

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 314.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1832.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

A considerable portion of our paper of this day is occupied with the admirable answer contained in the *Lucero*, to the communications of the Governor of Corrientes. We make no apology to our readers for inserting it—because, it not only conveys a sort of history of this country since its emancipation from the dominion of Spain, but it gives an idea of the “state of the nation.”

We have in different numbers of our journal given a succinct account of the whole question—a question which embraces many of the circumstances connected with the political contentions of this country; and we believe that details so circumstantial have never before appeared in English.

The representative Commission of the Confederate Provinces in Santa Fé having fulfilled the object of its Meeting, has been dissolved, leaving in the hands of the respective Governors of the Provinces, the management of the national organization.

### NATIONAL BANK.

The following Statement has been published.

#### MESSEURS SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors a few weeks since laid before a General Meeting the true situation of the Bank, upon which they have at present nothing to add: but it is their duty to publish the result of the transactions of the last six months, reminding you at the same time of the urgencies which must be provided for by a vote of the Meeting.

By the respective statements there is 92 915 dollars 6 reals product of discounts, and 512,647 dollars 7½ reals amount of interest for the Government debt. The first amount is the only one which has been realized, and that in greater part has been expended, as follows.

Artists and employés in the service of the house, and for the repairing, &c. of notes to replace those injured in a circulation of 15,283 540 dollars, which the Bank sustains at its own expense without receiving from the Treasury any compensation whatever, notwithstanding the frequent representations which the Directors have made, and still make to the the Ministry, in order to make good the interest of its debt. . . . . 25,180 5½

Surplus of old emissions of the two Banks collected and placed in the Sinking Fund, in the last 6 months. . . . . 25,166 0

Consignment of one-fourth part of the produce of discounts to the Fund, for the redemption of Bank notes. . . . . 23,228 6

Balance disposable. . . . . 15,340 2½

Dollars 92,915 6

In such a melancholy situation, in which the commonwealth absorbs the benefits of the Shareholders, and consumes the material of the Bank,

the Directors find it impossible to declare a dividend. 1st.—Because to declare one it would be necessary to take it from the capital, which would sever it since that the fund of reserve is composed of cyphers, which are with what the public Treasury discharge the interest of the debt of the Government. 2nd.—Because, instead of dividing a balance which does not amount to 3-10 per cent; the Directors believe it necessary to strengthen the funds for discounts accumulating it to them, as the state of uncertainty being prolonged would be the most fatal for the Bank; confidence being weakened money will not be deposited in its coffers, the profits of the next six months will be more reduced, and will not keep pace with the urgencies peculiar to the establishment and the public ones, which it alone satisfies. 3rd.—Because, when the time arrives for a definitive arrangement the Shareholders can treat upon a real and not imaginary situation, realizing the just expectation, not only of this dividend, but of other profits. The Committee of the respective accounts has revised those of the last six months and approved of them. The Meeting will proceed to elect the correspondent one for the ensuing six months.

The Meeting ought likewise to proceed to appoint new Directors; the term of the present ones having expired; who only desire that their conduct in the fulfilment of their arduous employment may meet with the approbation of this corporation.

JOSE I. DE GARMENDIA, *President.*

MANUEL NUÑEZ, *Secretary.*

Buenos Ayres, 10th August, 1832.

### MONTEVIDEO.

The Flor del Rio, arrived yesterday, from the above port 21st; all was tranquil there. The President, (Rivara) left Montevideo on Monday night last, with 1800 troops, to proceed against Gen. Lavalleja.—The latter had issued a proclamation stating that he had a force of more than 800 men. Some Passengers say that he had not so many.

We have not room for further particulars.

We have been requested to lay before our readers the following Resolutions of a General Meeting of British Subjects, in relation to the extension of the British Burial Ground, which, owing to the great and unexpected increase to the number of Residents since the establishment of the present Cemetery, has become perfectly inadequate to the purpose for which it was designed. The object of this Meeting is one of acknowledged and universal necessity, and if the British community will but generally contribute to its accomplishment, the amount of individual contributions will be but trifling; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Committee will meet with ready support from their countrymen in carrying their work into immediate effect.

Minute of the proceedings of a General Meeting of British Residents in Buenos Ayres, held on the 21st August, 1832, in conformity with Act of Parliament, and assembled under the immediate necessity of making Provisions for a new Burial Ground for British Subjects; Charles Griffiths, Esquire, His Majesty's Consul, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were carried,

viz:—

1st.—That a new British Burial Ground

become absolutely and indispensably necessary, without further delay.

2nd.—That the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds sterling be appropriated by this Meeting, to defray the half part of the expenses incurred in the purchase of a new Burial Ground.

3rd.—That the aforesaid sum of £350 sterling be placed at the disposal of the Committee in charge of the Burial Ground, as appointed by the General Meeting of the 18th February, 1832, on behalf of the Subscribers, for the purpose before mentioned; and that the said Committee be directed to give such security as the Act of Parliament directs for the due payment of the same, for the said purpose, and to carry the said object into execution.

4th.—That the Revd. William Brown, and John Harratt, Esqre., be added as additional Members of the Committee, appointed for the direct on of the affairs of the Burial Ground.

5th.—That His Majesty's Consul be requested to forward the foregoing Resolutions, on behalf of the British Residents in B. Ayres, to the proper Department of His Majesty's Government, with a view to his obtaining the necessary authority for defraying the remaining half of the expenses incurred on the aforesaid purchase of a new Burial Ground.

6th.—That in order to raise the necessary funds, the Committee be authorised to collect contributions of British Subjects generally; since, being an object, not of partial utility or convenience, but of universal necessity, it is expected that all will contribute to its accomplishment.

7th.—That all sums, however small, shall be received, but that nothing less than a Donation of one guinea, shall constitute a Subscriber to the Ground.

8th.—That Subscribers be entitled to appropriate Graves in perpetuity in the following proportion:—

1st.—Subscribers of five guineas may appropriate not exceeding six Graves, on paying a fine of £1 5s. 0d. for each.

2nd.—Subscribers of three guineas may appropriate three Graves, on paying a fine of £1 10s. 0d. for each.

3rd.—Subscribers of two guineas may appropriate two Graves, on paying a fine of £2 0s. 0d. for each.

4th.—Subscribers of one guinea may appropriate one Grave, on paying a fine of £2 10s. 0d. for the same.

9th.—That non-Subscribers shall pay for every Grave so appropriated, a fine of five guineas.

10th.—That Subscribers requiring more appropriations than the number apporportioned to their respective contributions, shall pay for every additional Grave a fine of five guineas. Note.—The above fines are exclusive of the usual fee for opening the Ground.

11th.—That non-Subscribers shall pay a fee double in amount to that of Subscribers, for opening of the Ground for interment.

12th.—That the Committee be authorised to make such other Regulations, especially in reference to the fees of Funerals, for the proper management of the new Cemetery, as they may deem necessary.

13th.—That these Resolutions be published in the British Packet.

Subscriptions will be received by His Majesty's Consul, and by any gentleman of the Committee, and subscription papers are left at the following places:—Mr. Bishop, No. 49, Calle de la Reconquista; Mr. Portis, No.—Calle de la Piedad; Mr. Hill, No. 30, Calle de la Central; Mr. Young, No. 46, Calle de la Reconquista, and Mr. Watson, Calle de la Piedad

The *Lucero* of this city contains a refutation of the opinions and doctrines promulgated by Señor Ferré, Governor of the province of Corrientes; which it divides into three heads, viz:—*National Organisation, Foreign Commerce and National Revenue.*

We regret that our limits will not permit more than the following brief extract from this excellent production.

#### NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

After some prefatory remarks it states that Señor Ferré has not made any sacrifice to liberate the Provinces, and yet he wishes that they should consider him as their best friend; that far from taking the least interest in the fate of the Sister Provinces, his only designs have been to preserve the province of Corrientes, from the misfortunes which had pressed so heavily upon the rest.

This has been the policy pursued by Señor Ferré in the various critical situations in which the Republic has been placed: ever prodigal in promises, but never performing them; announcing the aid of men and money, and keeping them back until the struggle had past; participating in the honor of the triumph, pledging his friendship to all and giving it to none; pretending to be zealous for the general good, and occupied exclusively for that of his own Province; talks of liberty and independence, and yet puts forth doctrines to the Governments of the different Provinces of a nature the most illiberal and despotic which have ever been heard in the world . . . . .

Such then are the titles which Señor Ferré possesses to advise the Provinces, upon that which would be most conducive to make them free and happy.

Abusing the circumspection of the founders of the league made by the boundary Provinces, Señor Ferré raises his voice and pretends to call in question the patriotism of those to whose magnanimous efforts is owing the pacification of the Republic.

Is it then extraordinary that in such a state of things the Government of B. Ayres resist the immediate convocation of a general Congress. What must be its result to the Republic? Evidently it would be the most fatal of all; because the general good would not be discussed, but only in what manner to satisfy the ambition of private individuals; to trample upon the rights of one Province, to despoil it of its prerogatives, and to exclaim against imaginary abuses, in order to prepare the way to real usurpations.

The new Congress would be an open tribunal, to receive the complaints of Señor Ferré against the province of B. Ayres, and our Deputies would have to enter into contest with those of Corrientes, upon the character of our sovereignty and the limits of our independence; because if we do not mistake the intentions of Señor Ferré, that which he aims at is that the Argentine Provinces, free, sovereign and independent in their respective territories, shall possess the right to interfere in the interior administration of the province of B. Ayres, examine its accounts, even to the disposing of its Revenue. Thus the Government of this Province would be in absolute dependence upon the rest of the Governments, and its inhabitants would be the Idiots of the Republic.

Under the influence of these errors any National assembly would be converted into a focus of intrigue and discord, which would disturb the tranquillity of the Republic, and dissolve the ties of union which it has cost so much to establish amongst the Provinces; besides which there is no Province that would be able to support the expenses of a National representation; the last Congress put the Republic in commotion, cost the province of B. Ayres nearly 400,000 hard dollars,—and the state of the Treasury imposes upon its Governors the duty not to contract new compromises until by some mode or other the Revenue and expenditure be more equalized.

B. Ayres is ready to make any sacrifice for the public benefit; but who does not foresee the effect which would be caused in the new assembly by the impertinent questions promoted by the Deputies of Corrientes. Those of B. Ayres would be obliged to repel these attacks, and they would do so with the vigour proportionate to the gravity of the offence—one and the other party would find supporters, as there

would be no want of men similar to Dr. Marin, who from weakness or ignorance would adopt the principles of ultra Provincialismo of the Corrientes school.

The debates would be carried on with undue warmth, profound hatred, and the most disastrous consequences would be engendered, and the National representation, after having thrown the Republic into confusion, would be obliged to separate without fulfilling the object of its meeting.

The sovereignty of the Provinces is absolute, and has no other limits than those which it is wished to delineate by the inhabitants themselves, therefore, the first step for the purpose of uniting them in a National body, ought to be as free and spontaneous as would be for France the adherence to the alliance of England.

The conduct of Señor Ferré, however, is in direct contradiction to his desires. The country cannot be constituted without the total disappearance of all the elements of combustion, and the course pursued by Señor Ferré would serve to accumulate and kindle them.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The observations on this topic are elaborate and in point. In reply to the assertion of Señor Ferré, that "the provinces of Cuyo are the most injured by the liberty conceded to foreign commerce;" it says that the principal articles of traffic of the said Provinces are wines and liquors, these arrive here without interruption, and sell to advantage in B. Ayres, viz:—the present price of a pipe of Spanish aguardiente of 25 degrees, is 620 dollars, the duty on it is 248 dollars, that deducted would be 372. A pipe of aguardiente of San Juan of equal strength, is worth at the present day in Buenos Ayres 450 dollars, and pays no duty.

Ordinary Malaga wine, which is most analogous with that of Mendoza, sells in the market for 480 dollars, it pays a duty of 192 dollars, this deducted would reduce it to 288, viz, 112 dollars less than the sweet wine of Mendoza or San Juan, which sell at 400 dollars per pipe, free of all duty.

A similar calculation is made respecting the olives imported from Spain and those of Mendoza. And that while Señor Ferré deplores so much the fate of the provinces of Cuyo, he has put his name to a decree prohibiting their produce, ordering that all ardent liquors introduced into the province of Corrientes should be confiscated, and publicly spilled.

What would be the fate of the Republic if those sacrilegious desires should be realized? the Provinces disavowing even one another will mutually apply the means which Napoleon in the height of his delirium took against England: and the Provinces which entitled themselves free, and Sister Provinces, will be filled with barriers and will establish tolls, as in the most gloomy days of feudalism in Europe, a thousand times more tyrannical than in the time of the Spaniards, the people of these regions, who before freely traversed the immense American continent, from the shores of the Plata to the frontiers of California, could not quit their territory without imminent risk of losing the produce gained by the sweat of their brow, and by their industry."

That many reasons might be advanced against the prohibitory system proposed by Señor Ferré, viz:—the want of the necessary stimulus to bring to perfection the industry of the country; the abuse in the arbitrary fixing of prices; the notorious inferiority in which the industry of the country would be placed in such a state of insulation; the encouragement it would give to smuggling; the injustice on the part of the Government in depriving the citizens of the right of buying the best article when it was the cheapest.

That it is most extraordinary that Señor Ferré should reproach B. Ayres with favouring foreign commerce, when there are few countries in which the Custom-House duties are so high as in this, and this arises not from system, but from absolute necessity.

#### NATIONAL REVENUE.

The remarks of the *Lucero* on this subject are equally poignant with the foregoing. It denominates this question as the most indiscreet of all the three, which Señor Ferré has agitated, betraying so much want of information, such a wish to mislead, and that it requires a vast fund of ingratitude and petulance to pronounce the words:—"The Provinces that compose the Argentine Republic know nothing of its Revenue,

nor of its inversion. It then notices the sacrifices which B. Ayres has made for 22 years since the independence of the country was declared; and that after having spent torrents of blood and of gold to break under the chains which bound four Sister Republics; expended property of all descriptions to arm and pay the liberators of Upper and Lower Peru, Chile, the Oriental State, and the Foreign wars which the Republic has sustained with so much glory to the Argentine flag, after lavishing its last resources to put down the ominous military power which had enthroned itself upon the fragments of the liberties of the country; yet Señor Ferré accuses B. Ayres of having delapidated the national Revenue.

That when the Government of B. Ayres had decided to aid the Orientals in the war against the Emperor of Brazil, it did not count upon the National Revenue, because there was none existing, it consumed its own wealth, which it was necessary to replace by a fictitious currency, that pressed most severely upon the property and industry of the country, and amongst other things it satisfied the demand of the Governor of Corrientes, which then was this same Señor Ferré, who promised a reinforcement of 500 men which never came, on condition that he should be paid 8000 hard dollars, which were delivered to him.

All the expenses for carrying on the war to vindicate the honor and even existence of the Republic did not come out of the national chest, but from that of B. Ayres: the National fund was solely composed of debts which pressed exclusively upon this Province; all its resources were insufficient to pay the interest of these obligations, to prove which, the following statement is inserted.

	Dollars.
To guarantee the Bank notes in circulation . . . . .	15,283,540
Public Funds . . . . .	16,781,485
Loan contracted in London in specie 4,885,000 dollars, multiplied by 6 is . . . . .	29,310,000
Dividends due for 10 half years, at 150,000 dollars in specie for each half year, multiplied by 6 is . . . . .	9,000,000
Sinking Fund of 12,500 dollars for each 6 months, multiplied by 6 is . . . . .	750,000
Commission ditto on 1500 dollars, multiplied by 6 is . . . . .	90,000
Sinking Fund . . . . .	2,499,509
Due for the supplies to the restoring Army . . . . .	2,900,000
	75,614,534

The *Lucero* then states that it is well known that the ordinary Revenue of B. Ayres is more than sufficient to cover its expenses, and now it is burthened with debt; that its product might have been employed in public works. And what in that respect does it possess? Its commerce rendered a mole imperiously necessary, and it was intended to construct one with the produce of the London Loan—the war with Brazil absorbed that: the plan of a new line of frontier for protection against the Indians cannot be realized for want of funds.

The City possesses no edifice worthy the attention of foreigners, nor to flatter the self-love of the natives;—the hospitals are from necessity obliged to be placed in the cloisters of an old church; the prisons do not correspond to the dignity of a free people, or to the philanthropic ideas of the present age; the works at the Cathedral have been suspended for several years;—also those of the new Theatre, the foundation of which was laid before the revolution, and yet not even a small part of the Revenue could be employed to complete and edifice already in a forward state; the Justice Hall scarcely affords decent accommodation; the University is obliged to be held in the corner of a Convent; and the reorganization of the College &c., have been interrupted by various difficulties.

A statement is then inserted, to prove that B. Ayres is the principal consumer of foreign goods; from which it appears that during the 6 months ending 30th June last, the amount of goods imported according to the market price is . . . . . 15,092,062

Exported to the Provinces during the same period . . . . . 2,654,333

Difference . . . . . 12,437,679

And that even part of the merchandise sent to the interior was for the markets of Peru and Chili, therefore, in the shape of consumers the interior provides little or nothing to cover the expenses of the diplomatic list; the ministry, — the various contingencies imposed upon the department of foreign affairs; besides the immense National debt with its increasing interest with all of which this Province is exclusively incumbered.

*Extract of a private letter from Guayaquil, dated 30th March, 1832.*

"We are now in the depth of the rainy season, with all the horrors of mud and mosquitos; the Rivers are swollen; there is little or no intercourse with the interior; those acquainted with the trade of this place seldom visit at this period, and few vessels arrive. Consequently we live during these months in a state of torpor, confined to our houses, reflecting how much happier are those who live in climates where life can be passed with some enjoyment.

The last accounts direct from B. Ayres are those of April, last year.

We were threatened with a war with the neighbouring state of New Granada, but there is now little probability of such a misfortune, the activity of our President, Gen. Flores, in placing himself in time on the frontier, has prevented the designs of his enemies from taking effect; his presence and very popular manners have secured the fidelity of the party for the Equator, in the disputed district, and the election of Gen. Santander to the Presidency of New Granada, will neutralize the plans of the war party, and give time for the adjustment of the differences between the two States by negotiation.

An alliance of the States of the Pacific is now the order of the day, and notwithstanding this always forms part of Colombia, with which Republic Peru has a treaty of amity, they have admitted an Equatorial Legation at Lima, and have corresponded by deputation a Peruvian Legation here, &c. &c.

A commercial treaty between the Equator and Peru is already on foot—an alliance offensive and defensive, including Bolivia and Chili, if that Government can be induced to join, is their further object."

According to private letters from Mendoza, brought by the last post, Col. Vilela Castillo died on 10th June last, on his journey from Peru to Valparaiso.

Gen. Quiroga was at San Juan, liquidating the debts contracted for the expedition to Tucuman.

Commandant Albarracin had mutinied in San Luis, and marched for the province of Cordova, but he was routed by the forces of the Governor of San Luis, under the command of Commandant General Navarro.

*Gaceta Mercantil 21st inst.*

On Saturday last the exterior of the church of La Merced was illuminated, and on Sunday a grand *funcion* took place at the same church, in honor of *Nra. Sra. del Socorro*,—there was also a procession in the afternoon, attended by the clergy, the Grenadier Company of Col. Rolon's regiment, music, &c. &c.; it passed through the neighbouring streets and returned to the church.

Fire-works and small cannon were discharged from the space in front of La Merced, on Sunday and the two following days,

**TO THE PATRONS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.**

The original Projector and Editor of this paper returns his most sincere thanks to those persons who have so far supported him. Fattered by the liberal patronage which the *Cosmopolitan* received, even at the commencement of its existence, the Editor cherished a hope that he should long continue to publish the same; circumstances, however, which he will not now mention, have determined him to transfer his interest in the *Cosmopolitan*, as also *El Telégrafo* and *LA IMPRENTA DEL COMERCIO*, to Mr. J. K. H. REDEY, who, in connection with his former partner, MR. DANIEL CHAPMAN, will continue the publication of this periodical and *El Telégrafo* as heretofore.

I am highly gratified to know that the individual who will succeed me is in every respect

worthy of the confidence of my former friends and patrons, to whose favour I most respectfully beg leave to recommend him.

*Cosmopolitan, 22nd inst.*

**THEATRE.**

An 16th inst the Montevideo Company performed the Play of *El Opressor de su Familia*. A very young and very *petit* Señorita made her *début* in a very *petit* part, we do not know her name.

The Señorita Dominga Montesdeoca danced the *Cachucha*,—she was attired like the *Cañete*, but the resemblance to that fascinating dancer went no further.

The house was full.

On the 18th the Montevideo performers took a benefit as a sort of compensation, (so the bill said.) for the expenses incurred in having transported a full company with all the materials "bag and baggage," from Montevideo to this city. The play was *La Familia Sirvan*; we cannot notice it fully—Señora Alejandra in the part of *Paulina* created much interest.

A numerous and elegant audience attended; and in the boxes were Gen. Alvear, his lady and daughter; Gen. Mansilla and his lady; Gen. M. Balcarce and his lady.

Saturday nights are fashionable theatre nights in London, and on this occasion it was so in B. Ayres.

On 19th the *Misanthrope*, (*Stranger*) The boxes were thinly attended, except the lower one on the left hand side, and in that we counted 22 boys of all colours; in fact so crowded that they had not room to laugh, for in the movement made for that purpose during some droleries of the farce, the front rank threw the rear ones into confusion.

On 20th., for the benefit of *Doña Trinidad*, and to a house not very full, the Tragedy of *Orestes*.

On 21st. *El Delincuente Honrado*, this Play

was really interesting, and the acting of *Señor Costio* displayed considerable judgement and feeling.

Two professors of dancing, *Señor Felipe Cañon* and his *Señora*, both of the Montevideo Company made their *début* this evening in a *pas de deux*, accompanied by the beautiful overture to the *Italiana en Argel*, which was admirably performed by the orchestra. In this overture Rossini is said to have expressed as far as music can express the sorrows of the Sultana her entreaties not to be abandoned, her misery in finding that her supplications are useless, and that the Sultan hates her.

In the *pas de deux* the new dancers were much applauded, they gracefully and gracefully acknowledged.—They afterwards danced a *bolero*: at another opportunity we shall notice them more fully.

The house was most brilliantly and fully attended.

The Montevideo Company is decidedly under excellent management, and is a well-disciplined corps, and do not keep the audience so long between the acts as the other Company.

On 22nd. *El Jugador*, or Thirty Years life of a Gambler, in which Señora Alejandra evinced talent of the very first order.—She has *mind* and many requisites to become a finished actress, *malgré* a rather indifferent voice which she cannot we'll alter—and too much of the whining face which she assumes in serious characters, which she might alter.

The Gambler was personated by *Señor A. Gonzales*; we did not see him in the two first acts, but we were told that it was a very inferior performance, compared with that of *Señor Casa-cubierta*, and what we did see confirmed that opinion.

The house was crowded to excess, the upper and lower boxes contained some fashionable fair—the white and red rose were the prevailing ornaments for the head gear.

On 23rd., the Play of *El Buen Gobernador*.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 23RD OF AUGUST.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gee,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Birkett, A. Co. k,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Emma, Butts,	I. H. Robillard and Co.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson:	do for Antwerp.
Brig Margaret Bosc, Salmon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Iturriga.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Harriot, Meley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadix.
Brig Thales, Robertson,	José C. Reising.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Dorothy, Newbold,	Todoroo, Reising.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Mixx, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Hamburg.
Brig Harford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Barque Diana, Nugden,	José Gestal.	do.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havannah.
Brig Harriet, Baker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Navarino, Weeks,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Duraaco, Guilibert,	Garnier Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Glacuse, Fourmeaux,	V. Courass	do for Cadix.
Polacre Zouiac, Laugier,	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles and Genoa.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Amanda, Le Cors,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Berchers	Charles Renge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Phoenix, Vener,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Amsterdam.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Stella Matutina, Morice,	Padro A' Plomer.	Cadix, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Aradio,	Juan Mañor.	do do do.
Polacre Concordia, Auzalfo,	J. Gestal.	do do do.
Schooner Nra. Sra. d-I Rosario y dos	J. M. Julianes.	Discharging.
[ Amigos, Crabereito,		
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Na. Sra. Ajuda Pena,	J. Gestal.	Loading for Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Criolla, Vasconcelias,	F. Bordier.	do do.
Brig Independencia, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	do for Rio Janeiro.
Brig San Jose Americano, Da Silva,	C. Mo-eira.	Brazil.
Zumaca Bom Fim, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Schur.-brig Nuevo Yobal, Pachao,	A. M. Flotos.	Rio Grande.
Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvallo,	A. M. Flotos.	Rio Grande.
Schooner Bel-a Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Brig Ninfa, L. José Maria,		Wor Sale.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

NONE.

**AT ENSENADA.**

Brig John, Gray, to I. H. Robillard and Co.—In Quarantine.

# SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

## Arrival at Valparaiso.

On 28th June.—Argentine brig Domingo, O'Brien, from B. Ayres 21st March. (She had put into Chile short of provisions.)  
*At Hamburg.*  
 On 22nd May.—British brig Jane, Luckett, from B. Ayres 12th February.  
*At Havannah.*  
 On 26th April.—British bri Hebe, Douglas, from B. Ayres 10th February.  
*At Rio Janeiro.*  
 On 30th July.—H. B. M's Packet Tyrion, from B. 7th July; August 21st: (she sailed on 17th August for Falmouth.)  
 On 3rd August.—Sardinian schooner Americana, from B. Ayres 14th July.

## Arrival at Montevideo.

August 8th.—Brazilian brig Piranga, from Parnagua.  
 10th.—Do date Avelino, from Puerto Alegre.  
 11th.—Do brig 28th. December, from do.  
 13th.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos, from Parnagua.  
 15th.—Brazilian brig St. Domingo Eneas, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst.  
 21st.—American ship Parachute, from Tarragana.  
*Sailed from Montevideo.*  
 August 16th.—American ship Romulus, for Havannah.  
 21st.—Do brig Ohio, for Baltimore.  
 French brig Oromaze, for Marselles.

H. B. M's Sloop Beagle, was off Point Piedras on Monday last, surveying.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

The French brig which arrived on 17th inst., (noticed in our list,) is the Amanda, Le Corre, from San Antonio, near Valparaiso, 2nd July, with wheat, &c., to S. Lezica Bros.  
 Passengers.—Señores Orellano and Grand.

### August 16th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.  
 Sailed Sardinian brig Buen Amigo, Cawpiano, for Cadiz.—despatched by José Gestat, with 7501 dry hides, \$31,400 horns, 14 bales ostrich feathers, 18½ arrobas in each, 5 do horn plates, 29 do sheep skins about 725 dozen, 10 do wool 250 arrobas.  
 Passengers.—Señor and Señora Molina and Señor Rebuella.  
 British brig John Gray; Gun-boat No. 7, and British schooner-brig Victoria, for Ensenada.  
 Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Sgriano, for Montevideo.  
 American schooner-brig Emily Cook, Rogers, for Montevideo, Maldonado and New York.—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., in ballast.  
 Passenger.—Mr. Ralph Dorr.

### August 19th.—Wind W.N.W.—very low tide

Nothing arrived or sailed.  
 August 20th.—Wind N.N.W.  
 Nothing arrived.  
 Sailed (during the last night, having been around yesterday, owing to the very low tide.) British brig Byker, Bruce, for Liverpool.—despatched by George Lord, with 223 marks silver; 8 bales, 3 cases, &c., with 2935 dozen and 420 chinchilla skins, 6 bales with 275 dozen nutria skins, 175 do with 5513 arrobas horse hair, 1 do with 6 arrobas wool, 56 do sheep skins with about 1780 dozen, 53 do with 6885 horse hides, 20 do with 199 dozen doe skins, 3 do with 220 dry hides, 3 do with 52 arrobas ostrich feathers, 1 do with 42 hare skins, 1200 salted hides, 4961 dry do, 52,824 horns, 12,400 horn tips, 10 pipes tallow.

### Passenger.—Mr. Thomas Openshaw.

### This Day.

American brig Sophia, Frazier, for Philadelphia.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier

and Co., with 15,587 dry hides, and some return cargo.

Passengers.—Capt. Mierkens and Mr. P. W. Peart.

### August 21st.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.  
 Sailed American brig Erie, Snow, for Baltimore.—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 8705 dry hides 1562 salted do., 150 horns.  
 Passenger.—Mr. Charles Chase.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

### August 22nd.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.  
 Sailed National brig Parana, Dragumet, for Rio Janeiro.—despatched by Guerin, Seris and Co., with 700 quintals jerked beef, 13,000 horns, 1301 arrobas tallow, 333 dozen sheep skins, cocoa, and general cargo.  
 August 23rd.—Wind W. shifted in the afternoon to E.

Arrived National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, from a cruise in the river.

10 sail of small craft, from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, &c.  
 In sight 3 vessels.

### August 24th.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Gaspar Resa.

American brig George Washington, Folger, from New York 20th May; Montevideo 15th inst., with general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers.—Mrs. Hugh Taylor and two children.

French brig Rio de la Plata, La Mihiny, from Montevideo 16th inst., (having brought her bill of health from that port,) with general cargo, to Lachaverie Bros.

Sardinian schooner-brig San José Colombo, Sardi, from Cadiz 24th June, Montevideo 16th inst., with general cargo, to Pedro A. Plomer.

Sailed National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

American barque Ann Eliza, Goodrich, for New York.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 12,009 dry hides, 458 salted hides, 816 horse do., 5 bales with 1047 nonatos skins, 18 bales horse hair, about 420 arrobas, 76 dozen viscacha skins, 1302 calve do., 7070 horns, 8200 horn tips, 9 dozen and 10 deer skins, 4 tiger do., 14 lion do.  
 Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Basset.

### RIO JANEIRO.

We have received accounts from the above city, and papers by way of Montevideo to 7th inst.; a change had taken place in the Brazilian Ministry;—a slight tumult had occurred at Rio Janeiro, which was suppressed without bloodshed.

His B. M's Packet Plover, (Brazil Packet,) had arrived at Rio, bringing London papers to 6th June; the Reform Bill had passed the House of Lords, and was to receive the Royal assent on 6th June. The expedition of D. Pedro it was said had sailed for Portugal. Some British Diplomatic changes are mentioned in the English journals, Mr. Fox is to be H. B. M's Minister at the Court of Rio Janeiro; Mr. Hamilton, (a relation of the Duke of Hamilton, and for some time past attached to the Embassy, at Paris.) is to be the new Minister to the Argentine Republic.

We hear that a musical festival will shortly take place at the British Episcopal Church of this city to consist of selections from Handel and Haydn.

The public examination of the Students in Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, &c., which had been postponed, will take place to-morrow 26th inst., at half-past 11 A. M., in one of the halls of the University.

### BIRTH.

On 23rd inst.—The lady of J. A. Barbosa, Junr., Esq., of this city, of a daughter.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

A General Meeting of the British Residents of this City will be held on Monday the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, precisely, at No. 30, Calle de la Catedral

for the purpose of laying before them matters of importance, relative to the Memorial presented to His Excellency H. S. Fox.

By order of the Committee,  
 W. P. ROBERTSON, Chairman.

## TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY THOMAS GOWLAND AND CO.

ON 28TH AND 29TH INSTANT,  
 Without reserve, as the Proprietor is going to leave the country.

ALL the Household Furniture, Stock, and Effects of this large and extensive establishment, known as

### FAUNCH'S HOTEL.

—Comprising handsome fourpost mahogany bedsteads and hangings complete, also tent and other bedsteads, dressing tables, and looking-glasses, wash-hand stands, eight tables, bidets, and sofas of various descriptions, chairs, mahogany dining, card, pombroke, sofa and work tables, mahogany chest of drawers, wardrobes, workcases and linen presses, time piece, books, pictures, sets of drawing-room curtains, fire, iron and fenders; a quantity of plated goods—comprising tea and coffee pails, tea pots, sugar basins, mahogany jugs and other ornamentals, crystal frames, spoons and forks, an elegant spereore with cut glass, dishes, dessert knives and forks, snuffers, &c.; china and cut glass dessert services, with decanters, wine glasses, hock and champagne do., tumblers, custard and jelly glasses, glass salvers, dinner and tea sets of various sorts, with crockery wares of all descriptions; ivory handled knives and forks knives and forks, tea caddies, tea trays, waiters, &c.; desks and other table linen, napkins, towels, linen sheets, counterpanes, Marseilles quilts, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, blankets, large and small carpets, a mahogany top counter, with cupboards and drawers complete, a large bottle rack, fowling pieces, side-saddle, bridles, handsome bar front with glass doors and partitions for dividing three rooms, handsome folding screens, chandeliers, lustres, lamps, chimney glass, ornaments, and 1,127 OUNCES OF PLATE; all the culinary utensils of a large establishment; three baths with apparatus for heating a large quantity of water in a few minutes; two billiard tables with balls, cues and all the appurtenances; all the genuine choice stock of wines and spirits.  
 Also the retort, gasometer pipes, cooks and burners of a gas apparatus, capable of making gas for a large establishment at a small expense.  
 Also a first rate London made saw mill, with saws circular and vertical, descriptive working drawings, and invoiced to the proprietor at a cost of £900 sterling.  
 A quantity of choice plants, and various other articles.

## WILLIAM SPEED, CARPENTER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Buenos Ayres, that having lately entered upon the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Sterling, carpenter No. 40, Calle de Potosi, he executes all manner of Carpenters work upon the most approved principles and on the most reasonable terms.  
 He also makes English carts and cart wheels, some pairs of which he has on hand, made by highly experienced workmen, which remain for sale at the cheapest rate.

W. S. respectfully solicits the patronage of the public of B. Ayres, and in so doing pledges himself that all orders with which he is favoured will be promptly executed with the best materials and workmanship, which aided by his long experience as a workman in this country, authorizes him to hope that he will merit that support which he respectively solicits.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleblooms, Spanish, 113½ a 114 dollars each  
 Do. Patriot, 112½ a 113 do. do.  
 Plata Macquignia, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.  
 Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do 6 per cent. Stock, 42½ a 43 per cent.  
 Bank Shares, 150 dollars each.  
 Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.  
 Do on Rio Janeiro, 280 a 300 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 pesado.  
 Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.  
 Do. weighing 26 to 27lbs., 26 a 27.  
 Do. salted, 21 a 21½ pesada.  
 Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.  
 Nutria skins, 41 a 43 dollars per dozen.  
 Chinchilla, 30 a 32 do.  
 Wool (common), 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.  
 Hair, long 23 a 25 dollars per arroba.  
 Do mixed, 14 a 17 do. do.  
 Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 dl per quintal.  
 Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.  
 Flour, (North America) 40 a 60 dols. p. bbl.  
 Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.  
 Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent. per month.  
 The highest price of Doubleblooms, during the week 114 dollars. The lowest price 112 dols.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d. The lowest 6½ d.

ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.