

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 213.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1830.

[Vol. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The following document from the Government of Cordova, possesses at this moment considerable importance: we have therefore translated it at length.

Cordova, 29th July, 1830.

The undersigned has taken into serious consideration the two private circulars of 26th and 27th ult., forwarded to him by the Government of Buenos Ayres for the purpose of informing him of the plans which occupy the cabinets of Europe, particularly those of Madrid and Paris, to cause a decided influence in the fate of the Argentine Republic.

In the opinion of the undersigned, it would be very extraordinary that the European cabinets, especially those of Madrid and Paris, so intimately allied by family interests should not seriously reflect upon our last dissensions, in order to rest upon them the project of domination which has been sustained by the former, even under circumstances which have rendered it ridiculous and chimerical. The ferocious and tenacious character of those dissensions must have presented us to the eyes of Europe, as more disposed to receive new chains, rather than one party should cede to another. Perhaps they would not be deceived if the disorder consequent upon our misfortunes should triumph. But fortunately the remedy is in our power, and especially in that of the Government of Buenos Ayres, whose influence would be decisive in the present state of the provinces.

Tired of so many misfortunes, which have produced an insulation, and placed their fate at the discretion of irregular Governments unconnected with each other, and the Provinces over which they presided; they long for a moment in which a constitution will amalgamize the interests of all, and reestablish the ties of fraternity and union which will make them appear with the dignity of a sovereign, free and independent nation, and from which their own discord made them descend. The present Governments are found not only with the same dispositions and desires of the provinces, but animating and fomenting them with emu-

lation. If this opportunity of constituting the country be lost, the work will be rendered if not impossible more complicated and difficult: new causes of discord will arise and these will still be more fatal to all the Republic.

In such a disposition of the country, there can be no reason to expect those heroic efforts which conquered our independence. The cabinets in question are well aware of this, and reckon upon it for our subjugation, and perhaps will hasten their hostile measures in order to avail themselves of it. They therefore give us the signal for reacting, and this will be the barrier which will thwart their intrigues, their politics and their arms.

On this occasion the undersigned requires on his part that H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres will fulfil the obligations which it contracted with the Government of Cordova, in the 7th article of the treaty, adjusted on the 27th October last, for the convocation of the Provinces to a general congress, leaving them at liberty to fix upon a point for the assembling of their deputies. The undersigned awaits the resolution of H. E. to exercise his own influence to the same end, and to proceed in concert in the invitation.

José Maria Paz.

D. Juan Antonia Sarachaga.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres.

The style of the political articles which appear in the periodicals of Buenos Ayres, and of Cordova, not of the most tranquil character, still it is only a "paper war." The latter (if we understand the question aright,) make a claim which is equivalent to a drawback of the whole duties on goods going to the Provinces. The former deny this claim; and further assert, that to assemble a general congress of the Republic is entirely out of the question, when it is evident that the deputies from the interior would be the mere organs of the will of the allied Governors, and that all their efforts would be directed to establish a particular system, and naming General Paz as President of the Republic, which it is added Buenos Ayres can never submit to.

A military commission has been established at Cordova, summarily to try assassins, highway robbers, &c., both in town and country.

The National schooner of war *Sarandi* was run away with, from the inner roads on the night of the 15th 16th inst. The Captain (Pinedo,) was on shore at the time. The first Lieut. (Rook,) and a mid-shipman were on board.

She was observed on the morning of the 16th outside the outer roads, standing N. E. The town was placed in a considerable bustle by this event, and various conjectures took place, whether her flight had reference to any thing political, or whether it was the act of a mutinous drunken crew. She had on board a quantity of liquors and stores of all kinds, intended for the establishment at Patagonia, and it is said some money: the crew consisted of about 45 men of all nations. Among the various rumours heaped upon the occasion, it was said she had state prisoners on board, and that she had been alongside the *Cacique*, (guard vessel) in the outer roads and released the prisoners there: both of these reports are incorrect. Some surmised that she intended to become pirate. H. B. M's Brig *Agriene*, at the request of Government, sailed on Thursday evening in pursuit of the runaway; the Algerine had to beat out from off the *Recoleta*, with wind S. E. blowing strong, and was in sight on Friday morning.

At a late hour last night no tidings had been received of the *Sarandi*.

One of the Adjutants of the port, (José Maria Martínez,) has disappeared, and is said to be on board the *Sarandi*.

Don Domingo Oro, arrived in town on Wednesday last, from Santa Fé, and it is said will shortly return to San Juan.

The sailing of the Packet *Renard*, is postponed until Wednesday next.

The *Lucero* of yesterday contains some accounts from Santa Fé. Señor Bustos, Governor of Cordova was dangerously ill, at an *Estancia* in the former province.

"An officer of General Paz's army has been arrested at *Rosario*, by order of the Governor of Santa Fé: he was returning to Cordova, after having remained some days in *Montevideo*. He was said to be charged with a secret mission, in the fulfilment of which he had had frequent conferences with the refugees from Buenos Ayres. We cannot positively state who he is, but according to the information which we have obtained, it would appear that it is Lieut. Col. Antuña."

Lucero.

AS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH.

The funeral observances celebrated in Buenos Ayres on Sunday last, partook of considerable solemnity. The Government evinced the most kind feelings upon the occasion, and showed every disposition to honor the memory of a Monarch who has always been the firm and sincere friend of this Republic.

The following are the particulars.

At sun-rise a gun was fired from the fort, and from the schooner of war Sarandi and Gun Boat No. 7 in the inner roads, and from the brig Cacique, (guard vessel) in the outer roads, and the National flag hoisted half-mast: the same ceremony was observed at sunset upon lowering the colours.

All the National vessels in the port without exception had their colour half-masted, and likewise the flag at the Captain's of the Port's office, at the *Sala Argentina*, and at the Theatre.

At 8 A. M. H. B. M's Brig Algerine fired a gun with flag and Pennant half-mast, and yards reversed, as also H. B. M's Packet Reynard, and the French Brigs of war *Faucon* and *Aigrette*, the two latter fired a gun every half hour.

The Algerine and Packet Renard, continued to fire until sunset with the interval of 8 minutes 45 seconds between each gun, until 68 guns were discharged, corresponding with the age of the late King. The colours were then lowered and yards squared.

The British merchant vessels and several of the foreign vessels had their colour half-mast: The British brig Cognac Packet had her yard reversed.

The flag were hoisted half-mast at the residence of H. B. M's Charge d'Affaires, and at that of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States and of the Consul General of France.

The British flag was displayed half-mast from the *azotea* of the hotel of Messrs. Jeffries and Brown, and the American flag with similar observance from the *azotea* of the Washington hotel.

The guns from the vessels of war were only indistinctly heard on shore, the wind being off the land.

The funeral sermon to the memory of the late King was preached at the British Episcopal chapel by the Rev. John Armstrong, to a numerous congregation. The text was from the 16th Chapter 1st book of Chronicles, part of the 31st verse: "And let men say among the Nations, The Lord reigneth."

There were present H. M's Charge d'Affaires and his lady, Captain Tatbot of H. M. Brig Algerine, Commander Dunsford of H. M's Packet Renard, &c. &c.

The music selected for the occasion was excellent and the choral part admirably managed, indeed several strangers expressed surprise that so good a choir could be formed to sing one "sacred strains" in a foreign land.

The service commenced with a beautiful piece, *Domine Deus*, "Lacielvarise and go to my father." And after the *Te Deum* was given King's Anthem "Herr, Herr my prince O Lord," with the chorus, "O that I had wings like a dove."

The lines of Pope "Vital spark of heavenly flame," were sung before the communion service, and part of the 39th Psalm; before the sermon:

"Lord let me know my term of days,
How soon my life will end."

Dismissal: dead march in Saul.

KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

The following demonstrations took place in Buenos Ayres, in honor of the new Monarch's accession to the throne of Great Britain.

At sun rise the National flag was hoisted at the fort, and the Captain of the Port's office, and on board the National vessels of war.

At 8 A. M. H. B. M's Brig Algerine and packet Reynard hoisted their colours, and each fired a Royal salute; upon which the fort and National vessels of war fired a salute. The two French Brigs of war saluted and were tastefully decorated with colours, particularly the *Faucon*. The Algerine and Reynard were likewise dressed out with their National and signal flags; also, the British merchant brig Monarch, in the inner roads.

All the British vessels in the port had colours flying.

At sunset the fort and National vessels of war again fired salutes, and thus concluded the two days, one of mourning the other of rejoicing, and both alike honorable to those who made the offering.

LINES ON THE

DEATH OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

Low bend the cypres o'er the sacred urn,
While Britain's Monarch sleeps;—her people mourn;
In distant lands, her venturous sons deplore,
When o'er the deep the tidings reach the shore,
Glorious alike as Regent, or as King,
Fame round his brow her choicest wreath shall bring.

And future minstrel strike their loudest string,
When fetter'd Nations sink beneath the yoke,
Forth from his throne the voice of freedom broke—
Fierce was the war, the usurper's current swell'd,
Benighted the expiring world the strife beheld,
Till, as from a unshorn, justice sternly rose,
Ambition's reckless progress to oppose,
The tide of battle turned, no more to flow,
And hush'd the fraction on the deadly foe.

At home beloved, by foreign states admired,
With every patriotic virtue fringed;
Whatever is liberal, great, or good, or fair,
Bloom at his smile and own his guardian care;
Obnoxious laws, no more the kingdom tear,
Fraternal union crows the circling year,
Science and art extend their genial sway,
And spread their glowing treasures to the day;
While mind with strong and steady pinions soars,
And bounteous regions fearlessly explore.
Glorious alike as Regent, or as King,
Fame round his brow her choicest wreath shall bring.

And future minstrel strike their loudest string,
W. G.

Buenos Ayres, 8th September, 1830.

WEEP, ALBION, WEEP!!

In the person of George the Fourth, one of the most illustrious, and what is more, one of the most respected and beloved of Monarchs, has disappeared from the public stage of life. It is the period of his administration we include that of the Regency, which seems at once just and natural; it may safely be pronounced the most important, critical and splendid of our National history. Before the councils of his cabinet, and the prowess of his people, fell the most gigantic and formidable power modern Europe ever witnessed; the warrior whose martial fame had intoxicated a giddy age; and who had wrenched the iron throne of despotism from others, only that he himself might wield it with tenfold severity. Let the tears of Europe bedew the bier, and their gratitude embalm the memory of their lost Benefactor! To him, as the honoured instrument of divine providence, they owe their recovered rights, and with them their prospects of future tranquillity and prosperity. But he had a place in the holy alliance, who per his voice of censorious discontent; true; but what an exalted use did he make of the influence he then possessed? how often were fran-

tic and intolerant measures moderated by his superior liberality and his firmness; to have refused to enter into such a League, would have been to forego the opportunity of mitigating the measures of those that had been cast in a mould less humane and generous than himself.

With respect to his individual sentiments, it is well known that he entertained the liberal and enlightened principles of the present age; the principles of the immortal Fox, which he had imbibed from his earliest youth; by respecting the rights of his subjects, he secured their confidence and fidelity; by becoming deference to their opinions, he gained their affection and gratitude; the progress of his reign affords many beautiful illustrations of this truth. He succeeded, by birth to a triple crown, that of England, Scotland and Ireland, by two well-timed acts of condescension and urbanity, he cemented the before nominal union, in a manner and to a degree that no selfish despot can conceive; in Scotland there were deeply rooted and long cherished antipathies, many who venerated in their heart the name and cause of Stuart, and looked in consequence on the reigning dynasty as only fortunate usurpers, whose title no length of time could legalize. The visit of a few days to his Northern capital, achieved a triumph that no treasure could have purchased, that no force could have extorted; gained over by the condescension of the Monarch; the benignity of the Father, the accomplishments of the gentleman, not a few consigned their rancour to eternal oblivion, and for the first time conscientiously joined in the universal acclamation, "God save great George our King."

In Ireland his royal presence, and still more, royal demeanour, operated upon the whole mass of the population with a force and rapidity that might with propriety be termed electric. The generous-hearted Hibernians, forgetting in a moment their mutual jealousies, and the long long catalogue of their National grievances, were only emulous in their demonstrations of loyalty to a prince who ruled by the law of kindness." This interview has since been productive of precious fruit. Affected by their characteristic generosity, and the enthusiastic cordiality of his welcome, he pledged his royal word, that their grievances should be redressed; and it has pleased the God of justice and truth to spare his invaluable life, till he had in some degree redeemed this solemn promise. The emancipation of his catholic subjects in Ireland was perhaps the most classic act of his illustrious reign, and to him the merit of the measure is almost exclusively due. If we take a fair view of the question, and the many difficulties and inveterate prejudices that stood in the way of its accomplishment, we must discover a solidity of principle, and a sublimity of sentiment, that challenge all our admiration, sympathy and gratitude. In the progress of the measure he had to contend with the honest fears of some; the intolerable zeal of others, and the natural jealousy and rivalship of one of the most powerful church establishments that ever existed; superior to all those considerations, his august mind was only engrossed by the just and transcendental policy of the case; and by this singular act of equity has, not only in some degree, disaggrieved a loyal and long persecuted people, but at the same time consulted the best interests of the united kingdom, and

the stability of his paternal throne.

Were more proofs required of his manly independence and liberal policy, we might point to the nascent Republics of the New World, or the classic shores of Greece; his early recognition of the former, leading to consolidate their independence; and his direct interference in behalf of the latter contributing to retrieve "the land of heroes" and the "birth place of civilization" from the lawless grasp of despotic barbarism: and in connection with these topics, it were cruel and unjust to omit, what, after all, is perhaps the most illustrious display of his magnanimity, his steady support of the lamented, the never-to-be-forgotten Canning, against the scorn and derision of no inconsiderable part of the aristocracy of the British Empire. In short, he of all others was entitled to appropriate to himself the noble aphorism of the ancient philosopher. "Homo sum, yni humanum mihi agnum est." The rambling fugitive was welcomed to his shore; "the slave that touched these shores was slave no more." In the slave he recognized the man, and his unabated exertions in this sacred cause, have earned him a "name and a fame that can never die." When the fairest wreaths that ever decked the warrior's brow, have crumbled into the dust of forgetfulness, these deeds of mercy and compassion will be remembered by a grateful world.

But there are still other and interesting aspects in which he may advantageously be surveyed: as a supreme Magistrate he executed the laws with a steady and inflexible hand, and is the first of our Sovereigns of whom it can with truth be said, that he has left to his successor scarce a vestige of feudalism throughout his vast dominions. His taste for the fine arts gave a powerful stimulus to the skill and assiduity of their professors; and the progress made during his reign, in all that can contribute to the use, comfort, or ornament of social life, is without any parallel in the history of the world. In the Mechanical department, discovery has pressed so hard after discovery, and invention after invention; new powers, that supersede the use of manual labour, have been invented, and are daily inventing in such a rapid succession, that the labouring classes have actually not had time to discover new channels for their industry. The prevailing misery that abounds to such a lamentable degree, must in a great measure be traced to this as its legitimate cause, and not to any misrule, or decadence that need inspire the friends of our country with alarm, or uneasiness. Our surcharged population is the natural consequence of individual security, comfort and prosperity; and when once the stupor produced by these unexpected innovations has passed away, the world will again find their level, and the passing ills that now bear so hard, alas! upon many, will be obliterated and forgotten in the glory and happiness of future years. Whatever may be thought of the conjecture, or prediction, one thing is certain, that the march of human intellect during the past reign, has been great and unprecedented. Mechanics, Institutions, Circulating Libraries, L. & v. Magazines, Scientific Magazines, Bible Societies, Tract Societies, &c., &c. have as it were been conjured into existence, and are now diffusing throughout our native country, and the world at large, their copious stream of moral, intellectual, and scientific truth. But we have already surpassed, Mr. Editor, the limits we had

prescribed ourselves, and we feel that we have essayed a task superior to our feeble powers. The spontaneous effusion of the poet and the impartial award of the historian, are doubtless awaiting: while their more interesting details are preparing, and their more costly and grateful incense presented, the preceding short and imperfect sketch is respectfully submitted through the medium of your valuable journal, to our fellow countrymen resident in this far distant land, as a small memorial of the best and most beloved of Kings.

A Northern Whig.

Buenos Ayres, September 13th, 1832.

*We think our correspondent is in error here.

We never heard that George the Fourth joined the alliance.

We have received by the brig Botsey Black, London Papers to the 30th June; Liverpool to the 1st of July.

They are almost solely occupied with details respecting the death of the late King, and the ceremonies attendant upon the accession of the new one, coupled with numerous anecdotes relative to the deceased Monarch and his successor.

On the evening previous to the King's death, the physicians intimated to their Royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, "God's will be done," and in a few moments after he asked "where is Chichester?" The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the Royal chamber, and at his hands the dying Sovereign received the sacrament; at midnight he sunk into a state of apparent quiet repose which continued until about 3 o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position, his physicians had scarcely commenced the attempt, when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and placing both his hands upon his breast he ejaculated "Oh, this is not right—this is death;—Oh God,—I am dying." These are stated to have been the last and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the sacrament.

A Message was sent by the new sovereign to the House of Lords and Commons, stating the intention of calling a new Parliament.

The news from Algiers is not of so late a date as we have received by the way of Gibraltar, and merely relates to the landing of the French, and the skirmishes they had with the Arabs.

The Packet Renard is posted to sail on Monday next for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth; she brought either the Rio Janeiro mail, the English mail by her had been previously received by H. B. Mr's Ship Lightning.

The French ship Alexis, which got foul of the Packet, was from Bourdeaux (bound to Batavia); she was at Rio Janeiro on 29th ult. repairing.

It is reported that Don Manuel Moreno will proceed from this to England in the Renard.

It was Mr. Thomas who came Passenger from Falmouth to Rio Janeiro in the above Packet, and not a Brazilian gentleman, as inserted by mistake.

Don Gregorio Gomez was attacked in the

Calle de la Plata, on Monday night, by three men, and dangerously stabbed.

Some remarks upon the police of this City, and the neglect practised in lighting the streets appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Wednesday last.

If the receivers of stolen goods were more looked after it would tend much to prevent robbery.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 16th of September.

BRITISH.

- Brig Irene, Hewitt, loading for Liverpool.
- Do Hotspur, Mitchinson do do.
- Do Grecian, Bacon, do do.
- Do Portuña, Lowden, do do.
- Do Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay, do do.
- Barque Angerona, Redknap, do for Cadiz.
- Do Monarch, Miller, do do.
- Do Lavinia, Langley, do for London [don.
- Do Vigilant, Thorp, do do.
- Do Luna, Smith, do for Antwerp [werp.
- Do Pomona, Tessier, do for [Brazil.
- Do Cogaac Packet, Winby, do for Amsterd. [sterdam.
- Brig Botsey Black, Forman, discharging.
- Do Cleopatra, Walsh, do.

AMERICAN.

- Ship Hamilton, Langdon, loading for Havana [nah.
- Brig Forrester, Stoddard, do do.
- Do Ganges, Faunce, do for Baltimore.
- Do Constitution, Robinson, do for Philadelphia [phia.
- Do Bolivar Liberator, Garney, do for New York [York.
- Shooner-brig Joseph, do for do.
- Ship Susan, Gardner, do for do.
- Brig Sally and Esther, Atkins, discharging.
- Do St. Joseph, Hyter, do.
- Do Zpporah, De les Dernier, do.
- Do Vine, Varney, do.
- Schooner-brig Palsey B. Blount, Scott, do.

FRENCH.

- Brig La Bonne Entille, Vanderoger, loading [for Rio Janeiro.

SARDINIAN.

- Ship Principe Cristiano Augusto, Mascarely, [loading for Cadiz.
- Poldere Thetis, Pirangole, do for do.
- Brig Leon, Guiron, do for Parnagum.
- Schooner-brig San José, Sarli, do for the [Island of St. Bartholomew.
- Polacre Virginia, Vacaro, discharging.
- Do Rosa, Corsanego, do.
- Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, do.

BRAZILIAN.

- Do Poderoso, Francisco, loading for Bahia.
- Do San José Americano, Silva, do for Paragu. [nagua.

HAMBURG.

- Brig Lorenz, Schilderup, loading for Babia.

DUTCH.

- Barque Five Brothers, Poodts, loading for [Havannah.
- Galliot Wilhelmina Frederica, Holwedel, do [for Amsterdam.

DANISH.

- Ship Indianer, Schillknecht, loading for Hamburg. [burg.

NEAPOLITAN.

- Brig Brillante, Castellano, loading for Naples, [late Comet.)

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.

- Brig Algeciras, Captain Talbot.

Packet Renard, Lieut. Dunsford, Commander.
FRENCH.
 Brig Faucon, Capt. Queruel.
 Do Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.
 Corvette Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut. De Vaisseau.)
 Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.
At Ensenada.
 American brig Palmore, Williams, (taking in [ballast,] bound to Cape de Verdes.)
 Do Ship Caroline, Cloutman, (to ballast,) [bound to do.]

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

September 9th.—British brig Oscar, from Tarragona.
 11th.—Do do Harriett, Kirk, from Cadiz.

Sailed from Montevideo.

(September 10th.—H. B. M.'s Ship Lightning, Captain Thomas Dickenson, for Valparaiso.
 14th.—American ship Tobacco Plant, Frazier, for Philadelphia.
 Passengers, Messrs. Nalbro Frazier, Wm. S. Cooper, John Smith, Capt. Halsey, (of the brig Pheasant;) Captain Whelden, late of the brig Mariner, (condemned.)

The British brig Belma, Lamb, from this 8th April, arrived at Liverpool 28 June.

The British brig Exchange, Dupres, from this 16th March, arrived at Jersey about 21st June.

The British brig William Mabb, Hubbuck, from Ensenada 16th March, with mules, had arrived at the Island of Trinidad.

The British brig Martha, Brigstock, was to sail from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres on 4th July.

The Sardinian brig Neptuno, from this 8th August, arrived at Rio Janeiro 26th August.

The Brazilian brig Nuevo Despique was to sail from Rio Janeiro for Buenos Ayres on 30th August.

Arrivals at the Havannah between the 1st, and 7th June.

Swedish brig Maria, from this 19th March.
 Bremen do Arlon, from do 28th do.
 American do Ant, from do 17th do.
 Do do Jones, from do 3rd April.
 Do Ship Martha, from do 6th do.
 British schooner brig Eleanor, from do 24th March.

The American ship Mandarin, (of Salem,) from Antwerp bound to Sumatra was spoken about 10th August, in lat. 20 S. lon. 33 W., by the American brig St. Joseph.

The American brig Evellina, Pierce, from this 23rd May, arrived at New York 10th July. (48 days.)



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

September 11th.—Wind E. showery.

Arrived American schooner Patsy B. Blount, Scott, from New York. 24th June, with 250 barrels of flour, soap, rice, hams, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co.

September 12th.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived H. B. M.'s Barque Packet Renard, Lieut. Dunsford, Commander, from Falmouth 23rd June; Rio Janeiro 29th ult.; Montevideo 10th inst.

British brig Betsey Black, Forman, from Liverpool 3rd July, with 248 cases, 35 bales of effects, earthenware, &c., to Duguld, Holland, and Co.

23 sail of small craft, from the Parana, Uruguay, &c., with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed American brig Spark, Smith, for the Havannah.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co., with 3240 quintals of jerked beef.
 National schooner brig Fama, Presly, for Bahia.—despatched by Anderson, Weller, and Co., with 3000 horns, 1840 quintals of jerked beef.

British schooner brig David Campbell, Moore, for Valparaiso.—despatched by J. C. Thompson, with a general cargo of dry goods.

Passengers, Messrs. Robert Young, D. Henry, Señor M. Monasterio.

September 13th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.
 Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, for Montevideo.

14 sail of small craft to the N.

September 14th.—Wind N. N. E. opposite coast visible.

Arrived American brig Zipporah, De les Dernier, from Bahia 23rd ult.; Montevideo 11th inst., with 265 pipes rum, 50 barrels sugar, 6000 feet of plank, to Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co.
 Passengers, Captains Granville, and Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Chare and 2 children.
 National schooner Venus, from the Salado.

3 zamacas and 8 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed British brig Promise, Grant, for Rio Janeiro.—despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 1006 dry hides, 300 quintals jerked beef, 1694 arrobas of tallow, 43 pipes of oil, 35 barrels salted fish.

British brig Matvina, Norfor, for London.—despatched by Duguld, Holland, and Co., with 4825 dry hides, 2910 salted do, 425 horse do, 125 bales with 3565 arrobas of horse hair, 25 do with 3125 horse hides, 2 cases with 40 doz. chinchilla skins.

National cutter, (pilot boat) Lousia, on a cruise in the River.

September 15th.—Wind N.

Arrived American brig Vine, Varney, from Salem 21st July; Montevideo 11th inst., with 1029 barrels 63 half do of flour, 85 bales of effects, 300 cases of soap, 6000 feet of plank, 43 barrels tar, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co.

National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, from Montevideo 14th inst., to J. and S. Lyons.

Oriental do do Aguila Primera, Soriano, from do 14th, to A. Martinez.

3 zamacas and 11 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed Brazilian brig Constante, Silva, for Rio Janeiro.—despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with 2105 quintals jerked beef, 2303 arrobas tallow, 80 rolls of tobacco.

National packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

September 17th.—Wind S. E.

Arrived French Corvette (Exploring Ship) Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut. De Vaisseau,) from Montevideo 14th inst.

French schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi, from do 14th inst.

Sailed (in the evening) H. B. M.'s Brig Algerine, Capt. Talbot, in search of the National schooner of war Sarandi.

Several sail of small craft arrived from and sailed to the N, during the day.

September 16th.—Wind N. E.

Arrived 6 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

The British brig of war Algerine, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JEFFRIES, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken (in company with Mr. Henry Brown,) the establishment No. 13 and 15 Calle del 25 de Mayo, late Messrs. Wilkinson and Stevens, where he intends supplying the Table with every thing in the Season, and at reasonable prices. Mr. J. intends to establish an Ordinary every day at 2 o'clock, where by unremitted application to cleanliness and comfort, he hopes to meet with a share of the Public patronage.

Wines and spirits of the first quality, wholesale and retail. A good Cook wanted.

The Good-will, Lease, Furniture, fixtures and stock in trade of the boarding-house, known as the Bee-hive, No. 11 Calle de la Plata, Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

TO COUNTING HOUSES.

Superior English letter paper of various sizes for sale by Thomas Gowland, and Co.
 No. 66 Calle de la Reconquista.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having taken into partnership Mr. Edward Morgan; the business of the house will be transacted from this day under the firm of Grogan Peacock and Morgan.

GROGAN AND PEACOCK.

Buenos Ayres, 1st September, 1880.

NOTICE.

PROTESTANT BURIAL-GROUND.
 It is requested that all applications respecting Funerals in this ground, may be made at Mr. Whitakers, No 278 Calle de Esmeralda, two squares from the Retiro.

HIDE ROPE.

Manufactured by Manuel Laurence; these ropes are superior to any other rope for running rigging, or wherever great service is required.

They are likewise adapted for wheel ropes, and for well ropes.

The advertiser would advise Captains of vessels not to use chains for a wheel rope it being dangerous, whereas the hide rope is elastic and can be used with perfect safety.

Apply at Nelson Hartwig, and Co., opposite to No. 55, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 118 a 119 dollars each.
 Do. Patriot, 116 a 117 do. do.
 Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one.
 Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 dollars each.
 Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do.
 6 per cent. Stock, 77 a 78 per cent.
 Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.
 Exchange on England, 6½ per dollar.
 Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 a 175 p. ct. prem.
 Do. on Monte Video, 400 a 415 do. do.
 Do. on the United States, 13½ a 14 cents.
 Hides, Ox, best, 33 a 34 dollars per pesada.
 Do. country, 29 a 31 do. do.
 Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 25 a 27 do.
 Do. salted, 26 a 26½ pesada.
 Do. Horse, 10 a 11 dollars each.
 Nutria skins, 13 a 15 dollars per dozen.
 Chinchilla, 35 a 36 do.
 Wool (common), 4½ a 5½ dollars per arroba.
 Hair, long 30 a 31 dollars per arroba.
 Do. mixed, 21 a 22 do. do.
 Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal.
 Horns, best, 600 a 650 dollars per mil.
 Flour, (North America) 60 a 63 dols. p. bbl.
 Salt, 12 a 12½ dollars per fanega on board.
 Discount, 2½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 120 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6½.

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