

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 312.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

With this Number concludes the sixth year of the BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES.

The official documents from the Governor of the province of Corrientes, in our paper of this day, have caused considerable sensation here, and not without reason, because they unequivocally express the sentiments and jealousies which exist in certain portions of the Republic, against B. Ayres. Although, since our residence in this country, we have repeatedly heard of those feelings, yet we had never seen them thus thrust forward in what might be called a "taugle shape."

It was thought that the opinions heretofore held upon this subject had undergone a change, from the different events which have happened, and particularly from those arising out of the foreign and domestic war in which the country has been lately engaged; such unhappily appears not to have been generally the case, and if the ideas promulgated by the Governor of Corrientes should find supporters in the other Provinces,—then B. Ayres must be prepared to encounter all the unpleasantness which correspondence or negotiation upon such affairs must create.

It is a most delicate and unthankful office for a foreign periodical like ours, even to mention a topic like the one upon which we are now writing: it may be viewed as an unauthorized interference in family disputes. It is, therefore, with infinite reluctance that we have done so, but as we have inserted the official communications of the Governor of Corrientes, it became absolutely necessary to offer some explanation to our readers in distant countries.

Strangers have often expressed surprise and regret at the apparent estrangement amongst the Provinces, caused by a succession of civil wars, which time alone can heal.

The language used by the Governor of Corrientes would contain some very natural and forcible appeals to the feelings of those upon whom he desires it should make an impression; but his political opponents respond that his arguments, & the objections he urges against foreigners the system of prohibition, &c., however they might suit a nation of long standing, must be highly detrimental to one of a very scanty population, and which has only been 22 years in existence; and that had the United States acted upon such a plan, it could not have arrived at that state of power and splendour which it now presents. A system of exclusiveness cannot in the present state of the world be very acceptable; we do not believe that the lines of the poet have made many converts.

"Ignorance be bliss it is folly to be wise."

Upon the jealousy or suspicious feeling, which is said to actuate some of the Provinces

against B. Ayres, we will not take upon ourselves to discuss.

It is rather singular that we a short time since received a letter from a friend in the U. States, who is intimately acquainted with this country, and that in this letter he should mainly touch upon the very question we have been mentioning.

The following is an extract from it.

"The newspapers from B. Ayres hint that a meeting of Deputies is likely to take place, to constitute the country. I dread this measure: at three distant epochs this has been attempted, having for results dissolution, civil war, costing the whole country an immensity of blood, of expence and of rancorous party feeling; bringing the country into such disrepute with foreign nations, that the most important events of the Argentine Republic, which, few years since would have excited great sensation from one extreme of the U. States to the other, are now looked upon with the greatest indifference. The interior Provinces would require that the revenue of imposts and foreign goods imported should be distributed amongst the Provinces; for, why, they would ask, should they be taxed for revenue to be at the disposal and exclusively enjoyed by B. Ayres. While on the other hand the interior Provinces would not consent to pay any part of the heavy debt assumed by B. Ayres, on the plea that she has already enjoyed all the advantages of the imports. Nor indeed could the interior Provinces make good such payments, even should they consent to the responsibility. It is for this that I dread any meeting of Deputies; the jealousies of the interior, founded or ill founded, would again be excited by the opposite party, and it might be feared a new series of discontents, changes, and civil war, the old tragedy acted again with new scenery, would take place."

The decree inserted in another part of our journal announces the illness of the Governor of the province of B. Ayres; and the delegation of the Government to his Ministers. It is very currently reported that his indisposition has been in a great measure occasioned by the late communications from Corrientes. The Governor must no doubt deeply feel and deplore that such obstacles should arise, after the efforts and sacrifices made for the pacification of the nation.

We conclude this, to us most unpleasant article, with the confident hope that the Provinces will take a general and enlarged view of the question;—a question which in our humble opinion may at no very distant day be discussed with advantage and with perfect safety; sooner or later it will doubtless come before the Deputies of the nation; but at the present moment may think that it would be impolitic and hazardous.

According to recent letters from the interior, the Indians had invaded anew the province of San Luis, and committed some excesses, the particulars of which we are as yet unacquainted with. Col. D. Francisco Reinafe, brother of His Ex. the Governor of Cordova, had marched in aid of the said Province; and it is satisfactory to us to announce that he completely

ly routed and destroyed the invaders. As soon as we receive the details of this important triumph, we will place them before our readers.

Gaceta Mercantil, 9th inst.

It will be seen from our marine list that H. B. M's Frigate Druid, Capt. G. W. Hamilton, arrived at this port on Tuesday last from Montevideo; she anchored some miles S. E. of the Outer Roads, drawing too much water. (from 18 to 19 feet,) to come nearer. On approaching her anchorage she fired a gun, as a signal to H. B. M's Packet Emulous, lying in the Outer Roads.

The Frigate, according to the navy list mounts 46 guns, and appears to be a fine vessel of her class. The object of her visit here was to request an explanation respecting the guard vessel in the Outer Roads having fired a shot at H. B. M's Sloop Beagle, on 2nd inst, as mentioned in our last, and likewise relative to her boats, when near the shore, being ordered back. Before the Frigate arrived a satisfactory understanding upon the subject had taken place.

Capt. Hamilton came on shore about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday;—he appeared to be suffering from the effect of severe indisposition, although we are informed that since his arrival in this River he has much improved in health.

Two other boats belonging to the Frigate came on shore the same afternoon with a number of officers, but the weather has since been very unfavourable for them to pass in B. Ayres.

D. Santiago Vasquez, an Dr. Ones, (two of the Ministers of the President of the Oriental Republic, D. Fructuoso Rivera,) are on board the Druid; we have not heard if they intend to land here.

In consequence of the news received yesterday from Montevideo, H. B. M's Frigate Druid, and United States Corvette Warren, are to sail this day for that port.

Capt. Hamilton and his officers embarked yesterday afternoon, and the Warren fired a gun and hoisted a signal for sailing.

MONTEVIDEO.

The schooner Anais, arrived at B. Ayres from Montevideo on Tuesday last; but owing to the storm she did not communicate with the shore until yesterday morning.

She has brought intelligence that on Sunday last, the black troops headed by a Lieutenant, whom the Commandant Zufriategui had confined in the citadel, took possession of the citadel, in favour of the President Rivera. The inhabitants were at first greatly alarmed, as the soldiers were very disorderly and without officers: the marines of H. B. M's Barque Beagle, and the U. States Schooner Enta prize, were landed, but we believe had again embarked. Col. Zufriategui with about 60 horsemen was at the Portons; the militia had declared in his favour, and occupied the Plaza. The blacks declared they would defend the citadel to the last: Melchor Pacheco was named Captain of one of their companies.

The officer who headed the blacks in the revolt is named Ezequiel: Major Alvarez was killed, who had disputed the preference with him. The Mediator Commission had returned to Montevideo, and it was reported that General Lavalleja had routed the force of D. Manuel Oribe.

INTERIOR.

The following is an extract from the reply of the Governor of the province of Corrientes, (Pedro Ferré,) dated Corrientes, 22nd ult., to the note of the Governor of the province of B. Ayres, relative to the letter written by the Commissioner of Corrientes, at the Representative Commission at Santa Fé.

It states

That, if His Ex. the Governor of the province of B. Ayres, in his note of 12th May last, felt it a painful duty to forward to that of Corrientes a copy of the letter written by its Commissioner D. Manuel Leyva, to Señor Tadeo Acuna, dated 9th March, of the present year, he, (the Governor of Corrientes,) found himself similarly situated, to answer the said note as it ought to be answered. That after a careful examination of the letter of Señor Leyva, he cannot find those atrocious acts and principles complained of by the Governor of Buenos Ayres, on the contrary he has given an unequivocal proof of his patriotism and adherence to the just sentiments of the province he represented: sentiments which are in conformity to the general good of the Republic, in spite of all the efforts which egotism has put forth to subvert them.

The reply then asks—at what time since the revolution had the Republic been so situated as at present, when all the provinces which compose it are under the same system of Government? That the worthy province of B. Ayres merits a better fate from the immense sacrifices she has made in the common cause, feeling the same miseries as the others, from the indifference with which its Government views the interests of the community at large. The freedom which it affords to foreign commerce—the situation in which it has placed the artisans of the country, and indeed entire families, by the introduction of foreign articles, which in other times afforded them a subsistence, and they are now under the hard necessity of embracing other and less honorable employment. “Ah, Excellent Sir, (says the reply) view for a moment the fate of this unhappy class, the preference given to foreigners who reap advantages at the cost of its misery. Your Ex. cannot be indifferent to this, and will dispense all possible protection; you will feel as the result the most noble and agreeable satisfaction. Observe the agricultural labourers, who in former times with little labour spread the wheat over this fertile territory, making their fortunes, and now with the little that is left, for the want of protection, they are under the degrading necessity of consuming foreign flour. Consider likewise that the other provinces in their distinct productions suffer equally. From all of which Your Ex. will infer whether it be not just that the friends of the country should try every resort, and promote every necessary measure to avoid so many evils.”

The reply then proceeds to comment upon the allusion made in Señor Leyva's letter, that B. Ayres appropriated to itself the National revenue; and says that the Provinces which compose the Argentine Republic know nothing of the revenue, nor the manner in which it is expended; and it is now twenty-two years that they have been emancipated from the power of Spain and yet the Provinces generally in financial matters are only acquainted with what concerns their own particular Province, how then can the Provinces recognize that that of B.

Ayres has sacrificed its funds in favour of them, which to the present moment has been so cried up?

That peace will be of little advantage if it does not lead to the important object of organizing the country, without which it will be sepulchred under its own ruins; that the province of Corrientes has avoided many evils by the judgment it has evinced in the selection of its representatives, and the system it has pursued.

The reply concludes entreating the Governor of B. Ayres, to be persuaded that the Commissioner of Corrientes has not deviated from his duties, and that he has only expressed the well-known opinions of his constituents.

That he, the Governor of Corrientes in answering the note of that of B. Ayres, has found it necessary to depart in some measure from the accustomed moderation of his character, yet he had not the most distant idea to depreciate or detract from B. Ayres the eminent merits, for which during the course of the revolution the Republic were indebted to it, and for its great services in favour of the cause of liberty.

A circular was forwarded by the Governor of the Province of Corrientes, dated Corrientes, 13th April, 1832, to the Governors of the different Provinces of the Republic, containing congratulations upon the restoration of peace in all the Argentine Republic; and that now every effort should be made to draw closer the ties of union amongst the Provinces, and above all to promote by every possible means territorial industry.

It then states the necessity of some fixed regulation in that respect, and that in other times the Provinces prospered by their own industry; and that if war has annihilated it on one side it has not been less cruelly injured by the free entry of foreigners with their mercandize of all classes to the only port of importation and exportation, which the Republic possesses; therefore, if it be necessary that each particular Province should prosper, as in past times, it is necessary to remove every obstacle which may impede their industry, to absolutely prohibit the importation of some articles they produce, at the same time to qualify another or other ports besides that of B. Ayres for foreign commerce; for example, the port of Santa Fé, which will diminish the distance which the commerce of the country is now subject to, by being obliged to go to the market of Buenos Ayres—prohibiting the introduction of wines, liquors, coarse woollens and other articles, which the fertile territory of this country can produce; its produce will thereby become of importance; its value augmented; industry promoted; the subsistence of numerous families secured; and it will be a positive and durable blessing to the Republic. In vain a certain number of wealthy men affect to oppose a system of rigorous prohibition to import some articles which the soil produces, but they do not publish the means of which refined Europe has availed itself to protect its industry, and whose productions have so much astonished them. If by the inferiority of our products, as some have said, it would not be justice to prohibit the importation: where is the nation then in the civilized world that has not commenced by degrees? In other times there was a sufficiency of metallic money in the country to satisfy the balance of trade; but specie has disappeared, thanks to the free foreign commerce.

The circular concludes strongly enforcing the necessity that something should be immediately done upon the subject in question, and that Deputies from the different Provinces should meet for that purpose, as the insulated state in which it is pretended to plunge the Provinces, can only produce advantageous to that Province,

which in a certain mode has made itself the arbiter of the National treasury against the public voice of all.

A decree of the Governor of the province of Santa Fé, (E. Lopez,) states that one of the objects which has occupied the attention of the Government since the general peace, has been the education of youth. A public school is therefore ordered to be established in the city of Santa Fé, under the title of Literary Institution of S. Gerónimo; in which instruction is to be given in latin, rhetoric, mathematics, philosophy, canonical right, dogmatical theology and morality.

The principal Professors and Directors of the institution are to be Señores Dr. D. José de Amenabar, Dr. D. Estanislao Learte, Dr. D. Francisco Solano Cabrera, D. J. Elias Galisteo

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Buenos Ayres, 4th August, 1832.

The Governor of the Province, from the state of indisposition in which he finds his health; and considering that as soon as convalescent he has to engage himself in affairs of the highest interest to the country, &c. &c. &c. has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—The Government of the Province is delegated to the Ministers.

2nd.—Each one of the same, in the affairs of his respective department, and in those at present under his direction, shall discharge them alone, in virtue of the said delegation.

3rd.—Without previously consulting the Governor Proprietary no employés can be removed, appointed, nor any decrees expedited, except in cases of urgent necessity in which the said urgency will not permit a consultation.

4th.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

VICTORIO GARCIA DE ZUNIGA.

A notice has been issued from the French Consulate in B. Ayres, dated 2nd inst., stating that the Consul General of France has the most lively satisfaction to inform his fellow-countrymen that the subscription which was opened on 27th ult., in order to create a permanent fund for the relief of distressed Frenchmen, had rapidly amounted even to more than the sum, than was judged necessary for the principal purpose of the institution.

Our friend the Editor of the *Cosmopolitan* seems determined to be merry, and if possible at our expense,—but this must not be, although he has invented a very pretty tale in furtherance of his object.

He expresses his firm resolution to defend the cause of the ladies. What chance then should we have with such a champion, and with such constituents, were we rash enough to enter into a contest with him? Bearing in mind as we always have done that

“When a lady is in the case
All other things must give place.”

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

“No picture is exactly like the original; nor is a picture good in proportion as it is like the original. When Sir Thomas Lawrence paints a handsome peeress, he does not contemplate her through a powerful microscope, and transfer to the canvass the pores of the skin, the bloodvessels of the eye, and all the other beauties which Gulliver discovered in the Brobdingnagian maids of honour. If he were to do this, the effect would not merely be unpleasant, but unless the scale of the picture were proportionably enlarged, would be absolutely false. And, after all, a microscope of greater power than that which he had employed, would convict him of innumerable omissions.”

“It is calculated that Rome has derived from Spain, for matrimonial briefs, and other machinery of the Papal court, since the year 1500—no less than £76,800,000 or about three millions and a half per Pope. This is preachee and payee too!”

ASTRONOMY.

"The size, and motions, and distances of the heavenly bodies are such as to exceed the power of ordinary imagination, from any comparison with the smaller things we see around us. The earth's diameter is nearly 8,000 miles in length; but the sun's is above 880,000 miles, and the bulk of the sun is above 1,300,000 times greater than that of the earth. The planet Jupiter, which looks, like a mere speck, from his vast distance, is nearly 1,300 times larger than the earth. Our distance from the sun is above 95 millions of miles; but Jupiter is 490 millions, and Saturn 900 millions of miles distant from the sun. The rate at which the earth moves round the sun is 68,000 miles an hour, or 140 times swifter than the motion of a cannon-ball; and the planet Mercury, the nearest to the sun, moves still quicker, nearly 110,000 miles an hour. We, upon the earth's surface, beside being carried round the sun, move round the earth's axis by the rotatory or spinning motion which it has; so that every 24 hours we move in this manner near 14,000 miles, beside moving round the sun above 1,600,000 miles. These motions and distances, however, prodigious as they are, seem nothing compared to those of the comets, one of which, when furthest from the sun, is 11,200 millions of miles from him; and when nearest the sun, flies at the amazing rate of 880,000 miles an hour. Sir I. Newton calculated its heat at 2,000 times that of red hot iron; and that it would take thousands of year to cool. But the distance of the fixed stars is yet more vast: they have been supposed to be 400,000 times further from us than we are from the sun, that is 38 millions of millions of miles: so that a cannon ball would take between four and five millions of years to reach one of them, supposing there was nothing to hinder it from pursuing its course thither."

NOTICE

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS at a former General Meeting of British Residents certain resolutions were adopted relative to the extension of the British Burial Ground, and a special Committee was at that time appointed to carry the same into effect, with the proviso that before any final adjustment, the sanction by another General Meeting, of the measures taken for that purpose must be obtained; and whereas the said Committee are now desirous to report the progress of their proceedings, the undersigned, His Majesty's Consul, at the request of the Committee, hereby gives notice, conformably to act of Parliament, that a General Meeting of British Residents will be held at the British Church, on Tuesday the 21st instant at one o'clock P. M.; and a full attendance is particularly desired in furtherance of an object which has become indispensable for the benefit of all who are located in this country, and with a view to raise such voluntary contributions as may be necessary on this occasion.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

BRITISH CONSULATE, BUENOS AYRES,
11th August, 1832.

THEATRE.

On the 3rd inst., the Tragedy of Othello was performed for the benefit of Señor Cáceres, who again personated the Moor.

"That lov'd not wisely but too well."

And we must say that often as we have seen him attempt the character, he never in our opinion played it until this evening: there was little of that boisterous noise and unnatural panting, which we have so often had occasion to condemn in this gentleman's performance. We are confident that he has re-studied the part, as he evinced on this occasion some fine touches of nature, and transitions which surprised the audience, and he received correspondent applause. His manner of calling to mind *Brabantio's* warning was well conceived.

"Look to her well Moor; have a quick eye to see; She has deceiv'd her father, and may thee."

Altogether there was much to praise in Señor Cáceres' delineation: it was a chaste representation without, however, any of those electrical

bursts of passion, which in *Kean's* Othello overwhelm the spectators, as in the lines

"Arise, black vengeance, from thy hollow cell;
Yield up, O love, thy crown and hearted throne,
To tyrannous hate; swell bosom with thy fraught,
For 'tis of aspicks' tongue."

Iago.—Pray be content.

Othello.—O blood! Iago blood!

As we have before observed, it requires some patience in those who are acquainted with *Shakespeare's* Othello, to witness its substitute as performed here, and in some of the Theatres of Continental Europe.

Doña Trinidad on this night represented *Desdemona*, and in a most interesting manner; indeed she made great efforts and succeeded.

The house was crowded to suffocation, there was scarcely standing room, and the boxes contained various fashionable *Damas*.

On the 4th inst., the Comedy of *Un año Después de la Boda*, in which Señor Quijano assumed a principal part,—he was dressed in the costume of an English "man of fashion," such as we have seen Elliston, when playing *Ranger*, Belcour, &c.

Señora *Alexandra Pacheco* performed with much feeling; and the house was tolerably full notwithstanding that Saturday evenings are not thought to be eligible for theatrical representations.

On 5th, was represented the Play of *Coguetismo y Presuncion*, with great effect.

On 6th, for the benefit of Señor Cogoy, a Play called *La Negra Sinda*, in which Doña *Matilda Díez* personated a sort of black *Coro*, attended by her child of same colour. At one period when it was resting on the bench, we almost expected to hear the air—"hush thee, my babe."

The house was nearly full.

On 7th, the Play of *El Justiciero José II.*: all the performers successfully exerted themselves, especially Señor *Cossio* and *Gonzales*,—

the former in the character of *Joseph*, Emperor of Germany, appeared very majestic. The Señora *Alexandra Pacheco* does not, however, look well in a cap.

The Theatre was numerously attended, some lovely *belles* graced the boxes.

Señor *Quijano*, since his return from Montevideo, has reformed in some degree that overacting to which he was so much addicted. This gentleman has talent, is a lively actor, and shines in parts like those of *Tom Shuffleton*, *Jeremy Diddler*, *perft footman*, and what is called on the English stage "walking gentlemen,"—and also in broad farce.

Señor *Cossio*, likewise, since his return has evinced improvement, and is as he always was a good actor, aided by a fine manly person and countenance.

Señor *Castañera*, does his best, and will no doubt improve: he is "a young man and has a great deal to learn."

Appropos, we have received a communication respecting Señor *Castañera's* boots, complaining that they were dirty when he performed on Saturday evening last.

The Theatre it will be seen has been open on every evening lately, and what is more it has been well attended. The arrival of the theatrical corps from Montevideo has created a zest, both with the public and the performers. Never, we should presume, in *B. Ayres* has the drama met with such patronage. Night after night the Theatre is honoured by the attendance of elegant audiences.

Play bills have been likewise introduced in the English mode.

The operatic company at Montevideo, it is said, will not visit *B. Ayres* very soon—as they are "doing good business" in their present quarters.

In the expectation of their speedy arrival several boxes were engaged in our Theatre, by different families.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF AUGUST.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gau,	Rodger, Broad and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Byker, Bruce,	George Lord,	do do.
Brig Sarah 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, Bots,	I. H. Robillard and Co.	do do.
Brig Margaret Bosk, Salmon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Iturriga,	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Harriet, Moley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Charles, 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 Harford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Barque Diana, Nugden,	José Gestal,	do.
Brig John, Gray,	I. H. Robillard 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, Dorr,	Basab Itago 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.	do for Boston.
Barque Ann Eliza, Goodrich,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for New-York.
Schooner Brig Emily Cook, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Montevideo, Maldonado & New-York Under detention.
Schooner Harriet,		
FRENCH.		
Barque Darance, Guilibert,	Garnier Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Glanouse, Fournaux,	V. Courau,	do for Cadiz.
Polacre Zodiac, Laugier,	Corast, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles and [Genoa.]
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Mini,	Laclaverie Bros.	In Quarantine.
DUTCH.		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Phoenix, Veser,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Buen Amigo, Compiano,	José Gestal,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Polacre Stella Matutina, Morics,	Pedro A' Plover.	Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Arditte,	J. Gestal.	do do.
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y do		
[Amigos, Cráberaito,	J. M. Jollanes.	Discharging.
Polacre Concorvia, Ansalto,	Juan Mañer.	do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Ninfa, L. José Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Brig Independencia, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	do.
Brig San José Americano, Da Silva,	C. Mo eira.	do.
Brig Na. Sra. Ajuda Pena,	J. Gestal.	do.
Schooner Brig Nueva Yerbal, Pacheco,	A. M. Pintos.	R. Grande.
Schooner Bella Argentina, Carvalho,	A. M. Pintos.	Rio Grande.
Schooner Bela Eiza, J. Sousa,	Mangel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluxianense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Frigate *Druid*, Captain *Gawen William Hamilton*.
Pa. ket *Emulous*, Lieutenant *Crooke*. *Commander*.
AMERICAN.—*Coccyto* *Warren*, Captain *Benjamin Cooper*.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrival at Montevideo.

On 5th inst.—British barque *Mersey*, from Tarragona.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 15th inst.—French brig *Glanouse*, for Marseilles.

12th Sardinian brig *Euen Amigo*, for Cadix.

H. B. M.'s Barque Packet *Emulous*, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth, is detained.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

August 4th.—Wind N.N.E.—opposite Coast visible. Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig *Caroline*, Warmack, for Mailla,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock Morgan, in ballast.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, for Montevideo.

August 5th.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible. Nothing arrived or sailed.

August 6th.—Wind N.—hazy.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

August 7th.—Wind E.S.E. blowing strong in the evening rain.

Arrived H. B. M.'s Frigate *Druid*, Captain Gawen William Hamilton, from Montevideo 4th inst.

Oriental schooner *Anais*, Alvarez, from Montevideo 6th inst., with wheat, to Bertram, Delisle and Co.

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

August 8th.—Wind S.E. blowing a gale and heavy rain all day.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

August 9th.—Wind S.S.E. blowing strong—slight rain. Arrived Brazilian schooner brig *Cristina*, Vasconcellos, (late National schooner-brig *Ana*), from Parana 23rd ult., with yerba, &c., to F. Berdier.

August 10th.—Wind S.E.—slight rain at night. Nothing arrived.

The American brig *Fortune*, for Boston, was underweigh this evening.

We are authorized to state, that the offence unfortunately offered to H. B. M.'s Surveying Ship *Beagle*, upon her arrival in the Outer Roads on the 2nd instant, by the health officer, in the employment of the Government of Buenos Ayres, was committed in direct violation of the orders issued to those officers, for the regulation of their conduct with respect to vessels of war.

The officer, through whose fault the accident occurred, has been punished for his misconduct.

At a conference, which was held at the Fort on the 6th instant, between the Minister for Foreign Relations, and H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, a full and satisfactory explanation of the affair was voluntarily given to the latter Minister, which he received as a fresh proof of the desire of the Buenos Ayran Government, to preserve uninterrupted the relations of harmony and good understanding, so happily subsisting between the two nations.

A duel was to have taken place yesterday between Dr. Joshua Bond, and Mr. George Washington Slacum. It was prevented by the interference of the police. Dr. Bond was the challenger, and is in custody.

THE WEATHER.

The last week, and the commencement of the present week were remarkable for sultriness, unusual at this period of the year—the ther-

ometer at 70 and upwards. The streets of the city were damp and slippery. Colonia and the opposite Coast visible on almost every day—these circumstances and constant lightning at night denoted an approaching storm;—which accordingly commenced on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday the wind was S. E. blowing a strong gale with heavy rain, and a very full and boisterous river, creating a great deal of anxiety amongst the Masters of merchant vessels. Seven lighters were driven on shore, laden with hides, &c., viz:—the schooner *Eleventh* of June, belonging to D. Pablo Gomez; ditto *Carmen*, and launch *Diamante*, to D. Gerónimo Marquez; the ketch *Restaurador*; ditto *Union*, to Señor Mendez; two ballandras, one them the property of Don N. Garcia.

Several vessels in the Inner and Outer Roads, drove and lost an hour, cables, boats, &c.; and some vessels ran to the Conchas for safety.

Every effort was made from the Marine Office, and the Police Department, to give the necessary aid and protection. Soldiers and police officers were stationed on Thursday along the beach.

In the Boca, a number of accidents occurred amongst the small craft lying there.

A troop of twenty carts laden with goods for Cordova, Mendoza, Tucuman, &c., were washed away, and the greater part of the merchantize spoiled.

Two small houses near the Alameda, and others near the Custom—House, were destroyed by the water.

The new work or foundation of the North part of the Alameda was also destroyed. Had it not been for the temporal, it was intended in the present week to commence the sifting of the iron railing to the Alameda.

A quantity of the willows recently planted at "whai-bot creek," close to the Alameda were hurled down, several of their companions, however, by yielding to the tempest have survived, but make a somewhat sorrowful appearance.

The gale continued with little abatement the whole of Wednesday night; but on Thursday morning it moderated, and on that day the beach was a good deal thronged with spectators to learn the casualties, and to witness the destructive effects of the storm: yesterday it was likewise moderate.

We have often seen much stronger gales in B. Ayres than the one we have now described, but on this occasion it was accompanied by a very high tide.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Memorial to His Ex. H. S. Fox, will in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, remain for signature at Mr. Hill's, calle de la Catedral No. 30, until Wednesday the 15th inst., Sunday not excepted.

Jonathan Downes, Chairman.

Buenos Ayres, August 9th 1832.

THEATRE.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Operatic performance announced for the benefit of Pabito Rosquellas will take place on Friday next 17th inst.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE Subscribers are informed that the Library, &c. are removed to the alto, calle del 25 de Mayo, opposite Mr. Mc. Gaw's Hotel. (Entrance in calle de Cangallo.)

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 quality 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. 20 calle de la Piedad, consisting of
Britannia metal teapots, coffee-pots,
Sugar-basins and cream-ewers,
Liquor and cruet-frames plated and japanned,
Bug ish-cars, dish covers, hair selves,
Fowling-bags and shot-belts,
Kettles and forks of various kinds,
Spice boxes, tea caddies, tea trays,
Speaking trumpets, h r n lenses,
Ship scrapers, Holland Gin in casks,
A few dozens Champagne, wrought and cut nails,
Loaf-sugar, mould-candies, hyson tea, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A few cooper's drivers and joiners' irons.

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, Giant's 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.
- 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, calle de Cangallo.

PRICES CURRENT.

- Doubloons, Spanish, 113½ a 114 dollars each
- Do. Patriot, 112½ a 113 do. do.
- Plate Macquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one
- Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 dollars each.
- Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6½ a 6¾ do
- 6 per cent. Stock, 42 a 42½ per cent.
- Bank Shares, 152 a 153 dollars each.
- Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.
- Do on Rio Janeiro, 320 a 330 p. ct. prem.
- Do. on Monte Video, at par.
- Do. on the United States, 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar
- Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.
- Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.
- Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26½ a 27.
- Do. salted, 21 a 23 p-sada.
- Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.
- Nutria skins, 40 a 48 dollars per dozen.
- Chinchilla, 30 a 35 do.
- Wool (common), 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.
- Hair, long 24 a 26 dollars per arroba.
- Do mixed, 16 a 17 do. do.
- Jerked Beef, 15½ a 16 dl per quintal.
- Horns, 300 a 320 dollars per mil.
- Flour (North America) 45 a 60 dolls. 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 114½ dollars. The lowest price 112 dolls. 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 BRANDEK, Responsible Editor.

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