

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives assembled on Monday last, when the following communication from the Governor elect was read:—

San José de Flores, April 4, 1835.
28th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence,
To the Hon. House of Representatives:

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the esteemed note of 1st inst., with the copies to which it refers; by which the Representatives, after informing him, through the medium of the 1st Vice-President, that they have ratified the law of the 7th of the preceding month, order him to attend the Hall of Sittings on Monday 6th inst., to take the oath, in conformity to what is prescribed in article 4 of the said law.

Disposed as the undersigned has ever been not to refuse any sacrifice of whatever kind it may be, when it may be considered useful to his country, and possessed with the most lively enthusiasm from the unlimited confidence which almost the whole of his fellow-countrymen have reposed in him, by unanimously applauding the firm resolution with which the Hon. House of Representatives have committed to his patriotism, direction, and efforts, the great enterprise of saving the country from the profound abyss of evils in which the malignancy and perfidy of our domestic enemies have plunged it, he cannot do less than offer this new tribute, although highly costly and terrible, of his patriotism and sincerity. He is aware of the enormous weight of the difficulties which he has to overcome; and notwithstanding the fortitude which animates him to make himself superior to all dangers, he cannot but be moved on considering the measures of precaution and chastisement which it is necessary to take, not on account of the persons whom they may affect, but for the connections and relations of friendship and consanguinity which bind them to the country; but the undersigned confides in the patriotism of his fellow-citizens, that they will sacrifice these dear affections to the great interest of re-establishing and securing the public tranquillity, and likewise not to render his situation more difficult and bitter.

After this, the undersigned having to conciliate with his public attentions natural duties which he cannot neglect, and finding his health extremely debilitated, the result of seven successive years of incessant and most painful labours, which, withdrawing him entirely from his private affairs, have occasioned him serious defalcations in his fortune, he must inform the Representatives, that as well to attend to the reparation of those evils and to the care of his family and interests, as for the great attention which the direction of the country districts demand, he must reside for a considerable time in the country, delegating the Government in this city in the mode which he may think most expedient for the good administration of public affairs.

Lastly, the undersigned considering that in consequence of the unlimited power which has been confided to him for the term of five years, perhaps some persons may conceive unnecessary during this time the existence of the Hon. House of Representatives; and not being able to reconcile himself, in any case, with the idea that the Province should be deprived of this Hon. Representation, he hopes that the Representatives, although they may close the Legislature and adjourn their sittings, will cause the House to be renewed every year with the corresponding number of members, and observe all the other formalities necessary for its preservation, which are prescribed by law, so that the Province may not be exposed to a deplorable accephalous state which might produce irreparable consequences.

With these explanations, the undersigned, penetrated with the most intense gratitude and profound respect to the Hon. Representatives, prepares himself to fulfil their orders; and not being able to do so on the day designated, he requests permission to defer the performance of this duty until Monday 13th inst., when he will appear personally at 1 o'clock in the day, in the Hall of Sittings, to take the prescribed oath.

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

After the reading of the above, the House sanctioned the following note to the Government, and then adjourned:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Hall of Sittings in Buenos Ayres, 6th April, 1835.
28th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence.
To the President of the Hon. House of Representatives, charged *ad interim* with the Executive Power of the Province.

I have the honour to inform H. E. the President of the Hon. House, charged provisionally with the Executive Power, that the Governor elect is to attend the Hall of Sittings on Monday the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock in the day, to take the oath prescribed by the Hon. House.

I communicate this resolution to H. E. for his own government, and in order that he may forward it to Citizen Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
MANUEL G. PINTO,
1st Vice-President of the Hon. House.
Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

General Rosas is therefore to attend the House of Representatives on Monday, in order to take the oaths of office. Considerable preparations are making upon the occasion, particularly in the Plaza de la Victoria. The public offices, and the town generally, we hear, are to be illuminated on the nights of Monday and Tuesday next, and rejoicing is to be the order of the day.

Travellers lately arrived in this city from Chili, report that on 20th February last, at half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, an earthquake was felt in the provinces South of the Republic of Chili; the duration of which was four minutes. The greatest shock lasted two minutes, and had almost entirely destroyed the cities of Concepcion, Chillan, Talca, Cauques, San Fernando, &c. &c. The number of persons who have perished in consequence of this earthquake, was not ascertained. The sea had covered the port of Talcahuano, and the vessels which were in the harbour were driven into the town and lost. Valparaiso and Santiago had not in the least suffered from this terrible visitation, although in both these cities the shock was slightly felt.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We received yesterday Montevideo papers to 9th inst. The Government there have revoked all the decrees obnoxious to this country, regarding the navigation of the Uruguay.

Official Documents.

A communication, dated 6th inst., from the Chief of Police, (General Lucio Mancilla,) to the Government, states,—that the patriotic resolution

of the illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to accept the arduous employment of Governor of the Province, has satisfied his (General Mancilla's) wishes, both as a representative of the people, and as a citizen of this province. That the difficulties which the new Government have to surmount, are great indeed; and considering the relation which the Department of Police, over which he (General Mancilla) presides, must have as it regards the gubernative organization about to be established, he feels that he should be wanting in his duty did he not resign the office he now fills, and leave the Government unembarrassed. That in taking this step, he has no other view than to give an example of disinterestedness, which all ought to evince to assist the march of the new Government; protesting, at the same time, the most respectful deference to render without reserve any services which he may be called upon to perform, in aid of the views of the new Government, and in sustaining the national cause of the people under the Federal system, to which he aspires.

The Government replied to the above on the 8th inst., stating that they were highly satisfied with the activity, intelligence and zeal with which General Lucio Mancilla had fulfilled the employment of Chief of Police; and that his important services had gained for him public approbation. That the Government duly appreciate the disinterested motives which have instigated him to resign; and in accepting this resignation, they proffer him their thanks for his praiseworthy conduct whilst officially employed, and also make this proviso, that he continue in office until 13th inst., on which day the first clerk of that department, Señor Bernardo Victoria, will undertake its duties until the Governor elect may otherwise determine.

A communication, dated 6th ult., from Colonel Ramon Rodriguez, to the Government, tenders his resignation of the command of the battalion of Defensores de Buenos Ayres. He states that when he returned to this capital at the commencement of the last year, after the termination of the glorious campaign under the immediate orders of the Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, against the Indians, the provisional Government then established appointed him to the command of the battalion of Defensores. In this employment he should have continued, but for the auspicious event now about to be realized, which renders it his duty to return the confidential deposit committed to his charge. That the law, and the voluntary expression of the province, had placed at the head of the Government the illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas; and the situation of the country would require a new order of things under the auspices of that distinguished citizen. He (Colonel Rodriguez,) was named to the command of the battalion in question, without any interference on the part of the citizen who is about to take charge of public affairs; his political principles, however, cannot but have been in consonance with those of the Restorer of the Laws; that he is ignorant of what destination he ought to occupy in the opinion of that illustrious Chief;—but he conceives it his duty, and that of every good citizen, to await whatever may be his determination.

The Inspector-General (General Agustin Pinedo,) transmitted the answer of the Government to the above, on 6th inst.; to the effect,—that the Government highly appreciate the patriotic sentiments expressed by Colonel Ramon Rodriguez, and the motives which induced him to resign the command of the battalion of Defensores, which they accept; allowing him to retire to the Staff, until the Government otherwise determine.

Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1835.
28th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence.
To the Supreme Court of Justice:

The President of the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, charged *ad interim* with the Government, has resolved to pardon the soldier Cosme Cabral, of the battalion of the Guardia Argentina, who was under sentence of death; and has in consequence ordered him to be delivered over to the Colonel of that corps, to continue the services which he so punctually performed before he became a delinquent.

The Governor of the Province has wished to conclude his command by making use of an attribute, which is highly satisfactory for him to exercise, under circumstances when it is demanded by divers extraordinary motives.

The Province expects at last to be ruled by the Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas. The people have given themselves up to rejoicings, for an election by their Representatives which they themselves have confirmed by the expression of their assent.

The intelligence of the triumph of the cause of humanity, over the ferocious Trique Yanquetroz, has just been received. This triumph, which can never be sufficiently celebrated, is owing to the wisdom of the measures of the Commandant General of the Country Districts, and was obtained the same day on which the Representatives of the Province called him to preside over its destinies; and rendered more remarkable by the news having been received this day, which is the birthday of the illustrious Citizen elected and called upon to save this land.

Nothing, then, can be more proper and worthy the public felicitations, than that the Government should solemnize them by exercising an act of clemency in favour of an unfortunate man who, before his delinquency, had exposed his life in support of Independence, and of the Restoration of the Laws, trampled upon by the mutineers of 1st December 1828.

God preserve the President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice many years.

MANUEL V. DE MAZA.

A note from the Government, dated 4th inst., to the Judge of the First Instance, Dr. Francisco Planes, states, that in consequence of the long imprisonment suffered by the police-officer Nicolas Segundo Perez, for negligence, in having permitted the escape of Señor Braulio Costa from his custody, added to the motives which the citizens and inhabitants of this country now have for congratulation,—the said Perez is ordered to be released, and restored to his former employment.

A note from the Government, dated 4th inst., to the Rector of the University, states, that having been informed of the scandalous conduct pursued towards the Professor Dr. José Leon Banegas, by various of his students; the Rector is therefore authorized by the Government to order the said Professor, Dr. Banegas, to take immediate steps to bring the aggressors to punishment.

Colonel Tomas Espora, in a communication to the Government, dated 26th ult., tendered his resignation of the office of Captain of the Port; and entered at the same time into various particulars, in order to refute the charges brought against him through the medium of the Press. He expresses, in the said communication, his abhorrence of the mutiny of 1st December 1828, and the assassination at Navarro; and denies that he appeared on the former day armed with musket, &c., in support of the mutineers. He also, in corroboration of his assertions, cites his conduct to those of his fellow-citizens whom the ferocity of Lavalle had banished to Bahía Blanca. That he now resigns office, not wishing to abuse the indulgence of the Authority by asking for further leave of absence, although the motives which induced him to make the first solicitation in that respect still exist.

The Government, under date 4th inst., state their acceptance of the resignation made by Colonel Tomas Espora;—that they are convinced of his good sentiments, and confidently rely that he will be ever ready to serve his country when the Government may think proper to call upon him.

Colonel Lorenzo Rojo has been appointed Agent of the Staff of the Army, vice Colonel José Maria Aguirre, dismissed.

A communication, dated Mendoza, 22d February 1835, from General José Ruiz Huidobro, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, solicits, on the part of various officers of the regiment Auxiliares de los Andes, that in case they are entitled to a share in the grant of public lands awarded to the

Colonels of the Left Division of the Army, for services in the late campaign against the Indians, (the said regiment having formed part of the Centre Division, under the command of the aforesaid General,) that H. E. will order the corresponding title-deeds to be remitted to the officers in question.

The Governor, under date 31st ult., forwarded the above-mentioned communication to the House of Representatives, with a note, stating that the Commandant-General of the Country Districts was of opinion that the claims were just; and with a project of law for the House to authorize the Government to dispose of seventeen square leagues of public lands, for the benefit of the officers of the regiment Auxiliares de los Andes.

We were unable last week to notice the news from Europe brought by H. B. M's. packet *Cockatrice*, though, to say truth, there was very little to add to that which we had before received by way of Spain.

The affairs of Spain were still very gloomy, and the civil war raged there more fierce than hitherto. A change of ministry was daily looked for, Martínez de la Rosa being about to be succeeded in the post of Prime Minister by General Llauder, who is an especial favourite with the Queen, and, like his Royal Mistress, very much disposed to call in the aid of France to quell the civil war in the northern provinces of the kingdom. Mina, whose health had been very much shattered, was recovering; but since the moment he assumed the command, he had done nothing worthy of his high reputation.

The dispute between the United States and France bore a pacific aspect. It was reported that the disputants would meet each other "half way," but at any rate there would be no appeal to arms. Delay and obstruction are however likely to occur, as it regards the settlement of the claims in question, particularly as Russia is at this moment making similar demands against France, the amount of which is fifty million of francs. This claim originates in the occupation of Poland by Napoleon; but although its justice was acknowledged by the Duke de Richelieu, the Minister of Louis XVIII., there was a treaty ratified in 1815, between the Allied Powers, one clause of which stipulated that no claim should subsequently be held valid, unless made in one year from that time. The French Chambers were busy with this business.

The elections in Great Britain and Ireland had terminated, and both parties declare their satisfaction at the result. The Ministerialists say they are confident of having a majority sufficient at least to carry on public business; and that on great national questions this will be decidedly the case, although on minor points they may at times be in a small minority. Some of the sanguine of the Government party, state that the Ministers will have 300 supporters in the new Parliament. It appears certain, however, that the Ministry have succeeded so far by the late elections, as to warrant the alternative it had recourse to of dissolving the Parliament: it has gained in England and in Ireland, and lost in Scotland. *The Atlas*, which is a semi-radical journal, deprecates that so few Reformers have been returned, and that so many of them have lost their seats as the result of the late elections.

The next packet will probably convey us decisive news whether or not the Ministers can hold their ground. In the mean time, we insert a communication upon the subject, which we received from a Radical friend of ours in England:

"Well, the Elections have taken place,—the country has been convulsed from one extremity to the other, business has been interrupted, commerce injured, capital locked up, the worst passions of human nature, engendered by the bitterness of political strife, called into action—and for what?—why, to gratify that insatiable lust for power which has ever distinguished the Tories

of England! The elections have terminated, and they exhibit a gross majority of more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEMBERS opposed to the present administration.—The Ministry cannot therefore stand a month after Parliament assembles. They will, if I mistake not, be defeated on the first night, on the election of the Speaker; Sir Charles Manners Sutton, the late Speaker, having made himself particularly obnoxious to the Reformers by the part which he has recently played in the hap-hazard game of Tory politics. If they escape this disgrace, they are almost certain of being ousted on the Address; so that before many months are over, we shall have another Ministry, and another general election, with all the accompanying agitation, confusion, and injury to business, which such events, in a country like England, must naturally produce; and all to gratify the ambition and further the objects of a once all powerful, but now fallen and prostrate faction."

Sir Robert Peel, at a dinner to his constituents at Tamworth, put forth another "declaration of principles," in an address which he made; and from which we make the following extracts:

"I left this country never dreaming of office, or the return to it. I left it, strange as it may seem, without one word of previous communication with my illustrious friend the Duke of Wellington as to my intention of quitting England at all, and of course, therefore, without a word either as to the place of my destination or the period of my absence. Upon the honour of a gentleman this is the literal truth; and I ask you, if either the Duke of Wellington or I had contemplated the removal of a government through any act or artifice of ours, was it consistent with common sense that I should leave England, or that he should allow me to leave it, without one single word of communication, direct or indirect, on public affairs? (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, believe me, that if there were men capable of mean intrigues against a government, there is in the highest authority in this realm, intelligence to discern and honesty to defeat the intriguers, and to exclude them for ever from the confidence and favour of the crown. (Cheers.) But although I state the plain truth with respect to the circumstances under which we entered office, I do not state it for the purpose of disclaiming any responsibility that can or ought to attach to us. About the personal consequences to ourselves of the course we have pursued, neither the Duke of Wellington nor I have bestowed a thought. We were prevented by no public principle from entering into the service of the crown; we were invited to enter into it at a crisis of great difficulty, and we performed that duty, which is as imperative on the civilian as it is upon the soldier, which commands us not to despair of the commonwealth, and to sacrifice to the service of the King, which is identical with the service of the State, the consideration of personal ease and personal interests, eye, and if you will, of personal safety. (Loud cheering.) I am told, and on high authority, that by accepting office I became responsible for the removal of those who preceded me; that there is a process by which responsibility can be antedated; and that by taking the vacant seat of a retired Minister, I stand in the same position as if I had investigated and counselled the vacancy. If this be constitutional law, I must abide, and am ready to abide by it: anything rather than adopt the alternative by which alone the responsibility could have been avoided. That alternative was clearly this: I must have told the King in answer to his appeal for my assistance,—'Your Majesty has acted rashly and unadvisedly in parting with your government. It is true that Lord Stanley had retired from it; that the Duke of Richmond had retired from it; that Lord Ripon, that Sir James Graham, that Lord Grey had retired from it; that, lastly, Lord Althorp had retired from it, that the key-stone of the arch had fallen,—but still Your Majesty was bound to adhere to the shattered fabric that remained. What Lord Stanley may do, what Lord Grey may do, what all the eminent men who have left your service may do,—you, the King of England, cannot do. (Cheers.) Your discretion is fettered, you must continue your confidence in those from whom their colleagues have withdrawn their co-operation. I can give you no assistance, no advice, but to supplicate Lord Melbourne and his colleagues to return.' (Laughter, and cries of hear, hear.) If I had thus addressed the King, I might indeed have escaped responsibility,—but, believe me, the last place in which I would have shown my face, would have been in the society of spirited and loyal gentlemen." * * * * * "Notwithstanding all the ominous predictions of our inability to carry

on the government, I own to you that I do entertain the greatest confidence that those predictions will not be verified, and that the representatives of the country will not refuse to give to the King's Ministers a FAIR TRIAL. (Great cheering.) A few weeks only can elapse before the experiment will be made. I am not alarmed at the lists that are published, dividing the Members of Parliament into 'Conservatives' and 'Reformers.' I cannot but think that many of those who are classed as Reformers, entertain opinions not far different from my own; and every hour that passes will, I doubt not, increase the disposition to take a calmer view of the principles upon which we propose to act. (Cheers.) If the public and the representatives of this country are convinced that we are desirous of maintaining our national institutions, and of improving them with a view to their maintenance, I do not believe that they will lend themselves to any factious opposition to the King's government. The people of England are anxious, I believe, to preserve, in their full integrity, the prerogatives of their ancient monarchy. They are anxious to maintain the free and independent action of every branch of the legislature; they are anxious to maintain the Church and its connection with the State, less for any civil or secular object, than because they believe the maintenance of the Established Church to be the best security for the maintenance of that faith which they profess, and the surest bulwark against infidelity on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other. They will support the Church on high grounds of religious feeling and principle, in which even many who do not conform to all the doctrines of the Church may cordially and zealously concur. This object I for one am determined to maintain. (Rapturous applause.) But it is quite consistent with that object to relieve any real grievance, and to remove any civil disadvantage under which those who do not concur in the doctrines of the Established Church may labour. My opinion is, that with that course, coupled with a sincere desire to promote rational and well-matured improvement, the people of England will be content; nay more, that of that course they will cordially approve. (Hear, hear.) As for myself, whatever may be the result, I regard it without any feelings of anxiety or apprehension; I have no object of personal ambition to gratify, and whatever else I may lose, I cannot lose the consolation of having acted on a sense of public duty at a period of great difficulty. If I succeed, I shall have the satisfaction of thinking that I have succeeded against great obstacles, and amid the most confident predictions of failure. I believe that I shall succeed. (Thunders of applause.) I have that confidence in a good cause, I have that confidence in the success of good intentions, that I believe that a majority of the representatives of England will be satisfied with the measures which I shall propose, and that they will lend their support and co-operation in carrying them into effect. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, if I am mistaken; if, after having exerted myself to the utmost in the great cause in which I am engaged; if, having nothing to upbraid myself with, I shall, notwithstanding, fail,—then I do assure you, so far as my personal feelings are concerned, I shall relinquish the powers, emoluments, and distinctions of office, with any feelings rather than those of mortification and regret." (Great cheering.)

The new temporary Houses of Parliament were nearly ready to receive the Members, and are stated to be elegant structures. They are situated upon almost the same spot as the late ones. The House of Lords is to be held in what was called the Painted Chamber; and the House of Commons adjoins it. The following is a description of the latter, which we have copied from the *Times*, of 4th February:—

"Whatever has been said of the chastity of the decorations, and the convenience of the accommodations in the Lords, applies with equal if not greater justice to the new House of Commons.—This building, even as it now appears, is perhaps one of the most elegant specimens of taste that can well be conceived. The seats, which are built of the finest oak, rise on a gentle acclivity, the two at the lower end of the house being appropriated to such of the members of the Upper Chamber as may be desirous of attending the debates. They are all covered with green Spanish leather. This house is lighted by nine chandeliers. Then, the reporters have a gallery exclusively to themselves, and a small room will be devoted to them for the purpose of waiting for their turns, and writing out from their notes.—

This gallery is immediately behind the Speaker's chair, so that they will enjoy the advantage of hearing distinctly the various members who address the house, who will now of necessity turn their faces towards them, instead of, as before, their backs. The galleries are erected with simple but most graceful elegance; and it is altogether as superior to the old house, both for appearance and utility, as it is well possible to conceive. It was in contemplation to devote the house No. 6, Old Palace-yard, lately occupied by Sir George Rose, for the purpose of committee-rooms; but on mature survey, it was found that the apartments were but ill-qualified to afford the indispensable accommodation. It was also discovered that the damage sustained by several of the old ones was not so extensive as was at first apprehended. They have for the most part been already repaired, and it is in contemplation to take offices in Parliament-Street, to supply any deficiency that may be found to exist."

THE QUEEN.—The rumour has been for some days current, that the Queen is in that state which affords the promise that Her Majesty will present to the Sovereign and the nation, an heir apparent to the British Crown. We have hitherto abstained from any allusion to this rumour, feeling that we could not without impropriety advert to it, unless we were enabled to give it an express contradiction or confirmation. It now becomes our duty to say, that we believe the report to be well-founded.—*Morning Post.*

The motive mentioned by our contemporary, induced us also to abstain from any allusion to a report of a matter of this importance, not officially announced. The report has been current more

than a week, and is certainly believed in the higher circles.—*Times*, 3d February.

The wits have been very busy upon the above occasion,—averring that the waters of Germany have had a wonderful effect upon Her Majesty, and that the little Princess Victoria has been crying her eyes out upon the prospect of losing a Crown.

THE ALAMEDA was tolerably well attended on the two last Sundays. The Band, however, was not present on either occasion. We presume its performances there are closed for the season.

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 2½ 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 man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breeching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them 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, Carrs, Conches, &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 8 reals (silver) per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2½ reals per lb.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF APRIL, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée,.....	Rezaval, Bros.,.....	Loading for Cadix.
Brig Spencer, Wilson,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque To, John Barnes,.....	McCrahan & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Cameron, Brown,.....	Alfred Barber,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Secret, Hocquard,.....	Dickson & Co.,.....	Loading for Valparaiso and Callao.
Brig Bindon, Frost,.....	Rodger, Breed & 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 Taylor & Co.,.....	Cape de Verdes.
Brig Cicely, Sewell,.....	Pariane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Rapid, Robertson,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Mail, Bennett,.....	George Lord,.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Napoleon, Cushing,.....	Manning, Dorr & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Hampton, Comersin,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Glide, Townsend,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Dawn, Furbeck,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Rebecca, Ellison,.....	Manning, Dorr & Co.,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Paraguay, Coutard,.....	Christophe Brest,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret,.....	Poucel & Co.,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Confiance, Autié,.....	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, Lafrentz,.....	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, Schliebling,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Sydrune, Hallberg,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Eklida, Juell,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Swea, Godbersen,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Temistocles, Morello,.....	Felipe Liavallio,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego,.....	Zunaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe,.....	F. Liavallio,.....	Discharging.
Sc.-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpta, Durante,.....	Felipe Liavallio,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Nra. Sra. del Rosario, Schifani,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catala, Rozzano,.....	José O. Basualdo,.....	Loading for Brazil.
Brig N. S. de Mercedes, Rocatagliate,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,.....	M. S. de la Masa,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Galleano,.....	Zunaran & Treserra,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Deidade, J. M. dos Santos,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Loading for Rio Grande.
Zunanca Alianza, P. S. Oliveira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Parnagua.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns), Captain Charles Pearson. Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commandr.

FRENCH.—Frigate Thibse, (36-guns), Captain Espiaux.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 4.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, British brig Mail, Bennett, from Liverpool 30th January, with general cargo, to George Lord. Passengers, General Lord, Esq., his lady, and daughter; and Mr. Robert Jordan.

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

April 5.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque *Argentina*, Kelso, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 1656 salted hides, 3556 horns.

April 6.—Wind N.—heavy rain at night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig *Paulina*, Clark, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4197 dry hides, 8 bales with 611 doz. nutria skins, 1 bale with 48½ doz. nutria skins and 25 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with patterns, 7 doz. sheep skins, 19 lion skins, 56 fox skins, 1 seal skin, 9 slunk-calf skins, 4 horse hides, and 70 lbs. ostrich feathers; 6 bales with 108 doz. goat skins, 17 do. with 960 doz. deer skins, 52 do. with 1500 doz. sheep skins, 42 do. with 924 arrobas wool, 2 do. and 1 hhd. with 80 arrobas and 250 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 box types, 1 do. with 70 lbs. hair for hats, and 31 hare skins, 1 do. wearing apparel. Passengers, Captain Samuel Page, and Mr. Andrew Tyler.

April 7.—Wind S. S. E.—rain early in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig *Sea Nymph*, Smith, for Montevideo to finish her loading for London, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 1494 dry hides, 2621 salted do., 10,000 horns, 30,000 shin bones, 5 bales with 500 horse hides, 2 do. with 58 doz. and 10 goat skins, 45 doz. viscacha skins and 9 doz. and 8 sheep skins, 3 do. with 110 doz. deer skins, 5 do. with 816 doz. nutria skins, 20 do. with 868 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 11 doz. swan skins, and 47 doz. fox skins, 29 do. with 725 doz. sheep skins, 6 cases with 3738 bunches beads. Passengers for London, Alexander Spears, Esq., his lady (Doña Dolores Rubio de Spears), and daughter.

April 8.—Wind S.

Arrived, National schr. *Constellation*, (Pilot-boat), from Eszenada.

Brazilian *zumaca* *Alianza*, P. S. Oliveira, from Paranaqua 26th ult., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, National brig *Rio de la Plata*, Bibois, for Patagonia, despatched by Gaspar Reta, with dry goods, &c. Passenger, Señor Andres Rini.

April 9.—Wind S., variable.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig *Cacique*, Oliveira, from Paranaqua 26th ult., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

National schooner-of-war *Federacion*, Captain Pinedo, from Patagonia 1st inst. Passengers, Señor Juan Espinosa, his wife and child. [The *Federacion* carried away the head of her foremast, when off the Bar of Rio Negro, Patagonia.]

The *Rio de la Plata*, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

April 10.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 9th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, National schr. *Constellation*, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 11th inst.—Spencer, for Liverpool.

12th inst.—Secret, for Valparaiso.

H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice* has been further detained until 15th inst.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Montevideo.

3d inst.—American brig *Martha*, Pulten, from Baltimore 17th January, with 899 barrels flour, lumber, &c., to Daniel Gowland. Brazilian *zumaca* *Luego Digo*, from Sta. Catalina. French ship *Rio*, from St. Maixens 5th December, Tarragona 30th January, with wine, &c., to Bertram & Co. Hamburg ship *Colombia*, Zzydevelt, from Island Mayo 1st ult., with salt, to Bertram & Co.

5th.—Brecon brig *Eliza*, from Hamburg 11th January, general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

1st inst.—Portuguese schr.-brig *Intriga*, for Santos and Rio Janeiro. American ship *Mary Maria*, for Havana.

3d.—Sardinian poleaer *Virginia*, for Pernambuco and Bahia.

5th.—British brig *Adventure*, for Liverpool.

CIRCUS.

The Circus has of late taken very high ground, and been the resort of beauty and fashion. This is in some degree owing to the Theatre being closed, as is usual during the season of Lent, but more so to the vocal talent of Mrs. Laforest, and the indefatigable and extraordinary exertions of Mr. Laforest. On the night of the above-mentioned lady's benefit, it might be said that all the fashionable world of Buenos Ayres was present,—the Governor occupied the State Box, with his Aids-de-Camp, &c.; and at Señor Rossi's benefit, every box was filled, and chiefly with ladies, among whom we noticed the lady and family of General Alvear; the beautiful and accomplished *Señorita* . . . but we must not proceed, although our "fingers itch" to describe all and every one.—So much, then, as it regards the audience part of the affair; now for other matter.

We have before spoken of Mrs. Laforest's voice, and what we conceive to be its capabilities. It is decidedly of great compass and flexibility, without any apparent division or break in it,—her shake, too, is clear and full of power, and her cadences are soft and oftentimes delicate; but we again repeat, she needs a good master and constant practice, in order to get rid of that sing-song mode of singing in which she at times indulges, and acquire what musicians call a "faultless intonation." She has been lately singing in Italian, in conformity to the wish of those who fancy that nothing can be musical unless sung in that language; but "we of the town" think otherwise. Even the Italians say that voice is rarely parts out of a hundred in the formation of a singer, and "laugh in their sleeve" at the prepossessions which exist. It is extremely difficult in a Theatre, to make out the words sung on the stage, or to collect more than one word out of ten, even from the most articulate singers. Mrs. Laforest's Italian sits rather awkward upon her at present,—she cannot feel what she sings. Señor Rossi is her instructor: we hope and think he finds her an apt pupil. We have heard her sing *Una voce poco fa*, and the *Di Piacer*. The volume of voice she threw out at the commencement of the former *aria*, convinces us that her *forte* is in *bravura* singing.

On the 5th inst., the performances were for the benefit of the Barraca-Road, or in other words, in aid of the expenses incurred in the reconstruction of the said road.

A ludicrous occurrence took place on the evening of Señor Rossi's benefit. Mrs. Laforest and Señor Rossi were warbling the very pretty duet of *Forze un di conoscerete*, when "lo and behold" one of the seats upon which the musicians were seated, gave way, and the occupants, including the leader of the band, (Don Pedro Antonio), fell backwards into the circle. Luckily they had not far to fall,—but the accident, and the efforts made by the unfortunates to save themselves and their instruments, in which Señor Massini threw a double somerset,—"convulsed the house with laughter."—Mrs. Laforest (wicked woman as she was,) heartily joined in this; and it was some time ere the duet was resumed. We cannot report all the witticisms that were uttered upon the occasion.—One said it was a *falsetto* movement; another, that it was an *allegro* part; a *bass* accompaniment, &c. &c.

A correspondent requests us to inform him "the colour of Mrs. Laforest's eyes." This (as King Arthur would say) "is a prodigious bold request," and one that we cannot grant, for the simple reason that we have never been close enough to the lady to distinguish the exact colour of her eyes. We are at a loss to divine what motive our correspondent can have for the information in question, unless it be to descant upon eyes, to prove that "people with light eyes are more murderously inclined than people with dark,—that blue is a cruel colour,—but grey eyes worst of all."

Mr. Hoffmaster, the Clown, is to re-appear at the Circus on Monday evening next.

CIRCUS AT THE PARQUE ARGENTINO.

The performances of the Smith Company of Equestrians at the above place, terminated on 5th inst.; and we should think, from the numerous audiences they have invariably attracted, that all parties are, or at any rate ought to be, satisfied.

The Marquis de Vins de Peyssac, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of France to this Republic, and his Secretary Monsieur Augier, reside for the present at the house of Mrs. Wells, No. 40, Calle del 25 de Mayo. The Marquis is said to be very fond of field sports;—he will not, however, find such a variety of game in this country as in *la belle France*.

The 1st inst. (April-fool day,) was duly observed amongst the British and Americans in Buenos Ayres. The wags were very busy upon the occasion, and, as usual, sent a number of persons on 'sleeveless' errands.

Yesterday a quantity of oranges were landed from Paragnana, being the first importation of this fruit this season.

Monday is to be observed as a close holiday, and Tuesday as a half holiday, in consequence of the entree of General Rosas to assume the supreme command of the Province. On both days there is to be dancing on the tight-rope, slack-rope, and slack-wire, in the Plaza de la Victoria.

Died,

On 5th inst., Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, one of the Harbour Pilots of this Port.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

M^r. RAMSAY respectfully intimates to Parents and others interested, that the Quarterly Examination of his Pupils will take place on Thursday next, 16th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, } No. 58, Calle de Balcarce. }

FOR SALE,

PIANO FORTES, by the most approved Makers, from CLEMENTI & Co's., and BROADWOOD'S, London; warranted to stand any climate.

Square and Circular instruments, with patent strings, patent metallic plates, extra additional keys, (adapted for two performers.) French polished and reeded legs, with splendid crimson and magazine blue embossed leather covers, embroidered with Mosaic Gold.

Cottage and Grand Cabinets, in elegant Rosewood and Mahogany cases, with Corinthian columns, cylindrical and radiated fronts, carved legs, patent strings, and extra additional keys, with the most modern improvements.

At GEORGE LORD'S,

No. 47, Calle de la Victoria.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale at No. 37, Calle de Chacabuco, (corner of Calle de la Victoria,) the following articles:—

Gentlemen's superior Black and White Beaver Hats, fashionable shapes.
Ladies' Black and White Worsted Hoses.
Men's do. do. do.
Children's Black, White and Coloured Socks.
Men's unbleached Cotton Hoses, and half Hoses, stout, proper for the Winter season.
Gentlemen's Black Silk Handkerchiefs.
A few fashionable Superfine Cloth Dress Coats, various colours; &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HENRY C. PIERCE, Master Blacksmith, residing in No. 33, Calle de 25 de Mayo, declare that I have Dissolved Partnership with M^r. DANIEL M'YNTIRE, and that from the date hereof, all Dues, Debts, and Demands belonging to said Concern, must be paid to me; and any person paying any Debts to said M'YNTIRE after this date, shall be answerable to me for the same, and in the same manner as if they never had been paid. Buenos Ayres, April 8th, 1853.

H. C. PIERCE.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,	122 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,	119 — 119½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,	7 — 7½	do. fer one.
Dollars, Spanish,	7 9-16	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,	7½ — 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,	45 —	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,	125 —	do. each.
Exchange on England,	6½ — 6 15-16	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,	555 —	ols. p. c. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,	7½ — 7½	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,	125 —	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,	32 — 33	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,	29 — 31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,	20½ — 30	do. do.
Do. salted,	22½ — 24	do. do.
Do. Horse,	11 — 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,	28 — 32	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,	38 — 37	do. do.
Wool, common,	9 — 12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,	33 — 34	do. do.
Do. mixed,	18 — 21	do. do.
Jerked Beef,	15 — 17	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,	10½ — 11	do. p. arroba.
Horns,	350 — 950	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),	65 —	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,	8 — 11	do. p. fanega.
Discount,	1½ —	3 p. c. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 122½ dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRASLER, Responsible Editor.