

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 313.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The official communications from the Governor of the Province of Corrientes, (Señor Ferré,) inserted in our last number, have, as might be expected caused considerable sensation in B. Ayres, and from all that we can collect upon the subject; from the opinions of the public writers of this city and otherwise; the arguments of the said Governor would appear not only to be very questionable but under the circumstances of the case it is averred that they can be victoriously refuted.

A casual reader unacquainted with the political situation of this country, might infer from a perusal of the documents promulgated by Señor Ferré that they contained some plausible reasoning;—but may it not in justice be asked, are the wounds inflicted by the late civil war so firmly healed, and does the nation present an aspect so decidedly permanent, as to warrant the commencement of such a work as the organization of the Republic?

Many well informed persons consider that such an operation at the present moment, while the passions are yet heated, would place in jeopardy, if not prove fatal to the tranquillity which now so happily exists.

Twenty-two years have elapsed since the declaration of independence, and during the greater part of that period the republic has been involved in wars, domestic and foreign, the cost of which has almost wholly fallen upon B. Ayres, and can any impartial duties that she may have received balance the account or compensate for the heavy debt for which she is responsible.

Compld with this subject we have often heard an expression, which although somewhat ordinary may perhaps in the main contain a great deal of truth, viz: that "B. Ayres has been the milch cow for all."

Amongst various communications which have appeared in the *Cuaceta Mercantil* of this city, in answer to those of Señor Ferré, is one under the signature of *Cosmopolita*, which is evidently the production of no common hand—it is logical and elaborate, and would occupy a common sized pamphlet.

The following are some extracts from it.

It commences by stating that the object of the communication is to convince, not to irritate; that only from imperious necessity will recrimination be used.

That Señor Ferré had presented no other credentials to patriotism, except in having wished to disturb the social machine, to spread alarm, instead of inspiring confidence, union, sympathy and fraternity: after the storm which the Republic had endured it seemed to be his wish to provoke another; what an idea must be formed of the opportunity which is now said to present itself of constituting the Republic, judging by the spirit of detraction and calumny,

which have been put forth: can harmony, good understanding and confidence, so necessary in all amicable arrangements of family interests, prevail, when one of the Members of it makes every effort to discredit the others, accusing them publicly of being the usurpers of the common patrimony, &c. &c.

The income, which by gross imposture is stated to have been appropriated by B. Ayres, had been employed in order to assist in the war of independence; that it was the first element which enabled them to make head against the enormous expences incurred in the glorious struggle for political emancipation; to drive the Spaniards from Chili, upper and lower Peru; dislodging them from Montevideo; enabling the Republic to sustain with honor a National war against a neighbouring and powerful Empire, wresting from it the Cisplatina Province, which had been since formed into the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; and that in the last civil contest this income was the first and most powerful agent in the hands of the friends of the laws and of liberty, in putting down the usurpers who had placed the whole of the Republic in a state of commotion: how then can any one declare in the face of all the Republic that the Government of B. Ayres is the only one which enjoyed this patrimony,—when the said income has not been sufficient to meet the great compromises which the Argentine nation had contracted since it has thrown off the colonial yoke; that an internal and external debt had been contracted, whilst at the same time the vicissitudes to which the country had been exposed had diminished its commerce and industry, and ruined private fortunes. B. Ayres had suffered by this state of things more than any of the other Provinces; she had been obliged to have recourse to a new circulating medium to provide for the expences of the National war in which the country was engaged with a neighbouring Empire, and which terminated with so much dignity and honor to the Republic.

Comments are then made upon Señor Ferré's opposition to foreign commerce, and a variety of details entered into, in order to prove that by this commerce the nation had obtained a respectable name, and celebrity had been given to the Argentine flag; whereas, had a restrictive system been followed, in all probability the country would have returned to the humiliating condition of colonies. The system of prohibition would cause smuggling: persons who had for a series of years enjoyed the conveniences of life, would not easily endure the privations which restrictive laws upon commerce would occasion, consequently importation would take place in spite of all vigilance; every facility would be given thereto, not only from the hope of gain, but from the impossibility of effectually preventing it from the nature and extent of the coasts.

The communication concludes by stating that the revenue which B. Ayres has received in the 22 years since the revolution, as the product of foreign commerce, whether it be National or not has been invested in the war of the independence, and in other objects of National interest; that the prohibitory system of Señor Ferré is a chimera in the present situation of society, and what it has been in this country for a number of years past, and a source to the unthinking part of the people, for the purpose of involving them in discord with B. Ayres.

RIO JANEIRO.

Accounts from the above city to 3rd inst., received by way of Montevideo, state that the Regent had resigned, in consequence of the powers not being extended;—they had, however, reassumed office; but a total change in the Brazilian Ministry was expected immediately to take place.

MONTVIDEO.

In another part of our paper is inserted the news from the above city to the 11th inst. The schooner *Adelaide* arrived with intelligence to 15th inst.

The President of the Republic, (Rivera) entered Montevideo on 14th, with about 1200 men.

General Lavalleja was in the country with some troops as was General Lavalle; the latter with 300 men belonging to the President's force.

Amongst the passengers in the *Adelaide*, are Colonels Zafra and Miro.

The periodicals in Montevideo had not resumed their functions. We have, however, received from thence several printed papers, viz:—

No. 1.—A communication from the President Rivera, stated Head Quarters upon the *Miguete*, 12th inst., to the Vice President, stating that his presence in the capital must be retarded for a few days, in order to assemble at the above Head Quarters the several corps of the Army, and adopt measures to secure the cause of the laws, and to chastise the mutineers, requesting at the same time that the Vice-President will use every exertion to calm the minds of the inhabitants of the capital.

2nd.—An address from the same, to the Citizens of Montevideo, stating that the nation was now restored to its rights, the laws re-established and the President returned amongst them, and surrounded by an Army of brave men.

3rd.—An address from the same to the soldiers of the garrison of Montevideo, thanking them for their constancy and subordination.

4th.—An address from the Vice President, (Luis Eduardo Perz, dated Montevideo 13th inst., to the soldiers of the battalion of *Cañadores*, stating that to their heroic valour the country is indebted for the restoration of its laws and the re-establishment of the constituted authorities, and that Government would reward their services.

5th.—An address from the same, to the inhabitants of Montevideo, dated Montevideo, 13th inst., stating that the crisis had passed, that the fomenters of discord had disappeared from the capital, and that the Government would take every means to protect the citizens and ensure tranquillity.

MONTEVIDEO.

The schooner *Aguila Primera* arrived here on 11th inst.; she sailed from Montevideo on 10th, and brought rather alarming details, viz:—that the negro soldiers had made a sortie from the Citadel, that no opposition was made to them, the Civicos having retired; that Montevideo was in fact without a Government—Col. Zufriategui, and various officers of Gen. Lavalleja's troops having fled on ship board, &c. &c.

The *Aguila Primera* it appears had escaped from Montevideo, and only brought letters to 6th inst; her Captain (Soriano) had been placed in command of the Fort of San José, but finding that his men were quitting him very fast he thought it was high time to follow the same example, and therefore proceeded on board his schooner, and made sail for Buenos Ayres.

On 12th the schooner *Rosa* arrived having left Montevideo on 11th., and brought letters, papers and a number of passengers, amongst whom were several officers belonging to Gen. Lavalleja's force, who had escaped from Montevideo.

On the afternoon of the 12th was published an *Extraordinaria* of the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city containing all the news from Montevideo, and from which we have made the following extracts.

BULLETIN No. III.

Contains a despatch from Gen. Lavalleja, to Col. Garzon, dated head-quarters Santa Lucia Grande, 29th ult., advising that he had received the account of the mutiny of a party of Indian soldiers, who had been under the command of Col. Garzon, and that he had taken the necessary measures to counteract any disorders they might meditate.

A despatch from Gen. Lavalleja, to Colonel Garzon, same date as above, states that when on 14th July he had resolved to take command of the National Army, he determined at the same time to make every sacrifice, in order to consolidate the institutions and liberty of the nation; that he had moved his head-quarters from Yi, it having come to his knowledge that the inhabitants of Montevideo expected to be besieged, and he had therefore marched to the neighbourhood of that city, and that Colonel Garzon may assure the inhabitants that whilst Gen. Lavalleja exists he will not suffer them to endure the miseries of a siege, his whole life being devoted to the welfare of his fellow-countrymen. That he had arrived at Santa Lucia Grande, with 200 men, and would not omit any measures to ensure the peace of the interior, &c. &c.

BULLETIN No. IV

States that horses had been collected in *la Piedra Solo*, to join Gen. Lavalleja.

BULLETIN No. V

Contains three despatches from General Lavalleja, dated Santa Lucia, 2nd and 3rd instants, two of them relates to some movements of his force, and that of his adversary Col. Oribe: the other states that he had received advices that Gen. D. Juan Lavalle, and Colonels Olavarría and Vega, belonging to the emigrants from the Argentine Republic, had joined Gen. Rivera.

BULLETIN No. VI

Contains a despatch from Capt. José Sanz, to Gen. Lavalleja, dated Cerro Largo, 28th ult., stating that Gen. Rivera had refused to ratify the convention of 24th ult., and that this act is the most convincing proof that General Rivera can give to the people that he aims only at the ruin of the country; that his conduct throughout has been criminal, he has refused to give an account of his administration to those to whom by law he is obliged, &c., &c.; and the he Gen. Lavalleja swears by his honor and by his sword, that he will omit no sacrifice to bring the said General and the Chiefs who accompany him to their duty.

That he has the well-founded hope that the criminal aspirations of those men, who are only labouring to effect the utter destruction of the liberties of the country, will soon be put down.

Extract of a private letter from Montevideo.

On the 5th inst., the battalion of negroes in the Citadel, consisting of 200 men, rose upon their officers and proclaimed the President Rivera. The Civicos run to arms, and occupied the Fort of San José. It was feared that great disorders would take place in the town,

and about 100 men were landed from H. B. M.'s Sloop *Beagle*, and the United States Schooner *Enterprize*; the Foreign Consuls hoisted their National colours, indeed altogether the first moments were extremely alarming. The mutineers demanded their pay, and that they should march out to join the troops of the President, all of which was granted, and they received about 2000 hard dollars;—they then refused to march, and said that they should put themselves under the orders of him who commanded them before the revolution of 3rd July, and would not recognize any other person for their Chief. The negroes kept the gate of the Citadel shut, and the Civicos occupied all the *Asoleas* and avenues of the Plaza. Zufriategui, who by accident did not sleep in the Citadel on the night of the revolution, collected about 70 cavalry outside,—but no disorder whatever has been committed, except the death of the Major of the Artillery D. Julian Alvarez, who was killed in the Citadel, but it was not known by whom.

AUGUST 9th.

Gen. Lavalleja came into Montevideo about 4 o'clock this afternoon, with a small escort—he was received with great acclamation by those who occupied the *asoleas*. Lavalleja went to his house and put on a Brigadier General's uniform, and then proceeded to the Cabildo, from whence he entered into communication with the Vice-President Perez, who was in the Citadel, and whom the negroes acknowledged as the only legal authority.

AUGUST 10th.

At 7 this evening nothing definitive was concluded a proof that Perez has no intention of giving way in the least. A great deal less enthusiasm has been observed in the Civicos, and did not cheer Lavalleja when he went to day to the Cabildo.

AUGUST 11th.

Last night there was some firing of musquetry, which considerably alarmed the inhabitants: some thought that the blacks had made a sally, and others that Lavalleja had attacked them. In the morning we learned that a sortie had taken place without any serious consequence, the Civicos having retired. Gen. Lavalleja with his escort and cavalry had abandoned the city, and has probably proceeded to join the division which he had left under the command of Garzon. The Vice President Perez has announced by a proclamation that the constitutional authority was restored by the flight of the criminals who had trampled upon it; that he was occupied in providing the means of security and restoring the public tranquillity, and that the corps of negroes preserved the most perfect subordination.

A proclamation from the Chief-of-Police, (Luis Lamas,) to the inhabitants of Montevideo, dated Montevideo 6th inst., requesting them to be tranquil, and that in conjunction with them he will make every effort to preserve the public peace, &c. &c.

A communication from the President Rivera, dated Head-Quarters in march, 9th August, 1832, to Brevet Colonel Bartolomé Quintero, states that he was marching towards Montevideo, with a column of 1800 men, to sustain the movement made for the re-establishment of the laws and of the constitutional authorities, which had been set aside by a scandalous and criminal mutiny.

EXPOSE TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTEVIDEO.

On board H. B. M.'s Surveying Barque *Beagle*, in the port of Montevideo, 9th August, 1832.

Yesterday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Señor Muñoz came on board H. B. M.'s Barque *Beagle*, and requested assistance to preserve order in the city, and to prevent the mischief threatened by the black troops. I instantly went on shore, where I received a letter from H. B. M.'s Consul General, in which he desired to see me to consult upon the best means of protecting private property, which he believed to be in danger. After my interview with the Consul, I obtained the assent of many respectable individuals, and in particular the Chief-of-Police Señor Lamas; in consequence of which I disembarked 50 men well armed, and having remained some time at the Mole, I accompanied Señor Lamas, with the crew of the *Beagle* to the Fort, and remained there until it was supposed that the mutineer black troops, who

in number were about 250 men, had retired within the Citadel; and 500 men being under arms near them, left no doubt of the security of private property, and that the peace of the town could not be disturbed by a few negroes. On the other hand I thought it would not be decorous towards the inhabitants of Montevideo to remain therefore returned on board at 10 o'clock this morning with the crew of the *Beagle*, which had accompanied me on shore.

Considering this expose as a mark of respect due to the feelings of the inhabitants of Montevideo, I have the honor to be their most obedient, humble servant,

ROBERT FITZBOY,
Commander.

The American marines of the *Enterprize* who had been stationed at the Custom-House had also re-embarked.

The above is all the news of importance from Montevideo to the 11th inst. Several other documents were published, viz:—

An address to the inhabitants of Montevideo, from Brevet Col. Quintero, requesting them not to feel the least alarm at the movement of the troops, as the only object in view was to punish traitors, who on 3rd July last trampled upon the sacred rights of the country, &c. &c.

An address to the same from the Vice-President Luis Eduardo Perez, dated Montevideo 5th inst., stating that the constitutional authority was re-established.

A proclamation to the same, from the Police Department, dated Montevideo, 5th inst., requesting the citizens to aid in keeping the public peace, and that the foreign vessels-of-war had sent on shore part of their crews for the same purpose.

A communication from the Chief-of-Police (Luis Lamas,) dated Montevideo, 5th inst., to Colonels P. Zufriategui and Bartolomé Quintero, Chiefs of the opposing forces, requesting both parties not to make the pacific inhabitants of Montevideo the victims of a struggle, in which they had no desire to take part either on one side or the other, and that the capital might not on any account become the theatre of hostile operations.

A circular from the same, dated Montevideo, 7th inst., to the different Justices of Peace in that city, calling upon them to cite all persons without distinction to assemble and take up arms, in order to preserve the public tranquillity.

A proclamation from the Vice-President of the Republic (L. E. Perez,) dated Montevideo, 11th inst., to the inhabitants of that city—the purport of which we have related in the extract of the private letter from Montevideo under date 11th inst.

The last Montevideo daily paper received by the *Rosa* is the *Universal* of 4th inst., and from that date the periodicals, we believe were suspended, on account of the threatening appearance of political affairs.

When the schooner *Packets* from Montevideo arrived at B. Ayres, the landing place is always much troubled waiting the return of the visit-boat. The Adjutant of the port—the passengers, and in fact all whom it is supposed can give any information are eagerly questioned respecting the news.

The following officers, appertaining to the troops of General Lavalleja, were landed here on Sunday last, from the schooner *Rosa*; Majors Francisco Gomez and Juan Blanco, Captains Rafael Eguren, Joaquin Idalgo, Francisco Sanchez, and Miguel Gil.

They appeared a good deal depressed, and are fine military looking men.

INTERIOR.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

CORDOVA, 21st July, 1832.

In accepting the delegation of the government of this Province I have thought it the first and most agreeable of my duties to inform His Ex. the Governor and Captain General of province of Buenos Ayres of this event, and that the march of the delegate governor will be upon the same principles of friendship, &c., which characterized that of the governor proprietary.

I feel the most lively pleasure in offering to

His Ex. the Governor of B. Ayres the homage of my most sincere esteem.

BENITO OTERO.

To His Ex. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres.

The *Lucero* of 14th. contains a long account of the civic rejoicings held at San Miguel del Monte, on 22nd ult., in commemoration of the day of independence, and of the festival of *Corpus Cristi*. The troops were formed in the plaza, salutes of cannon took place; high mass, &c., were celebrated at the Church. A banquet was prepared in the afternoon, at which the health of the Governor of this province D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, and Generals Quiroga and Estanislao Lopez, were drunk with great enthusiasm, prefaced by appropriate harangues. A temporary theatre was erected, in which the tragedy of *Idomeno* and a farce were performed.

On the second night there was a grand ball. In the Sala were placed portraits of the three Generals above named.

The Weather.—It has rained more or less on almost every day during the week, unaccompanied, however, with cold, and the winter has now so far advanced that it is probable we shall not witness any of the usual hoar frosts, none of which have as yet appeared this winter.

The Union Library and Reading Room, has been removed to the Altos, in front of Mr. Mc Gaw's Hotel, Calle del 25 de Mayo, in part of the superb new range of buildings erected by Mr. Morris.

The Rooms are extremely neat and convenient, commanding a view of the River, and there is also a large and lofty *azotea*.

Most of our readers are aware that this institution was set on foot nearly twelve months since, by the British and American tradesmen of this city; and it affords us infinite pleasure to learn that it is in an improving state, and has fulfilled all the objects proposed by the praiseworthy founders of it.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

The charitable dispensation of medicines by the Chinese is well deserving notice. They have a stone which is ten cubits high, erected in the public squares of their cities; whereon is engraved the name of all sorts of medicines, with the price of each, and when the poor stand in need of relief from physic, they go to the treasury to receive the price each medicine is rated at.

The physicians of China have only to feel the arm of their patient in three places, and to observe the rate of the pulse, to form an opinion on the cause, nature, danger, and duration of the malady. Without the patient speaking at all, they can tell infallibly what part is attacked with disease; whether the brain, the heart, the liver, the lungs, the intestines, the stomach, the flesh, the bones, and so on. As they are both physicians and apothecaries, and prepare their own medicines, they are paid only when they effect a cure. If the same rule were introduced with us, I fear we should have fewer physicians.

NEWSPAPER LOVE.

The paper so highly esteemed, entitled, *The Courier de l'Europe*, originated in the following circumstances:—

"Monsieur Guerrier de Brance was a native of Auvergne, whose fortune in the origin was very low, but who by his intrigues succeeded in gaining the place of Procureur General of the Custom-house. He married two wives; the name of the last was Millochian, who was both young and handsome. She soon began to find out that her husband was very disagreeable; and what caused her more particularly to remark his faults was her contrasting him with M. Ceyres de la Tour, with whom she fell most desperately in love. This passion became so violent, that Madame Guerrier fled into England with her lover, who, in his turn, left his wife behind him in Paris. The finances of these two lovers growing rather low, M. Sevres de la Tour, who was a man of talent, thought, as a plan to enrich himself, to turn

editor of a newspaper, and for this purpose started the *Courier de l'Europe*, which succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes. Disgust, which commonly follows these sort of unions, caused Madame Guerrier to be deserted by her lover, and she was obliged to turn a teacher of language, for her subsistence."
—*The Album of Love*.

THEATRE.

The continual rains have interfered with the amusements of the Theatre, and on that account it has been closed for several evenings.

On the 12th was represented the Play of *Los Dos Pedros*, which is founded on the adventures, real or feigned, of Peter the Great of Russia.

Señor Felipe David personated a Flemish country Magistrate, ignorant, talkative and blustering, when he thinks he can be so with impunity, and equally servile and sneaking when he supposes himself in the presence of gens de condition.

Those who know the capabilities of this genuine actor, may judge how well he performed the above character; indeed it was original. In one of the scenes where he is knocked down for his impudence, he remained on the stage close to the foot lamps, until the curtain dropped and left him outside;—this is a complete Grimaldi trick, and hardly fair in the legitimate drama, it, however, created roars of laughter.

Señor Felipe would be an immense favorite with the galleries of the London Theatres.

Señor Quijano has the same fault as the other performers here, of addressing himself too much to the audience, particularly if he has any thing drool to say, and on this evening to effect that object he absolutely turned away from those to whom he was speaking on the stage.

The house, in consequence of the weather, was only thinly attended.

Doña Trinidad is after all the first actress at this Theatre, and was the only one until the late additions from Montevideo. We forgot to mention the return of that excellent actress Doña Antonina, after a long absence.

La Señora Funes has improved greatly; she hardly approached to mediocrity when she was formerly on these boards and she is now a good performer.

We still regret that Señor Casa Cuberta no longer forms one of the theatrical corps,—his dignified person and countenance are highly fitted for the higher walks of the Drama; and he has besides a great deal of natural talent, wanting only study and close attention, to render him a first-rate actor. We have a great opinion of his ability, and shall not easily forget the very pretty and impressive manner in which he performed Lord Davenant, in the play of that name;—he has some advantages beyond his compeers, and we are sorry that the public is deprived of his services.

On this evening (12th,) we observed that a new *employé* has been created in the theatrical establishment, viz.—a person who acts as overlooker of the check takers,—he was seated in a box made for the purpose in question.

On 15th was performed the Comedy of *El Pintor Fingido*, and the Farce of *El Rabioso Fingido*.

In the former Señor Caceres assumed a principal character; but he does not shine in "gentle Comedy."

Doña Trinidad played her part very respectably; and Doña Matilde was well dressed.

The house was tolerably full, considering the damp weather.

The operatic performance so long postponed for the benefit of *Pablo*, is again postponed, as the wet weather has obliged the Manager to make other arrangements respecting the appropriation of the Theatre.

It is intended now to take place on Friday next.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 16th OF AUGUST.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<i>BRITISH.</i>		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gee,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Byker, Bruce,	George Lord.	do do.
Brig Sarah Birkett, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Emma, Butts,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson:	do for Antwerp.
Brig Margaret Book, Salmon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Iturriaga.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Harriot, Moley,	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, Suggen,	José Gestal.	do do.
Brig John, Gray,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	In Quarantine.
<i>AMERICAN.</i>		
Brig Sophia, Frazier,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havannah.
Brig Erie, Snow,	Grogan, Pocock and Morgan.	do for Baltimore.
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,		
<i>FRENCH.</i>		
Barque Durance, Gullibert,	Garnier Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Glanouse, Fournaux,	V. Courras	do for Cadiz.
Polacre Zodiac, Langier,	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marceilles and Genoa.
<i>DUTCH.</i>		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Amsterdam.
<i>SARDINIAN.</i>		
Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano,	José Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Polacre Stella Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Piomer.	Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Arditto,	Juan Maher.	do do do.
Polacre Concordia, Arenal do,	J. Gestal.	do do do.
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y do		
[Amigo, Craberito,	J. M. Joliaes.	Discharging.
<i>BRAZILIAN.</i>		
Brig Ninfa, L. José Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Brig Independencia, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	do.
Brig San Jose Americano, Da Silva,	C. Moreira.	do.
Brig Na. Sra. Ajuda Pena,	J. Gestal.	do.
Schooner-brig Criolla, Vaseoncellas,	F. Berdier.	do.
Zumaca Bom Fin, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Schur-brig Nuevo Yermal, Pacheco,	A. M. Pintes.	Rio Grande.
Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvallo,	A. M. Pintes.	Rio Grande.
Schooner Bela Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

NONE.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig *John Gessy*, from London, is to proceed immediately to Ensenada, in order to have the vessel and cargo fumigated. She has been in quarantine, in the Outer Roads, since her arrival on 9th ult. Her letters were landed in B. Ayres on 16th inst.

The Argentine brig *Domingo O'Brien* from B. Ayres 21st March, for Valparaiso, had not arrived at the latter port on 15th June.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—Bergin Byker, for Liverpool.
—Letter brig to be closed at 2 P. M.
O 25th—French brig *Glaucuse*, for Mar del Plata.

Arrival at Montevideo.

July 30th.—Oriental schooner brig *Oriental*, from St. Catherine's.
—An ust. 1st—Brazilian brig *Fortune*, from Rio Grande.
4th—Sarlinian brig *Aguilas*, from Genoa.
13th—American brig *George Washington*, for Gen., from New York 86 days, and sailed 15th, for B. Ayres.
—Sardinian Polacca N. S. De la Guarda, from Genoa and St. Catherine's.
15th—H. B. M.'s *Up Druid*, an U. States Corvete Warren, from B. Ayres 11th.
—Brazilian schooner *Francisca Vigilante*, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst.
Sailed from Montevideo.
August 4th—Oriental brig *Montevideo*, for Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

August 11th.—Wind S. E. blowing strong—slight rain. Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, from Montevideo 10th inst., to A. Martinez.

Sailed H. B. M.'s Frigate *Druif*, Captain Gowan Wallace Hamilton, for Montevideo.
U. States Corvete Warren, Captain Benjamin Cooper, for do.

American brig *Fortune*, Dorr, for Baltimore, despatched by Boscibones, Howard and Co., with 7910 dry hides, 4 bales with 400 horse hides, 34 do catch-bags about 310 quintals, 1 do with 100 vicuña skins, 1 do sheep skins about 30 dozen, 9 horse hides, 6200 horns.

Passengers—Captain Edward Ho brook, Messrs. N. Phelan and — Wilson.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

August 12th.—Wind S. E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Rosa Moratorio*, from Montevideo 11th, to C. Galasso.
Sailed French brig *Rio de la Plata*, La Munchy, for Montevideo.

(She sailed in order to bring her bill of lading from the above port, which had been left there.)

(The brig *Fortune* which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.)

August 13th.—Wind S. E.—breezy.

Arrived Brazilian schooner *Don Fr. Oliveira*, from Santos 25th ult., with sugar, rice, timber, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

August 14th.—Wind S. S. E.—slight rain.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed H. B. M.'s Barque Packet *Emulous*, Lieutenant Crook-Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Fatmouth.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro.—Monsieur A. Boisier and Mr. B. F. Johnson.
Do for Montevideo.—Mr. Nicholas Carey.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

August 15th.—Wind E.—foggy.

Nothing arrived.

August 16th.—Wind S.—foggy in the morning—slight rain.

Arrived (at night) Oriental packet schooner *Alleluia*, Pizzo, from Montevideo 15th inst., to J. and S. Lyons.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner *Rosa Moratorio* for Montevideo.
19 sail of small craft to the N.

August 17th.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived a French brig, by telegraph, from

Valparaíso 60 days, supposed the *Amanda*, with wheat, to S. America (via).
(At sea set boat out on shore.)

Generals D. Juan Ramos Balcarce and D. H. Mitre Martinez have addressed a communication to the *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Lucero*, in reply to the allusions made to them in the communication of Señor Ferré; and in order to prove that their conduct, and that of the army under their command, in the late campaign, had met with the entire approbation of Brigadier General D. Estanislao Lopez and D. Juan Manuel de Rosas; two discourses signed by the latter Generals were likewise inserted in the above periodicals.

A mail arrived yesterday from Chili, bringing papers to the date of June, but containing no particular news.

The Legislature of the Province of San Juan had added a duty of 56 per cent. on foreign goods coming from Chili, amounting to a prohibition; and a similar law had been submitted to the Legislature of Mendoza. The exportation of gold and silver in bars to Chili was also prohibited.

The above Provinces were formerly supplied with goods from Chili, which they will now receive from B. Ayres.

The destination of Gen. Rosalva is not known in Montevideo;—it was said that the major part of his troops had sailed.

Diario de la Tarde 17th inst.

The schooner *Aguila Primera* fired a salute, in the Inner Roads, on 15th inst., with her tri-coloured signal flag at the fore; it being the birthday of the late Emperor Napoleon.

On the 12th inst., the day of *Santa Clara*, the *Donña Clara* received the compliments of their friends. *Clara* is a pretty name; it brings to mind Bolingbroke's *Clara* to whom he addressed the pretty lines commencing,

"Dear thoughtless Clara."

On the 15th, La Asuncion de nuestra Señora, was kept as a close holiday in B. Ayres.

Yesterday it was extremely cold, the thermometer 44, and the wind pumper.
In the middle of the day there was a slight shower of sleet.

There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man; the widow was, therefore, mother to her husband's father, and consequently grandmother to her own husband. They had a son to whom she was a great grandmother. Now, as the son of a great grandmother must be either a grandfather or great uncle, this boy was, therefore, his own grandfather.

DIED.

On 15th instant.—William Smith, in the 17th year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he bore with fortitude.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE CLARK begs leave to inform the Merchants of this city, that he will undertake the receiving of jerked beef, dry and salted hides, chinchilla and nutria skins, horns, tallow, and every other article the produce of the country, upon the most reasonable terms; he will also require to make the purchases, and attend to shipment and packing. (Mr. C. has had 19 years experience in this line of business.)

Any orders will be immediately attended to by applying at Mr. Hat's No. 30, Calle de la Central.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS at a former General Meeting of British Residents certain resolutions were adopted

relative to the extension of the British British 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 the General Meeting, of the measures taken for that purpose must be obtained; and Whereas the said Committee are now anxious to report the progress of their proceedings, and the matters sued, 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 inst. at one o'clock P. M.; and a full attendance is particularly desired in furtherance of an object which has become increasingly desirable for the benefit of all who reside 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, 1852.

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on business as Commission Merchants and Exporters, under the firm of Wilson and Fairbairn, and from their general experience and moderate charges a feel confident of meeting the favour of those who may be pleased to employ them.

WILSON & FAIRBAIRN

THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.

Orders received at the Foreign and Home Stores, (on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. J. J. Astor and Co.) Calle de la Florida, N. 59, where application may be made to Mr. Wilson personally, for all particulars to the Protectors of Commerce.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE Subscribers are informed that a General Meeting will be held at the Union Library and Reading Room, on the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Vice-President.

By order of Committee,
J. G. FAY, secretary.

27—A few rooms to let.
Buenos Ayres, August 13th 1852.

LIST OF PRINTS, &c. FOR SALE.
21 plain letters in Persian.
24 new English characters, new characters.
24 and more, of the same.
3 Vols. of the *Consejos*.
2 small atlases, every Vices of Windsor and London.
2 small prints, T. M. and P. do. do.
2 do. do. of the Queen of Portugal.
1 colour, pair of horses.
2 plates of Artists.
3 colour plates of Cupid, Bacchus, &c.
6 plates of animals in painting.
2 do. do. do.

The above and boxes cheaply apply to the Librarian at the Union Reading Room, Calle de Cangallo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloon, Spanish, 112½ a 114 dollars each.
Do. Patrit, 112½ a 113 do. do.
Pat. M. equiva. 6½ a 6½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 dollars each.
Do. Patrit a. Pat. copies 6½ a 6½ do.
Bank per cent. 100 = 43 per cent.
6 per cent. 150 = 153 dollars each.
Exchange on England, a 7 per cent.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 300 per cent. prem.
Do on Monte Video, at par.
Do on the United States, 72 a 65 dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 31½ dollars per pesado.
Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.
Do. do. weight in, 23 to 24 lbs., 26 a 27.
Do. salted, 21 a 21½ 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 23 a 25 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 13 a 17 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 a 16½ per quintal.
Horns, 300 a 300 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 40 a 50 dolls. p. bbl.
Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 114 dollars. The lowest price 112 dolls. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 70. The lowest 70.

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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