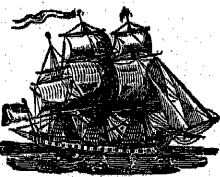


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 450]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

The consultation of public opinion with regard to the law of 7th ult., appointing Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain-General of the Province for the term of five years, with extraordinary powers, terminated on Saturday last. The result has been the confirmation of that law, by a majority of nine thousand three hundred and sixteen votes, against four. One of the preliminary conditions of General Rosas's acceptance being thus fulfilled, the House of Representatives met on Monday last, to take into consideration the means of satisfying his other request; and it was resolved that the law of the 7th ult. should be re-discussed on the 1st instant, a call of the House being previously made for the purpose, and that the members who could not attend should transmit their opinion in writing. In pursuance of this resolution, a sitting was held on Wednesday last, at which the whole of the Deputies attended, except Señor Piñero, who was absent in the country, and Señores Senillosa and Obligado, who were prevented by indisposition. — Señor Nicolas Anchorena opened the debate, by stating that he had been conscientiously opposed to the granting of extraordinary powers, because he considered that General Rosas did not stand in need of them in order to carry on the Government in a manner beneficial to the country, whose hope he is, nor to allay the storm which seemed to be gathering in the political horizon, since he enjoyed the full confidence of public opinion, a power which would prove in the end stronger than physical or legal force. He added, that in his opinion the administration, so far from being rendered more expeditious and efficient by such authority, would be clogged in a manner to cause the weight of the charge to be insupportable. — He also remarked, that he could not help believing, though many *bona fide* and influential Federals differed with him in opinion on the subject, that the enemies of their common cause had suggested such a measure as tending to give a colouring of truth to their calumnious aspersions against the illustrious character of the Restorer of the Laws, whom they represented as ambitious of arbitrary sway. Still, bowing to the decision of the House, and above all, submitting to the universally expressed wish of his constituents, he would now vote for the ratification of the law.

After this speech, which was listened to with profound attention, from the high standing of the orator, and his well known intimate connection with General Rosas, Señores Garrigos and Irigoyen replied with some warmth. The sense of the House was then taken, when the confirmation of the law was carried, no member present voting against it; and the only expression of dissent being the written opinion of Señor Senillosa, whose views nearly coincided with those of Señor Anchorena. The House then sanctioned a note to the Governor elect, in purport as follows:

That although the House was perfectly persuaded that the sanctioning of the law of 7th ult.,

was in accordance with public opinion, it had not hesitated to pass the decree of 23d ult. That the registers opened in consequence of the said decree, presented the free expression of 9,320 individuals. That the opinion of the inhabitants of the country districts had not been taken, because of the delay such an operation would cause, and the certainly, by unequivocal testimony, that there the same sentiments universally prevail. That under this feeling the House had passed the decree of 30th ult., in virtue of which it had on 1st inst. reconsidered the law of 7th ult., and ratified it in all its parts. That nothing now remained for the House to perform, except to order that Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, personally attend there on Monday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take the correspondent oaths; and that the House confidently trusts that General Rosas will, from the urgent state of public affairs, take immediate possession of the charge conferred upon him.

In connection with the Official documents inserted in our paper of this day, is a long communication, dated 28th ult., from General Rosas, to Señor Felipe Ibarra, Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero; the substance of which is as follows:—

That no one can doubt that the present Government of Salta had been set up by the Unitarian faction, that iniquitous faction who do not hesitate at any sacrifice to forward their ambition and gratify their fury, and who will not leave a stone unturned in their efforts to destroy the Federals. That his friend, Señor Lopez, (Governor of Santa Fé.) had forwarded to him a copy of the treaty celebrated on the 6th ult. That he (Gen. Rosas,) was at a loss to conceive how Señor Ibarra could lend himself to such a proceeding, opening as it does so frightful a breach in the national cause of Federation, legalizing at once the atrocious conduct of the murderers of Señor Laforte, and tacitly sanctioning the principle that the Unitarians may with impunity make away with the most illustrious Federals, and upon their corpses erect themselves as the arbiters of the Republic. That the difference which existed between Señor Heredia (Governor of Tucuman,) and the late Señor Laforte, (Governor of Salta,) had nothing whatever to do with the Province of Salta, it being an affair purely personal; therefore the satisfaction demanded ought not to have been between province and province, but between man and man. That Laforte had fallen, not by the hands of his opponent, but by those of assassins, who took advantage of the conflict in which he was engaged, to forward the war of extermination which they had sworn against the Federals. That in the treaty above named, the very act of relinquishing the claim of 5000 head of cattle, which was not done during the administration of the worthy Federal their mutual friend, Laforte, carried with it the acknowledgment of a Government erected by the Unitarians over the bleeding bodies of illustrious Federals. That such a proceeding dishonours the national cause of Federation, and exposes those who sustain it to the fury, intrigues, and depraved pretensions of the Unitarians, men the most perverse upon the face of the globe, who have sworn to exterminate the Federals, and who will not desist from their purpose so long as they have the power of doing mischief. That the cause of Federation is as national as that of their political independence of Spanish dominion; and if no favour was shown to those who opposed Independence, neither ought there to be to the enemies of Federation: besides which, the latter are more active, more intriguing, and more to be feared; they can have recourse to a thousand modes in order to cloak their designs, which the opponents of Independence want; it is therefore

necessary to be more rigid and vigilant with the Unitarians. That the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé had not recognized the intrusive Government of Salta, nor the emancipation of Jujui, and it was probable the other Governments of the confederation would refuse so to do.

The communication then speaks of the assassination of General Quiroga; of the Unitarians being the promoters of that heinous crime, which reflects so much dishonour on the country. That the outraged honour of that country demands that the Federals should unite in pursuing and chastising the murderers of a hero so illustrious as Quiroga, and of redoubling their vigilance and inflexibility against the Unitarians.

The Marquis de Vius de Peyssac, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of France to this Republic, and Monsieur Aimé Roger, Vice-Consul, landed yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, and proceeded in Monsieur Mendeville's carriage to the house of that gentleman. A considerable crowd collected on the beach to witness the disembarkation.

The French corvette *Thibse* fired two salutes yesterday,—one to the town, which was returned from the Fort; and one on the Chargé d'Affaires quitting that vessel.

Cracús.—Brilliant audiences have attended this establishment lately,—we shall notice the performances in our next. Mrs. Laforte improves in public estimation. Mr. Hoffmaster, the renowned Clown, having "made it up" with the Manager, is to make his reappearance in the Circle next week.

The press of domestic news, prevents the insertion of various articles this week.

Official Documents.

A communication, dated Jujui, 19th November 1834, from the Provisional Governor of that province (José Maria Fascio,) to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, states, that the Jujueño people had, by a solemn act, declared their separation from the province of Salta; that as this declaration was unanimous, it was effected without any popular disorders; and that the Government and people of Jujui relied upon the generosity and liberality of the province of Buenos Ayres to sanction this proceeding, the object of which is to identify themselves closer with the Argentine family, &c. &c.

A communication, dated Jujui, 9th December 1834, from the same to the same, states, that after various efforts to obtain from the Government of Salta the acknowledgment of the political emancipation of the province of Jujui, the House of Representatives of the former province had passed a decree, which however was not satisfactory to the Jujueños; in consequence of which the latter were obliged to preserve a military attitude, in order to meet any aggression or reaction on the part of Salta. That the people of Jujui, in declaring their independence on 18th November last, had no other object than to adhere to the Federal system upon which the Republic is now constituted, and to enjoy the prerogatives of liberty as a province of the Argentine nation.

The decree above-mentioned, is dated House of Representatives, Salta, 2d December 1834. It recognizes the independence of the new province of Jujui; but that this recognition must be approved of by a National Congress, &c. &c.

A communication, dated Tucuman, 5th January 1835, from the Governor thereof (Alejandro He-

radie), to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, reiterates the causes of complaint which he had against the ex-Governor of Salta, (Latorre.) That the latter had, by perfidy and intrigues, caused the late invasion of the province of Tucuman; and that the deposition of such a man could hardly be called an evil, when all the departments of the province of Salta had declared against him. That he (Governor Heredia,) was in fact making every effort, by arms, &c., to force him to quit office, when the few troops which still adhered to him gave battle to those of Jujui, in which encounter Latorre was vanquished and taken prisoner.

A note, dated Salta, 9th January 1835, from José Antonio Fernandez Cornejo, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, announces that he had been elected Provisional Governor of the Province of Salta.

A communication, dated Salta, 11th January 1835, from the same to the same, acknowledges the receipt of the notes dated 16th and 18th December, from the Government of Buenos Ayres, wherein the latter offered their mediation to arrange the differences which existed between Tucuman and Salta. The communication states the gratitude of the Government of Salta, for the proffered mediation in a dispute occasioned by the blind obstinacy of the ex-Governor, Latorre; and which might have produced a prolonged civil war, had it not been so speedily brought to a conclusion by the strong expression of public opinion, &c. &c.

A communication, dated Santiago del Estero, 10th January 1835, from Señor José Santos Ortiz, to General Juan Manuel de Rosas, announces the arrival, on 3d January, of General Quiroga in that city; and that on the 4th he addressed notes to the Governors of Tucuman and Salta, announcing his mission as mediator from the Government of the province of Buenos Ayres. On the 6th, Governor Heredia arrived; and on the 8th, news was received that on the night of the 29th December, the ex-Governor Latorre and Colonel Aguilar were shot in their beds, by the guard that had them in custody, under pretext of a movement in the town in favour of the prisoners. That the troops of Tucuman, in Salta, took no part in this affair, it being the act of the revolutionists of Jujui, headed by the Spaniard Fascio. That General Quiroga, when he heard of it, observed to Governor Heredia that they might depict the deed in any manner they pleased, but that it could never be viewed in any other light than as a foul murder. The communication then mentions the debilitated state of General Quiroga's health, &c. &c.

A note, dated Santiago del Estero, 26th January 1835, from the Governor thereof (Felipe Ibarra,) to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the note dated 16th December, from the latter, announcing the pacific mission of General Quiroga; and that the Government of Santiago del Estero feel the most profound gratitude towards that of Buenos Ayres, for the anxious interest they have evinced in the fate of the provinces. That General Quiroga, on his arrival in the city of Santiago del Estero, received the news of the tragical event at Salta, and that the General was suffering under the most severe indisposition, &c. &c.

A note, dated Santiago del Estero, 20th January 1835, from Señor Adeodato de Gondra, to Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, states, that a crime had been committed in Salta, a thousand times more horrid than that of 13th December 1828, in Navarro.—That General Latorre had been vanquished, wounded, and a prisoner—the consequences of a combat he had sustained with the troops of Jujui, on 13th December; but that on the 29th of the same month, in the middle of the night, he was vilely murdered in prison, and on his very bed.—That his death was decreed at a dance of Hottentots, and the same men who gave notice to the authority of their having assassinated him, figured in a revolution, shouting *viva Latorre*,—which was the pretext for sacrificing that worthy patriot. The note states that the Governments of Salta and Jujui are Unitarian, which should not be lost sight of for one moment.

A note, dated Santa Fé, 26th January 1835, from the Governor of that Province, (Estanislao Lopez,) encloses to the Government of Buenos Ayres a copy of the despatch, dated Salta, 31st December 1834, from General Felipe Heredia, to the Governor of Tucuman, Alejandro Heredia, relative to the assassination of Brigadier Pablo Latorre, and Lieut.-Colonel José Manuel Aguilar.

A communication dated Santiago del Estero, 9th January 1835, from the Governor thereof, to the

Governor of Santa Fé, speaks of the differences which existed between Tucuman and Salta; of the means taken to mediate between the parties; and of the horrid murder of that illustrious Argentine, Brigadier Pablo Latorre,—a murder, the communication states, worthy only a horde of savages.

A Treaty has been celebrated between the Governments of the Provinces of Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, and Salta.

Article 1, says,—There shall be peace, friendship, and alliance, between the Governments of Tucuman, Salta, and Santiago del Estero.

2. They pledge themselves never to have recourse to the fatal alternative of arms, to terminate any differences which may arise.

3. In case disagreements should arise, application is to be made to one, two, or more Governments of Provinces of the Republic, soliciting their mediation therein.

4. In order to diminish the evils caused by the late contest between Tucuman and Salta, both Governments pledge themselves to respect the persons and property of the inhabitants, without exception.

5. The three contracting Governments declare the Province of Salta exempt from the payment of war contributions, or pecuniary indemnities resulting from the late contest.

6. The Government of Santiago exonerates that of Salta from the payment of five thousand head of cattle, as stated in Article 1 of the Treaty of Peace celebrated in Tucuman on 2d December, 1831.

7. The Government of Salta, in conformity to Article 1 of the said Treaty, pledge themselves not to permit the return of those persons who have made war upon the people, and who have since emigrated to foreign countries.

8. If it is wished to grant any exception to what is stated in the preceding article, it cannot be effected without the consent of all the Governments of the Provinces of the Republic.

9. The three contracting Governments will oppose, to the last extremity, all ideas connected with the dismemberment of the smallest portion of the territory of the Republic.

10. The Governments of Salta and Santiago del Estero, authorize that of Tucuman to address, in the name of the three, the other Governments of the Republic; inviting them to join in the present treaty, should they think it conducive to the national welfare.

11. Stipulates respecting the ratification of the treaty by the parties concerned.

The Treaty is dated from the capital of the province of Santiago del Estero, 6th February, 1835; and is signed by *Alejandro Heredia*,—*Felipe Ibarra*,—*Juan Antonio Moldes*.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 21st February 1835, from the Governor thereof, to that of Santa Fé, treats upon the events at Salta, and the separation of Jujui from the province of Salta.

A note, dated Buenos Ayres, 26th February 1835, from the same, to the Governor of Tucuman, acknowledges the receipt of the communication dated 15th January, from the latter; and states that the unfortunate Governor Pablo Latorre was a distinguished patriot, a decided Federal, that his murder is a scandal to the country. That as it regards the separation of the province of Jujui, the House of Representatives of Buenos Ayres would point out the line of conduct to be pursued, so that the dignity and credit of the Republic might not be compromised.

A similar note to the above, and of same date, was forwarded to the Governor of Santiago del Estero.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 26th February 1835, from the Governor thereof, to General Quiroga, treats at length upon the state of political affairs in Salta. That the murder of Governor Latorre was doubtless the work of the Unitarians, enemies as they are to the national cause of Federation; that it exceeds in villainy and cruelty that committed by the Unitarian Decembristas on the illustrious Chief of the Republic, Don Manuel Dorrego. The communication explains the opinion of the Government of Buenos Ayres upon the dismemberment of Salta; that it will tend to retard the general organization, &c.

A note, dated Mendoza, 24th February 1835, from the Governor thereof, (Pedro Molina,) to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, relates to the assassination of General Quiroga, expressing the hope that condign punishment will overtake the perpetrators of a crime which is without example in civilized society.

A despatch, dated 24th ult., from Commandant Ramon Maza, addressed to the Commandant-General of the Country Districts, General Rosas, states that having received certain information of the position of Llanquetruz and his Indians, who have caused so much injury to the sister provinces of the interior, he (Maza,) arranged with the friendly Caciques to march against them; which was accordingly put in practice on 26th February, with 85 cavalry, and the Cacique Calfinquir with 100 Indians. They made forced marches until 6th ult., and then halted for a short time, their horses being extremely jaded. The forces were at this period divided, in order that the surprise of the Indian enemies might be complete, and none escape. Two spies were sent to reconnoitre: they reported that the enemy seemed not to have the least idea of an attack. On the night of the 6th the march was continued until they got near the tolderías of the Indians, whom it was intended to attack at day-break on the 7th, which was accordingly effected. Two of the Caciques of the enemy had obtained information that foes were near, and precipitately fled, abandoning their families, and the small quantity of cattle which they possessed, the whole of which fell into the power of Commandant Maza, whose troops pursued and cut down the flying Indians, until the tired state of their horses obliged them to desist.

The result of this affair has been: killed, 133 Indians, and 67 Squaws; prisoners, the Caciques Guichel, Lamen and his son Antil, and 353 Squaws, besides 34 Christian captives of both sexes recaptured; and there also fell into the hands of the victors, 2000 sheep, 300 goats, 200 oxen, and 192 horses.

The casualties in Commandant Maza's division were, one soldier wounded, and 35 horses lost from the rapidity of the march. The Commandant highly praises the conduct of all who accompanied him.

MENDOZA.—On the 8th February last, Colonel Pedro Molina was elected Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Mendoza, by the House of Representatives thereof; and on the 24th he issued the following Proclamation:—

"Citizens: The Government, under this date, has received the melancholy news of the assassination of the illustrious General Juan Facundo Quiroga. The violent death of this worthy Chief, the supporter of order and of liberty, at the same time that it is an event deeply to be lamented, ought to be the signal for us to exert ourselves to sustain in our Province order, peace, and tranquillity,—blessings of the first importance, which now more than ever we should seek, if we wish to preserve our country.

"Citizens: The Government is resolved to sustain order unalterably, as it has been preserved until the present; and no event will cause it to deviate from the path of justice, or to discontinue the open line of conduct which they have followed, with the aid of good citizens.

"Fellow-countrymen: The blood of a million of victims, sacrificed by the demon of war, is yet steaming: it has destroyed your property; it has reduced you to a state of nullity. Be it therefore a lesson to you, Citizens, to economize henceforth the blood of your brethren. Order, confraternity, union, is what the Government demand of you, in order to secure to you complete tranquillity."

ORIENTAL STATE.

The Government, under date Montevideo, 24th ult., have ordered that the decree of 11th October last, which exonerated national as well as foreign vessels from paying pilot dues, provided the said vessels discharged all their cargo in the port of Montevideo, be rendered void and of non-effect from the day on which it was reconsidered, viz., 17th February.

Various decrees and documents have been published in the Montevideo journals, connected with the clandestine disembarkation of a number of slaves, recently arrived in the Portuguese patache Delfina, from Angola; part of whom were landed on the Island of Gorriti, in the department of Maldonado. One of these decrees, dated Montevideo, 21st ult., orders that all the Africans introduced into the port of Maldonado, be placed under the guardianship of land proprietors of that neighbourhood, or of the department, during the term prescribed by the law. This right is to be valued at 200 dollars for each of the Africans, and the money thus collected is to be placed in the public treasury, and delivered to the said Africans when they have completed their term of servitude. The proprietors shall be obliged to give bond, rendering themselves responsible for the good treatment, &c., of the individuals committed to their charge.

PERU.

The Mail from Chili arrived on the night of the 27th ult., by which we received files of the *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, to 23d February. They contain details of another insurrectionary movement amongst the military in Peru; the following are extracts thereon:—

On the 1st January last, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the garrison in the fortress of Callao, consisting of the battalion *Maguanguayo*, mutined, and made the Governor (General Loyola) and all his officers, even to the sub-lieutenants, prisoners. This mutiny was headed by a sergeant named Pedro Becerra, and supported by the other sergeants; not a single officer being engaged in it. The mutineers declared for General Lafuente, who was on board the United States' ship *Fairfield*, (18 guns,) he having arrived a few days previous to the event in question, from Guayaquil, but had not been permitted to disembark.—Sergeant Becerra sent on board the *Fairfield*, offering the command of the revolutionary troops to Lafuente, which he, however, declined. The revolutionists exasperated to find their designs frustrated, detached, at 10 o'clock on the same day, a party of 100 men, who opened fire in various directions, but principally upon the Mole, and upon some British and American boats employed in conveying ladies on board the vessels for better security. Several of these ladies (amongst whom was the wife of Mr. John Barton,) in the confusion fell into the water, and were with difficulty saved. A Lieutenant of H. B. M.'s ship *Satellite*, (18 guns,) lost his leg in consequence of a shot, and other individuals were wounded. Sergeant Becerra declared that if Lafuente did not accede to the solicitation made to him, the batteries should fire upon the town. General Salaverry arrived from Lima in order to treat with the revolutionists; but received for answer, that they would not enter into any treaties,—that they wished General Lafuente to command them, and that if he refused to do so, they would sustain the movement they had made with their lives. They then fired cannon shot upon Salaverry's troops, by which several were killed and wounded. General Salaverry finding it useless to parley, attacked the mutineers, and after eleven hours hard fighting, succeeded in storming their fortress.—Many lives were lost on this occasion; and the whole of the chiefs of the mutiny, with their troops, fell into the hands of the victors.

The moment that General Lafuente received the communication from the mutineer chief, he forwarded it, with his answer thereto, to the Government at Lima, by the 1st Lieutenant of the *Fairfield*. They replied, that as the General's name had been invoked by the seditions, it was evident that his presence on the Peruvian territory would be dangerous to its peace; they therefore found themselves under the necessity of ordering him away from the Republic, until an epoch more favourable to his return. The General, notwithstanding the circumspect conduct he had used throughout this affair, was not permitted to go to Lima, and had in consequence sailed for Valparaiso, where he arrived on 3d February.

This is the second military mutiny in the fortress of Callao, headed by a sergeant. We have not heard what has been done with sergeant Becerra, and the rest of the mutineers.

CHILI.

The last accounts from Chili are favourable, inasmuch as the whole of that Republic continued in a state of tranquillity.

On the 11th February, twelve Italian friars, of the Carthusian order, arrived at Valparaiso in the Sardinian brig *Ozardoso*. It is stated that they came out at the request of the Government of Bolivia, and are to be placed in the monastery of Tarija; the Government of Bolivia having considered the existence of the community at Tarija as a positive benefit, from the services they have at other times rendered, in augmenting the population with the numerous converts they have made, and likewise from the influence these holy fathers have acquired amongst the Indians.

On the 19th arrived at the same port, a French Bishop, from Havre de Grace, with a numerous retinue, bound to the Sandwich Islands. They are of the new religious order called "The Heart of Jesus." The Reverend Bishop wore the habit of the said order. He and his retinue were lodged in the *Casa de Egercitos* of Valparaiso.

NEW GRANADA.

A recent decree of the Government of New Granada, orders the armorial bearings of that country to be newly modelled; the particulars of

which are detailed in the decree. The national colours are to be red, blue, and yellow, placed vertically in the flag, and of equal dimensions; red next the staff, blue in the centre, and yellow at the end. The flags hoisted on board vessels of war, on the fortresses or other public buildings, and those displayed by the ministers and agents of the Republic in foreign countries, are to have the arms of the nation in the centre of the blue portion of the flag; and those of merchant vessels, a white star with eight rays, in the same place. In the official documents, stamps, &c., the words *República de la Nueva Granada*, are to be inscribed, instead of *Colombia: Estado de la Nueva Granada*, as heretofore.

ECUADOR.

This Republic seems still exposed to the ravages of civil war. A despatch, dated Guayaquil, 23d October last, from Colonel Juan Ignacio Pareja, addressed to the Government, gives an account of a victory he had obtained over the factions, who had dared even to threaten that capital, (Guayaquil.) The seditious were driven, with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, as far as the Serro Colorado.

Señor Garmendia has been re-elected President of the National Bank, and his election has been approved of by the Government.

On Saturday evening last the Police-Office was illuminated, in consequence of the closing of the poll; and bands of music paraded the streets.—One of them was accompanied by a number of individuals carrying boughs of trees; another was flanked by soldiers, with lighted lamps on poles. In this latter procession were various persons appertaining to the Police, and it was

preceded by an individual bearing a full length portrait of General Rosas. A third band consisted chiefly of buglemen belonging to the Marines, and several violins, forming altogether an amusing medley. Four flags were borne at the head of this party; and the march of the three was covered by a constant discharge of squibs, crackers, small cannon, &c., mingled with shouts of *Viva la Cámara de Representantes*,—*Viva Don Juan Manuel Rosas*,—*Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes*,—*Viva la Sociedad Popular*,—*Viva el Gobernador*,—*Viva la Confederación General*,—*Viva la Sociedad Federal*, &c. &c.

The whole of the above proceedings took place amidst the greatest order and regularity; not the slightest disturbance occurred. Being in a strolling humour, we followed the two first mentioned bands for more than two hours, halting when they halted, in front of the mansions of various popular characters, and never venturing even into the *patio*, except at the house of General Rosas,—the *patio* of which we entered on the invitation of a Police-Officer, (for which kindness he has "our thanks,") and from that place saw three ladies and three gentlemen dancing minuets, the *montoneo*, &c., in the sala. We like these sort of dances thus suddenly got up, where all ceremony is waived.

On Sunday, the flag-staff at the Marine Office was decorated with flags; and in the afternoon small cannon were discharged from the *azotea* thereof,—being in honour of the closing of the poll.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 2d OF APRIL, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionéo.....	Resaval, Bros.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Io, John Barnes.....	M'Cracken & Jamieson.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith.....	Horne & Alsogaray.....	Loading for London.
Brig Cameron, Brown.....	Alfred Barber.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Secret, Hoquard.....	Dickson & Co.....	Loading for Valparaiso and Callao.
Barque Argentine, Kelso.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Findon, Frost.....	Rodger, Bred & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgersson.....	Brownell & Stegmann.....	Discharging.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Discharging.
Barque Tynewald, Porteus.....	Charles Tayleur & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Cicely, Sewell.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Rapid, Robertson.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Paulina, Clark.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Napoleon, Cushing.....	Manning, Dorr & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Hampton, Comerals.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Glide, Townsend.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Dawn, Purbeck.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Rebecca, Ellison.....	Manning, Dorr & Co.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Paraguay, Contard.....	Christophe Brest.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret.....	Poncel & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Constance, Antié.....	Auguste Dejean.....	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Exile, Hoesason.....	J. J. Klick.....	Discharging.
Barque Gloria Deo, Schielderup.....	J. J. Klick.....	Discharging.
Ship Sophia, Laurentz.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	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 Systarue, Hallberg.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Ellide, Juell.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Swea, Godbersen.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Temistocles, Morello.....	Felipe Llavallo.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego.....	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappi.....	F. Llavallo.....	Discharging.
Sc-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpcia, Durante.....	Felipe Llavallo.....	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevarco.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Discharging.
Polacre Nra. Sra. del Rosario, Schifini.....	Pedro A. Plover.....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Bozzano.....	José O. Basnaldo.....	Discharging.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocataglini.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Discharging.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio.....	M. S. de la Maza.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Galleano.....	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Deidade, J. M. dos Santos.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Captain Charles Pearson. Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander.
FRENCH.—Corvette *Thïsbe*, (32 guns,) Captain Espiñan.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 28.—Wind N.—hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (last evening at 8 o'clock.) American brig Sarah and Esther, Savage, for Boston, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 297 salted hides, 246 bales with 4920 arrobas wool. (This day,) National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

March 29.—Wind S. S. E.—hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental schr. Lobo, Usher, for Colonia and Montevideo.

French brig Courier de Guatemala, Guilbert, for Montevideo to load for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., in ballast.

March 30.—Wind N. E.—foggy in the morning.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 28th inst., to J. & S. Lyons. Do. do. do. Aguilá Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 28th, to A. Martinéz.

American brig Rebecca, Ellison, from the Island of Mayo 18th ult., with 80 moyes salt, to Manning, Dorr & Co.

French brig Confidence, Autié, from Cette 10th January, with wine, &c., to Auguste Dejean.

Sailed, American brig Orleans, Holbrook, for Montevideo to load for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 650 fanegas salt, 144 lbs. tortoise-shell, 6 bales with 900 lbs. unise, 97 boxes cigars. Passenger for Baltimore, Mr. Horatio Davis. Do. for Montevideo, Mr. Thomas Butler.

British brig Ariadne, Christie, for Liverpool, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle, with 4305 salted hides, 75 pipes with 2721 arrobas tallow, 33 bales with 264 quitales cut hides, 3 do. with 930 vruña skins, 25 do. with 199 arrobas and 14 lbs. cotton, 8 do. with 240 arrobas horse hair, 47 do. with 949 arrobas wool, 19,225 horns, 124 boxes black tea.

French brig Elisée, Lamaud, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José O. Basualdo, with 2722 dry hides, 100 pipes with 3600 arrobas tallow, 8 bales with 3603 goat skins, 3 lion skins, 11 deer skins, 67 fox skins and 9 javeli skins, 1 bale with 175 doz. vizecacha skins and 12 fox skins, 36 do. with 860 arrobas wool, 27 do. with 810 arrobas horse hair, 66 do. with 1400 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 40 arrobas ostrich feathers, 4309 goat skins, 285 sheep skins, 1 pipe Carlon wine. Passengers, Monsieur Paul Lecardonnal and his wife, Monsieur Luis Debaise and his wife, Messieurs Legi Barbaz, Francis Aubila, James Lantin, Antoine Galarraga.

March 31.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

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

April 1.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Montevideo 30th, with the Mail of H. B. M.'s. packet Pigeon, from Falmouth 6th February. Passenger from Montevideo, Captain Ricketson.

Hamburg ship Sophia, Lafrentz, from the Island of Mayo 17th February, with 158 moyes salt, cigars, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

April 2.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, French corvette Thibse, (32 guns,) Captain Espinac, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., Montevideo 31st. Passengers, The Marquis De Vins de Peysnac, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of France to this Republic; and Monsieur Aimé Roger, Vice-Consul.

British brig Cordelia, M'Niel, from Liverpool 27th January, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 1st inst., to C. Galeano.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 80 fanegas indian corn, 3000 strings onions, 11 rolls tobacco, and 8 horses.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

National packet schooner Ninfa, Gahan, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Luisa, Moratore, for ditto.

April 3.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 5th inst.—Sea Nymph, for Montevideo and London; and Paulina, for New York.

H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice is detained until 8th inst.

The packet schooner Ninfa fired a salute of five guns, on 2d instant, upon hoisting the National flag and her packet signal. In the evening she fired a gun, and sailed for Montevideo, being her first trip as a packet. The amateurs evinced as much anxiety to see her get under weigh, as there was wont to be in Portsmouth to witness a similar operation with any of the crack line-of-battle ships, such as the Malta, Canopus, &c. The hull, masts, rigging, and other appurtenances of the American brig Calliope, were sold by public auction on 2d inst., on the beach.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 28th ult., wind N. N. W., strong,—at 8 A. M., Fally and Esther; and at 7 A. M., Clib, both hence 27th. On 31st., wind N. N. W.—at 7 A. M., Orleans; at 10 A. M., Ariadne; at 11 A. M., Eliée; all hence 30th.

Arrived at Falmouth.

January 11.—H. B. M.'s. packet Pigeon, from Rio Janeiro 16th November, with the Mail forwarded hence 21st October, by H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice. 20th.—Brig Day, Heulin, from Montevideo.

January 14.—British brig Silvanus, Young, hence 17th October. 16th.—British brig Castor, Thompson, hence 24th October, Montevideo 31st ditto. 17th.—British barque Mary Worrall, Smith, hence 29th October.

At Plymouth on 15th January, (with sails damaged,) and at Hamburg on 28th ditto, British schooner Redbreast, Watkins, hence 28th October.

At Guernsey 23d January, and at Antwerp 20th ditto, British barque Twenty-ninth May, Tessier, from Montevideo 21st November.

At Antwerp.

January 27.—British brig Teoni, Lacy, hence 29th October. At Helvoet.

January 20.—Danish brig Willem, Lorentzen, hence 26th October. At Havre de Grace.

January 11.—French brig Isidore, Siverac, from Montevideo. 16th.—French barque Hirondele, Lasean, from ditto. At Marseilles.

January 17.—French brig Circoustance, Raspal, from Montevideo. At Genoa.

January 20.—Sardinian polacre Marie, Quiziota, hence 2d November. 21.—Sardinian polacre Unione, Chiazzerio, from Montevideo. 22.—Sardinian polacre Concepcion, Gotusa, hence 11th November.

At the Mauritius.

October 30.—British brig Vistula, Christian, hence 30th August. At Havana.

November 26.—American brig Swiftsure, Baker, from Montevideo. 21.—Bremen brig Active, Beekman, hence 21st September.

At Liverpool. Hamburg brig Johannes, Rieadiek, hence 18th September. American schr.—brig Nancy, Currier, from Montevideo 31st October.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

February 5.—French barque Bonne Clemence, Vivier, from Bourdeaux 101 days. 10.—Sardinian brig Ozardo, from Nice 104 days; American schr.—brig Celeno, Fitzgerald, from Montevideo 35 days. 13.—Sardinian polacre Ciudad de Genoa, Bozzo, from Montevideo 38 days. 16.—American ship Crawford, Isaac J. Mott, from New York, last from Peruambuco 48 days, with flour. 17.—Sardinian brig Peruvianno, Bella, from Gibraltar 104 days. 19.—Sardinian ship Bannauer, Pouzet, from Rio Janeiro 40 days; French ship Dufla, Rouze, from Havre de Grace 113 days; British ship John Dugdale, Dowall, from Liverpool 90 days. 22.—American brig Index, Clark, from New York 106 days; French ship L'Aigrette, Gasse, from Bourdeaux 93 days.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

On 3d ult.—Portuguese schr. Elina, from Montevideo 22 days. 4th.—Brazilian brig Providencia, from ditto 24 days. 6th.—American schooner-brig Angelina, Ropes, hence 1st February; French frigate La Flore, from Brest 35 days, having on board the French Consul-General and Vice-Consul, to the Argentine Republic. 8th.—H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice, hence 17th February, Montevideo 22d ditto; Sardinian polacre Cesar, from Montevideo 16 days. 9th.—Brazilian schr.—brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, hence 18th February. 14th.—Portuguese brig Adamaster, from Montevideo 51 days. 16th.—H. B. M.'s. packet Pigeon, from Falmouth 6th February, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

19th ult.—H. B. M.'s. packet Goldfinch, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 17th February, by H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice.

Arrived at Montevideo.

27th ult.—Brazilian brig Paquete de Santos, from Santos; Portuguese schooner—brig Deina, from Angola and Matdomada; British brig Helen McGregor, from Cadix 1st February, with salt, &c., to Lafone & Co. 29th.—Brazilian schr.—brig Emilia, from Rio Grande.

Sailed from Montevideo.

27th ult.—H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro. 23th.—Brazilian brig Sto. Domingo Eneas, for ditto; Bremen barque Julio & Edward, for Havana. 31st.—British brig Sisters, Sutton, for Antwerp.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 4th February.

For Buenos Ayres, Brig Sarah Birkett, Captain A. Cook. Do. Sylvanus, Captain Young. Do. Rizza, Captain G. Wheeler. Do. Findhorn, Captain A. Wood. Barque Mary Worrall, Captain D. Smith. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Brig Jack Tar, Captain H. McGregor. Do. Amelia, Captain W. W. Roe. Do. Lavatia, Captain Richard Brown.

On the Berth in London, on 4th February.

For Buenos Ayres.—Brig Britannia, Captain Richard Burgess. The British brig Jane, Bell, sailed from London 16th January, Deal 16th do., for Montevideo & Buenos Ayres. The British brig Mail, Bennett, sailed from Liverpool 30th January, for Buenos Ayres. The London Shipping Lists mention the sailing from Deal, on 3d February, of the brig Rio Packet, Dench, for Montevideo. The French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, sailed from Falmouth on 6th January, for Buenos Ayres; but put back on the 7th, leaky, and was obliged to discharge her cargo. The French barque Hirondele, was to sail from Havre de Grace 2d February, for Montevideo; and brig La Claire, from the same port about 28th February, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The barque La Jeune Gabrielle, was to sail from Bourdeaux about 28th February, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and the brig Phaeton from St. Maloes, about the same time, for Montevideo. H. B. M.'s. packet Swallow, was to bring the March Mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Scotch Passengers' Company, will be held at their Church, on Monday, the sixth day of April next, at One o'clock; for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of the Establishment for the present year. British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1835. CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M.'s. Consul.

PARQUE ARGENTINO.—VAUXHALL.

MR. WILLIAM ROSE respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that his BENEFIT takes place To-morrow, 6th inst., on which occasion every exertion will be made to merit their approbation. The Performances will be arranged in the following order:

- 1. THE CLOWN'S DELIGHT, or Sports of the Ring. Clown, Mr. HOFFMASTER. 2. HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. W. P. SMITH, on two horses; in which he will go through a variety of new and extraordinary feats of strength and activity, concluding by carrying Master James Smith. 3. GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING, in which Mr. Rose will go through numbers of Chair and Hoop Tricks, never performed here. 4. GRAND TRAMPOLINE by Mr. HOFFMASTER, over Garters, Canvass, through Hoops, and a Baloon on Fire. 5. SONG, by Miss HENRIETTA. 6. The whole to conclude with the laughable scene of THE TWO CLOWNS, by Hoffmaster and Rose, as performed by themselves. Performance to commence at half-past 4 o'clock. Entrance and Seats, usual price.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for goods (e.g., Doubletons, Dollars, Bank Shares) and prices in various currencies (e.g., dollars each, per cent, pence per dol.).

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STAFF PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco. Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor. PRICE.—Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.

ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.