

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 309.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have but little domestic news to record this week.

A despatch has been published, from Lieut. Col. Martiniano Rodriguez, (from the *Comandancia de Bahía Blanca*), dated *Guardia Argentina*, 7th ult., giving an account of an attack which he made upon some Indians, in which he took prisoner their first Cacique, (Toriano,) killed 30 Indians, made 70 prisoners of both sexes; and captured cattle, &c.

It appears to have been a very spirited affair undertaken by a small number of men. Col. Rodriguez speaks highly of his officers and men, and likewise eulogizes the conduct of various inhabitants, who volunteered to accompany him in the expedition.

The Indians, both in this Republic and that of Chili, have taken advantage of the civil strife which lately desolated these two countries, to commit all sorts of ravages. A continuation of eternal peace will be the only remedy for this serious evil.

A long official document was published in the *Lucero* of yesterday, relative to the Resguardo. It is prefaced by stating that the Government feel the necessity of suppressing smuggling, that it not only diminishes the public revenue, but interferes with the operations and calculations of the merchants;—and that the evil is in great part occasioned by the insufficiency of the existing regulations of the Resguardo. The Government had, therefore, determined to regulate it anew, making those additions and suppressions, which from experience are found to be necessary.

Brigadier Gen. Estanislao Lopez has been re-elected Governor of Santa Fé, by the House of Representatives of that province. He had wished to decline office, upon the plea that the Republic now enjoyed peace, and that no probability existed that tranquillity would be disturbed. The House of Representatives, however, strongly urged him to abide by their vote; and Señor Lopez consented, with the proviso, that nothing should prevent his retiring to private life when the term of his Governorship expired; but that if the Province, or the Republic, should be again threatened, he would be the first soldier to combat in their defence.

A communication appeared on the 17th inst., in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of B. Ayres, signed *Un Montevideoano*, denouncing the late revolution at Montevideo; it enters into a variety of particulars, to the effect that no solid reasons existed for the movement, that it was effected by the soldiers and not by the people; and com-

ments upon the resources and influence possessed by the President Rivera.

The public anxiety in B. Ayres has been much excited, respecting the late revolution at Montevideo, and as is always the case, opinions are much divided as to the probable results.

When the schooner packets arrive here from Montevideo, curiosity in on the "trip" to learn the news, and the beach in the neighbourhood of the landing place is generally crowded with news-mongers. By the bye, some were at Montevideo very kindly got up a revolution, which they said had happened in B. Ayres, and the *Universal* of Montevideo, contained an account of the plot, and the *on dits* current upon the subject—with the acknowledgment, however, that they did not breathe one word of them. The details so circumstantially related caused much amusement in B. Ayres, and I must have staid of our worthy Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas to find that these hoaxers had so unremotely set him on a long journey, or flight to San Nicolás, at this inclement season of the year, when he was all the time so happily domesticated with his family in B. Ayres.

Private letters from Paris, received by the British Packet, state that Gen. José de San Martín was to embark for B. Ayres the latter end of August next, in company with the son of the late Gen. Antonio González Uscareo, who was to be married to the daughter of the former, before they embark.

Gaceta Mercantil 16th inst.

The accounts from Madeira, brought by the Packet *Emulous*, so far from confirming the news of its surrender to the forces of D. Pedro, state that the blockade of that Island had been raised.

It is probable that the change suggested as it regards His B. M's Packets between Fal-mouth, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, will soon take effect, and only two or three more of the regular Packets will come here.

Two new schooner-brigs were preparing at Plymouth, (one of them is called the *Cockatrice*.) They are to be stationed between Rio Janeiro and this River—so as to convey the mails from the former port to Montevideo and B. Ayres,—and back again to Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Griffiths, H. B. M. Consul to this Republic, has received from Mr. Fox, H. Majesty's Minister here, the following extract from a despatch to him, dated

FORNIGN OFFICE, 18th May, 1832.

The Lords of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council have informed me, that the central Board of Health, having reported to their Lordships the cessation of the Cholera as an Epidemic in London, their Lordships, at the recommendation of the Board, have given instructions to the Commissioners of Customs to issue Clean Bills of Health from the Port of London, to commence on this day.

The Weather.—Hitherto the winter has been fine, with genial rains. The hoar-frosts usual at this period of the year have not yet appeared. On the contrary it has been warm; and on several evenings during the week the houses in the neighbourhood of the River have been much annoyed with insects (moths,) who in muggy weather are constant visitors; but on this

year they have come in myriads, more numerous than we have ever witnessed them.

MONTEVIDEO.

The news received since our last, from the above city, in connection with the late Revolution there, is in substance as follows.

Commandant Juan Santana, who commenced the movement in question, has issued an exposé addressed to the House of Assembly of the Oriental State, accusing the Government of the President, D. Fructuoso Rivera, of high crimes and misdemeanors—misappropriation of the public money, &c., &c.; and that another resource was left, in order to save the country from destruction, but to depose a Government so unworthy.

The new elected Ministers, Don Francisco Joaquín Muñoz and D. Manuel Vela, resigned their offices on 9th inst.; we have not heard who has succeeded them. The Vice-President, (D. Luis Pérez) had been deposed; a proclamation which he addressed to the inhabitants of the Oriental State, dated Montevideo 12th inst., says that he had no other alternative but to obtain, after the institutions of the country had been violated; the constitutional authority trampled upon; and the House of Assembly dissolved by the dispersion of its Members, &c.

D. Manuel Oribe, (who was Captain of the Port, under the Government of Don Fructuoso Rivera, and who was supposed to be inimical to the Government under which he served,) had left Montevideo with 60 men, and issued an address to the citizens and soldiers of the Oriental State, stating that a group of military mutineers had dissolved the legitimate authority, and that he and the brave men who surrounded him had determined to sustain the Constitutional power; and calls upon those who value their country, for which they had made so many sacrifices, to assemble on the field of glory, and place themselves under the orders of His Ex. the President of the Republic, D. Fructuoso Rivera.

Colonel Eugenio Garzon, the Chief of the armed force in the city of Montevideo, had promulgated various proclamations, to the inhabitants, &c., upon the state of affairs.

According to the accounts received by the schooner *Adelaide*, the Italian *Lorenzo* had left Montevideo with a few cavalry, and succeeded in dispersing the troops and capturing the horses of D. Manuel Oribe.

The President Rivera was on the other side of the Rio Negro, collecting troops; and it was said that Señor Lavalle and other Chiefs of B. Ayres were to join him.

President Rivera had forwarded communications to the Chiefs of the departments of Soriano, Colonia, Mercedes, &c.;—calling upon them to send him militia, stating that he had already a respectable force, and should soon be able to crush the *canalla*, who had caused the revolutionary movement.

At Montevideo preparations for defence were in train, under the orders of Col. Eugenio Garzon.

The death of Col. Bernabé Rivera is confirmed.

Nothing was decidedly known of the intention of Gen. Lavalle;—he remained at his Estancia, at a distance from Montevideo.

The London journals received by the Packet *EMULOUS*, contain little else, except relative to the Reform Bill and the Ministry. The extract contained in our last is a brief but true statement as to the general result.

When the news was promulgated of the dissolution of the reform administration, meetings of the reformers took place in London, and in various parts of the United Kingdom. The *Times* paper contain all the particulars thereon; and the herangues made by the orators with the poetry they uttered, and under every half dozen lines we read the words "tremendous cheers," &c. &c. The resolutions passed at those meetings were to the effect that they would not pay any taxes until the reform bill was passed.

It is impossible for us to enter into full details of the speeches and the scenes which took place at the assemblies above noticed, and the language held by the reform papers, particularly by the *Times*. Of the speeches it will only be necessary to state that the following is the substance of nearly all of them.

That King William IV. has fallen even below contempt, that the people a short time since looked upon him with a sort of adoration, but that he has deceived them, and never was a true reformer; that he had been led astray by the Queen, but they advised both to beware—that the consort of Charles I. of England, brought him to the scaffold. That Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, brought her husband and herself to the block; and hints were held out that Queen Adelaide and King William might perchance meet with the same fate, if they did not behave themselves. Mr. Hume, M. P., said at a Meeting at Kensington, that King William IV. was not so much to blame, he had been deluded,—and that his Majesty was a poor, weak, soft-headed man who meant well, but his education had been very much neglected.

One Col. Jones offered to head the people if their wishes were not immediately granted, and ridiculed the idea of the soldiers being able to put them down: that the red coats would not dare to make the attempt, and if they did they would be annihilated. All the Tory Peers are described as wretches, miscreants, degenerate sons of Britain, and of course no one dared to utter a word in their defence. At the Liverpool Meeting, Lord Molyneux was in the chair: one of the orators, (Col. Williams) called the Duchess of Newcastle an old baggage; this created some confusion, and the noble chairman rose, and said that the Duchess was his relation, but that he gave up all his relations for the meeting to say what they liked about them. Col. Williams, however, very gallantly and nobly replied, that as the noble chairman had confessed that the Duchess of Newcastle was his aunt, he should no longer call her an old baggage.

Queen Adelaide was described as a needy German woman, who had been raised to affluence and to be the consort of a King of the most enlightened nation of the earth,—that an infamous return she had made for it;—that a petticoat Government was worse than any other Government, and Britons never could submit to it.

At one of the Meetings a petticoat and a cap were placed upon a pole, with the inscription "No Petticoat Government." The Proprietor of the Queen's Theatre in London had been

solicited to change the name of the theatre—and the papers say that this request had been acceded to. The name of *Adelaide* was to be expunged where it had before appeared with honour: and if the reformers had been aware that we have got a very pretty packet schooner called the *Adelaide*, running between B. Ayres and Montevideo, they would probably vote that her name be changed.

Various public houses in London, that had the sign of King William, have turned his Majesty's resemblance heels upwards.

In the midst of all this unpopularity, King William IV. and his consort came to town from Windsor, the carriage was guarded by Lancers, the mob yelled and hooted and pelted the late idolized King and Queen with mud, &c. The Queen, it was said sat forward in the carriage, and betrayed no emotion—but the King looked very pale.

At the Birmingham Meeting Mr. Atwood said, his heart was so full that the voice of the people had prevailed, that he requested a Reverend Reformer who was near him, to utter thanksgiving. In an instant, (the *Times* says,) every one was uncovered, and the most solemn silence prevailed whilst the clergyman rendered thanks to Heaven.

Some of the correspondents of the *Times*, have suggested that the reformers should wear a red ribband on the left breast: this is the federal badge of B. Ayres, with this great difference, that here only a certain class wear it; but in England every one must do so if the reformers give the word, for who would run the risk of being maltreated and exposed to a "Tory Hunt," as one of the papers facetiously describes the pursuit of some Tories who flee from their opponents.

The above is only a slight sketch of the scenes which have occurred in the United Kingdom. At the Meetings none but the reformers were allowed a hearing.

In Parliament it was different, particularly in the House of Lords, the Tory Peers upbraided the Ministers, and told them that in other times they would have been impeached as law breakers, that his ory would brand their names with infamy as the destroyers of their country, that they sought to persuade the King to commit the atrocious act of creating some lacquey Peers to carry an infamous measure, that his Majesty's fruness had saved him from being the instrument of destroying the Constitution, which a creation of new Peers must have done. One of the noble Lords said that the sun of England's glory had now set, that he no longer felt pride in being a British Nobleman, and wished to resign his dignity should new Peers be created; that the House of Lords would cease to be a part of the Legislature, &c. &c. The late proceeding of the Duke of Wellington was spoken of by his friends in both Houses of Parliament with rapture, that the respect and admiration they always had for him, was now a thousand times increased. Sir Francis Burdett, like wise spoke favourably of the Duke.

The moderate reformers say that the people have now got it all their own way; that if the doing away with the House of Lords has been bruited, and any thing serious occur—the anti-reformers are alone to blame by their bigotry and obstinacy in opposing a popular question,—the latter retort by saying that philosophers generally trace things to their foundation; that had the revolutionary reform bill not been brought forward the Empire would have remained tranquil and in prosperity.

One of the journals observes, that it was the newspapers who made King William the IV. a patriot; that he never was one in his heart—and that the Duke of Wellington, when he said that his Majesty was not favourable to reform, knew the King much better than did Lord Grey.

Notwithstanding the rather alarming appearance at home, we are persuaded that every thing will settle down smoothly;—the real reformers dread revolution: they are strong and will speedily crush any attempts of that nature. But what a fleeting thing is popular applause. "The sailor King," "The patriot King," "The nation's hope," has now become the mockery of his former adulators. A short time since the papers were filled with anecdotes of his Majesty, his *bon mots* were treasured up, and

if one half of what has been published in that respect be true, his majesty might well deserve the epithet of being a weak man:—popularity seeking is a tiresome affair—but there will be soon a turn the other way: the late William Pitt, in his ministerial office was the most unpopular man breathing, and at one time his life was in continual hazard from the populace, and yet shortly afterwards, on Lord-Mayor's day in the year 1805, the horses were unloosed from his carriage, and the mob drew him in triumph to the Guildhall.

We forgot to mention, that one of the King's illegitimate sons had been created Earl of Munster by the Grey administration;—the new Earl turned out to be a rank Tory, and the reform papers belabour him for his ingratitude—by calling him a "bastard son of Mrs. Jordan, the player woman, &c. &c."

RIO JANEIRO.

The news from the above city by the Packet *EMULOUS* is not of great moment, another disturbance was bruited as likely to occur; at Rio Janeiro, but it was generally thought that the disaffected would evince more prudence than essay to obtain their object by force. Surprise had been expressed that the Brazilian Government had not suppressed the newspaper entitled *Carijs*, from its notorious evil tendency; but by the existing laws of the press in Brazil this is impossible—the responsible editors of these seditious publications are stated to be individuals who earn a living by shouldering the sins of others, and when any paper of this class is prosecuted the printer gives up the name of the responsible editor—who soon contrives to get out of the way, and the paper appears again under the authority of another shirtless patriot.

On the day of *Corpus Christi* there was a general review of the National Guard at Rio Janeiro, who are stated to have made fine appearance.

After the procession concluded the troops passed in review before H. I. Majesty—who was accompanied by the Regents, &c. &c.

Capt. Halsey of the brig *Massachusetts*, (and who commanded the brig *Phaasant*, when she was at B. Ayres,) died at Rio Janeiro in June last.

A correspondent at Rio Janeiro, complains that he killed *Chearini*, the rope dancer, some time since in the *British Packet*, whereas, the said professor was yet "alive and kicking" in Brazil's capital. We gave the report of his death as we heard it, without vouching for its truth, and rejoice to learn that he has not yet joined in the "dance of death," and wish him many happy years; as well for his own sake as that of his wife and pretty little daughter. The latter we should be glad to see again at the B. Ayres Theatre, dancing the *bolero*;—therefore, if we did kill *Chearini*, no jury would find us guilty, either of wilful murder, homicide, or manslaughter; because *malice prepose* cannot be proved against us.

The journals of the U. States make but little mention of the dispute relative to the Falkland Islands they evidently view it as a matter of little importance. An exception, however, to this occurs in the *Redactor*, a paper published at New-York, in the Spanish language, and edited by Spaniards. In the late numbers of that paper are two long articles, giving extracts from the *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Lucero*, of this city, upon the affairs of the Falkland Islands, complimenting both papers, particularly the former, which it denotes as the "most moderate and judicious of all the periodicals of the new Republics of Spanish America."

The *Redactor* then proceeds to state that the conduct of the Captain of the Lexington was an atrocious abuse of power,—that it is well known that they, (the Editors) are no friends to the new Republics, but that they could never countenance such a shameful attack of strength against weakness; and asks whether Capt. Duncan would have acted as he has done, if the Falklands belonged to Great Britain, France or Russia, and Governor Vernet had been placed there by any of these powers? It then comments upon the conduct of the American Editors, and asks where is their liberality, when they insert all manner of calumnies

against Governor Vernet, calling him robber, pirate, &c. &c.; and yet, although they have received a number of counter statements, both in English and Spanish, they scarcely deign to notice them, and pass them over with indifference. The Argentine journals on the contrary, when complaining bitterly of the injury, always speak with respect and decorum of the U. States; placing every confidence in the justice and moderation of its inhabitants and Government. The *Redactor* concludes by stating that it regrets the conduct which has been pursued—for the credit of the press—the love of justice—and for the honor of the country in which they reside.

"Numerous evidences have left no doubt that the new world was visited by the ancients some centuries before its discovery by Columbus. Without referring to the temples of Mexico, formed upon the same plan as those of Delphos and Pausanias, and bearing the significant name of Teocallis, we find the following in the Universal Gazette of Bogota:—"At the village of Dolores, about two leagues from Montevideo, a planter has just discovered a tumular stone covered with unknown characters. On taking away the stone he found a vault of bricks, containing two antique swords, a helmet and buckler, much worn with the rust, with an earthen amphora of large dimensions. On these remains being shown to Father Martinez, he succeeded in making out the following words in Greek characters: 'Alexander, son of Philip, was King of Macedonia about the 63rd Olympiad.—In these places Ptolemy': but the remainder of the inscription was wanting. On the hilt of the sword is an engraved portrait, which appears to be of Alexander, and on the helmet is chased work representing Achilles dragging the body of Hector round the wall of Troy. It is to be concluded from the discovery that the land of Brazil was explored by a cotemporary of Aristotle? Is it probable that Ptolemy, the well-known commander of Alexander's fleet, driven by tempests into what the ancients called the great ocean, and cast upon the shore of Brazil, marked the event by the erection of this monument?"

Glasgow Paper.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir:—The following remarks have been elicited from reading the extract from the "New-York Courier and Enquirer," which appeared in the *Cosmopolitan* of this city of 27th ult., and their insertion in your paper will oblige the writer, who is one of your

NORTH AMERICAN SUBSCRIBER.

The Editors of the Courier seem to be staunch friends of Capt. Duncan, and have great fears as to the stability of his standing since they find that Mr. Vernet received his title and station from the Government of B. Ayres; they know that it would be of no avail now to plead that the Colony at the Falk and Islands was a horde of pirates, &c.; and that Captain Duncan can be secure on no other ground, than that he has acted in strict conformity to his instructions, and "that he has so done," (say they) it is incumbent upon us, and every American, to believe until such time as the contrary shall appear."

This observation is very correct in reference to the laws of our country, which considers every man as innocent until he be proved guilty.

But we fear that Capt. Duncan has overstepped his instructions; and the simple circumstance of the Commodore of the American Squadron restoring the captives to their liberty, stating at the same time that this course he presumed would be agreeable to the views of his Government, give a sort of corroboration to this surmise.

The Editors of the Courier, in their zeal to defend the character of Capt. Duncan, seem to have lost all idea of the nationality of the subject.

The only questions which arise, (say they) are—First.—Did Capt. Duncan know that the acts of Vernet were recognized by the Go-

vernment of B. Ayres? Second.—And if he did was he bound to respect such recognition?

This assertion goes far to prove either their ignorance of the subject, or that they are only advocating the cause of Capt. Duncan.

There can be but one question, and that is: Do the Falkland Islands belong to the Argentine Republic, or do they not?

A subject embracing a question of so high and delicate a nature, in which the *natural right* of a nation is involved, will never be treated by the American Cabinet in a hasty manner—their honour, and in a manner that of the whole community, is concerned.

The inconsiderate Editors in the U. States have found themselves in one grand error, when stigmatizing the legitimate Governor of the Falkland Islands as a pirate, &c.; and are in a fair way to find themselves in a number more.

It is said that the said Islands were recognized by the U. States, as belonging to the Argentine Republic, in their acknowledgment of the independence of this country, and that a Map of this Republic, comprising those Islands, was previously presented to the Congress, and registered in the archives at Washington.

Should this be the case, (and from the positive manner in which it is stated I am inclined to think it is) the affair will assume a new aspect, and those who endeavour to excite animosity between the two nations, will receive the justly merited censure of

ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir:—In No. 307 of the *British Packet*, you mention the melancholy accident which

caused the death of John Kennedy, on 1st inst, near the Alameda.

I trust you will also record in your columns the kind conduct of Mr. William S. Wilson, who undertook the arrangement of the funeral, and subscribed towards the purchase of the coffin.

There was also more than 500 dollars collected amongst the foreign residents on the beach, for the use of the family of the deceased.

PLAIN TRUTH.

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

New-York, 14th April, 1833.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions embracing the recovery debts, Claims and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce. Orders for investments or purchases must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignments of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF JULY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gao,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Byker, Bruce,	George Lard,	do do.
Brig Susan Bickett, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	do do.
Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Margaret Bosc, Salmou,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	Jose Iturrategi.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Harriet, Mowley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Theos. Robertson,	Jose C. Reissig.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Dorothy, Newbold,	Trotoro, Reissig.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Minx, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Hamburg.
Brig Harford, Robson,	Puel Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Barque Diana, Suggden,	Jose Gestal.	do.
Brig Emma J. Betts,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	In Quarantine.
Brig John, Gray,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	
AMERICAN.		
Ship Moss, Mc Quillen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Sophia, Frazier,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Panama, Yersold,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Havannah.
Brig Edward, Collier,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Fortune, Dorr,	Basabibaso and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Erie, Snow,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do do.
Brig Harriet, Baker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Navarro, Weeks,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Boston or New-York.
Brig Caroline, Wasmack,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Manilla.
Barque Ann Eliza, Goodrich,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	New-York.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Ship Adele, Barry,	Blanc and Constantie.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Durance, Guilibert,	Garrier Bros.	do do.
Barque Paraguy, Couard,	Razac and breast.	do do, calling at Mon-
		[tevidco.]
Brig Glanceux, Fournesaux,	V. Courass	do for Cadiz.
Polacre Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles and
		[Genoa.]
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Helena, Witte-veun,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Rio Grande.
DUTCH.		
G. Cornelius Hury Tromp, Borchers,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Phoenix, Vester,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano,	Jose Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Polacre St-Ila Maria Rosa, Morice,	Polero A. Piomer.	Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Aricito,	J. Gestal.	Discharging.
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y de		
[Amigos, Crabereito,	J. M. Jofianet.	do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Ninfa, L. Jose Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Schooner Brig Nuevo Yo-bal, Pachso.	A. M. Pratos.	Rio Grande.
Zumaca Pousamento Feliz, La rado,	M. A. Ramos.	St. Catharines.
Schooner Bel a Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Emulous, Lieutenant Croke, Commander.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Waxton, Captain Benjamin Cooper.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Antwerp, 4th May, 1852.

The British brig *Themis*, Le Bas, arrived from Montevideo, ran a ground twice near Lillo 23rd ult., but was got off by assistance of a Dutch frigate, after discharging about 4000 hides into lighters.

Arrivals at Antwerp.

On 8th May.—British brig *Hercules*, Piele, from B. Ayres 10th February; Falmouth 3rd May.

At Genoa.

On 23rd April.—Annibal Rizzo, from Montevideo and Barcelona.

At Liverpool.

On 19th April.—British brig *Agnes*, Roe, from B. Ayres 27th January.
20th do.—Do brig *Mediterranean Packet*, Mondel, from Montevideo 15th January.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

On 8th July.—French brig *Rio de la Plata*, from Bourdeaux.

Sailed from Montevideo.

July 3rd.—British brig *Catherine Ann*, No. rie, for Liverpool.
8th.—Oriental brig *Sin Par*, for Pernambuco.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Sardinian polacre which arrived on 13th, is the *Stella Matutina*, Morice, from Cadiz 4th May; Montevideo 11th inst., wine and general cargo, to Pedro A. Plomer.—(14 Steerage Passengers)

July 14th.—Wind NE.—rain.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, from Montevideo 12th inst., to A. Martinez.

Oriental schooner *Anais*, Alvarez, from Montevideo 12th., with 650 bags wheat, to Bertram, Delisle and Co.

Sailed (during last night.) Sardinian schooner *Americana*, Bindini, for Rio Janeiro.—despatched by C. Galeano, with 7000 quintals jerked beef, 1040 arrobas tallow.

July 15th.—Wind N.—rain.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American schooner brig *Patsey B. Blount*, Scott, for St. Catharines.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with salted fish, soap, candlewicks, &c.

Passengers.—Messrs. John Tweedie and G. Schaeffer.

American brig *Dummer*, Kennedy, for Gibraltar and Cadiz.—despatched by Rezaval Bros, with 8838 hry hides 9 notes with 540 do., 4 bales with 1380lbs. of ostrich feathers.

Passenger.—Señor Pedro Torres.

National schooner-brig *Condor*, Pyott, for Falmouth for orders.—despatched by Anderson, Weller and Co., with 8098 dry hides, 100 salted do., 12,487 horns.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

July 16th.—Wind S S W.

Arrived National schooner brig *Victoria*, Crele, from Montevideo 12th., with indian corn, and wheat, to J. Gestal.

Sailed Oriental packetschooner *Fior del Rio*, Costas, for Montevideo.

French brig of war *Nysus*, Capt. Villeneuve, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passenger.—Messrs. La Forest.

(The *Nysus* was under weigh last evening, but not aground.)

9 sail of small craft to the N.

July 17th.—Wind E.—rain at night

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 14th., to J. and S. Lyons.

American barque *Ann Eliza*, Goo-trich, from New York 8th May; Rio Janeiro 28th June; Montevideo 14th inst., with 1500 barrels of flour, and general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Sail of small craft, from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, &c.

Sailed U. States schooner-of-war *Enterprise*, Capt. S. W. Downing, for Montevideo
Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for Montevideo

At Night.

His B. M. Barque Packet *Tyrian*, Lieut. Hosken, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passengers for Falmouth.—Mr. Luis Ludovice, and Master George Armstrong, (son of the Revd. J. Armstrong of this city.)

Passenger for Montevideo.—Mr. John Macfarlane.

July 16th.—Wind S.E.—heavy rain all last night and this morning.

Arrived British brig *Emma*, Betts, from Honduras 21st March; Montevideo 13th inst., with 288 pieces mahogany, 19½ tons of timber, to I. H. Robilliard and Co.

Sailed National schooner-brig *Caroline*, A. Sheaffe, for Montevideo and Rio Grande.—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with a general cargo of dry goods.

Passenger.—Capt. Worster.
12 sail of small sail cr-ft is the N.

July 19th.—Wind S.E.
Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian zomaca *Estrella Brillante*, Belen, for Paragaya.—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with a general cargo of dry goods.

10 sail of small cr-ft from the N.
July 20th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived Oriental schooner *Phoenix*, Bertol, from Maldonado 17th inst., with 578 bags wheat, to Gaspar Resa.

In sight, a Sardinian polacre, from Tarragona and Montevideo.

THEATRE.

On 15th inst. was performed the play of *Ceipus*, in which Sr. Carreras declaimed a great deal, but failed to exhibit those transitions which constitute the actor. We thought of Kean, and the quiet yet terrific manner in which he utters the words in *Othello*, "Blood, blood, Iago."

The farce of the *Village Lawyer* followed. Sheeplace, Sr. David. The house was well attended. On 16th, for the benefit of Sr. Gonzalez, a play and farce to a full house. On 17th, a play and farce to a house literally empty.

CONCERT AT FAUNCH'S HOTEL.

Monsieur Amedee Gras gave his promised concert on Wednesday evening last. It was fully attended and graced by beauty and fashion; indeed it might (in comparison) vie with the fashionable concerts in London. Mr. Gras proved himself a real musical professor, and his performance on the violoncello was highly applauded.

Sr. Rosquellas performed on the violin in a manner which surpassed all his former efforts; the audience was delighted. He is the Paganini of Buenos Ayres.

After the concert, it was endeavoured to get up a dance, but for want of previous arrangement it did not succeed. A few quadrilles and contra-dances did however take place.

Considerable merit was occasioned during the evening by the appearance of some gentlemen in the music loft, who it was reported had proceeded thither to have a better view of the beautiful fair ones in the saloon. Part of the audience, therefore, either envious of their happy situation, or thinking that like *Icarus*, they had soared too high, commenced a sort of ironical applause, which rather alarmed those above; but being almost immediately reinforced, they took heart and defied distraction.

It being a damp, cold night, coaches were provided by Monsieur Gras to convey the Ladies to and from the concert. This was like a gallant Frenchman—a *preux chevalier*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that their Auction and General Commission Store has been removed from the Calle de la Florida, No. 50, to the premises No. 32, Calle de la Piedad, formerly occupied by Messrs. McNeill and Dickson; which from their extent and commodiousness will enable them to afford every facility in the storing and safe custody of Goods placed under their care, either for sale or in depo. it.

J. J. ARRIOLA AND CO

THEATRE.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the new opera of *El Delio* will be performed this evening, 21st inst., in which Sr. Rosquellas and his son Pablo will appear.
Previous to which will be presented an operatic selection in two acts.

LIST OF PRINTS, &c. FOR SALE.

21 plain theatrical portraits.
24 do. Hodgson's theatre, new characters.
13 small portraits.
3 Views, Giants' Causeways.
2 small Prints, Merry Wives of Windsor and Roman Empire.
2 small prints, Tomb and Pedestal.
2 do. do., Landing of the Queen of Portugal.
1 coloured plate of Horses.
2 plates of Artists, plain.
3 coloured plates of Cupid, Bacchus, &c.
6 plates of animals, plain.
2 do. of Birds.
The above will be sold cheap; apply to the Librarian at the Union Reading Room, No. 75 calle de la Piedad.

FOR SALE.

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

TO BE RAFFLED.

A substantial Brick-built house, situated in the calle de Patagonas, (the property of Mr. G. Knibb, bricklayer) recently valued by the Government appraisers in 8505 dollars—300 numbers at 25 dollars each—Tickets sold by Mr. Hume, Waterworks, 52 calle de la Catedral; Mr. Haynes, 62 calle de Cangallo; Mr. Young, 46 calle de la Reconquista; Mr. Cameron, calle de Chacabuco; at Facchi's Hotel; and at the furniture store, 37 calle de la Universidad.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., druggist, late of No. 1 plaza de la Victoria, are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to John Harratt, Esq., No. 142, calle de la Piedad. And also, all persons having claims against Mr. Jenkinson are requested to lodge certain statements with Mr. Harratt 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, 16th June, 1852.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 113 1/2 a 113 3/4 dollars each
Do. Patriot, 112 1/2 a 113 do. do.
Plata Macoquina, 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patucoas, 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 do
6 per cent. Stock, 40 1/2 a 41 per cent.
Bank Shares, 145 a 145 dollars each.
Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 250 a 260 p. ct. prem.
Do on Monte Video, at par.
Do on the United States, 6 1/2 dollars, per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.
Do. do. weight 23 to 24lbs., 25 a 27.
Do. salted, 21 a 22 p-sada.
Do. Horse, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 28 a 41 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 30 a 40 do.
Wool (common,) 7 1/2 a 8 dollars p- arroba.
Hair, long 24 a 25 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 15 a 17 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 360 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 45 a 56 dola. p. bbl.
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent.
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 114 dollars. The lowest price 111 do.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d. The lowest do. 7d.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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