

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 14th JULY, 1832.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The three political topics which now occupy the public mind of Buenos Ayres, are:—The affair of the Falkland Islands; the refusal of this Government to receive Monsieur La Foret, as Consul of France to this Republic; and the late revolution at Montevideo: absorb perhaps as much attention here as the Reform Bill, the Cholera Morbus, and the Belgian question, do in England.

1st.—As it regards the Falkland Islands, nothing has transpired respecting the state of the negotiation or discussion, between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Charge-d'Affaires here, of the United States, (Francis Bayliss, Esqr.)

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city of 6th, and 7th instants, in answer to an article which appeared in the New-York "Courier and Enquirer," has entered into an extended and formal examination of the subject, in order to prove that the said Islands to all intents and purposes, appertain to this Republic; that Mr. Lewis Vernet was legally appointed Governor thereof,—and that the proceedings of the U. S. corvette Lexington in breaking up the establishment there, was a direct violation of international law: the said *Gaceta* quotes English history and other documents, in furtherance of its argument, and to elucidate that in the dispute between Great Britain and Spain, respecting these Islands, the former virtually abandoned all pretensions to them, by accepting the satisfaction offered by the latter, with the known and avowed reservation which Spain put forth, viz:—"that it did not affect in any manner the question of prior right of sovereignty to the said Islands." And that it was in a manner tacit acquiescence in the above, that the British three years afterwards entirely abandoned their establishment at the Falkland Islands, and acknowledged the independence of the Argentine Republic without reservation, as it was well known it laid formal claim to them. The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in concluding its remarks, says that truth is all powerful, and trusts that the principles sworn to by the United States in 1776, will not suffer deterioration.

The London Morning Herald, of 8th May last, in noticing the Lexington's visit to the Falklands, observes that it is likely to cause a great deal of diplomatic correspondence. We anxiously hope and think that the dispute will be amicably settled.

2d.—The refusal of the Government of Buenos Ayres to receive Monsr. La Foret, as Consul of France to this Republic.

It is reported, that this determination had been caused in consequence of the conduct of that gentleman when he was Consul in Chili; and it is added that the Government of Buenos Ayres justify the conduct they have pursued, not only as being a sacred duty they owe to a neighbouring State, with whom they are on the strictest bonds of friendship; but, also that international law forbid them to receive an individual as a Diplomatic Agent to this Republic, in whom, from past events, they cannot repose confidence.

It is also reported that this Government had addressed that of France, requesting that some one might be appointed as Consul to the Argentine Republic; and that they proposed to Monsr. La Foret to remain in Buenos Ayres, (but not in an official capacity,) until the

answer thereto should arrive—this, however, was declined, and Monsr. La Foret re-embarked on Wednesday last, on board the French brig of war Nysus, in which vessel he came from Chili to B. Ayres.

3rd.—The late revolution at Montevideo. On Saturday last, considerable excitement prevailed in B. Ayres, in consequence of advices received by way of Colonia, that a revolution had taken place at Montevideo.

The *Diario de la Tarde* on the same afternoon gave a sketch of the current news. On Sunday the schooner Flor del Rio, arrived from Montevideo, and brought the full particulars, which were published in this city the same day, in an *Extraordinaria* of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, from which it would seem that two parties exist in the Oriental state of the Uruguay, Imperialists and Patriots, and that the latter had caused the revolution. A paper war had for a long time been carried on between them. The mutiny at the Colony of Cuarcim, was thought to be a prelude to the grand movement, and that the defeat and reported death of Col. Bernabe Rivera, had hastened it.

On the 29th ult., the operations of revolution commenced. On that day the President of the Republic, Don Fructuoso Rivera, was at Durazon, his head quarters; and whilst at a ban some militia headed by Commandant Santa Ana, surprised the escort of the President, and disarmed them, the President himself narrowly escaped, he having been fired at; and reports state that he had fled to the Brazilian frontier. On the 3rd inst., the Delegate Government at Montevideo requested from the House of Assembly extraordinary facilities, in order to arrest some suspected persons.

Colonel Eugenio Garzon on that same day put himself at the head of a battalion of Infantry, and followed by a number of private individuals, disavowed the Government of D. Fructuoso Rivera. Col. Garzon immediately issued a proclamation addressed to the President, stating that it was impossible to be indifferent to the state of the country, when all its inhabitants with one voice had risen against the authority, &c.; and that Gen. D. Juan Antonio Lavalleja had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, until the House of Assembly should otherwise determine.

Another proclamation was addressed to the President of the House of Assembly, to the same effect as the above, complaining of the violence practised by the Government of Don Fructuoso Rivera, which had provoked civil war, &c.; this document was signed by Eugenio Garzon, Pablo Zufriategui, Manuel Soria, Cipriano Miro, Estevan Donado, Andres Gomez.

A proclamation to the inhabitants of Montevideo, signed by Eugenio Garzon, exhorts them not to be disquieted, that the armed force would protect their rights, and only act against the authority which resisted the voice of the people.

The House of Assembly addressed Colonel Eugenio Garzon, stating that it had taken into consideration the explanation given by the Committee, named by the Chief of the armed force of the capital, and had appointed Gen. Juan Antonio Lavalleja, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; and intrusted to the Chiefs of the armed force the preservation of the public peace according to the laws, &c.

The Minister of State, D. Santiago Vasquez, was removed from office, and it was said would be impeached. The Fiscal, Dr. Obes, had sought refuge on board the British frigate *Druid*. The House of Assembly had sanctioned the appointment in the new Government of

D. Manuel Vidal, as Minister of Finance; and D. Francisco Joaquin Muñoz, as Minister for the Home Department, &c.

The above is an outline of the revolution. Opinions are divided as to the results, whether D. Fructuoso Rivera will endeavour to muster force and give battle to his opponents, or submit to circumstances.

It was said that Col. Bernabe Rivera was still alive, (his life having been preserved by a friendly Indian,) and that he had joined his brother D. Fructuoso.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, having examined the credentials presented by Charles Griffiths, Esqr., granted by His Britannic Majesty, on 17th April, of the present year; has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—Charles Griffiths, Esqr., is recognized as Consul of H. B. M. in the United Provinces of the River Plate.

2nd.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

MANUEL VICENTE DE MAZA.

A communication from Don Mateo Vidal to the Government, states his inability from ill health, &c., to form one of the Committee for the reform of the Mercantile Code, to which he had been named,—the Government, therefore, has appointed Dr. D. Vicente Lopez, in his stead.

A communication from the Governor of the province of Tucuman, (D. Alejandro Heredia,) dated Tucuman 12th ult., to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, states, that having been elected Governor of the said Province by the unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens, and the Province now enjoying tranquillity and repose, its liberties guaranteed, &c., &c., he had taken the first opportunity to forward to the Government of Buenos Ayres full powers on the part of the province of Tucuman, to transact the foreign affairs of the Republic.

None of the daily papers were published on the 9th inst., except *El Telegrafo*. The latter on the 10th printed the first number of a supplement, which is intended to be continued on every afternoon, in order to convey the news of the day.

We have received by the barque MARY WORRELL, from Liverpool,—journals of that city to 10th May; London papers to 8th May; Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow do. to 6th May.

On the Continent of Europe affairs remained much in the same state, except that the Cholera Morbus in Paris had somewhat subsided.—It had rather increased in the departments of France. A disturbance had taken place at Marseilles, the white flag was hoisted upon the Church of St. Laurent,—it was soon hauled down, and a number of the rioters taken into custody.

In the South of France the Carlists were very active, and partial risings in favour of the Bourbons had occurred.

The dispute between the Belgians and Dutch was not by any means settled—on the contrary, the latter continued their preparations for war, and had forwarded a number of congre rockets to the citadel at Antwerp, to the great alarm of some of the citizens, who, (the paper states) began to fancy that the rockets were already whistling about their ears. The ratification of the Belgian treaty by Russia, Austria and Prussia, is stated to be under reservations, viz:—that Holland was not to be coerced into peace.

The accounts from Lisbon were contradictory: some of the English papers assert, that the moment the forces of Don Pedro appear on the coast of Portugal, Miguel's troops will desert him, and that the latter "has no friends, except who are such from fear." On the other hand, he is said to have 63,000 men under arms well disciplined; the batteries at Lisbon in good order, &c.

The Reform Bill in the House of Lords met with a check, the Ministers having been left in the Minority under the following circumstances.

The House was in a Committee, and on a proposition relative to the disfranchisement of boroughs, Lord Lyndhurst after reiterating his former opinions relative to the bill, and what he termed its revolutionary tendency, moved an amendment, which was supported by the Duke of Wellington and others of the tory Peers, including Lord Harrowby. The amendment was opposed, and Lord Grey hinted that if it was carried it would be in a manner fatal to the bill, and would oblige the Ministers to consult upon further proceedings—the manner in which this was spoken was construed into a menace by the opposition. The house divided, when there appeared for the amendment 151; against it 116; majority against Ministers 35. This affair had caused much excitement; a requisition had been sent to convene a Common Hall in the city of London, for the purpose of addressing the King to create new Peers, in order to carry the bill; and that the representatives of the city be requested not to vote the supplies until the Reform Bill be passed. The Courier newspaper, which is looked upon as the organ of Ministers—says that new Peers will be immediately created. A Cabinet-council was held on the 8th May: when it broke up Lords Grey and Brougham proceeded to the King at Windsor. The tory press are quite elated, and assert that Lord Grey and his party must resign. It seemed to be the opinion, however, that new Peers would be created in sufficient numbers to pass the bill, and that the Ministers would hold their places. The King has no doubt great repugnance to the creation of new Peers, although it may be to forward a good cause, because such an exertion of his prerogative will form a dangerous precedent. The next Packet will convey to us interesting news on this point.

The Earl of Dunsford, (late Lord Cochrane) had been restored to his rank and honours in the Navy.

Sir Richard Birnie, the Chief Police Magistrate of Bow Street, London, died in May last, in London.

FESTIVAL OF 9TH JULY.

As many of our readers may not be acquainted with the origin of this festival, we have therefore, inserted the following document.

DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE.

"In the well-deserving and most worthy city of San Miguel del Tucuman, on the 9th day of July, 1816, the ordinary sitting being ended, the Congress of the United Provinces resumed its previous deliberations respecting the grand, august and sacred object of the Independence of the inhabitants constituting the same. The cry of the whole country for its solemn emancipation, from the despotic power of the Kings of Spain was universal, constant and decided; nor could the Representatives chafely dissent to this arduous affair the whole extent of their talents, the rectitude of their intentions and the interest with which they viewed their own fate, that of the people represented, and

also of their posterity. After mature deliberation, they were asked whether they considered it expedient, that the Provinces of the union should constitute a nation free and independent of the Kings of Spain, and the mother country. Filled with the holy ardour of justice, they simultaneously answered in the affirmative by acclamations, and then one by one successively reiterated their unanimous, spontaneous and decided votes in favour of the independence of the country, and in virtue thereof they concurred in the following declaration.

We, the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in general Congress assembled, invoking the Supreme Being who presides over the universe, in the name and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, and protesting to Heaven, and to the Nations and Inhabitants of the whole globe, the justice by which our wishes are guided, do solemnly declare in the face of the earth that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the repugnant ties which bound them to the King of Spain, to recover the rights of which they were despoiled, and invest them with the high character of a nation free and independent of King Ferdinand VII., his successors and the mother country. In consequence whereof, the said Provinces in point of fact and right, possess ample and full power to assume for themselves such forms of Government as justice requires, and the urgency of existing circumstances may demand. All and each one of them publish, declare and ratify the same through us, pledging themselves under assurance and guarantee of their lives, property and honour, to abide by and sustain this their will and determination. Let the same therefore be communicated for publication to whomsoever it may concern; and in consideration of the respect due to other nations, let the weighty reasons which have impelled us to this solemn declaration be detailed in a separate manifesto, given in the Hall of our sittings, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the congress and countersigned by our Secretaries, also Members thereof.

Then follow the signatures of the Members of the Congress for the Provinces.

On the part of Buenos Ayres, it was signed by D. Antonio Saenz, Dr. José Dari-egueyra, Father Cayetano José Rodriguez, Dr. Pedro Medrano, Dr. E. Agustine Gascon, D. Tomas de Anchorena, Juan José Paso, Secretary.

The following is a sketch of the observances which took place this year.

On the evening of the 8th, the public offices, the theatre and the town generally were illuminated;—a few fireworks were discharged from the Plaza de la Victoria, and the interior of the Theatre extra lighted, &c.

At sun-rise in the morning of the 9th, a salute was fired from the Fort—and from the Guard Vessel, in the Outer Roads, and National schooner-of-war Sarandi, in the Inner Roads; (the latter was dressed out with colours); these salutes were repeated during the day, upon the procession leaving the Cathedral Church, and also at sun-set. The U. States corvette Warren, fired a salute of 21 guns at 1 o'clock, and the U. S. schooner of war Enterprize fired the same number of guns at sun-set,—both with the flag of this Republic at the fore, in honour of the occasion.

The Plaza de la Victoria was surrounded with small trees; the pillar in the centre had appropriate inscriptions and ornaments on each side, and the National, British, American, French and Brazilian flags were displayed from the railing. The front of the Cabildo and different houses near the Cathedral, &c., were decorated with silks; added to which several *rampes cabezas* and *roundabouts* were placed in the Plaza, to amuse the *muchachos* in the evening.

As the ceremonies usual on the day of *Corpus Christi* had been postponed on account of the unfavourable weather,—that and the anniversary of the independence were conjoined on this day, and one or two splendid altars were erected in the Plaza, near the Cabildo.

The procession left the Cathedral about 12 o'clock, and presented an imposing scene—it proceeded at a slow pace round the Plaza, with frequent halts, in order to perform divine service in front of the different altars.

In the procession were the Governor, (Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,) in full uniform as Brigadier General; the Bishop—all the Dignitaries of the Church; the Friars of the Monastery

of San Francisco; the Minister of War, and that of the Home Department; Brigadier General E. Martinez; Generals Mansilla, Vedia, and a number of Military and Naval Officers; and the Members of the different Corporations, &c.

A guard of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry, with their band, were also in the train, and other music,—the troops of the Civicos lined the Plaza.

All the individuals who formed the procession walked uncovered; the weather being propitious the spectators were numerous; and notwithstanding the damp proceeding from the late rains a number of elegant females graced the Plaza, the neighbouring balconies and terraces: the Friars attracted considerable attention, (at least from strangers;) they are mostly aged men, and some of them in their youth must have been very handsome,—their attire and appearance recalled the "olden times" of our country, when "holy church" was in all its splendour.

During the day the Foreign merchant vessels in this port had their colours hoisted; and the salutes of cannon from the Island of Martin Garcia, in honor of the occasion were distinctly heard in this city.

At night the illuminations were repeated; the lights around the pillar in the Plaza had a pleasing effect. Military music was performed from the gallery of the Cabildo; and being a calm moonlight night the Plaza was well attended; the fire-works consisted only of a few rockets. The Theatre was crowded, extra lighted, and the National Anthem sung; the audience standing. The Governor entered the State box shortly before 8 o'clock, accompanied by the Minister of the Home department, and several military Chieftains.

On the 5th July in every year, a *funcion* or thanksgiving takes place at the Church of the Convent of *Santa Catalina*, in this city, for the protection it received during the time it was occupied by the British troops on the 5th July, 1807.

It is ever painful for an Englishman to revert to General Whitelock's attack on Buenos Ayres. In order, however, to elucidate the subject upon which we are writing—we will briefly notice a few particulars.

It was arranged that at day-break on the morning of 5th July, 1807, the British troops should commence the assault: a cannonade from the centre was to be the signal to advance,—the moment it was heard the several columns were in motion, and entered different quarters of the city. Lieut. Col. Davie, with two companies of the 5th regiment took possession of the Convent of *Santa Catalina*, about 8 o'clock in the morning, and displayed its flag from its towers; he was soon afterwards joined by two companies more of the same regiment, under the command of Major King. At 11 o'clock Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and two or three Aids de Camp came to the Convent: he proceeded from thence about 12 o'clock to the Retiro. The Convent was finally evacuated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the British troops retired along the beach to the Retiro.

On Thursday week last, (5th inst.,) we attended the *funcion* at the Church of *Santa Catalina*, held in commemoration of the event above described. It is not our present purpose to enlarge upon the splendid decorations and lights which adorned the different altars,—we never witness those scenes without some degree of emotion, but on this occasion it was mingled with most acute sensations.

We entered the Church early in the afternoon and had thus an opportunity of hearing the nuns, (who of course were not visible,) perform some pleasing pieces of music upon the organ before the service commenced,—they also sung during the service, and although we have been told of their being now aged, yet we fancied some youthful voices were amongst the choir.

The congregation was numerous, a great portion of them were females. It was nearly dark when the *funcion* concluded.

It has afforded us infinite gratification to hear in Buenos Ayres, that the British officers and men whilst in possession of the Convent of *Santa Catalina*, did not offer the least molestation to its fair inhabitants.

As we are upon the subject of this "on-toward" expedition, we may be permitted to mention a few details connected with it.

One of the officers, (Lieut. Col. A. Duff,)

who commanded the right wing of the 88th regiment, on the morning of the attack, stated that he had so bad an opinion of the intended operations that he left the colours at the head quarters, fearing that they might be taken; and that out of the small detachment he commanded he lost about 220 killed and wounded, and 17 officers. Col. Pack, who commanded a division of 600 men, stated that on his entering the town the first remarkable thing which attracted his notice, was the extraordinary stillness which prevailed. A sound of voices was, however, heard from some of the houses as his troops passed, and he was soon convinced that he had entered into perhaps the most unequal contest that ever was fought; that near the Church of San Francisco he lost by the fire of an enemy almost invisible and to him unassailable, the officer and almost the whole of the men who composed his first division.

"And still, all deadly aimed and hot,
From every crevice comes the shot;
From every shatter'd window pour
The volleys of the sulphurous shower."
BYRON.

THEATRE.

The Opera of Tancredi was performed on the 6th., for the benefit of the French lady, (Madame Louise,) who has so often appeared on these boards; she assumed the part of *Agnade*, and it would have been a respectable performance had her musical talent been equal to her voice.

Mons. Martinier personated Tancredi: he has a plaintive voice, and in some scenes it was effective, but we do not think he is yet qualified to perform primary operatic characters; his manner of treading the stage is far from being

graceful—it was more like one picking his way in the paveless streets of Paris—practice will, however, amend this. The delightful music of the Opera compensated for many defects in the representation.

The house was only thinly attended, and very few natives present; foreigners preponderated. The night was unfavourable, it being cold and foggy; the price too of the seats was raised, which we think is always ill advised, except the attraction be something beyond the common.

In the boxes were the lady of the Consul General of France and family; the late Consul General of Brazil his lady and family; and several of the foreign corps *Diplomatique*.

The Theatre has been opened on almost every night during the week, but it has presented nothing to call for particular observation:

Señor Caceres continues the leading actor, and has much improved, at any rate he has in some degree got rid of that unmeaning, incessant, gasping, formerly so conspicuous in his performance, and if he would manage his occasion serves to modulate his very powerful voice, it would be a still further improvement.

Señor Casa cuberta remains unengaged—his demands are thought too high for the manager to accede to in these hard times.

We hear but little now of La Signorina Donna Justina Piacentini, Vacani and the rest of the Montevideo Operatic corps. They will probably visit Buenos Ayres at a season when the attraction of the Theatre is generally on the wane, and when the enthusiasm which was created by the news of their arrival in this part of the world has subsided.

It might perhaps have been more to their profit had they come to this city in the first instance.

The American brig Elm, Mierkens, from Marseilles 7th May, was lost on 4th inst., near *Punto Bravo*, Montevideo.—Captain and crew saved, and have arrived at Montevideo.—Her cargo consisted of wine, brandy, paper, soap, &c. According to the last accounts 120 pipes wine had been saved from the wreck.

Mr. Benjamin W. Frazier was passenger on board the Elm. It is a singular coincidence that the accident should happen on his birthday, and that his brother Mr. Nalbro Frazier, of this city, should have met with a similar misfortune, near Montevideo, on the anniversary of his birth, he being passenger on board the schooner Joven Sarandí, when she was wrecked on 29th August, 1830.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

July 7th.—Wind E.S.E.—(foggy.)
Nothing arrived.
Sailed British brig Hannah Moore, Moore, for Montevideo, Rio Grande and Cork,—despatched by James C. Thompson, with 1000 salted hides, 250 fuegas salt.
Passenger.—Mr. D. Law.
July 6th.—Wind N.E.
Arrived British barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith, from Liverpool 10th May, with general cargo to Mc Cracken and Jamieson,
Passengers.—Messrs. John Dry, James Cleland, William Davies, Mrs. Brown and 9 Steerage Passengers.
French brig of war Nysus, Capt. Villeneuve, from Valparaiso 30th May, Montevideo 3rd inst.
Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

10 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wool, hides, &c.

Sailed British brig Mary, Lee, for Liverpool,—despatched by R. and J. Carlisle, with 8548 dry hides, 932 salted do., 13 bales with 1040 dry hides, 1 case with 229 dozen chinchilla skins, 3 bales with 405 dozen nutria skins, 44 do horse hair with 1207 arrobas, 143 arrobas cotton, 140 dozen viscacha skins, 18,948 horns, and some cases and boxes of effects.

Belgian gal for Antonius, Lange, for Cowes and Antwerp,—despatched by Charles Bunge, with 9027 dry hides, 13,400 horns, 53 bales sheep skins about 1060 dozen, 3 do with 125 arrobas horse hair, 153 do wool with about 2000 arrobas.

Danish brig Charlotte, Wippell, for Antwerp,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 11,829 dry hides, and 1 case of dry goods.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

July 9th.—Wind N.N.E.
Arrived British brig John, Gray, from London 22nd April, with general cargo, to I. H. Robillard and Co.

Passenger.—Mr. Laratt Shields.
(She was placed under quarantine.)

8 sail of small craft, from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, horns, wool.

July 10th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Belgian galletta Helena, Witteveen, from Puerto Alegre 23th June, with 376 tierces yerba, Indian corn, oranges, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Brazilian schooner brig Nuevo Yermal, Pacheco, from Puerto Alegre 22nd June; Montevideo 9th inst., with 425 tierces yerba, indian corn, &c., to A. M. Pintos.

July 11th.—Wind N.

Arrived American brig Caroline, Warmack, from Philadelphia 23th April, with 950 barrels flour, 39 bales of paper, tea, 78,000 feet of plank, and general cargo, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

Izumca and 9 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, lime, &c.

July 12th.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed British brig Jarrow, Sutton, for the istmo, —despatched by J. H. Robillard and Co., with 15,128 dry hides, 19 bales yuca dry hides in sack, 11 do with 178 vice

do do with 106 arrobas wool, 5 do with 74C down nutria skins, 32 do with 74C horse hair, 2420 horns, 35,081 horns t marks silver, 97 ounces gold, 2 bale

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS.

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12th OF JULY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Eric, Bruce,	George Lord	do do.
Brig Sarah Bickett, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Margaret Cook, Salmon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Iruiriga	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Harriot, Moxley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Thales, Robertson,	José C. Reissig.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Dorothy, Newbold,	Teodoro, Reissig.	do for Amsterdam.
Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson;	Liverpool.
Brig Harford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Mixx, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do.
Barque Diana, Suggden,	José Gestal.	do.
Brig John, Gray,	I. H. Robillard and Co.	In Quarantine.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Moss, Mc Quillen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Sophia, Frazier,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Panama, Yarnold,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Havannah.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Dummer, Kennedy,	Rozaval Bros.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Fortune, Dorr,	Basabillbaso and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Eric, Snow,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do do.
Brig Harriet, Baker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Navarino, Weeks,	Division, Dorr and Co.	Boston or New-York.
Brig Caroline, Warmack,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Manilla.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Ship Adele, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Durance, Guilibert,	Garnier Bros.	do do.
Barque Paraguay, Cotard,	Razac and Brest.	do do, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Glanouse, Fourmesux,	V. Courass	do for Cadiz.
Polacre Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornat, and Privat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles and Genoa.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Helena, Witteveen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Rio Grande.
DUTCH.		
St. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Phoenix, Vaker,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Buco Amigo, Campiano,	José Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig Cutumbo, Ardito,	J. Gestal.	Discharging.
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y dos Amigos, Osabereto.	J. M. Julia nes.	do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Veler,	M. A. Ramos.	Parnagua.
Brig Ninfa, L. José Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Nuevo Yermal, Pacheco,	A. M. Pintos.	Rio Grande.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Packet Tyrina, Lieutenant Hosken, Commander.
AMERICAN—Corvette Warata, Captain Benjamin Cooper.
Schooner-of-war Enterprise, Captain S. W. Downing.
FRENCH—Brig-of-war Nysus, Captain Villeneuve.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

July 19th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Packet Emulous, Lieut. Croke, Commander, from Falmouth 21st May; Madeira 29th do; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 29th June; sailed from thence 1st inst., and Montevideo 11th do.

No Passengers.

Brazilian zamaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from St. Catherine's 3rd inst., with rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

A Sardinian polacre—(by telegraph,) from Cadiz 70 days, to Pedro A. Plomer.

(At sun set boat not on shore.)

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 17th inst.—H. B. M's Barque Packet Tyrion, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

On 14th inst., at 11 A. M.—American brig Dummer, for Cadiz.

On 15th., at 10 A. M.—National Schooner-brig Condor, for Falmouth.

Arrivals at Falmouth.

On 4th May.—Packet Skylark, from B. Ayres 16th February; Montevideo 20th do., Rio Janeiro 18th March.

On 2nd May.—British brig Hercules, Piele, from B. Ayres 10th February.

At Baltimore.

On 26th April.—American brig Glory, Petersen, from B. Ayres 27th February.

At New-York.

On 5th May.—American brig Mary, Robinson, from B. Ayres 21st March.

Arrivals at Montevideo, from 29th June to 9th July.

British brig Margaretta, Welsh, from Sicily.

Do brig Flora, Le Mesurier, from Cette.

Brazilian brig Imperial Brasileiro, from Iguaque.

Do schooner San Roque, from St. Catherine's.

American barque Ann Eliza, Goodrich, from New York 6th May, and Rio Janeiro.

American brig Edwin, from Baltimore 29th April.

The Oriental schooner Aurora, Schiassend, was lost on the coast of Patagonia, on 29th February last.—Captain and crew saved.

The Oriental brig Congreso, bound to Brazil, with 2500 quintals jerked beef, is stated to have been lost about 4th inst., near Maldonado.

The American schooner-brig Patsey B. Blosset, for St. Catherine's; and Sardinian schooner Americana, for Rio Janeiro, intend to sail this day.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

The Packets from Falmouth for B. Ayres are in future to touch at Madeira.

Mr. Nicholson, mate of the British brig Hannah Moore, which sailed from this Port on 7th inst., died after a few hours illness from a severe cold, 3 hours after the vessel had left the Outer Roads.

The Packet EMULOUS has brought London papers to 19th May. We have neither space or time this week to give full extracts. Lord Grey and his friends resigned office,—but had been reinstated.

The following is an extract from the Falmouth Packet of 19th May.

It appears that on the resignation of Earl the Duke of Wellington was entrusted the King with the task of forming a new ministry, to which his Grace earnestly set himself to work, and obtained the consent of the King to take office as Chancellor of the Exchequer; but finding insuperable difficulties

in filing the other departments, the noble duke on Tuesday returned his commission into the hands of his Majesty, and at the same time intimated that, as the reform bill must pass, he and his friends would withdraw their opposition to it and thus preclude his majesty from the necessity of having recourse to the exercise of his prerogative in the creation of Peers. Upon this the King immediately sent for Earl Grey, to whom his majesty explained the difficulties by which he was beset. The noble Earl then summoned a council of his colleagues to take his majesty's commands into consideration, the result of which he communicated to his majesty on Wednesday morning, when, it is understood, his majesty and Earl Grey came to a satisfactory understanding. The King, we are informed on high authority, no longer feels a scruple in giving Earl Grey power to create Peers—a power, however, which he is not likely to be called upon to use. The passing of the reform bill without mutilation is therefore secure; which we hail with much satisfaction, for the minds of the people require repose from the agitation of questions which especially belong to the consideration of the legislature. The reform bill once passed, we anticipate the people's return to their own immediate business—an interruption to which is ever attended with injury to the nation at large.

"In the House of Lords the Duke of Wellington gave a detailed statement of the transactions in which he had been engaged during the last few days. He said that, on being sent for by the King in the dilemma in which His Majesty was placed by the resignation of his ministers, he had offered his majesty every assistance in his power to enable him to form a government to resist the advice given by ministers. This advice had been a creation of Peers to force the reform bill through the house, which, if it had been followed, would have put an end to the constitution. He (the Duke of Wellington) was still of opinion that these measures of reform were unnecessary, and injurious to the country. His majesty, however, insisted that the government should be framed with a view to carry into execution an extensive reform; and he, having the choice of seeing the bill carried, or of adopting such parts of it as that house might agree to, had felt it prudent to take the latter course, but, in consequence of the discussions which had taken place on Monday last in another house, which prevented the possibility of forming another house, such as was calculated to receive the confidence of the country, he felt it his duty to inform his majesty that he could not fulfil the commission with which he had been honoured, when his majesty at the same time informed him he would renew his communication with his former ministers."

The Cholera Morbus had nearly subsided in England; and in France it had much diminished. The Minister of State, M. Casimir Perier, died in May last, at Paris.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

At a sitting on 11th inst., the House finally sanctioned the following project upon ecclesiastical affairs; presented by Señor Saenz Peña, viz:—

Article 1st.—The Executive Power in conjunction with the Vicar Apostolic of this Diocese shall take the necessary measures, in order that the suit which has caused the present appeal, and the remainder of the ecclesiastical suits which are pending, and those which may be instituted in the Province, shall in all

instances be tried and terminated in it, in conformity to the existing laws, until a permanent and general arrangement thereon shall be obtained from the Holy See.

Accounts from Montevideo to 11th inst., state that preparations for defence were going on there.

A pacific commission was appointed by the House of Assembly to negotiate with the President, D. Fructuoso Rivera. The latter was collecting troops.

Commandant Santa Ana, who commenced the revolution, was with the troops under his command at the Estancia of Gen. Lavalleja.

Francis Baylies, Esqr., Charge-d'Affaires of the U. States, was presented on Thursday last to the Governor of this Province.

The French brig of war Nisus fired a salute on 10th inst., with the flag of this Republic at the fore; which salute was returned from the Fort.

The Concert which was to have taken place at Fauch's Hotel on Wednesday last, has been postponed until WEDNESDAY next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE Chacra known by the name of the Chacra de Ximenes, situated one league to the South of the Quilmes, and at present in the occupation of Mr. John Yeates. Immediate possession will be given, and further particulars known on application to Mr. Edward Lamb, No. 56, calle de la Paz.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A substantial Brick-built house, situate in the calle de Patagonias, (the property of Mr. G. Knight, bricklayer) recently valued by the Government appraisers in 3805 dollars—350 numbers at 25 dollars each—Tickets sold by Mr. Hesse, Watchmaker, 52 calle de la Catedral; Mr. Haydon, 62 calle de Cangallo; Mr. Young, 46 calle de la Reconquista; Mr. Cameron, calle de Chacabuco; at Fauch's Hotel; and at the furniture store, 37 calle de la Universidad.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to HENRY JENKINSON, Esqr., druggist, late of No. plaza de la Victoria, are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to John Barratt, Esqr., No. 142, calle de la Piedra. And also, all persons having claims against Mr. Jenkinson are requested to lodge certified statements with Mr. Barratt within one month from the date hereof, as those entrusted with the affairs of Mr. Jenkinson, will not hold, after that period, any funds belonging to that gentleman. Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1832.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 112 a 112½ dollars each
Do. Patriot, 111½ a 112 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacoues, 6½ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 40½ a 41 per cent.
Bank Shares, 143 a 144 dollars each.
Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 245 a 250 p. ct. prem.
Do on Monte Video, at par.
Do on the United States, 6½ a 7 dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 32 a 33 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 a 29 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 28.
Do. salted, 22 a 23 pesada.
Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 15 a 40 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 30 a 40 do.
Wool (common,) 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 25 a 27 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 15 a 17 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 940 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 48 a 55 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 116 dollars. The lowest price 111 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d. The lowest da. 7d.

ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.

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