

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 361.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The public attention is at the present moment almost wholly occupied with the discussion which is going on in the House of Representatives, upon the Report presented by the Special Committee of that House, approving the conduct of the Government in suspending the elections on 16th ult. We have inserted a summary of the debate as far as it has gone, so as to give an idea of the subject in question; but the reports of the parliamentary speeches here are not diversified as those in the English journals, with intermediate lines of—*hear, hear, and a laugh,—oh, oh, oh!*—*loud cheering, &c. &c. &c.*—which parts are in fact the only ones which the idle reader cares to peruse, of the long-winded speeches in the British Parliament.

We have received journals of Montevideo to 16th inst.: they contain but little local news. The Government of Entrerios had removed the Oriental emigrants from the coasts of that province, to the city of Parana; except Colonel Santana, and three others, who had absconded. It is stated that General Lavalleja had offered to sell to the Government of Corrientes, the armament he had collected for the invasion of the Oriental Republic.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The House assembled on 13th inst. A communication was read from General Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated Rio Colorado, 22d June, 1833, declining his seat in that House, to which he had been elected; stating that the great and laborious enterprise in which he is engaged, will not permit him to return to the bosom of his family for a considerable time; neither could he capitulate with events and circumstances which are well known: and that he trusts the Almighty will watch over the deliberations of the House, and protect it from sinister influence, &c. &c.

The House admitted the resignation; and then proceeded to the order of the day, viz.: the Report of the Special Committee.

*Señor Mateo Vidal*, as a member of the Committee, entered into a long explanation upon the motives which impelled it to place the Report now under discussion before the House; dwelling upon the excitement which prevailed both before and during the elections, &c. &c.

*Señor Baldomero Garcia* was of opinion that the Government was not authorized to suspend the elections; and that if such proceedings were tolerated, the sovereignty of the people, political liberty, and the republican representative system would be destroyed. He denied that the disturbances were of that magnitude as to cause such a stretch of power as had been put forth; and said that at the Church of Santo Domingo, notwithstanding the number of voters present, order and silence prevailed to the greatest extent; that the religious rites going on in that church were not in the least interrupted; that the city was

tranquil, people traversed the streets as usual, and even ladies proceeding to church passed through the crowd at the church doors where the elections were going on, without the slightest fear. That he believed the Government, in suspending the elections, had acted with the best intentions; but it had given ear to bad advisers, and listened only to one side of the question. The Hon. Member made a long oration in support of his opinions.

*Señor Olavarrieta*, (who was also one of the Special Committee,) entered into a lengthened detail. He said that the Government had acted upon good information in suspending the elections: that under apparent tranquillity Empires had been overturned: and that it was wisely done to interfere when the first germe of tumult appeared, which had probably prevented serious evils; and he being firmly of opinion that such evils would have occurred, he therefore, as a good patriot and a good republican, joined cordially in the Report which the Committee had rendered.

At a sitting on the 15th, *Señor Garcia Valdez* spoke at considerable length in favour of the report of the special committee. He defended the Government in suspending the elections, averring that it had acted within the limit of its attributions, fulfilled its duties, and so far from attacking the sovereignty of the people, it had saved them from anarchy. It had otherwise only two resources left to preserve order: one was by means of the police, and the other by a military force; but the police-officers were engaged in the elections, and the garrison, both officers and sergeants were dispersed, and also engaged in the same strife.—“God deliver us,” said the Hon. Member, “if in those terrible moments a popular commotion had taken place to overturn the Government.” He then said, that the principle upon which the Government had acted, was one which is practised by people who are even more free than those in this country, and where liberty is firmly cemented,—he alluded to Great Britain. During elections in that country, there is always a strong police, but not to act in favour of any of the candidates; the troops do not remain in the neighbourhood where the elections are going on, but they are all under arms waiting the orders of Government; and upon serious riots, regiments of cavalry are marched into London, people are ordered to retire to their houses, and woe be to those who remain in the streets exposed to this furious cavalry, who without mercy cut them down. But (said the Hon. Member,) the people of this country have no need of such measures; their character is docile, generous, and civilized.

After the speech of *Señor Valdez*, the Minister of the Home Department, (*Zuñiga*), upon the suggestion of *Señor Gari*, explained to the House the motives which impelled the Executive to suspend the elections on the 16th ult.

At a sitting on the 16th inst., *Señor Juan Antonio Argerich* spoke against the report presented by the special committee, and censured the proceeding of Government in suspending the

elections. *Señor Ugarteche* spoke in favour of the said report. The further attendance of the Ministers in the House was dispensed with.

At a sitting on the 17th, *Señor Alcorta* presented a draft of a communication to the Government, in answer to its note upon the late elections, to the effect that the House recognised the good intentions of the Government, in their late proceedings respecting the elections. *Señor Cosme Argerich* followed on the same side. *Señor Iriarte* supported the report of the committee; and *Señor Olavarrieta* replied to the observations of *Señor Argerich*.

### Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1833.

24th year of our Liberty and 18th of the Independence of the Republic.

The Government foreseeing, from the frequent strong petitions addressed to it by the commercial body, that the present prohibition to export coined gold and silver, may, under existing circumstances, embarrass useful speculations; and desirous to remove all sort of doubt and inconvenience in this respect: also in order that the results of acquired experience may contribute to the adoption of a measure which may conciliate in the best possible manner the different objects of public interest that are involved in this particular; and after hearing the opinion of persons well versed in the subject, and the report of the Fiscal,—it has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. For the present, the decree of 7th April, 1830, which prohibits the exportation of coined gold and silver, shall be suspended; it remaining still in force as it regards bullion.

2. The duty on exportation will be that designated by the tariff, and its collection shall be made in either of the species, gold or silver.

3. The permits granted by the Custom-house, in order to the exportation, must be executed on the same day they are issued; as after that period they will be of non-effect.

4. The shipment of specie shall be effected invariably from the Custom-house; and any that may be found embarked from any other place shall be confiscated, unless it be so specified in the Custom-house permit.

5. The Inspector on duty is immediately responsible for the collection of the said permits, and for their remission on the same day to the Register-Office, whether or not they may have been acted upon, in order to prevent all motive of abuse.

6. The Register-Office shall forward daily to the Ministry, an account of the permits issued, noting those which have been returned by the Registrar.

7. The order authorizing the reshipment of gold and silver, free of duty, if reshipped within the first six months after its introduction, is rescinded, and the practice in force previous to this determination, is re-established.

8. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.  
Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

The following is an abridged translation of the new regulations respecting the Society of Branch Pilots of this Port:—

Art. 1. The Society to be composed, for the present, of seven Pilots: six in this port, and one at Ensenada.

2. In case of a vacancy, applicants to be examined by the chief Pilot, D. Benito Aizpurua, and two Pilots of the same Society, in the presence of the Captain of the Port.

3. The Branch Pilots are to bring vessels from the Outer Roads to the Inner Roads, and to take them from the Inner Roads to the Outer Roads, according to the order to be given in writing by the Captain of the Port.

4. They shall be obliged to moor vessels anchored in the Inner Roads, when by accident or bad weather the vessels may have driven.

5. They shall be obliged to render aid to any vessel of the Government in the Port, when called upon by the Captain of the Port.

6. They shall be obliged to maintain, at their own expense, a competent number of boats, so as to board vessels that may require their assistance, with the necessary promptitude.

7. The Society shall be answerable for damages resulting from the grounding or loss of a vessel, should it be proved that it was in consequence of the negligence of the Pilot.

8. The pilot-dues, in future, shall be:—90 dollars, currency, for a vessel with three masts, and 50 dollars for a vessel with two masts, that may require a Pilot to enter the Inner Roads; and an equal sum to be paid on the vessel returning to the Outer Roads, although the parties may not have asked for a pilot.

9. Any vessel requiring a Pilot in order to shift their birth, or that may wish to haul alongside another vessel to discharge or receive cargo, shall pay half the dues expressed in the preceding article.

10. The dues to be paid in the Captain of the Port's office.

11. From the sum total of the dues collected, the fifth part shall be reserved to form a fund; one half to meet any losses that may occur, and the other half to pay the expenses of the boats of the Society: the rest to be distributed monthly among the seven pilots composing the Society.

12. The fund to provide for losses shall be deposited in the Savings Bank; and every three months the proposed amount shall be placed there, until it forms the sum of 30,000 dollars, the intended capital of the fund. The deposit is to be made by the Captain of the Port, with the consent of the Pilots of the Society.

13. Every five years the Savings Bank shall present a statement of these funds; and should no losses have occurred, half the amount shall be divided among the Pilots: the other half to continue, in order to meet any losses that may accrue.

14. If during the five years any Pilot should die, his share is to be paid to his Executors, corresponding to the time of his services.

15. The Branch Pilots who find it impossible to continue in the service, have not the option to retire invalided.

16. The Pilots, besides what is expressed in the preceding articles, shall be subject to the general ordinances of the squadron.

Buenos Ayres, July 5, 1833.

FRANCISCO LYNCH.

A Decree of the Government, dated 12th inst., approves the above regulations, and orders that they be put in force from the 1st August next.

In reading again the English journals brought by the last packet, we find that we were in error

in stating that the "Jews' Emancipation Bill" had passed the House of Commons.—It had been read in that House "a first time," and every probability existed that it would pass.

The Currency question had been brought before the House of Commons, by Mr. Atwood; who stated that the major part of the distress now experienced in the British Empire, was owing to the alteration in the monetary system in the year 1819, and the return to a metallic currency. A number of Members expressed the same sentiments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel and others, in luminous speeches denied the above assertions; and the motion of Mr. Atwood was finally rejected, more on the ground that although the return to cash payments had produced distress, yet it was nothing in comparison to the mischief that would ensue by a return to the paper currency.

In the House of Lords, a question was asked by Lord Aberdeen, respecting Algiers. He stated the serious consequences that must accrue to Great Britain, should France appropriate the territory of Algiers to herself in perpetuity, and colonize it: and he wished to know if there was any understanding upon the subject, between France and England. Lord Grey, in reply, declined at present to enter particularly upon the subject.

In the *British Packet* No. 359, in noticing the death of Mr. Shaler, at the Havana, we stated that he had been for a number of years the Representative of the Government of the United States of North America, at Algiers; and that he wrote the volume which served as a guide to the French expedition against that City in 1830. We took our information from a New York journal; but we now learn from unquestionable authority, that the Emperor Napoleon was in possession of all the attackable points of Algiers, which he had taken considerable pains to collect, he having meditated to throw 25,000 men into it, in order to deprive the British army in Spain, and the British fleets and posts in the Mediterranean, of the supplies of provisions which they received almost wholly from the Algerine territory.

We have read Mr. Shaler's work: it is interesting, and describes minutely Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers in 1816. It is doubtful if the British Government was justified in making that attack, any more than in that of Navarino. As long as the Algerines were useful, their piracies were winked at.

A perusal of Mr. Shaler's volume, has led us most sincerely to respect his memory. It has this merit, (at least with Englishmen,) that as often as he has had occasion in the said work to speak of our country and countrymen, he has ever done so with the most kind and friendly feelings.

We have received a communication from Montevideo, stating that Mr. John G. Lavis, late 1st Lieutenant of the *Presidente* privateer, Captain Prouting, had been arrested in that city through the instigation of Captain Fitzroy, of H. B. M.'s surveying barque *Beagle*, charged with being concerned in the loss of the *Redpole* packet; or in other words, that the *Presidente* privateer had sunk the said packet, and of course the crew and passengers must all have perished.

We presume that Captain Fitzroy, in ordering the arrest of Lavis, must have acted upon what he considered good information; but for ourselves, we firmly believe that the *Redpole* foundered at sea. It is well known that she was nearly lost in this river, in going from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo; and was saved chiefly through the exertions of a passenger on board, (Captain Gordon.) May not the report above-

named be another edition of those which have been so often proved to be false? The *Redpole* packet sailed from this on 13th July, 1828; and the *Presidente* privateer was, on the 18th August, 1828, on the Coast of Africa, where she arrived from the West Indies direct.

In the *British Packet* of 7th November, 1829, we inserted a communication from Mr. Ohrn, 2d Lieutenant of the *Presidente*, which, among other refutations of the charges made against the privateer *Presidente*, contained the following:

"Arrived in England, we found that prejudice had effected a great deal against us. It was asserted that we had sunk the packet *Redpole*, that we were notorious pirates, &c. &c.; and indeed one can scarcely wonder at this feeling, considering the outrages which have been perpetrated by vessels under the flag of Buenos Ayres,—vessels that have never sailed from her ports, or even belonged to the Republic. But inquiry soon effaced this prejudice: the most learned men of the Admiralty Court (amongst whom was Dr. Lushington,) proffered their assistance: it might be said we received aid from all quarters, and in prison we were treated with all the kindness which the circumstances of our situation would allow. Our fate was in the hands of upright judges, (Sir Christopher Robinson, Admiralty Judge, Lord Tenterden, and Baron Garrow,) and an impartial jury, composed of the most respectable citizens of London: and we were acquitted—honourably acquitted.—I may add, with acclamations.

"An action is now pending against Commodore Collier, as the Commander upon the African station, for compensation for our losses, and for our sufferings during a long imprisonment; but this cannot restore the gallant Prouting to life, or afford consolation to his afflicted father and mother, and his family."

Journals from Mendoza have been received, which contain communications from General Juan Facundo Quiroga, dated Mendoza, in June last. Two of them are addressed to the Governor of the province of Cordova, (Reinafé), censuring the conduct of General José Ruiz Huidobro, for having, with the centre division of troops under his command, taken part in the revolutionary movement which had been made by Commandant Castillos against the Government of Cordova; and stating that it must have been some unfortunate mistake on the part of the said General.

Another communication, dated Mendoza, 16th June, 1833, from General Quiroga to General Huidobro, states the indignation which he felt at the conduct pursued by the latter, as it regards Cordova: that it had covered with shame and eclipsed the fame of the Auxiliary Regiment of the Andes, whose path hitherto had been that of glory; that this small but brave regiment had marched from the shores of the River Plate to the foot of the Andes, generously shedding its blood for the country, in order to restore its laws and institutions: that its present destination is to act against the Indians; and that to divert it to any other object, is a detestable crime. Order had been its device: it had vanquished the mutineers of December 1st, 1828, and ever supported the legal institutions of the country; and that it could not now falter in its obedience, without at the same time infamously deserting republican principles, contradicting the precepts of justice which it has defended, and incurring the same crime which it had just chastised.

RIO JANEIRO.

The last accounts from the above City, state that tranquility was re-established throughout the Empire of Brazil. The revolted city of 'Ouro Preto,' had surrendered to the troops of the Government, and the leaders in the late insurrection had been arrested; and that the government of the Regency is in the provinces more popular than that of the ex-Emperor, has just been proved by the elections of the Deputies for the ensuing session of 1834. The House of Deputies consists

of 100 members; and by the late returns, 55 belong to the Government party, and 45 to the opposition: for the session of 1834, thirty-seven deputies of the Government party were re-elected, and only fourteen of the opposition side. Brazil, however, is in very embarrassed circumstances: the currency is degraded, and the public debt is heavy: but these evils had their origin during the reign of the ex-Emperor. The present Government has done much to alleviate them.

Considerable sensation was created in Rio Janeiro, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs having declared in the House of Deputies, that his last despatches from Europe intimate that Don Pedro has it in contemplation to endeavour to re-establish himself on the throne of Brazil. In consequence of this, the new Minister of Justice, Aureliano de Souza Oliveira Coutinho, in the name of the Regency, laid before the House a project of law, which, if passed, will enable them to change at pleasure the officers of the National Guard, to increase the number of regular troops, and to exercise considerable control over the Press. The same law also contains the proposition of the punishment of death to be inflicted on rebellious slaves.

In relation to the foregoing subject, we have received the following communication, dated Rio Janeiro, June, 1833:—

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—You well know how strenuously the individual who now addresses you has, until the present period, endeavoured to vindicate the conduct of the existing administration here, considering, as he does, that in a stormy crisis they have conducted the affairs of the Nation with far more ability and honesty than ever their predecessors displayed. He must however confess, that he has not been able to peruse the above-mentioned document, without feelings of the most inextinguishable disgust. In the first place, the proposition regarding the National Guards is repugnant to the very first principle of their institution. How can this body be counted upon as the safe-guard of the country, if they are thus to be converted into the blind instruments of whatever party happens to be uppermost?

The second proposition, regarding an increase of the regular troops, appears to be perfectly reasonable: but most certainly this cannot be said of the third, relating to the liberty of the Press. That the Press here has been both libellous and licentious to a degree unparalleled perhaps in any country, is a melancholy truth; but this is no reason why men should be prevented from publishing their honest opinions. Yet in the details of the proposition here alluded to, the Regency absolutely decrees that "any person publishing any treatise, lithographic sketch or engraving, (probably caricatures are here meant,) insinuating, either directly or indirectly, the necessity or utility of a restoration, shall be rendered amenable to the law!" Do then the present Government apprehend some principle of weakness on their side of the question, that they should thus seem to flee from discussion? Don Pedro, in the height of his fury, never attempted to put in force such an iniquitous decree. If a man write a libel, let him be punished for it; if he transgress the bounds of decency, let him suffer the penalty awarded by the law: but never let an honest though mistaken man, suffer for the open expression of his opinions. It is of acts, and not of opinions, that the legislature ought to take cognizance.

The justice of the fourth proposition, regarding the punishment of death to be inflicted on slaves, is, to say the least, equivocal. Let it be recollected that only two years have passed, since these very men who now enact this law, were crying out that "resistance to oppression is the most sacred of duties." Instances have occurred of slaves having been flogged to death in Brazil, and that, too, at no further distance from Rio than the 'Serra dos Orgãos;' and yet the poor wretch who, in a moment of desperation, attempts to fulfil the principles preached by his masters, is to be punished with death. It would have been more to the credit of the Government, if, instead of adding to the sufferings of the slaves, they had attempted to alleviate the unavoidable miseries of their condition, and pave the way for final emancipation, without which Brazil can never be either a happy or a moral country.

The return of Don Pedro would certainly be

the greatest evil which could befall Brazil. In all probability the provinces would separate: brothers would rise against brothers, and the entire country become one vast theatre of bloodshed. If therefore the Regency wish for absolute power during an extraordinary crisis, it would perhaps be advisable to let them have it; but it is to be hoped that such projects as the one here spoken of will never become the law of the land. It was public opinion which elevated the present Government, and it is public opinion which has sustained it; but if once it should evince a persecuting spirit, it will fall even more suddenly than it rose, and the weapons it is now forging will be turned against its members. Surely such patriots as Feijo and Evarista, will never support any such measure.

PHILO-FLOMINENSE.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—The following communication is a striking proof of the public approbation afforded to Temperance Societies in the United States, and which, as you have several times noticed in your columns this new but very successful means of

promoting order, sobriety and industry, you will perhaps oblige a friend to those institutions, by inserting it in your next number. A. G.

Temperance Society of Members of Congress.

On the 26th February, the day appointed by the American Temperance Society for simultaneous meetings in all the cities, towns, and villages of the United States, a Meeting of MEMBERS OF CONGRESS was held in the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society among the Members themselves. The Hon. William Wilkins, United States' Senator for Pennsylvania, was in the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. John Proudfit, of Pennsylvania, a Constitution was adopted on the plan of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and from traffic therein, which was signed by Members of both Houses of Congress. The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was appointed President; and the Hon. Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Senate, was appointed Secretary of the Society. All who are or have been Members of Congress, and all officers of Government, and of the navy and army, if they practically adopt the principles of the Society, may become Members.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 18th OF JULY, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Camerton, Hewitt, Brig Vanguard, Walker, Schooner Haidee, Keaney, Barque Zoe, Dick, Brig Abeona, Russell, Brig Nimrod, Robertson, Schooner Racer, Knill, Ship Tyrina, Cunningham, Brig Jarow, Sutton, Brig William J. Lenesty, Brig Jane, Bell, Barque Mary Worrall, Smith, Brig New Holland, Thompson, Brig Sarah, Buck, Brig Susannah, Dunn, Brig Howard, Spark, Barque Ush, Hill, Brig Philomela, Sproutt,	T. Carlisle & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Bertram, Delisle & Co. Charles Taysour & Co. John Best, Bros. Horne & Alsogaray, Bertram, Delisle & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, Lafone, Robinson & Co. Bertram, Delisle & Co. James Miller, McCracken & Jamieson, S. Lezica, Bros. Alfred Barber, Lafone, Robinson & Co. Zumaran & Treseira, Dickson & Co. Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for London. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for the Havana. Loading for Exeter. Loading for Coves for orders. Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. For Sale. Brazil. Loading for Liverpool. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Glide, Blind, Ship Draper, Hillert, Barque George and Martha, F. Sayer, Brig Amazon, Lefavour, Brig Alexander, Pendieton, Brig Angola, Windsor, Barque Palluure, Gibson, Brig Janus, Robins, Ship Six Brothers, Whitmore, Brig Danube, Weeks, Ship Parachute, Titcomb, Brig Paulina, Ricketson, Schooner-brig Florida, Crawthers, Brig Rosalba, Edwards,	Howard & Ridgway, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co. Davison, Dorr & Co. Dorr, Reincke & Lees. Rodger, Breed & Co. Dorr, Reincke & Lees. Daniel Gowland & Co. Davison, Dorr & Co. Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for Valparaiso. Loading for Havana. Rio Janeiro. Loading for Boston. Discharging. Loading for Boston. Discharging. Loading for the Continent of Europe. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Temporary quarantine.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Louise, Gautier, Brig General Foy, Dufaÿelle, Brig Glanville, Fourmeaux, Ship Caroline, Kitcher,	Dejean, Guerin Somp, Seris & Co. Bertram, Delisle & Co. Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Marseilles & Cete. Loading for Havre de Grace, via Mvdeo. Loading for Havana. Loading for Bordeaux, via Montevideo.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Swea, Olson,	Zumaran & Treseira,	Loading for Havana.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Johannes, Riedick, Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	J. J. Klich, S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Hamburg. Continent of Europe.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessels, Brig Cesar, Deedjen,	S. Lezica, Bros. S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Coves for orders. Loading for Coves for orders.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Empirio, Pittluca, Polacre Temistocles, Merelo, Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane, Polacre Concepcion, Bernainone, Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo, Polacre Thetis, Pierangiolo, Schr. brig Francisca Catalina, Busaro, Polacre Nombre de Maria, Testa, Polacre Valente Nicolini, Mazzone, Polacre San José, Revello, Ship Gloria, Bava, Polacre San José, Gorieta,	F. Botet, F. Lavallol, Pedralbes & Cabot, Amadeo & Caprie, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro Alfaro, Amadeo & Caprie, Amadeo & Caprie, Amadeo & Caprie, Amadeo & Caprie, Amadeo & Caprie, Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Rio Janeiro. Brazil. Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa. Loading for Malaga and Barcelona. Loading for Genoa. Brazil. Loading for Genoa. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Ferre, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Maria, Cohn, Zumaca Union, Gonzales Viana, Brig Elvira, Meirelles, Zumaca Bom Fin, Oliveira, Schooner brig Eliza, Silva, Brig Amistad Feliz, Ferreira,	Amadeo & Caprie, M. A. Ramos, Pedro A. Plomer, M. A. Ramos, Dowdall & Lewis, M. A. Ramos,	Patagonia. Discharging. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Santos. Brazil. Discharging.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Janssen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Bahia.
<b>ROMAN.</b>		
Brig Concordia, Boratini,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque Nicholas the First, Asprea,	Zumaran & Treseira,	Discharging.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.—British brig Equipaux, Gelling, loading with Mates for the West Indies.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 13.—Wind N.  
No arrivals nor sailings.

July 14.—Wind N. N. W.  
No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for England, Mr. and Mrs. John McDougall, 2 children and servant, and Miss McDougall.—Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. George Manning.—Passengers for Montevideo; Mr. A. Swasey, and Señor Caravia.

American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3589 dry hides, 672 quintals jerked beef. British brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, for Montevideo, to load for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Dickson & Co. Cargo from this, 7940 dry hides, 2795 salted do., 30, 712 horns.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

July 15.—Wind N.  
No arrivals nor sailings.

July 16.—Wind N.  
Arrived, American sch. brig Florida, Crawthorn, from Baltimore 26th April, Montevideo 12th inst., with 1129 barrels flour, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

July 17.—Wind E. S. E., strong.

Arrived, British brig Philomela, Sproutt, from Liverpool 21st April, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 15th inst., with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co. Oriental schooner-brig Governor Rosas, A. Sheaffe, from Montevideo 16th inst., with 770 barrels flour, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Adelalde, Bisso, from Montevideo 15th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Do. do. do. Aguilas Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 15th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Temistocles, Chevasco, for Genoa, despatched by Cornet & Pratt, with 44,373 horns, 39,600 shin bones, 140 bales with 2520 arrobas wool, 39 do. with 975 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 56 colt hides, 1 do. with 13 calf skins, 5 stunk calf-skins, 5 doz. deer-skins, and 26 doz. sheep-skins.

July 18.—Wind S., hazy.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre San José, B. Gordera, from Genoa 21st April, Montevideo 15th inst., with 2600 bags wheat, 200 barrels flour, &c., to Amadeo & Capriole.

Sardinian ship Gloria, P. Bava, from Genoa 20th April, Montevideo 15th inst., with 1600 bags wheat, 400 barrels flour, &c., to Amadeo & Capriole.

American brig Rosalta, Edwards, from Havana 25th April, with 1876 barrels flour, cigars, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. (She was placed in temporary quarantine.)

Sailed, Austrian polacre Noé, Katniichi, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with a general cargo of dry goods, 300 fanegas salt, wood, &c.

The polacre Temistocles, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

July 19.—Wind E.—A thick fog all day which obscured the Outer and the Inner Roads.

Arrived, Gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Camerton, for Liverpool, is expected to sail this day.

Arrived at Havana.  
Previous to 18th April.—American brig Burdett, Smith, from Buenos Ayres 3d February.

At Baltimore.  
Previous to 19th April.—American schooner La Plata, Gatchell, from Buenos Ayres 10th February.

American brig Erie, Snow, from Buenos Ayres 28th February.

On 6th May.—American sch. brig Mentor, Peterson, from Buenos Ayres 17th March.

At Boston.  
Previous to 1st May.—American brig Delta, Elwell, from Buenos Ayres 27th February.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

July 8.—Oriental brig Felice, from Rio Janeiro.

9.—French ship Ocean, from Marseilles.

10.—American brig Cambiana, Goodhue, from Salem 9th May, with 1314 barrels flour, and general cargo, to James Noble.

Sardinian polacre Union, from Genoa.

13.—Oriental schooner-brig Bella Union, from Pernambuco.

Sailed from Montevideo.  
July 5.—Brazilian brig Esperanza, for Rio Janeiro.

American ship Tusealosa, for Bahia and Pernambuco.

8.—American ship Seine, for Maldonado, ports in Brazil, and the Havana.

12.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian patache San José de los Placeres, for Paisandu.

Brazilian schooner-brig Empresa, for Bahia. Brazilian sch. San Roque, for St. Catherines. Portuguese zamaca Bom Fin, for Rio Janeiro.

The Captain of the British brig Thales, whose arrival at Montevideo, from Malaga, was noticed in our last, died on the passage.

## THEATRE.

Amateur performance at the Theatre, in honor of the Festival of 9th July.

On the 12th inst., the Amateurs again came before the public, in a play called *Montegon y Capuleto*, founded on the story of Romeo and Juliet. It would be profanation to the memory of Shakspeare, to say that such a production had any connection with his divine play of "Romeo and Juliet." In *Montegon y Capuleto*, nearly all the weight of the scene rests upon old Montegon, and parts of his character is made to be that of a mere sanguinary ruffian. The other characters possess but little interest. There is no moonlight scene in Capulet's garden, for the lovers to tell each other

"How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues by night,  
Like softest music to attending ears."

No Mercutio, Tybalt, Friar Laurence, starved Apothecary, prattling old Nurse, Peter, &c. &c.

Montegon was on this evening performed by the young gentleman who made so decided a hit as Rodrigo, in the *Condesa de Castilla*; and his performance justified the favourable opinion entertained of his talents. We thought it even superior to Señor Caeceres in the same part, because it was more natural. In England, it would positively be said that our Amateur in his acting was imitating Mr. Keen.

The gentleman who played Romeo, did all that could be done for a part so tamely written, compared with the gallant, enthusiastic Romeo which "Shakspeare drew."

The Prince of Verona was respectfully performed. Doña Matilde Diez was the Juliet of the evening. The dresses, throughout, were superb.

After the farce, a difficult duet, from the Opera of *Elisa y Claudio*, was well sung by two of the Amateurs. In the farce (which has been often represented on these boards, and therefore on this occasion we think the choice of it unwise,) the roguish servant was admirably depicted by another of the Amateurs, who almost rivalled Felipe David.

The house was brilliantly and fashionably attended; indeed it was crowded in every part, notwithstanding double prices. The Governor, accompanied by General Martinez, &c. &c., occupied the State Box.

Flowers of white hue predominated in the ladies' head gear.

On the 14th was performed a play and a farce.

On the 16th, for the benefit of Señor Viera, a play, in which Queen Elizabeth of England, (Doña Matilde Diez,) and Lord Essex, were the principal personages on the scene. The plot turned upon the conspiracy and execution of Essex, and the waverings of Elizabeth to punish her favorite. She disguises herself, and visits him in prison; and the discovering herself, withdrawing the veil from her face, and throwing off her white veil, was gracefully managed on the part of Doña Matilde. She seemed to say, like Letitia Hardy,—"The simple act of taking this veil from my face, makes me the happiest or most wretched of women." Indeed she performed so well on this evening, that we begin to have hopes of her.

Señor Felipe David personated the servant of Essex; but we must tell Don Felipe, that "cracking jokes" at the moment when his master was about to be led to execution, was rather too bad.

In the last scene, Lord Essex was represented depicted, and seated on a platform.

After the play, some *duos* and *arias* were sung by Señores Viera and Rosas, and a *pas de deux* was danced by Señor Canton and his lady, all of which were much applauded.

The entertainments of the evening were closed by the farce of *Los tres Novios imperfectos*. Here Felipe David was in his element, and was as usual encored in the song, "En tiempo de Mari Castana." A very pretty serenade was also introduced, to the music of the *Tirana*.

The house was respectfully attended, but not so full as the evening's amusements merited, or as we could have wished to have seen it. The Governor sat in the State Box, with the Chief of Police, &c. &c.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

The Gentlemen connected with the management of the Funds arising from the British Amateur Performances in this City, in the year 1826, are earnestly requested to meet on Monday evening next, July 22, at MR. BEECH'S HOTEL, (late Fauch's,) at Seven o'clock in the evening.

### PALLIASSES.

ON hand, a good assortment of well made PALLIASSES, equal to any in London; such as are in general use throughout Great Britain, as a handsome, cheap, and health-preserving under Mattress.—They are highly recommended by Medical Men, as peculiarly well adapted for this climate, protecting the bedding from damp, &c. To be seen at ENGLISH Upholstery, and Cabinet Manufactory, No. 132, Calle de la Piedra.

### PRIORAT WINE.

A FEW half-pipes, for Sale by the Undersigned; also, first quality ALMONDS and HAZEL NUTS, just imported from Spain; fresh Cavi WALNUTS, and Family FLOUR.

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.

### FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of the NEW AMERICAN TARIFF. Apply at the Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### NOTICE.

THE following Works are requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo:  
*Blackwood's Magazine, for March 1833.*  
*United Service Journal, for March 1833.*  
*Bombastes Furiato.*

### CUT FLINT GLASS.

Of superior quality for family use, for sale by LAVALLE & MACOME, 63, Calle de la Reconquista.

### FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA CORDAGE, at No. 69, Calle de la Reconquista.

### FOR SALE.

THE BARRACA DWELLING-HOUSES, &c., with Land adjoining, situated in the Huerto 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 aitches. Apply to J. J. ARRIOLA & CO. No. 21, Calle Peru.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	127	—	dollars each
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Do country,.....	30	—	32 do do.
Do do weighing 23 1/2 lbs,.....	28	—	31
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Nutria skins,.....	60	—	63 do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	30	—	36 do do.
Wool, (common),.....	12	—	14 do per arroba
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Do mixed,.....	18	—	26 do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	13	—	14 do per quintal.
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Flour, (N. A.),.....	90	—	95 do per barrel.
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