

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 448.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1835.

[VOL. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives of the Province assembled on the 18th inst., to hear read the following important note from the Governor elect.—After a considerable discussion, it was passed to a Select Committee, who were ordered to report thereon with all possible despatch.

San José de Flores, March 16, 1835.
26th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence.
To the Hon. Representation of the Province:

The undersigned, after having had the satisfaction to manifest, through the medium of the 1st Vice-President of the Hon. House, his most ardent gratitude towards the said honorable body for the honorable distinctions with which it has deigned to favour him in the sitting of 7th inst., in which it thought proper to name him Governor and Captain-General of the Province, in the terms which appeared in its resolutions taken in this sole case; and after having obtained from its generous indulgence, the period of twelve days to deliberate upon the answer he is to give, admitting or renouncing the office to which he has been appointed in an extraordinary manner; has the honor respectfully to address the Representatives, in order to fulfil in time this sacred pledge, reiterating the expression of his acknowledgment.

Since that the atrocious act committed on the person of the illustrious Brigadier-General Juan Facundo Quiroga, preceded by others no less ferocious which have taken place in the province of Salta, is, in the opinion of the Hon. Representatives, the most unexceptionable proof of the accuracy with which in the middle of the preceding year were announced to the said Hon. House the imminent dangers which threatened the country, from the division of opinions, the clashing of private interests and pretensions, fomented by the immorality of our domestic enemies, and from the powerful influence which these have obtained amongst us, totally debilitating the vigour of the laws and destroying all the springs of action in the Government;—Since that the Representatives have solemnly declared that to continue, under such circumstances, in the position established by the ordinary forms, would be to sanction impunity and disorder, and conduct society to a frightful chaos where it would lose the very name of the rights which can only be maintained by their reciprocity;—Since they have expressed themselves convinced that to find shelter from the tempest which threatens to burst upon the Republic, it is necessary to sacrifice momentarily, to the great end of saving the existence of the country, and of rendering effective the public guarantees, the ordinary mode of preserving the latter, as well as the private ones of the citizens;—Since that they have believed that in a conflict of such magnitude, the only method of satisfying their responsibility, and the pronounced wishes of their constituents, is to confide to the undersigned the whole of the public power, inasmuch as this power (extraordinary, no doubt, for a people who so highly prize their liberty,) is the only method to save them from the stormy crisis to which public affairs have arrived by events as fatal as deplorable, and that it would be dangerous as well as useless in the hands of another who had not like the undersigned given proofs of exercising it with propriety, and who did not enjoy that moral force of opinion which the undersigned owes to the benevolence of his fellow-citizens, and is the only basis upon which extraordinary powers can be founded;—Since the picture, no less afflicting than melancholy, of the state of all the Republic is portrayed in such lively colours by the Hon. Representation of the Province, and the undersigned is thereupon pressed to make the greatest sacrifice for his country that can be demanded from a citizen, by invoking for the purpose the general voice of his

fellow-citizens;—Since, then, it would appear that the signal had been given to all the Porteños, for every one in his place to fulfil the duty imposed by the love of country under such danger; and it would appear that the great magnitude and proximity of this danger, and the means adopted to overcome it, could not be any longer a subject of mere opinion, but an object of public evidence in the social order, not to be contradicted by any one. But the undersigned has powerful motives to assure the Representatives that the contrary is the case. He is aware that in the Hon. House, and out of it, there are many influential persons from their talents and social position, whose co-operation is highly important to the Government, some of whom consider not only unnecessary but likewise pernicious the resolution which has been taken; and others view it as a measure of circumstances, although that the Hon. House reposes in the confidence that it will hereafter be qualified less under this character, than as the beginning of the ulterior tranquillity of the country.

In such a state of things, the Representatives cannot but be aware how weak will be the power confided to the undersigned, and how exposed to be annihilated in the most critical period of its career; and for this reason, in order that it may be useful, and efficaciously applied in the extraordinary difficult circumstances in which this Province is placed, it becomes necessary not only to extend public opinion in its favour, and enlighten the latter as far as possible; but likewise to make it appear with such authenticity, that it can be never placed in doubt. In virtue whereof, the undersigned, disposed as he is, and as he has before evinced to the Hon. House, not to hesitate at any sacrifice which may be considered useful and conducive to the security of the country and the welfare of his fellow-citizens; treats the Representatives, that in order to deliberate upon the admission or renunciation of the elevated post and extraordinary confidence with which they have deigned to honor him, that they will in a full House reconsider so grave and delicate an affair, and determine the mode they may judge most adaptable, in order that all and every one of the citizens resident in this city, of all classes and conditions, may deliver their opinion precisely and categorically upon the question, so that in all times and circumstances the free expression of the general opinion may remain recorded.

God preserve the Representatives many years.
JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Monsieur DeVins de Peyssar, has been appointed Consul-General of France to the Argentine Republic, and was to sail from Brest about 1st January, in the French brig-of-war *Assas*, for Buenos Ayres, calling at Rio Janeiro.

Mr. John Tarras, Consul-General of Sweden to the Argentine Republic, arrived yesterday in the Swedish brig *Ellide*, from Cadiz.

The Captain of the Port (Colonel Tomas Espora,) in a note to the Government, dated 12th inst., solicited leave of absence for twenty days; assigning as reasons for this solicitation, that it being his intention to appeal to a Jury relative to the charges brought against him, he does not wish to do so until the new Government be organized, which will probably be effected in the period above mentioned; that he besides feels delicacy in attending to the duties of his office, until a Jury decides upon his case, he being well aware that those who have traduced him are to be found among the employés in the Captain of the Port's office.

The Government acceded to the request of Señor Espora.

Official Documents.

A note, dated 6th inst., was addressed by the Governor to the Señora Dolores Hernandez de Quiroga, expressive of the most sincere regret for the tragical death of her husband, General Juan Facundo Quiroga;—that a life so precious to the country, so basely taken away, and which has reduced his family (worthy of a better fate,) to orphanage, has filled the hearts of all good citizens with grief;—that his memory will receive that homage due to an illustrious man who has figured with glory in the annals of the Republic of the United Provinces of the River Plate, and his name pass to immortality.

The Governor, in conclusion, proffered his friendly offices to the family of the deceased, to alleviate, as far as possible, their afflictions.

General Rosas, under date San José de Flores, 13th inst., also addressed a letter of condolence to the widow of General Quiroga, whom he designates as his friend, his faithful companion in every danger—the hero of Rio Cuatro, of San Luis, of the Andes, and of the Ciudadela in Tucuman. That in all these places he had humiliated the ferocious pride of a military faction; and in entirely fulfilling the orders of his General-in-Chief, Brigadier Estanislao Lopez, had restored liberty to seven sister provinces, placing them in a situation to pronounce for the Federal form of Government which had been proclaimed with enthusiasm by all the provinces of the Republic. That he (General Rosas,) had likewise the honour to serve under his orders in the late expedition to the deserts South of the Republic, against the Indians, which the deceased, as General-in-Chief, had directed with the best effect.

That if these great and glorious recollections are of inestimable value to every good Argentine, how much more so must they be to him (General Rosas,) who had in a manner identified his fate with that of General Quiroga; therefore the affliction for his irreparable loss could not be otherwise than aggravated.

General Rosas concludes by offering his services in any thing that may contribute to alleviate the sorrows of the widow and family of the deceased General.

The Government, in a note dated 14th inst., state that having reconsidered the decree of 17th September last, wherein it was ordered that the Port Dues should be collected by the Collector-General's office, the execution of which, however, was suspended by a resolution of 9th October; they now, on reconsideration, order the said decree to be carried into effect from 1st April next. —[The decree in question was inserted in our No. 422. It states that the port dues on vessels from sea, and coasters, are to be collected by the Collector-General's office; and the registers for coasting vessels to be expedited from said office, &c. &c.]

A note from the Government, dated 13th inst., states that the office of Commissary of Marine having been suppressed by a decree of 7th October last, and the business thereof, by a resolution dated 21st of the same month, ordered to be transacted in the Captain of the Port's office;—it is now ordered that the said business be transferred to the Port.

A note, dated 13th inst., addressed to the Adjutant of the Port, Major Pedro Ximeno, states that the Government have appointed him to officiate, *ad interim*, as Captain of the Port;—leave of absence for twenty days having been granted to the Captain of the Port, Colonel Tomas Espora.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the National Bank, and recognized as such by the Government:—Señores Joaquin Rezabal, José María Gallardo, José Ignacio Garmendía, Vicente Castex, Narciso Martínez, Juan Alsina, Matías Irigoyen, Juan P. Varángot, Miguel Riglos, Manuel Blanco, José Iturriga, Miguel A. Gutierrez, Laureano Cazon, Juan Victoria, and Messrs. Daniel Gowland and Spencer D. Weller.

And for the Committee of Accounts:—Señores Manuel Pinedo, Pedro Angelis, and José Perez.

We received London papers to 7th January, by H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*. These dates being only four days later than those by the brig Cicely, from Liverpool, leaves us but little additional news to communicate. The elections in the United Kingdom, seemed almost totally to occupy the public mind; the papers are filled with electioneering news, addresses to the electors, &c. &c. These elections, as far as they had proceeded, were against the Tory administration, at least as it regards London and its environs. In the country, however, affairs were stated to be more favourable to it. *The Standard* (which is supposed to be the best written of all the Tory journals,) evidently contemplates an unfavourable result, and avers that should such be the case, another dissolution of Parliament may take place. The following is an extract from *The Standard*, of 6th January:—

"We like not to look at the other side of the picture; but we must not conceal from our readers nor shut our own eyes to the possible chance that the result of the elections may be unfavourable.—This chance is, doubtless, increased by the fierce and unscrupulous impetuosity with which the allied revolutionists urge the assault upon their opponents—unfortunately, as respects the particular contest, too honest to avail themselves of practices freely resorted to by the assailants, too cautious to muster all the energy which the crisis seems to demand. There is no amount or species of lying to which the revolutionary party does not freely resort; while the Conservatives reluctantly let out the whole truth, when the whole truth is most for their advantage." * * *

"We will not say that the fate of the British monarchy absolutely depends upon the present elections, because we know it will be the duty of a brave and patriotic King, if supported by a brave and patriotic administration, to save the people from the consequence of their own error, by appealing to them again, if necessary, and again, for another and another House of Commons. But, though we trust to the prerogative of the crown to avert utter perdition in the last resort, it is our duty fairly to tell the people, that if they fail to return a Conservative majority, by the prerogative of the King, and their own repentance at the ulterior opportunity which the King shall give them, alone can they be saved from a convulsion more disastrous than ever visited a nation. We have told this before, when the truth might be more usefully made known than at present. Now, we fear, it must be too late to reason with any who are not already convinced. The Conservatives have, with more of honour than of worldly prudence, abstained from the use of those cautions and slang catch words, which supply the place of thought to those in whom hot blood, hawking, and beer, supply the place of thinking. For deliberate thought, however, the time is now too short; and we own that the task of reasoning with any that can be now undetermined, is extremely distasteful. Disgusting as it is to witness the successful operation of lying upon stupidity, it is more loathsome still to contemplate that compound knavery and conceit which, in a crisis like the present, affects to cloak a real selfish indifference in the imposing robes of impartial wisdom. Falsehood, however, ought always to be answered for truth's sake, though the answer should offer no other advantage than the establishment of an abstract truth. We have said again and again, and we repeat it, that the triumph of the Opposition party, at the present election, must lead to the certain ruin of all classes; but deepest ruin to the middle and humble classes,—or, if not to certain ruin, to a ruin that can be averted only by an extreme and almost unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative."

It is probable, however, that when the Parlia-

ment meets, the more moderate of the Reformers will support the new Ministry, as long as it acts upon the principles of the Reform Bill. Lord Stanley, and others of the class above-mentioned, have hinted as much in their addresses to their late constituents; they dread the idea of the Radicals getting sway. Sir Francis Burdett, too, has issued a very moderate address to the electors of Westminster—he says that he feels no alarm at the change of ministry, being confident that, constituted as the House of Commons now is, the Ministers, whoever they may be, must act in accordance with the general feeling, or they will not be able to retain their places.

Sir Robert Peel, in an address to the electors of Tamworth, has put forth a declaration of principles, from which we make the following extract:—

"Gentlemen; the arduous duties in which I am engaged, have been imposed upon me through no act of mine. Whether they were an object of ambition coveted by me—whether I regard the power and distinction they confer as any sufficient compensation for the heavy sacrifices they involve, are matters of mere personal concern, on which I will not waste a word. The King, in a crisis of great difficulty, required my services. The question I had to decide was this,—shall I obey the call, or shall I shrink from the responsibility, alleging as the reason that I consider myself, in consequence of the Reform Bill, as labouring under a sort of moral disqualification, which must preclude me, and all who think with me, both now and for ever, from entering into the official service of the crown? Would it, I ask, be becoming in any public man to act upon such a principle?—Was it fit that I should assume that either the object or the effect of the Reform Bill has been to preclude all hope of a successful appeal to the good sense and calm judgment of the people, and so to fetter the prerogative of the crown, that the King has no free choice among his subjects, but must select his ministers from one section, and one section only, of public men?"

"I have taken another course, but I have not taken it without deep and anxious consideration as to the probability that my opinions are so far in unison with those of the constituent body of the United Kingdom, as to enable me, and those with whom I am about to act, and whose sentiments are in entire concurrence with my own, to establish such a claim upon public confidence as shall enable us to conduct with vigour and success the government of this country. I have the firmest conviction that that confidence cannot be secured by any other course than that of frank and explicit declarations of principle,—that vague and unmeaning professions of popular opinions may quiet distrust for a time, may influence this or that election, but that such professions must ultimately and signally fail if, being made, they are not adhered to, or if they are inconsistent with the honour and character of those who make them.

"Now, I say at once that I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have heretofore acted; at the same time I never will admit that I have been, either before or after the Reform Bill, the defender of abuses, or the enemy of judicious reforms. I appeal with confidence, in denial of the charge, to the active part I took in the great question of the currency, in the consolidation and amendment of the criminal law, in the revival of the whole system of trial by jury, to the opinions I have professed and uniformly acted on with regard to other branches of the jurisprudence of the country.—I appeal to this as a proof that I have not been disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils, either from the mere superstitious reverence for ancient usages, or from the dread of labour or responsibility in the application of a remedy.

"But the Reform Bill, it is said, constitutes a new era, and it is the duty of a minister to declare explicitly—first, whether he will maintain the bill itself; and, secondly, whether he will act upon the spirit in which it was conceived.

"With respect to the Reform Bill itself, I will repeat now the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a member of the reformed Parliament—that I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question, a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb either by direct or by insidious means.

"Then, as to the spirit of the Reform Bill, and

the willingness to adopt and enforce it as a rule of government—if by adopting the spirit of the Reform Bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual vortex of agitation, that public men can only support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular impression of the day, by promising the instant redress of anything which anybody may call an abuse, by abandoning altogether that great aid of government, more powerful than either law or reason—the respect for ancient rights, and the deference to prescriptive authority,—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to adopt it; but if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining with the firm maintenance of established rights, the correction of proved abuses, and the redress of real grievances—in that case, I can for myself and colleagues undertake to act in such a spirit and with such intentions." * * *

"It is unnecessary for my purpose to enter into further details. I have said enough with respect to general principles, and their practical application to public measures, to indicate the spirit in which the King's government is prepared to act. Our object will be the maintenance of peace, the scrupulous and honourable fulfilment, without reference to their original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign powers, the support of public credit, the enforcement of strict economy, and the just and impartial consideration of what is due to all interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial.

"Whatever may be the issue of the undertaking in which I am engaged, I feel assured that you will mark, by a renewal of your confidence, your approbation of the course I have pursued in accepting office. I enter upon the arduous duties assigned to me, with the deepest sense of the responsibility they inspire, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their adequate discharge, but at the same time with a resolution to persevere, which nothing could inspire but the strong impulse of public duty, the consciousness of upright motives, and the firm belief that the people of this country will so far maintain the prerogative of the King, as to give to the minister of his choice, not an implicit confidence, but a fair trial."

The *Times* contains a list of more than 7000 individuals, of the classes of bankers, merchants, and tradesmen, residing in the city of London, who have signed their names to an address to the King, expressing their confidence in the Tory ministry.

General Sebastian had been appointed ambassador from the King of the French, to the Court of London; but it was said the British Government had offered some objections to this appointment; and that the French Government had expressed equal repugnance to receive Lord Cowley, (brother to the Duke of Wellington,) who had been named ambassador to France.

Among the deaths lately in England, was that of Mr. Malthus, the well-known author; and the Rev. Mr. Irving, the once celebrated preacher, whose mind is stated to have been of the very first order, until it got entangled in the mazes of the "unknown tongue" imposture.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

Having seen the announcement of Mrs. Laforest's Benefit for the ensuing week, I am irresistibly led to take up my pen for the purpose of making a few remarks on the subject.

I do not presume that by so doing there will be a single mite added to the richly merited and well established fame of Mrs. Laforest, as a musician and a songstress; and merely wish to call the attention of this music-loving community, to the treat which is in store for such as will visit the Circus on said occasion.

Since you, Mr. Editor, who have a correct ear, a refined taste, and a heart that is melted by sweet sounds, have not hesitated to give your decided approbation of Mrs. Laforest's compass of voice, sweetness of tone, harmony of cadence, and brilliancy of execution, when she has sung in our unmusical language;—what will you say, nay, what sensations will you not experience when you hear these qualifications blended into the language of music? It is a well known fact, that the Italian is the best adapted and the most congenial to music; and therefore, she who has caused our hearts to thrill while singing in a language not so well adapted to music, as is our own, cannot

fail to charm her hearers on the night of her benefit, when she will sing in that which is harmony itself.

There is a charm in music, Mr. Editor, that it is not in our nature to resist; and I consider that Duet singing possesses a peculiar attraction of its own, which enthralls all our senses. I am happy to see that Mrs. Laforest, accompanied by the talented Señor Rossi, will regale her hearers with this class of music, on the evening referred to.

Though the music alone would more than compensate all who attend, Mr. Laforest will again exhibit on the tight-rope. A variety of other entertainments are said to be in course of preparation, so that the bill of fare will be a very attractive one.

I sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, that Mrs. Laforest's talents will meet with the encouragement and support which they so richly deserve; and that the house, on the night of her benefit, will be a *Bumper*.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
AN AMATEUR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via MONTEVIDEO.

THEIR very fine A. 1, coppered barque ARGENTINA, STEPHEN WRIGHT KELSO, Commander; 246 tons Register, Liverpool built, and now on her first voyage as a Regular Trader. Will have quick dispatch, having nearly all her cargo engaged. Her accommodations for Passengers are very complete, the Berths being larger and more airy than those in the Falmouth Packets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, at BRECH'S HOTEL; or to the Consignees, PARLANE, MACALISTER & CO., No. 92, Calle de la Plata.

Persons desirous of having their Friends brought to this Country, will have an opportunity of doing so by return of the ARGENTINA, from Liverpool. Captain Kelso consents to leave this in all the present month, and will engage to bring out Passengers, receiving the passage-money here after his arrival.—Applies as above.

NOTICE.
THE COPARTNERSHIP formerly existing in this place between the Subscribers, under the Firm of ORR & LAMONT, was Dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of July last past. All claims against the same will be settled by the undersigned W. Orr.
Buenos Ayres, 11th March, 1835.

WILLIAM ORR.
D. LAMONT.

AVISO.
THE Public is respectfully informed that SUPERIOR SILK HATS may be had at No. 82, Calle de Cangallo, at Twenty Dollars each.—Just Received, an excellent assortment of elegant Silk Stocks and Cravats. Coats, Levitas, Pantaloons, Boots, Shoes, Shirts, &c. &c. &c., as usual.

NOTICE.
THE METROPOLITAN, of October 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

INTERESTING NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of the Owners and Captains of National and foreign vessels to the fact, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent less than that made of hemp; whilst a Hide Rope of 2 1/2 inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages:—It is particularly well adapted for men-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breaching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from taut in cases of lightning,) from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, Carri-Coaches, &c. &c. Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Vallet, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.

M. LAWRENCE.
Hide Rope, of prime hides, at 3 reals (silver) per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2 1/2 reals per lb.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly, whose arrival on 13th inst. was noticed in our last, sailed from Bahia 26th January, Montevideo 12th inst., with wine, rum, &c., to S. Lezica, Bros.

March 14.—Wind N., shifted to S. in the evening, with slight rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 15.—Wind E.—rain early in the morning.
Arrived, British brig Asia, Bloomfield, from Liverpool 12th December, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 13th inst.; with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passengers, Messrs. John Mollings Hodges, and Henry Stewart,—(the former from Liverpool.)

H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst., arrived at Montevideo 13th, sailed thence 14th, with the Mail of H. B. M's. packet Goldfish, from Falmouth 9th January. Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Monsieur Scaillet.

The Heperus was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

March 16.—Wind E.
Arrived, Hamburg barque Gloria Deo, Schielderup, from Hamburg 19th December, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 14th inst.; with general cargo, to J. J. Klick.

Sailed, Dutch brig Heperus, Schackel, for Bahia, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., with 23 mules, and 8 horses.

American schr.—brig Margaret Ann, Mott, for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3276 and 4 1/2 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig Lúcia, Magalhães, for Montevideo, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

French barque Clemeance, Malvoisin, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 4065 dry hides, 3850 lbs. ostrich feathers, 8 bales with about 164 arrobas ostrich feathers, 1 1/2 barrels old copper, 1164 goat skins, 2879 arrobas horse hair, 380 arrobas wool, 63 bales with 1482 arrobas wool. Passengers, Messieurs Bonavel, Baquesse, Lartigue, Audiffret, Urioste, DeBery, and Artique and son.

American brig Ottoman, Carey, for Boston, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 3819 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 317 lbs. tortoise shell, 2 bales with 160 horse hides, 12 do. with 500 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 60 doz. nutria skins, 54 do. with 1280 doz. sheep skins, 180 do. with 3600 arrobas wool.

French barque Olinde, Fourré, for Valparaiso, despatched by Luyens, Bros., with a general cargo of dry goods, &c. Passengers, Messrs. Robert Cleland, William Chrysty, and William Smart.

American ship Romulus, Barker, for Havana, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 4237 quintals jerked beef.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

March 17.—Wind W. S. W.—rain.
Arrived, United States schr. Enterprise, (12 guns,) Lieut. Commandant Campbell, (bearing the pendant of Commodore James Renshaw,) from Montevideo 15th inst.

March 18.—Wind S. E.—rain.
Arrived, British barque Tynewald, Porteus, from Liverpool 22d December, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 16th inst.; with general cargo, to Charles Taylor & Co.

Oriental schooner Lobo, Usher, from Montevideo 16th, in ballast, to Davison, Milner & Co.

British brig Rapid, T. Robertson, from Liverpool 10th January, with general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river; and sailed again immediately.

Sailed, British brig Laura, Crockley, for Liverpool, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 537 dry hides, 2026 salted hides, 81 pipes with 3075 arrobas tallow, 12,006 horns, 50,000 skin bones, 25 bales with 678 arrobas and 12 lbs. horse hair, 5 do. with 498 1/2 doz. nutria skins, 52 do. with 1292 arrobas and 3 lbs. wool, 12 do. with 311 doz. sheep skins, 7 bales with about 49 quintals cut hides. Passengers, the Lady of Peter Sheridan, Esq., and four children; her female servant and one child.

March 19.—Wind E. S. E., strong.
Arrived, British brig Cicely, Sewell, from Liverpool 3d January, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 18th inst.; general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

American ship Glide, Townsend, from Ports-

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF MARCH, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionoe	Rezaval, Bros.	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ariadne, Christie	R. & J. Carlisle	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Barque To, John Barnes	M'Cracken & Jamieson	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith	Horne & Alsogaray	Loading for London.
Brig Camerton, Brown	Alfred Barber	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sacret, Hooguard	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso and Callao.
Barque Argentin, Kelso	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Findon, Frost	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgersson	Brownell & Stegmann	Discharging.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Tynewald, Porteus	Charles Taylor & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Cicely, Sewell	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Rapid, Robertson	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Carolanne	Davison, Milner & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Fortune, Perry	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Paulina, Clark	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Napoleon, Cushing	Manning, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sarah and Esther, Savage	Davison, Milner & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Orleans, E. Holbrook	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Clin, Spalding	Davison, Milner & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Calliope, Bates	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Hampton, Comerals	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Nymph, Robertson	Dowdall & Lewis	Discharging.
Ship Glide, Townsend	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Elisee, Lamaud	José O. Basualdo	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Paraguay, Contard	Christophe Brest	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret	Poucel & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Exile, Hossason	J. J. Klick	Discharging.
Barque Gloria Deo, Schielderup	J. J. Klick	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship Alexander, Marcus	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Johanna, Sagemuhl	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Systarane, Hallberg	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Bahia.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Temistocles, Morello	Felipe Liavallol	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego	Zunaran & Treserra	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe	F. Liavallol	Discharging.
Sch. brig N. Sra. de la Asumpcion, Durante	Felipe Liavallol	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevascio	Amadeo & Caprile	Discharging.
Polacre		
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Deidade, J. M. dos Santos	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Rio Grande.
Zumaca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns), Captain Charles Pearson. Packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Natchez, (24 guns), Capt. J. P. Zantzing, bearing the Pendant of Commodore J. Renshaw. Schooner Enterprise, (12 guns), Lieut. Commandant Campbell.

mouth, N. H. 31st December, with lumber, mahogany, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 American schr. Nymph, Robertson, from Baltimore 27th December, Rio Janeiro 1st inst., Montevideo 18th inst., with 140 alquises salt, tobacco, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.
Passengers from Baltimore. Mr. Wood Bancroft, Do. from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Walter Graham. *Passengers from Montevideo.* Messrs. Mellish and Lemoire, Señores Agustin Baruti, and Rosendo Otero.
 Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 18th inst., to C. Galeano.
 Do. do. do. Aguilá Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 18th, to A. Martinz.
 Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. del Rosario, Schiffini, from Genoa 3d January, Gibraltar 25th do., with wine, &c., to Pedro A. Plover.
 The Laura, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

March 20.—Wind S. E.
 Arrived, French brig Courier de Guatemele, Guibert, from Havre de Grace 28th December, Montevideo 19th inst., with general cargo, to Guerin, Seris & Co.
 Swedish brig Ellide, A. C. Juell, from Cadiz 21st January, Montevideo 19th inst., with 110 lastres salt, wine, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—*Passenger.* Mr. Tarras, Swedish Consul.
 American brig Dawn, Purbeck, from Salem 21st December, Montevideo 19th inst., with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 Sardinian schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Bozzano, from Genoa 1st January, Montevideo 19th inst., with wine, &c., to José Ortiz Basualdo.
 Sailed, British polacre-brig Rob Roy, Inglis, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Maculister & Co., with 531 dry hides, 4021 arrobas do., 126 barrels and 14 pipes with 5368 saludos tallor, 9 boxes with 704 doz. nutria skins, 300 quintals bones, 4 pipes Sicily wine.
 Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Vessels posted to sail.
 On 21st inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.
 On 22d inst.—Carolinean, for New York.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American schooner Nymph, which arrived at this port on 19th inst., is intended for the Line of Packets between this and Montevideo, for which employment she was expressly built, and is a most beautiful vessel of her class.
Vessels passed Point Indo.
 On 18th inst., at 9 P. M., wind N. E.—Coro, hence 11th.
 On 17th, wind W.—At 5 A. M., Margaret Ann; at 7 A. M., Otoman; at 8 A. M., Hespera; at 10 A. M., Clemence; at 11 A. M., Olinde; at 1 P. M., Romulus—all hence 16th.

Arrived at London.
 December 6.—British brig Vanguard, Walker, hence 6th September.
At Amsterdam.
 December 10.—Dutch barque Felicitas, Mulder, hence 11th September.
At Cadiz.
 November 26.—Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, hence 17th September.
At Genoa.
 December 15.—Sardinian barque Paolina, Corvetto, from Montevideo 13th September.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
 5th ult.—Portuguese brig Diligente, from Montevideo 14 days.
 6th.—Sardinian polacre Epiro, Raggio, hence 18th Jan.
 7th.—Portuguese schooner Bom Fin, Raimundo, hence 14th January. Oriental brig Felix, from Montevideo 24 days.
 8th.—Sardinian polacre Liviana, Migueleine, hence 5th January.
 9th.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, hence 2d January.
 10th.—Sardinian polacre Caronte, from Montevideo 43 days.
 11th.—Portuguese schr. S. Jokinho, from Montevideo 18 days. Sardinian polacre Constante, Vichini, hence 24th January.
 14th.—Oriental schr. Modesta, from Montevideo 14 days. Sardinian brig General Americano, Barboza, hence 24th January.
 15th.—American brig Marcelus, Jennings, hence 13th January.
 25th.—Portuguese patache Union Felix, from Montevideo 19 days.
 26th.—Portuguese schr.-brig General Baidanha, from Montevideo 12 days. British barque Martha, Bayles, hence 6th ult.
 27th.—H. B. M's. packet Goldfinch, from Falmouth 9th January, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
 12th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Pandora, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 22d January, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.
Arrived at Montevideo.
 14th inst.—American brig Velocity, Stanbury, from Seboul 4th February, with 138 moyes salt, to Zimmermann & Co. Sardinian brig Artemisa, from Barcelona 3d January. Portuguese brig Joven Africano, from Angola 28th January.

16th.—Sardinian ship Aurora, from Messina 1st January, Gibraltar 23d do., Pernambuco 1st inst., to Platero. Brazilian schr. Alegreuse, from Rio Grande. Sardinian polacre Correo, from Santa Catalina.
 17th.—French brig Uruguay, Colon, from Marseilles 23d January, to Jourdan.
 18th.—French brig Joseph & Louise, from Tarragona 30th December. French ship Tristan, (whaler) from the southward. Swedish brig Swa, from Cadiz 29th January, with 560 caides salt, to Zimmermann & Co. Sardinian schr.-brig Spartano, Galeano, from Genoa 22d December, Salon 18th January, Gibraltar 28th do., with wine. Brazilian brig Maria, from Sta. Catalina. American schooner E. Dorsey, M'Guire, from Patagonia 12th, with 420 fanegas salt.

Sailed from Montevideo.
 11th inst.—Brazilian schr.-brig Bien Venida, for Rio Grande.
 It was not known what packet would convey the February Mail from Falmouth to the Brazils.
 The London Shipping List states the sailing of the Iberia, Leish, from London 9th December, Deal 11th do., for Montevideo.
 The British brig Jane, Bell, was to sail from London 11th January, for Buenos Ayres.
 The French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, from Havre de Grace 24th December, bound to Buenos Ayres, put into Falmouth 1st January.

The privilege enjoyed by the Clerks of the Foreign Post Office, London, in sending papers to foreign parts, was abolished on 1st October last; and in consequence of their being no provision in the new Act of Parliament for the transmission abroad of Lloyd's List, Prices Current, and other non-stamped publications, we were thus deprived of our Shipping Lists and Prices Current, by the November and December packets. They have however ever arrived in the January packet; and our Agents in London inform us that they have remedied the difficulty in question, and that henceforward no disappointment will occur.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY
 Was duly honoured here by various private parties of the Sons of Erin. There was, however, no public celebration of the day in Buenos Ayres, as on former occasions.

The broad pendant of Commodore Renshaw, was shifted on 18th instant, from the schooner Enterprize, to the corvette Natchez.

CIRCUS.
 Mrs. Laforest re-appeared on the evening of the 15th, and sung two songs,—“The Love-Letter,” and “Love sounds the Trumpet of Joy.” The latter was particularly encored. Mr. Laforest danced upon the tight-rope, and was loudly applauded. He had the misfortune to break the balance-pole, whilst dancing; but he quickly recovered from this accident, and danced without it. The house, we are told, was extremely well attended; we regret that a prior engagement prevented our mingling in the throng.

CIRCUS AT THE PARQUE ARGENTINO, VAUXHALL.
 This Establishment opened on the 8th inst., under the management of Mr. Smith, Sen. Two representations have taken place; one on the date above-mentioned, the other on 15th inst. On both occasions the attendance was numerous. The equestrianism of Mr. W. P. Smith, and the drolieries of Mr. Hoffmaster, the Clown, were greatly applauded. The stud of horses, considering the short period in which they have been trained, performed excellently.

THE ALAMEDA was only thinly attended on Sunday last. There was, however, a sprinkling of fashionable fair; but the wind and the waves were high. The Band performed as heretofore.

THE WEATHER in the early part of the week, was almost equal in sultriness to that experienced in March 1833. The thermometer on Monday was at 84. The slight rain of Saturday evening, consequent upon the change of the moon, (the harvest moon of this hemisphere,) gave note that a change was at hand. The rains of Tuesday and Wednesday effected a great alteration in the atmosphere, and lowered the thermometer to 67, at which it stood on Wednesday, on Thursday it fell to 64, and on Friday it was 61. The bathers in the river, of both sexes, on Monday evening, were numerous; and they continued to crowd to the water side until after midnight.

MONTEVIDEO.
 Journals of the above city to 19th inst. have been received. They state that the Chamber of Assembly had approved of the projects of the Ministry relative to the contracting for a loan of two millions of dollars. It is said that Major Santana, who figured in the revolution in the Oriental State, in the year 1832, has been shot in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, for having been engaged

in revolutionary practices. A law we believe has been passed, that vessels proceeding to sea under the Oriental flag, shall have their registers endorsed, prohibiting them from engaging in the slave trade.

Married.
 On the 18th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. MARTIN NELSON, of Norway, to Miss AMELIA BOGE, a native of England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS-AYRES TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
 THE SPECIAL MEETING of the Members, which the inclemency of the weather prevented on 18th, will take place on *Wednesday Evening, 28th inst.*, at the Rooms of the Secretary, as before announced, at Eight o'clock.

EVENING CLASS.
 MR. RAMSAY respectfully intimates, that on the 1st of April he will open a Class from 7 to 9 o'clock in the Evening. Those who intend availing themselves of this opportunity, will please signify the same at their earliest convenience.
 COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
 No. 38, Calle de Balnearce.

NOTICE.
 For Sale, at No. 30, Cathedral-Street, ENGLISH FOOLSCAP, 6th-Edged LETTER PAPER, Coloured LETTER PAPER, and other classes. — Also, blank Bills of Lading, blank Bills of Exchange, superior Blotting-Paper, and Waters.

WANTED.
 AN ENGLISH GIRL, from 14 to 18 years of age, as Servant in an English Family. — Apply opposite to No. 92, Calle Potosí.

FOR SALE,
 WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at No. 38, Calle de la Piedad, in the house of Señor Pueyrredon,
 English White Ale, at 16 dollars per dozen.
 Do. Brown do., at 28 do. do.
 Hollands Gin, at 20 dollars per case.
 Do. do. at 5 dollars per gallon.
 Do. do. in pipes and half pipes.
 Bourdeaux Wine, at 22 dollars per box.
 Real French Brandy, by the gallon, and in barrels,—real Havana Cigars in boxes,—Brandy in boxes,—Blacking, in bottles and paste,—with various other articles.

CIRCUS.
MRS. LAFOREST'S BENEFIT.

MRS. LAFOREST has the honour to inform the Public that her BENEFIT will take place in the course of the ensuing week, for which occasion is in preparation a variety of Entertainments, entirely superior to any performance of the kind heretofore presented at the Circus.
 Mrs. LAFOREST will on this evening sing several Airs, and also Duets with Señor Rossi, in the Italian language; and she trusts that the selection of Entertainments for the evening, may be in conformity to the taste of this respectable Public, as it is her sincere wish to merit their approbation; and she furthermore assures them, that no pains or expense will be spared on her part, nor on that of the present Company, to render this spectacle entirely in conformity to the refined taste of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublers, Spanish,.....	123	—	123½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	121	—	121½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	—	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	9-16	—		do. each.
Do. Patriot & Palcaones,	7½	—	7½	do. each.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	41½	—	42	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—		do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	—		pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	555	—		dis. p. c. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	74	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	74	—		do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	33	—	35	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	29	—	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	29	—	30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	24	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	35	—	35	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	37	—	38	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	—	13	do. p. arroba.
Wool, long,.....	33	—	34	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	16	—	21	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12	—	17	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10½	—	11	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	1000	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),..	62	—		do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	9	—	12	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	—		3 p. c. p. month

The highest price of Doublers during the week, 123½ dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.