

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 404.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have but little domestic news to detail this week. The weather has prevented any communication with the provinces of the interior, and we shall probably remain for some time without intelligence from those quarters.

It will be seen by our report from the House of Representatives, that business has seriously commenced there. The session promises to be important and interesting, particularly when the project relative to the Constitution comes under discussion.

A change in the Government has been for some time bruted; and the name of the supposed new Governor, and those who are to be his Ministers, are publicly spoken of. This change, it is thought, will soon take place; particularly from the earnest desire to resign office, expressed by the Government in their Message to the Legislature. At any rate, should such be the case, it will be effected without the painful idea of an appeal to arms. We cannot but regret, however, these repeated changes: they tend to unhinge the State machine, and tamper with that confidence now more than ever necessary in this country.

We received by the brig *General Rondeau*, journals of Rio Janeiro to 3d inst. They contain accounts from England, by way of Liverpool, to 12th March, and from Lisbon to 5th ditto. In England there was no particular news. In Portugal (in the province of *Algarves*.) there had been some fighting at the latter end of February and beginning of March, in which, according to the Pedroite official accounts, the Miguelites were completely worsted. Judging from the few prisoners taken by the victors, these combats can be of little moment. — Don Pedro had been indisposed, but was getting better.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city to 10th inst.; they do not contain much political news. Commandant Navajas, with the force under his command, were marching towards the *Paso de Mangrullo, en el Arapey*, in order to join the corps of troops commanded by H. E. the President of the Republic, who was also in march towards the said point. General Lavalleja was at the *Rincones del Cuaro, ó Tacumbú*, and it was said he had only about 100 men with him, including Indians. It was expected that on the arrival of the President and his force, the campaign would be immediately finished by the flight and dispersion of the small body of men General Lavalleja had collected.

The Montevideo newspaper *Fanal*, has finished its career. We much regret this circumstance; we thought it a useful paper. A new journal, called *El Telégrafo*, has appeared in Montevideo; it is chiefly devoted to commercial affairs, and seems to be managed with talent.

### HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The House met on the evening of the 15th, having been for some days prevented from assembling in consequence of the rainy weather.

The permanent Committee rendered an account of their proceedings during the recess, upon the note of the Government relative to the re-embarkation of Señor Rivadavia; and the conduct of the Committee was approved of.

Notes were read from Señores Riglos and Baldomero Garcia, requesting to resign their seats; which requests were not admitted.

Señor Pinto was elected President of the Administration of Public Credit; and Señor Piñero, Vice-President.

The following Committees were named:—For Constitutional Affairs, Legislation, Petitions, Finance, and the Army.

Señor Garrigos spoke in support of a motion he brought forward, to the effect, that the project for the Constitution should be returned to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, in order that they might make the alterations, suppressions, or additions which may be thought necessary; that forty-five days should be allowed for that purpose, and at the expiration of every fifteen days one of the three sections of the said project should be laid before the House, and that there be two extra sittings in each week for their consideration.

After a slight debate upon the above motion, it was referred to a special committee.

It was resolved that the House should hold its sittings three evenings in each week, and that the hour of meeting be half past 6; and if after waiting for one hour there be not sufficient attendance to form a House, the sitting is to be suspended until the following day.

A note was read from the Government, and a copy of a communication from the Government of Corrientes, both to the effect that the latter had declined all idea of offensive operations against the troops of Paraguay, and had determined to leave the said troops in quiet possession of the territory of the Misiones, which they now occupy.

### Official Documents.

“Buenos Ayres, May 7, 1834.

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

The eminent services rendered to the country in every epoch, by Brigadier-General Miguel de Azcuena, and particularly in the days of its glorious Independence, demand a demonstration in order to convey to posterity the name of a patriot so illustrious, and perpetuate the memory of his many civic virtues. The Government, therefore, fulfilling a duty of public gratitude, have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. A cenotaph shall be erected in the cemetery of the north, in honor of the worthy Brigadier-General Miguel de Azcuena.

2. An inscription shall be engraved on this cenotaph, stating the services of the distinguished citizen to whom it is dedicated. This inscription

shall be furnished by the family of the said Brigadier.

3. An autograph manuscript of the late General shall be deposited in the public library, conformable to the existing decrees.

4. Let this be published.

VIAMONTE.  
Tomas Guido.

A decree, dated 12th inst., states that the Government desirous by every possible means to forward the education of youth, have ordered, that on the Sunday following the 9th of July, the anniversary of the Independence of this Republic, a number of premiums shall be adjudged annually to the scholars of the primary schools belonging to the State; and that the class and number of the premiums, and the ceremony to be observed in the adjudication, shall be the subject of future arrangement.

A decree dated 15th inst., appoints various professors to compose the Directive Council of the University.

A decree, same date, states the difficulties which have been experienced in providing medical men for the different posts on the frontiers, and for the public service generally. It is therefore ordered, that in future those youths who wish to take a course of lectures in medicine and surgery, at the expense of the State, shall be only admitted to the University for that purpose, upon the express condition of serving professionally for three years in the public service, or in three campaigns.—The students employed in the public hospitals are excepted from the above.

We received by H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*, London papers to 5th March, and Paris do. to 3d. They do not contain a great deal of news.

The civil war in Spain and Portugal still 'lingered on,' without any decided advantage on either side. A report was current, that the Queen Regent of Spain had taken to herself a sweetheart from amongst the 'body guard,' and that she had conferred upon him honours (in the shape of Spanish decorations,) as well as love. The Carlists chuckle mightily at this; but aver that 'frailty' is common among the Neapolitan ladies, instancing at the same time as a proof of their assertion, the conduct of the Duchess de Berry, who is a relation of the Queen of Spain.

From Portugal the accounts are as contradictory as ever. The Pedroites declare for the 'thousandth time,' that Don Miguel cannot hold out much longer; and yet he not only manages to continue the war, but is generally the assailant, so that even his enemies begin to compliment him. A London paper in the Pedroite interest, contains a letter from an English officer in Don Pedro's service, in which Don Miguel is denominated "a fine, noble, brave fellow;" adding, however, by way of 'set off,' that "it is to be regretted his courage and talents are not exerted in a better cause." It seems that Don Miguel declares he

will fight to the last, and declines all offers of negotiation. In the mean time, reinforcements for Don Pedro, in men, money, stores, &c., are continually arriving in Lisbon, from England, Belgium, &c. It is stated that the war, on the part of Don Pedro, is chiefly carried on through British means, and that as a natural consequence the English name is detested among the Miguelites, who constitute the great majority of the people of Portugal.

On the 18th of February a strong division of Don Miguel's troops made a sortie from Santarem. The newspaper 'Falmouth Packet,' of 1st March, contains the following account of it:—

"We have received letters and *Chronicles*, up to the 23d, which give an account of a very severe action being fought at Santarem on the 18th. It appears that the Miguelites came out of the fortifications and attacked the Queen's forces, and drove them back; they rallied and took possession of a bridge which leads to the citadel. The Miguelites perceiving their situation, turned on the forces which occupied the bridge, and in a very short time it was covered with dead bodies. The Queen's forces were again obliged to retreat, and the affair ended without any very great advantage. The Miguelites, however, kept up their positions outside the fortifications."

The official despatch from the Pedroite General (Saldanha), gives a different version of the affair, stating that the Miguelites were defeated, and fled in all directions, leaving the ground strewn with their killed and wounded. The General acknowledges that he lost a great many men from the tremendous fire of his enemy, who only ran when charged with the bayonet, and that he could take but 260 prisoners; adding, that in his long military career, he never witnessed such close, heavy musquetry firing as the enemy poured in.

In the United Kingdom, things were going on much as usual, and all was tranquil. A curious scene took place lately in the House of Commons, of which the following is the outline:—Mr. O'Connell stated that Mr. Hill, member for Hull, had in a speech imputed to an Irish member the treason of having voted against the Coercion Bill, and yet going to the Ministers and declaring that if it were not passed there would be no living in Ireland; he would therefore ask Lord Althorp (Chancellor of the Exchequer,) whether such a report had been circulated by the Ministry, and whether any Irish member had spoken the words imputed? Lord Althorp replied that none of the Ministry had ever made any such assertion; but he must say, that more than one Irish member who spoke and voted against the Bill, did in private conversation use very different language. This caused much agitation among the Irish members. Lord Althorp said he was responsible for what he had said. A number of Irish members stood up, and each asked Lord Althorp if he was the member alluded to; to all of which questions Lord A. replied in the negative, except to Mr. Shiel's\* interrogative—"Am I one of the members alluded to?"—Lord Althorp replied—"The hon. gentleman is one." Mr. Shiel said it was a gross and scandalous calumny, but as the noble lord had put the statement on his own responsibility, he should then say no more. From these expressions, it was considered a duel was intended, and the Speaker and a number of other members spoke. Sir Francis Burdett moved that an injunction be laid on the two members more immediately concerned, to prevent the carrying the question out of doors. Mr. Shiel thought it very hard he should be called upon to give such an assurance. Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Stanley, said the noble lord only took it on his own responsibility that the statement had been made. Sir F. Burdett said that if the two members did not give the assurance

required, he should move that they be committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Colonel Sir H. Hardinge said he should second that motion. Mr. Cobbett said, that the matter in his opinion stood thus: "A man comes into a company and says, 'There is a person in this room who has stolen a horse.'—One of the party requires him to be more explicit; he replies, 'You stole the horse.'—The other rejoins, 'It is a lie; tell me your authority.'—The answer to that is, 'I will not give up my authority, I take all the responsibility upon myself.' Is not that the same thing as standing in the place of the person who first uttered the accusation?"

A number of members then spoke, calling upon the parties to give the assurances required. At last the Speaker put the question, and asked Mr. Shiel to pledge himself that the matter in question should be confined solely to the House.—Mr. Shiel remained silent. The Speaker then addressed Lord Althorp, who replied that he would not adopt any hostile proceedings, but having taken on himself avowed responsibility, he could not say that he would not respond to any call. Sir F. Burdett then moved that both parties be taken into custody, which was immediately effected by the sergeant-at-arms. After a short time, Mr. Stanley addressed the House, stating that the respect which Lord Althorp owed to the House, and the impediment which would be thrown in the way of public business by his remaining in confinement, had determined his lordship to give the required declaration.—Loud cheers followed this announcement. Mr. Hume said, that he was authorized by Mr. Shiel to assure the House, that he would neither originate or respond to any hostile message arising out of the proceeding which had occurred in the House that night.—Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel were immediately released, and took their seats amidst the cheers of their friends.

The *Age* notices the affair, as follows:—

"\* \* \* As they got excited, one Dan, a large rint-collector, rose and asked if Misther Mountain was in company, as he'd a crow to pluck with him? Here I am, said Mr. Mountain. Then ye'r a big blackguard, (said Dan,) ye've been abusing me, and forty of my friends, while we were in Ould Ireland. Hold your jaw, (said Mr. Allfroth, the tax-man.) I know all about it—it's all right, you're a double-faced set. Maning me? said Dan.—Maning me? said Tipperary Pat.—Maning me? said twenty or thirty more, who had evidently been for some days past more than half-seas over. Meaning Pat there by all means, (said Allfroth,) and I screen Mr. Mountain, and take the responsibility on myself to maintain it. Oeh-one! (cried Dan,) at him, Pat, and lower his fat a little! So Pat was going to stimp, when a great *Pal* of Allfroth's, a devil of a dandy, and one of the swell-mob, said that by 'sponsibility,' his friend didn't mean fighting, for that 'sponsibility' was merely 'sponsibility,' and not the 'sponsibility' that Pat and such common-place fellows conceived; and the Chairman, a man of good manners, in a quiet, gentlemanly tone (he seemed used to better society,) begged they'd behave properly, or he must call in the police; and one Long Frank, a regular old cove at a row, said he'd have no fighting there—they might chaff as long as they pleased; and Pious Andrew (Sir Andrew Agnew, who brought in a bill for the better observance of the Sabbath,) wanted them to put it off till Sunday, and have a turn up between the churches, as they could have it out snug and quiet. But Pat's countrymen egged him on, and he flung his castor on the floor; and Allfroth was almost inclined to follow his example; but though he's been used to the butchering line, and showed some fine fat 'uns at Christmas Cattle Show, he seems to want *pluck*, or wasn't of the right *kidney*, or preferred being a *liver*, or objected to a *hiding*, or something else—he was accordingly pretty quiet; but fighting Harry, the old soldier, told him to doff his *Spencer*, and set to work as well as his wind would let him; and a prime set-to we should have had, if the Chairman hadn't sent for the Police-Inspector (who's always on the spot, from the bad character the house bears,) and he walked them both off to quod; but it was rather

unfair, for they showed Allfroth into the best parlour, (as he was an intimate of the Grabber,) and poor Tipperary Pat into the common cage. But after a bit, when they were cooler, their friends gave the Inspector a bob or two to admit them, and talked them both out of it; and they came back and begged the company's pardon, and promised to talk it over quietly some other day; and as Allfroth had laid it on pretty thick in his office last year, and made a goodish thing of it, he stood a quart all round; and Pat and he heeled home to bed, singing,

"He that fights and runs away  
Will live to fight another day."

The massacre at the Falkland Islands, it appears, took place on 26th August last, and was known in England early in the year. It was not heard of here until about a month since, although this port is only a few days sail from the Falklands. The following extract upon the subject, is from the London *Times*, of 12th February:

"Extract of a letter from the captain of the Swallow, arrived off St. Alban's-head on the 9th instant:—On December the 11th, in lat. 52, 30 north, and long. 63, 30 west, spoke the cutter Susan Ann, Captain Ferguson, on a sealing voyage, and received the following information:—On the 26th of August a party of people were murdered at the Falkland Islands, left there a short time before by His Majesty's ship *Clio*. A few of their names I got, viz.—Captain Brisbane, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Seeman, Mr. Ventune, and many others."

## JUVENILE EDUCATION.

(CONTINUED.)

It is needless to disguise the fact, that among the foreign population here, the cause of Education is at a very low ebb. If any one is disposed to question this position, we refer him to the last Report of the Committee of the Foreign Schools; and if still incredulous, let him try the experiment on some of the dirty, ragged, boisterous lads of 12 and 14 years of age, that are frequently to be seen bearing a prominent part in the *corillos* de *muchachos* that infest our streets, and he will often find a degree of ignorance and heartless abandonment of which we have all reason to be ashamed. A variety of causes have conspired in producing this deplorable result. Among these, the heterogeneous elements of which our foreign society is composed, may be mentioned as one of the most prominent. Men of the most opposite views and principles, from all quarters of the world, are blended together in one chaotic mass. The restraints of relationship and neighbourhood, the almost instinctive influence of habit and custom, and that salutary defence to public opinion which operates so extensively and so benignly in long established and well regulated societies, are here wholly unknown. Broken and severed in the rude act of transplantation, these secret but powerful auxiliaries of virtue, order, and patriotism, have ceased for ever. Released from these artificial restraints, the Emigrant, in too many cases, becomes a reckless adventurer; responsible only to those upon whom he is immediately dependant in his daily avocations, and utterly regardless to every consideration of character and reputation. In such circumstances, it is to be expected that many will become remiss in the discharge of their social and relative duties; and that others will plunge, as we daily see them, into all the excesses of intemperance and licentiousness. Men once inveigled in such courses, are lost to society; worse than lost—they exist only as a nuisance and a curse. Nor does the evil cease with themselves. They bequeath to the world, in their hapless offspring, a legacy of ignorance and worthlessness, that must be removed and corrected by others, unless they are prepared to hazard the many future evil consequences that will infallibly result from them.—Here, then, is the prolific source of the evil: the culpable apathy, and the still more culpable irreligion and immorality of Parents. With such, however, we consider it almost unnecessary to reason or expostulate. They are sunk below the level of humanity; nay, in this respect, they are sunk even below the brute creation. He that can disregard the sweet and tender tie of parental relationship, must certainly be inaccessible to every other motive.

The case of such parents is as hopeless as it is inexcusable; leaving them, therefore, to their conscience and their God, we submit the case to the consideration of the Philanthropist and the Politician. Justice and humanity, sound policy

\* Member for Tipperary.

and Christian benevolence, exact the duty as pre-emptorily from them in the second place, as parental regard and self-interest do from the Parent in the first. The duty is essentially the same: the only difference is in the motives that prompt its performance,—motives that may differ in minute particulars, but that all equally involve a solemn responsibility. What were the views of those that first encouraged and patronized emigration to this new and then flourishing country? Did they not hope thereby to elevate the standard of public morals, to give an impulse to civilization, and increased activity to all the useful and elegant arts of life? If such truly patriotic and philanthropic wishes are not to be disappointed, and the honey converted into gall, let each and all remember that increased attention must be given to the quality of that native-foreign population that springs up with such rapidity, and that most one day, and that no very distant one, exercise a powerful influence on the destinies of this young country. Our own peace and prosperity, respect for our national character, gratitude for the generous hospitality we daily experience, all concur in exacting from us this important duty. Continued inattention on our part to the moral and intellectual culture of our youth, must blast all the fair prospects once so fondly entertained, and transform an intended national blessing into a positive national curse. Let any man with a head to think or a heart to feel, controvert this conclusion if he dare.

Let us now advert for a moment to an objection that we sometimes hear urged by men "whose lips belie their hearts" if they do not feel sincerely interested in the cause. After stating their entire approbation of your end and object, they escape from your hands, and with an air of self-complacency too, reminding you—"that here Parents are abundantly able; and that they will not, why should others interfere." This hollow and heartless excuse sinks its abettors to the very level of those unworthy parents they so justly condemn. They justify their own neglect of duty, by point-

ing out a similar neglect in others; as much as to say, *we are content to be like them.* Is not the case of the children of desolate and worthless parents already sufficiently wretched? Would ye aggravate it still farther, by withholding from them, merely because they are *near and known*, a pittance of that Christian sympathy and beneficence which embraces the Hindoo and the Hot-tentot? If people cannot or will not contribute any thing in furtherance of a cause that they cannot but approve, let them decline in such a way as will not weaken the hands of others. Are ignorance and its concomitant vices to be suffered, merely because there happens to exist an ignorant and a vicious parent?—This is wretched logic, more disgraceful to the heart than to the head.

But, says another, to exculpate himself and obviate the consequences you press upon him, "The evil will cure itself." Taken in the abstract, this is a truism that no man of sense would question, and that no man of taste would advance. There is perhaps no evil, moral or civil, that will not work its own cure; but they mistake the matter greatly who suppose it is cure exclusive of means and active co-operation. Tyranny and misrule in France wrought their own cure,—but Robespierre and Bonaparte were its agents. Priestcraft and intolerance wrought their own cure,—but Luther and Melancthon were its honoured instruments. If Howard had contented himself with repeating—The cruelty and inhumanity of this age will certainly work out their own cure,—he would have reasoned like our modern philosophers; but the laurels of the "Philanthropic Martyr" had never been his, and the cause of humanity, in all probability, would have advanced more slowly than it has done. In short, whenever we recognize the existence of an *evil*, we are bound to promote its *cure* by the shortest and speediest means, and with the least possible suffering and inconvenience to society.

BENEVOLENS.

Buenos Ayres, 12th May, 1834.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF MAY, 1834.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Lady Clinton, Day, .....	Zumaran & Tressera, .....	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Esquimaux, Galling, .....	Davidson, Dorr & Co., .....	West Indies.
Brig Ann, Potts, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Lowther, Carr, .....	R. & J. Carlisle, .....	Montevideo and England.
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale, .....	McCracken & Jamieson, .....	Discharging.
Brig Porcia, Martin, .....	Anderson, Weller & Co., .....	Liverpool or London.
Brig Elizabeth, Brown, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	M. Video, to load for Liverpool or London
Brig Grecian, Young, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Dunotter Castle, Patterson, .....	A. Barber, .....	London, via Montevideo.
Brig Baronet, Wylie, .....	R. & J. Carlisle, .....	Discharging.
Brig Urania, Bergh, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Caroline, Warcrack, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Albert, Dayton, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read, .....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees, .....	Loading for Boston.
Barque Mexico, Bucknall, .....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees, .....	Discharging.
Ship Bruto, Adams, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Rolla, Brush, .....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees, .....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Harriett, Strout, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Mary Helen, Ryder, .....	Davidson, Dorr & Co., .....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Weston, George Weston, .....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees, .....	Discharging.
Brig Draco, Gore, .....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees, .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Cosmopolite, Boudias, .....	Zumaran & Tressera, .....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Herminie, Sorel, .....	Poucel & Co., .....	Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Catherine Dorothea, Tiemann, .....	J. J. Klieck, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessels, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
Ship Adler, Schutmacher, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonius, Lange, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Espartano, Cruz, .....	Pedro A. Plover, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagua, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig Federico, Chivino, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Polacre Constante, Romaniuo, .....	Aymes, Bros., .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig General Fiametta, Sacaro, .....	Pedro A. Plover, .....	Cadiz and Barcelona.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Borzano, .....	José O. Basnido, .....	Genoa.
Brig Aurora, Starla, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Genoa.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro, .....	Lavallol, .....	Discharging.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi, .....	Discharging.	Discharging.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori, .....	Discharging.	Discharging.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Brig Saudade, Cardozo, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles, .....	Pedro A. Plover, .....	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Yerbai, P. da Silva, .....	C. M. Huergo, .....	Rio Grande.
Zumaca Alianza, Vasconcellos, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Rio Grande.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazils.
Schr.-brig Marquez Pombal, Demoras, .....	A. M. Thymm, .....	Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

## RIO JANEIRO.

We have received by H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, Rio Janeiro papers to 22d ult., and amongst them the four first numbers of the "Rio Packet," a paper published twice a week, in the English language. It contains a good deal of useful information, and a full account of the festival at Rio in commemoration of the revolution of 7th of April. Of all places in South America, we should conceive Rio Janeiro to be the spot where an English journal would thrive, its intercourse with all parts of the world being so great. There is also a splendid Court, besides theatres, and other sources from which a journalist might now and then derive matter to vary the dry details of business. Judging from the copies now before us of the "Rio Packet," it seems to be acting upon this principle, and it certainly contains more intelligence than the former English papers published in Rio Janeiro.

No particular political news was stirring at Rio Janeiro when the Hornet sailed. Every one was looking anxiously to the opening of the new Session on the 3d of May, on which occasion the great question of the federation of the Empire was to be brought under discussion, and stormy debates were expected. The federal party, it is said, are certain to carry the day; and it is added, that if they do not give too much power to the provincial chambers, it is probable that public business will be better transacted; for each province must of necessity know its own wants better than the central government. Such, we hear, was the general impression at Rio.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

*Arrived at Falmouth.*  
February 17.—H. B. M.'s packet Renard, from Rio Janeiro 18th December, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 14th November, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

*At Liverpool.*  
February 21.—British brig Caroline, Broad, from Buenos Ayres 11th December.  
27.—British brig Thales, Isbister, from Buenos Ayres 23d November.

*At Malaga.*  
December 25.—Sardinian polacre Thetis, Pierangiolo, from Buenos Ayres 21st September.  
January 10.—Tuscan brig Esperanza, Shepherd, from Buenos Ayres 2d November.

*At Havre de Grace.*  
February 20.—French brig Pomone, Guichon, from B. Ayres 20th October, Montevideo 25th November.

*At Marseilles.*  
February 10.—French brig Jeanne Heloise, Bonnefoy, from Montevideo 18th November.

*Arrived at Rio Janeiro.*  
4th ult.—H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, from Portsmouth 50 days.  
15th.—Austrian brig Principe Bathiany, from Montevideo 15 days.  
Sardinian brig Piccolo Giorgio, from Montevideo 13 days.  
16th.—Brazilian brig Maria Clara, from Maldonado 13 days.  
20th.—Argentine brig General Rondeau, Donald Campbell, from Pernambuco 10 days.  
20th.—H. B. M.'s packet Rinaldo, from Falmouth 7th March, with the mails for the River Plate.  
21st.—Brazilian patache Agusto Cesar, from Montevideo 12 days.

*Sailed from Rio Janeiro.*  
8th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Briseis, for Falmouth.  
20th.—H. B. M.'s packet Lyra, for Falmouth.—[Neither of the above packets took any Buenos Ayres mails.]  
12th.—H. B. M.'s ship Andromache, for China, having on board Lord Napier (Commissioner from the British Government to Canton), his Lady and suite.

It was expected that H. B. M.'s packet Pigeon, would be appointed to bring the April mail for the Brazils and River Plate.

The Hamburg schooner-brig Titania, Welter, sailed from Ramsgate on 8th February, for Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Vanguard, Walker, sailed from Liverpool 28th February, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Sarah Kirkett, Cook, for Buenos Ayres, was wind bound at Liverpool on 4th March.

The British brig James Dunn, Furze, and British schr. Challenger, Newman, had sailed from Liverpool for Montevideo, the former on 1st February, the latter on 5th ditto.

The American barque Brothers, Hale, and Hamburg barque Duncan, Withrock, were to sail from the Island Mayo about 3d ult., for the River Plate.

*Vessels on the birth at Liverpool, on the 4th of March, for Buenos Ayres.*  
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith; brig Victoria, George Foggio; and (in lieu of the Esk.) brig Mail, William Bennett.—*And for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.* brig Amelia, Rowe; brig Lorina, R. Sandford.

Arrived at Montevideo, from 3d to 9th inst.  
Sardinian brig Uranio, from Genoa.  
British brig Martin, from Rio Janeiro.  
Sardinian brig Providencia, from Santos.  
French barque La Jeune Gabrielle, from Bourdeaux 15th February.  
French barque Paraguay, from Havre de Grace 10th February, to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.  
Oriental brig Phoenix, from Rio Janeiro.—And several other vessels since arrived at Buenos Ayres.

H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, from Brenos Ayres 17th ult., Montevideo 1st, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 29th. She conveyed as Passengers from Montevideo, Le Comte de St. Orlat, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French to the Court of Rio Janeiro; and Le Vicomte de Barrai, Attaché to the Embassy.  
The Sardinian brig Colombo arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 26th ult., from Montevideo 16 days.  
The British brig Hebe, Langley, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 24th ult., for Montevideo, in ballast.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

May 10.—Wind S., strong.—hazy, and heavy rain all day.  
Arrived, (at 5 P. M.) H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult., arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., sailed thence at 1 A. M. on 10th inst., with the March mail of packet Rinaldo. No passengers.

May 11.—Wind S., strong.—heavy rain nearly all day.  
Arrived, Bremen ship Adler, Schuhmacher, from Island Mayo 8th March, Montevideo 9th inst., with 90 moyes salt, 60 tons coal, 212 feet bagging, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
Brazilian schr.-brig Marquee Pombal, Demoras, from Puerto Alegre, Rio Grande, 16th ult., with yerba, oranges, &c., to Antonio M. Thymin.

British brig Danotter Castle, Patterson, from Liverpool 10th January, Milford Haven 2d February, Montevideo 10th inst., with general cargo, to Alfred Barber.  
British brig Baronet, Wylie, from Island Mayo 23d March, Montevideo 10th inst., with 2170 fanegas salt, to R. & J. Carlisle.

May 12.—Wind S., strong.—heavy rain in the evening.  
Arrived, British brig Urania, Bergh, from Cadix 13th March, with 105 bushels salt, silk goods, &c., to S. Lezica, Bros.  
Neapolitan brig Neptune, Salvatori, from Genoa 30th November, Gibraltar 10th February, Montevideo 9th inst., with wine, &c., to Amadeo & Caprile. — [The above two vessels were placed in quarantine.]

An Oriental cutter, from Montevideo.  
May 13.—Wind S.—heavy rain nearly all day.  
Arrived, American brig Weston, George Weston, from Genoa 25th February, island of Ivica (Mediterranean,) 10th March, with 101 moyes salt, and oil, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

May 14.—Wind S. S. W.  
Arrived, Portuguese brig Saudade, Cardozo, from Santos 25th ult., with sugar, &c., to M. A. Ramos.  
Sailed, American brig Carrier, Brown, for Genoa, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 13,043 dry hides.  
Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Rosa, Moratorio, for ditto.  
May 15.—Wind W.  
Arrived, American brig Draco, Gore, from Boston 18th February, Island Mayo 28th March, Montevideo 12th inst., with 90 moyes salt, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees. Passenger, (landed in Montevideo,) Mr. James P. Flint, of Boston.

National brig General Rondeau, Donald Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst., with 1000 alqueires salt, tobacco, rice, and general cargo, to Dowdall & Lewis.  
An Oriental schooner.  
Sailed, Sardinian polacre Livieto, Migueline, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 1860 quintals jerked beef, 12 barrels salted tongues, 20 arrobas wool, 20 doz. sheep-skins, 50 boxes tallow candles, 2000 strings onions, cigars, &c. &c.

H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Mrs. Christina Schmalzing, Miss Elizabeth Platt, and Monsieur Charles. Do. for Montevideo, Captain Martin.

May 16.—Wind W.  
No arrivals.  
Sailed, Oriental schr.-brig Caroline, Marcos Sheaffe, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1000 strings onions, 250 fanegas indian corn, &c. Passengers, Mr. Mathie and family, and Señor Mendez.  
National zamaca Providencia, for Patagonia, despatched by C. Galeano, with dry goods, &c.

Vessel posted to sail.  
On 17th inst.—Mary Helen, for Boston.  
19th inst.—Lady Clinton, for Falmouth.

The British brig Jane, Bell, is expected to sail this day, for Montevideo and London.

The French brig Deux Freres was to have sailed yesterday for Havre de Grace, but could not get out of the Inner-Roads. She will probably sail this morning.

The brigs Urania and Neptuno were released from quarantine on the 13th inst.

**ENGLISH CHURCH at HAMBURG.**

The following official notification has been made by the authorities of this City:—"The privileges of our established congregation having now been constitutionally conferred on the professors of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, it has been deemed expedient to remove every doubt on the subject of the official acts hitherto performed in this city by the clergyman of that church: it has therefore been constitutionally resolved,—That all the official acts hitherto performed here since the abolition of the Court by the clergyman of the Anglo-Episcopal Church, who has been tolerated in his functions, shall be considered as if he had been formally confirmed by the State, and shall have the same force. Which is hereby made known, and recommended to the attention of all.—Given at our Assembly of the Senate, Hamburg, 20th January, 1834."

THE WEATHER has been cool since the late rains—thermometer about 52. In the early part of the week it was at 58. It rained almost incessantly from the 8th to the 13th inst., without what might be called "a regular rain," being its usual concomitants of thunder and lightning. Those houses blessed with leaky roofs, had of course a charming time of it.

The French journal *l'Echo des Deux Mondes*, was discontinued on 7th inst., having reached its eleventh number.

**THEATRE.**

On 11th inst. was performed a piece, of the melo-dramatic order, and the performers (particularly Señores Gonzales and Castañera,) successfully exerted themselves. The house was well attended, notwithstanding the rain. We rejoice to find the Manager adheres to his promise, in punctually opening the Theatre on the nights advertised, "in spite of wind and weather."

On the 13th was represented the tragedy of *Orestes*. Señor Casacuberta personated Orestes; but we cannot compliment him upon his assay—it was much too laboured. Neither do we admire the sneering countenance he so often assumes in tragedy; there is something unmeaning in the affair, and nothing to remind one of Byron's expressive lines—

"There was a laughing Devil in his sneer,  
Which raised emotions both of rage and fear."

Sr. Cosio, as Pilades, both performed and looked well. Señora Funes personated the mother of Orestes; but we should conceive the higher ranks of tragedy beyond her reach. We think the Manager will find it his interest "to shelve" these heavy tragedies, which require all the aid of a Talma, or a Keon, to give effect to them. The house was again well attended, and the night boisterous and wet.

On the 15th inst., *Paul and Virginia* was played; Paul, by the Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca; and Virginia, Señorita Manuela Funes: but these two young ladies made a sad business of it, and murdered the characters. We were sorry to find Doña Manuclita so much at fault. She has some notion of acting, and may in time become a good actress. She is now very young, and somewhat pretty: she must beware, however, and study—

"While yet no am'rous youths around her bow,  
Nor flattering verse conveys the faithless vow."

Paul and Virginia, on this evening went off extremely tame, and if it should be repeated, we hope it will be with a different "cast."—The house was numerously attended in every part, (the evening being fine,) and a number of fashionable fair graced the boxes.

**Died.**

On the 15th instant, of an inflammation in the bowels, Captain MARTIN, of the brig *Porcia*, now in this port. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 15th. The British and American vessels in the Inner Roads, had their colours half-masted upon the occasion; as also the Oriental schooner-brig Caroline, Captain M. Sheaffe, National schooner-brig Jacinta, Captain Ure, and National schooner-brig Condor.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICE.**

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for January, 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

ALL the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES who feel interested in forming a Society for the purpose of assisting their countrymen in distress, are respectfully invited to meet at BECH'S HOTEL, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, May 17th.

**ON SALE.**

A FEW barrels SALT PORK.—Apply to DANIEL GOWLAND & CO., Plaza de la Victoria.

**BOARDING.**

SIX or EIGHT young men can be accommodated with GOOD BOARD at Fourteen Dollars per week, at the MECHANIC'S BOARDING-HOUSE, No. 134, Calle de la Universidad.

**OLD PORT WINE.**

A SMALL quantity of superior OLD PORT WINE, for Sale, in cases of three and six dozens, to suit purchasers.—Apply to

J. C. THOMPSON,  
No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

**EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c.,**

On Sale at the Store No. 14, Calle de Maypín.

Nails, assorted, 1 inch to 84 inches.  
Iron Ploughs, with extra Plough-Shares, &c., complete, made by Morton, Leitch.  
Saddles, of superior quality, Patent and Crown.  
Aclethes, with Bushes complete.  
English hammered Iron 24 inch square, for making ditto.  
Cast-Iron Bushes, for Ox Carls.  
Wheelturrow Trundles, cast-iron.  
Dutch and Scale Beams, for weighing 15 to 20 cwt.  
Cast-Iron Weights of 50 lbs. Spanish, and sets of 25 lbs. down to 1 lb.  
Cast-Iron Pulleys, 9/2 inches diameter.  
Large Bells, with hangings complete.  
Sheet Brass, to metal gauge No. 9 and 12.  
Superior Turkey Oil Stones.  
Said or Glass Paper, No. 1, 2, 3.  
Hair Cloth, 10, 23, 25 inches broad.  
Hull-Pulls, Cranks, and House Bells, very handsome.  
Brass Spilltoons.  
Brass Chains, Spectacle Pulleys and Balance Balls, for  
Hull Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.  
Kitchen Ranges, complete.  
Grates, Fenders, and Fire Irons.  
Shoemakers' Knives, Rasps, and Pincers.  
Butchers' Knives, for flaying.  
English Shoes, Lady's and Gentlemen's.  
Counting-House Books, superior paper.  
Dutch Butter at a very low price.

**ENGLISH MADE CLOTHING.**

ON SALE, at Reduced Prices, an excellent assortment of English made COATS, LEVITAS, and PANTALOONS, of superior quality and newest fashion. Also, BOOTS, SHOES, SHIRTS (cotton, linen, and coloured,) HATS, CRAVATS, &c. &c.  
Superfine Coats, from 120 to 150 dollars.  
Do. Levitas, 130 to 180 do.  
Do. Pantaloons, 55 to 65 do.  
Also, English made LADIES' STAYS, at the very low price of 12 dollars per pair; and superior English Beaver HATS, at 35 dollars.

No. 62, Calle de Cangallo.

**TO FAMILIES.**

LAVALLE & MACOME have for Sale at their Store No. 63, Reconquista-Street, Cork rose BUTTER, in Irkins; also, CUT FLINT GLASS, to suit Private Families; fine EARTHENWARE, &c. &c.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	122	— 122 1/2	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118	— 119	do. do.
Plata moquinna,.....	7	— 7 1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7 1/2	— 7-16	do. do.	
6 per cent. Stock,.....	48	— 49	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	115	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	345	— 350	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo, 7 1/16	— 7 1/2	do. p. patacon.	
Do. on United States, 7 1/4	— 34	do. p. U. S. dol.	
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28	— 30	do. per pesado.
Do. country,.....	27	— 28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. ....	22	— 26	do. do.
Do. called,.....	18	— 12 1/2	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	55	— 56	do. per dozen
Chinchilla Skins,.....	50	—	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	13 1/2	— 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	34	— 35	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	18	— 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12	— 13	do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11	— 11 1/2	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	— 850	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	60	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10	— 12	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	— 3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 122 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chaabuco.  
Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.  
Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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