

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 315.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We received by H. B. M's Packet Lord Melville, London papers to 20th June: we are only able this week cursorily to notice them.

The Reform Bill passed the House of Lords on 4th June; the numbers voted being as follow: for the third reading 106; Against it 22. Majority 84. It received the Royal assent on 7th June. There had been no particular popular ebullitions or disturbances in England, if we may except the following.

The Duke of Wellington had visited the Mint, and being on horseback, he was easily recognized. Upon his return he was assailed by a mob of about 600 persons—he, however, behaved with his usual calmness;—the Duke's groom, it is stated, acted with considerable spirit, and prevented several attempts at personal violence offered to his master; one of the mob endeavoured to pull the Duke from his horse.—The Police and other individuals protected him from further assaults; some of his protectors said that they had served under him in his wars, and would die in his defence. This affair occurred on 18th June, the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo: all the public prints, both whigs and tories, express their indignation at the outrage in the strongest terms, particularly the *Times*.

On 19th June the King was at the races at Ascot; and whilst viewing them he was struck by a stone on the forehead.—The man who threw it was instantly taken into custody: he proved to be a Greenwich Pensioner with a wooden leg, and said that he had attended purposely "to have a sally at his Majesty," because he had not received an answer to his petition.

Little was said of the Cholera Morbus in England, it seemed to have nearly subsided.

The following deaths had lately taken place in England, viz:—Messrs. Jeremy Bentham and Butler, and Sir James Mackintosh.

The riots or rebellion which took place in Paris on 5th June, appear to have been solely an effort of the Republicans: it is very much doubted if the Carlists had any thing to do with it. It took its rise at the funeral of General Lamarque, who was the staunch advocate of Republicanism; about 200,000 persons attended, and there were banners and various devices, &c., &c. The accounts of the commencement of hostilities are very contradictory; a regiment of dragoons charged the people, having first been fired upon by the mob, (so some of the Paris journals state.) Shouts were then heard of "To Arms;" *Vive la Republique*, &c. The populace broke open several armourers' shops, and gained possession of a powder magazine; the firing was kept up with vigour on both sides, and the populace kept some strong positions for the night. On the following day troops

poured into Paris from every quarter, and a continued fire was kept up in various parts of Paris: the carnage was very great: the populace had raised barricades, &c., and occupied various buildings; the troops, however, succeeded in repulsing them, and took a number of prisoners: at mid-day on 6th all was calm, but the fighting commenced again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the firing of musquetry and artillery was incessant. Paris had all the appearance of a city taken by storm. On the 7th there was a little fighting, but the troops had gained the day. The insurgents made several attempts to rush on the cannon after they were discharged, but they were always repulsed with great loss, the survivors amounting in number to several hundreds, barricaded themselves in the church of St. Mary; Marshal Soult summoned them to surrender; they refused, the church was stormed, and all who had not fallen in the assault were taken prisoners. King Louis Philippe appeared during the affray several times in the streets. On the 6th he issued a decree declaring Paris in a state of siege, and on 17th June the said decree remained in force. The Polytechnic School has been dissolved, and 3 per centics suppressed.

In the province of La Vendée there had been an insurrection, headed by the Duchess de Berri and General Bournont; and some hard fighting had taken place. The Duchess de Berri had issued several proclamations in the name of her son the Duke de Bourbonnais, whom she denominates as Henry V. King of France and Navarre, and has assumed the title of Regent. The troops of King Louis Philippe were marching from different parts of France towards La Vendée.

The Packet Lord Melville spoke a Corvette with the flag of Dona Maria, and was informed that the expedition under the command of Don Pedro sailed from Terceira on 17th June for Portugal.

The U. States Corvette Boston arrived at Madeira on 2nd July, from Lisbon, bringing accounts from that city to 28th June, at which period nothing was known there of the movements of the said expedition.

The public examination of the Students in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c., took place on 26th ult. in the University, upon which occasion the Director of the establishment, Señor Joaquin Pedraives, made an appropriate harangue. He noticed the observations so common in Buenos Ayres, that youth here had no occasion to lose their time in studying in what consists an invoice, account sales, bills of exchange, &c. &c.; as all this could be so easily learned in a commercial house. In answer to this assertion Señor Pedraives said that a variety of events might force an individual who had hitherto been engaged in trade here to leave his country, property might be placed under his care, and if his acquirements in commerce were restricted he would be subject to many inconveniences and losses, when too late to remedy them. In the second place, should he be obliged to emigrate without resources, how could he obtain a situation in any commercial establishment? he would probably be reduced to distress. That common arithmetic, as generally taught here might make good shopmen, warehousemen, but not good merchants. As it regards the keeping of accounts, some books are kept with irregularity, and others, whose apparent regularity serve to cover a positive fraud; bankruptcy has been considered as a lucrative business, and those who prosper by the ruin of families obtain with the greatest impunity a fatal indulgence, only because some creditors may not have the necessary knowledge to discover in

the books of the bankrupt the manoeuvres by which he has made away with his property.

We cannot follow the orator through all the points of his excellent speech, which was most highly appreciated by the audience.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner Adelaide, journals from the above city to 28th ult., at which period perfect tranquillity prevailed there.

Two decrees had been issued, dated Montevideo, 27th ult.; one ordering that those who had arms or ammunition belonging to the State should deliver them up in two days to the Commandant General. The other, that the Government had resolved that the Police should not give any passports, except to foreigners, without its being well ascertained that the person who solicits it has not any arms, &c., belonging to the State, and of his having delivered up those which he had.

The President, (Rivera,) had received at his Head-Quarters the memorial or acts celebrated in the towns of the departments of the Maldonado, declaring their adhesion to the legal Government.

A proclamation was issued by the Commandant General, (Manuel Oribe,) to the citizens of Montevideo, upon the occasion of their depositing their arms by the order of Government; and congratulating them upon the late events which had restored the legal authority.

There is also another proclamation from the Commandant of the first battalion of Civicos, (Gabriel Antonio Pereira,) stating that the supreme Government had placed him at the head of a part of the public force, and hoping that his well-known sentiments in the cause of legal order would make him worthy of the confidence of his countrymen; that with this idea he had accepted with satisfaction and enthusiasm, the duties of that honorable employment.

Private letters from Montevideo say that the President was at Santa Lucia, and that he had sent from thence in custody to Montevideo, the Secretary of Gen. Lavalleja, and Col. Joaquin Revilla; both of whom had been captured.

Gen. Lavalleja, it is stated, intended for the present to avoid all encounters with the forces of the President. A number of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have passed over from Gen. Lavalleja's Army, had arrived at Montevideo;—they state that the above General was in march towards Pescado, with 400 men badly armed, and but little ammunition; the desertions considerable, and when on a march the officers placed themselves on both flanks and in the rear, in order to prevent any one leaving the ranks; that the picket of infantry had intended to mutiny, but was put down.

The total of the cavalry force at the disposal of the President, is stated in the Montevideo papers at 2066 men, of which 1406 were in the army of operations, and 660 in other points.

RIO JANEIRO.

In our last number we could only slightly notice the Rio Janeiro news, although, in fact there was not a great deal to excite attention. The disturbances in the above city took place on 30th and 31st July, and as we before stated were suppressed without blood. The vote of Senador for the continuance in office of the tutor of the infant Emperor, (J. B. de Andrada,) was the cause of setting the affair in motion. The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies was very animated, and as the late Ministry had a majority there, it was at first expected that

some measures would be taken to counteract the views of the Senate.

The result, however, has been merely a change in the Ministry;—people at Rio Janeiro were looking with some anxiety towards the Provinces, to see the effect the news of the change would have upon them, as many of those Provinces it was supposed would not feel inclined to submit to a party which has the reputation of being addicted to the ex-Emperor.

The Members of the new Brazilian Ministry were not officially announced. It was said the number would be reduced to three, and consist as follows:—D. Paulo Araujo Lima, for Justice and Foreign Affairs; D. A. Cavalcanti, Finance and Interior; and Bento B. Pereira, War and Marine: all these appointments to be provisional.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Montevideo journals received by the Flor del Rio, Aguila Primera, and Rosa, are occupied with decrees and documents relative to the late revolution and the restoration of the Government of the President, (Riviera.)

The following is a summary of the most important of them.

A communication from the Vice-President, (L. E. Perez,) dated Montevideo, 10th July, to the Governor of B. Ayres, stating that the garrison of Montevideo had mutinied on 3rd July, deposing the legal authorities, &c. &c.

A communication from the same to the same, dated Montevideo, 6th ult., stating that a reaction had taken place, and the legal Government was restored.

A circular from Col. B. Quinteros, dated Citadel of Montevideo, 6th ult., to the Foreign Consuls resident in that city, stating that the troops under his command had no other object but to sustain the public authorities, maintain order and defeat if possible the views of the anarchists; and that persons and property especially of foreigners, would be scrupulously respected.

Communications from the different Consuls at Montevideo, in answer to the above.

A note from Gen. Lavalleja, dated Montevideo, 9th ult., to Col. B. Quinteros, desiring him to present himself at the House of Representatives to receive orders, &c. &c.

A note from Col. Quinteros, in answer to the above, stating that he recognized no other authority but that of the Vice-President, who then had control of the troops in the Citadel, and therefore referred Gen. Lavalleja to him.

MONTEVIDEO, 15th AUGUST, 1832. The Vice-President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay has the honor to inform the Commander of H. B. M's Frigate Druid, that the Constitutional Authorities have been re-established in every part of the State, and that the disturbers of the public peace have disappeared, some of whom have sought refuge in the country to evade the vengeance of the laws.

The undersigned therefore was desirous not to lose one moment in order to return his most sincere thanks to the Captain of the Druid, for the generous and distinguished reception which he gave on board his vessel to various Constitutional employes, and particularly to the Minister of State, D. Santiago Vasquez; and to the Fiscal General Don Lucas J. Obes. Conduct so honourable and so worthy, seconded as it has been by the subjects of H. B. Majesty resident in this capital, has excited the attention of the Government, and of all those inhabitants who are the friends of order and of the Constitution.

In the name then of all the nation receive, *Senior Commandant*, this trifling expression of their gratitude, and deign to accept the high consideration of the undersigned, who has the honor to salute and offer to him his friendship and respect.

LUIS E. PEREZ.
JOSE MARIA REYES.

A decree signed by the Vice-President, (Perez,) and the Minister, (S. Vasquez,) dated Montevideo, 17th ult., states that all the officers civil and military who were engaged in the late revolution should be deprived of their employments.

In virtue of the above decree the following Chiefs have been struck off the military list, viz:—

Brigadier General Juan Antonio Lavalleja; Colonels E. Garzon, Felix Garzon, Manuel Lavalleja, P. Zufiategui, M. Soria and Cipriano; 3 Lieut. Colonels; 6 Majors; 7 brevet Majors; 16 Captains; 8 Adjutants; 21 Lieutenants; 8 Sub Lieutenants and Ensigns.

Gen. Lavalleja was stated to have about 300 men under his command, and on 22nd ult. was in march towards *Olmaz*.

It was said that the Government of Montevideo had ordered the wife of Gen. Lavalleja to quit the territory of the Republic.

CHILI.

The late papers received from Chili, contain the speech of the President, (Don Joaquin Prieto,) to the Congress of that Republic, upon the opening of the Session at Santiago de Chili, on the 1st June, 1832. It is long and gives a flattering description of the situation of the Chilian nation, stating that external and internal tranquillity prevail. A treaty of commerce and navigation had been concluded with the President of the United States; the Governments of Great Britain and Holland had evinced a disposition to celebrate treaties of friendship, navigation and commerce, with Chili.

One part of the speech is as follows:—

“But among the objects which most imperiously call for the attention of the Legislature are the obligations contracted by the Republic with foreign creditors, to whose just complaints a decisive answer cannot any longer be deferred. From the statements laid before you by the Minister of Finance it will be seen that our revenue is barely sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the public service, and will not suffice to cover the interest of the foreign debt, not even with the overplus which the approaching extinction of other burthens will leave in favour of the Treasury. Doubtless you will take this affair, in which the National Honor is so solemnly compromised, into your most serious consideration.”

A treaty of peace and friendship had been celebrated between the Republics of Bolivia and Peru, and also a treaty of commerce between the same parties.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

A decree dated 17th ult., states that the security of the new line of frontier renders it necessary that those entrusted with its defence and protection should have an interest in so doing by the possession of local property; that the regiment of *Blancogues* had rendered great services in the preservation of the first line of frontier—and latterly it had joined the ranks of the restoring army. It is therefore ordered that the second regiment of Cavalry of the line should be dissolved, and those belonging to it shall form the nucleus of a new regiment to be called the *Blancogues* of the new frontier. The new regiment is to be permanently stationed at the *Guardia Argentina*, in *Bahia Blanca*, and not to be removed from thence, except upon occasions of extreme urgency; and a grant of land, &c., &c., is to be given to the individuals composing it.

The *Lucero* of 29th ult. contains the conclusion of the article upon the official documents published in *Corrientes*—and in contrasting the protection given to the industrious, by the Governor of B. Ayres, it says,

“He had not the temerity to impose a fine of 1000 hard dollars upon a respectable inhabitant for having introduced three small barrels of sugar, not for sale, but for the use of his own family; that he does not extend his despotism even to a lady's toilet, depriving her of the innocent satisfaction of adorning herself, repelling the combs made in B. Ayres, in contradiction to the vice principles put forth in favour of the industry of the country; that he did not seize six jackets made in B. Ayres, and sent to the Overseer of the *estancia* of Rio *Corrientes* for the use of his (the Governor of *Corrientes*) labourers. All these vexations have been exercised, and are daily exercised in *Corrientes*, which it is his wish for other Governments to imitate.”

Dr. D. Manuel Antonio Castro, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of this Province, died on 20th ult.;—his remains were conveyed to the Church of San Francisco, attended by numerous friends, and were removed on 22nd inst., after some religious observances, to the Cemetery of the Recoleta.

The deceased had since the revolution occupied various public employments, for which his great endowments admirably qualified him;—he has died poor, but he has descended to the grave honoured by all.

On Saturday last Mr. James Hayt, of New York, chief mate of the American brig *Pauline*, fell overboard in the Outer Roads of this Port, and was drowned.

The deceased was only 26 years of age, and had been recently married.

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 is 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 direction 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. *Od.* for each.

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

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

4th.—Subscribers of one guinea may appropriate one Grave, on paying a fine of £2 10s. *Od.* 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 apportioned to their respective contributions, shall pay for every additional Grave a fine of five guineas.

Note.—The above lines 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 Cathedral; Mr. Young, No. 46, Calle de la Reconquista, and Mr. Watson, Calle de la Piedad.

A celebrated author has said that a periodical writer is often placed in a very unpleasant dilemma, that,

"If he endeavour to amuse the young and the lively by the sallies of his imagination, the grave and the serious throw aside his works as trifling and contemptible. The reader of romance and sentiment finds no pleasure but in some eventful story; with him who aims at instruction in politics, religion, or morality, nothing is relished that has not a relation to the object he pursues."

We, however, wish as far as our slender ability will permit to show "the very age and boyl of the time his form and pressure; in pursuance of which, we are led to notice the vehement controversy which has arisen in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, *Diario de la Tarde*, and *Telegrafo*, upon the subject of dancing, or rather the *tertulias* which are given in this city.

A correspondent of the *Gaceta*, under the signature of *El Luciano Argentino*, deploras the innovations which have taken place, averring that grimace and theatrical declamation

have been introduced into these once simple and charming *assemblies*.

These assertions have brought a "hornet's nest" about his ears. The ancients and moderns, *Almacks*, *Paris*, &c., have been quoted against him. "France," says one of the communications, signed *A Foreigner*, is the focus of civilization and taste." The French are no doubt inveterate dancers. They have their *bals parés* and their *salons de danse* in every street; and as long as the weather will permit they dance on platforms out of doors, and a heavy shower of rain will scarcely cool their ardour in the recreation.

We have no inclination to mingle in the controversy in question, except so far as to express our opinion, that the grace and elegance so conspicuous in the *tertulias* of Buenos Ayres, convey to the imagination every thing that is delightful. At any rate we prefer them to the musical evening parties of our own country, which a writer, (a very saucy one certainly,) has thus described.

"Music," says Plutarch "was the universal language of Greece, the vehicle of history, philosophy, laws and morals; but in England it is little more than a mere amusement to while away the evening, or at best but a branch of *foolish* education. Pianos are become articles of furniture to be met with almost in every other genteel house; Miss and her sisters sit down by tapers and screw themselves up to *Ad nos, Ad nos*, or "I'd be a butterfly"; till some handsome young fellow who has stood behind her chair for six months, turned over her music, or accompanied her through a few tender airs, vows his passion, brings to her the last new song, and at length swears to be her accompaniment throughout life. The piano is then locked up, the music sent to Bath or Canterbury, and the lady is married and cannot sing."

We must in conelusion observe that *El Luciano* has given replies to all his opponents, and that the subject has for the present dropped, and will probably like the celebrated *Panqui mazo* question of last year, soon become a "nine days' wonder."

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

Passengers per San Jose Colombo, from Cadiz, whose arrival on 23d ult., was noticed in our last.—Señores C. Morale, M. Guisti and two sisters; P. Tabuado, R. Leardo, and 3 Steerage Passengers.

Passengers per George Washington, from N. York, in addition to those noticed in our last.—Messrs. Hargreaves, Servet, (and three Steerage.)

August 25th.—Wind E.

Arrived National schooner-brig *Victoria*, Gun-boat No. 7, and British brig *John Gray*, from Ensensada.—(The quarantine of the latter having expired.)

American ship *Parachute*, Titcomb, from Tarragona 29th May; Montevideo 23d inst., with 600 pipes, 55 half do wine, paper, oil, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

American brig *Pauline*, Rickatson, from Tarragona 14th June, with wine, oil, paper, and a general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

French brig *Casimir*, Lecomte, from Havre de Grace 11th June, with a general cargo, to Guerin, Seris and Co.

(She was placed in provisional quarantine.)

Passengers.—Messrs. Guerin, Bichet, and 6 others.

At Night.

Oriental packet schooner *Agula Primera*, Soriano, from Montevideo 24th inst., to A. Martinez.

Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 24th, to C. Galieno.

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

August 26th.—Wind E.N.E.—rain early this morning and in the afternoon.

Arrived British brig *Malvina*, Byron, from Cadiz 7th June, with 260 pipes, 40 half do, 80 quarter do wine, 118 tons salt, to S. Lezica Bros.

British brig *Brutus*, Le Livvre, from Cotte 19th June; Montevideo 24th inst., with 186 pipes, 43 half do, 12 quarter do black wine, to Bertran, Delisle and Co.

Sailed (during the last night.) National schooner-brig *Jacinta*, Ure, for Patagonia,—despatched by I. A. R-vero, with a general cargo of effects.

Passengers.—Captain Samuel Adams, Mr. Joseph Crowther, Señores Julian Allaro, Beut-to Crespo and his lady.

This Day.

American brig *Harriet*, Baker, for Baltimore,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 6494 dry hides, 2128 horse co., 40 bales sheep skins about 1000 dozen, 4 bales with 160 vicuña skins in each, 40 do with 28 arrobas horse hair in each.

Passenger.—Mr. Waters.

French brig *Glauceuse*, Fournoux, for Marseilles, despatched by Victor Courass, with 12,185 dry hides, 1756 calve do, 20,000 horns, 14 tiger skins, 16 arrobes and 23lbs. ostrich feathers, 360 arrobas horse hair.

Passenger.—Monr. Le lion.

An Oriental schooner was in sight this afternoon.

August 27th.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived Oriental schooner *Phœnix*, Bertol, from Maldonado 24th inst., with wheat, to Geopir Resa.

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

Sailed American brig *Navarino*, Weeks, for Boston,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 500 horse hides, 8500 dry hides, 2800 salted do, 68,000 shin boxes, 21,000 horns, 29 bales with 13 doz-n sheep skins in each, 528 bottles neat's foot oil, 25 bales old rags.

The American brig *Edward* was under weigh this evening.

August 28th.—Wind E. blowing strong.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig *Edward*, Calder, for Havannah,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 4000 quintals jerked beef.

August 29th.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 15th inst., to J.S. Lyons

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 30th OF AUGUST.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gau, | Rodger, Breed and Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Sarah Birkenot, A. Cook, | Dickson and Co. | do do. |
| Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith, | Mc Cracken and Jamieson. | do do. |
| Brig Emma, Berts, | I. H. Robinson and Co. | do do. |
| Brig Prompt, Baines, | Mc Cracken and Jamieson. | do do. |
| Brig Margaret Bask, Salmon, | S. Lezica Bros. | do for Antwerp. |
| Brig Brothers, Black, | José Hurringa. | do for Bremen. |
| Brig Harriet, Mosley, | Puel, Rodriguez and Co. | do for Gibraltar for Orders. |
| Brig Thales, Robertson, | José C. Rezzic. | do for Gibraltar for Orders. |
| Brig Dorothy, Newbald, | Teodoro, Reising. | do for Amsterdam. |
| Brig Mixx, Leslie, | Mour and Lunivici. | do for Hamburg. |
| Barque Diana, Sugden, | José Grestal. | do for Havannah. |
| Brig John Gray, | I. H. Robinson and Co. | For Cork, or Falmouth for Orders. |
| Brig Brutus, Le Livvre, | Bertran, Delisle and Co. | Havannah. |
| Brig Hartford, Robson, | Puel, Rodriguez and Co. | Discharging. |
| Brig Malvina, Byron, | S. Lezica Bros. | do. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Ship Parachute, Titcomb, | Davison, Dorr and Co. | Boston. |
| Brig George Washington, Folger, | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | Havannah. |
| Brig Pauline, Rickatson, | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | Discharging. |
| Schooner Harriet, | | Under detention. |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Barque Durance, Guillibert, | Garnier Bros. | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Minceby, | Cochard and Millet. | do do. |
| Polacre Zodiac, Laugier, | Comet, and Prat. | do for Barcelona, Marseilles and [Genna.] |
| Brig Anania, Le Corre, | S. Lezica Bros. | do for Havannah. |
| Brig Caemir, Le Comte, | Guerin, Seris and Co. | Discharging. |
| DUTCH. | | |
| G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers | Charles Bange. | Loading for Rotterdam. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Polacre Stella Matutina, Morice, | Pedro A. Plomer. | Cadiz, Barcelona and Genna.] |
| Brig Colombo, Arito, | Juan Maier. | do do do. |
| Polacre Concorata, Ausalto, | J. Gostal. | do do do. |
| Schooner-brig San Jose Colombo, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Cadiz. |
| [Sardi.] | | |
| Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y do. | J. M. Julianes. | Discharging. |
| [Amigos, Graberito.] | | |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Schooner-brig Grilloa, Vasconcellas, | F. Bordier. | Loading for Parnagua. |
| Brig Independencia, Cardoso, | I. S. Monteiro. | do for Rio Janeiro. |
| Brig Sao Jose Americano, Da Silva, | C. Mo-cira. | Brazil. |
| Zumaca Bom Fin, Oliveira, | M. A. Ramos. | do. |
| Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvallo, | A. M. Pintos. | Rio Grande. |
| Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa, | Manuel Carreras. | Uncertain. |
| Barque Fluminense, Santiago, | | do. |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

British Packet Lord Melville, Lieutenant Webbe, Commander.

August 30th.—Wind N.—heavy rain.
 Arrived: H. B. M's Barque Packet Lord Melville, Lieut. Webber, Commander, from Falmouth 22nd June; Madeira 2nd July; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 8th August; sailed from thence 11th, and Montevideo 28th inst.
 Passengers from Montevideo.—Señores Francisco Muñoz, Pedro Esteves, Jaime Illa and José Antonio Sagarra.
 Sailed Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser for Amsterdam,—despatched by Mohr and Ludovick, with 12,698 dry hides, 12 bales wool 18 arrobas in each, 50 horse hides, and some return cargo.
 August 31st.—Wind S.—heavy rain all last night and early this morning.
 Nothing arrived.
 Sailed Brazilian brig Eloisa, M. C. de Mirreilles, (late National brig,) for Havanah.—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 2900 quintals jerked beef.
 Passengers.—Señores F. Vinet, Jaime Buiro, T. Radino, (and three Steerage.)

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Falmouth.
 On 29th May.—Packet Eclipse, from B. Ayres 9th March; Montevideo 12th., Rio Janeiro 1st April.
 On 14th June.—Do Lyra, from B. Ayres 5th April; Montevideo 10th., Rio Janeiro 27th do.
At Liverpool.
 On 30th May.—British brig Flora, Stephenson, from B. Ayres 19th March.
At Antwerp.
 On 2nd June.—British brig Porcia, Barnett, from B. Ayres 3rd October. (She had been on shore at Scilly, her cargo landed and examined.)
At Corkhaven.
 On 25th May.—Hamburg schooner brig Anna, Forbus, from B. Ayres 2nd January.
At Barbadoes.
 On 3rd May.—British barque Shepherd, Wilson, from Esensada 7th March, and sailed for Tobago.
At Havre de Grace.
 On 22nd May.—French brig Neptune, Helot, from B. Ayres 26th February.
 On 1st June.—French barque Bonne Mere, Giron, from B. Ayres 5th March.
At Cadix.
 On 21st May.—Sardinian polacre Aurora, Stula, from B. Ayres 5th March.
At Havanah.
 On 4th April Tuscan brig Esperanza, Lunari, from B. Ayres 28th January.
 On 30th April.—American ship Isis, Bottling, from Montevideo 5th March.
 On 2nd May.—Boatman ship Anna, Buttman, from do 6th do.
 On 13th May.—French brig Martin Luther, Alegres, from B. Ayres 5th March.

Arrivals at Montevideo.
 August 19th.—H. B. M. Packet Emulous, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.
 20th.—H. B. M's Frigate Druid, Captain Hamilton, for Rio Janeiro.
 21st.—U. States schooner-of-war Enterprize, for do.
 23d.—Brazilian brig Maria, for St. Catharines.
 24th.—British brig Flora, Le Mesurier, for Guernsey. (Passenger.—Mr. Nicholas Carey.)
 French barque Paraguay, Coutard, for Havre de Grace.
 25th.—Brazilian brig Baron del Rio de la Plata, for Pernambuco.
 26th.—French brig Courier de Montevideo, for St. Maloes.

The French brig Casimir, which had been placed in quarantine on 25th ult., was released therefrom on 27th.

The British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, sailed from Cadiz 2nd June for B. Ayres.

H. B. M's Ship Samang, (28 guns,) Cpt. Charles Henry Page, was to sail on the 14th ult from Rio Janeiro for the River Plate.

Accounts from Pernambuco state that the American ship Eugenia had arrived at that port, having been chased by a schooner brig under Spanish colours, she had a pivot gun, and was apparently a Baltimore built vessel. After chasing the ship some time she tacked and steered towards an American schooner, which was in company with the Eugenia.

It was reported at Falmouth that the new regulation respecting the Packets to this River would take place immediately, and that H. M's Packet Lord Melville now in this Port would probably be the last regular Packet for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Should such be the case the July mail will be conveyed from Falmouth by one of H. B. M's Schooner brigs, (Cockatrice or Viper 6 guns each;) the said vessels are intended to be stationed at Rio Janeiro, and the River Plate, so as to bring the mails on from Rio as they arrive from Falmouth in the regular Packets, and take the return mail.

The Brazilian brig Na. Sra. Ajuda, for Paragana; ditto schooner-brig Nuevo Yerbol, for Rio Grande, intend to sail this day.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 3rd inst.—British barque Mary Worrall, Smith, for Montevideo and Liverpool.

Thursday last the day of Santa Rosa de Lima, was a close holiday in Buenos Ayres; salutes of cannon were fired from the fort and from the National vessels of war, and Packet schooner Ross.

On the preceding evening music was performed in front of various houses of the Doñas Rosas, &c. &c.

THEATRE.

The Theatre has been open on several nights during the week, notwithstanding the thunder, lightning and rain.

La Señora Alexandra Pacheco increases in public estimation, but she can be a very terrible little woman when she chooses, judging from her acting the other evening, when taking a knife so often from her bosom with threats to stab the object of her dislike.

The play of "Deaf and Dumb," was performed on Wednesday; and the *Abdè de L'Espèe*, by Señor A. Gonzales, his idea of the character we should think was critically correct—we have seen (when a boy) John Kemble in the same character, and the impression it made upon us will not easily be effaced. *Julio*, which on the English stage is generally undertaken by a female, was on this evening played by Señor Quijano, and with the exception of too much pantomime it was a tolerable essay.

Señores Castanera and Culebras, were more than respectable,—we were much pleased with the animation displayed by both actors.

The *Alexandra* performed *Marianne*. It is really a pleasure to see on the stage a woman of so much talent; the deep attention with which she listened to the details given by the *Abbè*, rising from her chair as the story increased in interest, in order to get nearer, fearful to lose a word: those are touches of nature which speak volumes.

Quijano in the farce personated a variety of characters, and changed his dress with wonderful expedition; he is really a clever actor—he has made several vocal efforts lately, with very indifferent success.

The house was full; some elegant *damas* graced the boxes, but a number of ladies were frightened away before the performance was concluded, by the thunder.

"That keep this dreadful nother o'er our heads." The Manager of the Montevideo Company, (Señor Gonzales,) states that it will soon leave us, and in an address to the public, expresses his gratitude for the great patronage received in B. Ayres; that the Company is under an en-

agement to return to Montevideo, that political affairs there are now settled.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

At the Store of C. Winter, No. 52, Calle de la Paz, a reduction of prices has been made on the following articles with the intention to sell off for cash.

| | Dolla. Rs. |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Holland gin..... | (white) 4 4 per Gallon |
| American do..... | (do) 4 0 |
| French Brandy..... | 5 0 |
| Rum..... | 4 0 |
| Lisbon Wine..... | (red) 5 0 |
| Port do..... | 4 0 |
| White do..... | (sherry) 4 4 |

A liberal deduction made to the purchaser of a pipe or more of either article at one time.

The sale at (Fauch's) Hotel No. 16, Calle de la Cathedral by Tomas Gowland and Co., will be continued on Monday 3rd inst.

The Subscribers most respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on business as Cabinet Makers and Undertakers, under the firm of Wilson and Fairbrother, and from their general experience and moderate charges feel confident of meriting the favour of those who may be pleased to employ them.

WILLIAM S. WILSON.

Orders received at their Furniture and Coffin Stores, (on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. J. J. Ariola and Co.) Calle de la Florida, No. 59, where application may be made to Mr. Wilson personally, for all interments in the Protestant Cemetery.

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 if requisite 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. Hill's, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.

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. 80, 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 is 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 respectfully solicits.

PRICES CURRENT.

- Doubloons, Spanish, 114 a 114½ dollars each
- Do. Patriot, 112½ a 113½ do. do.
- Plata Macaquina, 6½ a 6½½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 dollars each.
- Do. Patriot and Patacoces, 6½ a 6½ do 6 per cent. Stock, 42 a 42½ per cent.
- Bank Shares, 147 a 148 dollars each.
- Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.
- Do on Rio Janeiro, 280 a 290 p. ct. prem.
- Do. on Monte Video, at par.
- Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½½ dollars, per U. S. dollar
- Hides, Ox, best, 32 a 33 dollars per pesada.
- Do. country, 27 a 31 do. do.
- Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 27.
- Do. salted, 21 a 21½ p-sada.
- Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.
- Nutria (skins, 41 a 50 dollars per dozen.
- Chinchilla, 28 a 30 do.
- Wool (common), 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.
- Hair, long 23 a 26 dollars per arroba.
- Do mixed, 15 a 17 do. do.
- Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 dl per quintal.
- Horus, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.
- Flour, (North America) 40 a 60 dols. p. bbl.
- Salt, 12 a 13 dollars per fanega on board.
- Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 114½ dollars. The lowest price 112 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d The lowest do. 7d.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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