

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 357.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Sunday last was the day appointed for the election of six Members to the House of Representatives, to replace five for whom there had been a double return, and one who had resigned his seat. We regret to state that disturbances of such a nature took place upon the occasion, that the Government issued an order to suspend the election in all the parishes. This order was obeyed, except in the parish of La Merced, where the voting continued until the regular period of closing the poll. There had been, previous to the election day, a great deal of excitement, and the canvassers on both sides were very active; yet nothing was apprehended in the shape of riot. The Governor had, during the preceding week, issued an official note, stating he did not take the least part in the election; and that by thus leaving the people in the full enjoyment of their unalienable rights, he complied with one of his first duties.

It is rather singular that these disputes should occur among individuals professing the same political principles, viz.: those of Federalism. It is generally observed, that when relatives or friends disagree, their animosity is ever carried to extremes. We hardly know how to denigrate the opposing parties on this occasion, except, indeed, by the colour or name of the list which they espouse. There were two lists in the field—the red list, and the black list; and they mutually accuse each other of unfair conduct, and being the cause of the tumults which occurred.

As might be expected, each has its particular journal through which to promulgate its opinions: the *Gaceta Mercantil*, therefore, sides with the red list; and the *Iris*, with the black list. The latter, in its number of Monday last, contains a protest signed by 60 individuals of the parish of San Nicolas, (the chief disturbance having occurred in that parish,) accusing General Celestino Vidal, Colonel Prudencio Rosas, both being in uniform and armed; Lieut.-Colonels Manuel Puirredon and Fabian Rosas, and others; and that, supported by a group of men, the said accused persons affirmed that the mode of carrying on the election was not valid, although it was strictly in conformity to law; and immediately had recourse to force to interrupt the proceedings, overturned the table or hustings, insulted its president and scrutineers, &c. &c. Moreover, that the Chief of Police, Señor Juan Correa Morales, instead of performing his duty by endeavouring to allay the tumult, stood by an unconcerned spectator; for which conduct they prayed he might be punished, as also the other persons concerned in this abominable outrage.

In the same paper is a communication, stating that some of the supporters of the red list came to the hustings armed: that the conduct of the police-officers, as well as that of their Chief, was infamous; and that one of the former, during the dispute, had seriously wounded a citizen (Fernandez.)

The truth of the above allegations is most positively denied by the *Gaceta Mercantil*, both editorially, and by communications in the said paper. A communication from General Vidal, in the *Gaceta* of Thursday last, says; that he and other military chiefs who supported the red list, attended at San Nicolas, and other parishes, in order to prevent by their influence any disorders which might occur upon the triumph of that list, which triumph was certain: that at San Nicolas the most gross partiality prevailed with respect to the voting; that voters for the black list were received, while those for the red list were entirely proscribed: it was in vain that a number of individuals repeatedly and loudly protested against such scandalous conduct; and that the Justice of Peace of San Nicolas (Luis Vega,) is the author of all the disturbances which occurred. That he (General Vidal) does not put himself forward as the apologist of those disturbances: that the moderation of the *see*; and, in the red list *see* all their reclamations useless, *see* that seeing *see* moderation, and led to tumult: that the black list had four sheets of paper full of voters; whilst the red list had only six or seven votes, notwithstanding that there was a body of 400 voters ready to give their suffrages in favour of that list.

The two Commisaries of Police, who were accused by the supporters of the black list, have inserted an exculpatory communication similar to the above; and 40 citizens of the parish of San Nicolas, have made a counter-protest against the partiality displayed by the Justice of Peace, (Vega,) and the illegal mode in which the polling was carried on.

Some slight tumult also occurred in the parish of San Domingo.

It may easily be conceived from the above detail, that considerable anxiety, if not alarm, prevailed, lest further tumultuary proceedings should take place between the contending parties; in consequence of which the Government took some precautionary measures: the troops of the garrison, on various nights of the week, "slept upon their arms" in their different quarters, and their sentries hailed every person that passed in the streets; and in the Fort there was an extra guard, including a number of individuals connected with the Marine-Office. To this moment, however, all has remained tranquil.

We have thus given a summary account of the affair; and the following Official Documents will explain what may be wanting in this respect.

### Official Documents.

A notice, dated Buenos Ayres, 15th inst., signed by the Minister of War and Marine, (General Enrique Martinez,) and addressed to the Inspector General, states, that the Government had determined to punish with the greatest severity any abuses committed by the military class who might attend to give their suffrages in the elections for Representatives.

A decree dated 17th inst., signed by the Minister of War and Marine, appoints General Felix Olazabal as Chief of the Police Department, vice Colonel Juan Correa Morales, dismissed.

A communication from General Felix Olazabal, dated 17th inst., to the Minister of War and Marine, declines the appointment of Chief of Police; stating, that in other times he would have cheerfully accepted it, without any other wish than that which has always guided his conduct,—to serve his country; but since the perturbations of order have classed him as aspiring to this employment, because he had in the elections of 28th April last sustained the rights and liberties of the people, he had no other choice but to resign it: that he was always ready to serve the Government; and that, as a soldier and a citizen, he had ever been accustomed to obey the legal authorities, and to respect and sustain the laws.

A communication from the Minister of War and Marine, dated 18th inst., in reply to the above states: that although *J. E. now* the renunciation *see* *see* as it had emanated from a principle of delicacy, it had therefore been admitted.

A decree dated 18th inst., appoints Señor Epitacio del Campo, as Chief of the Police Department, *ad interim*.

A communication from Señor Epitacio del Campo, dated 18th inst., states: that the desire to be useful to his country had determined him to accept the employment, incompatible as it was with his profession and acquirements; and requested to be relieved from such an enormous responsibility, as soon as circumstances would allow.

A communication dated 18th inst., from Colonel Juan Correa Morales, to the Minister of War and Marine, states: that being confined to his bed by severe illness, he had commissioned the Commissary, Manuel Insua, to deliver up the Police Department to Señor Epitacio del Campo.

A document dated 17th inst., signed by the Governor of the Province, (Balcarce,) and by the three Ministers, viz.: Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, Minister of the Home Department, and acting as Minister of Finance; Señor Manuel Vicente de Maza, Minister of Grace and Justice, and acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs; and General Enrique Martinez, Minister of War and Marine.—This document states: that the Governor having as-sembled his Ministers, H. E. manifested to them, in presence of the Chief of Police, Colonel Juan Correa Morales, that the latter had been wanting in his duty, not only by neglecting to arrest the authors of the excesses which occurred in the parish of Concepcion, whereby an officer of justice, Juan José Fernandez, was severely wounded; but he had totally deviated from the instructions given by H. E., to leave the citizens in the full enjoyment of their electoral rights, and had made use of the influence which his situation gave him over those employed in the Police Department, in order that one of the lists should triumph, thus mocking at the orders he had received: in consequence of which, H. E. stated that he ought to be dismissed from his office, and proposed that General Felix Olazabal should be appointed to it. This produced some observations from the Minister of the Home Department, and from the Minister of Grace and Justice, as well upon the dismissal of Colonel Morales, as upon the individual whom it was proposed should succeed him. In conclusion, it was manifested that H. E., in exercise of his attributes, could proceed to the appointment of another Chief of the Police Department. The Governor insisting that this appointment should take place in the person of General Olazabal, both the Minister of the Home Department, and that of Grace and Justice, declined to sign the decree; but the Minister of War assented.

Continuation of the DIARY of the operations of the Left Division of the Army, commanded by General Rosas, and now in campaign against the Indians.

May 2. The rear-guard was encamped all day; the vanguard, consisting of 800 men, continued in march. Day cloudy.

3. Rear-guard still encamped; the vanguard in march, and halted at half-past 2 P. M., on the shores of the river Colorado, in order to await the rest of the army. Day cloudy. A Mail was despatched to Buenos Ayres, and other parts. The Diary of this day mentions that the army had lately used for fuel somewhat intelligent men state to be that of the *cañamo*, or bastard hemp-tree, and that with proper attention it might not only supply the market of Buenos Ayres, but also prove an important article of exportation: the existence of this article of commerce not being known, it had been suffered to grow up and die in the country, without the least care being taken to preserve it, by cutting it, &c. &c., at convenient opportunities.

4. Encamped all day. The troops were exercised: the division of friendly Indians were manœuvred on horseback. Slight rain in the day, and a great deal of lightning.

5. Encamped all day. General Rosas proceeded to Fort Argentina, leaving Colonel Pedro Ramos in command of the division. Day cloudy.

6. Encamped all day. Various carts, with stores, arrived from Bahía Blanca, and reported that the vessels with the clothing for the troops had not arrived at that port. Troops exercised. Day cloudy.

7. Encamped all day. The troops and the friendly Indians exercised. Lieut.-Colonel Ventura Miñana was forwarded to Fort Argentina, seriously ill. General Rosas returned to the camp; and 140 cavalry, under the command of Colonel Narciso del Valle, joined the division. Captain Matias Amores arrived from Buenos Ayres. Latitude observed, 38, 45 South; long. 61, 23, 45 West of Greenwich, and 3, 10, 7 West of Buenos Ayres: thermometer 65. Day variable.

8. Marched at half-past 6, A. M.; halted at 1, P. M. Day cloudy.

9. Marched at mid-day: the carts with the baggage found great difficulty in proceeding, in consequence of the state of the roads. Some of the carts were drawn by 12 oxen; others had horses. Halted in the afternoon. Day cloudy.

10. Marched at half-past 6, A. M.; halted at 2, P. M. Day clear, but cold. The country, during the march, exhibited plenty of grass, but a scarcity of water began to be felt; the cattle had been without any for three days. Some were therefore despatched this day to the river Colorado, distant 4 leagues. A well was sunk, which operation was superintended by General Rosas. At 11 at night water was obtained, but it proved to be as salt as sea water, and very little different in the taste.

11. The infantry encamped all day. At half-past 10, A. M., the cattle which had been sent yesterday to the river Colorado to water, returned to head-quarters; the droves of oxen attached to the artillery and baggage-waggons were then ordered thither to water. Day clear.

12. Marched at half-past 9, A. M., and halted near the river Colorado. Day cloudy, and cold. General Rosas ordered three cartmen to receive 300 lashes each, for having stolen *aguardiente* from the carts under their charge. The General left head-quarters in order to reconnoitre the country.

13. Encamped all day. Day cloudy, cold, and windy; some hail fell at day-break.

14. Encamped all day: troops exercised. Day windy, which caused the river Colorado to rise

considerably above its usual height. General Rosas returned at sun-set from reconnoitring.

15. Encamped all day. General Rosas again proceeded to reconnoitre, and returned in the evening. Day cloudy and windy.

16. Encamped all day: troops exercised. Day windy. Latitude observed, 39, 29, 49 South; long., by the chronometer, 62, 21, 30 West of Greenwich, and of Buenos Ayres, 4, 7, 52 W. Thermometer 70.

17. Encamped all day: troops exercised. Day cloudy. General Rosas ordered Captain William Bathurst, of the navy, to launch the best of the two canoes brought by the expedition, in order carefully to examine the river Colorado, from the spot in which the division is cantoned, until it disembogues itself into the sea. This will give an exact knowledge of the famous river Colorado, of which at present very imperfect ideas are entertained; and may lead to the discovery of a convenient place for vessels to call at on arriving on these coasts. Should this succeed, it will be a great acquisition. The country in the neighbourhood of the Colorado offers a thousand advantages to the population which undoubtedly will be established there. Fertile fields for agriculture and pasture; abundance of timber, excellent water, and navigation for the inhabitants to export their produce. The river Colorado is beautiful: its course is to the S. E., with sandy bottom, and 100 to 200 yards wide. In summer it is always full and deep; its banks are covered with willow trees. When in summer the river is high, it bathes the level land on its borders, the pastures of which become thereby extremely rich. The river runs 150 leagues from the place where it takes its rise until it falls into the sea; and in that distance 100 estancias might be formed upon its fertile banks, which having 10,000 head of cattle each, would amount to a million: this would leave for exportation every year, three hundred thousand hides, three hundred and sixty-five thousand quintals of jerked beef, and six hundred thousand arrobas of tallow. Should the market for jerked beef be reduced in price, the cattle, in the summer, could with ease be sent to the markets of Chili, and at all times of the year to those of Buenos Ayres and Mendoza. The climate too, is admirably adapted for the breed of Merino sheep, (the latitude being 40,) and those animals needing a climate which is not too warm in the summer, nor too cold nor rainy in the winter. A sort of potatoe is likewise produced here, which the Indians call *napur*; and for the growing of wheat the soil is capital. At half-past 2, P. M., the embarkation took place of the sailors destined to explore the river Colorado.

18. Encamped all day. Passports were granted to Señores Capdevilla and Oromi, for Buenos Ayres. Day fine.

19. Marched at 7 A. M., and halted at 5 P. M. Day fine. At 8 in the morning the naval expedition to explore the river Colorado, proceeded on its destination with favorable wind and current. General Rosas stood on the shore to witness its departure, and takes the most lively interest in an enterprise the first of the sort which has ever been undertaken.

20. Encamped all day. Day cloudy and cold.

21. Encamped all day. Señor Francisco Martinez arrived from Rio Negro, with despatches from the vanguard of the division. Troops exercised. Day fine.

22. Encamped all day. Day foggy.

23. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.

24. Encamped all day. Day foggy. Señor Francisco Martinez received his passport and despatches for the Commander of the vanguard. Preparations for celebrating the festival of the 25th of May.

25. This day being the anniversary of the Revolution, it was celebrated with all possible splendour. The troops were drawn up in line, half-an-hour before sun-rise, under the command of Colonel Ramon Rodriguez, their front to the East. General Rosas, and the officers of the Staff, were present. At sun-rise, salutes were fired; after which General Rosas addressed the troops. They then retired, but assembled again at 10 A. M., with the friendly Indians, to celebrate the *rosario*. At the moment that General Rosas was about to quit his quarters and join the troops, Captain Bathurst arrived from his reconnoitring expedition; and the General learned with the highest satisfaction, the happy result of this naval enterprise. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, salutes were fired; and also at sun-set. In the evening a banquet took place, at which General Rosas presided; and Colonel Manuel Corbalan, Vice-President. The table was laid out with considerable elegance, with abundance of good beef, wine, bread, cheese, pastry, &c. The bumper toasts were drunk with enthusiasm; and among the general ones, the President gave the health of Captain William Bathurst, and to the happy discovery of a port in the river Colorado; adding, that he should bring this important service to the notice of the Government, and recommend that Captain Bathurst be promoted to the rank of Major. At midnight the banquet concluded. Day fine.

26. The rejoicings continued. The troops amused themselves with a variety of popular games,—the *rompe-cabeza*, greased masts, &c. General Rosas and his officers mingled with the soldiers, in order to view the scene. In the evening there was a Ball; but the dancing had scarcely commenced when Captain Iturra arrived with despatches, stating that an enemy's force had been discovered about 40 leagues from the Colorado. General Rosas retired to answer the despatches, but the Ball continued until 2 in the morning of the 27th. Day fine.

27. The rejoicings continued. Day fine.

28. The division of Colonel Pedro Ramos marched this day. Day cloudy.

29. The artillery exercised. Rain in the afternoon.

The Diary concludes at the above date, and is signed "by order and authorization of the General in Chief."

Juan Antonio Carricon.

The Diary is extremely long, and the extracts which we have made can only be considered as a brief outline of it.

The despatch of Captain William Bathurst, relative to his expedition on the river Colorado, says that in lat. 39, 55 S., long. 67, 30 W., he discovered the mouth of the said river. At the entrance of it, there is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at low water, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  at high water; about half-a-mile from the mouth, inside the river, there are 2 fathoms at low water, and 3 at high water; and at 3 or 4 miles from the mouth, also inside the river, there are 4 fathoms water. That when the tide is rising, the current sets to the North very strong, at the mouth of the river. The despatch also notes a number of land-marks in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the river.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city, to the 13th inst. The Government at Montevideo has made proposals to raise a loan of 120,000 hard dollars. Señor Turreiro, in the Chamber of Representatives, requested explanations of the Minister relative to the amount of the public debt, and the application made of the public money. The Minister (Vasquez) refused to give such explanations, adducing various arguments in support of his refusal; but the Chamber resolved to

suspend the discussion upon the Loan project, until the exact state of the debt, &c., be laid before it. On the 6th inst. the Government sent a note to the Chamber, expressing surprise at receiving such a resolution, and requesting that the affair might be expedited; but giving no further explanations. In this state the question remained.

In the *Universal* of Montevideo, are some documents relative to the seal-fishery on the Islands of Lobos, and the other islands on the East coast of the Oriental Republic.

It appears from these documents, that the fishery upon the said islands has been seriously infringed. A memorial thereon was presented to the Government, by Señor Francisco Aguilar, who has purchased the right of the fishery. He says, that he was authorized by the Government to have an armed vessel on the above coasts to defend his rights; but experience has proved that such a force is not sufficient to cause the territory of the State in that quarter to be respected; and that if force be used, international quarrels may take place, all of which may be obviated by diplomatic arrangements, and which, indeed, the dignity and rights of the country demand.

That in 1830, the British brig *Florida*, Captain Hastings,\* was captured whilst fishing at the islands Castillos, by Captain Fournier, of the Argentine Republic. In 1831, the same captain commanded a British brig called the *Magnet*, and fished on the aforesaid islands, and on that of Coronilla; leaving there, owing to a violent and sudden change in the weather, two armed whale-boats, who took provisions from a Brazilian brig at Maldonado, and then proceeded to Buenos Ayres with a number of seal-skins, which they sold there on account of the owners in London, Messrs. Bennett & Co. That the same brig in company with the British schooner *Exquisite*, Captain Kellock, made themselves masters of the establishment by threatening the fishermen employed by Aguilar, and took away a number of skins, frightening and driving away the seals. The mate of the *Exquisite* was Daniel Rankin, formerly captain of the British cutter *Dove*, which cutter had committed great ravages on the said establishments. That he (Aguilar,) is well informed that the American schooner *Antartic*, of New York, Captain Nash, armed with six 12 pounders, and thirty-five men, is now to the southward of those seas, and is determined to call at the said islands and fish there; also that the British schooner *Exquisite*, and a British cutter, have expressed the same determination; and that many of the British and American vessels which are fishing on those seas, have degenerated to pirates. That it is evident they do not respect the right of the Oriental Republic to the islands on its coasts; and that if some prevention does not speedily take place, the seals, from being so constantly disturbed, will seek other coasts, without hope of their speedy return. That these acts are committed by individuals who are acting contrary to the will of their respective nations; and that these nations will doubtless, for their own dignity, pay every attention to the remonstrance of the Oriental Government, so that their vessels may no longer commit such depredations.

A Decree of the Government follows the memorial: it is dated Montevideo, 8th inst., and says, that the abuse complained of has been made known to the foreign Consuls at Montevideo, and that the Government is determined to sustain the immunities of the fishery; and recommends opportune measures, in order to prevent future abuses.

\* The brig *Florida* was captured on the 29th of March, 1827.—Ed.

On the same day, the Minister (Vasquez,) forwarded a Note to His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Montevideo, recapitulating the grievances stated in the memorial of Aguilar, and requesting the Consul's exertions in order to lead to the prevention, in future, of such abuses by British subjects.

The Consul, in his reply, dated Montevideo, 10th inst., after acknowledging the receipt of the Minister's note, with the detail of the aggressions committed by British vessels, &c. &c., says:

"The undersigned hastens to assure His Excellency the Minister, that he will lose no time in forwarding to His Majesty's Government a full account of this case, accompanied with other important information which has recently come to his knowledge, which proves generally the villainess of those engaged in the seal-fishery; which the undersigned has every reason to hope will induce the Government of His Britannic Majesty to adopt such efficacious measures as will insure, in future, the inviolability of that territory, the rights of Señor Aguilar, and the honor of the British character.

"The undersigned takes this opportunity to salute the Señor Minister, &c. &c.

"Thomas Samuel Hood."

"To H. E. Señor Santiago Vasquez, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

William Finney, a seaman who was wounded on board the ship *Twenty-fifth of May*, in the action with the Brazilian squadron on 30th July, 1826, died in the hospital of this city, on 14th inst. He never recovered from his wound, but was enabled to walk the streets with the assistance of crutches. He was a native of Ireland, but had become an American citizen.

Poor Finney had some talent as a poet. In one of his songs he describes the battle wherein he was wounded; the rhyming of the verses is very amusing. After stating the unmanageable situation of the ship *Twenty-fifth of May*, he says:—

"Brave Admiral Brown, that hero,  
(His name won't be forgot,) In spite of our calamity

Was inspired with a thought,  
And said unto bold Shannon,—"Sir,  
"You'll do the best you can,  
"And I will hoist my flag on board  
"Of the brig Republican."

"His flag it was flying  
"In the brig Republican;  
"The gallant tars were at their guns,  
"And stationed every man:  
"Hard up the helm," our Admiral cried,  
"As on the foe he bore,  
"And with destructive broadsides  
"He raked them full sore.

"The fog soon found who was on board  
"Of the brig Republican,  
"And began to consult,

"If Brown was really man:  
"Ready about," Norton cried,  
"Brown means to fight all day,  
"And make us pay a handsome price  
"For the Twenty-fifth of May."



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 20th 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-Crackan & 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 Bristol.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Harde, Kenney,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Lowther, Suiter,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Zee, Dickson,	John B. Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Esquimaux, Gelling,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	West Indies.
Brig Nimrod, Robertson,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for the Havana.
Schooner Racer, Knill,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	Loading for Exeter.
Ship Tyrion, Cunningham,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Jarow, Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Liverpool, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Duke of Clarence, Clark,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Loading for Cork or Falmouth.
Brig William J. Lenfesty,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	For Sale.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Stephen, W. Lord,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Amada, York,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Monument, Eaton,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for New-York calling at Montevideo.
Ship Glide, Blunt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	St. Catherine's.
Brig Triumph, Green,	Pear, Keincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Ship Draper, Hilbert,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Barque George and Martha, F. Sayer,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Ann Eliza, Sumner,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Boston.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Garnier, Brof.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Louise, Gautier,	Dejean,	Loading for Marseilles & Cette.
Barque Paraguay, Contard,	Razac & Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace calling at MV.
Brig General Foy, Dufaitelle,	Guerin Sons, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Glanense, FOURCAUX,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Swea, Olson,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Loading for Havana.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Johannes, Riedsick,	J. J. Krick,	Loading for Hamburg.
Cutter Leopold, Ebbesen,		Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Cesar, Deetjen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Loading for Cadiz, and ports in Mexico.
Polacere Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacere Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig General Frangola, Saconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Americano, Peltus,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacere Temistocles, Merelo,	F. Botet,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,	F. Lavallo,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacere Concepcion, Berninone,	Pedrales & Cabot,	Discharging.
Polacere Concordia, Ansaldo,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Brazil.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacere Thetis, Pierangiolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Schr-brig Francisca Catalina, Busaro,	Pedro Alfaro,	Cadiz and Barcelona.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Maria Rosa, Caballeiros,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Maria, Cohn,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Union, Gonzales Viana,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Brazil.
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,		Uncertain.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Jansena,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
<b>ROMAN.</b>		
Brig Concordia, Bazzini,	Pedrales & Cabot.	Discharging.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque Nicholas the First, Aspren,	Zumaran & Tressera,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 15.—Wind S.—rain, and foggy.

**Arrived,** Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Montevideo 13th, to C. Galeano.

**Sailed,** American brig *Charles*, Devereux, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 1145 dry hides, 185 bales with 3330 arrobas wool, 28 do. with 196 quintals cut hides. Cargo taken in at Montevideo: 60 pipes and 3 half do. tallow, 50,000 shin-bones, 33,000 horns, 526 dry hides, 13 bales horse hair, 3 pipes and 5 bales sheep-skins, 2 bales wool, and 9 barrels oil.

**Oriental packet schooner** *Aguila Segunda*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

June 16.—Wind S. S. W.

**Arrived,** Sardinian schooner-brig *Francisca Catalina*, Busaro, from Genoa 22d March, Montevideo 14th inst., with wine, paper, and a general cargo, to Amadeo & Capriole.

**Sailed,** British schooner-brig *Intrepid*, Grayson, for Montevideo, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., to load for Cork or Palmouth, for orders. Cargo from this, 2770 dry hides, 6600 horns.

June 17.—Wind N. N. E.

**Arrived,** British brig *Jane*, Bell, from Benicarlo 18th February, Gibraltar 27th March, with 249 pipes, 78 half do. and 68 quarter do. of wine, 10 pipes aguardiente, to James Miller.

**National schooner** *Ana Constanza*, Bacaro, from Bahia Blanca 5th inst., with 1500 dry hides, &c., to C. Galeano.

June 18.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.  
**Sailed,** Oriental packet schooner *Paula*, Salinas, for Montevideo.

June 19.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals nor sailings.

June 20.—Wind N. N. W.—opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.  
**Sailed,** American brig *Hancock*, Higgins, for Bahia Blanca, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., in sight, schooner *Adelaide*.

June 21.—Wind E. S. E., calm.

**Arrived,** United States corvette *Warren*, Captain B. Cooper, from Montevideo 17th inst.

**Oriental packet schooner** *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 19th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.  
**National schooner** *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat.) from a cruise in the river.

A French barque, supposed the *Hirpadelle*, from Montevideo.

**Sailed,** Brazilian schooner-brig *Cacique*, Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 400 fanegas salt, 11 barrels tallow, &c.

**Brazilian schooner** *Bella Angelica*, Carvallo, for Rio Grande, despatched by A. M. Pintos, with wine, and a general cargo of dry goods. Passengers, Messrs. Antonio Thym, Charles Black, and Francisco Alsogaray.

Gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig *Amanda*, and French brig *Hermine*, intend to sail this day.

### Vessels posted to sail.

- On 23d.—*Gloria Deo*, for Hamburg.
- 24th.—*Lowther*, for Montevideo.
- 25th.—*Gondolier*, for Liverpool.
- 26th.—*Bonafide*, for do.

H. B. M's. ship *Pylades*, sailed from Montevideo on 19th inst., for Rio Janeiro, on which day a vessel was in sight at Montevideo, supposed H. B. M's. ship *Samarang*, from Rio Janeiro.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled on the 18th inst., when a Message from the Government, dated 17th inst., was read. It was to the following effect:—That the Governor of the Province conceived it his duty to state to the House of Representatives, that the excitement produced at the elections on the 16th inst., had obliged him, with all his Ministers and the Assessor-General, to hold a permanent sitting in the Port, in order to arrange the necessary measures for the preservation of order, and prevent the evils which the present excitement might occasion. That the moment before the election commenced, disputes had arisen which assumed a serious and alarming aspect.—[The

Message then recapitulates the disorders which took place, and proceeds to state]—As soon as the Government had certain information upon the subject, it then, in order to comply with one of its principal duties, and not to permit an act so august to be profaned by anarchy, had to choose between the only means at its disposal, viz.: to employ force, and thus render doubtful the liberty of election; or to suspend the elections until the passions had calmed, or until the Government had taken legal means to restrain them. It preferred the latter, and suspended the elections; and confidently hoped that the House would take into its serious consideration the difficult position in which the Government found itself, and the grand object which it had in view,—to preserve public order, without wounding the guarantees of the citizens.

The above was referred to a special Committee appointed by the House, consisting of Señores Tagle, Olavarrieta, Ugarteche, Vidal (Mateo), and Anchorena.

The Report of the Constitutional Committee was presented, stating, that it had examined the draft of a decree presented to the House on 3d inst., by Señor Anchorena, and that it had drawn out the following, which comprehended some alterations, and suppressed the 3d article of the former:—

Art. 1. The Committee shall present to the House, as soon as possible, a project of Constitution for the Province, under the Representative Republican system.

2. The House shall occupy itself upon this affair, in preference to every other, and not close its sessions without having sanctioned the Constitution.

In a sitting on 20th inst., the statements of the Presidents and Secretaries of the parishes of San Miguel, Santo Domingo, San Telmo, and Socorro, relative to the late elections, were laid before the House, with protests against the suspension thereof: also a protest from various citizens of the parish of San Nicolas, against the partiality evinced by the Justice of Peace, for those who sustained the black list, &c. &c. The House then proceeded to the order of the day, viz.: the motions proposed by Señores Olazabal and Iriarte, in relation to the decree of 1st February, 1829; and that the law upon the nursery of the Press, of 5th May, 1828, be re-established.

The debate was adjourned until Saturday.

A note from the Minister of War and Marine, dated 20th inst., to the Inspector General, requests him to forward a circular to the Commanding Officers in the Country Districts, to the effect that the Government will hold them responsible to the laws, should they not make correspondent exertions to restrain any individual in their district, who may attempt to disturb the public peace.

It is stated that the Government has received notice of a revolutionary movement in the Province of Cordova; and that in the country districts of that Province, Commandant Castillo has assembled a considerable number of militiamen, in opposition to the Government. It seems that the authorities of Cordova have solicited the mediation of this Province, or of General Rosas, in order to restore tranquility.

Parts of the *Diary* published in our paper of this day, possess considerable interest, particularly as it relates to the river Colorado, and the country in its neighbourhood. The prospects it holds out to settlers are flattering in the extreme; that is, when the time shall arrive that adequate and certain protection can be granted to them.

## THEATRE.

On 16th was represented the Comedy of *No mas Mostroador*; some singing by Señores Rossi and Viera; and a *Pas de Trois*, by Señor and Señora Caton, and the Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca. The house was indifferently attended, owing no doubt in part to the election squabbles during the day.

The *acouchement* of Doña Matilde Diez took place on the 7th inst., on which day she presented to the *Porteño* world a son and heir; and we hear that she is "as well as can be expected." We are puzzled to think who will be the *primera dama* at the Theatre, during the absence of Doña Matilde. Our vote would be for Señora Campomanes; for she is certainly the best actress now upon our boards, and is, withal, a very droll little woman. We like to see her when performing "old maidish" characters, with the little

comb stuck in her close combed hair, flirting with her fan, and looking so consequential. Her round chubby face we should say is the index to good humour.

## Married.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. CHARLES GOTTFRED GLOEBE, to Miss JULIANO JOACHIMS, both natives of Hamburg.

The Hamburg barque *Gloria Deo*, in the Outer Road, was on the 15th inst. "dressed out" with colours, and fired salutes, in honor of the above nuptials.

## Died.

On 14th inst., aged 40, Captain HENRY WIELDBLOOD of the National Navy.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SALE.

THE BARRACA, DWELLING-HOUSES, &c., with Land adjoining, situated in the *Huaco de los Sauces*, and known as the *QUINTA DE LEZICA*. From its locality it is a desirable situation for any description of business in Country produce, particularly for the staking and salting of Hides. The Dwelling Houses are commodious, and the property is secured by ditches.—Apply to

J. J. ARRIOLA & CO.  
No. 21, Calle Peru.

### WANTED.

IN a Commercial House in this City, a YOUNG MAN who would make himself generally useful in a Counting-House and Store, and who understands Book keeping. A letter addressed to T. G. L., and left at the Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be attended to.

### WANTED.

FOUR Journeymen SHOEMAKERS,—two on Men's Shoes, one on Women's warts, and one on Boy's Shoes; also wanted, an APPRENTICE to the above business. Enquire of M. PARKER, Calle de la Paz, No. 45.

### FOR SALE.

TEN dozen of 3 and 4 bushel English SACKS; also, loose and baled HAY, very cheap; and 100 dozen of excellent FINE WINE. Apply at No. 44, Calle de Maypa, or 47 1/2 Calle de la Victoria.

## Café DE LA ARMONIA.

(Late "Café de los Catalanes.") Calle de Cangallo, No. 59.

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, Tea, &c.; and for Breakfast, breakfasts, sausages, eggs, butter, chocolate, ham, potatoes, soup, &c., with promptitude, and the strictest attention; and also at all times of the day.

Every class of Liqueurs of the best quality to be found in the country.

### REMOVAL.

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

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 125	125	126	dollars each
Do. Patriot, 120	120	121	do do.
Plata Maquina, 64	64	74	do for one
Dollars, Spanish, 73	73	73	do each
Do. Patriot, & Patrones, 73	73	73	do do.
6 per cent. Stock, 44	44	46	per cent.
Bank Shares, (No demand)			
Exchange on England, 360	360	6-9-16	per cent. prim.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 75	75	75	per patacon.
Do. on Montevideo, 75	75	75	per U. S. dol.
Do. on United States, 75	75	75	per patacon.
Hides, Ox, best, 31	31	31	dols. p. pesada.
Do. country, 32	32	33	do do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 30	30	32	do do.
Do. salted, 22	22	23	per pesada.
Do. Horse, 8	11	11	dollars each.
Nutria skins, 60	60	62	do per dozen
Wool, (common), 29	29	30	do do.
Hair, long, 11	11	12	do per arroba
Do. mixed, 28	28	30	do do.
Jerked Beef, 22	22	24	do do.
Horas, 13	13	14	do per quintal
Flour, (N. A.), 350	350	950	do p. thousand
Salt, (on board), 80	80		do per barrel.
Discount, 12 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	do per fanega
			12 1/2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 126 dollars. The lowest price 120 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 69 pence. The lowest ditto, 67 pence.

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

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.