

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 311.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no domestic political news of moment to detail this week. That from Montevideo will be found somewhat interesting.

MONTEVIDEO.

The state of affairs in the Oriental Republic remained in the same uncertainty as noticed in our preceding number. The schooner Packet Adelaide arrived here on Wednesday last, from Montevideo, bringing journals from that city to 30th ult. inclusive, and from them we learn the following particulars.

An official Bulletin (No. I.) was published at Montevideo on 26th ult. It stated that the light division of troops, under the command of Col. Eugenio Garzon, Commandant of the armed force, occupied on the above date, *El Miguelete, Cerro y Reducto de Rondeau*; and that a number of volunteers daily presented themselves to him. That General Lavalleja had had a conference with Col. Ignacio Oribe; and Gen. Rivera remained at the *Tres Arboles*, on the other side of the Rio Negro. That a party of 30 men, who were proceeding to join General Rivera, had been taken. That 200 men had been enlisted in the department of San Jose, under the orders of Gen. Lavalleja. That in the department of Colonia the greatest decision had been evinced for the cause of the restorers. That Col. Manuel Oribe was in the department of Maldonado, that he had not been able to raise more than 100 men, and was in great want of arms and ammunition, and that he kept as prisoners in the said department Col. Olivera and various other individuals.

BULLETIN No. II

Contains a communication from General Lavalleja, dated head-quarters in El Yi, 26th ult., addressed to Col. Eugenio Garzon, Commandant of the armed force of Montevideo, stating that Col. Ignacio Oribe having been authorized by Gen. Fructoso Rivera to arrange in an amicable manner the existing dissensions, had agreed to a treaty; and its ratification by Gen. Rivera will prevent the horrors of a civil war.

The articles of the above treaty are to the following effect.

Article I.—Gen. Fructoso Rivera to return to Montevideo, and assume the Government.

II.—The Ministry named after the movement of the 3rd July, to remain.

III.—Col. Servando Gomez to take charge of the armed force, under the immediate orders of the said General.

IV.—Gen. Juan A. Lavalleja to remain at his Head-Quarters, with the forces which made the movement on 29th June at Darazno, and 3rd July in Montevideo.

V.—That the different public functionaries who are responsible by law, and the Ministers of the various epochs of the Constitutional administration, shall be impeached by a commission of the General Assembly, to consist of individuals of known patriotism and knowledge, excluding, however, Señores Julian Alvarez and Nicolas Herrera.

VI.—The personal safety of the President of the Republic shall be guaranteed upon the word of honor of Gen. Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and Col. Ignacio Oribe.

There are three other articles of minor import; and the treaty is dated 24th ult., and signed by Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and Ignacio Oribe.

A proclamation from Col. Manuel Oribe has been published in the periodicals of this city, dated Flying Camp 24th ult. It is addressed to the inhabitants of Montevideo, and says that the President of the Republic, cannot view with indifference the humiliation, nor tolerate that the honor, lives and fortunes of

the inhabitants should be placed for many more days at the mercy of military force.

That the patriots of the Orientals had caused them to assemble from all parts, in order to join the President of the Republic, and they march in aid of the inhabitants, &c. &c.

That it is the inhabitants alone he now addresses, and not the rebels, the perjurers, the anarchists; and they well know what they have to expect from him.

Flly (says the proclamation) to join me, abandon for a moment your homes, and unite your force to the army, which has sworn to die before the altar of the law, rather than consort with crime and treason; contribute then to save the country of our birth from the most frightful anarchy.

The proclamation concludes by calling upon the *Montevideanos* to give an example of patriotism, which shall bury in eternal oblivion the events of the 3rd of July last. And that bayonets may not again have the audacity to subvert the institutions of the country; depose its magistrates; proclaiming military tyranny, even in the bosom of the National Assembly.

In the *Diario de la Tarde* of this city, of the 30th ult., is a private letter from Montevideo, stating that a small number of cavalry that had proceeded with Col. Garzon to Canelones, had returned and joined Col. M. Oribe.

Notwithstanding the treaty or convention above noticed, the private communications from Montevideo give but little hope that peace will be preserved. It was not thought that the President Rivera would ratify the treaty.

The Mediator Commission had received answers from Gen. Lavalleja, and Gen. Rivera, but not of the most favourable nature.

The following are extracts from documents published at Montevideo.

“On the 26th ult., at 9 o'clock in the morning, some boats of the British frigate *Druid*, Capt. Hamilton; and two boats from the United States schooner-of-war *Enterprize*, Capt. Downing, filled with armed men, approached within pistol shot of the mole, apparently with the intention to disembark. At the first intelligence of this unwarrantable transaction, committed without motive or provocation on our part, by foreigners who call themselves civilized and liberal, the citizens assembled from all parts at the mole with their arms; and the consequence would have been fatal to the aggressors, except for the moderation of a people so justly irritated and wounded in the most delicate point. The boats after having remained in the position they had taken until 11 o'clock, retired on board their respective vessels; and the people returned to the tranquillity of which some persons wished to deprive them, who are ill disposed to the system of moderation and of order, which has been observed in the midst of the political crisis under which the country is now suffering.

No sort of satisfaction has yet been given to the authorities of the country for this act, and it appears to us as useless to ask it, as it is superfluous to invoke the rights of nations against its authors; but if there be a shadow of justice in the Governments upon which they depend, that of this country will doubtless demand it, whoever may be the men who caused it, because the cause is National; at all events we shall know how to regulate ourselves in our future relations with them.

In the meantime we privately know, but from an undoubted source, that the Consul of His Britannic Majesty, Thomas Samuel Hood, has been the entire cause of this atrocious perfidy, and that Captain Hamilton's proceedings were in consequence of signals that Mr. Hood made from the shore. This is acknowledged by Mr. Hood himself, although he says that they were made by mistake, however, that no doubt

may exist upon the matter, we here copy the letter which Capt. Downing of the American schooner sent to the Consul of his nation as an explanation of his conduct.”

Here follows the letter addressed by Capt. Downing, to Mr. Bond, Consul of the United States, in Montevideo; to the effect, that early on the morning of the 26th, he was informed by Capt. Hamilton of the British frigate *Druid*, that the British Consul had made a signal in purport, that he feared that the security of foreigners was endangered, and that some violence had been committed, &c. &c.; this had induced him to arm and send his boats, in order to bring away and protect American citizens, whose safety might be threatened, &c.

On 25th ult., D. Pablo Zufriategui addressed a note to Mr. Francis Hocquard, (a British subject,) who has an *Estancia* at the *Cerro*, near Montevideo; stating that as a measure of precaution it was necessary to take away his horses in the *Estancia del Cerro*, and that he had sought an officer for the purpose; that they would be taken care of, or if not returned, would be paid for. Mr. Hocquard replied that he had 10,000 head of cattle on the *Estancia*, that the horses were employed in taking care of them; therefore it was impossible he could sell the horses, or consent that they should be put in any place where they would be useless to him; that he had consulted the Consul of His B. Majesty upon the subject, and acting upon his advice, Mr. Hocquard requested the return of the horses without loss of time.

Part of the horses were accordingly delivered over to Mr. Hocquard: two notes were written by Col. Garzon, to Commandant Zufriategui, upon the subject, in one of which he states that the horses had been returned without the necessity for the crew of the British frigate *Druid* to take up arms, &c.

From the above extracts it will be seen that an *ex-parte* statement only has been rendered. We know from the concurrent testimony of several gentlemen who arrived in the *Adelante*, that Mr. Hood had a conference upon the subject with Señor Giro, in presence of two Oriental gentlemen, and an English gentleman, wherein the mistake was fully explained. It was intended to hoist the signal No. 13, which indicated a wish for the Captain of the frigate to come on shore, instead of No. 23, which has caused the misunderstanding.

None would be more indignant than ourselves at a transaction like the one in question; but when an explanation immediately followed surely every liberal mind ought to be satisfied.

Gracious heavens! what possible motive could the British Consul have in bringing armed boats to a peaceable city? The idea that it was meant as a menace in order to get back “*una manada de caballos*,” (a drove of horses), is too ridiculous to merit refutation.

We are authorized, to affirm that an ample explanation was given within half an hour after the mistake was discovered, and that the whole cause of this *tragedy* has its rise in some old standing differences that existed, whilst Señor Zufriategui was Captain of the Port.

RIO JANEIRO.

We have received by the *EMILY Cook*, a variety of Brazilian journals. The following extract of a letter, dated Rio Janeiro, 15th ult.; will convey all the news current in that city.

“Affairs are still apparently tranquil; it seems, however, to be the general opinion that the *Laramarus* will make another attempt, which is not improbable if we can place reliance upon the manner in which the *Carrijo*, the origin of that party speaks of political matters. It must surprise strangers that a journal apparently of so seditious a tendency should be permitted.

It must be considered that the law is so easily evaded, that it is impossible to suppress a paper without resorting to extraordinary measures. The Printer is exonerated from all responsibility, by presenting a document from the person who is responsible Editor; and the responsibility required, is that the party should be in the enjoyment of his political rights without any reservation as to respectability, &c., as with you, consequently the real Editors never appear, but get a person to stand the brunt. The responsible of the *Caramarú* was sentenced a few days since to a year's imprisonment;—he is a Mulatto, about 18 years of age, and so ignorant that he knew not whether the publication was a book or a newspaper; he received a few dollars per month for his services, and has now received the perquisite of a year's residence in a public establishment. The Printer of that paper has also been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, he having printed a number after Mr. Responsible was in prison, and of course not in the enjoyment of his rights. No. 22nd of the *Carijo* was accused, and as the responsible Editor did not see fit to run the risk he got another person to take his place. This was considered sufficient, and he was for the time induced to believe that he was safe. A search was made for the person, but he was not to be found, so that the original Editor was taken into custody. A Mulatto having been found to become responsible, the paper was continued. Nos 26, 27, and 29, were accused, No. 30 was published under a new responsibility, viz:—a poor miserable looking Mulatto journeyman tailor. A foreigner, on perusing this paper, would naturally infer that the present Government is worse than that of a Turk. If it is so despotic how is it enabled to stand, not having at its disposal a mercenary force, which is essential in such cases? It is probable that the whole number of regular troops, including the Municipal Guard of 300, (one half of which are boys,) is scarcely more than 600 persons. That the Government may sometimes take strong measures, is not to be wondered at in the present situation of affairs; but that it is despotic no unprejudiced person will assert. It is worthy of remark, that of all those who have been implicated in the late disturbances not one has been put to death.

It was decided a few days since in the House of Deputies by a considerable majority, that D. José Benifacio Andrada should be removed from his situation as tutor to His I. Majesty. He is an able man, and his opponents say that he is one of the principal leaders of the *Caramarú* party. The discussion is said to have been violent upon the occasion.

It is curious to observe the rise and progress of parties against the Government since its establishment. The opposition of the *Farron pilhus* was caused by the authorities affording protection to the Portuguese, and the partizans of the ex-Emperor took advantage of the embarrassment, which the operations of the former caused to advance their pretensions. After two efforts on 3rd and 17th April last, finding it impossible to effect their object acting singly they have united, and the two parties whose origin is traced to motives so opposite are now merged in one, under the appellation of *Caramarú*.

Several assassinations have been perpetrated at Rio Janeiro. Amongst those who have fallen victims, is M. Pierre David, a French Merchant; and Mr. Theodore Hosker, a German Banker.

We have received a pamphlet from London, entitled *Don Pedro's Expedition, or Neutrality in Disguise*; in which the British Government is severely censured for permitting the levies of men, and the fitting out of vessels, &c., in the ports of Great Britain, for the purpose of committing hostilities upon the dominions of Portugal; that it is a violation of the faith of treaties of international justice and the laws of Britain. That the British Ministers have been repeatedly told of this, but instead of throwing any impediment in the way of an armament collected in Britain at a time of profound peace, and inflicting that punishment which such an aggravated case of injury deserved, every remonstrance was treated with neglect, and on the aid of the civil power being resorted to in order to

detain the principal vessels, they were released through the interference of Government; exhibiting to the world a flagrant departure from that line of impartiality which it had been repeatedly pledged to observe, during the very contest in which British subjects were thus encouraged to engage.

That the sovereign seated upon the throne of Portugal wields a power equally as legitimate, and consequently equally as respectable as that of any other ruler of an independent realm. He holds his sceptre by a title, the validity of which can no longer be questioned. He rises by virtue of a solemn award pronounced in an assembly specially convened and empowered; an assembly composed of Delegates returned by those persons having the electoral qualifications designated by law, and representing the three great orders of the State. That from the 10th March, 1826, clear and peremptory laws had excluded Don Pedro and his descendants from the crown of Portugal, and for that same reason called the second line thereto, in the person of Don Miguel.

"On Portuguese affairs," (says the pamphlet.) "we have unhappily been most egregiously deceived by the gross and habitual misrepresentation of a large portion of the daily press; but it is time to awake from our delusion. The most strenuous endeavours have been made to separate the King from the people; the attempt, however, has completely failed. Throughout the protracted struggle the people of Portugal have evinced an union of sentiment and action, which their enemies were not prepared to expect, and from the moment their King and institutions were announced to be in danger, they stepped forward with a devotion and firmness which almost exceeded the hopes of their friends. Europe has before had an opportunity of judging of what the Portuguese people are capable, when roused into action."

The pamphlet notices the conduct of the Government of the U. States, at the commencement of the war between Great Britain and France, at a time when political prejudices were keenly alive,—the Americans would gladly have sided with the French, and afforded them all the resources of their extensive country to carry on a war, which they almost considered as waging against a common enemy. That the venerable President Washington saw the difficulty of restraining the madness and impetuosity of his fellow-citizens, but seeing the necessity of upholding the authority of the laws, he did not hesitate to rebuke and warn the citizens of the U. States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever opposed to neutrality; and the U. States were most scrupulous afterwards in that respect. That the Government ought to have paused before they encouraged British subjects to go with arms in their hands to commit hostilities against a friendly State, recollecting how this unjust aggression may set against Great Britain in the situation in which she is at this moment placed, particularly as it regards Ireland. That the British ascendancy would be impaired, and its consideration lessened were Don Pedro's party to succeed;—that the war waging is rather a trial of strength made by a particular party, in order to recover their lost power in Portugal; and that party Mr. Canning always said was chiefly composed of enemies to Great Britain. That on the sailing of Don Pedro's expedition in February last; their adieus to France on leaving Belle Isle, breathed open hostility to England, and the existence of this feeling was long before fully confirmed by the repeated declarations of several of their leaders.

That the most malicious calumnies and invectives had been raised against Don Miguel, and and so great had the power of prejudice been rendered, that actually persons of the highest distinction in England objected to receive evidence on the other side. That Don Pedro in his present enterprise is only actuated by selfish views. In Brazil, the violence and versatility of his temper were always found to be at variance, even with his own policy. Successive y the tool and scorn of all parties, he at length found that he had not a friend to uphold him in a country which he had ruled as a sovereign; that for the present he may retain to his daughter the ideal dignity which he himself bestowed upon her; policy or hypocrisy may withhold him from destroying a phantom which he only created; he may allow her to bear the name of Queen, in order to temporize

with the European powers; but he goes fully resolved to wear the crown himself, if he can win it; and afterwards regain Brazil, with the resources which he then trusts it would be in its power to collect;—that such is his aim seduced by the alluring picture of power spread before him, and encouraged by professions made to him in the Palais Royal, and he giddily swallowed the intoxicating draught.

The pamphlet states that

"It is actually a fact that the marines of Don Pedro's squadron are dressed in the perfectly British uniform, to please the Admiral, and make the deluded imagine that he and his undertaking are under the highest auspices. *Red Coats*, the term by which British troops are often called in Portugal, have frequently gone thither as friends and auxiliaries; but never, till now, as invaders and despoilers."

We shall shortly hear some interesting news from Portugal, (unless the expedition against it will be postponed.) The courage of King Miguel will be put to the proof. The English papers say, (even those who are inimical to him,) that when he was in England, and on a visit at the Duke of Wellington's seat at Strathfieldsay,—Don Miguel was one of the most courageous huntsmen there, and always took the lead in the chase. One of the papers stated that when *Doña Maria* heard of her uncle's prowess in this respect she was quite delighted, and commencing singing the air

"Bye baby hunting, uncle's gone a hunting,
To catch a little rabbit skin, to put naughty Papa Pedro in."

In the Edinburgh Review of April, 1832, is a critique upon a work written by Mr. Jacob, entitled "*An Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals*;" from which we make the following extracts:—

"According to M. Humboldt, the supplies of the precious metals derived from America have been as follows:

| From | Dollars a-year at an average. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| From 1492 to 1500, . . . | 250,000 |
| — 1500—1545, . . . | 3,000,000 |
| — 1545—1600, . . . | 11,000,000 |
| — 1600—1700, . . . | 16,000,000 |
| — 1700—1750, . . . | 22,500,000 |
| — 1750—1803, . . . | 35,300,000 |

The extraordinary increase in the interval between 1750 and 1803, took place chiefly in Mexico. It was owing to a variety of causes; among the principal of which, M. Humboldt specifies the increase of population in the country, the progress of knowledge and of industry, the freedom of commerce granted to America in 1778, the greater facility of procuring the iron and steel required in working the mines, the fall in the price of mercury, the discovery of the rich mines of Catorce and Valenciana, and establishment of the tribunal of the mines.

The following is M. Humboldt's estimate of the annual produce of the New World, at the beginning of the present century:

Annual Produce of the Mines of America at the Commencement of the 19th Century.

| POLITICAL DIVISIONS | Value of the Gold and Silver in Dollars. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Vice-Royalty of New Spain, . . . | 23,000,000 |
| Vice-Royalty of Peru, . . . | 6,240,000 |
| Captain-Generalship of Chili, . . . | 2,060,000 |
| Vice-Royalty of Buenos Ayres, . . . | 4,850,000 |
| Vice-Royalty of New Granada, . . . | 2,990,000 |
| Brazil; . . . | 4,360,000 |
| Total, . . . | 43,500,000 |

"From 1800 to 1810, the produce of the American mines went on increasing. But in the last-mentioned year, those convulsions began which have established the independence of Spanish America, and produced an extraordinary revolution in the supply of gold and silver. The abuses inherent in the government of the Spanish colonies, the appointment of Europeans to all public employments, the corruption that universally prevailed in the administration of justice and the collection of the revenue, and the oppressive restrictions on their intercourse with foreigners, and with each other, imposed by the mother country, became more intolerable as the colonies increased in population and wealth. The occupation of Spain by the French merely accelerated a crisis that

could not have been long averted. The eagerness with which individuals of all ranks and orders, in every part of America, crowded to the patriotic standards the moment they were unfurled, proves how generally the old system of government had been detested. The struggle was long and bloody; but it was maintained by the independents with a spirit that was proof against every disaster. The contest was peculiarly destructive to all great establishments, and especially to the mines. These principally belong to old Spaniards, who were every where the objects of popular vengeance; and who mostly emigrated, carrying with them all the capital they could amass. But besides the injury done to the mines by this withdrawal of the capital employed upon them, the works of those of Guanajuato, Valencia, &c., were destroyed; and many more which escaped any direct injury, being abandoned by the workmen, were inundated, and became nearly useless. There are no means of accurately estimating the decline in the produce of the mines that has actually taken place since 1810. But, according to Mr. Jacob, who has collected and compared all the existing information on the subject, the total produce of the American mines, inclusive of Brazil, during the twenty years ending with 1829, may be estimated at £80,736,768; being at the rate of £4,036,838 a year; less considerably than the half of their produce at the beginning, and during the first ten years of the century.

Nothing, of course, but conjecture can be indulged in as to the future productiveness of the mines. We should think, however, that a very considerable increase may be fairly anticipated. Anarchy is beginning to cease throughout Spanish America; in some provinces the foundations of good order seem to be already laid; and the working of the mines has been resumed with greater ardour. It will be much for the advantage of this and other countries that their produce should attain to its old amount; for the widest experience attests the soundness of Hume's opinion as to the beneficial influence of an increasing supply of gold and silver.

On Saturday afternoon last, the remains of the Revd. Padre Francisco Castañeda, were conveyed on shore in the Captain of the Port's boat, from a balandra; on which occasion the officers and boatmen were in their best attire. The Minister of Government, and a number of officers were with the hearse on the beach to receive the corpse, and Gen. Mansilla made an oration upon the occasion. The friars of the Monastery of San Francisco were likewise present; and amongst the spectators we observed a number of ladies. The hearse conveyed the body to the church of San Francisco, attended by the friars and a numerous cortege.

In the evening vesper were celebrated in the church of La Merced, and El Colegio. El Padre Castañeda was born in B. Ayres, and well-known in this country as a political writer; he was distinguished as a true patriot, and for his philanthropy; his talent were of the very first order.

Malas noticias para los muchachos.—The little French woman who for so many years had been a vender of pies in this city, has sailed for France in the French ship *Adèle*.—Report says that she amassed twelve thousand paper dollars by the sale of *pastelitos*. At any rate she gained as much notoriety here as the "flying pie-man" of London, and his "penny a slice bot."

The said little woman had a very big heart for so small a body, and once very indignantly retorted upon us when we told her that every body affirmed she was not a French-woman.

THEATRE

On 29th ult. was represented the pleasing Comedy of Moratin's, entitled *Coquetismo y Presuncion*. It is full of amusing epuwoque. Señor Moreno had a good part allotted to him a sort of marine enthusiast, and to do him justice he performed it with spirit.

The house, (except in the pit,) was only thinly attended the night being cold and wet.

On 30th the Montevideo company commenced operations at this Theatre. The Play selected

for the occasion was *La Victoria del Claustro*. It is an interesting piece, and was listened to with much attention.

Two performers appeared for the first time before a Buenos Ayrean audience, viz:—*Señor Gonzales* in the clerical part; and *Señora Alexandra* as the unhappy nun.

Señor Gonzales is, we believe a native of old Spain; he is evidently an actor of great discrimination and a practised performer; indeed his performance altogether was impressive and in some scenes excellent, denoting the well-read man of talent. He has made a decided hit in this his first essay, and was enthusiastically applauded. In person he is manly, with nothing particularly striking in his countenance.

The lady (*Señora Alexandra*) is, we hear a native of Buenos Ayres; she is young, and in person some what *petit*, with a face more intelligent than handsome, her eyes dark and expressive. Of her performance we should say that she has deeply studied the part she enacted, and having some distortions of countenance, (which she would do well to get rid of,) it was natural acting throughout—the dying scene especially. She portrayed in an affecting and appalling manner her miserable fate, separated for ever from the object of her fond affections; and as Shakspeare has written,—

"For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon."

Her dress too came greatly in aid of the scene and created a thrilling sensation, making fiction almost appear reality;—the lispen tightly bound round the shaven head—the veil—the white woollen dress—crucifix, &c.,—the strict costume of a nun.

Of those performers who have before appeared on this stage and who now re-appeared—there were *La Señora Funes*, who has greatly improved.

Señor Villarino, who wants only a better

voice and figure to render him an accomplished actor. On this evening he depicted with infinite truth the agonized, maddened feelings of an adoring lover, feeling the dreadful consciousness that she whom he loves is lost to him for ever.

Señor Culebras—and what remembrances the re-appearance of this gentleman, caused of our first days in B. Ayres—when he invariably came to announce the play, (a custom which by the bye has been discontinued)—the boys shouting *Culebras*—*Bacalao*, &c.; all of which he took in good part.

It is now some years since *Señor Culebras* has appeared on these boards—he was always thought to be an actor of great judgment, and a well informed man. Upon the present occasion he excellently performed the obdurate father to the wretched nun.

Señor Martinez appeared in the farce with success.

The house overflowed in every part. In the pit were a number of the *savans* of our city, and in the boxes some beautiful and fashionable fair, who seemed by their deep attention to be seriously interested in the sufferings of the ill-starred nun, consigned as she was to a cloister, which is

"To Saints a prison—but a tomb to Lose."

The Montevideo theatrical corps are an invaluable addition to our theatre; and if truth be a libel, we must incur the penalty thereon, by stating that they appear more studied, more apt in their profession than many of their brethren here;—this we say not as being partial to new faces, but in absolute candour.

The *Huerfana de Bruselas*, was performed on Wednesday evening to a full house; on which occasion Señores Quijano and Cossio, re-appeared. At a future period we shall notice their efforts and the manifest improvement they evinced.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 2ND OF AUGUST.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa, | Rodger, Bredd and Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Barque Byker, Bruce, | George Lord, | do do. |
| Brig Susan Birkett, 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 Emma, B. Pitts, | I. H. Robilliard and Co. | do do. |
| Brig Margaret Bosc, Salmson, | S. Lézira Bros. | do for Bremen. |
| Brig Brothers, Black, | José Hurriguz, | do for Gibraltar for Orders. |
| Brig Harriet, Menley, | Fucl, Rodriguez and Co. | do for Cadiz. |
| Brig Thales, Robertson, | José G. Reissig. | do for Gibraltar for Orders. |
| Brig Dorothy, Newbold, | Teodoro, Roloyevici. | do for Amsterdam. |
| Brig Minx, Leslie, | Mohr and Luoyevici. | do for Hamburg. |
| Brig Hartford, Robson, | Fucl, Rodriguez and Co. | Discharging. |
| Barque Diana, Sugden, | José Gestal. | do. |
| Brig John, Gray, | I. H. Robilliard and Co. | In Quarantine. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Brig Sophia, Frazier, | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | Loading for Philadelphia. |
| Brig Edward, Calder, | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | do for Havanna. |
| Brig Fortune, Durr, | Basabilbaso 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, | Davison, Dorr and Co. | do for Boston. |
| Barque Ann Eliza, Goodrich, | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | do for New-York. |
| Brig Caroline, Walmack, | Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. | Manilla. |
| Schooner brig Emily Cook, Rogers, | Davison, Dorr and Co. | Montevideo, Maldonado & New-York |
| Schooner Harriet, | | Under detention. |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Barque Durance, Guillibert, | Garnier Bros. | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Glanuse, Fourneaux, | V. Courras | do for Cadiz. |
| Polacre Zouac, Laugier, | Cornet, and Prat, | do for Barcelona, Marselles and |
| | | (Genoa) |
| Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Mini, | Laclaverie Bros. | In Quarantine. |
| DUTCH. | | |
| G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers | Charles Bruge. | Loading for Rotterdam. |
| Brig Phœnix, Vester. | Mour and Ludovici. | do for Amsterdam. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano, | José Gestal. | Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa |
| Polacre Stella Matutina, Morice, | Pedro A. Plomer. | Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa. |
| Brig Colombo, Aroito. | J. Gestal. | do do do. |
| Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y dos | J. M. Jofinæz. | Discharging. |
| [Amigos, Crabreroito, | Juan Mañer. | do. |
| Polacre Concordo, Assal no, | | |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Brig Ninfa, L. José Maria, | M. A. Ramos. | Brazil. |
| Schur-brig Nue vo Yorbal, Pacheco, | A. M. Pintos. | Rio Grande. |
| Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho, | A. M. Pintos. | Rio Grande. |
| Schooner Bel a Etiza, J. Sousa, | Manuel Carreras. | Uncertain. |
| Barque Flomiane, Santiago, | | do. |
| Brig Independencia, Cardoso, | I. S. Monteiro. | Discharging. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

H. B. M's Barque Packet Emulous is ported to sail on 10th inst., for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

H. B. M. Packet Brisels, from B. Ayres 12th June; Montevideo 16th; arrived at Rio Janeiro 7th July, and sailed from thence for Falmouth on the 11th do.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

July 10th.—Sardinian ship Aurora, from Sao-lou.

12th.—Do brig Azzardoso, from Catalonia and Coruna.

14th.—Brazilian date 30th August, from Puerto Alegre.

29th.—do brig Maria, from St. Catherine's, sailed from Montevideo.

July 14.—American brig Sophia and Eliza, for New-York.

15th.—British brig Brilliant, Mordaunt, for Cork.

Brazilian schooner-brig Maria Rosa, for Rio Janeiro.

16th.—Do brig Dos Hermanos, for St. Catherine's.

21st.—Do schooner San Roque, for do.

25th.—Hamburgh schooner-brig Wettrenner, for Antwerp.

Portuguese brig Rosa, for Pernambuco.

British brig Mary Scott, for Liverpool.

28th.—French barque La jeune Gabrielle, for Havre de Grace and Antwerp.

30th.—Brazilian brig Imperial Brasilier, for Iguape.

Do brig Lisis, for Laguna.

Do brig Orastes, for Paragua.

Do brig Autenor, for Paragua.

Do date 30th August, for Puerto Alegre.



MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 28th.—Wind N.N.E.—foggy.

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

July 29th.—Wind S.—heavy rain.

Nothing arrived or sailed.
July 30th.—Wind E.

Arrived Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalle, from Puerto Alegre 13th inst; Rio Grande 22nd., with 384 tierces yerba, indian corn, to A. M. Pintos.

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

Sailed French ship Adele, Barrey, for Havre de Grace,—despatched by Blanc and Constantin, with 5748 dry hides, 2 tier skins, about 750 arrobas horse hair, 25,262 horns, some return cargo and specie.

Passengers.—(4 stowage.)
Belgian girl Helena. Witteveen, for Rio Grande.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with a general cargo.

July 31st.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived French brig Rio de la Plata, Le Minhy, from Bourdeaux 23rd April; Montevideo 29th inst., general cargo, to Laclaverie Bros.

(She was placed in Quarantine.)
American schooner-brig Emily Cook Rogers, from Rio Janeiro 19th inst., with a general cargo, to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Passenger.—Señor Juan.
Sailed Oriental schooner Phoenix, Bertol for Montevideo,—despatched by Gaspar Reza, with effects.

The American ship Moss was under weigh this evening.

August 1st.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 30th ult., to J. and S. Lyons.

National brig Gurrero Argentino, Riso, from Valparaiso 15th May; Montevideo 30th ult., with 897 bags wheat, garvanos, &c., and some specie in doubloons and dollars, to Jose Gestal.

Passenger.—D. Manuel Vicente Gutierrez.

National brig Esperanza, Gard, from Amsterdam 17th May, with gin, coals and a general cargo, to Fernando Alfaro.

Passengers.—(8 Stowage.)
Brazilian brig Independencia, Cardoso, from Santos 14th ult., with 1633 bags and 174 barrels sugar, &c., to I. S. Montevideo.

Sailed American ship Moss, Mc Quillen, for Philadelphia,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 23,071 dry hides, 494 horse Jo., 9850 horns.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Johnson, 3 children and servant; Messrs. Charles Cadett and Wheeler.

August 2nd.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived H. B. M. Barque Beagle, Captain Robert Fitzroy, from Rio Janeiro 5th ult; Montevideo 31st.

Brazilian brig San José Americano, J. R. da Silva, from Paragua 14th ult., with 871 tierces yerba, rice, &c., to C. J. Moreira.

Sailed H. B. M. Barque Beagle, Captain Robert Fitzroy, for Montevideo.

Brazilian zamaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for the Parana, to load for Brazil,—despatched by M. A. Ramos.

August 3rd.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.

Arrived Brazilian brig Na, Sa, Ajuna, Penn, from Paragua 14th ult., with yerba, timber, &c., to J. Gestal.

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

An Oriental schooner.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

The arrival (on Thursday last, at this Port,) of H. B. M's Sloop Beagle, Captain Robert Fitzroy, and her departure same day, arose from the following circumstance.

Two guns were fired from the Guard Vessel, in the Outer Roads, (one of them said to be shotted,) for the Beagle to leave to—she, however, proceeded on and anchored. Her boat was met near the Inner Roads by the visit boat, with the Adjutant of the Port, &c., and ordered back until the health visit was passed; Capt Fitzroy, (who had remained on board,) declined to receive the said visit, and expressed considerable anger at the conduct of the Guard Vessel, declaring that he would immediately leave the Port. The Beagle accordingly sailed for Montevideo.

This affair caused much conversation in B. Ayres. The Government promptly ordered an investigation; and we feel confident that it will be satisfactorily arranged.

The Beagle is barque rigged, mounts ten guns, and is bound on a scientific voyage to explore the coasts, &c., of various parts of the southern hemisphere. Her Commander (Fitzroy) in his address to the visit boat, spoke in excellent Spanish.

The *Cosmopolitan* of Wednesday last, notices the article in our last number, respecting caricatures. We are not just now "in the vein" to answer our worthy friend the Editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, either upon the subject of his abomination of caricatures, or upon the other topics he has alluded to. We, however, thank him for the agreeable manner in which he has treated the subject, although he has given it a wrong interpretation.

DIED.

On 1st instant.—Bridget, wife of Mr. Robert Ferguson, of this City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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,) 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.

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 teapots, coffee-pots, Sugar-basins and cream-swers, Liquor and cruet-frames plated and japanned, English cards, dish covers, hair sieves, Powder-horns and shot belts, Knives and forks of various kinds, Spice boxes, tea caddies, tea trays, Speaking trumpets, horn lanterns, Ship scrapers, Holland Gin in cases, A few dozens Champagne, wrought and cut nails, Loaf-sugar, mould-candies, hyson tea, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
A few coopers' drivers and joiners' irons.

FOR SALE.

THE Edinburgh Review of April 1832.—Price 5 dollars currency. Apply at No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo.

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. 59, to the premises No. 32, Calle de la Piedad, formerly occupied by Messrs. Mc Neife 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.
1 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 113½ a 114 dollars each
Do. Patriot, 112½ a 113 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6½ do 6 per cent. Stock, 42 a 43 per cent.
Bank Shares, 150 dollars each.
Exchange on England, a 74 per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 350 a 360 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, at par.
Do. on the United States, 6¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 27, Do. salted, 21 a 23 pesada.
Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 28 a 45 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 28 a 33 do.
Wool (common), 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 25 a 26 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 16 a 17 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15½ a 16 dl per quintal,
Horns, 300 a 900 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 45 a 60 dols. p. bbl;
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 114 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 BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.