

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 366.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

### GENERAL STATEMENT of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to the 30th June, 1833.

REVENUE.		Dollars, rs.	Deficit of 1832, (included under the head "Debts,")		Dollars, rs.
Customs, (for 6 months,)		4,009,478 04			16,806,242 71
Stamps,		26,241 0	EXPENDITURE.		
Property T x,		155,869 1	Home Department, (six months,)		1,108,800 04
N. w Duties,		628,261 54	Foreign Do.		80,345 14
Various minor ditto,		101,819 04	Treasury Do.	641,265 84	
Rents and Dividends,		477,340 54	Dividends & Sinking Fund,	652,509 54	1,273,865 04
Sale of off. cts,		3,393 34	War Department,		4,321,586 41
Donation,		2,000 0			
		5,641,403 04			
Loan,		289,367 3			
Deficit, June 30, (supplied as below,)		17,660,469 24			
		23,591,139 64			23,591,139 64

  

DEBTS.		CREDITS.	
National Bank,	19,346,456 74	Bank Shares,	3,000,000 0
Treasury Bills,	2,237,564 64	Exchequer and Treasury,	1,007,708 34
Deposits,	845,518 34	Various credits,	850,010 74
Various minor debts,	88,618 34	DEFICIT,	17,660,469 24
	22,518,188 54		22,518,188 54

### BUENOS AYRES.

Señores Ugarteche and Tagle have been formally installed in office,—the former as Minister of Foreign Affairs; the latter as Minister of the Home Department. The Department of Finance remains unoccupied.

An *Expose* has been published, from Señor Manuel José Garcia, of the reasons why the negotiation for his taking office was broken off. The following are the principal points:—

The Governor sent for Señor Garcia, and in the interview which took place, he mentioned the difficult and dangerous situation in which the country was placed, from the disunion in the Ministry; and that he did not see any other mode of remedying it, than by following the advice of the Minister of War, (General Martínez,) to form a new Ministry, composed of individuals totally unconnected with the prevailing dissensions. Señor Garcia acquiesced in this opinion, and stated his confidence that such a measure would perfectly satisfy the public. In other conferences, however, the Governor expressed his disinclination that the Minister of War should retire from office; giving as a reason, the agitation which even the rumour of such an event had caused. Señor Garcia felt embarrassed at this new aspect of affairs, and he expressed himself to that effect to H. E. He (Señor Garcia,) had afterwards an interview with the Minister of War, in which the latter avowed that he was willing to quit office, because when the welfare of the country was in question, other things were to him subaltern; and that he was content with the glory of having contributed to the establishment of a constitutional government. With this understanding, Señor Garcia had, on the following day, an interview with the Governor, at which the Minister of War was present; and was informed by H. E., that he could not consent to a complete change in the Ministry,—that to separate the Minister of War from it in such a mo-

ment as the present, would be unworthy of him as Governor, as a gentleman, and as a friend,—that it would degrade him in the opinion of his friends, and produce more inconvenience than the continuance in office of the Minister of War. This announcement increased the embarrassment of Señor Garcia, who stated, that for himself he would have no repugnance, under any other circumstances, to take office with the Minister of War; but that in the present posture of affairs he did not deem it advisable. The Governor said, that provided he accepted office with the Minister of War, he might make up the other part of the administration as he thought proper. Señor Garcia replied that he was convinced of the impossibility of organizing an efficient Ministry in that manner, still he would endeavour so to do, and procure the consent of some citizens to come into office, who might offer as strong a guarantee to one of the political parties, as that which the other had in the Minister of War. Neither Señor Guido, nor Señor Tomas Anchorena would, however, take office; and Señor Garcia not being able to conclude the affair, likewise declined.

#### FRACAS EXTRAORDINARY.—(No. 1.)

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, of Wednesday last, states that on the preceding day, at the foot of the stair-case of the Fort, Don Nicolas Mariño, first Clerk in the office of the Minister of Grace and Justice, received an unexpected blow from Don Mariano Moreno, Under Secretary in the office of the Minister of War;—that no previous altercation had taken place between the parties; and that the only offence attributed to Señor Mariño, was in supposing him to be one of the Editors of the *Restaurador*.

Don José María Zelaya, observing the rencontre, interfered, and prevented any further consequences.

#### FRACAS.—(No. 2.)

On Wednesday last, three individuals went to the house of Don Pedro de Angelis,—two of

them military men, and the other is stated to be Señor Gonzales, a butcher by trade. The latter requested to purchase a number of the *Restaurador*, which was accordingly furnished to him by Señor Angelis. He then made use of very angry language respecting an article in the said paper, reflecting upon him (Gonzales.) Señor Angelis replied that he was not the Editor of the *Restaurador*, and that any complaints should be addressed to the Editor. Upon which, the complaining party menaced Señor Angelis, who instantly acted upon the offensive, and a scuffle ensued; but the encounter was over in two or three minutes, and the invader was ejected from the house, leaving his whip in the hands of Señor Angelis, which that gentleman now holds as a trophy of victory.

Señor Angelis has forwarded a statement of the affair to the Chief of Police.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last, contains some very indignant remarks upon the above affair, and says that Señor Gonzales and his two companions were kicked out of the house, and that had the owner of it accommodated them with a dose of lead, he would have acted perfectly right.

The political disputants here call one another *Apostolicos*, and *Cismaticos*. They might now, with great propriety, add the word *Fisticos* to the vocabulary.

"What's the row?"—is a common, though vulgar expression made use of in London, during any "kick up" in the streets.—It would be droll enough should it travel hither.

A communication appeared in the *Gaceta* of yesterday, from Señor Angelis, thanking the Editor of that paper for the energy with which he had denounced the attack made upon him:—that not one of the *Liberal* journals had spoke upon the occasion, although on every day they were calling out for the reparation of imaginary or irreparable evils. That the Chief of Police had sent for him, and advised him under the present agitated state of the country, to decline a prosecution, especially as he had had the satisfaction of ejecting the aggressors from his house: therefore, as a proof that he was not actuated by any ignoble passion, and from respect to the authorities of the country, he had consented to drop the action. Señor Angelis also states, that one of the party who entered his house (Sr. Uvac,) not only refrained from taking part in the aggression, but also endeavoured to prevent it.

The official accounts of the late triumphs over the Indians have arrived, and General Rosas has also sent to the Government, the cuirass and sword of the Cacique Chocori.

Señor Vicente Peralta, son of Señor Isidoro Peralta, of this city, came passenger in the brig *Evergreen*, (wrecked at the Castillos,) from Liverpool; and has brought despatches from Señor Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary of this Republic, at London.

NATIONAL BANK.

REPORT of the Directors of the National Bank, to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

MESSRS. SHAREHOLDERS,

In compliance with the resolution of the last General Meeting, on 8th March,—that the new Directors should report upon the points noticed in the Report of their predecessors, and state their ideas in respect to the improvements of which the establishment is susceptible, bearing in mind the observations made at the said Meeting;—the present Directors, after continued and laborious sittings which have confirmed their opinions upon the critical situation of the Bank and the causes which hasten its decay, had determined bases and fixed upon measures to better it; which, had they been followed, would have undoubtedly answered the expectations of the Shareholders, and likewise assured them a certain though moderate dividend. However, it being indispensable that they should be adopted by the Government, who only could and ought to facilitate the means upon which they were bottomed; they named, in effect, on 18th April, a committee of their own body, who presented to Government, in the first and only conference they have had with the Minister of Finance, two preliminary points, without whose decision they could not enter into negotiation; they were as follows:—1. If it was a part of the policy and financial system of the Government, that the Bank should continue its operations with a modification of its charter.—2. If it was disposed to enter into the liquidation and adjustment of its accounts with the Bank. The Minister approved these suggestions; and offered to present them on the same day to the Governor, and to advise the committee of the result. The committee has for a long time awaited this; but observing the silence of the Government, it requested the final decision, in a note of 7th June; but doubtless the circumstances of the day have prevented this, as, by an answer received on 5th inst., after so long a time had elapsed, nothing was resolved upon.

In this state, it is not possible for the Directors to lay before the Meeting any idea as to the intentions of the Government; or the measures which it may have in view; but it is their duty to state, that the doctrines promulgated by the Minister of Finance at the said conference, are in contradiction with the expression of the Government relative to the Bank, in its Message to the eleventh Legislature; as in this document is reproduced the same idea stated in the similar one of the preceding year, which, in its principles, was diametrically opposed to the aspirations of the Shareholders. This fact, and the irresolution of the Government as it regards the proposed points, united to the consideration of the short period which was wanting for the convocation of the General Meeting, decided the Directors not to proceed any further until they heard anew the opinion of the Meeting. In consequence of which, the present Directors, following the suggestions of the preceding ones in their Report of 25th February last, feel it their duty frankly to declare to this corporation, that since the Government has absorbed the sum total of the current money in circulation,—the value at par of its fifteen thousand shares, and a principal part of the funds of the private shareholders: since that the Bank is obliged to conserve and renovate the said money, incurring thereby increased and unproductive expenses: and, finally, since that the laws which guarantee this establishment have not been fulfilled: seeing, on the other hand, the Government so systematically indifferent to the bettering of the situation of the Bank, which is corroborated by a series of authentic acts, in distinct epochs and under divers administrations; the continuation of the expenses of the establishment will be a sterile sacrifice, whilst it be not followed by an arrangement which may insure the means of its preservation.

Wherefore, the Directors are of opinion that the only measure which the General Meeting ought now to adopt, is to authorize a committee which it may name, in order that if at the end of three months, it does not obtain from the Government a settlement of the rights of the Shareholders, which may realize their expectations, after having, for the completion of this object, made those concessions which may be thought convenient, even to the revising of the Bank Charter should it be necessary;—it should then, without any further authorization on the part of the General Meeting, declare the affairs of the National Bank to be wound up; and proceed to carry this measure into effect, in the mode and form which may be least onerous to its shareholders; protesting, in their name, against whomsoever there may have been or may be the right to sue by law for

the injury which their property may have received, or may receive, through the injustice caused by the rights of this corporation having been disregarded, and through which they have been brought to the forced and only result of not being able to continue it with advantage to the community and to their own interests, conformably to the law of its creation.

After this, it only remains for the Directors to inform the Meeting of the result of the ordinary business of the establishment, during the last six months. This has produced, after deducting the ordinary and extraordinary expenses, a disposable profit of three and a-half per cent. on the available shares, without including those of the Government, or the private ones in suspense in the establishment; and with respect to the revenue which is still charged to the account of the Government, the Directors refer to the observations of their predecessors to the Meeting, in their last Report.

From this result, the Meeting will observe that the Directors have not the power to accumulate any fund, either to provide for eventual cases, or to purchase new notes; as the small sum which the Government has assigned from among the gains of the Bank, is not sufficient for this vital exigency: from this moment may be prognosticated the fate which awaits not only the establishment, but also the entire community, as soon as the material in reserve, with which the circulation is constantly renewed, be concluded.

The accounts of the Bank have been revised by the respective committee, which having found them correct, they have been accordingly passed. It behoves the Meeting to appoint commissioners on this evening, for the examination of the accounts rendered at the end of the six months.

JOSE J. GARMENDIA, President.  
Manuel Nuñez, Secretary.

(Extract of a private letter from Rio Janeiro, dated July, 1833.)

“The Message of the Regency to the Chambers, is still under discussion. Although one cannot approve of its arbitrary spirit, it is impossible to avoid commiserating the Government, in the circumstances in which it is placed. The great bulk of the labouring classes here, consists of slaves; the principal part of the commercial body are Portuguese, who would again willingly reduce Brazil to the state of a colony; and the free men of colour, who formed the vanguard of the moderate party at the time of the revolution, are for the most part unprincipled rascals, who wish to profit by the public confusion, and who would gladly join in an attempt to pull down the present Government to-morrow. The Senate, and the Magistracy, occupy their offices for life; and as they have, with few exceptions, been elevated by Don Pedro, they naturally regard the present Government with detestation, and thwart its measures by every means in their power. And yet, in the face of all these obstacles, the administration is surrounded by a discontented crowd, who complain “que o Governo não presta para nada.” They forget that it is in fetters.

“The debates in the House of Deputies, have of late been very warm; and the galleries, which are crammed by unemployed military, gamblers, shop-boys out of place, and vagabonds too idle to work, have shewn a decided leaning to the opposition. Montezuma, the leader of the opposition party, spoke the other day for two hours and a half in succession, and the applause of the galleries was tumultuous. Bravo! bravo! bravo! resounded from all parts of the house; and it is asserted that one fellow, excited beyond all bounds by this theatrical display, actually sung out “Da Capo!” We have often heard of the magnanimity of Cincinnati, who forsook the helm of the State, for the ploughshare; and yet, if the members of the present administration could retire from their posts without absolute dishonour, I have an idea that Brazil would be prolific of Cincinnati.

“There have been some disorders in Pará; but they are not expected to entail any important consequences. It is true that public disturbances

have been more frequent since the revolution than during the reign of Don Pedro; but it should be recollected that formerly all intelligence regarding such events was cautiously stifled, whereas now every thing is exaggerated.”

The brig *Joseph*, from Bourdeaux, has not brought any very particular political news. The Duchess de Berry left the fortress of Blaye, about 31st May, with her infant daughter, its nurse, &c. &c.; and sailed in a French vessel of war, for Palermo. She appeared to be in excellent spirits.

By the same conveyance we learn that the affairs of Portugal remained much in the same state. Don Pedro's force was “cooped up” in Oporto; and another unimportant encounter had taken place with King Miguel's troops. The report that the batteries of the latter, on the Douro, had been destroyed by the Constitutionalists, seems to be totally destitute of foundation.

An ordinance of the King of the French, dated 20th April last, appoints Monsieur Bellemare, (*ainé*), as Judge in criminal cases at Mortagne, department de l'Orne. M. Bellemare resided many years in this city, and was the author of the work entitled, “*Plan de organization Judicial, para Buenos Ayres.*”

MURDER.—On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, the body of Captain Nicholas Hervot, was discovered by the Patrole, in the street near to the barrack of the *Patricios*, at the market-place. Robbery, it would seem, was not the object, as several articles of value were found upon the body. The deceased was a native of St. Malo, in France, and was highly respected in Buenos Ayres. His funeral solemnities took place at the College Church on Tuesday morning, which were attended by a number of his countrymen, and others.

This assassination, perpetrated at so early an hour, and in a place so public, has made considerable stir in town. An Italian has been taken into custody, charged with having committed the diabolical act. The deceased had received two stabs,—one in the back, and the other in the belly. He was a fine, powerful man.

A Prospectus has been circulated in this city, for publishing by subscription a Political and Miscellaneous Work, to be entitled,—*La Estrella del Norte; or, North Star*,—to be edited by a Citizen of the U. S. of N. A. The Prospectus states:—

“The object of the ‘Estrella,’ will be to protect the true interests of the American Republics, and make known to each the political and physical state, resources, and advantages of the other; always keeping in view the movements of any European Power of which there may be the least suspicion, and give immediate alarm in case of danger.

“As may be demanded by time or circumstance, there will be occasional extracts made from the works of the illustrious Jefferson, whom if we may not consider the founder of the first American Republic, yet we certainly must of OUR BEAUTIFUL FEDERAL SYSTEM,” which even during his lifetime had highly excited the admiration of the world, and now presents a spectacle unparalleled in the annals of time.

“In short, there will be no subject excluded from our pages, which may be considered of public utility,—whether philosophical, scientific, moral, historical, or amusing.

“The Editor fondly cherishes the hope, that the support which this work will receive from the lovers of civil liberty, may enable him to employ his whole time for the edification of its patrons.

“The contents of the ‘Estrella’ will be published both in the Spanish and English language; and be commenced immediately, provided that sufficient encouragement be given to the undertaking.

“The work will appear about once in ten days,

in the pamphlet form, containing 24 pages 8vo., covered. The covers will be devoted to advertisements. Eighteen numbers will constitute a volume, of 32 pages; at the end of which an index, title-page, &c., will be given gratis.

"Amongst the contents of the first numbers will be found:—A letter written to Richard Sutton, Esq., May 5, 1833, respecting BRITISH INFLUENCE, under which we have seen our Agents in Buenos Ayres, as well as corresponding circumstances in Montevideo, the preceding year.

"The price to Subscribers will be 12 reals each number."

The brig *Esperanza*, Captain John Gard, is advertised for Van Dieman's Land, provided she can obtain a sufficient number of passengers,—say 50.

The emigration to Van Dieman's land has, according to all accounts, been a prosperous speculation; whilst that to Swan River has hitherto proved a failure. A letter in a late number of "Frazier's Magazine," contains the following information respecting Swan River:—

"A great number of persons who, during the last three years, have gone out to Swan River, have left it in disgust and disappointment, not finding the 'promised land,' but finding that it

bore no signs of 'flowing with milk and honey.' It is quite evident that the original reports were prematurely made,—whence several important errors have been committed, and delusions engendered. A number of mechanics went out, it appears, under the assurance of speedily making fortunes. The consequence has been a rapid and general desertion, leaving behind indentured servants, who, to a man, are represented as having assumed a genuine Yankee kind of independence and masterdom; and with an uncontrollable spirit of resistance to all authority, accompanied by dissolute habits. This evil was, however, on the point of curing itself, (in June, 1832,) by means of the extreme scarcity of provisions increasing every day, which is said to have brought many of the mechanics to their senses, and taught them their relative duties and interests. Many of the settlers are reported to have failed, from the great dearth and scarcity of provisions; and whole families are reduced to vegetable diet. A bushel of wheat cost thirty-four shillings, and salt pork ten and twelve guineas the cask. Shooting and fishing are precarious; and the natives only are adepts in the latter, and monopolize most of it. A pigeon is represented as a great prize for the table,—a beefsteak and a mutton-chop exist only in remembrance,—and kangaroo meat is not obtainable but by conciliating the unmanageable natives."

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

August 6.—Brazilian brig *Antenor*, from Paragana.

British brig *Zior*, from Tarragona 30th May, with wine, &c., to Hall, Dutton & Co.

Sardinian brig *Cristina*, from Genoa.

8.—Brazilian brig *Nuevo Sto. Domingo*, Ensenada, from Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian ship *Bananiar*, from the Island of Mayo 22d June, with 160 moyos salt, to Zimmermann & Co.

10.—Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Segunda*, from the English Bank, with part of the cargo from the wreck of the *Pallas*.

13.—French brig *La Vierge Puissante*, from Marseilles.

14.—Sardinian brig *Magnifico*, from Genoa, with wine.

15.—British brig *Caroline*, from Sicily and Gibraltar, with wine, to Hall, Dutton & Co.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

August 3.—Oriental schooner *Ceres*, for St. Catharines.

American schooner *Cicero*, for do.

6.—French barque *Hirondelle*, for Havre de Grace.

American brig *Ohio*, Conckley, for Bahia.

10.—French ship *Ocean*, for Calcutta.

Oriental schr.-brig *Governor Rosas*, for Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian patache *Francisca Vigilante*, for Brazil.

12.—Sardinian schooner-brig *Francisca Catalina*, for Brazils and Genoa.

(At night,) H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet*, for Rio Janeiro.

13.—Brazilian brig *Rio de la Plata*, for the Cape of Good Hope.

In our No. 364, we noticed the arrival at Montevideo, of the brig *Cleopatra*: her Captain (N. Walsh) died during the passage, 11 days after leaving Liverpool.

### VESSELS WRECKED IN AND NEAR THE RIVER PLATA.

The Danish barque *Pallas*, Captain Otzen, sailed from Hamburg, for Buenos Ayres, on 4th May, with a general cargo:—Cabin passengers, Mr. Hein, and Miss Dahl; and 7 steerage passengers; the latter, hatters and tailors. Made the first land on 2d inst., North of Cape St. Mary; passed the Island of Lobos on the 3d, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and struck on the English Bank on the morning of the 4th, at 3 o'clock. The captain, crew, and passengers, left the vessel at 10 o'clock the same morning, in three boats, and arrived in the evening at Montevideo. On the 5th, the schooners *Aguila Segunda*, *Flor de Montevideo*, *Fenix*, and four launches, sailed from Montevideo for the wreck. A few hours after the arrival of the *Aguila Segunda*, the wreck went to pieces. Only a very small portion of the cargo has been saved, and that in a damaged state; a few articles have since floated on shore.

On the 7th inst., the Sardinian polacre *Bella Kitty*, from Genoa, with wine, flour, and a general cargo of effects, was lost East of Bold Point, (*Punto Bravo*), close to Montevideo. Captain and crew were saved, and landed at Montevideo. The greater part of the cargo it was supposed would be saved.

The British brig *Evergreen*, Captain John Corkhill, from Liverpool 31st May, bound to Buenos Ayres, with a general cargo, consigned to Messrs. Charles Taylor & Co., of Buenos Ayres, was stranded at midnight on the 6th inst., in Castillos Bay, about 32 leagues North of Maldonado, after four days heavy fog. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard on the night of the 6th, which has since floated on shore, and remained under charge of the Justice of Peace of the district, together with the rest of the cargo, and the materials of the vessel. The captain, crew, and passengers, got safe to shore. Names of the passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. John Raines, Mr. Robinson, and Señor Peralta. The Captain consigned himself and cargo to the house of Señor Aguilar, of Maldonado. The consignees of the cargo, resident in Buenos Ayres, have appointed Captain Donald Campbell as their agent, to act in conjunction with the Captain of the *Evergreen*, with a view of selling by public auction the damaged part of the cargo, and of forwarding the sound portion of it, without loss of time, to Buenos Ayres. Captain Campbell sailed for his destination on 21st inst., in the Oriental schooner *Lobo*.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 2d OF AUGUST, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Barque <i>Zoe</i> , Dick,	Charles Taylor & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Abeona</i> , Russel,	John Best, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship <i>Tyrian</i> , Cunningham,	Jorne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig <i>New Holland</i> , Thompson,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Sarah</i> , Back,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig <i>Suannah</i> , Dunn,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig <i>Howard</i> , Spark,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Cape de Verdes.
Barque <i>Uak</i> , Hill,	Zumaran & Co.	Loading for Liverpool or London.
Brig <i>Philomela</i> , Sproff,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Floraville</i> , King,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Thales</i> , Ibbister,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Barque <i>Esk</i> , Dixon,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Sisters</i> , Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Catherine Ann</i> , Norie,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Indus</i> , Baraell,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship <i>Glide</i> , Bunt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Araucan</i> , Lefavour,	Daniel Gouland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque <i>Palatine</i> , Gibson,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig <i>Paulina</i> , Ricketson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Schooner-brig <i>Florida</i> , Crawthers,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship <i>Hamilton</i> , Langdon,	John Langdon,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig <i>Mentor</i> , Peterson,	Daniel Gouland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig <i>Kent</i> , Adams,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.	Loading for Boston.
Brig <i>Panama</i> , Yernold,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Brazils.
Ship <i>Brutus</i> , Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig <i>Margaret Ann</i> , Mott,	Daniel Gouland & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig <i>Susan</i> , Coleman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig <i>Glaneeux</i> , Fourneaux,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>God-froy</i> , Hagues,	Cornet & Prat,	Loading for Marseilles, via Cadiz & Malaga
Brig <i>Joseph</i> , Lamaud,	Brautic Costa,	Bordeaux.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque <i>Courier</i> , Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig <i>Catherine</i> , Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Piccolo Giorgio</i> , Dellepiane,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Rio Janeiro.
Polacre <i>Concordia</i> , Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre <i>Thetis</i> , Pierangiolo,	Pedro Alfaro,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Polacre <i>Valiente Nicolini</i> , Mazone,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Ship <i>Gloria</i> , Bava,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Gortera,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre <i>N. Sra. de Bosheto</i> , Schiaffino,	Felipe Llavallol,	Loading for Cadiz.
Zumaca <i>Aguila</i> , Colombino,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Ferrer</i> , Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Elisaa</i> , Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig <i>Amistad Feliz</i> , Ferreira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Zumaca <i>Estrella Brillante</i> , Viera,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Twelfth February</i> , Jansenn,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Bahia.
<b>AUSTRIAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Principe Batiany</i> , Emilie,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque <i>Nicholas the First</i> , Appgren,	Zumara & Treserra,	Cape de Verdes.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Esperanza</i> , Sheubert,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig <i>Teresa</i> , Skroer,	Rodriguez, Bros.	Discharging.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.—British brig *Equinamx*, Gelling, loading with jerked beef for the West Indies.

The cargo of hides of the brig Cesar, for Cowes, (whose sailing was inserted in our No. 364,) consists of 11,920 dry hides, 268 salted ditto.

The Brazilian zumaca Union, has been sold: she is now under the Argentine flag.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

August 17.—Wind W. S. W.—heavy rain during the last night.

Arrived, (last night,) Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, Viera, from Paragua 30th ult., with yerba, coffee, and planks, to M. A. Ramos.

(This day,) French brig Joseph, Lamaud, from Bourdeaux 19th June, Montevideo 14th inst., with general cargo, to Braulio Costa. Passengers, Señor Mello, (landed at Montevideo,) Monsieur Maine and family, and 32 others (mechanics.)

British brig Indus, Burnell, from Halifax 27th April, Rio Janeiro 18th ult., Montevideo 14th inst., with 43,000 feet plank, 74 barrels flour, 200 rolls tobacco, 50 bags sugar, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co. She brought from Montevideo several persons who had been wrecked in the barque Pallas.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Nombre de Maria, Testa, for Montevideo and St. Catherine's, despatched by Amadeo & Caprie, with 20 bags nails.

American brig Danube, Weeks, for Valparaiso, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 2045 barrels flour, and a general cargo of dry goods. Supercargo, Mr. Edward Orne; passenger, Monsieur Augustin Rubin.

British schooner Racer, Knill, for Exeter, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., with 6002 dry hides, 3999 horns, 10 bales with 298 arrobas horse hair, 4 cases with 690 doz. chinchilla skins.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

August 18.—Wind E, strong.

Arrived, Gun-boat No. 7, from Ensenada. The brig Empirio, and barque Louise, were under weigh this afternoon; but anchored again S. E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

August 19.—Wind E., nearly a gale all the morning,—heavy rain last night.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Margaret Ann, Mott, from Philadelphia 1st June, Montevideo 16th inst., with 1048 barrels flour, 11 bales cotton goods, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

August 20.—Wind E.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Susan, Coleman, from Baltimore 23d May, Rio Janeiro 3d inst., Montevideo 18th, with 1090 barrels and 100 half do. flour, and 78 boxes spermaceti candles, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental schooner-of-war Lobo, Captain Worster, from Maldonado 18th inst., with communications for Messrs. Charles Tayleur & Co., of this city, respecting the loss of the brig Evergreen.—The Lobo fired a gun on anchoring.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Empirio, Pitaluga, for Bahia, despatched by F. Botet, with 3767 quintals jerked beef, 180 cases with 700 arrobas tallow candles, &c.

French barque Louise, Gautier, for Marseilles, despatched by A. Dejean, with 1049 dry hides, 42 pipes with 1428 arrobas tallow, 41,073 horns, 26 bales with 520 arrobas wool, 15,000 shia bones, 54,000 ox jaw bones.

August 21.—Wind S.

Arrived, Danish brig Teresa, Skróder, from Benicario 6th May, Montevideo 16th inst., with wine, aguardiente, &c., to Rodriguez, Bros.

Sailed, British brig Vanguard, Walker, for Montevideo and Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 5903 dry hides, 4300 salted do., 36,000 horns, 10,000 horn tips, 1000 shia bones, 10 pipes with 350 arrobas tallow, 70 calf skins, 4 bales with 1200 slunk calf skins, 1 bale with 189 do., 64 horse hides, 4 arrobas horse hair, and 36 calf skins.

British barque Mary Worrall, Smith, for Montevideo and Liverpool, despatched by McCrackan & Jamieson, with 1740 dry hides, 2671 salted do., 10,000 horns, 103 pipes with 3858 arrobas tallow, 6 bales with 1580 slunk calf skins, 1 do. with 10 arrobas guanaco wool, 7 do. with 188 arrobas and 13 lbs. horse hair, 8 cases of domestic goods. Passenger for Montevideo, Señora Marcelina Mello.

Brazilian brig Independente, Cardozo, for Montevideo, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, in ballast.

American schooner Lady's Return, Gore, for Patagonia, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with provisions, &c.

Hamburg brig Johannes, Riesdick, for Hamburg, despatched by J. J. Klicck, with 7584 dry hides, 50,274 horns, 2310 horn tips, 50,000 shia bones, 25 pipes and 17 half do. with 1179 arrobas tallow, 86 bales with 1748 doz. sheepskins, 3 do. with 75 arrobas horse hair, 1 case with 105 lbs. ostrich feathers, 20 tiger skins and 1 lion do., 1 case with 15 doz. visacha skins, 1 do. with insects of the country, 3 tiger skins.

Oriental schooner-of-war Lobo, Worster, for Maldonado.—Passenger, Captain Donald Campbell. She fired a gun on getting under weigh.

August 22.—Wind E.—slight rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Concepcion, Bernisone, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Amadeo & Caprie, with 1818 quintals jerked beef, 117 arrobas tallow candles.

August 23.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo.—(45 passengers.)

Sailed, British brig William, Lenfesty, for Guernsey, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., with 7275 dry hides, 300 salted do., 98 doz. chinchilla skins. Passenger, Mr. Miguel Robinson.

Brazilian zumaca Alianza, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 300 quintals jerked beef.

The Brazilian schr.-brig Maria, for Patagonia, is expected to sail this day.

Sailed from Ensenada.

August 14.—American brig Rosalba, Edwards, for Valparaiso, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with the same cargo which she brought to this port.

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

At a sitting on the 8th inst., a discussion took place upon the motion of Señor Iriarte, that the Government should place before the House a copy of all the decrees issued during the period of the "extraordinary powers." The Committee to whom the motion was referred, was of opinion that it should not be granted, because of the inconvenience of the measure, and that it could not produce any positive good.

Señor Cernadas spoke in support of the report of the Committee.

Señor Iriarte expressed his surprise that the Committee should have rendered such a report, when his motion had no other object but to vindicate the rights of the people,—rights which had been trampled upon by the mutiny of 1st December, 1828, and which, in fact, were not yet entirely restored. The Hon. Member then spoke at great length in support of his motion, averring that it was due to the people that it should be carried.

Señores Cernadas, and Baldomero Garcia, spoke in explanation, and the House adjourned.

Señor Iriarte withdrew his motion on Thursday evening last, and presented another.

Manuel Perez, convicted of manslaughter, received two hundred lashes on Tuesday last, in the public streets: he is also to be kept to hard labour for six years.

**THE WEATHER.**—Such a continuance of boisterous, damp weather, has seldom been witnessed here. Scarcely a fine day has occurred lately.

**CHURCH FESTIVALS.**—The vespers of Santa Helena were celebrated on Saturday last, at the Merced Church, which was most splendidly decorated: the Choir was accompanied by instrumental music. After vespers, a band of military music performed in front of the church, and some excellent fire-works were discharged. This function continued until Tuesday, and on each day the church was crowded: Bishop Medrano also attended. In the evenings, fire-works were exhibited. We are told that this festival is held in particular estimation by the darker portion of our species.

On Sunday there was a procession from the Church of San Francisco, in honor of San Roque.

It will be seen by the report of the Directors of the National Bank, inserted in another column of our paper, that the affairs of that establishment are approaching a crisis. Something respecting it must be speedily decided upon.

**Births.**  
On the 18th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE BRILL, of a Daughter.  
On 16th inst., Mrs. THOMAS WIDOWS REEVE, of a Daughter, (still born.)

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.**

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS is called for on MONDAY Evening next, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the discussion of subjects highly interesting to the Society.

(By order of the Committee.)

**HAVANA SEGARS.**

FOR SALE, an assortment of first-class HAVANA SEGARS, prepared expressly for the London Market, of select Brands.

At No. 61, Calle de la Piedad.

**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.

**J. STEADMAN,**

RESPECTFULLY announces to the LADIES of Buenos Ayres, that he has received a fresh assortment of Drilled Eyed 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 constantly on sale, Drilled Eyed Needles, (Betweens,) 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 SEMI-D'ARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, from Calle de la Catedral, to No. 16, Calle de Cuyo.



**LA ESTRELLA DEL NORTE; OR, NORTH STAR.**

Those persons desirous of encouraging the appearance of the Work recently offered to the Public, bearing the preceding title, are respectively informed that a Subscription is opened at the Store of Mr. Prescott, No. 66, Calle de la Piedad.

Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1835.

The Editor.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish,.....	127	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	123	—	do do.
Plata Macquism,.....	7	—	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	—	do each.
Do Patriot, & Paciontes,.....	7	—	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	44	—	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	128	—	each.
Exchange on England,.....	64	—	of pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	38	—	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	74	—	per cent. prem.
Do on United States,.....	74	—	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	31	—	32 dois. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	29	—	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 27	—	—	do do.
Do salted,.....	23	—	do per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	10	—	14 dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	65	—	do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	38	—	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	16	—	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	30	—	do do.
Do mixed,.....	17	—	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	—	do per quintal
Tallow m/ited,.....	121	—	do per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	960 do p thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	50	—	87 do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	15	—	do do per fanega
Discount,.....	1	—	3 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, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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

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