

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 316.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The Charge-d'Affaires of the U. States to this Republic, (Francis Baylies, Esqr.) has requested and received his Passport; and we believe he intends to quit B. Ayres, with his family, in the U. States corvette Warren, now lying in this port.

Report says that the above resolution of Mr. Baylies has been caused by the unsatisfactory state of the negotiation respecting the Falkland Islands.

Accounts from the Provinces of the interior report that perfect tranquillity prevailed.

A despatch from the Commandant of the military department of *Bahia Blanca*, dated *Guardia Argentina*, 17th ult., states that a force under the command of Lieut. Col. Delgado, in conjunction with that of the friendly Indians, had had two successful rencontres with the hostile Indians in that neighbourhood, including 200 who had joined them from *Chili*.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A sitting was held on 31st ult., when three projects of law were presented by the Government, viz.—that the laws of Direct Taxes, Custom-House Duties, and Stamped Paper and Licences, of the present year, should continue in force for the ensuing year 1833.

Referred to the Committee of Finance.

In the question brought before the House, relative to the petition of citizen D. Manuel H. Aguirre, ex-Agent of the Government of *Chili*, the following was sanctioned,

“The Government is authorized to fulfil the obligation contracted by that of this Republic, on 18th April, 1817, when it constituted itself guarantee that the Government of *Chili* would faithfully fulfil the contract made in this city in its name, by Gen. José de San Martín, with the citizen of this province, D. Manuel H. de Aguirre, conferring upon him the commission to proceed in person to the U. States of N. America, to purchase, equip, and send various vessels of war, on account of and for the service of the said State; paying the said D. Manuel H. Aguirre the sum of 27,368 dollars, 3½ reals, in specie, or its equivalent in current money, which balance remains in his favour: the same to be charged in account, and opportunely recovered by the Government of this Province from that of *Chili*.”

On the motion of Señor Insarte, the Session was prolonged until 31st December next.

### RIO JANEIRO.

We have received by the brig *San Paa*, a variety of journals from the above city to the 21st ult.

Nothing of importance had occurred there. The bill of amnesty for political offences was still in the Chamber of Deputies, but would probably pass. The amendment on the second reading excludes those persons who attempted to bring about the restoration of the ex-Emperor; this would not be agreeable to the originators of the bill, who were generally

supposed to entertain sentiments favourable to that party. It was thought that this amendment would be rejected in the Senate, in which case that body will again come in collision with the Lower House.

The U. States schooner-of-war *Boxer* arrived at Rio Janeiro on 16th ult., from Bahia. She went from U. S. to the Coast of Africa, from thence to Maranhim, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.

The schooner brig under Spanish colours, (mentioned in our list,) had robbed a Portuguese schooner, from Africa bound to Rio Janeiro, of about 20,000lbs. of ivory—nearly all her cargo. She is represented to be a fast sailing vessel, and a crew of all nations. H. B. M's brig *Algerine*, and French brig-of-war *Alcibiade*, had sailed from Rio Janeiro,—supposed to look after the pirate.

The French brig *Prosper*, was at Rio Janeiro, bound to B. Ayres; and the journals of Rio of 21st ult., state the sailing on 20th from thence of the British barque *Elizabeth*, Moore, for B. Ayres.

The Exchange at Rio Janeiro, upon England on 21st ult. was at 45.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We have not received any particular news from the above city since our last. The Government had issued a proclamation to the followers of Gen. Lavalleja, commanding them to proceed to Montevideo, and deposit their arms within 15 days, under certain penalties, we presume for non-compliance,—we have not, however, seen the proclamation.

There are various reports respecting the force under the command of Gen. Lavalleja; some say that it increases in number—and others the contrary.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday states that the Charge-d'Affaires from this Republic to that of Bolivia, Don Pedro Feliciano Caria, is on the eve of leaving this city to proceed to his destination.

The London journals, on the authority of the Captain of a vessel, state that the *Cholera Morbus* had broken out in the U. States, and that in *My* list, it prevailed in New-York and Philadelphia.

There are accounts in B. Ayres, and letters from the U. States to the end of June, which do not mention any such occurrence.

Another well written reply to the circular of D. Pedro Ferré, Governor of Corrientes, appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, of 31st ult., under the signature of *Un Porteño*.

It states that Sr. Ferré has doubtless promulgated the infamous libels contained in his circular, with a certain air of satisfaction & arrogance, presuming that when addressing the Governments & the people of the Argentine Provinces, it was the same as to the unfortunate inhabitants of Corrientes whom he has made his tributaries, by means of the most impudent monopoly, & whom he wishes to keep in a state of insular ignorance of their rights, in order to gratify that insatiable avarice, which has been so conspicuous in all his public career. That he gave no aid whatever in the war with the Emperor of Brazil, but had participated in the usurpation of more than 500,000 head of cattle, booty taken from the enemy during the Brazilian war; that he has secret treaties with Dr. Francia, the Dictator of Paraguay, and after the war had con-

cluded with Brazil, he informed the said Francia that B. Ayres was preparing to invade Paraguay, and at the same time proffered him assistance and co-operation, so as exclusively to enjoy the commerce of Paraguay, at the expense of the other Provinces; his sole wish appearing to be to enrich himself, and foment the distilleries, plantations, &c., which he has in the province of Corrientes to effect, which he would not hesitate to place the Republic again in a state of civil war; in fact, that his fury against those who oppose the assembling of a Congress under the present circumstances of the country, is because he well knows that without it the Republic will remain tranquil, and the people of Corrientes will then be the first to take cognizance of his iniquitous manoeuvres.

That when it was necessary for Señor Ferré to name a Commissioner to represent the province of Corrientes at the Representative Commission of the boundary Provinces, he fixed upon D. Manuel Leiza for that office. A man whose restless disposition was known to every one, and that the only time in which the said Leiza distinguished himself, was a few years since, when he endeavoured to raise a revolution in Santa Fé against Governor Lopez; the latter, however, made so light of the matter, knowing the imbecility of Leiza, that he took him personally to his mother, and told her to take care of her son, because if he, (Governor Lopez,) caught him at such tricks again he would give him a sound flogging with his breeches down.

The communication of *Un Porteño* is altogether an important document, and occupies more than nine columns of the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

A grand entertainment was given in London, on 25th May last, by Dr. D. Manuel Moreno, Charge-d'Affaires from this Republic, to the Government of H. B. Majesty, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of this country. Among the company were the Brazilian Minister, (Mattos); Woodbine Parish, Esqr., late Charge-d'Affaires to the Argentine Republic; Count Gamba, and his sister the Countess Guiccioli;—the lady to whom Lord Byron was so much attached.

“The *Guiccioli*.—Byron has immortalized this lady, and thus she has become in some degree connected with the poetical literature of our country. She has lately arrived in England, with her brother Count Gamba, and now resides at one of the Hotels in Leicester Square. She has been an object of great attraction during the month, but expectation has been sadly disappointed, the lady proving very different from the portrait which had been drawn in the imagination of Byron's love. She is a lady considerably inclined to *embompant*—something dumpy, in spite of his Lordships denunciations of that style of beauty; and her hair is of a colour which romantic gentlemen may term *auburn*, but which we, in common with less enthusiastic people, should describe as of a *ruddier tint*. Leigh Hunt's description of her, although it has been much censured, seems after all to have been the best; for the Countess Guiccioli proves to be the very pattern of “a buxom parlour boarder.” How Byron, with his poetic soul, could have been enamoured of this lady, and with all his professed notions of female loveliness, and the memorable line

“I hate a dumpy woman.”

may appear mysterious to some, but those who have lived beneath an Italian sun, are aware of the change which a few years make in personal appearance, the lovely girl of eighteen may be a “dumpy woman” at twenty seven.”

*The World of Fashion for June, 1832.*

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 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. 6d. for each.

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

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

4th.—Subscribers of one guinea may appropriate one Grave, on paying a fine of £2 10s. 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 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. Peris, No. 49, Calle de la Piedad; Mr. Hill, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral; Mr. Young, No. 46, Calle de la Reconquista; and Mr. Watson, Calle de la Piedad.

## REFORM BILL.

Our paper having from time to time noticed the "Life, Birth, Parentage and Education" of this Bill;—we have thought it perfectly in order to give a few particulars connected with its finally passing the House of Lords—and to insert extracts from the "last dying speeches and confessions" (phrases of the reform papers) of the Tory Peers, &c. &c.

On 4th June Earl Grey moved the third reading of the Reform Bill.

"The Earl of Winchilsea rose to say that he suffered a pain of mind deeper than he could express, in thinking that he had lived to witness the hour of the downfall of his country. That night would close the first act of the fatal and bloody tragedy. (*Hear, hear, from the Opposition.*) It would close the existence of that House, as one branch of the legislature, for its independence, which was its brightest ornament had fallen, and without that independence it might be considered as having ceased to exist. Those who might live to witness the last act of the tragedy would have to tell of the downfall of the monarchy; in which case he trusted that the daring and wicked spirits with whom the revolution commenced might be awakened to a sense of the ruin they had wrought. He prayed to the Almighty whose providence had been extended over this country, that those who had brought down this judgment upon the land might be cast off, and those who survived might live to see the insulted laws of the country most amply vindicated. The only cause of offence given by the constitution, was, that it had enabled the country to withstand the spirit of revolution and infidelity; to stand in the storm and lend its aid to weaker powers—this constitution enabled an illustrious Duke to plant the proud banners of England on the walls of Paris; (*hear, hear.*) and to rescue France from the tyrant grasp, which then swayed the destinies of Europe; when he considered all this, what language could describe his feelings at seeing this constitution levelled with the earth. (*Hear, hear.*) There was no period of the history of the country in which, during the same space of time it had experienced such disasters as during the existence of the present Ministry."

The Earl of Harrowby followed in the same strain as the above, and alluding to Earl Grey—he said

"The Noble Earl might triumph if he pleased; but he (*Lord Harrowby*) envied not a triumph in such a cause and attained by such means. (*Hear, hear.*) The Noble Earl and his colleagues had trampled upon the Crown; (*hear, hear.*)—and trampled upon the House of Lords. (*Hear.*) But they had created a power which, when the proper time arrived, would in turn trample upon them." (*Hear, hear.*)

Earl Grey in answer said. "It was possible he might be in error as to the effect of the measure; but he would declare before their Lordships and the country, that he believed in his conscience it would preserve the importance of that House, and the institution of the country; through which the nation had been raised up to that pitch of importance in the world, never attained by any other State. To those institutions he was as deeply attached as any one, and he hoped they would long continue to bless the land; but there were times and seasons in which something more was looked for than mere declarations of attachment. Into the constitution, beautiful in theory, beneficial in practice, there had crept abuses which required remedies, and the time was come in which those remedies could not long be deferred. The great object of himself and his colleagues was to grant such a measure of reform as would give general satisfaction, set the question at rest, and prevent future agitation." (*Hear, hear.*)

Lord Wharmcliffe said that Earl Grey had wantonly brought the country into a state of

danger, such as no Minister before had ever done. Was not the voice of that House overborne, by the other House? (*Hear.*) They had a right to give their votes as independently as the other House, but that right had been destroyed by violence." (*Hear.*)

The Bill was passed, as was stated in our last, there being only 22 against it. The Tory Peers had nearly all absented themselves from the House.

In the House of Commons on the 5th June, there was a good deal of "smart sparring" between the Whigs and Tories, on the occasion of the "Reform Bill Amendments" being brought before the House.

Sir E. Sugden, after a variety of charges against Ministers, said that "He confessed he felt sorrow, pain and indignation, at the mockery of form with which the bill had been carried through the House of Lords. Carried by Ministers without the presence of an opposition; carried by the minority against the majority, banished by illegal threats." (*Hear.*)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "It was extremely unfair to impute to Ministers the inflammatory jargon and illegal advices of a certain portion of the press. The opposition in the House of Lords was not coerced by the Government, but by the force of the public voice. (*Cheers, and "no, no"*) It was not the first time the Lords had thus yielded. (*Hear.*)

Sir R. Peel said that the Reform Bill had passed, because the House of Lords had been banished by threats; that it was a fatal precedent, and would be acted upon in future, whenever any popular measure, however dangerous, was opposed. (*Hear.*)

Mr. Croker said that, "The movement party all over Europe, looked to the passing of the Reform Bill as the greatest step in the progress of revolution, since the mighty stride of revolutionary France. He felt convinced that in the natural course of events we should be carried to democracy first; next to despotism; and then, after a sad, but he hoped not a bloody interval, we should be restored to a state something like that in which we were placed before the promulgation of this measure."

Colonel Torrens said, he hoped the bill would not be a final measure, but that measures would follow, which would bring to this country the happiness and prosperity enjoyed by their bretheren in the United States of America.

Mr. Praed said, "When the pen of history had recorded the crimes of British Statesmen, no blacker page would be found in the chronicle of political offences, than that containing the story of recent events: Ministers had been obliged to give way before the power of a mob."

Mr. Fane was convinced that the present bill was but a step towards the most sweeping changes in all the time-honoured institutions of the country. "It had come from the House of Lords." The House of Lords was—nothing: (*a laugh.*) Nothing but a body of living old Serpents. (*Great laughter and cheers.*) No matter what might have been in former times; it was now a defunct corpse, a stinking carcass:—(*continued laughter*)—the putrefaction of which stunk in the nostrils of the people. (*A laugh, and ironical cheers.*) This bill, it was said, was demanded by the people. The people had never dreamed of such a bill. It was in conformity to the spirit of the age. True, What was the spirit of the age? A spirit hostile to all established institutions, to kings, and lords, and prelates; to hereditary rights, to power, to wealth and to order; and to these would this measure prove destructive.

Lord John Russell said "That the bill having now passed without opposition, and the people finding they could elect their representatives fairly, would not consume their time in useless alterations, and in meetings and unions, to the injury of the Government and the constitution, as well as themselves. (*Hear.*) As far as Ministers were concerned this was a final measure. If any attempt were made to encroach upon the constitution, they, (*the Ministers*) would be pledged to resist it." (*Hear.*)

The newspaper *Atlas*, says, that the House of Commons was summoned on 7th June, to hear the Royal assent given to the Reform Bill: few Members were in the House. When the

Speaker returned and announced the circumstance to the House, there was not a single cheer, and the usual business was instantly proceeded with.

We gave in our last the substance of the news brought by the Packet Lord Melville, and have but little more to add.

The enterprise of the Duchess de Berry, in La Vendée, it was not thought would succeed. Amongst the arrests which have taken place by order of the French Government, are those of Chateaubriand and Hyde Neaville; Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno, had absconded, his arrest had been ordered. The London journals say that Louis Philippe, in suppressing newspapers, &c., and putting Paris under martial law, has succeeded in an attempt which caused the Bourbons to be exiled to Holywood.

The London Gazette, says, that Lord Ponsonby, formerly Ambassador extraordinary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, has been appointed in the same quality to the King of the two Sicilies.

The London Times of 19th June contains an article upon the Battle of Waterloo, and in reference to the attack made upon the Duke of Wellington on the day previous, it says—

“Some indeed there are so void of all generous and manly feeling, of all moral taste and decency of nature, as to celebrate the feast of Waterloo, by base and brutal outrages upon the person of its hero. Is there on human record a fact more disgraceful than this? Would the most stupid savage have overlooked the reverence due to the actor of so mighty an achievement, and made choice of such an anniversary for the perpetration of so vile an insult as the Conqueror of Napoleon suffered yesterday, at the hands of a band of miserable ruffians—yesterday, the precise expiration of the 17th year from the day on which “Waterloo” obtained the most glorious name in history.

No political obstinacy or error could provoke reasonable men to such ingratitude,—no sophistry can palliate it. The Duke of Wellington may forgive the deed, but no other honest Englishman will.

After writing the above we received a letter from some anonymous blackguard, charging us with having instigated the outrage of yesterday upon the Duke of Wellington, and referring to an article in this journal, wherein we said that “he might be torn to pieces by an English mob, as a Dutch mob had torn *De Witt* to pieces.”

We publish the slanderer’s letter, that our brief disposal of him and his falsehood may be the more understood.”

From the London Newspaper AGE, of the 17th June.

### BRAVO, JONATHAN!

“We have much pleasure in announcing to the ‘universe,’ as an Irish orator would say, that Don Pedro’s sham blockade of Madeira has been removed. The liberal papers are rather puzzled how to account for this extraordinary event. They pretend that the services of the squadron were required in the intended descent upon Portugal. This, however, is like the other stories concocted for these most voracious journals by that prince of correspondents, Sir John M’Lay Doyle, who, by the way, it is proper to inform the reader, has a roving commission to do the business of head penny-a-liner for the newspapers in the interest of Queen Baby Maria da Gloria.

The facts are as follows. The fleet which attempted the blockade, and which was recognised as an effective blockade by the illustrious Lord Palmerston, whom the papers have threatened to dismiss from office, consisted originally of one ship of war, manned by rogues in blue jackets, slyly out at the elbows, the refuse of bombards and smuggling luggers, liberated from gaol, and called English sailors—one brig—and two small schooners. The English heroes quarrelled, as might have been anticipated, about their rations, which consisted of 1lb. of bread, ½lb. of junk, one salted herring, 1 ounce of black-bean-meal called coffee, *no rum*, and 4 pint of white vinegar called wine, *per diem*. These heroes, we say, could not stand this liberal allowance, and they mutinied, threatened to murder their officers, who, poor devils were not better fed themselves, took charge of

the ship, bore away to the Azores, to lay their grievances at the feet of the self-constituted Prince Regent. The naval force was consequently latterly reduced to the leaky brig, and the two worm-eaten schooners, none of which dared show a bit of canvass in more than a moderate breeze of wind. The idea of taking Madeira never entered the minds of the commanders of this wretched force. In fact, they would not have remained off the Island had they not been protected by a British frigate, which, from charity, we suppose, lay by to render assistance in case of their shipwreck. So inadequate was this force to blockade Madeira, that the commander of the *Constellation*, an American frigate, treated it with contempt, threw their indorsed notices and protests into their faces, and ordering the ships under his flag into port with flying colours. The fellows in the blockading squadron durst not even remonstrate, for the *Constellation* was ready with one broadside to blow the fleet out of the water. They saw indeed it was as hopeless as it was harassing to play the force any longer. Besides, they had little or nothing either to eat or drink; for they could not land upon the Islands themselves, and what little provender they could procure was generously furnished them by the ship before alluded to. They accordingly rigged out the few shreds of sail they had left, and steered for Terceira.

Now, brother Jonathan, we thank thee for this! Thou art a man whom it delighteth us to honour occasionally. You went about this like a true sailor—a free, manly, bold, open-chested lad, and you have our thanks. How superior, even in intellect, has this American, Bostonian, far down-west fellow, proved himself to be to our sneaking English liberals. He did not care a damn for Don Pedro’s paper blockade; and as for his squadron, nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have sent it to the bottom; and had a single Ameri-

can ship been fired upon, or the bit of striped bunting been insulted, to the bottom it would as certainly have gone as the sun was in the heavens. He did his country a service, and he ought to be rewarded. He found a market for American notions, into which the British merchantmen durst not enter. He despised the rickety sloop Iron, which Lord Palmerston recognised, and in the sight of which the British Iron was silent and powerless. God bless him!—but shame, shame to England and Whiggery!

### AFFAIR OF HONOR—EXTRA.

In the year —, the Captain of a New Bedford whale ship, while at Demerara, had some dispute with an English military officer, which resulted in an invitation from the officer to a meeting the next morning on the beach. At the appointed hour, the officer with his second and friends was astonished to see the Captain approach very deliberately, attended only by his mate bearing two harpoons. He marched directly to the astounded officer, saying, “as I am the challenged party I have a right to the choice of weapons, I have chosen harpoons;” handing one to his antagonist—“distance eight paces.” He then turned on his heel and very demurely measuring his distance, faced about to his antagonist, calling out to his mate as he tossed the line of his harpoon, “stand by there to haul that fellow in.”

He then poised the ugly-looking weapon over his head as if preparing to throw, when the officer not feeling exactly disposed to play the whale in the farce so unexpectedly got up, insisted that he would not fight with such *ungentlemanly* weapons. The Captain as obstinately insisted that it was the most *business like way* of settling the affair, and he could not fight with any other weapon. Of course no blood was shed.

Naval Journal.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF SEPTEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Broad and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Birkett, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Emma, Betts,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Burnes,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson's	do for Antwerp.
Brig Margaret Bock, Salmon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Hurriaga.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Harriot, Moley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadix.
Brig Thales, Robertson,	José G. Reising.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Dorothy, Newbold,	Toodor, Reising.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Mix, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Hamburg.
Barque Diana, Sugden,	José Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Brig John, Gray,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	For Cork, or Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Brutus, Le Lievre,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	Havannah.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain.
Barque Mersy, Campbell,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Malvina, Byron,	S. Lezica Bros.	do.
Barque Manchester, Dixon,	Dickson and Co.	In provisional Quarantine.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Boston.
Brig George Washington, Folger,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Havannah.
Brig Pauline, Rickerson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Schr.-brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Britt Algerine, Knowles,	Dorr and Reincke,	In provisional Quarantine.
Schooner Hartig,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Darace, Guilibert,	Garnier Bros.	Loading for Havre de Graco.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Mouchy,	Cochard and Millet.	do do.
Brig Casimir, Le-comte,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Palacete Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles and Genoa.
Brig Amanda, Le Corre,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Havannah.
G. Coraelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge,	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig San Jose Colombo,	Pedro A. Plover.	Loading for Havannah.
[Sardi.]	Pedro A. Plover.	do for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Palacete Stella Matutina, Morice,	Juan Mañor.	do do do.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal.	do do do.
Palacete Concordia, Assalio,		
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y de	J. M. Julianes.	Discharging.
[Amigos, Crabservito.]		
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Independencia, Carlotta,	I. S. Montelro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Niña, L. Jose Maria,	M. A. Ramoa.	do do.
Brig San Jose Americano, Da Silva,	C. Moira.	For Sale.
Schooner Bel a Eiza, J. Sousa,	A. M. Pintos.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.
<b>ORIENTAL.</b>		
Brig Sis Far, Fortuna,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	Montevideo.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

British Packet Lord Melville, Lieutenant Webb, Commander.  
AMERICAN.—Corvette Warren, Captain Benjamin Cooper.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The National balandra Chacabuco, was lost on 29th ult., near Martin Garcia; the crew and a passenger in all 4 persons were drowned.

Notice having been given to the Marine Office of some robberies committed on board coasting vessels; an armed boat was despatched, and took five of the robbers into custody.

The British barque Manchester, and American schooner-brig Algerine, which had been placed in provisional quarantine on 5th inst., were released on 6th.

### Arrival at Rio Janeiro.

On 11th ult.—British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, from Cadiz 2nd June.—She is stated to have arrived under jury masts, having lost her masts in a gale of wind.

### At St. Catherines.

American brig Baltimore, from Boston, and sailed on 23rd ult. for Rio Grande.

Ditto ship Martha, Young; (Whaler,) last from Falkland Islands, and was to proceed on her cruise when revictualled.

Ditto brig Amanda, Harvey, from Paragua for Valparaiso.—She put into St. Catherines, in consequence of some damage experienced off Cape Horn, but was expected shortly to proceed on her voyage.

### At Boston.

In June.—American barque Pallas, Freeman, from B. Ayres 29th March.

Ditto brig Gazelle, Bradford, from B. Ayres 15th April.

Ditto schooner-brig Pilgrim, Rice, from B. Ayres 17th April.

### At New-York.

On 30th May.—American brig Draco, from Rio Janeiro.—(She took the cargo of the ship Malabar.)

### Arrival at Montevideo.

About 1st inst.—H. B. M.'s Ship Samarang, (28 guns) from Rio Janeiro 14th ult.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 9th inst.—British brig Dorothys, for Amsterdam.

10th.—Ditto barque Mary Worrall, for Montevideo and Liverpool.

12th.—National brig Esperanza, for Valparaiso.

### The following vessels remain wind bound.

Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica; ditto, zamaca Bom Fin.

The British brig Lion, Ferguson, sailed from Liverpool 28th June, for B. Ayres.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### September 1st.—Wind N.

Arrived American schooner-brig Patsy B. Bount, Scott, from St. Catherines 24th ult., with rice, coffee, farina, oranges and 224 dry hides, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers.—Messrs. John Tweedie and George Schaeffer.

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

Sailed Brazilian brig Na. Sra Ajuda, Penna, for Paragua,—despatched by Jose Gestal, with a general cargo of dry goods.

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

Do do Aguilá, Primera, Soriano, for do.

#### September 2nd.—Wind N.

Arrived Oriental brig Sin Par, Fortune, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., with caña, tobacco, coffee, paper, &c., Bertram, Delisle and Co.

Passenger.—Señor Felix, Falzon.

#### September 3rd.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

#### September 4th.—Wind S.S.E. blowing strong.

Arrived British barque Manchester, Dixon, from Liverpool 28th June, with a general cargo, to Dickson and Co.

American schooner-brig Algerine, Knowles, from Boston 2nd July; Rio Janeiro 23rd ult; Montevideo 2nd inst., with general cargo, to Dorr and Reincke.

Passenger.—Mr. Minns.

The above two vessels were placed in provisional quarantine.

The schooner-brig Nuevo Yermal, for Rio Grande, and zamaca Invincible, for Maldonado; both anchored this day S. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

#### September 5th.—Wind S.E. blowing strong.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

September 6th.—Wind E. blowing strong—rain in the afternoon.

Arrived U. States Corvette Warren, Captain Benjamin Cooper, from Montevideo 5th inst.

British barque Mersey, Campbell, from Taragona 10th May; Montevideo 5th inst., with wine, &c., to Bertram, Delisle, and Co.

Sardinian schooner-brig Maria, Jose Pisani, from Genoa 9th June; Montevideo 5th inst., with a general cargo, to Amades and Caprie.

#### September 7th.—Wind S.—rain.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National zamaca Invincible, A. Moratorio, for Maldonado, St. Catherines and Paragua,—despatched by Gaspar Resa, with a general cargo of dry goods, &c.

Passenger.—Mr. George Manning.

Brazilian schooner-brig Nuevo Yermal, Pacheco, for Puerto Alegre,—despatched by A. M. Pintos, with a general cargo of dry goods and 250 fanegas salt.

Brazilian schooner-brig Criolla, Vasconcelos, for Paragua.—despatched by F. Berdier, with a general cargo of dry goods.

The Montevideo Theatrical Corps quitted B. Ayres on Monday last, in the schooner Rosa, for Montevideo. A considerable crowd had collected on the beach to witness the embarkation, amongst whom were Señor Casacuberta and Doña Matilda Diez. The latter accompanied the Señora Alexandra Pacheco in the cart to the boat.

Actors and actresses when deprived of their regal splendour, make at times a triste figure, the illusion is destroyed, and it produces provoking contrasts *par exemple*, on this occasion there was the Elizabeth Queen of England, and Mary Queen of Scots, of our Theatre, on the previous Saturday, transformed into plain Matilda Diez, and Alexandra Pacheco, and placed in a cart together. By the bye this cart affair is somewhat classical. *Thespis* it is said made his *debut* before the Athenians mounted on a cart.

However, we cannot but regret the departure of the Montevideo Company,—they have afforded us some hours of pleasure, and we shall always remember them with kindly feelings. The manner in which they were patronized here, ought and no doubt has inspired them with gratitude.

This patronage is honorable to the good taste of this city.

The departed Company is more talented than that which remains, cycloped "the National Company;" although in low Comedy the former does not possess an actor equal to our Felipe David, but it is under better management, and regulation is more numerous and has all the material of a regular Company.

## THEATRE.

On Saturday evening last the Montevideo Company performed here for the last time. The play selected for the occasion was the "Death of Maria Stuart," after which the Sinfonia of the Battle of Ayacucho, and a ballet dance.

Queen Elizabeth was personated by Doña Matilda Diez, and we must do her the justice to say that she looked well, was dressed well; and in the scene when signing the death warrant of Mary she acted well.

Doña Alexandra Pacheco represented the unfortunate Mary, and performed with her accustomed discrimination, but we doubt if the splendid attire she assumed in the last scene and wearing the crown, accorded with history.

Señor A. Gonzalez, was the Lord Leicester, he entirely failed in the character, but had a very handsome hat and feathers, which was worn on the same evening by two other performers, being thus made a treble of.

The *Cachuca* was danced during the evening

by Doña Dominguita Montes de Oca; we have seen it better done at a *tertulia* by a pretty little girl, who on this evening was seated in the boxes.

In the ballet, (the music of which was selected from the Opera of La Cenerentola) Señor and Señora Caton danced with much skill, and were highly applauded. At the conclusion the Corps de Ballet, exhibited the inscriptions *Viva la Libertad; Viva la Union.* (the Argentine and Oriental flags entwined;) *El Reconocimiento de los Actores de Montevideo, al gran pueblo Argentino;* upon which all the Company came on the stage. The effect of these exhibitions was excellent, and they were loudly cheered.

The house flowed in every part. A number of fashionable and lovely fair were in the boxes, attired with that elegance and simplicity for which they are so remarkable.

On 2nd inst the Tragedy of Oscar, to a very thin house.

Señor Casa-cuberta, has rejoined the "National Company." He was advertised to appear on several evenings this week, but the unsettled weather kept the Theatre closed.

## 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 only for cash.

	Dols.	Rls.
Holland gin	.....	(white) 4 4 per Gallon
American do	.....	(do) 4 0
French Brandy	.....	5 0
Rum	.....	4 0
Lisbon Wine	.....	(red) 5 0
Carlon 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.

## 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 Posos, 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 now 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 respectfully solicits.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 114 a 115 dollars each
Do. Patriot, 113 a 113½ do. do.
Plata Macquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Pat. cones, 6½ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 42 a 42½ per cent.
Bank Shares, 145 a 148 dollars each.
Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 310 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, at par.
Do. on the United States, 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 26 a 30 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 a 27.
Do. salted, 21 a 21½ pesos.
Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 45 a 50 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 29 a 30 do.
Wool (common,) 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 22 a 26 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 13 a 16 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 40 a 65 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 13 a 14 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent. per month.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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