

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 299.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 12th MAY, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

With this number concludes the quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

On the 7th inst. the House held a sitting, in which Dr. D. Felipe Araza was elected President; D. Manuel H. Aguirre 1st vice-President; Dr. D. Manuel Insarte 2nd ditto.

On the 11th. the Session was opened, when the following Message was read.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

"The assembling of the tenth Legislature of the Province is an event highly satisfactory to the citizens, who love the institutions preservative of its liberty; and the Government, in rendering you an account of the state of public affairs which they have directed, feel pleasure in congratulating you, because you are going to commence your labour, after the happy termination of the war against the anarchists in the sister Provinces; and after that the people, being restored to the enjoyment of their tranquillity, will be able with a new fund of terrible experience to appreciate the distance between vain theories and solid principles, in order to give to these alone the ascendancy which appertains to them; in the gradual direction of society towards its great destinies.

The Government, authorized by the Provinces of the Republic to direct their Foreign Affairs, with your approbation, continues to fulfil this honorable charge, and it is flattering for them to state that they have preserved the most satisfactory understanding with friendly nations. They have worthily received a Minister Plenipotentiary from H. B. Majesty; and the Consul General of France, has manifested that he is authorized by his Government to adjust a preliminary treaty of friendship and commerce. The Regency of the Empire of Brazil has sent a New Consul, who exercises ad interim the functions of Charge-d'Affaires. A commission has been named and has assembled in London, to liquidate the losses sustained by British subjects, from our privateers in the late foreign war. The payment of the dividend on the loan, which various individuals of the same nation made to the Government, and which has been suspended from the divers political events of the country, is one of the grave affairs to which at this moment the Government devotes their most serious attention.

Notwithstanding the good understanding which the Government has endeavoured to preserve with the friendly States, an unfortunate event has occurred in the Island de la Soledad, one of the Falkland Islands, which has excited the indignation of the Government, and of all the citizens of this Republic. The commander of the U. States ship-of-war *Lexington*, violating the most sacred principles of the law of nations, and in the midst of the most profound peace, destroyed our establishment by force of arms. The Government, however, have, and are resolved firmly to sustain their rights; well persuaded that that of Washington are not capable of approving an act so scandalous, and that their moderation and justice will impel them to give satisfaction becoming the dignity of the two Republics; they have resolved to await the arrival of the Minister, who according to certain intelligence may be soon expected in this city, to treat upon this important business; and they propose to obtain reparation for this paramount injury by those pacific means, which, probity, good faith and sound reason, suggest.

All the Provinces of the Argentine Republic enjoy tranquillity. They have seen at last their territory entirely free from the ominous empire of the anarchists, who endeavoured to subjugate them; and after having suffocated the fatal germ of a permanent state of war, which had been spread in every part by unnatural sons of the country, they are employed in repairing the ravages which it had produced. The moment that the frightful struggle had terminated and the laws restored, the Governments of the sister Provinces have hastened to draw closer the ties of union and fraternity; and this is preserved on our part, because they are the most efficacious measures to assure the common weal. The Governments of Cordova, Corrientes, Mendoza and Santiago del Estero, have accepted the treaty of 4th January, of the preceding year, answering in this manner to the views which the boundary Provinces entertained on stipulating for the system of Federation. It is to be expected that as the rest of the Provinces of the Republic are now under Federal Governments, they will very shortly manifest their adhesion to the same treaty.

The Government proceed now to lay before you the state of the internal affairs of the Province.

The Message then states that public education, the University and the preparatory schools, are in a satisfactory state.

The Vaccine establishment entirely fulfils its object in this city, and the Government are employed in removing the obstacles which impede its propagation in the country districts.

The Foundation of several hospitals are in a satisfactory state.

Every effort will be made for the complete re-establishment of the Post Houses in the country districts, which, in consequence of the extraordinary drought for three successive years have suffered so much.

The Government have endeavoured to give to public worship that respectability which is due to the holy religion of the State, and are preparing a project to proportion the means of augmenting its splendour, and bettering the condition of the Ministers of the altar, whose stipends are scanty. The repairing of Churches in the country towns is noticed—and other Churches which are building.

In the administration of Justice no alteration has been made. The project of reform announced by the Government in this respect, has been retarded by the illness of some of the Members of its first tribunal, and other causes.

The changes meditated in the Police department have called the attention of the Government, and it is probable they will take place in the present year.

The Topographic and Engineer departments have satisfactorily fulfilled their duties.

The construction of the canal of San Fernando, and that of San Nicolas de los Arroyos proceed, the former without any expence to the public, and the latter with trifling aid from the Treasury.

The Government will take every precaution in order to prevent fraud, in the introduction of the produce of the country to the market of this city.

The inhabitants of Patagonia had solicited a revocation of the decree which prohibited fishing upon their coasts,—this has been granted; and in order to assist its commerce, which was suffering for want of a circulating medium, the money is uniformed with that of the Province. The Government conceive that the situation of the establishment at Patagonia ought to occupy their most serious attention.

The Slave Trade being extinguished on the coast of Africa, the Government believed it in

conformity with the sentiments of humanity to facilitate to the slaves of other countries who arrive on these shores, the means of alleviating their condition. In consequence of this and other considerations of policy and public convenience, they have permitted the sale of those imported in the class of servants.

The abuse of the liberty of the Press had obliged the Government, in order to restrain it, to introduce various regulations.

In order to better the public service, the Office of Minister of Foreign Affairs has been separated from that of Grace and Justice.

The Government continues with success the means of peace and conciliation with the Indians within the frontier, and some others who are beyond it; but the rest who are greater in number, and extend to the Cordillera of the Andes, are always disposed to make incursions. In the last year two thousand of them, in three divisions, invaded the Province, and tho' they were driven back by the troops, yet hunger and other privations will stimulate them to attempt new depredations wherever they can with impunity.

Various Caciques, situated in the country between the mountains of Tandil, Volcan and Ventana, have committed some partial robberies, owing to the want of funds to give wherewith to propitiate them; yet the Government notwithstanding the calamitous drought, and having discharged nearly all the troops of the line in compliance with the promise made at the commencement of the campaign against the anarchists, have kept up and will keep up upon the frontier two thousand five hundred soldiers.

The Government released from the cares of the war against the anarchists, will devote their attention to populate the frontier, in order to make head against the Indian enemies.

The late drought has proved the fertility of the country situated beyond the Salado, and the permanency of its waters,—In that part they have saved the major part of their cattle, and this is a strong inducement to accelerate the works of the new frontier.

The Army rigorously preserves its moral and discipline.

The corps of Militia are perfectly organized. The corps of militia Patrioticos, the battalion of Defensores, have satisfactorily complied with their duties, and those who were employed in the campaign in Cordova have given distinguished proofs of their obedience, and have been disbanded according to promise.

The Message then proceeds as follows:

"Since Divine Providence has deigned to verify the prosperous annunciations which Government made to you, making the cause of the people to triumph in all directions, and putting a prompt and happy termination to the misfortunes of the Republic: Since that the restoring army has retired covered with glory, leaving consigned to history a useful and eloquent lesson, that the legal authorities cannot be trodden upon with impunity, much less the first seat of the magistracy be stained with innocent blood—in such a happy situation, notwithstanding the discharge given to two thousand five hundred soldiers of the line and militia, since the restitution of the laws until the end of 1830; the Government have discharged two thousand more, exonerating them from all military service, except the country be menaced with invasion or rebellion, they will then present themselves to their chiefs.

"Notwithstanding the nullity to which the anarchical Chiefs have been reduced, the Government have believed it important to preserve in a central part of the country depots and armories.

[SEE LAST PAGE.]

The Government has during the week released the following individuals, who had for some time been under arrest for political motives, viz:—

From on board the Guard vessel Cacique, in the Outer Roads.

Señores Eusebio Agüero, Juan Antonio Sarrachaga, Roque Savid, Jose Isasa, Julian Martinez, Maximiliano Suarez, Ceferino Agüero *From on board the Sarandi, from San Nicolas.*

Señores Agustín Pino, Francisco Candido Ceasá, Segundo Martinez, Bruna Vargas, Simon Chayarrin, Pedro Videla, Norberto Claro, Juan Navarro, Reynaldo Arana, Henrique Lepour, Cruz Goronzo, Pio Sandibarez, Carlos Pino, Jose Mercedes Azevedo.

From the Carcel.

Señores Juan Pablo Azege, Hilarion Alcabubia,

Dr. D. Florentino Castellanos has resigned his situation as under Secretary in the Treasury Office.

On Tuesday morning last, the funeral service for the repose of the soul of Doña Maria Ascension Fernandez, (mother-in-law of Colonel D. Felix Alzaga,) was celebrated at the church of San Francisco, in presence of an immense congregation; amongst whom were Brigadier Generals Balcarce and Martinez, General Mansilla, the Officers of Col. Alzaga's regiment of Defensores, &c. &c. &c.

The attendance of the clergy was extremely numerous, including the Dean Zavaleta. The music was solemn and imposing; an orchestra of musical performers accompanied the choir. Col. Alzaga officiated as chief mourner.

On 3th inst. the planet Mercury traversed the Sun's disk, as described in the Almanacs of this city. Observations were taken at the Observatory of St. Domingo church.

We regret that the absence of our astronomical friend Mr. Kiernan, has deprived us of the pleasure of viewing any particulars thereon.

The names of individuals who have claims upon the Government, for aid furnished to the "Restoring Army" during the late civil war, has been published in the daily papers, and the publication still continues—with the amount of the claim attached to each name. The list contains numerous claimants.

The Weather.—It has been extremely warm during the week—considering the season—and summer attire has not yet disappeared.

We have received by the brig Orient, (arrived at Montevideo,) U. States papers to 25th February,—they are full of news relative to the Republics of Mexico and Colombia;—in the former General Santa Ana continued in arms, and the Government it was said had offered a reward for his head.

The conspiracy among the negroes in Jamaica, although not entirely suppressed was in a fair way of being so.

The centesimo anniversary of the birth-day of Washington was celebrated in the United States, with the usual demonstrations.

The American sloop-of-war Peacock was to sail from the United States in March, to convey to Buenos Ayres the new Minister Plenipotentiary. (Mr. Baylies.)

The schooner-of-war Boxer, sailed from Boston 17th February, for Rio Janeiro.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Office of Minister of Grace and Justice, has been separated from that of the Foreign Department. A decree dated 3rd inst., appoints Dr. D. Manuel Vicente de Maza Minister of the former.

A communication dated Santiago del Estero, 13th March, from Don Felipe Ibarra, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres—states that the House of Representatives of the former province had appointed him Governor thereof, that he had accepted the office in compliance with reiterated requests, although he had previously determined to retire to private life.

A communication from the Governor of the province of Catamarca, (D. Marcos Antonio Figueroa,) dated 20th March, states that the House of Representatives of that province, had empowered the Government of Buenos Ayres to transact its foreign affairs, conformable to the constitution of the Argentine Republic.

The vote of the House in that respect, was likewise forwarded with the communication.

In consequence of the renunciation of Dr. D. Bernardo Pereda, of the office of Judge of the 1st instance in civil law, it not being possible for him to continue in that employment through indisposition; the Government has ordered:

Article 1st.—That the renunciation of Dr. D. E. Pereda be admitted.

2nd.—That Dr. D. Roque Saenz Peña be appointed Judge of the 1st instance, vacant by the preceding article.

3rd.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

MANUEL VICENTE DE MAZA.

DIVISION OF THE SOUTH—GUARDIA INDEPENDENCIA, 3rd May, 1832.

In consequence of the private orders received by the undersigned, from H. Ex. the Governor to march upon the Indians, who have committed some partial robberies on this part of the frontier, and to chastise with death those, as well as any others who might be considered suspicious; I accordingly proceeded with the division under my command, in the direction of the Arroyo Moyocuyo; at which place was the encampment of the Caciques Coifian, Mayca, Petey and Cañuantig.

On the 30th ult., at break of day, we attacked and put them to the sword, leaving dead on the field of battle the Caciques Villey Llanulen, Cacibillo Tratea and 146 Indian soldiers—*as the result of the affair I have in my power 108 Indian women, 87 female children, 28 Indian male children, 9 captive Christians of both sexes; one thousand head of mares and colts, and 87 of black cattle.*

Of the first I have delivered 26 of both sexes to the friendly Caciques Tacuman and Auteguan, who say that they are their relations, the rest are in this Fort, until the further orders of H. Ex.

Of the thousand head of mares and colts 900 are marked, and will be delivered to their owners; the remaining 100 composed of mares and colts will be distributed to the troops. The 87 head of black cattle will be delivered to Señor Baudriz, to whom they belong.

According to the declaration of the captives no more cattle remains in the *tolderias*, for the Indians having suspicion that we should advance, had concealed them in a distant part of the country, where it is not yet possible to fall in with them.

The undersigned recommends to the consideration of H. Ex. the Governor, the praise worthy conduct of the chiefs, officers and soldiers of this division; he cannot particularize any one, because all were animated with the same enthusiasm and valor.

The undersigned has the honor to salute the Inspector General, with the greatest respect and attention.

NARCISO DEL VALLE.

To the Inspector General—Brigadier D. Enrique Martinez.

We have been so long absent from England as to lose a good deal of that zest which we formerly felt in its politics—yet we will yield to no one in love for our country: indeed it is impossible to view the events passing there without the deepest anxiety.

There is in the United Kingdom, (or at least there was) a rather influential class of persons who, quite convinced of the existing abuses—yet dread Reform—and aver that the rubbish, as it is called, is so cemented with the building

it surrounds, that to remove it would destroy the whole structure—that the machinery which regulates the Government of the United Kingdom is from circumstances and necessity totally different from that of every other nation that ever has existed or that does now exist the majority must not have sway or it will ruin the credit of the country.

"Which, nice as 'er mine, will not bear a soil."

That it is quite erroneous to quote the U. States of North America as an example—this being a new nation unburdened with debt, with an almost unbounded territory and property more equally divided—besides which, her geographical situation exempts her from the necessity of maintaining a standing army, or keeping up more than a very moderate naval establishment—whereas great Britain being in the immediate vicinity of more than a hundred millions of people, who if not absolutely her enemies are at any rate powerful rivals, and that no inconsiderable portion of them would, (if the opportunity occur) joyfully lend a hand in the effort to put her down; she is therefore obliged to keep up a large military and naval force, both for protection at home and of her colonies abroad.

The class of persons which we have above alluded to, also say that should Reform take place it will lead to other dangerous concessions, and ultimately break up the whole system, inasmuch as the Bill cannot in any sensible degree alleviate the taxation under which the nation suffers; and that the people finding this and having the power, will not hesitate to strike at once at the great root of all, viz;—the *National Debt*, and thus create a revolution.

The Reformers combat the above with reasoning equally strong, and certainly more potent; they have the great advantage of advocating a popular question and attacking notorious abuses,—they affirm that Reform will add centuries of duration to the British Empire.

The London Quarterly Review of January last, contains a long article entitled "Progress of Misgovernment," in which most dire predictions are hazarded, should the Bill pass into a law—or even on its rejection. The Editor in this respect seems to think with Macbeth, that the Reform question is

"'Tis past, that should it wade no more,

Returning were as tedious as go o'er," and is also determined that as far as his opinion goes, the world shall have due warning of the catastrophe he apprehends, and that he will not be

"That juggling fiend—who never spoke before,

But cries "I warn'd thee," when the deed is o'er." The article mentioned commences by touching upon the interview between Lord Grey, and Mr. Place, the master-tailor of Westminster, which it deominate "the midnight scene which exhibited this first of *Place-men*

"Swallowing with open mouth a tailor's saw."

It then alludes to the mischiefs which the Reform measure has caused—the mercantile distress—the contraction of expenditure on the part of the wealthy orders—the consequent penury, distrust and irritation,—and then proceeds as follows.

"If the new bill passes, there may be a brief pause—a sort of holiday of apathy and stupefaction; but the dread of its operation, which fills so many bosoms and menaces so many interests must forthwith return in doubled vigour. Alas! even if the measure were finally to be rejected, it would be now vain to expect a speedy restoration of the tranquillity which its promulgation disturbed.

The first feature of this commercial disorder, and the origin, doubtless, of many of its other incidents, is the diminution of the expenditure of individuals. No man feels any assurance of the permanence of his income or resources; no man is sufficiently free from anxiety with respect to his future lot to partake of the elegant enjoyments of society with his wonted zest, or to feel the usual concern about improving or adorning his property; his care is rather to husband a little against the evil day, which he already describes dimly;—but certainly he abstains, therefore, from any indulgence of his taste or munificence, and limits, as much as possible, his current outlay to articles of mere necessity. Is he a land proprietor? He sees an overwhelming misfortune impending over him in the preponderance of that party who have been calling for a precipitate and unmitigated abrogation of the corn-laws, a misfortune which might go nigh to convert the rental of the coun-

try into one universal poor-rate;—any, he hears daily the very principle of inheritance, the chief spring of that pride and interest which he was accustomed to take in the care and embellishment of his patrimony, decried and foredoomed by the tribe of sciolists who are now rising into the ascendant. Does he possess property in the funds?—He knows that his dividends cannot be paid without taxes; and when he is told that taxation is the grievance which has rendered the reform in parliament necessary, and the first grievance which a reformed parliament will be called on to redress, he cannot but feel that his dividends are in some jeopardy. Is he a beneficed churchman?—He sees himself encompassed by his enemies on all sides,—his fate, and that of the venerated establishment whose minister he is, about to be committed to the mercies of an assembly full of papists, dissenters, deists, and economists, and he knows not how soon he may be turned out to subsist on the charity of his flock—reduced itself to charity. He has grown grey in the service of the state? and is he dependent on its bounty for the support of his declining age?—How many years' purchase will his retired allowance or his pension be worth when he shall have to deal with a reformed parliament? Is he the father of a large family whom he had hoped to place out in the world, as they should attain respectively the age of manhood, to make their way in one or other of the liberal professions,—whom he is breeding, one perhaps to the bar, another for the army, a third destined for employment in some of the civil departments of the public service?—With what tranquillity can he look forward to the realization of those plans, in a state of society where there is nothing stable, where all institutions are under the eminent hand of the experimentalist and the quack?

Our tradesmen and artisans,—all more especially who deal in articles of luxury or ornament,—are necessarily suffering—from this suspension of their usual custom. The complaints of these classes of the community are universal; we believe the actual difficulty and privation which they are generally undergoing, to be almost without precedent; and of course the workmen whom they employ, and the capitalists concerned in the production or the importation of the materials usually consumed in their respective establishments, are suffering in an equal proportion. Of the depression of that branch of human industry, the book trade, we can speak with certainty, as exceeding our experience of any of the ordinary fluctuations of commerce, and, indeed, quite unlike any circumstances of the kind within memory. Politics are just now so engrossing a subject, that few men can bear to think of any other; and nearly their only reading is the newspaper.—For those great masses of property again, which the casualties of human affairs are continually throwing into the common market, there never was such a dearth of purchasers. The auctioneer can make no sales—or at best sales at reductions of thirty or forty per cent. on the prices which would have been given for the same property eighteen months ago. The building business is equally at a stand. Of the private dwellings recently erected in Westminster and Marylebone, a wholly unlooked-for proportion remains untenant; and the demand for houses generally, whether for occupancy or investment, is described to us as much less than it has been at any period since the termination of the war. The higher departments of art partake largely of this general stagnation. The works of the painter and the statuary are among the delights of tranquil and polished life; but they are the least available of all property in times of civil commotion; and who would choose to add such precious objects to the destructible contents of a mansion which he is obliged to barricade against a mob? Is even any common article of furniture wanted? or does the house itself stand in need of repair? The call is put off till next year; for who can tell what may happen before that time shall come round? Even the public amusements are deserted; and the performers at the principal theatres are obliged to submit to a general reduction of their salaries, as the only alternative to save the houses from being shut up. The *Utilitarians* will call these latter circumstances trifling; but we instance them, nevertheless, because a vast number of persons are dependent on those arts for their

livelihood—and because they are necessary to complete the picture of the general disgust and discomfort now pervading every rank and class of society."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir:

Having read in your last number, in the answers to correspondents, an objection on your part to publish a communication signed FERRET, on the single ground that "you scarcely can believe such a transaction has occurred," I would, under deference, observe that a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of His B. M.'s Treasury, framed, (however secretly,) in this city, and handed round for signatures should be a matter of more than speculative opinion; as to whether it exists, or not.

I can state positively that the communication of Ferret is founded on the certainty that such a memorial does exist; if it be intended for a good purpose the publication of FERRET will most assuredly serve it; if for a bad one as assuredly defeat it: besides I hold the same opinion with a number of other individuals, who judge themselves entitled to see any paper purporting to emanate from their fellow-countrymen, and directed to so high an authority of the British Nation.

Trusting in your well-known liberality, I feel assured that your impression as to the non-existence of the memorial will be removed, and remain Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
A WEST BRITON.

THEATRE.

We had not an opportunity in our last number fully to notice the operatic selection, which was performed on the 4th inst., in which *Pablo Rosquellas* evinced an improvement and strength of voice we scarcely expected—he sung the aria from *Le Vestale*, and one from *Tancredi*, (*per che turbar la calma*;) in a most delightful manner. The orchestra too was excellent.

On the 6th inst., the drama of *El Cid* was performed—in which Señor *Caceres* displayed a great deal of talent. It is characters of testy old men, (especially when honor is in the question) that he decidedly excels, (as in the play above cited)—he storms like old *Leonato*, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," "I pray thee, peace: I will be flesh and blood, For there was never yet philosopher That could endure the tooth-ach patiently."

The dresses in *El Cid* were extremely good, and the house was very full.

On the 8th., the play of *La Mogigata*, and a farce equivalent to the English farce of the "Village Lawyer". Felipe David performed *Sheepface*, in rather an indifferent manner, at least to those who have seen Liston in the same character.

The house was only thinly attended. We hear that an operatic representation will take place in the ensuing week, in which will be introduced the new grand battle piece, composed by D. Pablo Rosquellas, entitled the "Battle of Ayacucho." Upon this occasion the orchestra will be considerably increased by a number of performers on wind instruments, drums, &c. The performance of this piece will last about half an hour. Señor Rosquellas will lead the band in person.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10TH OF MAY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Jarrow, Sutton,	I. H. Robillard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Suannah, Dunn,	John Miller and Co.	do do.
Brig Catherine Ann, Norie,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	do do.
Brig Mary, Lee,	R. and J. Carlisle.	do do.
Brig Seamanter, Rogers,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	do for Gibraltar for orders.
Brig Scott, Irving,	Alfred Raper.	do for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Brittain, Mordaunt,	Parlane and Macanuco,	do (calling at Port in Eugland.
Brig Harriet, Mordaunt,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for London.
Brig Harriet, Mordaunt,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Under detention.
Brig Bykar, Bruce,	George Lord.	Discharging.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Cickan and Jamieson.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Galaxy, Sullivan,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Charles Devreux,	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Brig Chiloe, Dwinel,	John Langdon.	do do.
Brig David Maflet, Chambers,	Durdall and Lewis.	do for Boston.
Brig J. Ashman, Burkhardt,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Philadelphia.
Ship Moss, Mc Quillen.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner-brig Emily Cook, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read,	Dorr and Reincke.	do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Sorot,	Gargier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Scnegalais, Sonberteau,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Ship Adele, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantin.	do do.
Brig La Bonne Amelie, Boutiel,	Dulac Bros.	do do.
Barque La jeune Gabrielle, Barader,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Brig Le Solide, Macquet,	Poul, Rouguez and Co.	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Charlotte, Wipnell,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do do.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg.
Brig Lorenz, Schlichterup,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Baltimore, calling at Mon- (previous to finish loading.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Deltjes,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
Ship Eagle, Koch,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havannah, calling at Mon- (previous to finish loading.
BELGIAN.		
Gaiiot Antonius, Lange,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Fal- (previous to finish loading.
DUTCH.		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacra Virgata, Gasola,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Gonna.
Brig General Americano, Barboso,	Razaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports (previous to finish loading.
SPANISH.		
Brig Tamitocles, Chevance,	Cornat and Prat.	do do.
Polacra Conception, Bancelare,	J. Gestal.	do for ports in the Mediterranean.
Brig General Plaimetta, Sacconi,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for Cadiz.
Schr.-b. Delfino Victorino, Daloro,	Amadeo and Caprile.	Rio Grande.
Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano,	Jose Gestal.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Geseveva, Antunes,	M. A. Ramos.	Santos.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	do.	do.
Diata Buena Novo, Medares,	Manuel Carreras.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Warren, Commodore G. W. Rodgers; Captain Benjamin Cooper; Schooner-of-war Enterprise, Captain S. W. Dowling.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

May 5th.—Wind N.

Arrived (during last night.) Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Motorio, from Montevideo 3rd., to C. Galleno.

National schooner of war Sarandi, Captain Pinedo, from San Nicolas.

11 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, hides, &c.

May 6th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian zanca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for St. Catherine's,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 700 quintals jerked beef. 9 sail of small craft to the N.

May 7th.—Wind W.N.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National schooner San Juan Bautista, Dos Santos, for Santos,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 450 quintals jerked beef.

May 8th.—Wind W.N.W.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 9th.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 10th.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Motorio, for Montevideo.

May 11th.—Wind E.N.E.—rain.

Arrived American brig Orient, Ellis, from New York 27th. February; Montevideo 6th inst., with a general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Welshman, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, and 3 children; Mrs. N. Lawrence, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Ellis and child; Mr. Charles Rodewald and Mons. Bondin.

Do. from Montevideo.—Mr. H. J. Watson, Purser of the U. S. ship Lexington; Mr. Henry Jones, Mr. Anderson and Dr. Clark.

H. B. M's Barque Packet Swallow, Lieut. Griffith, Commander, from Falmouth 29th February; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 20th April, sailed from thence 24th do., and Montevideo 10th inst.

Passengers from Falmouth to Montevideo.—Monsieurs Barradier and Paul Vincent.

Robillard.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 25th inst., to A. Martinez.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

7 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, hides, &c.

Sailed French brig Senegalais, Soubertier, for Havre de Grace, —despatched by Guerio, Seris and Co., with 2814 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 6 bales with 184 lbs. ostrich feathers, 6000 horns, 4000 shin bones, 66 pieces campechy wood.

Passengers.—Dr. John Oughan and Mr. Michael Burke.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

"The Government had ordered the Flotilla that had in the Uruguay to retire, and dismantled some of the vessels: some new attempts of the anarchists in Entrerios, have made it necessary to put them again in commission.

"The public revenue had found itself embarrassed by the accumulation of debts resulting from the expenses of the war; and although the patriotism of the citizens who purchased three millions of the public funds alleviated the most urgent necessities, yet notwithstanding this, it has not been able entirely to free the Treasury; but it has covered itself with exactitude, and will cover in future its bills, those of the Custom-House, and the assignments made to the public credit. The Government trust that with the economy which they have adopted and other dispositions for the better ordering of the public purse, the deficit in the Treasury will be shortly filled up, without augmenting the emission of the paper money, which resource would probably consummate the ruin of commerce.

"The Government will soon satisfy the clamour of the friends of order in respect to the bettering of the Resguardo, and to this end will adopt amongst others the important mea-

sure of reforming its regulation. In the mean time, it is flattering to observe that the provisional dispositions relative to smuggling have diminished it considerably, and a sensible augmentation has been experienced in the Custom House dues.

"The situation of the National Bank will very soon come before the Legislative Authority, and the Government believe it their duty to announce their principles in this respect, which are, first to maintain inviolable the securities given to the circulating medium; secondly that the administration in charge of the current money shall have the best guarantees of independence of the executive power, so that it cannot excite a want of confidence, nor vulgar apprehensions;—thirdly, that the shareholders shall be justly attended to.

"Lastly, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, it is not possible to fix your attention upon the state of affairs in the Province, without instituting a comparison with what it was a short time since, when a magnanimous sentiment obliged the defenders of the laws to take up arms to re-establish its institutions, and with them the order, the liberty and the reciprocal relations with all the sister Provinces, unfortunately altered by the anarchical movement, which has been felt in every corner of the Republic. This happy position is owing in great part to the extraordinary powers with which you strengthened the authorities of the Government; who being now about to return them, it is most satisfactory for them that they have the conscientiousness that they have moderately used them, considering the critical circumstances of the country, and always with a view to the public interest. All that remains for them now, is to manifest to you their fervent wishes, that our country may enjoy peace in the new path which the administration is going tread; and animated with this noble sentiment they leave to the wisdom of your councils to judge the means of guaranteeing the permanency of that tranquility, which the Province so much needs.

"The Government again regret to announce, that as yet they have not satisfied for want of funds the debt of the Province, contracted in the year 1829, which by the law of 15th Nov., 1830, was ordered to be paid to the poor soldiers who were entirely destroyed in the war against the anarchists, and whose claims are founded on the aid which they furnished to the Restoring Army. The Government are occupied in devising the means of fulfilling this duty, but they cannot effect it without your efficacious co-operation.

"The Minister of Finance will lay before you the estimated expenses for the ensuing year of 1833.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

VICTORIO GARCIA DE ZUNIGA.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

VICENTE LOPEZ.

MANUEL VICENTE DE MAZA.

JOSE MARIA ROJAS."

Buenos Ayres, 7th May, 1832.

To the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province.

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES:

The Governor of the Province has the honor to address the Gentlemen of the House of Representatives to set forth, that viewing the divers opinions which have arisen in this city on the question, whether the Government ought to retain the extraordinary powers with which it was invested by your Hon. House, and the tenth Legislature being about to assemble, he has believed it absolutely necessary to take into serious consideration this important affair; and after many and mature deliberations; he has arrived at the conviction, that the opinion of the most enlightened part of the community, which notwithstanding being the least numerous in proportion to the rest of the population, is still the most influential in the management of public affairs, is for the return of the said powers, and have on their side five Ministers charged with the administration of the Government. But the undersigned Governor respecting, as he always has, the knowledge and judgment of such distinguished citizens, believes that he has more reason than any other person to know the situation of the country, because in epoch, no one like him has had such an insight into public affairs in all their generality and extension, nor could they examine them in all their relations, he having had the opportunity of be-

ing placed in contact with men of all classes and conditions, of knowing their ideas and moral dispositions, and observing the divers manoeuvres, of which intrigue avails itself within and without the Province to disturb its tranquility; setting at naught the empire of the law and the authority of the Government; and founded on this experience, he fears that the executive power being reduced to the narrow limits which were assigned to it before the meeting of 1st December, the passions may be secretly unloosed, immorality recover its fatal influence, and thus prepare in a progressive manner new elements of combustion, which will produce a recurrence of that terrible scene.

It is certain that political convulsions in a State take their rise from the moral disposition of its inhabitants; and that when the cause of order represses the explosions of anarchy without extinguishing the germs which produce them, then the reaction is more terrible. Our common and ordinary laws have never been sufficient to preserve the peace of the different political shocks, which have so much extenuated it; and how can they eradicate the causes which have produced them with all the increment which they now have, and how guard against their terrible effects?

The undersigned Governor cannot persuade himself of that special virtue which is ascribed to them, and much less when it is against the experience of twenty-two years of continued agitations, which has in a manner caused the hope of tranquillity to be lost. In a like predicament are the Ministers of War, and of Grace and Justice; because, if they judge necessary the return of the extraordinary powers, it is only for the respect to the persons who sustain the opinion that it ought to be done. Albeit, after the undersigned Governor has given to the Gentlemen of the House of Representatives an unequivocal proof of the sincerity which characterizes him, expressing frankly his sentiments, and thus placing himself under cover from all responsibility in this respect, in the short time which remains for him to continue in office, (and which he hopes will not be prolonged,) he believes it is duty to give a like one to all his fellow-countrymen, of the disinterestedness and fidelity with which he has endeavoured to answer to the honorable confidence which was reposed in him, returning, as he in fact now returns to the Hon. House of Representatives, the said extraordinary powers; and submitting to the wisdom of their councils the manner of insuring to the country the fruit of the immense sacrifices, which have been made in the three successive years to guard against the attacks of anarchy.

The Governor of the Province salutes the Gentlemen of the House of Representatives with the greatest consideration and respect.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

VICTORIO GARCIA DE ZUNIGA.

Buenos Ayres, 7th May, 1832.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 113 a 113½ dollars each

Do. Patriot, 112 a 112½ do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do

6 per cent. Stock, 43 a 44 per cent.

Bank Shares, 138 a 140 dollars each.

Exchange on England, a 7 per dol.

Do on Rio Janeiro, 220 a 225 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, at par.

Do. on the United States, 6½ dollars,

per U. S. dollar

Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 33 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 27 a 31 do. do.

Do. do. weighting 23 to 24 lbs., 25 a 27,

Do. salted, 22 a 24 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 18 a 30 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 35 a 40 do.

Wool (common), 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 27 a 30 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 12 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 a 18 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 50 a 62 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 7 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the

week 114 dollars. The lowest price 112 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7½ The lowest do. 7.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office