

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 310.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 28th JULY, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The affairs of the Oriental Republic continue to occupy much of the public attention here, particularly since it was known that Gen. Lavalleja intended to take an active part against the Government of D. Fructoso Rivera. This decision leads to the expectation of a sanguinary civil war. A succinct account of all the late proceedings at Montevideo, connected with the revolution, will be found in our paper.

Thos. H. Flor del Rio arrived yesterday. She left Montevideo on 24th. Considerable anxiety was evinced to hear the news she brought, which, as far as we can collect, is as follows: Col. Eugenio Garzon, who left Montevideo on 20th with some infantry, was at Canelones. Private letters from Montevideo say that D. Manuel Oribe with his troops was between that city and the force of Col. Garzon, and apprehensions were expressed that the city might be shut up or suffer a temporary siege. At the departure of the Flor del Rio, the most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Montevideo. The only domestic political news we can find in their Journals is an edict dated 21st inst., signed by the acting Commandant of the forces, (Zufriategui) prohibiting the exportation of arms by land or by sea, under severe penalties.

A very short time, we think, will determine the fate of either party; the revolution has been so recent that the Orientals have scarcely had time to develop their sentiments, therefore it would be folly to hazard a positive opinion upon the probable results.

A variety of reports have been current here on the authority of passengers from the other side of the river, and published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Diario de la Tarde*. It was said that Col. Manuel Lavalleja, at the head of 100 men, was carrying on hostilities against General Rivera, who, with 600 men, was at a place called *Tres Arboles*, on the coast of the Rio Negro; that the said Lavalleja had not increased his forces because he did not at present wish to draw upon his resources, his object being to act in accordance with Col. Ignacio Oribe, in order to dissolve the force which Gen. Rivera possesses, which was thought to be no difficult matter, from the frequent desertions which took place.

It is stated that D. Juan Lavalle arrived on 12th inst. at the town of Mercedes, with the object of exciting the Buenos-Ayresan chiefs resident there to take an active part and join the President Rivera; that Oyarria, Vega, and others consented to do so, and on 13th inst. proceeded to General Rivera—that the latter expected to be joined by some Brazilian troops—that Lavalle, before he left Mercedes, assured a confidential friend that within two months all would be settled, and the mutineers of Montevideo severely punished for their rebellion against the legitimate authority.

The Orientals in the country districts were said to manifest the greatest indifference to passing events—that they had been invited by the president Rivera to contribute towards the expenses of the war, which they however declined: the consequence was a forced loan, which step had been more efficacious in its results.

The remains of the late padre Francisco Castañeda have been brought to this city from Entre-Rios for interment. They are to be laid this day and temporarily placed in the Pantheon of the convent of St. Francisco.

The 25th inst. (the day of *Santiago*.) was kept as a close holiday here, and although the day was damp and bleak, music appeared in the streets in front of various houses pertaining to the *Don Jaime's* and *Don Santiago's*. At night there were various *tertulias* and balls, some of which were kept up until sunrise on the following morning. The Ladies not caring one jot for Lord Byron's remarks on the subject.

"The morning row was on the point of breaking:
A turn of time at which I would advise
Ladies who have been dancing, or partaking
In any other kind of exercise,
To make their preparations for forsaking
The ball-room ere the Sun begins to rise,
Because when once the lamps and candles fall
His blushes make them look a little pale."

Part of the theatrical Corps of the Montevideo Theatre have arrived in this city.—The Opera Company is soon expected here.

MONTEVIDEO.

The schooner packet *Rosa* arrived at Buenos Ayres on 21st inst. from Montevideo; and the *Aguila Primera* on 22nd:—(the former with 76 passengers.) Montevideo journals were received to 21st, the contents of which, and some supplementary papers, were published on Monday last, in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of B. Ayres.

The following is an extract from them.

The mediatory Commission composed of Señores Don Julian G. de Espinosa; Francisco Antonio Vidal, and Juan Maria Terreiro;—had addressed a communication, dated Canelones 13th inst., to the President of the Oriental Republic, (D. Fructoso Rivera); and to Gen. D. Juan Antonio Lavalleja;—stating their anxiety to avert the horrors of civil war, and that the Commission would proceed to the town of Durazno, and there await the answer to their communications. A National Guard was ordered to be organized at Montevideo, to be commanded by D. Joaquin Choptea, consisting of persons from 18 to 40 years of age.

A communication from Gen. Juan A. Lavalleja, dated Costa del Yi, 14th ult., to the House of Assembly at Montevideo, states that the duty he owes to the country of his birth, now imposes upon him the sad necessity of placing himself at the head of his fellow-countrymen, and old companions in arms. That such a call cannot be indifferent to those who have shed their blood in the fields of Colonia, Casabella, Arroyo Grande, Tacari, Iticon de las Gallinas, Sarandi, Ituzingo and other parts; and those who under his direction had been prodigal of their blood on those fields of honor, find themselves now engaged in horrible civil war. That a general alarm has taken place in all the Provinces.

That he has in his possession a communication from Gen. Rivera, in which he holds out threats of a force from Brazil, to those who act against him.

The communication of Gen. Lavalleja concludes requesting the House of Assembly to deprive Gen. Rivera of the command of the army, and try his impeachment, as the only way to terminate the evil; that until this question is resolved he will not take an active part, and when concluded he will retire to private life, as in other epochs.

A proclamation from Gen. A. Lavalleja, dated head quarters in the Yi, 16th ult., addressed to his fellow-citizens; stating, that his voice was not unknown to them—that it was the first they had heard when the country groaned under foreign slavery; that it was the voice which on the 19th April, 1825, came to rouse their patriotism and announce their liber-

ty; the same which so many times has given the signal for combats—presided at their rejoicings for victory, and the first likewise, who in the year 1830, saluted their common country, triumphant, independent and constituted.

That a cause no less worthy than that which they defended has drawn him now far from domestic tranquillity to oppose an authority which had violated the laws; which had been wanting in all the conditions to which it owed its existence, and which no one respected. That the same authority had themselves dissolved all the bonds of obedience, which bound nations to their Governments.

That he could not be indifferent, when an entire people had called him as their restorer—he accepted their confidence, and would not lay down his arms until their rights were secured under the empire of the law. That he would not call in the aid of foreigners to sustain their just cause, but rely solely upon their own resources—trusting it would not be necessary to shed a drop of blood, as on one side was engaged the entire nation; and on the other the shadow of an abhorred authority.

Two communications from Gen. Lavalleja, dated head quarters in *El Yi*, 16th ult., to Col. E. Garzon, Chief of the armed force in Montevideo—to the effect that he was always ready to make any sacrifice to sustain the honor and dignity of the country, he had therefore resolved to accept the office of Commander in Chief of the Army, convinced that the cause which they had undertaken was that of all true patriots, and begs that his acknowledgments and gratitude may be conveyed to the chiefs and officers at Montevideo, for the confidence they had reposed in him.

Two communications from Col. Eugenio Garzon, dated Montevideo, 17th and 18th ult., to General Lavalleja, stating the satisfaction which himself and companions felt that the General had accepted the command of the army.

On the 20th ult., Col. Garzon left Montevideo with 300 infantry for Las Piedras, and on the same day forwarded a despatch of his operations dated *Posta de Borrios*; stating that he had dispersed a force of 60 men at Las Piedras, commanded by Col. D. Manuel Oribe and that he should continue his march and not retire until he had fulfilled the object of his leaving Montevideo. A circular has been issued by the President of the Oriental Republic (General Fructoso Rivera), dated Head Quarters 16th ult. addressed to the civil and military Authorities of the country; in which he states that a small number of chiefs and military officers had mutinied and overthrown the legal authority, depriving the country of tranquillity, and of those guarantees which its sons have purchased with their fortunes and their blood. That as President of the Republic he had found it necessary in the present exigency to take upon himself all the powers, ordinary and extraordinary, with which the Constitution had invested him.

He therefore gives public notice to all the authorities of the State, to the chiefs, officers and troops;

That no other authority has legal existence in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, but what emanates from him as Constitutional President;

That any proceedings except from the above origin will be deemed illegal and anarchical, and must not be yielded to under the most severe penalty, (unless under the influence of force;) the same responsibility applies to any person or persons who may voluntarily join or aid the anarchists. That in spite of the efforts of wicked men, the President of the Republic will soon reestablish his authority and the laws.

In No. 304 of the *British Packet*, we published the particulars of the conduct of two of the Commissioners of the Representative Commission at Santa Fé, (Reyl. Don Juan Bautista Marin, Commissioner from the province of Cordova; and D. Manuel Leiva, from that of Corrientes:—) their accusations against B. Ayres, &c. &c.

The Revd. Dr. Marin has written an exculpatory letter to the Government of the province of Cordova, (D. José Vicente Reinafe,) stating that he never thought that the expressions he used would have been so misconstrued; that if he has erred in the mode of expressing himself it is an error of the head and not of the heart.

That the worthy province of B. Ayres contains, like all the other Provinces, two classes of natives. One consisting of honest men—friends of order and of the aggrandizement of the nation; and others, who are attached to foreigners and foreign manners, and even prefer the language of foreigners to their own. It could not then be surprising that in a private letter to a relation, he should have preferred the former to the latter.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from the Governor of the province of B. Ayres, (Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,) dated B. Ayres, 12th May, 1832, to the Governor and Captain General of the province of Cordova, states, that he feels himself under the painful necessity of forwarding to him a copy of the letter written by the Commissioner of Cordova, (Señor Marin;) and that of Corrientes, (Señor Leiva:;) in order that those shameful documents may expose the bad spirit displayed by some of the Members of the Representative Commission at Santa Fé; and the anarchical ideas endeavoured to be propagated by a corporation, which from its nature and duties ought to be the social bond of the unity of the Provinces.

That to condescend to answer such absurd doctrines would but offend the good sense of the Governor of Cordova; and that he (the Governor of B. Ayres,) might demand a severe judgment against the notorious agent of discord, for his conduct towards the Government and people of B. Ayres, after the sacrifices he had made for the good of the Republic; but he wished to deprive the enemies of peace of the satisfaction they might feel, should farther publicity be given to this attempt.

That in his (the Governor of B. Ayres,) opinion, the Representative Commission ought to be dissolved, after having fulfilled the 16th article of the treaty of the 4th January, 1831, &c. &c.

The Governor of the province of Cordova, (Don José Vicente Reinafe,) replied to the above, dated Cordova 3rd inst.; reprehending in the strongest manner the conduct of the ex-Commissioner Marin, after the generous sacrifices and heroic efforts made by the magnanimous people of B. Ayres, to restore to the Argentine Provinces the full enjoyment of their liberties and their rights; and that he (the Governor of Cordova,) felt also the most ardent desire that the general organization of the Republic should opportunely take place.

European news, (especially that from England,) will, according to present appearances, become every day more interesting. The next arrival from thence may probably inform us of the reform Bill having passed. The excitement at home, which the agitation of that measure has occasioned, we trust will have subsided.

The Duke of Wellington evidently could not form an administration without running the risk of great bloodshed, and although the anti-reformers affirm that the majority of the thinking people of the country and those of property are in their favour; yet, the great mass of the nation is without doubt on the other side of the question. Those reformers who have no other wish but to root out notorious abuses, and who dread revolution have been joined by others, who hate the whig party equally or perhaps more so than they do that of the Tories, and advocate the cause of reform believing that it will be the stepping-stone to other changes: therefore had the late attempt to constitute a Tory administration succeeded blood must in all human probability have been shed in torrents; because the mob, (as they are called,) whose rioting formerly was so easily put down, would now have leaders, and respectable ones too, among many of the enthusiastic partizans of reform.

It is pretty generally thought that the military, had they been called upon to act, would have evinced, as they always have done, perfect obedience to the orders of Government. We know that the contrary has been proved, and the conduct of most of the French regiments who joined in the revolution of July, 1830, has been quoted: but the latter had a great incitement, they saw the tri-coloured banner again waving under which they had reaped so much glory—besides which, the discipline, the control, and the regulation, (if we may so term it,) of the British soldier is totally different from that of the French.

With such a probability of civil war, or of disturbances tantamount to it,—who can wonder then that the Duke of Wellington failed to form an administration.

The class of reformers we before alluded to having the reform bill passed without mutilation will of course be satisfied, and if they are enabled to keep others within bounds who have joined them all will be well, and the direful foretellings of their opponents will pass to the winds. Many have opposed reform from the full persuasion that the reformers cannot “guide the chariot,” and that like Phaeton they will in the end “set the world on fire.”

Papers have been circulated in England, (one of which we have perused in a London journal,) stating amongst other things that the present generation ought not to be pressed to the earth, in order to pay the interest of a debt called the National Debt, which their ancestors contracted, and which their descendants are not bound to acknowledge. Most sincerely we should rejoice to see this debt reduced, could it be done with moderate risk;—but the *specification* of it, as it is called, is dreadful to us to think of:—we have for some time thought that such a crisis might perchance arrive, but that it would be at a period very remote from the present.

The situation of King William IV. is really distressing, he is no doubt a well-meaning man, and at first took up the reform bill with sincerity of heart, not for a moment dreaming of the difficulties it has since encountered—but he has hesitated at the critical moment, and that hesitation has lost him all his dearly-earned popularity.

The anti-reformers say that such a sweeping measure of reform would have never been thought of, had not the Ministry taken fright at the late French revolution, the barricaded streets of Paris, &c. &c.

The London Quarterly Review. (and we do not quote it as placing any particular confidence in its predictions,) often argues with peculiar pungency, and is besides one of the oracles of the Tory party. In its number of March last, is an article entitled “The Revolutions of 1640 and 1830;”—in which it says that the weak and well-meaning men are the first tools of revolutionists, and their earliest victims; that the revolutionists have brought the present Government of Great Britain into a snare. The resolutions of several associations and Meetings have explicitly declared, that the vote of the House of Commons on the reform bill was a solemn admission on the part of that House; that it was not legally constituted, and that of course all its acts were void; and on this ground some of these assemblies resolved to withhold the payment of taxes, that the revolutionary party of 1832 is infinitely stronger in proportion than that of 1642, by their numbers—by their extension over the distant parts of the empire—by the unprecedented power of a periodical press devoted to them, and more despotic than any regal tyranny ever was;—and by the countenance, precepts, and example of the insurrections in France and Belgium.

The article in question, compares various reformers of 1640 with those of the present day, and quotes largely from Clarendon’s memoirs, upon part of which it comments as follows:—

“Would we not believe that we were reading memoirs of our own time, and the characters of the Russels, the Broughams, and the Althorpes of to day? Some other less important coincidences are equally curious.

“Lord Holland, at his house at Kensington, was visited and caressed with great application by all the factious party. And in these private Meetings at Kensington, his Lordship would furnish information for the guidance of the faction, &c. &c.

“Walls are said to have ears; a political rebellion might give them a tongue; and we should be curious to know in what the Holland house colloquies of 1641 on the subjects of the monarchy and religion might differ in principle from those of 1831.

“It was not at Naseby, (says the Review,) on the 14th of June, 1645; nor in the Place du Carrousel on 10th August, 1792, that Charles I., or Louis XVI. lost their crowns and forfeited their heads;—no, their sentences, were signed by their own hands—in their own royal closets,—when Charles gave his assent to the bill for perpetuating the long Parliament; and when Louis permitted M. Necker to double the representation of the *Tiers Etat*. And if the present embarrassment should grow and ripen to a revolution—if the monarchy is to be again overturned,—the historian will date the fall of the constitution from the 23rd April, 1831, when King William IV. dissolved his first Parliament, under the pretext assigned by his Ministers, that it had refused the supplies;—a pretext so false, that it was contradicted in the very speech which announced the dissolution.”

At the conclusion of (the article, the Review says—

“We live in awful times, and are surrounded by appalling difficulties and dangers:—the ends of the world are come upon us;—but it is the Government which has raised the tempest, and which (O feeble consolation to a ruined nation!) is responsible for the issue: and let not us, let no man of good intention and an honest heart, associate himself in that dreadful responsibility.”

* We have seen more than once in London hundreds, or we might say thousands, of the mob scared away by the appearance of two or three of the Horse Guards.

The restoration of the Buccanier, Dundonald, (late Lord Cochrane,) to rank in our Navy, is we understand, a ministerial boon, to his former colleague, old Burdett. If the man had been nothing more than a pirate, we should not so much object to this act of royal clemency; but we think his Majesty’s Ministers should have recommended the King to read the late Lord Ellenborough’s charge on the Stock Exchange hoax, before granting the prayer of his petition.

London paper Age,

In caricature painting the English are said to excel,—yet some assert that a falling off has taken place in this branch of the arts in England, compared to the period when the renowned Caricaturists Bunbury, Dighton, &c., flourished. A few of the modern caricatures from London, have made their appearance in Buenos Ayres, and are humorous. One of them depicts King William IV. as Robinson Crusoe, with his guns, attended by his man Friday, (Lord Grey); Crusoe's parrot, (Lord Broaghman in the Chancellor's wig,) is perched upon the bough of a tree, and says—

"Oh, poor Robinson Crusoe, have at e'm Robinson Crusoe."

"Give e'm a pill, or they'll burn Bull and his Bill; And you afterwards, Robinson Crusoe."

Indians are seen at a distance crucifying and burning John Bull and the Reform Bill, and dancing round the fire.

We have lately seen some excellent caricatures from the U. States, (sketched with the same originality which characterizes those of our own country)—Gen. Jackson, Messrs. Van Buren, Calhoun, &c., are hit off to the life.

Amongst some fancy engravings arrived here from London, are two interesting portraits of females;—one of them entitled the *Mother's Hope*, represents a girl on the verge of womanhood; the other is called *Far Away*, and portrays a fair-haired beauty, in the attitude of writing to her lover.

Both the pictures are handsome; and report states that they bear strong resemblance to two unmarried British beauties, now residing in B. Ayres.

At any rate, one of them fully answers to the descriptive lines in the *Annulet*,—(Annual of this year.)

"Paint me a woman, painter do thy best,
A woman—paint her like a full blown flower,
Radiant as summer—conscious as she sits, that
eyes are on her;
Feeding on her looks like bees on roses."

Another picture in the same collection, entitled *A Year after Marriage*, is a sort of contrast to the others. It describes a lady in her bedroom, in a thoughtful position. The scene—night—her infant is sleeping in the cradle by her side.—A lamp is burning upon the table—the time-piece points to one o'clock, and her husband not yet come home.

The lines from Shakespeare we once before quoted, might be applied here.

"Men are April when they woo; December when they wed:
Maiden are May when they are maids; but the sky
changes when they are wives."

We once saw in London two pictures, (*Before Marriage, and After Marriage*)—In the first a lady was drawn singing and accompanying herself upon the piano—her lover leaning over her chair, and listening to her with rapture. In the second was the same lady warbling and touching the piano.—But, "A change came o'er the spirit of my dream"—The lover was now the husband, and no longer a delighted listener.—He is represented at the breakfast-table, attired in a morning gown—and stopping his ears with his fingers—some buttered toast is dangling from his mouth, and he appears in the utmost agony—for in addition to the strains of his lady—the child is crying—the kettle has turned over and scalded the cat—puss in consequence displays her arched back, extended tail, and squalls most lustily.—The *tout ensemble* forms a grand concert, vocal and instrumental.

Those saucy caricaturists expose poor human nature most abominably, and hold out the inference that

"Women are angels before marriage, and that is the reason why their husbands so soon wish them in heaven afterwards."

Lord Byron, it is said, could not bear to see woman eating, because it destroyed the idea of their divine nature.—His biographer, (Moore,) was not, however, so punctilious in this respect—he says that

"Lips tho' blooming must still be fed,
For not even love can live on flowers."

The following is an extract from the London journal Times, of 19th May last.

GERMAN OPERA.

The experiment of performing one of Beethoven's Operas to an English audience was tried at the King's Theatre last night, and, contrary, to expectation, it proved completely successful. *Fidelio* was the piece selected for this trial, and nothing can possibly afford a

more convincing proof of the spread of genuine musical taste in this country, than the enthusiastic approbation which this performance obtained.

"The music, like all Beethoven's compositions, abounds in novel and powerful effects of harmony; and the scoring in some parts of the orchestral accompaniments must have astonished those whose notions of operative composition are derived solely from the productions of the Rossini school."

"The splendid overture, almost the only portion of the opera hitherto known in England, was also performed twice. Indeed, owing to the multitude of encores, the audience might almost as well have waited to the end and insisted on a repetition of the whole opera. On the fall of the curtain, in consequence of the loud and continued applause, Haitzinger led forward Madame Schroeder, and both made their obeisance to the audience, but they had no sooner withdrawn, than, in consequence of a general call, the curtain again rose, and the finale was performed a second time. Madame Schroeder was evidently exhausted by her previous exertions, and the effect of her fatigue was now apparent by a degree of flatness in some of her upper notes. Her imitation is, in reality, remarkably perfect, and is one of the chief merits of her singing. The house was exceedingly well filled."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

I think the annexed, "All in the Family," is akin to the Welsh Invitation, which you inserted in one of your former numbers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

"We find the following in a Canada paper:—Married at Saco, Maine, on Christmas Eve by the Revd. W. Jenkins, Mr. Theophilus Hutcheson, to Miss Martha Wells; Mr. Richard Hutcheson, to Miss Eliza Wells; Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, to Miss Sarah Ann Wells; Mr. Titus Hutcheson, to Miss Mary Wells; Mr. Jonathan Hutcheson, to Miss Judith Wells; Mr. Ebenezer Hutcheson, to Miss Virginia Wells; Mr. John Hutcheson, to Miss Peggy Wells."

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

NEW-YORK, 14th April, 1852

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AARON H. PALMER, Director.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF JULY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Bykers, Bruce,	G. orgs Lord.	do do.
Brig Sarah Birkett, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Crackin and Jamieson.	do do.
Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith,	Mc Crackin and Jamieson:	do do.
Brig Margaret Bann, Saimon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Iturriga.	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.
Brig Minx, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Hamburg.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Barque Diana, Sigden,	José Gestal.	do.
Brig Emma, Betts,	I. H. Robillard and Co.	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 Edward, Calder,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havanna.
Brig Fortune, Dorr,	Basabillbaso and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Erie, Snow,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do do.
Brig Harriot, Baker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Navarro, Wacker,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston.
Barque Ann Eliza, Goodrich,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for New-York.
Brig Caroline, Wasmack,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Manilla.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Ship Adele, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Durance, Guillibert,	Garnier Bros.	do do.
Brig Glaneuse, Fourneaux,	V. Courras	do for Cadiz.
Palacre Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marselles and Genoa.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Helena, Witteveen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Rio Grande.
DUTCH.		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Phoenix, Vester,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Buco Amigo, Campiano,	José Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa;
Palacre Stella Matutina, Morica,	Pedro A. Piomer.	Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal.	Discharging.
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y dos	J. M. Jollanes.	do.
[Amigos, Craberito,	Juan Maher.	do.
Palacre Concordia, Avasal,		do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Nina, L. José Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Scholar, brig Nuevo Yermal, Pachao,	A. M. Pintos.	Rio Grande.
Zamacca Pensamento Feliz, Labrador	M. A. Ramos.	St. Catherine's.
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 Warren, Captain Benjamin Cooper.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Montevideo.

July 14.—British brig Brilliant, Mordaunt, for Liverpool.
21st.—H. B. M. Packet Tyrion, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 28th, at 10 A. M. French ship Adele, for Havre de Grace.
On 30th, at 4 P. M. American ship Moss for Philadelphia.
H. B. M. Packet Emlous is detained.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES;

The Sardinian polacre, which arrived on the 20th is the Concordia, Ansaldo, from Tarragona 1st May, Gibraltar 19th do, Montevideo 19th inst, with wine and general cargo to Juan Mianer.

July 21st.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa. Motorio, from Montevideo 20th, to C. Galieno.

July 22d.—Wind S.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 21st inst., to A. Martinez.

July 23d.—Wind S.S.E.

Nothing arrived.
Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisse, for Montevideo.

July 24th.—Wind S.E.

12 sail of small craft to the N
Nothing arrived or sailed.
July 25th.—Wind E.—blowing hard—slight rain at night.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed during the last night, American brig Panama, Yarnold, for Havana, despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 3318 qqs. jerked beef.

July 26th.—Wind N.E.—thick fog all day.

Nothing arrived or sailed.
July 27th.—Wind N.N.E.

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

Sailed French barque Patagony, Coutard, for Montevideo and Havre de Grace, despatched by Razac & Brest, with 5065 dry hid s, 943 calf do., 10,000 horns, 60 sheep horns hair with about 1500 arrobas, 1 do. sheep skin 25 dozen, 2 tiger skins, 279 marks silver, 4½ ounces gold.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

The following is an extract of a letter which we have received from an European friend of ours: it is short, if not sweet:—

Cordova, 6th July, 1852.

"Ay, now am I in Arden: the more fool I."

Shakspeare.

Well, here am I in Cordova, on my route to Chili. You must not expect a long letter from me, for I cannot write long letters, and were I to do so I am sure you would not read them.

The city and the province of Cordova, enjoy the most perfect tranquillity, notwithstanding the affair of the bishop, who appears to have made over to the Government a part of his popularity. The number here of the admirers of General Quiroga is immense.

I have found some difficulty to accommodate myself to the climate, and although this part of the world needs a number of things, yet, generally speaking, it is well enough. There is abundance here of the fairer part of our species, and this to a man of gallantry—but you know the rest. I have been in love more than a dozen times since my residence here. Some of the Cordovesas are very pretty—I wish you would come to Cordova, with your British Pocket, and write their praises as you do those of the Portena.

You know all about the news of the plague in Chili.—At Cordova there is a peste, more terrible than the scarlatine (scarlet fever,) and that is the incessant ringing of the bells. It made me really ill during the last festa which lasted nine days. It is impossible to persuade

the inhabitants that this eternal tinkling is to nervous people of very serious import. I have found the verse of Boileau literally verified here:

Pour honer les morts font mourir les vivans.
If I were a Protestant, you would say I spoke from prejudice, but as I am a Catholic c'est tout autre chose.
Adios, hasta despues.

On the 25th, the ceremony took place at the University of this city of conferring degrees and distributing premiums to different students. A most numerous and select assemblage attended. Dr. D. Paulino Gari, vice president of the University, presided on this interesting occasion.

THEATRE.

On the 21st inst. (after a selection of music in two acts) a new musical afterpiece was performed in one act called *El Delirio*. We feel pain to speak in terms of dispraise; but candour obliges us to say that the new piece was an entire failure. It is true there were no cries of *Off, off, Manager—Manager*, as one hears in London when a piece is damned; such showings not being customary here, but the signs and portents were equally decisive, a certain listlessness in the audience which could not be misunderstood.

We regret the circumstance the more because a full and brilliant assemblage had collected on the occasion.

On the 22d a Play and a Farce were represented to rather a thin house.

On the 24th for the benefit of Señor Insua, Machinist, of the Theatre, a play full of magic and mechanism and the house so full that we could scarcely get a glimpse of the stage. (Fiery Dragons and Serpents here often times greater attraction than the classics.) Every body laughed, grown up children and growing children; and we dare say Señor Insua laughed (we hope not "in his sleeves.") for he had as Silvester Daggerwood says "a full house and profitable," and therefore had cause to be pleased. Besides which the boxes were graced by some very lovely females.

On the 26th a Play and Farce—but it being a damp cold night the spectators were "like Angels visits—few and far between."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBBERY.

ON SUNDAY, between 12 and 3 o'clock, a mahogany WRITING DESK, bound with brass, with a copying machine inside of it, was stolen from a room in Mr. Gay's Tavern, calle del 25 de Mayo. Said desk contained a number of ship's papers and books, which can be of no use to any person but the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for the desk and its contents, or for the books and papers alone, if left at No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE.

THE Edinburgh Review of April 1852. The British Navy List for April 1852, and British Army List for May 1852. Apply at No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SINGLE Gentleman or a small family may be accommodated with eligible apartments in a private House at a short distance from the Male. Apply at this office No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo.

SELLING OFF.

W. A. WALKER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now selling off (at or under cost prices) the remainder of the stock of his Store No. 26 calle de la Piedad, consisting of

- Britannia metal tea pots, coffee-pots,
 - Sugar-basins and cream ewers,
 - Liquor and cruet frames plated and japanned,
 - English cards, dish covers, hair selves,
 - Powder-horns and shot belts,
 - Knives and forks of various kinds,
 - Spice boxes, tea caddies, tea trays,
 - Speaking trumpets, horn lanterns,
 - Ship scrapers, Holland Bin cases,
 - A few dozens Champagne, wrought and cut nails,
 - Loaf-sugar, mould-candles, hyson tea, &c. &c.
- ALSO—
A few coopers' drivers and joiners' irons.

THOMAS CROWE

HAS the honor of informing the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened

a Livery Stable in the yard behind the New Coliseum, (entrance from the square of the 25th of May, between Nos. 17 and 19,) the which, from the superiority of its accommodations, is unrivalled in Buenos Ayres. Horses of excellent qualities on hire. Gentlemen entrusting him with the charge of their horses may be confident they will be taken care of according to the most approved English method. He therefore trusts that moderate prices and strict attention to the wishes of his customers will merit him public patronage.

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. Mc Neile 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 deposit.

J. J. ARRIOLA AND Co

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 colored plates of Cupids, 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.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A substantial Brick-built house, situate in the calle de Patagones, (the property of Mr. G. Knight, bricklayer) recently valued by the Government appraisers in 8505 dollars—550 numbers at 25 dollars each—Tickets sold by Mr. Hesse, Watchmaker, 52 calle de la Catedral; Mr. Hayton, 62 calle de Cagallo; Mr. Young, 46 calle de la Reconquista; Mr. Cameron, calle de Chacabuco; at Fauchel's Hotel; and at the furniture store, 37 calle de la Universidad.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., druggist, late of No. plaza de la Victoria, are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to John Stewart, Esq., No. 142, calle de la Piedad. And also, all persons having claims against Mr. Jenkinson are requested to lodge certified statements with Mr. Harritt 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, 4th June, 1852.

PRICES CURRENT.

- Doublons, Spanish, 114 a 114½ dollars each
- Do. Patriot, 113 a 113½ do. do.
- Plata Macquinna, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
- Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6½ a 6½ do
- 6 per cent. Stock, 41 a 41½ per cent.
- Bank Shares, 146 a 147 dollars each.
- Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.
- Do on Rio Janeiro, 340 a 350 p. ct. prom.
- Do. on Monte Video, at par.
- Do. on the United States, 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar
- Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.
- Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.
- Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 a 27.
- Do. salted, 21 a 23 pesada.
- Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.
- Natria skins, 28 a 42 dollars per dozen.
- Chinchilla, 28 a 30 do.
- Wool (common), 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.
- Hair, long 24 a 25 dollars per arroba.
- Do mixed, 14 a 17 do. do.
- Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 dl per quintal.
- Horns, 350 a 360 dollars per mil.
- Flour, (North America) 45 a 55 dols. p. bbl.
- Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.
- Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d. The lowest do, 7d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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