

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 362.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We stated in a former number, that a revolutionary movement had taken place in the country districts of the Province of Cordova, headed by Commandant Castillo. It at first threatened serious consequences, the malcontents having mustered nearly 800 men: they have however been entirely put down, by the forces under the command of the Governor of Cordova, (Reinsefé.) Several of the Chiefs belonging to the revolutionists, were taken and shot: among them was Commandant Arredondo.

The decisive language used by General Quiroga, had probably considerable effect in suppressing this sedition: indeed a private letter from Cordova states, that the people in the country parts of that province, have almost always evinced a disposition to join any Chief who declared against the ruling authority; but that in this instance they have not exactly done so, and have supported the cause of order; which gives reason to hope that the lessons of experience have not been lost upon them.

There is no recent intelligence from the other provinces of the interior, with the exception of Santa Fé. A bulletin has been published from the Governor of that Province, (Estanislao Lopez,) dated 10th inst., stating that with 200 Santafecinos, and 34 Abipones Indians, he had, on the 2nd, succeeded in surprising a body of hostile Indians in their *tolderias*: that he had killed 42 of their warriors, taken 4 prisoners, and that only one escaped; besides which, he had recaptured from them 3 white women, and taken nearly 200 Indian women of all ages; the whole of their horses, two flocks of sheep, and a small quantity of black cattle. From the report of the captives, the rest of the Indians had gone to the southward, under the command of their Cacique, Ambrosio, upon a marauding expedition.

Governor Lopez further states, that having reconnoitred the country for a great distance in all directions, and not finding any Indians, he had returned to his head quarters.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city to 20th inst.,—they do not contain any particular news. The Government of the province of Entre-rios, it is stated, had taken every means to prevent the Oriental emigrants within its jurisdiction, from again disturbing the quiet of the Oriental Republic.

In Montevideo considerable preparations had been made to celebrate the anniversary of the Constitution of the Oriental State: the *fiestas* were to commence on Sunday last. From the state of the roads in the country districts, owing to the rains, it was doubtful if the President of the Republic (D. Fructuoso Rivera,) would arrive in the capital in time to partake in the rejoicings.

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

Continuation of the discussion upon the Report rendered by the Special Committee, approving the conduct of the Government in suspending the Elections on the 16th ult.

*Sitting of the 15th.*

The Minister of the Home Department (Señor Zuñiga,) entered into a minute detail of the motives which impelled the Ministers to advise the suspension of the elections on 16th ult., and said that he had no hesitation in avowing that he was the first to propose the measure in question to the Governor, instigated by the alarming reports of tumults, which were continually brought to the Council by various groups of citizens: that whatever might have been his particular partiality for this or that list, all was subaltern to the public tranquillity; and the Ministers were decidedly of opinion that no other alternative remained but to suspend the elections.

*Sitting of the 16th.*

Señor D. Juan Antonio Argerich, in a long speech, censured the conduct of the Government throughout the elections; and said that the events of the 16th ult., viz.: the suspension of the elections, was a measure which trampled upon the very foundation of the representative republican system, and that the approbation of such an act by that House, would, in his opinion, place it in a most degrading situation in the eyes of the people. That sinister allusions had been made to that excellent citizen, D. Juan Manuel Rosas, who had given so many proofs of his attachment to legal order.

Here there was some murmuring among the spectators; upon which Señor Argerich called them to order, and observed that in a preceding sitting interruption had taken place from the same quarter, when the name of General Rosas had been mentioned in terms of praise. The Hon. Member requested that he might not be again interrupted; and, after various other remarks upon the question in debate, he presented a project in order to amend the law of elections.

Señor Ugarteche, as a member of the special committee, explained the motives which guided his conduct in the report which it had rendered; and argued at great length upon the question before the House, defending the measure of suspending the elections; asserting that it did not attack the sovereignty of the people; that that sovereignty was valid only when it acted in conformity to the laws; and that the Executive, in ordering the suspension of the elections, did so because the laws had been infringed upon, and serious consequences might have accrued therefrom.

During the speech of the Hon. Member, several members spoke in explanation, and to order. General Olazabal accused the Minister of the Home Department (Señor Zuñiga,) with having uttered an untruth; but he was instantly called to order by various members.

*Sitting of the 17th.*

Señor Iriarte supported the report made by

the special committee; observing, that in all Governments the first object in view was the preservation of public tranquillity; and that it was erroneous to accuse the Government of this Province, of suffocating public liberty by suspending the elections: that to realize an object so detestable, it would be by measures such as those of Cromwell, in dissolving the English Parliament; or of General Bonaparte, when with his grenadiers he dissolved the council of five hundred.

In a sitting on 25th inst., Señores Lozano, Olavarieta, and Silveira, addressed the House: the former spoke against the report of the special committee, and the two latter in favour of it. After which, it was declared to have been sufficiently discussed, by 16 votes against 14. The President then proceeded to put it to the vote, whether or not the report of the Committee should be admitted. This produced a warm debate, and the House adjourned without coming to any resolution upon the subject.

The House last night was crowded in the extreme, we have scarcely ever seen it more so. We have only time to state, that the project of the Special Committee, approving the conduct of the Government in suspending the elections, was rejected,—there being against it 20, for it 12. It was decided that another Committee should be formed this day, to report upon the late elections.

### Official Documents.

A notice from the office of the Minister of Grace and Justice, states that the elections which took place on the 14th inst., in the Consular Tribunal,—viz.: D. Miguel Ramon Rodriguez, to be *Teniente de Prior*; D. Gregorio Soler, *Consul 2*; and D. Antonio Lynch, *Teniente de do.*, had been approved of.

The official notes from the medical men who have visited the American brig *Rosalba*, now in quarantine in the Outer Roads, have been published. One signed by the Surgeon of the Port, (D. Pedro Martinez,) and by D. Rufino de Basabilbaso, dated 18th inst., states that the said brig has brought a bill of health; that her crew consists of ten men, including the Captain; and that there are also on board, the Captain's wife and son, one passenger, and a Pilot; the latter was taken on board at Point Indio. That off the island of Gorriti (Maldonado,) they had communication with H. B. M's. surveying-*barque Beagle*, and also with the Oriental schooner-of-war *Lobo*, the Commandant of which went on board. That the said brig arrived at Montevideo on the 10th inst., and communicated with the shore; sailed thence on the 15th; and that under all circumstances, they (Señores Martinez and Basabilbaso,) are of opinion that she might be instantly released from quarantine, without incurring the least risk.

A note, signed Fernando M. Cordero, Dr. Andres Dick, and Dr. Saturnino Pinedo, dated 20th inst., says that all on board the said brig are in perfect health; that at the time of her sailing from the Havana, the Cholera Morbus had entirely ceased in that city, and that this had been officially notified there. Moreover, that the brig had been nearly three months at sea, had passed through various climates, &c. &c., and that it was the opinion of the individuals above named, that the brig should be immediately released from quarantine.

The Medical Board coincided in the above, at the same time expressing its opinion that the baggage of the crew and passengers should be ventilated for 24 hours before the vessel be released.

On the 23d, the Government ordered another committee of medical men, and the Fiscal, to visit the *Rosalba*.—She was still in quarantine yesterday.

**REDPOLE PACKET.**

The employment of the ten gun brig packets, has been often reprobated in various English journals. A defence of them, however, was published in "The United Service Journal," of January, 1833; from which we have made the following extract, respecting the *Redpole*—

"Of course, when the man-of-war packets came into use, and smuggling was put an end to, the shopkeepers joined with the owners of the private packets, and employed the *Morning Herald* paper to cry them down. This happened at the moment when three of them were lost; therefore they could not have a finer opportunity to say all they chose to say about them. The *Redpole* was the first example; and never was a vessel so befitted in the annals of the service. She sailed from Buenos Ayres with the mails for England, and called at Rio Janeiro to take home another mail, and some specie. A pirate brig, or rather a Buenos Ayrean privateer, of 18 guns and 120 men, had followed the *Redpole* in her track to Rio. About five days sail from that port, she was attacked: Captain Bullock was killed early in the action; and although she had no more than two small guns of a side, yet her crew fought like Falmouth-men as long as they could, but were overpowered, and every soul butchered and thrown overboard. She was in a sinking state, and she went down with her colours flying, so that the villains did not get a dollar out of her.

"This has lately been ascertained at St. Thomas's, from a drunken Yankee sailor that was on board the pirate at the time; but who denied it afterwards when sober, and brought before the Governor. He was taken off by the *Grampus*, American man-of-war schooner; but not before the whole of his deposition was taken down and given to Captain Walpole of H. B. M.'s ship *Ranger*. This story corroborates exactly two or three others we have heard, and is generally believed to be too true to be doubted.

(Signed,) "A MARINER."

It is scarcely to be believed that *A Mariner* can give serious credence to the above tale, upon no better authority than that of a drunken sailor. At any rate, the *Redpole* was not tracked from Buenos Ayres by any privateer, or armed vessel; for we can positively assert, that none left this for a month previous to the sailing of the *Redpole*, nor for nearly a month afterwards.

A communication which we have received respecting the arrest of Mr. John G. Lavis, says: "The general impression at Montevideo, as well as in Buenos Ayres, is that the privateer *Presidente* had nothing whatever to do with the loss of the *Redpole*; and if Lavis is arrested wrongfully, or upon the mere revengeful assertions of a drunken man, the law of England is open to punish those who ordered his arrest." It is a common saying, however, that "the law is open to every one, and so is the London tavern; but you cannot get any thing in either without paying for it."

It seems most extraordinary, that of sixty to eighty sailors who were on board the *Presidente* when she was captured by the *Black John*, on an accusation of piracy, that none of them became "King's evidence;" which it is morally certain would have been the case, had the report respecting the *Redpole* been true. Moreover, is it at all probable that Lavis, had he been guilty, would have in a manner courted detection by accepting a situation in a vessel hired to attend upon H. B. M.'s surveying-barge *Beagle*? where in fact he was employed when arrested.

As we shall probably have to recur to this subject, we have now only to state, that Lavis was arrested on board H. B. M.'s barque *Beagle*, and conveyed in that vessel from Maldonado to Montevideo, where he was deposited in the prison of the Cabildo. On the 17th inst. he was removed thence, and put on board H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, by the boat of the Captain of the Port of Montevideo, in order to his being forwarded to Rio Janeiro. Our informant adds, that Lavis, upon his arrival on board the packet, was put in irons.

**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**

The *Baltimore Republican* of 19th April last, speaking of the occupation of the Falkland Islands by the British, says,—

"The Buenos Ayreans are certainly much incensed at the act, but whether or not they will resort to any other measures than strong expostulation on account of it, may be regarded as very doubtful. They are not, perhaps, in a condition to admit of their carrying their resentment to any great extent, and may possibly submit to the measure because they cannot do otherwise; but under the feelings which it has produced in the government and the people, it is but reasonable to presume that it will operate favorably to the people of other countries. And as this movement on the part of the British will, in all probability, have the effect to cause the Buenos Ayreans to lose sight of the attack which was made upon the islands by one of our armed vessels, and which, a short time since, produced so much feeling against us, it may operate favorably to our trade with that country, and lead to an adjustment of our difficulties with the government. But, on the other hand, it will cut off all chance for the people of this country of taking seals in the vicinity of those islands; as the British will, no doubt, prevent any others than their own people enjoying the advantages resulting therefrom, while they are permitted to hold possession of the islands.

"The conduct of the British in this matter, has certainly been very extraordinary. It was as little as they could reasonably do to inform the Buenos Ayrean government of their intention to take possession of the islands, and see, at least, upon what grounds they rested their claims to the possession of them, before they attempted to assume the right of holding them; and as the interests of other nations are in some measure involved in the question, it may be that those nations may conceive that they have something to say in the matter. John Bull has so long considered himself master of the seas, that he seems to indulge the idea that he may do as he pleases; but he may find that there is a possibility of his labouring under some mistake in this particular. We think it likely that he will find persons at the head of some governments who will ask nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."

We have received, by the *Mentor*, journals of the United States to 18th May; and from them we are rejoiced to find that the Cholera had entirely ceased at the Havans.

The following is an extract relative to the attack made upon the President of the United States—

(from the *Richmond Enquirer*.)

"The President was seated between the dinner table of the steam-boat *Cygnel* and the births, his pipe in his mouth, his spectacles on, and a newspaper in his hand. Several gentlemen were at the door of the cabin; amongst the rest, Major Donelson, Mr. Brent, the Collector of Alexandria, Captain Broom of the Marines, and Mr. Potter of the Treasury Department. Randolph entered coolly, shook hands with one of the gentlemen, and passed courteously by. A lady (the wife of Judge Thurston,) who was seated near the President, moved to let him pass into the narrow space where the President was seated. He approached him bowing, and as every one thought, was about soliciting the Chief Magistrate's clemency. He was in the act of drawing off his right glove, when the President observed, taking his pipe from his mouth, 'Never mind your glove, Sir.' Randolph said, in a very low tone of voice, so low that the President could not have heard him distinctly, 'That he came to take his revenge of him for the disgrace imposed upon him, by pulling his nose,' suiting the action to the word. The President exclaimed in astonishment, 'What, sir! What, sir!' Randolph on the instant was struck by Mr. Potter with an umbrella, a very severe blow, which knocked him against the birth. Captain Broom seized him and dragged him with violence from the President—and Major Donelson rushed through the table in his anxiety to protect the President. It was the work of an instant. The President exclaimed, seizing his stick, 'Let no man interfere between me and this personal insult! I am an old man, but fully capable of defending myself against, and punishing a dozen cowardly assassins.'

\* They are substantially reported by the gentlemen present, who, not dreaming that any violence was intended, but supposing that some conversation might take place which it would be desirable to report accurately hereafter, had walked up to hear what was passing.

Randolph had made his escape to Virginia. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States' navy, from which he had been discharged. His motive for the assault is stated to be revenge, Randolph attributing his discharge to undue influence on the part of General Jackson.

We have had the honor to receive two publications which have lately appeared in this city, viz.: one entitled, "*El General Iriarte ante el tribunal de la opinion publica*;" and the other, consisting of various pieces of Poetry and Music, dedicated "*Al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador de la Provincia de Tucuman, Coronel D. Alejandro Heredia: la gratitud de los Tucumanos residentes en Buenos Aires*."

As regards the former, it will be recollected that communications appeared in one of the journals of this city, to the effect,—1st. That General Iriarte had served in the Spanish army.—2d. That he had fought against this country many years after the Revolution.—3d. That he had placed an individual in irons, who had been taken prisoner whilst fighting in the ranks of the country.—4th. That it was found necessary to suborn him to abandon the standards of tyranny.

In the biographic sketch in question, General Iriarte, after apologizing for appearing before the public, proceeds to answer the several charges made against him, which we regret our limits will only permit us cursorily to notice.

He states, that he left his native city (Buenos Ayres,) in the year 1804, at the age of ten years, and proceeded to Spain, in order to be educated for the military career; and was pursuing his studies in the artillery college at Segovia, when Napoleon invaded the Peninsula, in the year 1808. That he served in the campaigns against the French, got rapid promotion, and finally left Spain on 10th May, 1816, with the expedition under the command of General Serna, and arrived at Africa on 7th September of the same year. The General then enters into a variety of details respecting the operations of the Spaniards against the Patriots; his successful efforts to evade fighting with his fellow-countrymen; the suspicion with which the Spanish officers regarded him; his long-fixed determination to leave the Spanish service the first opportunity, which he at last effected in December 1817, and was received by General Belgrano, at Tucuman, with the most expressive marks of esteem. At the time that General Iriarte quitted the Spanish army, he held the rank of Colonel; and had been rewarded with various decorations, for his services during the six years war in Spain, against the French: he was made a Lieut.-Colonel, in Spain, on 1st December 1814, at which period he was not twenty-one years of age. In fine, the General states in answer to the 1st accusation, that his being in the Spanish service was from the force of circumstances, and never for the purpose of making war against his country; and that, in fact, it was the means of facilitating his joining the cause of independence. 2. That he had never fought against his fellow-countrymen, during the 13 months in which he belonged to the Spanish army in this country: that of the above period he was only two months and a half in campaign, and then without coming to action. 3. That the assertion of his having ordered an individual to be put in irons, is a gross falsehood; and the General puts the following questions:—"Who is the individual in question? Where did the occurrence take place? and when?" 4. That the assertion of his having been suborned, is as false as the other calumnies he has refuted; and he appeals to a number of individuals of distinction now in Buenos Ayres, who must have been acquainted with such an event had it taken place.

The publication from which the above is

extract, occupies 60 pages, including various friendly letters from General Belgrano, to the author. It is dated, Buenos Ayres, 1st July, 1833, and signed—*Tomas de Iriarte*.

The verses, &c., in honour of the Governor of Tucuman, are very prettily arranged, and printed in the shape of a pamphlet, which is embellished with a likeness of the Governor, (a lithographic sketch,) in the form of a miniature. He must feel delighted with the eulogies which his countrymen have bestowed upon him for his exertions in the cause of peace, and his efforts to promote the prosperity of his country. Some of the poetry possesses considerable interest, and nearly all of it expresses strong detestation of anarchy, and the miseries caused by civil war. A *cancion*, entitled, "The Ladies of Tucuman to their Governor, Colonel Alejandro Heredia," has the following chorus:—

"Tejamos guirnaldas  
De mirto y laurel,  
Y orlemos de Heredia  
La gloriosa sien."

The Music in the work, is a Minuet, (*Ma Suptica*), and a Grand March (*La Alejandrina*), both addressed to Governor Heredia.

The following newspapers are now published in this city:—

DAILY.—The *Gaceta Mercantil*, *Lucero*, *Diario de la Tarde*, *Iris*, *Amigo del País*, *Restaurador de las Leyes*, *Defensor de los Derechos del Pueblo*, *Constitucional*.

WEEKLY.—*British Packet*, (in English.)

We have thus eight daily papers in a population of about one hundred thousand persons, which Buenos Ayres and its suburbs are supposed to contain. London, with its million and a half of inhabitants, has only thirteen daily journals.

#### NUTRIA FUR.

[We quote the following account of Nutria from the Dictionary of Commerce, by Mr. Macculloch, who believes it to be the first description that has appeared in any English work, and acknowledges it from the pen of J. Broderip, Esq., F. R. S., &c.]

"Nutria, or Neutria, the commercial name for the skins of *Myopotamus Bonariensis* (Commerçon), the *Coypon* of Molina, and the *Quoia* of D'Azara. In France, the skins were, and perhaps still are, sold under the name of *racoonda*; but in England they are imported as *nutria* skins, deriving their appellation, most probably, from some supposed similarity of the animal which produces them, in appearance and habits, to the otter, the Spanish name for which is *nutria*. Indeed, Molina speaks of the *coypou* as a species of water rat, of the size and colour of the otter.

"Nutria fur is largely used in the hat manufacture; and has become, within the last fifteen or twenty years, an article of very considerable commercial importance. From 600,000 to 800,000 skins, principally from the Rio de la Plata, are now annually imported into Great Britain. It is also very extensively used on the continent. Geoffroy mentions, that in certain years, a single French furrier (M. Bechem), has received from 15,000 to 20,000 skins.

"The *coypou* or *quoia* is a native of South America, very common in the provinces of Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Tucuman, but more rare in Paraguay. In size it is less than the beaver, which it resembles in many points. The head is large and depressed, the ears small and rounded, the neck stout and short, the muzzle sharper than that of the beaver, and the whiskers very long and stiff. There are, as in the beaver, two incisor teeth, and eight molar, above and below—twenty teeth in all. The limbs are short. The fore feet have each five fingers not webbed, the thumb being very small: the hind feet have the same number of toes, the great toe and three next toes being joined by a web which extends to their ends, and the little toe being free, but edged with a membrane on its inner side. The nails are compressed, long, crooked, and sharp. The tail, unlike that of the beaver, is long, round, and hairy; but the hairs are not numerous, and permit the scaly texture of the skin in this part to be seen. The back is of a brownish red, which becomes redder on the flanks: the belly is of a dirty red. The edges of the lips and extremity of the muzzle are white.

"Like the beaver, the *coypou* is furnished with two kinds of fur, viz.: the long ruddy hair which gives the tone of colour, and the brownish ash-coloured fur at its base, which, like the down of

the beaver, is of such importance in hat-making, and the cause of the animal's commercial value.

"The habits of the *coypou* are much like those of most of the other aquatic rodent animals. Its principal food, in a state of nature, is vegetable. It affects the neighbourhood of water, swims perfectly well, and burrows in the ground. The female brings forth from five to seven; and the young always accompany her.

"The *coypou* is easily domesticated, and its manners in captivity are very mild."

The publication of the foregoing article, in the *Mirror*, produced the following:—

(To the Editor.)

"I read with much pleasure the article in your Number 574, on Nutria Fur: it was, to me, particularly acceptable, as I have been connected for the last ten years with an establishment where, on an average, 150,000 Nutria skins are annually manufactured, and the wool cut for the use of hatters. I have searched every book of travels in Brazil, &c., that I could procure, and the chief English works on zoology, without being able to gather any description of the scientific name or

habits of the animal. All the information I could collect was from the captains of various vessels that had visited Buenos Ayres, and brought cargoes of skins; but their accounts were extremely vague and unsatisfactory.

"I perceive, however, that you have overlooked a peculiarity generally attributed to the animal, which, if true, is in my opinion deserving notice, viz.: the position of the female's teats, which are not placed on the belly, as with most animals, but on the side, approaching to the back, by which means it is enabled to suckle its young on both sides at once, whilst swimming on the surface of the water; and it presents, I have understood, a singular group to the observant traveller.

"I have sent the skin of a female Nutria herewith, for your inspection, as regards the teats, &c., (from which the fur has been cut by machinery,) with a small sample of the belly fur, prepared for the covering of a hat; the wholesale price of the latter is now three guineas per lb.: it is used as a substitute for beaver-wool on second rate hats. Our French correspondents term the skins 'Ragondin'."

"BENJAMIN NORRIS, JUN."

"Windsor-Place, Southwark Bridge Road, London."



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 25th OF JULY, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Haidee, Kenney,	Burtram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for London.
Barque Zoe, Dick,	Charles Tayeur & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Azeona, Russel,	John Best, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Nimrod, Robertson,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for the Havana.
Schooner Racer, Knill,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Exeter.
Ship Tyrian, Cunningham,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Coves for orders.
Brig Jarow, Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig William J. Lenestry,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Jane, Bellis,	James Miller,	Brazil.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig New Holland, Thompson,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Sarah, Buck,	Alfred Barber,	Discharging.
Brig Susannah, Duan,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Howard, Spark,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Barque Oak, Hill,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool or London.
Brig Philomela, Spott,	Parlaue, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, King,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Glide, Blunt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Draper, Hillert,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Barque George and Martha, F. Sayer,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Amazon, Lefavour,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Palloure, Gibson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Six Brothers, Whitmore,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Danube, Weeks,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for V-Iparaiso.
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for the Continent of Europe.
Brig Paulina, Ricketson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Florida, Crawfithers,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Rosalba, Edwards,	John Langdon,	Discharging.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Temporary quarantine.
Schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Schooner Lady's Return, Gore,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Kent, Adams,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig		
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Louise, Gautier,	Dejean,	Loading for Marseilles & Cette.
Brig General Foy, Dufaitelle,	Guerin Sons, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace, via Mvideo.
Brig Gleanus, Fourmeaux,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Caroline, Liger,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Bourdeaux, via Montevideo.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Johannes, Riedsick,	J. J. Klich,	Loading for Hamburg.
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Continent of Europe.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catharine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Coves for orders.
Brig Cesar, Deeljen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Coves for orders.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Empirio, Pitagora,	F. Botet,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Merelo,	F. Lavallol,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,	Pedralbes & Caprite,	Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Concepcion, Berninone,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Brazil.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre Thecis, Pierangiolo,	Pedro Alfaro,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Sch.-brig Francisca Catalini, Basaro,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Nombre de Maria, Testa,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Brazil.
Polacre Valiente Nicolini, Mazono,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Ship Gloria, Bava,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gostera,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Cadiz.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Maria, Cohn,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Patagonia.
Zumaca Union, Gozaales Vianna,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
Brig Eblisa, Meireles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Bon Fin, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Schooner-brig Eliza, Silva,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Brazil.
Brig Amistad Feliz, Ferreira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Discharging.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Jansenn,	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, Aspreen,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Cape de Verdes.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.—British brig Esquimaux, Gelling, loading with Mules for the West Indies.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 20.—Wind E.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, British brig Camerton, Hewitt, for Liverpool, despatched by T. Carlisle & Co., with 8562 dry hides, 44,172 horns, 9000 horn-tips, 144 pipes and 2 half do. with 5583 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 90 vicuña-skins, 1 bale and 1 case with 157 doz. chinchilla-skins, 3 bales with 77 arrobas horse-hair, 1 do. with 174 doz. nutria skins, 1 package with 12 doz. chinchilla skins.

American brig Alexander, Pendleton, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 809 quintals jerked beef, 1200 doz. horn combs, 3 cases dry goods, &c.

Svedish brig Swea, Olson, for Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 3574 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.  
(At night.) American brig Angola, Windsor, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 2301 dry hides, 30,000 ox hoofs, 30 pipes with 1065 arrobas tallow, 26 bales with 780 arrobas horse hair, 93 bales with 1674 arrobas wool, 12 do. with 240 doz. sheepskins, 2 do. with 76 doz. nutria skins, 210 bottles neat's-foot oil. Passenger, Mr. Charles D. Young.

July 21.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, American schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson, from Baltimore 18th May, with 834 barrels and 80 half-barrels flour, rice, tobacco, 20 packages cotton goods, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, American brig Janus, Robins, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 518 dry hides, 95 bales wool with 1710 arrobas, 95 pipes tallow with 3800 arrobas, 2 bales with 109 doz. nutria skins.

National schooner Nuestra Señora del Rosario, alias Dos Amigos, Marchani, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Martín Regunaga, with 840 quintals jerked beef, 575 arrobas tallow.

July 22.—Wind N. N. E.—rain at night.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Independente, Cardozo, from Santos 30th ult., with sugar, rice, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

July 23.—Wind S.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

July 24.—Wind E.—rain in the evening.

Arrived, American schooner Lady's Return, Gore, from St. Catherines 15th inst., with rice, tobacco, coffee, &c., to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.  
American ship Hamilton, Langdon, from Philadelphia 9th May, with 2700 barrels flour, and a general cargo, to John Langdon.

British brig Floraville, King, from Liverpool 1st May, Dublin (where she had put in from stress of weather), 5th do., with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passengers, Messrs. John Macfarlane and Thomas Macfarlane.

July 25.—Wind S.

Arrived, American brig Kent, Adams, from Boston 9th May, Montevideo 22d inst., with 602 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

American brig Panama, Yarnold, from Philadelphia 6th April, Bahia 29th June, Montevideo 24th inst., with sugar, rice, aguardiente, &c., to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

A Sardinian polacre from Montevideo, in ballast.—(boat not on shore.)

July 26.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

British brig Thales, from Malaga and Montevideo. (At sun-set boat not on shore.)

Sailed, American ship Parachute, Titcomb, for Montevideo, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, in ballast.

British brig Jarrow, Sutton, for Montevideo and Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 500 dry hides, 3942 salted ditto, 24,000 horns, 4000 horn tips, 8000 shin bones, and 14 bales and cases of dry goods. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Richard Milne, Winter Butterworth, Arthur Hargreaves, and Edward Holbrook.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Baltimore.

On 9th May.—American ship Galea, Cooksey, from Buenos Ayres 19th March.

At New York.

On 11th May.—American brig Baltimore, Cowpland, from Buenos Ayres 16th March.

At Philadelphia.

About 7th May.—American brig Sophia, Frazier, from Buenos Ayres 27th February, Montevideo 13th March.

At St. Catherines.

On 7th inst.—American schr.-brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott, from Buenos Ayres 27th ult.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

July 17.—Sardinian zumaca Aguila, from Genoa, with 1280 bags wheat.

Oriental zumaca Soledad, from Rio Grande.

19.—Sardinian polacre San Francisco, from Salo, with wine.

22.—American brig Heroine, Tilden, from Philadelphia.

Sailed from Montevideo.

July 15.—Sardinian polacre Bella Teresa, for Rio Janeiro.

17.—H. B. M's. packet schooner Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

19.—Brazilian schooner Esperanza, for Pernambuco.

20.—American ship Romulus, Barker, for New York.

French brig Oramaze, for Bahia.

The United States' corvettes Lexington, and Natches, sailed from Bahia 22d ult., for Rio Janeiro. The Natches was immediately to proceed to the River Plate.

## THEATRE.

On 21st inst. was represented a play and a farce. Señor Caton also danced what is called the *pieza inglesa*. This dance is meant to imitate the English hornpipe; to which, however, it had scarcely any resemblance. We should like to see the real hornpipe on these boards, to the tune of the "College hornpipe," or "Jack's the lad." Señor Caton danced this Spanish dance extremely well: he wore boots upon the occasion. A hornpipe in boots!—Such an exhibition at an English Theatre would have so enraged the gods, that incontinently the dancer would have been pelted from the stage.

On the 25th, for the benefit of Señora Campomanes, *Primera Graciosa* of this Theatre, (and, to say truth, she is a funny little woman,) a dull play, entitled *El gran Cristoval Colon*, was exhibited; after which, the youth Demetrio Rivero performed some variations on the Violin, in a manner which gives promise of great future excellence. The house was tolerably well attended, and the boxes contained a portion of beauty and fashion.

This evening, the comedy of *El Pintor fingido*, and a farce, are to be represented by the Amateurs, being, as Silvester Daggerwood says, "their last appearance this season, and by desire of several persons of distinction."

## PRIVATEER PRESIDENTE.

We had a sight last evening of a private journal of an officer of the privateer *Presidente*, from which it appears that she sailed from St. Eustacia 4th July, 1828, and St. Martin 6th, direct for the coast of Africa. Made that coast, off *Picamina Bassam*, on 18th August; anchored there, and got fresh provisions. Sailed thence on 21st, and proceeded along the coast. On 28th, saw a brig under the Brazilian flag; engaged her during the whole night. At day-break on the morning of 29th August, observing the British flag flying on board the strange vessel, the *Presidente* immediately struck her colours; and when boarded, found that her antagonist was H. B. M's. brig *Black Joke*, Tender to the frigate *Sybil*.

On the 5th inst. arrived at St. Catherines, from Puerto Alegre, Rio Grande, the American brig *Albert*, Dayton, having on board Mr. Fox, late H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic. H. E., accompanied by Captain Robert Beazley, had commenced his botanical researches at St. Catherines.

THE WEATHER.—The air has been mild during the last fortnight: the thermometer 50 to 56.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE HOTEL No. 36, Calle de la Catedral, (late FAUNCH'S), has been re-opened as a *FONDA*. The Proprietor (J. Q. BRENCH), hopes for the support of the Public, which he will endeavour to merit by strict attention to those who may honor him with their patronage, and by always keeping the best Viands, Wines, Spirits, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR MOCK TURTLE SOUP,

Ready every day at 12 o'clock.

### IMPORTANT

To persons desirous of bringing out their Friends from England.

CAPTAIN D. SMITH, of the barque *Mary Worrall*, intending to return to Buenos Ayres, will bring out Passengers from any part of the United Kingdom, and receive the amount of their passage money here, on their arrival.

Captain S. may be seen at Mr. LUMIN'S, No. 56, Calle de la Paz; and persons desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, will do well to make early application, as Captain S. will leave this in 20 days.

### WANTED,

In a Commercial House in this City, a person thoroughly acquainted with Book-Keeping, Correspondence, and general business. Satisfactory references will be required. Address to A. B. C., Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### 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 particularly well adapted for this climate, protecting the bedding from damp, &c. To be seen at ENGLISH Upholstery, and Cabinet Manufactory, No. 134, Calle de la Piedad.

### PRIORAT WINE.

A FEW half-pipes, for Sale by the Undersigned; also, first quality ALMONDS and HAZEL NUTS, just imported from Spain; fresh CHILI 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 January 1833.  
*Bombastey Farioso*.

### 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 sitting of Hides. The Dwelling-Houses are commodious, and the property is secured by ditches.—Apply to J. J. ARRIOLA & CO. No. 21, Calle Peru.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	126	—	127	dollars each
Do Patriot,.....	123	—	124	do do.
Plata Macaquina,.....	7	—	7	do for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	9 1/2	—	do each.
Do Patriot, & Patatoes 7 5 6	—	—	7 5	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	45	—	—	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	130	—	132	each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 1/2	—	—	pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	3 1/2	—	370	per cent. pence.
Do on Montevideo,.....	(at par.)	—	—	per patacon.
Do on United States,.....	7 1/2	—	7 1/2	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	33	dols. p. pesado.
Do country,.....	30	—	32	do do.
Do do weighing 25 to 24 lbs. 28	—	—	31	—
Do salted,.....	23	—	24	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	10	—	14	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	69	—	65	do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	30	—	36	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	13	—	14	do per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	31	—	33	do do.
Do mixed,.....	27	—	28	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	13	—	14	do per quintal
Tallow melted,.....	12 1/2	—	14 1/2	per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	350	p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	75	—	80	do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13	—	14	do per saca/ega
Discount,.....	1 1/2	—	2 1/2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 127 dollars. The lowest price 123 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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