

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Despatches have been received from General Rosas, dated Head-Quarters on the River Colorado, 15th ult., which state that Brevet-Colonel Martiniano Rodriguez, who was in pursuit of an Indian force commanded by the Cacique Chocori, had forwarded a note stating that he believed the said Cacique had fallen back upon a larger force, and that probably altogether it did not amount to more than 300 men; still he did not think it advisable to attack, unless he had nearly equal numbers. Colonel Rodriguez was therefore reinforced by Colonel Miguel Miranda's troop; and having thus 250 cavalry, he proceeded, by forced marches, in search of the enemy: but they fled to the woods, abandoning every thing. In the mean time, peace was made with the Boroganos Indians; and they pursued the Ranqueles Indians, totally defeating them. A message was sent to the latter, offering them their lives, provided they brought in with them the head of the Cacique Llanquetruz, and of his son Pichun; but Llanquetruz had disappeared with 60 Indians, all that now remained with him. A number of Ranqueles came over to General Rosas: he ordered them to be disarmed, and the Boroganos to become responsible for their good conduct; and all the christian prisoners they had made were to be returned, &c. &c.

General Rosas also states, that the few Indians which now remain are in such a destitute condition, that they cannot any longer make incursions on the frontiers of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Cordova, San Luis, and Mendoza; but that all these advantages will be speedily lost, if the domestic disputes which now so unfortunately exist in the country, should interfere so as to prevent the confederate governments continuing the present operations.

General Pacheco's division occupied the Island of Chulechel. This island is 10 leagues long, and 2½ broad, with excellent pastures, wood, and water. In fact, the despatch states that it is a complete "paradise;" and that the occupation of it is of the highest importance both to this Republic and to that of Chili: also, that 400 men permanently stationed on the said island, would effectually restrain the Indians from further incursions.

A private letter from a superior officer in the army of General Rosas, was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst. It contains a number of interesting particulars respecting the expedition; and states that the Indians are completely separated and scared, and that in the Spring the fate of all of them will be finally decided. The Cacique Llanquetruz, with a few men, was wandering about, pursued in all directions. As it regards Chocori, it was not certain what had become of him: his party had been surprised by Commandant Francisco Sosa; and those who escaped death in the conflict, threw themselves into the Rio Negro: all were drowned save one. It was not ascertained if Chocori was among the

drowned; his cuirass and sword had been found. Commandant Lagos had also surprised a large tolderia of Indians, supposed to be those of the Cacique Quiroqual; the official accounts of which have not arrived. Every day the vanguard send in from six to eight prisoners, who state that all the Indians would surrender, but for the dread they have of being put to death. The cold had been intense; but the army was healthy, and well supplied with necessaries.

The political occurrences in Buenos Ayres, seem to have created considerable sensation in the army of General Rosas. The private letter above mentioned, speaks in terms of high displeasure of the conduct of those who now prefer accusations against their General.

In relation to this subject, the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th inst., has the following observations:—

"Private letters from the army, state the brilliant disposition of our brave fellows in order to follow up their victories, should anarchy not detain them in the midst of their triumphs. The news from this has caused the most profound grief. General Rosas called a meeting of the Chiefs and Officers, in order to make them acquainted with the contents of the journals published here, which had in view to injure his reputation, by attributing to him arbitrary and despotic conduct. A general burst of indignation followed the reading of these libels; and when H. E. indicated that if any Chief or Officer felt the least disgust to serve under his orders, he might apply for his passport to proceed to the capital, with the full confidence that by so doing, not the least injury would accrue to the party applying. All, with the greatest enthusiasm, replied that they would never abandon the illustrious Restorer of the Laws. A few days previous to this, a similar invitation had been made to the soldiers, and not one individual would separate from the army."

The Vicar Apostolic of this Diocese, received by H. B. M's. packet Hornet, the Bulls recognizing him as Bishop of the Diocese of Buenos Ayres; and Dr. Mariano José de Escalada, those as titular Bishop of Aulon, and coadjutor of the former Prelate.

The 12th inst., (the day of *Santa Clara*), was duly observed by the Doña Claras of our city. A grand *funcion* also took place in the church of *San Juan*, which was brilliantly decorated upon the occasion.

The 15th (Ascension day,) was kept as a close holiday, but the day was wet and cold, and the theatre in the evening was closed in consequence thereof.

Señor Ugarteche has accepted office, and yesterday took possession of the "portfolio" of Foreign Affairs. Señor Tagle, it is said, will take possession of the portfolio in the Home Department, either this day or Monday.

The *Apostolico* journals have already begun to skirmish with the new Ministers.

A memorial has been published, addressed to the Minister of War and Marine, signed "*Los Barqueros*," stating the necessity of some strong interference, in order to prevent the numerous robberies committed by the sailors and cartmen employed in loading and unloading of vessels from sea, and praying the Minister to put in force the decree of 1822, whereby any sailor or cartman detected in a robbery of the above nature, or any accomplices therein, shall be, without formality, put to hard labour for six months in the public streets. The memorialists state their firm opinion, that if the aforesaid decree be strictly enforced, it would prevent in a great degree the serious evils complained of, which are at once so prejudicial to their interests, and to commerce in general.

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 June.

Sitting of the 25th ult.

* Señor Lozano thought that circumstances did not warrant the suspension of the elections by the Government, and he supported this opinion in a long speech.

At a Sitting on the 8th inst.,

Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal presented a draft of a decree, to the effect, that from the ensuing month of October, the civil and military lists should, on the 5th of every month, be paid up to the preceding month; and that when there are not sufficient funds to pay in full, the money shall be divided in equal proportions.

At the same sitting, the resignation of Señor Rojas, as member of that House, was admitted.

The House then proceeded to discuss the report of the Committee of Legislation, upon the project of Señor Iriarte, relative to the revival of the decrees expedited during the epoch of the extraordinary powers.

Official Documents.

A communication dated 12th inst., from D. Manuel J. Garcia, to the Minister of War and Marine, again declines to accept the office of Minister of Finance, to which he had been appointed.

A communication from General E. Martínez, Minister of War and Marine, dated 13th inst., in reply to the above, states that H. E. the Governor had accepted the proffered resignation.

A decree dated 13th inst., appoints Dr. Gregorio Tagle, Minister of the Home Department, retaining at the same time his present office of President of the *Camara*.

Also, Dr. Francisco Ugarteche, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Inspectors of the State School at San Fernando, have addressed a note to the Minister of the Home Department, stating that they had awarded premiums to 17 of the scholars, for their proficiency in their studies.

The Government, in reply to the above, stated the interest it took in the well-doing of the State Schools, &c. &c.

We need not tell those of our readers who are resident here, that a terrible newspaper war exists in this city, and that abundance of ink is shed upon the occasion. Those, however, in distant lands, may feel some degree of curiosity as it regards this war of words;—we therefore hazard the following sketch.

When the restrictions upon the Press were about to be done away with, and were finally abrogated, the following daily papers started into life, viz.—*El Iris*;—*El Defensor de los Derechos del Pueblo*;—*El Amigo del País*;—*El Constitucional*; and *El Restaurador de las Leyes*. All the foregoing journals, except *El Restaurador*, fight on the same side, and have assumed the title of *Liberals*; dubbing their opponents with that of *Apostolicos*. The latter accepted this christening; but at the same time baptised their sponsors with the name of *Cismaticos*.

The Liberal journals vehemently attack the government of which General Juan Manuel Rosas was at the head; averring that General Rosas used the extraordinary powers with which he was entrusted, in a most wicked and tyrannical manner; and denominated the execution of Monteros,*—of the sixteen individuals at San José de Flores,†—of the officers at San Nicolás de los Arroyos, and at Salta,—as absolute murder: that the banishment of various persons, the sending others on board the hulks, the arresting of various females of the lower order for the purpose of forwarding them to the new settlement on the frontiers,‡ the violent seizure of citizens to serve as

* Monteros was a Captain in the service of this Province, with the brevet rank of Major. In our *British Packet* No. 182, we inserted (exclusively) a biographic sketch of him, given to us by an individual who knew him well; from which it will be seen that he was almost by habit an Indian, having passed a great portion of his life with them. His influence over those persons was stated to have been very great. He was also accurately acquainted with the interior of the country, particularly of the Pampos; and was, in fact, a complete Guide.

† Upon the subject of his execution, we believe the following to be a correct statement.

On the morning of the 29th January, 1830, Monteros was desired, by the Sub-Inspector General, to go to the barracks at the Recolets, with a letter. This letter contained nothing whatever but regimental business. It had been previously ordered that he was to be executed. Accordingly, on his arrival at the barracks, he was seized, and informed by Colonel Prudencio Rosas of the fate which awaited him, and at the same time invited to make the necessary preparations for death: religious aid was also offered to him, which he refused, and made use of violent language and gestures.—He was shot within half-an-hour after his arrival at the barracks.

This summary mode of execution, has naturally caused much observation. We had Brazilian papers; and the political opponents of General Rosas, have founded upon it one of their chief accusations.

In defence of the proceeding, it was stated in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3d February, 1830, and since repeated from other authorities, that Monteros was intriguing with the Indian Caciques (who were that period in the capital, and its neighbourhood, with a considerable force,) to drop their friendly character, and plunder town and country. These very Caciques informed General Rosas of the propositions made to them; and this, with proofs of former great delinquencies, determined the General to act as he had done. Also, that the plans of Monteros were such that no time was to be lost as it regarded his execution; that delay, by having recourse to legal forms, would have been full of peril to the country.

It was asked, of what use could be the extraordinary powers granted to General Rosas, except to punish on the spot so great a criminal as Monteros, especially in the then critical situation of the country.

† These persons were shot on 26th April, 1832.—The particulars of their crimes were fully detailed in the *Lucero* of 30th April, 1832. Several of them, it was stated, had committed murder; one also had been a police officer, and, while holding that office, had perpetrated different crimes. It was also said that the greater part of them had been pardoned their first offences, but had returned to crime.

‡ This imprisonment of the softer sex, made a great noise at the time. It was intended, we believe, to take females of the "main class." The Police, however, either did not understand the order, or were not sufficiently skilled to fully ascertain the class in question; in order, therefore, to make quite sure, they made a sort of "general sweep." The confusion this caused among a certain portion of the female world, can be well imagined. We heard two or three pretty mulatta girls, who had managed to escape the snare of the Police, venting bitter reproaches upon General Rosas—they emphatically declared that "he had forfeited their good opinion for ever."

soldiers, &c. &c. &c., were worthy of the time of *Caligula*; and that the dictatorship of General Rosas, might well be called "the reign of terror."

We cannot enter into all the charges brought forward; those we have stated are the principal.

The Apostolic journals, viz.—the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and *El Restaurador de las Leyes*,—meet these allegations with a determined front, and accuse their opponents with being not only *Cismaticos*, but demagogues of the first order, whose language and conduct may tend to renew the horrors of civil war: that the period of General Rosas' administration was well known to be one of imminent peril and difficulty; that "extraordinary times require extraordinary measures;" and that the extraordinary powers were used with forbearance, rather than with cruelty.

The *Gaceta* combats with many advantages: it is a long established journal, and is bold and impudent, with 700 to 800 subscribers at its back. It also displays a good deal of tact and activity. Should there be any news stirring, either foreign or domestic, the *Gaceta* is almost sure to have the priority. It is the paper, too, of advertisements,—the "lungs" of the mercantile world of Buenos Ayres. The *London Times* once assumed to itself the being "the leading journal of Europe,"—the *Gaceta*, upon the same pretensions, might say,—We are the leading journal of South America.

The *Restaurador de las Leyes* is written in a jocose style, and is extremely bitter upon its adversaries. It has, by way of frontispiece, a profile, said to be of General Rosas:—the Liberals have christened it as being that of Ferdinand the Seventh. General Rosas has a full, rosy, John Bull sort of face; and if the profile above-mentioned be really intended for him, he ought to bring an action against the painter for a libel.

Thus, of the seven daily papers published in this capital, 4 are Liberals, 2 Apostolicos, and one (the *Diario de la Tarde*), neutral.

The Governor is with the Liberals; and it is only substituting the word Governor for King, to exclaim with Shakspeare, in our third Richard:

"The Governor's name is a tower of strength,
Which they upon the adverse faction want."

The Liberal journals have hitherto been so absorbed in the labyrinth of politics, as to leave little room for discussions upon any other topic. It is true, they have now and then favoured us with some remarks upon the fine arts. In the *Amigo del País*, we read a very pungent article upon the Drama, in which the writer, in pretty plain terms, declares that the performers now at our theatre, taken in the mass, are not worthy of criticism;—and there is, unfortunately, but too much truth in this observation.

The *Diario de la Tarde* is published every afternoon at 5 o'clock, (Sundays, of course, excepted.) It is a useful paper, and contains, besides the news of the day,—a detail of the goods despatched at the Custom-House,—arrivals and sailings,—vessels cleared, &c. &c., during the day.

One of our recent daily papers (*El Iris*), concluded its career on the 14th inst., having completed its 111th number.

MONTEVIDEO.

The civic feasts, in honor of the anniversary of the swearing to the constitution of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, commenced at Montevideo on 23d ult., and continued the six subsequent days. There were balls, banquets, &c. &c.; in fact, during the *fiestas*, a sort of "perpetual motion" prevailed there. The Montevideo journal *Universal*, has inserted the full particulars thereof.

There was no very important political news stirring at Montevideo. All remained tranquil—*tant mieux*.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

A recent number of the *Albion*, an English newspaper published in New York, contains some remarks relative to the occupation of the Falkland Islands by the British, from which the following is an extract:—

"Thus, after an abandonment of 58 years, these islands are once more claimed by the British crown, and our national flag again waves over them. There are several reasons why this step should be taken. In the first place it must be remembered, that at the time of the former possession, these islands presented little or no advantage, in consequence of the monopoly in commerce exercised by the Spaniards; but at present, when the trade of the Pacific is open to the world, they offer various contingencies of the most valuable character. They are easily made by vessels either on the homeward or outward voyage round Cape Horn, from whence they are not more than 500 miles distant, and consequently afford a ready shelter and watering place to the cruisers and merchant vessels of all nations.

"With all these advantages, however, we do not imagine that their possession by Buenos Ayres would have been interfered with, had they been placed under a legitimate government; but, when Vernet was appointed to the chief authority, under a kind of mixed commission of Governor and owner, and began to exercise a semi-piratical sway, and one extremely annoying to the vessels of other nations engaged in sealing, calling forth a chastisement at the hands of the United States in the first instance,—under such circumstances, the British Government were probably induced to retain a former right, in order to preserve their commercial interests in that quarter, as well as to check the grasping cupidity of adventurers, that might have transformed these available islands into a den of pirates and marauders."

CHILI.

We have received the journal *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, to the beginning of June last. The grand Convention of the Republic of Chili, had concluded their labours, and presented the reformed constitution, which had been sworn to in the capital, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May, by the members of the Congress, the Government, and the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities. The same ceremonies were about to take place in the provinces.

PERU.

The election of President of the Republic of Peru, was going on. Don José de la Riva Agüero, had obtained a majority of votes in the electoral college of Lima; but the public opinion in the provinces, is stated to be against that gentleman's accession to the office of President.

Tranquillity prevailed both in Peru and Chili.

THE LATE EDMUND KEAN.

It is well known that Lord Byron was one of the greatest admirers of this distinguished actor. A note, published in the new edition of the "Works of Lord Byron," by Mr. Thomas Moore, says,—"Such an effect had Kean's acting on Lord Byron's mind, that once, on seeing him play *Sir Giles Overreach*, he was seized with a sort of convulsive fit." In the same edition is an extract from Byron's Letters, where, alluding to one of the characters in his drama of "*Marino Faliero*," spitting at another on the stage to express his scorn, says:—

"The Italians and French, with those 'flags of abomination,' their pocket-handkerchiefs, spit there, and here, and everywhere else—in your face, almost; and therefore object to it on the stage as *too familiar*. But we who spit no where—but in a man's face, when we grow savage—are not likely to feel this. Remember Massinger, and Kean's *Sir Giles Overreach*,—

"Lord thou I spit at thee, and at thy counsel."

Sir Giles Overreach was one of Kean's best characters. The first night he played it, Mrs. Glover was so struck with the fiend-like malignancy with which he vented his maledictions upon his daughter, that she fainted on the stage.

Who that has seen his *Sir Giles*, can ever forget his manner of delivering the line,
 "His fortune swells him."

The Quarterly Review, of April last, contains an interesting article, entitled "Death and Madness," in which it thus notices the terrible curse of *King Lear*, at the ingratitude of his daughters:—"A curse, which in its utterance seemed to fell Kean to the earth, as, planted on both knees, with uplifted arms bared to the shoulder, naked bosom, and streaming hair, presenting the picture of a desolate and withered tree, he called all nature to hear him."

Perhaps one of the greatest tributes ever paid to the transcendent talent of Kean, is conveyed in "Blackwood's Magazine," of March last, in some remarks upon Hamlet's love for Ophelia. The following is an extract therefrom:—

"He (Hamlet), felt that it became him to crush in Ophelia's heart all hopes of love. Events had occurred, almost to obliterate that love from his soul. He sought her, therefore, in his assumed madness, to shew her the fatal truth, and that in a way not to humble her spirit by the consciousness of being forsaken, and no more beloved; but to prove that nature herself had set an insuperable bar between them, and that when reason was gone, there must be no thought of love. Accordingly, his first wild interview, as described by her, is of that character,—and afterwards, in that scene when he tells her to go to a nunnery, and in which his language is the assumed language of a mind struggling between pretended indifference and real tenderness, Ophelia feels nothing towards him but pity and grief, a deep melancholy over the prostration of his elevated spirit."

"O what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!"

"Here the genius of Kemble seemed to desert him, and he threw an air of fierceness and anger over the mien and gestures of Hamlet, which must have been far indeed from the imagination of Shakspeare. It was reserved for Kean to restore nature from her profanation. In his gesticulations there is nothing insulting towards such an object. There is a kind of wild bitterness, playing towards her in the words merely,—that she might know all was lost,—but, in the manner of delivering those speeches, he follows the manifest intonation of the divine Bard, and gives to them that moral earnestness with which a high intellectual mind, conscious of its superiority, and severed by pain from that world of life to which Ophelia belonged, would, in a situation of extreme distress, speak authoritative counsel to an inferior soul. And when, afraid lest the gentle creature whom he deeply pities,—and whom, at that moment, it may well be said, he loves,—might in her heart unbraid him for his cruelty, in spite even of the excuse of his apparent madness,—Kean returns to Ophelia, and kisses her hand; we then indeed feel as if a burst of light broke in upon the darkness,—and truth, and nature, and Shakspeare were at once revealed."

At the time that Lord Byron's poem of "The Corsair" appeared, it was supposed by many that the following lines had relation to Kean:—

"In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
 Though his dark eye-brow shades a glance of fire;
 Robust, but not herculean,—to the sight
 No giant frame sets forth his common height:
 Yet, in the whole, who paused to look again,
 Saw more than marks the crowd of vulgar men."

JULIET'S TOMB.

"In fair Verona, where we lay our scene."

"The traditional story of *Romeo and Juliet* is fact. The animosities of the houses of Montagu and the Capulet, are matter of the history of Verona, where, in olden times, Pliny and Catullus were born. Juliet was buried in the *souterrain* of Forno Maggiore, which belonged to an order of Franciscan friars, and was founded in 1230. Some years ago the monastery was burnt down, and the vaults and burying-place reduced to ruins. At this time the stone sarcophagus, the sepulchre of Juliet, was removed, and placed where it now is, in the entrance gateway of the monastery. It was entire when it was first put here, but the upper edge has since been mutilated, for scraps to carry away as relics. Thus noted Mr. Duppa, a few years since; but we have other pilgrims, and fair pens, to establish the identity.

"Lord Byron, in a postscript to one of his letters from Verona, dated Nov. 7, 1816, says: 'I have been over Verona. Of the truth of Juliet's story, they seem tenacious to a degree, insisting on the fact—giving a date (1303), and showing a tomb. It is a plain, open, and partly decayed sarcophagus, with withered leaves in it, in a wild and desolate conventual garden—once a cemetery, now ruined to the very graves. The situation struck me as very appropriate to the legend, being blighted as their love. I have brought away a few pieces of the granite, to give to my daughter and my nieces.'

"Mrs. Maria Calcott writes, in 1829:—"The tomb now shown as that of Juliet, is an ancient sarcophagus of red granite: it has suffered from the fire which burnt down the church where it was originally placed."

"Lastly, the accomplished authoress of *Characteristics of Women*, adds her testimony, and illustrates the fondness with which the relics of

Juliet are cherished, by noting that she met in Italy a gentleman, who being then '*dans le genre romantique*,' wore a fragment of Juliet's tomb set in a ring."—(*The Mirror*.)

Mutum in Parvo.—A French ship, called *Le Silence*, lately arrived at Havre, from Rio de Janeiro, bringing a cargo of 10,000 parrots. *Le Silence* must have made some little noise both in the Old and New World.

THE WEATHER.—It has been boisterous nearly all the week; the wind from the E. and E. S. E.; thermometer about 52. The high wind caused a complete stagnation in shipping concerns, at least as it regards the taking in and discharging of cargo.

There was no service on Sunday last, in the British Episcopal Church, in consequence of the indisposition of the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Armstrong.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF AUGUST, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Zoe, Dick,	Charles Taylor & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Abeona, Russel,	John Best, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Tyria, Cunningham,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig William J. Lenfesty,	Bertram, Deisle & Co.	Loading for Guernsey.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig New Holland, Thompson,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah, Buck,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Savannah, Dunn,	Zumaran & Trezerra,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Howard, Spurr,	Dickson & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Uak, Hill,	Pariane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool or London.
Brig Phionella, Spratt,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Flouville, King,	Zumaran & Trezerra,	Discharging.
Brig Thales, lobster,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Esk, Dixon,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Sisters, Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Catherine Ann, Norie,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Glide, Blunt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amazon, Lefavour,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Palmore, Gibson,	Rodger, Bredt & Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Daoube, Weeks,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	
Brig Paulina, Rickleton,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New-York.
Schooner-brig Florida, Crawthers,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	John Langdon,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Schooner Lady's Return, Gore,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	For Sale.
Brig Kent, Ad-mas,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Panama, Yarnold,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Brazils.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Louise, Gautier,	Dejean,	Loading for Marseilles & Cette.
Brig Glacuse, Fourneaux,	Bertram, Deisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Godefroy, Hugues,	Cornet & Prat,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Johannes, Riedelck,	J. J. Klieck,	Loading for Hamburg.
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Continent of Europe.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wesels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Concepcion, Bernisouze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Brazil.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadix, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre Thetis, Pierangiolo,	Pedro Alfaro,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Polacre Valiente Nicolini, Mazone,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Ship Gloria, Bava,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gortiera,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre N. Sra. del Boschetto, Schiaffino,	Felipe Liavaliol,	Loading for Cadiz.
Zumaca Agnia, Colombino,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Cadiz.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Maria, Cohn,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Patagonia.
Zumaca Union, Gonzales Viana,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
Brig Elisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad Feliz, Ferreira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Santos.
Zumaca Alianza, Vasconcellos,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
CHILIAN.		
Brig Twelfth February, Jansonn,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Bahia.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
RUSSIAN.		
Barque Nicholas the First, Aspigen,	Zumaran & Trezerra,	Cape de Verdes.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.—British brig *Equinox*, Gelling, loading with jerked beef for the West Indies.
 American brig *Rosalba*, Edwards, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,—to be fumigated.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 10.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (during the last night.) American barque George and Martha, F. Sayer, for Valparaiso, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with sugar, yerba, tallow, comb, and a general cargo of dry goods. Passengers, Messrs. J. P. Davenport, Nathaniel M'Laughlin, William Ried, William Passman, Lucius Hines, Oliver B. Thayer, John Spruce, and Señor Manuel de Uruguayo.

(This day.) American ship Draper, Hillert, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4660 dry hides, 6000 horns, 31 bales with 55 arrobas horse hair, 18 do. with 370 doz. sheep skins. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. John Eschenburg, and family.

August 11.—Wind S. E., strong.—rain at night.

Arrived, National brig Parana, Dragmet, from Patagonia 1st inst., with 703 fauegas salt, 1993 dry hides, to Amadeo & Caprile. Passengers: Colonel Juan P. Luna, from the army on the Rio Colorado; Señores Capdevila, Candido Oromi, Bibos, Ignacio Baracas, and the captain and crew of the French brig Nanine, wrecked on the coast of Patagonia.

August 12.—Wind S. E., strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 13.—Wind S. E., strong.—slight rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 14.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Tuscan brig Esperanza, Shepherd, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Temistocles, Merelo, for Cadiz and Genoa, despatched by F. L. Valló, with 11,442 dry hides, 26,034 horns, 5000 horn tips, 2 bales with 51 arrobas and 12 lbs. ostrich feathers, 2 do. with 18 tiger skins and 6 cut calf skins, 1 do. with 20 doz. viscacha skins, 5 do. with 396 slunk calf skins, and 349 calf skins, 3 do. with 268 calf skins, 2 cases with 80 plumeros, 144 arrobas wax. Passengers, Señores Ventura Rams, Estevan Rams and his wife (Doña Margarita Fuentes), and Sr. Salvador Carbo, (a boy).—The Temistocles had been wind-bound for several days.

August 15.—Wind N., rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, for Montevideo.

August 16.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings. — A vessel was in sight at sea-set.

The following vessels are expected to sail this day.

- Schooner Racer, for Falmouth.
- Brig Empirio, for Brazil.
- Polacre Nombre de Maria, for St. Catherines.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at New York.

On 28th May.—American brig Cameo, Sayers, from Buenos Ayres 25th March.

At Valparaiso.

On 21st May.—French brig Adhemar, from Bourdeaux, 134 days.

22d.—French ship Delphine, from Havre de Grace 136 days.

24th.—British brig Heyworth, from Parnagua 80 days.

On 8th June.—British brig Frederick Hutt, Turner, from Liverpool 92 days.

10th.—American ship Galaxy, from New York 109 days.

British barque John, from Liverpool 128 days.

The American whale-ship Maria, was wrecked in April last, on the Island of Juan Fernandez: Captain and crew saved, and also a portion of the cargo, rigging, &c. &c.

THEATRE.

The grand ballet of "El Tirano castigado," was represented a few evenings since, and certainly merited a fuller audience than attended. The weather, however, was very unfavorable.

On the 11th, a play, &c., was represented in the heavy rain which commenced about half past 8 o'clock, with its accompaniments of thunder and lightning, created no slight movement among the ladies in the Cazuela.

On 13th inst., for the benefit of Señor Insua,

a play was performed, called *Marta la Romantina*. It was full of pantomimic changes, highly amusing to the *muchachos*, and creditable to the mechanist: some of the scenery was pretty. The Minuet from "Don Giovanni," accompanied by Mozart's beautiful music, was danced by Doña Matilde Diaz, and Señor Gonzalez: the lady deserved the applause she received. She changed her attire several times during the evening, and each time it was graceful: we wish she would display as much taste in her style of acting, as she does in her mode of dress.

During the play, the "Bolero" was also excellently danced by Señor and Señora Caton; better, in fact, than we have ever seen it at this theatre. The gentleman seemed quite at home in this Spanish national dance, and both were highly applauded.

The house was not very full, (except in the Cazuela,) owing no doubt to double prices, and the gloomy, boisterous night.

The following *jeu d'esprit*, upon the decease of the newspaper *Iris*, appeared in the *Restaurador* of yesterday, among the advertisements, headed by mourning emblems:

"The *Defensor de los Derechos del Pueblo*, the *Aguila*, de la *Constitucion*, the *Amigo del Pais*, the *Rompe Cabezas*, the *Luziga*, the *Loco*, and the *Cueritos*; father, widow, brothers, nephews, and executors of the deceased *Iris*, (peace to its ashes!) inform their friends who from negligence may not have received their Card of invitation, that on Saturday, 17th inst., precisely at mid-day, the Funeral rites will be celebrated at the *Republicana* Printing-Office, at which all the *Cismaticos* will attend.

Births.

On 2d inst., Mrs. J. G. FAY, of a Son.
On 15th inst., Mrs. THOMAS SILLITO, of a Daughter

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

The undersigned *Cabin Passengers* in the ship *BRUTUS*, from *New-York*, beg leave to tender to CAPTAIN ADAMS, this tribute of gratitude, for his politeness and kind attentions to them during the passage. To such as may visit his beautiful ship, any recommendations of theirs would be superfluous,—to such as may not, they take much pleasure in saying that in her elegant Cabin will be found accommodations of a superior order.

J. KING, | A. TYLER,
C. WARD, | H. W. GILBERT.
S. TYLER.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS is called for on THURSDAY Evening next, 24d inst., at 7 o'clock, for the discussion of subjects highly interesting to the Society.

(By order of the Committee.)

JUST RECEIVED.

And for Sale, at No. 61, Calle de la Piedad.

A MOST excellent assortment of ENGLISH PRESERVES, consisting of—Red Currants, Black do., Strawberries, Gooseberries, Green Gages, Damsons, Raspberry Jam.—ALSO, Pearl Barley, in jars of 17 lbs.; superior real Yarmouth HERRINGS; best Durham Mustard, in pound and half-pound bottles (warranted) &c. A quantity of superior Claret.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A MAN and his WIFE, without incumbrance, as Servants, to go with a Family to Europe; or the Female would go alone with a family to England. A line addressed to A. B., at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

NOTICE.

THE following Works are requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo:

Blackwood's Magazine, for June 1833.—No. CCIX.

Vol. XXXIII

United Service Journal, for January 1833.—It has the Stamp mark of "North and South American Coffee-House, London," upon it.

Bombastes Furioso.

J. STEADMAN.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the LADIES of Buenos Ayres, that he has received a fresh assortment of Drilled Eye Needles, Sharp's,

Royal Victoria Diamond-eyed Needles, manufactured by H. Milward & Sons, and which he confidently hopes will give greater satisfaction than any ever received in this country before. The assortment consists of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12: price, One Dollar per paper. Also coast only on sale, Drilled Eye Needles, (Between.) Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.
No. 92, Calle de Cangallo.

MISS SLEAP

BEGS to inform her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has Removed her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, from Calle de la Catedral, to No. 16, Calle de Cuyo.

TO LET.

AND may be entered upon on the 1st of September, the Inner Part of the House No. 64, Calle de Cangallo, (nearly opposite the Theatre) consisting of Six Rooms, and a Kitchen, together with other accommodations, also the use of a Cistern, well supplied with water. Apply at the said House.

R. WILSON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from Calle de la Piedad, to No. 3, Calle de la Paz, Where he will continue to execute orders in the above line, in the first style, and at moderate prices.

Ladies, in particular, can be accommodated with Boots, or Shoes, equal to any made in London, on very reasonable terms.

INTERESTING.

FOR SALE, at No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, a few PERUVIAN CIGAR-CASES, of native manufacture, at the very low price of six dollars each.

JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE.

LEYS & MOLLISON take the liberty of informing their Friends and the Public, that they have JUST RECEIVED, from LONDON, a very excellent assortment of Jewellery, Plate, and Plated Ware, entirely to order, and of the best and most substantial quality.—Among other articles, they have received

Plated Candelsticks, richly chased silver borders, from 10 to 14 inches, with and without branches.—Table, dessert, and tea Spoons, of King's or fiddle pattern, and plain, silver, and plated on steel.—Very rich and highly ornamented desert Knives and Forks. Silver double temple-slide Spectacles, white, green, and grey glasses.—Opera Glasses, and pocket Thermometers.—Lady's neck chains: gold watch chains; gold and silver guard-chains; gold watch keys; gold coloured earrings; black ear-rings; gold head rings; gold and silver thimbles; silver gilt chased corals; silver pencil-cases, &c. &c.—Watch ribbons; black penknives; silk watch guards, and Lady's buckles.—Brilliant ear-rings; brilliant cluster head rings; fine gold head rings, set with pearls, &c.—Gentlemen's rings; wedding rings, &c. &c.

The above articles are now open for inspection, at LEYS & MOLLISON'S Shop, No. 25 Calle de la Universidad, (a few doors from the Plaza.)

L. & M. will execute any orders for articles in their line from London, on the most economical terms, receiving payment for the articles ordered, after delivery to the purchasers.

PRICES CURRENT.

Donbloons, Spanish,.....	120½	127	dollars each.
Do, Patriot,.....	123	123½	do do.
Plata Macquina,.....	7	7½	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	7½	do each.
Do Patriot, & Pacatuques,.....	7½	7½	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	45½	46	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	130		each.
Exchange on England,.....	6½	6½	per cent. per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	370	370	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7 9-16		per patacon.
Do on United States,.....	7½	2½	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	31	35	dols. p. pesada.
Do, country,.....	28	30	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	26	27	do do.
Do salted,.....	23	26	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	10	14	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	65	66	do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	36	39	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	11	14	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	30	32	do do.
Do mixed,.....	17	22	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	13	14	do per quintal
Tallow m. lted,.....	12½	14	per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	900	do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.).....	90	95	do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13	14	do per fauega
Discount,.....	1½	2½	p. ct. p. month

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

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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

Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.

Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRINTING, of every description, executed in a very superior style, and on moderate terms, at the Office of this paper.