Holy Alliance; and, when it came to a distribution of the spoils, the king of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the sovereign over ninety millions in various parts of the globe, was considered and treated by his brother legitimates as if he were no more than the petty elector of Hanover; probably, from a conviction that he had been a party to the war, and that England had made such immense sacrifices for no other reason than to preserve for him, that his dearly beloved *father land*. Peace came, not with smiles—but futing, and without her usual jocund train. She had even left her cornucopia behind her in her hurry, for she was frightened at perceiving herself followed by misery, starvation, and discontent. Wisdom might, however, have restored her to her wonted joy, and have scared away her unpoetical attendants; but Folly, Hunbug, and Cant, usurped her throne, and this triumvirate presided over the councils of the nation. By a judicious encouragement to trade and commerce—by a jealous protection of our shipping and our colonies—by wise financial measures, much might have been done; but, on the contrary, every thing that was done, was to the undoing of the nation. Our first measure was that which lost us the whole carrying trade of the Mediterranean. The Dey of Algiers, who had been our most faithful ally during the long protracted war, and owing to whose friendship and good will upwards of seven hundred sail of English merchant ships navigated in security the Mediterranean seas, where no other flag ventured to display itself, was not only most ungratefully, but most unwarrantably, attacked in his strong hold, and his power annihilated. The consequence of this injudicious measure has been, that now the whole carrying trade of the Mediterranean has been lost, and not thirty English vessels pass through the Gut; the French have taken possession of the territory, and, in the event of another war, we shall find an important enemy

where we always had found, and still might have secured, a sincere friend. But we had one more friend in the Mediterranean, the Sultan, our firm and long-established ally, whom, at the instigation of Folly, we determined to get rid of. To raise up into a nation the most worthless race of scoundrels under the sun, and to place a German prince over them to league with France against us, we fought the battle of Navarino, a most untoward event, which crippled the power of the Sultan, and conferred the greatest favour upon Russia, who has not failed to take advantage of it. Still, to enable Russia so to do, there was one thing needful—money. This little difficulty was, however, obviated by Folly, and the English House of Commons voted him the necessary supplies, and Russia is now virtually, if not actually, in possession of Constantinople."

And in a critique upon a new publication called "Sketches of Canada and the United States, by William L. Mackenzie," we read the following:

"We wish to add a word of our own in conclusion. The liberty of the American Republic is in no danger from an ambitious President, a rebellious army, or an oppressive aristocracy. The union of the federated states may be in some little peril, on account of their conflicting and individual interests, but this will not endanger the republican form of government of any one schismatic state. The liberty of the whole of America seems secure against the operation of all these causes. What it has to fear, is the slavery of a many-headed mob theocracy. In several of the cities, the regulations affecting personal liberty on the Sunday, and interference with domestic affairs and habits on every other day, are fast increasing, and, if not timely checked by the good sense of the people themselves, will in due time degenerate into an absolute tyranny. If a nation is to be priest-ridden, better that it should wear the gorgeous chains of pontifical Rome, than crawl in the sordid thraldom of hypocritical and lank-haired sectarianism."

We mentioned in our last that Señor Martinez, printer of the newspaper *Porteño Restaurador*, had appealed against the decision of the Jury which had condemned him to a fine of 1000 dollars, &c. The Jury to whom this appeal was referred, revoked the previous sentence, on Saturday last; chiefly on the ground that the name of a responsible Editor having been rendered (Sr. Meana,) and he forthcoming, upon him, therefore, as the

law now stands, the responsibility ought to rest, notwithstanding any impeachment against his character. This opinion was strongly advocated in some of the daily papers. *El Censor* of 28th ult., in alluding to various apparent incongruities in the English laws, and yet the general strict fulfilment of them, noticed an anecdote of a tradesman in London, who "willed" his property to a friend, to be enjoyed by him during the time his (the tradesman's,) mortal remains continued in the house. The tradesman dying, his body was embalmed and placed in a niche of the house. The next of kin to the deceased brought an action to set aside the will, but was nonsuited.

This anecdote probably relates to Martin Van-bushell, the famous fistula doctor, who lived in Mount-Street, Grosvenor-Square, London; and who, with his beard reaching almost to the ground, was accustomed to ride through the streets, and in Hyde Park, on a white poney. He, it is stated, had his wife embalmed and placed in a certain room of his house, in consequence of a will similar to the one above mentioned.

THE ALAMEDA had but few visitors on Sunday last. The band performed until dark.

THE WEATHER has been temperate throughout the week,—thermometer 62 to 67.

NOTICE TO BRITISH RESIDENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BRITISH CHURCH, will be held at the British Chapel on Monday the 5th of May next, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing Trustees for that Establishment during the present year.—A General Meeting also, will then and there be held, of the SUBSCRIBERS to the NEW BRITISH BURIAL-GROUND, when the accounts of the sums expended by their Committee, in the purchase and preparation of the same, will be submitted to them for examination and approval; and other matters relating to the said Burial-Ground will be brought before them.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, 26th April, 1834.
CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s Consul.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 1st OF MAY, 1834.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson,.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Lady Clinton, Day,.....	Zumaran & Treseira,.....	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Jane, Bell,.....	James Miller,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Esquimaux, Gelling,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.....	West Indies.
Brig Ann, Potts,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Caroline, Waraack,.....	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Carrier, Brown,.....	Daniel Cowland & Co.....	Loading for ports in Mediterranean.
Brig Albert, Dayton,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Boston.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Discharging.
Barque Mexico, Bucknall,.....	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.....	New York.
Ship Brutus, Adams,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Boston.
Brig Rolla, Brush,.....	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.....	Boston.
Ship Harriett, Strout,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Mary Helen, Ryder,.....		
FRENCH.		
Brig Cosmopolite, Boudias,.....	Zumaran & Treseira,.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Deux Freres, Frappaz,.....	Guerin, Seis & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret,.....	Poucel & Co.....	Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Catherina Dorothea, Tiemann,.....	J. J. Klich,.....	Discharging.
Brig Amphitrite, Geritz,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig Espartano, Cruz,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadiz, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig Enrico, L. Garoto,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Federico, Chivino,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Barcelona.
Polacre Livista, Miguele,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Constante, Romanino,.....	Aymes, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
Brig General Fiametta, Bacaro,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Cadiz and Barcelona.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,.....	Lavallio,.....	Discharging.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,.....		
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Moirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Terbal, P. da Silva,.....	C. M. Haverco,.....	Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The American brig which arrived on 25th ult., (noticed in our last), is the Rulla, Brush, from Boston 24th February, Montevideo 23d ult., with 679 barrels flour, and a general cargo, to Durr, Reincke & Lees.

Also arrived on 25th ult.—American ship Hærrilt, Strout, from Portland 22d January, with 160,220 feet of plank, &c., to Zimmermann, Fræzier & Co.

April 20.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, for London, despatched by F. Livadoli, with 4054 dry hides, 108 salted do., 28,028 horns, 41 planks jacaranda wood, 324 horse hides, 7 barrels with 688 horse hides, 1 do. with 16 doz. sheep skins and 12 doz. lamb skins, 40 barrels & 3 hogsheds with 1887 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 20 arrobas ostrich feathers, 58 do. with 1460 doz. sheep skins, 48 do. with 1200 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 69 goat skins.
Brazilian schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira, for Paraguar, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

April 27.—Wind W.—bazy.

Arrived, French brig Hermine, Soret, from Havre de Grace 1st February, Montevideo 24th inst., with a general cargo, to Pourel & Co. Passengers, Señor Bernardino Rivadavia, and Son; Monsieur and Madame Darout, Monsieur Debaise and family (7 persons), Messieurs Mahé and Rouzier, Madame Chamussi, and 14 others, some of whom were landed in Montevideo.

April 28.—Wind N.—foggy; Outer Roads invisible all day.
No arrivals or sailings.

April 29.—Wind N. N. E.—foggy; Outer Roads invisible all day.
No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental schooner Minerva, for Montevideo, despatched by C. Galeano, with a general cargo.

April 30.—Wind N.—foggy; Outer Roads invisible all day.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 28th inst., to C. Galeano.

American brig Mary Helen, Ryder, from Boston 16th February, Montevideo 28th inst., with a general cargo, to Davison, Durr & Co.
Sailed, Brazilian brig Maria, A. R. Garcia, for Montevideo, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, in ballast.

May 1.—Wind W. N. W.—foggy.

Arrived, Oriental schooner Star of the North, (Pilot-boat), from Montevideo 28th ult. Passengers, Messrs. Jos. Dorr and William Brown.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

May 2.—Wind N.—foggy; Outer Roads obscured.
No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Enrico, for Rio Janeiro.
5th.—Bassenthwaite, for Liverpool.

The French barque Prosper, is expected to sail this day for Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brigs Porcia, and Wilton Wood, from Liverpool for this, were spoken a few days since in the River.
The brig Caroline Augusta, sailed from Boston 12th February, and brig Draco from the same port 17th February, both for Buenos Ayres. The latter was to call at the Cape de Verdes.

Arrived at Baltimore.

Feb. 7.—American brig Burdett, Smith, from Havana. At Boston.

January 30.—American brig Colombo, from Havana.—The Burdett and Colombo did not discharge any part of their cargoes of jerked beef at the Havana.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

February 14.—Sardinian brig Maria Antoinette, from Genoa.

15.—British barque General Mina, from London 5d days.

16.—Sardinian ship Banmanier, from Paragnau.

H. B. M's. ship Challenger, from Falkland Islands 26 days.

19.—British brig Cleopatra, McLean, from Buenos Ayres 26th February.

British schooner Sappho, from Gibraltar.

British ship Medway, from London.

27.—American brig Navarro, from Philadelphia 62 days.

28.—Austrian brig Ferdinand King of Hungary, from Santos 60 days.

March 2.—American brig Ramon, from San Blas 55 days.
American brig George Henry, Smith, from Baltimore 78 days.

3.—American ship McLellan, from New York 100 days.
French corvette Victorie, from Rio Janeiro 46 days.
British barque Sybille, Graham, from New York 104 days.
Sardinian barque Tagnistoteles, from Rio Janeiro 43 days.
British brig Alice Brook, Scott, from Liverpool 104 days.

5.—British barque Irl. Hoodless, from Santos 44 days.
American brig Argyle, Coulman, from Baltimore 76 days.
8.—United States' corvette Vincennes, from Rio Janeiro 34 days.
British brig Mary Scott, from Costa Rica 76 days.
American barque Voltantier, Young, from California 31 days.

12.—American brig John Gilpin, Walsh, from Canton 75 days.
30th.—Sardinian barque Maria Louisa, Joyich, from Montevideo 34 February.

Arrived at Montevideo.

23d ult.—British schr.-brig Lowther, Carr, from Liverpool 24th December, Holyhead 8th February, to Hall, Dutton & Co.

Brazilian schooner-brig Aaa, from Rio Grande.

Bremen barque Elizabeth, from Bremen 6th January, Isle of Mayo 6th March, with 103 moyer sail, to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.

25th.—Sardinian polacre Aurora, Starla, from Genoa 17th February.

Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Amsterdam 2d February, Island Mayu 28th do., to Zimmerman & Co.

Sardinian schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, from Genoa 17th February.

French brig Paul, Audiber, from Marseilles 23d January, Majorca 3d February.

20th.—Sardinian schooner Virginia, from Yviza, with sail.

British brig Eliza, from Trieste, with wine, &c., to Bertram & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

23d ult.—American brig Sultana, for Baltimore.
American barque Aurelia, for Havana.

Arrived at Maldonado.

14th ult.—Sardinian brig Liegro, from the Canary Islands, with 550 quintals barilla, &c., and four dredgeries.

THEATRE.

On 27th ult. was performed the interesting tragedy of *Aristomedes*, written, if we recollect aright, by Señor Cabrera Navaris, a Spaniard, during his short residence in Buenos Ayres about 12 years since. The character of *Polinesto*, was on this evening personated by Señor Casacuberta in a very clever manner,—his scorn of the Priest and the Oracle were well expressed. The latter had declared that a Virgin must be sacrificed; and *Polinesto*, in order to save his "lady love" *Demofila*, (Doña Matilde Diez), declared that a sort of private marriage had taken place between them; but the lady, more anxious for her reputation than her life, denied the assertion, affirming that she was still a virgin.—Some naughty persons in the pit laughed at this. The house was well attended; the pit and cazuela were as full as a "new laid egg," as the London papers say.

On Thursday evening Señor Cossio, of the Montevideo Theatre, reappeared on these boards. The part he chose for his debut was that of *Iago*, in the tragedy of *Othello*. He played it respectably. We shall speak of this gentleman more fully at another period; his open countenance and manly figure always renders him a favourite. Señor Casacuberta was the *Othello*,—his performance of it evinced much discrimination, and deserves a more extended notice than our present limits will allow. He is no doubt as good or perhaps the best *Othello* that has ever appeared on this Stage,—but more of this "anon."
The house was miserably lighted, and the pit and cazuela tolerably full.

The remains of Señor Estevan Badlam, the victim of the outrageous proceeding of Tuesday evening last, were interred yesterday, in the Cemetery of the Recolets. The Under-Secretaries of the Home and Foreign Departments, attended the funeral, by order of Government. The deceased was a young man of highly respectable connections and most amiable manners.

Married.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. John Armstrong, N. F. RICKCKE, Esq. Merchant of this City, to MARTINA, only surviving daughter of ADMIRAL WILLIAM BROWN, of this City.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. William Torrey, Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, to Miss MARY ANN SMITH.

Died.

On 30th ult., Doña TRINIDAD MOLINO DE PLOMEN, wife of Don Pedro A. Plomer, of this City. Her obsequies were celebrated yesterday at the Cathedral, and the brigs General Fiametta, Eloisa, and Espartero, in the Inner Roads, had their colours half-masted and yards crossed upon the occasion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

THE Shareholders are respectfully notified that a GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Rooms, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance is particularly requested.

N. L. CLARK, Secretary.

BUENOS-AYREAN FOREIGN SCHOOL.

THE COMMITTEE of said School meet on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at No. 39, Calle de la Victoria.

W. TORREY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CABINET AND CHAIR-MAKERS.

AN adjourned GENERAL MEETING of Operative Cabinet and Mahogany Chair Makers, will be held on Monday evening, 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the house of Mr. ALEXANDER NOBLE, No. 60, Calle de Perù, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and considering other matters then to be laid before them. All those connected with the trade, who feel themselves interested, are respectfully invited to attend. (By order of the Committee of Management.)

WILLIAM JUNOR, acting Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have on Sale a few Hds. of very superior REFINED LOAF SUGAR, imported per Condor.

ALEX. SPEARS & CO.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

THE following BOOKS having been taken out of the Library during the Librarian's absence, it is requested that they will be returned; or any information where they may be found, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

- No. 221.—*Tales of a Grandfather.*
- 229.—*Southey's Life of Nelson.*
- 225.—2d. Vol.: *Travels of a Bachelor.*
- 310 & 17.—*Woodstock.*
- 336 & 7.—*Nicholson's Mechanics.*
- 375.—*Country Curate.*
- 404 to 407.—*Moore's Works.*

♣ The words "UNION LIBRARY" is stamped on the back of each Book.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MR. RAMSAY respectfully intimates to the Public, that he has opened an Establishment, Calle de Escazore, No. 53, for the Education of Youngsters speaking the English Language. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of Elementary Education, together with English Grammar, English Composition, Geography, Book-Keeping, Mathematics, and the Spanish and Latin languages.

Hours of attendance, from 9 to 1, and from 3 to 5.

THE TRIUMPH OF ART.

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, and LEMONS, carefully cured in Marble, and possessed of the delicate tints which belong to the several fruits, recalling Nature's production. FOR SALE at No. 30, Cathedral Street.—Price, One Dollar each specimen.

NOTICE.

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

ON THE 1ST OF MAY WAS PUBLISHED,

No. 1 and 2, of a series of Engravings, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE.

To be had at Mr. STODART'S Music Warehouse, No. 98, Calle de la Piedad; and at Mr. STADMAN'S Library, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.

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 denotes 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.

L. M.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122	123	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	119 1/2	do. do.
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Exchange on England,....	7 1/2	do.	pence per cent.
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Ilides, Or, best,.....	33	34	do. per suda.
Do. country,.....	30	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,	25	29	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	26	do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	11	12	do. do.
Nutria Skins,.....	50	55	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40	45	do. do.
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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, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

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