

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 355]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The House (as we stated in our last,) assembled on the 31st ult. All the members occupied their respective seats, and the places appropriated to the public were crowded with spectators.

His Excellency the Governor of the Province attended, and was accompanied by the Ministers, the Inspector General, Generals Guido and Vedia, and a number of military chieftains. A deputation, composed of Señores Anchorena and Ugarteche, met His Excellency at the door of the House; and another, composed of Señores Tagle and Mancilla, introduced him to the House. After the President had declared the Legislature as being open, His Excellency pronounced a short address, stating the satisfaction he felt at seeing the Representatives of the Country assembled, from whose paternal zeal every thing was to be expected: that as it regarded himself, he would be the first both to obey and protect them in their deliberations, &c. &c.

The President in his reply said, that those over whom he presides, could not answer the Governor of the Province in better language than by the solemn oath which they had taken in that sanctuary of the law; and that His Excellency might be assured that the House of Representatives would do its duty.

The Prime Minister presented the Message to the Secretary of the House, and the Governor retired with the same ceremonies as when he entered.

The Message (which we have translated in full,) was then read by the Secretary, and is as follows:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE of the PROVINCE.

"Messrs. Representatives,

"The Government feels the highest satisfaction in seeing this day assembled the Eleventh Legislature of the Province; and sincerely congratulates you upon so pleasing an event. In rendering an account of the state of the public affairs entrusted to its direction, it felicitates itself in manifesting that after the triumph obtained by the Defenders of the Laws, the experience of the great evils which their invasion have caused has produced a detestation of anarchy among all classes of society, and a firm determination to sustain order. The Government has well-founded hopes that it will be unalterably preserved, and that its efforts to promote the prosperity of the people over whom it presides will not be in vain, when it finds in this August Body, citizens so distinguished for their patriotism, knowledge, and probity; and counts upon their efficacious co-operation to that important object.

"The Government continues charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic; and preserves with all friendly nations the good understanding and harmony which the honor and the dignity of the country suggest.

"The Minister, sent by the Government of Washington, whose expected arrival was announced to you in the preceding year, and whom it was resolved to await in order to come to an explana-

tion relative to the destruction by main force of the colony in the Island de la Soledad (one of the Falklands,) by the Captain of the United States corvette *Lexington*, did in effect arrive, and was received in the character of Chargé d'Affaires: you are, Messrs. Representatives, already acquainted with the state of this negotiation. The Government, in order to follow it up, has appointed a Minister, and has notified this appointment to that of Washington; and he will shortly be despatched with the competent instructions to obtain satisfaction and reparation for so great an injury.

"The re-settlement of the Falkland Islands was immediately resolved on, in the mode that the other attentions of the province allowed; but soon an event occurred as unexpected as disagreeable. The Government has informed you, that the Captain of His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Clio*, sustained by a superior force, and favoured by circumstances with which you are well acquainted, took possession of the Islands in the name of his Sovereign. Then it likewise stated to you what would be its conduct. It has therefore directed its Minister in London, that, energetically remonstrating against the violation of the most sacred principles of the law of nations, he demand the restitution, and seek such satisfaction as becomes the justice and honor of both Governments, by those means which probity, good faith, and sound reason dictate.

"Before an event so rare in the history of political combinations, a British Consul had been admitted, and the Secretary of Legation recognized in the character of Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of His Britannic Majesty, until the arrival of the Minister Plenipotentiary who is appointed to succeed the one of equal rank who had resided near this Government.

"Also before the affair of the *Clio* at the Falkland Islands, our Chargé d'Affaires near the British Government, was promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary to it.

"The Commission assembled there to liquidate the claims of British subjects for losses sustained from our privateers during the late foreign war, have not yet concluded their labours. Some claims have already been liquidated; and in the different incidents and pretensions which have occurred, our Ministry have expedited them in the manner most conformable with justice and the national honor.

"The Government regrets to see itself surrounded with urgencies which have not diminished in the interval elapsed between the opening of the Tenth Legislature and the present one, so as not to have been able to direct its attention to the payment of the dividend of the loan made to the Government by various individuals of the British nation. It is still suspended; but the Government is desirous of attending preferentially to an affair which so much affects its credit.

"His Majesty the King of the French had authorized a Chargé d'Affaires to reside in this public; but the Government, consulting the good understanding which ought to reign between both States, and in use of its inherent right, has thought proper not to admit him, and has manifested in a friendly manner to His Majesty the motives for this proceeding.

"The preliminary treaty of friendship and commerce, which the Consul General of France is authorized to adjust, has not taken place; the Government having thought that the opportunity had not arrived to correspond to the honorable invitation of the King of the French. A Consul General has been subsequently appointed in France.

"It is satisfactory to announce, that the Republics of Chili, Colombia, and Mexico, preserve with the Argentine one, friendly and fraternal relations; and with respect to the rest of those of America *et deus* Spanish, no obstacle exists

on the part of the Government to maintain such relations.

"Nevertheless the Legation which the Government sent to the Republic of Bolivia, is about to return, in compliance with the orders which it has received. You will be separately informed, through the Foreign Department, of every circumstance relative to this business which it becomes you to know: in the meantime the Government assures you, that it has every reason to expect that what has occurred until the present moment, will in nothing disturb the peace which exists between both Republics.

"The Empire of Brazil and this Republic, preserve the best harmony and good understanding. For the definitive treaty of peace, which by the 17th article of the Preliminary Convention ought to be adjusted and concluded between the Governments of the Republic and the Empire, it has named a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will depart for the Court of Rio Janeiro as soon as the Government has arranged the instructions.

"Our relations with the Oriental State of the Uruguay, have been sustained by the Government in a frank and friendly manner. The Chargé d'Affaires which the Government of the Oriental Republic had announced as having appointed to reside near this, has not been admitted; because the Government, even setting aside the political position of that State, has neither obtained satisfaction to its reclamations, nor a guarantee that can preserve it in future from similar evils to those which have been the cause of those remonstrances. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the means of approximation on terms salutary to both Governments, will not be difficult; to which important object it has manifested that it is disposed to receive a commissioner *ad hoc*.

"The Government feels the highest satisfaction to announce to you the happy manner in which the Representative Commission of the boundary provinces of the Argentine Republic, who resided in the capital of Santa Fé, has terminated. The public peace, and the invitation which the 5th attribution designed, of the 10th article of the treaty of 4th January, 1831, was the last result of their functions, whose exact fulfilment renders them worthy the acknowledgment and particular consideration of all good citizens.

"All the Provinces of the Republic are in tranquillity, and according as their Legislatures assemble, the Governments, with the competent authorization, manifest their adhesion to the said treaty of 4th January. To the Government it is grateful to express, that amongst all the spirit of order, founded on experience, prevails; and whose perfection is the work of peace, of wisdom, of constancy, and of great efforts.

"The hostile Indians, elated with the opportunity which the afflicting convulsions which the Republic has suffered gave them to make their incursions, have kept in continual alarm the Southern frontier Provinces, and made therein considerable depredations. Through one of those happy effects of the order which now flourishes in the Argentine Provinces, a general expedition has been combined, which is now in march, and commenced operations with success. The Republic of Chili has been invited to lend its co-operation, and the Government has the satisfaction to announce that its answer gives reason to expect that it will concur in an enterprise so important to both territories.

"The Government has felt that the want of sufficient declarations relative to the ceremonial to be observed by the Diplomatic Corps on days of etiquette, and an irregular practice introduced by circumstances entirely different from the present ones, has produced doubts and gave occasion to correspondence which it desires to avoid. Conforming itself, therefore, to the use received by the Governments and Republics of Europe and America, it has suitably arranged, by a decree,

the ceremonial of the Government diplomatic cortege, on public days.

"Fix, Gentlemen, now your consideration on the internal affairs of the Province.

"In the administration of justice, there has not been any other alteration than that the Government has determined that the Presidency of the tribunal of the Chamber of Appeals, be, from the commencement of the present year, filled by the member of it whom the Government shall annually appoint, until a general law upon this matter be established, in the reform which is preparing in the administration of justice. The offices of Attorney General in the civil, criminal, and revenue departments, have been provisionally united in one individual, and those of Solicitor General have been incorporated in a like manner in one.

"The project of reform relative to the important branch of the administration of justice, which was announced to you in the preceding year, retarded by the illness of some of the members of the tribunal, has been recently received by the Government, and will be presented to you by the Minister of Justice, with the observations which may be deemed expedient. The project is the result of the wisdom and of the experience of the distinguished members of the Chamber of Justice; but as its subject matter has always been a difficulty to eminent men, it will be duly weighed in the wisdom of your councils, and have the sanction which you may think proper.

"The Commission named in compliance with the law of 17th October, 1831, to draw up a Mercantile Code, are well advanced in their labours, and it shall be laid before you so soon as it is forwarded to the Government, and examined. The Government has not neglected the fulfilment of the sanction of the Honorable House on 11th July last, relative to appeals in ecclesiastical suits; and is at present occupied in the previous deliberations which the subject demands.

"The attention of the Government has been called to the present state of the public prison; and in order to consult the security with the comfort and cleanliness of the unfortunates confined there, it is preparing a provisional regulation capable of satisfying the said objects, and in which the Ladies of the Beneficent Society will have a most important part, as it regards the female prisoners.

"The Government, desirous of giving to public worship the respectability due to it, and that it be performed with correspondent splendor, has filled the seats which were vacant in the Ecclesiastical Senate. Equally persuaded that it is a duty which the country claims, and which religion imposes, to implore the Supreme Being, in the prayers of the Church, for the happiness of the Republic and for the well-doing of its Governors; and this practice having been unfortunately suspended, it solicited the Right Reverend Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of this Diocese, to re-establish it; and it is grateful to announce that the Ecclesiastical Prelate has fulfilled the wishes of Government. In the same manner he corresponded to those which had been previously manifested with respect to the suppression of many of the holidays, whose excessive number were injurious to commerce, to the industry, and to the morals of the country.

"The service of the Post-Houses, which, particularly in the routes to the interior Provinces, had been rendered useless by the drought, is rapidly repairing; and it is flattering to state, that in this Province this mode of communication has considerably augmented towards the South, and extends in some parts even to the deserts.

"The Police Department has particularly attracted the attention of Government; convinced of the necessity of rendering its action more expeditious, so as to fulfil the important objects of its institution, and of the utility and advantages which will result to the revenue to uniform the system of its treasury in the form prescribed by existing resolutions, the exchequer of the department has been suppressed, and a Commission appointed to arrange further operations. A plan is also in preparation, which will produce important improvements in this branch.

"The labours of the topographic and engineer departments have met with the approbation of Government. The work of the Canal of San Fernando is in a very forward state, as also that of San Nicolas de los Arroyos. The public works in the city have been confined to those of pure repair, except that of the House of Spiritual Exercise, which is defrayed by the funds of the establishment, by some trifling assistance from Government, and, above all, the resources provided by the piety of the faithful. In the country towns, the construction of churches announced to you by the Government as having began, con-

tinues: that of the Fort Federation has been completed, and that of Quilmes will soon be finished.

"The Government, interested that the education of youth in a country which is making rapid strides in civilization, should be the best possible, has dictated the means to forward this important branch, well persuaded that it prepares the moral and enlightenment of the people, and that men adorned with those estimable qualities, are the most zealous defenders of their country and the best support of the law. The University proceeds gradually bettering its system of studies; its Rector has presented a regulation, to which the Government will give a preferent consideration; and will occupy itself in the complete organization of this useful establishment, in which many professors of law and medicine, who honor the soil of their origin, have commenced and concluded their studies. The preparatory branches of education of both sexes, have fulfilled the wishes of the Government: the schools daily increase the number of their scholars, and their progress is extraordinary. The Province owes a debt of gratitude towards the director of those of the males, who, by his efforts and private contribution, essentially tends towards the fulfilment of their objects.

"In the city and country the vaccine is administered with regularity, thus efficaciously preserving infancy from the fatal plague which even now afflicts other portions of America. The Foundling Hospital continues well administered: the Orphan's College is in the best condition, as also all the rest of the establishments which are under the care of the Beneficent Society. In the female Hospital, important improvements have taken place: the present director has answered the expectations of the Government. In the male Hospital, some damage has been sustained, owing to the ruinous state of the building; but the Government ordered its immediate repair: the patients there, according to the report of the Inspectors, are well provided for.

"Measures have been taken to settle the new garrisons, designating the proper sites for the respective forts, and the preferent locations for the towns, and to distribute the settlers. The most favourable results have accrued from the measures adopted by the Government to check the robbery of cattle, and to give security to the property of the inhabitants of the country districts: the evils which were felt in this respect, have considerably diminished.

"The important establishment of Bahia Blanca continues to make considerable progress: the Government to this end has adopted the most conducive means, and among them they considered it necessary to form a regiment of Blandengues, the remains of the 2nd regiment of cavalry of the line, who were cantoned in this quarter, serving as a nucleus. That of Patagonia, which has suffered severe losses, and various incursions of the Indians, has been particularly attended to. All necessary aid has been provided for its security, and a company of infantry and another of cavalry have been formed there. That of the Falkland Islands had likewise attracted the particular attention of the Government, and a political and military Commandant was sent there, with a detachment of troops to garrison it, and a vessel of war for its aid; but the beneficent objects of their mission were frustrated by the disagreeable incident of which the Government has informed you.

"The Indians who are established on our frontier, and many of those beyond it, have remained as usual giving proofs of fidelity to the Government. Nevertheless, some hostile Caciques have made various incursions, in which they have been completely routed by our brave divisions who garrison the frontiers; and it is very satisfactory that in these operations many of the friendly Indians have taken part. Some of those come frequently to the capital to barter, and they observe the best order. At the same time that the hostile Indians invaded the towns of our country districts, in the sister Provinces the fields were devastated, fortunes destroyed, and even many families became victims of their ferocity. In such a state of things, it being useless to employ pacific measures with them, it became indispensable to put in motion a corps of the army, in order to act in conjunction with the other forces destined to exterminate them. It is at present in march under the command of an illustrious Citizen, who has rendered great services to the country, and under whose skillful direction a prosperous result may be expected. On the other hand, the brave men who accompany him have shown that they possess unexampled enthusiasm and ardour, which makes them resigned to painful inconveniences and fatigues, and cheerfully engage in the important end proposed—that of humbling the proud

audacity of the common ferocious enemy of all the Republic.

"The moral and discipline of the standing army of the Province, improve daily; and the soldiers in the country, who have chastised the Indians who invaded some points of the frontier, have given satisfactory proofs of their valour: the corps of country militia are in the best order, and fulfil with exactitude the service to which they are destined: the militia of the capital equally comply with their duties. The Government, desirous to call to the country a considerable number of individuals who, to elude the fatigues of service, had abandoned it, and deserted from the regiments of the line, has issued a decree of pardon, dated 21st December, 1832.

"The revenue, this important branch which constitutes the most vital part of States, would now present us a flattering picture, if extraordinary exigencies had not occurred to increase the expenditure. In the preceding year, the receipts and other resources which the Government could make use of to provide funds, were sufficient to cover all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses; and the debt which existed at the close of the year 1831, so far from being augmented, was somewhat diminished. But at present it is the duty of Government, in order to save the responsibility which its office imposes upon it, to declare that it would be very hazardous to rely with confidence solely upon the means which the duties at the Custom-House afford, to comply with all the obligations with which it is involved; more especially when in the present year such large sums have been invested in aid of the forces now in operation, in concert with the rest of the Provinces, against the hostile Indians.

"The Government has been aware of the immense sums which the equipment of this corps of the army demanded, and which are necessary for its maintenance at the different points where it is to act; but the obligation of fulfilling its compromises with the Governments of the Provinces of the Republic, to whose sufferings it could not be indifferent, and the persuasion that the results of this interesting expedition will be prosperous, and secure in a permanent mode the principal riches of the country,—the grazing-farms of our fertile and beautiful fields,—have urged it to make efforts very superior certainly to its scanty means. Unfortunately these have diminished, in consequence of the non-realization of the loan of a million and half of dollars, which the Government was authorized to raise by the law of the 5th of February of the present year. The propositions which were made to the Minister of Finance were wholly inadmissible; and the Government is under the necessity of requesting the House of Representatives, in compliance with article 3 of the said law, to provide the means which their wisdom may suggest to cover the deficiency which the treasury must feel in the present year, unless the said sum should be opportunely raised. For which reason it recommends this affair most particularly to your consideration, and trusts you will give it every preference.

"In the meantime it is gratifying to state, that the punctuality with which the Government Bills, those of the Custom-House, and those of the Sinking Fund have been paid, has raised the credit of the treasury to the highest degree. The holders of them defer recovering payment for many days after they become due, from the confidence they feel of their being punctually paid. The Government will continue this line of conduct without alteration; regretting at the same time that it cannot attend to all the other demands of the State with equal exactitude.

"The Government has put in practice the declaration which it made to you with regard to the reform of the regulations of the department of tide-waiters. Its good effects have been felt in the diminution of smuggling, the destroyer of the moral of commerce, and of the resources of the treasury. The Government will fix its particular attention upon the strict observance of the law in this respect, in order to insure the permanency of such inestimable advantages.

The situation of the Bank has not in the least improved; on the contrary, from the last statement presented by the Directors, the urgent necessity which exists that the Legislative Authority should give their consideration to the fate of this establishment, is shown. The Government has evinced its sentiments on this matter in the anterior Message, in which it continues unalterably fixed.

"The revenues of the State have been established under the system of acceptancy formerly adopted, concentrating their direct collection in one point, in order to simplify the ma-

agement and give more clearness and facility to the operations of the Receiver and Treasury-General's offices: thus at once avoiding the complication and weight which pressed upon the subaltern offices. The Committee named to draw up the plan of this useful measure, will shortly present their labours to the Government.

"In the midst of the scarcity of resources in which the Government finds itself to liquidate the debt of the Province, contracted in the year 1829 for the aid given to the Restoring Army, it has been under the necessity of dictating a measure in some mode to indemnify the creditors. To this effect it ordered that the claims acknowledged by the Receiver-General's office, should be received in payment of the real of State lands.

"The Minister of Finance will present to you the budget for the ensuing year of 1834, and the accounts of the past year.

"Buenos Ayres, May 31, 1833.

"JUAN RAMON BALSARCE.

"VICTORIO GARCIA DE ZUÑIGA.

"MANUEL VICENTE DE MAZA.

"ENRIQUE MARTINEZ."

The House again assembled on Monday evening, and after an address from the President, various Notes were read from the Government; and likewise from Señores Miguel de Ríglas, and Mateo Vidal. These gentlemen had been returned for two places: the former decided to represent San Isidro and San Fernando y Conchas, (country district); and the latter, Monsalvo.

A Note was also read from Señor Alsogaray, requesting to resign his seat in the House, being obliged to be absent from the country for a year; which was admitted: as also leave of absence for three months to Señor Ureta.

The President and Vice-President of Public Credit, and the Sinking Fund, were appointed; as also the following Committees, viz.: on Constitutional Affairs.—Legislation,—Finance,—Military,—and Petitions. After which, Señor Nicholas Anchorena presented the following Project of Decree, which was received by the House with acclamations, and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs:—

"Art. 1.—The Committee of Constitutional Affairs shall present to the House, before the 31st of August next, a Project of a Constitution for the Province.

"2.—The Project presented, the present Legislature shall then, in preference to all other business, occupy itself in constituting the Province under the Federal system; and not close the Session without having sanctioned the Constitution.

"3.—When the Constitution is sworn to and put in operation, the House shall occupy itself in discussing an amnesty for political offences, after hearing the report of the Constitutional Committee."

When the above was read, Señor N. Anchorena addressed the House in support of it; to the effect, that the lessons of experience, public opinion, the state of the Province, all demanded that a Federal Constitution should be immediately formed; that without it, the country would always be exposed, and the word *constitution* might be a pretext for anarchy, as religion had been in other times.

On the occasion of the opening of the House of Representatives on 31st ult., a Guard of Honor, with their band, was stationed in front of the House.

SPAIN.

We have been favoured by Captain Cunningham, of the British brig *Tyrian*, with the *Gaceta de Madrid* to 26th March. It contains European news of a later date than we had before received. Don Carlos and his family had quitted Spain for Portugal. The dates from Lisbon are to the 20th March, and from Oporto to the 13th: Don Pedro remained in that city: the Miguelites say that their batteries on the Douro have sunk an 18 gun brig which had arrived with stores, &c. for the Constitutionists; that the brig at first "showed fight," and one of her shots killed an artillery-

man in the battery. A Russian squadron had appeared in the Dardanelles: the French Minister at Constantinople notified the Turkish Government, that such an occurrence would totally destroy the political independence of Turkey, if this squadron was meant in any way to act so as to bring about a peace between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt. It is added that the squadron retired; and that through French influence, the desired Peace it was most probable would soon take place.

UNITED STATES.

We have received journals of the United States to 9th March. They contain the Inaugural Oration of the President of the United States, pronounced on 4th March, 1833. We regret that want of space prevents our giving extracts from it. A private letter, dated New-York, 7th March, says:—"The revenue enforcing bill has passed; and a new tariff bill, making some gradual deductions, down to 1842. This will give the South-Carolina people a pretext to withdraw their treat-

sonable acts, and quiet will be restored. They blustered a good deal; but when they found that the whole country was against them, they were glad of any hole to creep out at. The people of this country are yet too happy to permit the Union to be interrupted or dissolved. A new and rare state of Government, to be puzzled how to reduce the taxes enough, so as not to have an excess of revenue over the necessities of the State! In the new tariff, the number of articles that are free of duty are immense; and the duties are placed high on some that we do not wish to come here at all, such as compete with our own manufactures. The President wished to give away the public lands to any occupants; and even now you may have as much land as you please at 10 rs. the acre, and even this price will probably be reduced."

CHHA.

A mail from Chli arrived on Tuesday last, bringing journals of that country to 13th April. All was tranquil there.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS  
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF JUNE, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Cameron, Hewitt,	T. Carlisle & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bonafide, Brown,	Kelshaw, Wilson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Dickson & Co.	Montevideo, to load for Cork or Falmouth.
Schooner-brig Intrepid, Grayson,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool or London.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Haidee, Kenney,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for London.
Schooner-brig Lowther, Suiter,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Falmouth for orders, calling at Mvideo.
Barque Zoe, Dick,	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Abeona, Russel,	John Best, Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Charles, Deveraux,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Nimrod, Robertson,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for the Havana.
Schooner Racer, Knill,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Exeter.
Ship Tyrian, Cunningham,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Discharging.
Brig Jarrow, Suiter,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Liverpool, calling at Montevideo.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Stephen, W. Lord,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia,
Brig Amanda, York,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Schooner Lady's Return, Gooe,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for St. Catharines.
Brig Monument, Eaton,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	New-York, calling at Montevideo.
Ship Glide, Blunt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	St. Catharines.
Brig Charles, Deveraux,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Hancock, Higgins,	Rodger, Bredt & Co.	Loading for New-York calling at Mvideo.
Brig Triumph, Green,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Ship Draper, Hillert,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Barque George and Malta, F. Sayer,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Ann Eliza, Sumner,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Herminie, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Louise, Gautier,	Dejean,	Loading for Marseilles & Cete.
Brig Casimir, Lecomte,	Guerin Sons, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Paraguay, Comlard,	Razac & Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace calling at MV
Brig General Foy, Dufaitelle,	Guerin Sons, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Glaneuse, Fourcaux,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Discharging.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Swea, Olson,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Johannes, Riedick,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg.
Cutter Leopold, Ebsen,		Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessel,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Amsterdam, calling at Cowes
Brig Cesar, Doeffen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Rotterdam, calling at Cowes
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Loading for Cadiz, and ports in Mediter.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pearo A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa
Brig General Fiametta, Saconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Americano, Pella,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Empirio, Pitaluga,	F. Botet,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Merelo,	F. Lavaliol,	Discharging.
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,	Pedraibes & Cabot,	Discharging.
Polacre Concepcion, Berninsson,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Brazil.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Brig Irafalgar, Raggio,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre Thetis, Perduelo,	Pedro Alfaro,	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Animadel Pur-	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro
gatorio, Savattan,		
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Maria Rosa, Cabalheiros,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazils.
Schooner-brig Maria, Cohn,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Brazils.
Zumaca Union, Gonzales Viana,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Pensamento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho,	A. M. Pintos,	Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazils.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Janssen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	For Sale.
<b>ROMAN.</b>		
Brig Concordia, Boratini,	Pedraibes & Cabot.	Discharging.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque Nicholas the First, Aspyren,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Discharging.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 1.—Wind S., variable.—rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 31st ult., to J. & S. Lyons.

Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., with sugar, tobacco, fariña, &c., to Juan da Sousa Monteiro.

American ship Draper, Hillert, from Baltimore 23d February, Montevideo 30th ult., with a general cargo, and 400 barrels flour, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British ship Tyrian, Cunningham, from Cadiz 7th April, with a general cargo, and wine, to Horne & Alsogaray.

Sailed, (during the last night,) National schr. Star of the South (Pilot-Boat,) on a cruise in the river.

June 2.—Wind W.

No arrivals nor sailings.

June 3.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, from Talcahuano 12th April, with 4394 bags wheat, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passenger, Mr. Charles Rowland.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

June 4.—Wind E., strong.—rain.

Arrived, British brig Jarrow, Sutton, from Rio Janeiro 24th April, arrived at Montevideo 6th ult., sailed thence 31st, with sugar and general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co. Super-cargo, Mr. Milne.

American brig Ann Eliza, Sumner, from Boston 20th March, Montevideo 3d inst., with 924 barrels and 102 half-barrels flour, 1000 feet pine plank, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co.

June 5.—Wind S.

Arrived, American barque George & Martha, Francis Sayer, from Talcahuano 17th April, Montevideo 3d inst., with 4523 bags wheat, and 1000 planks, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, British brig Patriot, Guild, for Brazils, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, in ballast. Supercargo, Mr. George Calver. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. James M'Carthy.

British brig Angerstein, Bouch, for Montevideo and Brazils, despatched by George Lord, in ballast.

June 6.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Nuestra Señora de la Ajuda, L. Peña, for Parnagua, despatched by José Gestal, in ballast.

June 7.—Wind W.

No arrivals nor sailings.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Havana.

January 30.—American brig Nancy, Chapin, from Montevideo 10th December.

31.—British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, from Buenos Ayres 29th November.

American brig Janus, Robins, from Buenos Ayres 29th November.

February 7.—British brig Helicon, M'Gill, from Buenos Ayres 29th November.

British barque Mersey, Campbell, from Buenos Ayres 25th November, Maldonado 10th December.

9.—American brig Sardinia, from Montevideo 14th December.

March 24.—Bremen brig Arion, Geerken, from Buenos Ayres 19th December.

American brig Ceres, from Montevideo 25th November.

At Philadelphia.

March 2.—American schooner Bee, Brooke, from Buenos Ayres 29th December.

At Rio Janeiro.

May 8.—Tuscan brig Esperanza, Shepherd, from Montevideo 16th April.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

May 23.—American schr. Evening Edition, from New York.

Sardinian polacre Marte, from Tarragona.

24.—Brazilian schr.-brig Empresa, from Rio Grande.

Brazilian patache Augusto Cesar, from Rio Janeiro.

American brig Poultney, from Baltimore, to Zimmermann & Co.

26.—American ship Tusealosa, Oliver, from Gibraltar, to Zimmermann & Co.

28.—American ship Romulus, from New York and Rio Janeiro.

Oriental brig Guia del Uruguay, from Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, from Genoa and Gibraltar.

29.—Brazilian zumaca Feliz Pensamiento, from Rio Grande.

30.—Sardinian polacre Correo, from Gibraltar. Sardinian polacre Merione, from Salon.

Sailed from Montevideo.

May 21.—Brazilian brig Santo Domingo, for Rio Janeiro.

26.—British brig Adventure, for Cork or Falmouth.

The American brig Amazon sailed from Tarragona about 28th March, for the River Plate.

H. B. M's. packet Sheldrake, was posted to sail from Rio Janeiro on 22d ult., for England.

The packet Hornet, with the mail from this and Montevideo, sailed from the latter port on 11th ult.

According to the last accounts, the market for jerked beef at the Havana was extremely dull: this was to be expected from the great quantity sent thither. The cargo of the barque Diana, from this, sold at 13½ reals the arroba; barque Mersey, 9½; and brig Cognac Packet, 9½.

Captain Andrew Dahlgren, of the Russian barque Nicholas the First, died at sea on 11th March last, in lat. 7, South.

A Spanish schr.-brig, under a flag of truce, arrived at Maldonado on 25th ult., 49 days from the Canary Islands, with 160 emigrants, natives of the Canaries.

The launch Josefina has arrived at Colonia, and it was said that she had sailed from Buenos Ayres with armament for General Lavalleja. The crew, however, 20 in number, headed by an Oriental sailor, (Pedro Muzara,) mutinied, and killed Colonel Hipólito, (a Frenchman,) and the master of the launch, Henry Lue.

In our last we stated that Señor Zumaran came passenger in the barque Nicholas the First, from Montevideo: this was, however, a mistake on our part.

We feel highly honoured by the notice taken in the *Patriota Bonaerense*, of 4th inst., of our article upon the Amateur Performance at the Theatre; and only regret that some errors and omissions occurred in the translation, which materially altered the sense of it.

We have received a communication upon the above subject, signed, "A reader who takes an interest in the good name of the *British Packet*," and we sincerely thank our Correspondent for his kind and friendly observations.

In our last we inadvertently stated, that the flag of Spain was, on 25th May, 1810, hauled down at the Fort, and that of the Republic substituted. The revolution commenced at that period, but the Spanish colours were not entirely set aside until six years afterwards, when the Congress of Tucuman decreed the total separation of this country from Spain.

The amount of private subscriptions collected from citizens and strangers here, towards paying the expenses of the *Fiestas Civicas del 25 de Mayo de 1833*, was 9039 dollars.

Thursday being the day of *Corpus Christi*, it was kept as a close holiday. The usual procession was postponed on account of the state of the Plaza, from the late heavy rains: it will probably take place to-morrow.

The 400 dollars destined by the *Patriota Brasiliense* of the year 1810, to the widow of any military officer who served in the National Army during the War of the Independence, have been awarded by Government to the Señora Anastasia Lohera, widow of Major Manuel Mesa, who fell a victim to the late political convulsions which afflicted this country in the year 1829.

## MONTEVIDEO.

We received, by the schooner *Adelaide*, journals of Montevideo to 31st ult. A Negro plot had been discovered in that city; but the papers do not give the ramifications of it. It would appear that the Negroes designed to murder all or some of the company assembled at the Ball given at the Theatre of Montevideo in honor of the festival of 25th May. Other accounts say that it was only the Ministers, and Chief of Police, that were to be assassinated. Further accounts aver that there was something political in the plot, and more than meets the public eye.

A number of troops were under arms in Montevideo the whole of the night of the 25th, and various persons, chiefly negroes, were arrested.

## RIO JANEIRO.

We have received papers of Rio Janeiro to 12th ult. It is stated that the insurrection in the Province of Minas Gerais will soon be wholly put down: the towns and villages in that province had come forward with troops in aid of the Government, and were to rendezvous at St. João del Rey, which is to be the future capital of Las Minas. The Camara at Rio Janeiro was busy in discussing the best mode of getting rid of the false copper money with which that city was likely to be inundated, the same as in Bahia. It is averred that false copper, in great quantities, has been lately imported from England and the United States, and coined in Rio Janeiro. The total amount of copper money in Brazil is calculated at twenty-two millions of milraes, of which six millions is estimated to be false. A quantity of the latter has been recently sent to Rio Grande,—so it was reported at Rio Janeiro.

A private letter says:—"You may depend upon it the present Government of Brazil will stand. There may be a partial change of Ministers; but the Regency, and form of Government will remain firm."

## PERU.

A revolutionary movement had been discovered in Peru, in the middle of March last, headed by the Military Commandant of Caraballo, Santiago Marzana.—Several persons of note had been arrested at Lima; among them the President of the Senate, Riva Agüero. The President of the Republic, General Agustín Gamarra, had convoked an extraordinary meeting of the Congress for the 1st of June, and it was thought he would resign office, a number of his most intimate friends having declared themselves hostile to his administration.

## Married.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Armstrong, in the British Episcopal Church, MR. JAMES FULTON, to MISS GEORGIANA ANDERSON, natives of Scotland; and on the 4th inst., MR. LUKE TINE, to MISS ELIZABETH MARTIN, both natives of Falmouth, England.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### REMOVAL.

LAVALLE & MACOME have removed their AUCTION and COMMISSION STORE, to No. 63, Calle de la Reconquista, opposite the Church of San Francisco.

### SALADERO.

WANTS a situation, a person well acquainted with this line of business: has no objection to go to the Banda Oriental, or Entre-Rios. Enquire at No. 32 Calle de la Catedral; or at No. 89 Calle de la Paz.

### CAFÉ DE LA ARMONIA,

(Late "Café de los Catalanes,") Calle de Cangallo.

THIS COFFEE-HOUSE is open every morning at Day-break, and those persons whose occupations may call them abroad at an early hour, can always have well-made Coffee, and other refreshments, with promptitude, and the strictest attention; and also at all times of the day.—Gentlemen desirous of taking Dinner, Supper, or any repast, will find in the said Establishment, Viands and Wines of the very best quality.

### NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen who may be desirous of obtaining that literary curiosity, "*Ensayo de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman*," written by DEAN FUNES, can do so by applying at No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, where a few copies are on sale.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish,.....	124	—	125	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	1194	—	120	do do.
Plata Macuquina,.....	64	—	7½	do per one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	74	do each.
Do Patriot, & Pacatores 7½	—	—	74	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	45	—	—	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	138	—	140	each.
Exchange on England,.....	68	—	68	per cent. per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	369	—	—	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	74	—	—	per dol.
Do on United States,.....	7	—	—	per U. S. dol.
Hide, Ox, best,.....	33	—	34	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	30	—	31	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 25	—	—	30	do do.
Do salted,.....	22	—	23	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	8	—	11	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	55	—	60	do per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	25	—	28	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	94	—	114	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	26	—	27	do do.
Do mixed,.....	14	—	16	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12	—	13	do per quintal
Horas,.....	350	—	600	do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	80	—	—	do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	134	—	144	do per fanega
Discount,.....	14	—	24	p. ct. month

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week, 125 dollars. The lowest price 119 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 68 pence. The lowest ditto, 64 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Where PRINTING of every description, is executed with neatness, correctness, and despatch.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.