

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 367.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The present aspect of political affairs in this Province, is not very flattering. The time which has elapsed since the suspension of the elections, has not in any degree lessened the excitement in the public mind,—on the contrary, we think it has increased; indeed so much so, that during the week the garrison of this city has “slept on their arms,” and the odious sounds of “*quen vive?*” are again vociferated by the sentinels, who hail every passenger after a certain hour of the night. We know not the cause of these precautions, nor have we heard of any disturbance, much less of any threatening movement. In the mean time, the office of Minister of Finance remains unoccupied; and until that appointment be made, public business must be seriously impeded. The disinclination among our public men to accept office, is somewhat singular. In England, should such an employment as that of Minister of Finance “go begging,” it would at once stop the taunts here about “candle ends, and cheese parings.”

The daily papers of this city (with the exception of the *Diario de la Tarde*), carry on the war as fierce as ever. On the side of the *Liberals*, is ranged “*El Amigo del País*,”—“*El Constitucional*,” and “*El Defensor de los Derechos del Pueblo*.” On that of the *Apostolicos*, is the “*Gaceta Mercantil*,” and “*El Restaurador de las Leyes*.” A number of skirmishers on either side, and under various titles, appear now and then, in the shape of loose sheets. The *Liberals* continue their accusations against the government of which General Rosas was at the head, and the use made of the extraordinary powers, during the “dictatorship.” The *Apostolicos* are not behind hand either in attack or defence; and launch out against the present Governor, and government,—denominating the Minister of War (General E. Martinez), as the *Godoy* of the former.

In a book of travels lately published in England, the author describes the happiness which the people of Bulgaria enjoy; averring that they are contented, tranquil, and free from party spirit: “but then,” says the writer, “they have no newspapers to inflame their passions.”—A pretty libel this, upon the Press!

We have somewhere read, that in any country where females form the majority, they ought to be the governors or governesses of it;—and that there have been nations, of whose constitution it was the essential and fundamental law to exclude men from all participation either in public affairs or domestic business;—where female armies marched under female captains,—female farmers gathered the harvest,—female partners danced together, and female wits diverted one another. Suppose we try this form of government;—if our governesses refrained from quarrelling among themselves, we might be very happy; because no one would be so ill-bred as to contradict a lady.

NATIONAL BANK.—A meeting of the Shareholders took place on the 26th inst., when the Report of the Directors (inserted in our last), was taken into consideration. It was decided, that on the 1st January of the ensuing year, the affairs of the Bank of the United Provinces of the River Plate, should be finally wound up, and the property disposed of in the manner that may be the least onerous to the Shareholders; unless, previous to the period above-mentioned, a definitive arrangement be entered into with the Government, which may better the situation of the establishment.

The Government, in their transactions with the Bank, has been accused by some with a breach of faith, and that the ruin which has befallen it is their exclusive work: that they have absorbed its capital, under a variety of solemn promises, which have been disregarded; that after the Bank had made all sorts of sacrifices to assist the Government, the reward has been, that it can no longer be useful to the country, to the State, nor even to itself.

It is thought that when a Minister of Finance be appointed, and the elections concluded, explanations will be given by the Government respecting its conduct towards the Bank, which may probably lead to decisive arrangements as it regards that establishment.

The brig *Gloria Argentina* arrived at this port on Saturday last, having on board about four hundred emigrants (men, women, and children,) from the Canary Islands. They came hither in virtue of a contract entered into in the time of the Presidency of Señor Rivadavia.

With the exception of seventy of the above-mentioned emigrants, all have paid for their passage; and as it regards those seventy, the Government, abiding by the tenor of the contract, has agreed to pay the captain of the brig their passage-money, &c., at the rate of one hundred dollars in specie for each person. The Government, therefore, will probably get them employment for a certain period, receiving half their wages, until the money advanced on their account be reimbursed. Those who have paid their passage, are, of course, free to act for themselves. It is said that a considerable portion of the emigrants will, for the present, be located at the *Chacaritas*, two leagues from town, where the German emigrants formerly resided.

The *Gloria Argentina* came to Rio Janeiro under the Spanish flag, and was called the *Union*. She there changed her name and flag.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on the 22d inst., Señor Iriarte presented a draft of a decree, to the effect,—that the Government should present to the House, before the 15th September next, all the decrees issued during the period in which the extraordinary powers were in force, whose continuation may be thought necessary for the public welfare, and which are not in contradiction with the fundamental laws of the province.

The above was referred to the Committee of Legislation. After which, the report of the Special Committee relative to the note of the Government of 17th June, upon the suspension of the elections, was taken into consideration.—Señor García Valdez explained the reasons which had influenced the Committee to present the report in question.

On the 24th, the discussion was resumed; and it was resolved that the sittings should continue daily, including holidays.

On the 26th, the report of the Special Committee, in answer to the note of the Government relative to the suspension of the elections on 16th June, was in general admitted by the House.

Señor Anchorena presented a project for the better regulation of the elections.

Señor Ignacio Martínez presented the following draft of a communication, which was referred to the Committee of Legislation:—“To H. E. the Governor, &c.—The House of Representatives beg to recommend to the consideration of Y. E., the fulfilment of the Law of 18th July, 1821, which declares Ministerial responsibility. At the present moment there is no Minister of Finance; and the gubernative resolutions of this branch of the Ministry, are now countersigned by the Under Secretary of that department; whereas the portfolio ought to be placed provisionally under the direction of some of the Ministers, who only can legally countersign the resolutions of the Government.”

On the 27th, the discussion upon the late elections was continued.

On the 28th, the debates upon the order of the day were interrupted, just before the close of the sitting, by a note from the Government, dated same day, stating,—that by virtue of a contract entered into on 28th June, 1827, between this Government and Señor Francisco Morales, to bring hither emigrants from the Canary Islands, there was now lying in this port the brig *Gloria Argentina*, having on board more than 400 persons of both sexes, the greater part working people, waiting the decision of the authorities. That this country needs at the present period, more than at any previous time, the acquisition of industrious emigrants. It was true, that on 21 January, 1829, the then Government annulled the contracts made at the epoch above-mentioned, including that with Señor Morales; but this could not have any weight, because that Government was not recognized as the legitimate authority.—The note concludes, requesting the immediate decision of the House upon the subject in question; and stating that the Government will speedily place before it further particulars respecting the contract with Captain Francisco Morales.

On the motion of Señor Anchorena, a reply to the following effect, dictated by the Hon. Member himself, was ordered to be forwarded to the Government:—“The House of Representatives has taken into consideration the note of Your Excellency, respecting the emigrants; and reserving to itself any future discussion upon other points relative to this subject, it gives authorization that they be immediately landed, and located in whatever place Your Excellency may think convenient; at the same time that they be provided with all the aid, alms, &c., which humanity claims.”—(Signed,) Manuel G. Pinto, president;—Eduardo Lohitte, secretary.

A good deal of observation, in the shape of reprehension, has lately appeared in the public journals of this city, relative to the non-attendance of Members in the House of Representatives; stating the injury it occasions in times so critical, the not being able to “form a House,”—setting aside the great disappointment to visitors, who, after waiting perhaps for two or three hours, are then laconically informed,—“*No hay Sala*,”—and with these three consolatory words the spectators are dismissed.

In the British House of Commons, when urgent business is going on, there is often what is termed “a call of the House;” and those Members who do not attend, or give good reason for their absence, are taken into custody.

In our No. 363, we inserted a list of the foreign merchant vessels which arrived at this port in the years 1821, 22, 23, 24, 25,—29, 30, 31, 32, and for the six months ending the 30th June, 1833. Those in 1826, 27, and 28, were omitted, the port being then blockaded by the Brazilian squadron.

The blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres was officially notified as commencing on 21st December, 1825; and was raised on 30th September, 1828. We have been requested to insert the arrivals in the above period, in order not only to make the list complete, but to show the number of vessels which broke the blockade.

List of Foreign Merchant Vessels which entered the Ports of Buenos Ayres, Salado, and Ensenada, from 1st January, 1826, to 30th September, 1828,—

1826.—American, 7; British, 3; French 3; Swedish, 1; Dutch, 2.

1827.—American, 33; British, 1; French, 1; Sardinian, 1; Tuscan, 1; Hamburg, 1.

From 1st January to 30th September, 1828.—American, 32; British, 14; French, 4; Swedish, 1.

Total of vessels which broke the blockade:—American, 73; British, 18; French, 8; Dutch, 2; Swedish, 2; Sardinian, 1; Tuscan, 1; Hamburg, 1.

Vessels arrived at the Port of Buenos Ayres, from 30th September to 31st December, 1828,—after the blockade was raised:—

British, 54; American, 46; French, 13; Sardinian, 7; Dutch, 4; Hamburg, 1; Danish, 1; Neapolitan, 1.

BENEFACTIC SOCIETY.—Some anonymous attacks having been made, through the Press, upon the Señora Doña Joaquina Rubin de Rivarola, commenting upon her conduct as Inspector of the female School of San Miguel, in this city; she tendered her resignation of office, stating that she could never consent to sacrifice the comforts of private life, in order to fulfil the duties of her employment, to be afterwards calumniated.

In consequence of the above, a meeting of the Society took place, in which the services of the Señora Rivarola, as Inspector, were highly eulogized; and it was noticed that even the Lady President had on one occasion been vilely treated, which the Society had determined to treat with silent contempt. In conclusion, the Meeting resolved not to accept the proffered resignation; and a note, dated 24th inst., to that effect, was addressed to the Señora Rivarola, signed by the Lady President, Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana.

On the 20th inst., a meeting was held of the proprietors of the different printing-offices of this city, by desire of the Minister of the Home Department, when he informed them of the resolution of the Government to punish in future all who infringe upon the laws respecting the Press.

A notice has likewise been issued by the Government, through the Fiscal General, to the effect, that from the 23d inst. actions will be instituted against all, without exception, who by any writing or publication violate the laws in question.

The Director of the Vaccine Establishment in this city, has issued a notice to the public, stating that the small-pox is making horrid ravages in Cordova; and that from the number of persons who are continually arriving from that Province, considerable danger exists that the disease may be thus introduced in Buenos Ayres, and attack those who have not been vaccinated. He therefore urgently requests that mothers will cause their children immediately to take the benefit of this operation; for which purpose, attendance is given on Fridays, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the central Vaccine Establishment; on Wednesdays, at that of the South; on Tuesdays at that of La Piedad; and on Thursdays at that of San Nicolas.

A continuation of the Diary of the Army under General Rosas, has been published, to the end of June last. — The main body of the army remained in winter quarters, on the shores of the river Colorado. The advanced guard, commanded by General Pacheco, and some other parties, were constantly on the alert, breaking up the quarters of the Indians, and daily sending in a number of prisoners. The strictest discipline prevailed; the troops were constantly exercised, and the *reveille* beat every morning before sun-rise. The weather, however, had been extremely cold and inclement, with frequent hail, and sometimes snow: the thermometer, early in the mornings, at 31°.

A despatch has been published from General Rosas, dated Head-Quarters, river Colorado, 31st ult., stating the successes of the vanguard, under the orders of General Angel Pacheco; and of two squadrons,—one commanded by Lieut.-Col. Francisco Sosa, and the other by Lieut.-Col. Hilario Lagos. Lieut.-Colonel Sosa destroyed the tribe of the Cacique Chocori; only the Cacique escaped, leaving behind him his cuirass and sword, which General Rosas has forwarded to the Government of Buenos Ayres. Lieut.-Col. Lagos, after a march of 20 leagues, succeeded in surprising the *tolderias* of the Cacique Pitriulcoi, and killed him and all his fighting men, taking prisoners their families, capturing horses, &c. &c. The Indian captives say that the Caciques Vicente, Quiñigal, and Cunice, have been killed by their own countrymen.

The Island of Chulechuel seems to be an important position for the army of General Rosas: it is stated to be at least thirty leagues in length, with excellent pastures; and has hitherto served not only as a "pass," but as a rendezvous, for the marauding Indians.

CATAMARCA.—The post which arrived a few days since, has brought very unsatisfactory details from the above province. A private letter says:—

"After the death of Governor Marcos Figueroa, Señor Valentin Aramburú was elected to the seat of Government. This citizen having always resided in the country, was a stranger to parties; and it was hoped that he would be thus enabled to moderate, if not entirely do away with the party spirit which exists. He therefore permitted several emigrants to return to their homes, under guarantees; but this brought upon him the odium of a certain class of persons, and on the 11th ult., at 12 o'clock at night, he was seized in his bed by an armed party, commanded by D. Dionisio Romay. They placed him on horse-back, and conducted him to a place called *Choya*, about half-a-league from the town, where they intended to put him to death; but the inhabitants getting notice of the affair, attacked the mutineers, and saved the life of the Governor. Romay was taken prisoner, and confessed that he had acted through the instigation of the Commandant of the Country Districts, D. Felipe Figueroa, whose object was to depose the Governor, and place in his stead D. Manuel Antonio Figueroa, brother to the deceased governor, Marcos Figueroa."

Governor Aramburú was taking measures to prevent any attempts on the part of the disaffected against the legitimate authority, and has applied to the governments of Tucuman and Rioja, for assistance.

CORDOVA.—This province is stated to be not entirely tranquil:—no actual hostilities take place, but party-spirit is carried to great extremes. General Quiroga has forwarded a very strong communication to General Huidobro, ordering him to render immediately to the governments of Cordova and San Luis, their contingents of arms, men, and stores, and to await the orders of the Government of Buenos Ayres. General Quiroga, in the said communication, highly censures the conduct of General Huidobro, for having interfered and mingled in the political disputes

which agitate the Province of Cordova; telling him also, that the force entrusted to his guidance was for other purposes than that of party.

The small-pox was making great ravages in Cordova; and in consequence thereof, the authorities there had taken every means for the spread of vaccination.

TUCUMAN.—The accounts from this province are highly satisfactory: perfect content and tranquillity prevailed; and the Governor, Heredia, according to general report, "lives in the hearts of his fellow-citizens," and has "gathered golden opinions from all sorts of people."

Señor D. Pablo Rosquellas had given several operatic *funciones* in the city of Tucuman, assisted by the little prodigy, *Publito*; and the talents both of father and son were so highly appreciated by the *Tucumanos* and their Governor, that they conjointly requested Señor Rosquellas to prolong his stay among them, in order better to celebrate *las fiestas de la Patria*, of 9th July. Accordingly, "all hands" went to work, and in fifteen days erected a very pretty temporary Theatre. The tragedy of *Roma Libre*, was got up; in which D. Pablo Rosquellas played the part of Lucius Junius Brutus,—being his first appearance in this branch of the drama. We are informed that it was a respectable essay, and a good deal in the style of Talma, whom no doubt D. Pablo has often seen in the same *role*, at Paris. The other characters in the play, were supported by amateurs. This performance had created such a *gusto* in the good city of Tucuman, that the same party was "getting up" the tragedy of the *Condesa de Casilla*, which was to be performed on 11th inst.

Pablito likewise displayed his histrionic talent in these representations, and the little fellow is stated to have created immense admiration there; every one appeared delighted with him. But all pleasures must have an end;—and Señor Rosquellas, his Lady, and Pablito, were to leave on the 20th inst. for Salta, on their route to Bolivia, having received the greatest attentions from Governor Heredia and his Lady, and indeed from all classes in Tucuman.

The beauty of the ladies of Tucuman has been often eulogized;—a correspondent writes to us that they have "*ojos tan matadores, que uno no podria resistirlos.*"

MONTEVIDEO.

A communication, dated Head-Quarters, *El Yi*, 15th inst., from the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, (Fructuoso Rivera,) to the Minister of War at Montevideo, states that the tranquillity of the Republic being completely established, he had given orders to disband his army, except a small portion of it for the service of the frontiers.

Sentence has been pronounced upon the individuals who were arrested in the month of May last, charged with conspiring to murder all the white people at Montevideo, and establish a republic of negroes. The prisoners, among whom was a Swiss soldier, in the service of the Oriental Republic, were condemned to death; but they were afterwards reprieved, and ordered to be banished for ever from the territory of the Republic.

The Tribunal of Commerce at Montevideo, has given notice that a quantity of effects have been cast on shore on that coast, from vessels wrecked, and it was not known to whom they belonged; therefore, should they not be claimed within 20 days from the 16th inst., the proprietors are to suffer whatever loss may accrue therefrom.

The Argentine Colonel, Gabriel de la Oyuela, died at Montevideo on the 19th inst.; his remains

were to be conveyed to Buenos Ayres for interment.

A decree of the Government, dated Montevideo 18th inst., states that the Theatre being one of the public establishments which exercises the greatest influence upon the civilization, morals, and manners of a nation, the Government had determined, as far as its other vocations would allow, to devote its particular attention so as to promote and give impulse to that establishment; particularly as the present Director of it has, in a memorial to the authorities, stated his inability to continue the undertaking, in consequence of the losses he has sustained thereby. A Committee has been ordered to be formed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Señores José de Bejar, Florencio Varela, Ramon Masini, Antonio Diaz, Francisco Figueroa, Joaquin Sagra, and José Rivera Indarte. The Committee is to report to the Government the state of the Theatre: to examine, approve, reject, or reform, all compositions intended to be exhibited; also to direct the performance so far that nothing be introduced that may offend morality or decency; and to arrange the salaries, &c., of those employed: to propose to the Government any alterations or modifications; to examine accounts. In fine, the said Committee is to do all in its power so that the Theatre of Montevideo may be fixed upon a firm basis.

We have, from our earliest days, taken so great an interest in the affairs of the drama, that we cannot but feel highly gratified at any thing that tends to forward and improve it. The conduct of the authorities at Montevideo, in this respect, is alike honorable, enlightened, and patriotic. We wish that our Government, by a similar interference, would rescue the Theatre of Buenos Ayres from its present degraded state.

Without the assistance of the higher authorities of a State, we should have very little confidence in the efforts of a Committee to manage a Theatre. The committee system completely failed at Drury-Lane Theatre.* A good Manager, from whose will there should be no appeal, with powers to give a refractory performer a travelling ticket,† would be far more efficient. The protecting arm of the Supreme Authority, does, however, "alter the case," and forms a "point d'appui" which gives great hope of success.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The very slight notice taken in the English papers of the occupation of the Falkland Islands by the British, has caused a good deal of observation here. It would seem from the following document, which we have translated from the journals of this city, that the matter is not likely to be soon set at rest.

"Bolivian Government.—Foreign Department } Government Palace in Chuquiaguacá, 19th June, 1833. }

"SIR,—The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bolivian Republic, has laid before his Government the esteemed communication of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, relative to the occurrence on 24 January last, on the Island of la Soledad, one of the Falkland Islands. This disagreeable event has renewed in the Government of Bolivia, the sentiments of regret which it had before experienced, on observing that mistaken interests have frustrated

* Lord Byron was one of the Committee of Management of Drury-Lane Theatre. His Lordship has related the following incident, which occurred one evening when he was behind the scenes:—During the performance of an Oriental piece, a sham elephant & a tinman, introduced upon the stage, in a procession; and, as usual, the legs of the supposed animal were formed by men being placed inside a sort of skin, or covering. By some accident or negligence, one of the front legs missed its order; consequently the hindmost leg was put in its order, and it immediately exclaimed, loud enough to be heard behind the scenes, and by part of the audience,—"You d—d front leg, why don't you step out!"

† This expression is attributed to the Managers of various country Theatres in England, when ordering the discharge of an actor, viz.—"Give that fellow a travelling ticket."

the grand project of the Congress of Panama. It would indeed have given to the sections of America, all the respectability necessary to prevent European nations from committing aggressions proscribed by international law, and to compel them with vigour in case they should proceed to violent measures. The occupation of the Falkland Islands, without previous reclamation, without any just title, without any other support than the abuse of power, has been sensibly felt by the Government of Bolivia, which, respecting even to the extreme the rights of every nation, would wish that all of them should discard, *de facto*, measures so contrary to reason, and to the enlightenment of the age. As a manifest violation of the law of nations, the outrage committed on the Argentine Republic is not only to be considered; but likewise the disregard of the other American sections, which it involves. In more plain terms,—the conduct of the British Cabinet with respect to the Falkland Islands, is not only prejudicial to the Government which has been despoiled of their possession, but offensive and extremely injurious to all the American Republics; and it is, in the opinion of the Government of Bolivia, an affair highly continental. Under this view, it will with pleasure not only enter into and aid in whatever may lead to the reparation of so grievous an offence; but likewise sincerely desires that it may be accounted among the first to reclaim and obtain, by those measures which may be deemed most convenient, indemnity for the injuries sustained, and the redress which

so much interests American sovereignty and dignity.

"Such, Sr. Minister, are the sentiments of the Government of the undersigned, and of the Bolivian Nation, identified with those of every true American heart. The Government of Buenos Ayres may always reckon upon them, when it has to sustain, and to cause to be respected, the political rights of the sister Republics, which are essentially annexed to their sovereignty and independence.

"MARIANO ENRIQUE CALVO.

"To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres."

The roads are in such a dreadful state from the heavy rains, as to render it almost impossible to travel into the country. Several individuals, anxious to visit their establishments, have therefore proceeded by water, and sailed on Sunday last, in the *zumaca Venus*, for the Salado.

We ought perhaps to mention, that the journal *Restaurador de las Leyes*, substituted, on the 17th inst., the arms of the country by way of frontispiece, instead of the profile intended to represent General Rosas,—to whom it certainly bore no resemblance.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 29th OF AUGUST, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque <i>Zoe</i> , Dick.	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Alcega</i> , Russell.	John Best, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Pyrian</i> , Cunningham.	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig <i>New Holland</i> , Thompson.	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Saran</i> , Buck.	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig <i>Susanah</i> , Dunn.	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig <i>Howard</i> , Spark.	Zumarán & Treserra,	Cape de Verdes.
Barque <i>Ush</i> , Hill.	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool or London.
Brig <i>Phioniea</i> , Spratt.	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Floraville</i> , King.	Renzie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Thames</i> , Lighter.	Zumarán & Treserra.	Discharging.
Barque <i>Esk</i> , Lister.	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Sisters</i> , Sutton.	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Catharine</i> , Jan, Norie.	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Indus</i> , Barnell.	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship <i>Glide</i> , Blunt.	Howard & Ridgway,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Amazons</i> , Lefavour.	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque <i>Piffure</i> , Gioson.	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig <i>Pauline</i> , Ricketson.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New-York.
Ship <i>Hondou</i> , Langdon.	John Langdon,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Kent</i> , Adams.	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.	Loading for Boston.
Brig <i>Panama</i> , Yarnold.	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.	Loading for Brazil.
Ship <i>Brutus</i> , Adams.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
Ship <i>Robert</i> , Margaret Ann, Mott.	Dickson & Co.	Havana.
Ship <i>Robert</i> , Susan, Coleman.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
Brig <i>Herman</i> , Stroud.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Corolla</i> , Beate.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig <i>Glanville</i> , Fourcaux.	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Godfrey</i> , Hughes.	Cornet & Prat.	Loading for Marseilles, via Cadiz & Mataga Bourdeaux.
Brig <i>Joseph</i> , Lamard.	Brautic Costa,	
HAMBURG.		
Barque <i>Courier</i> , Hinrichsen.	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig <i>Piccolo Giorgio</i> , Bellefane.	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Rio Janeiro.
Polacre <i>Genevra</i> , Ansaldo.	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre <i>Theis</i> , Pirangillo.	Pedro Alfaro,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Polacre <i>Vajente</i> , Nicolini, Mazone.	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Revello.	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Ship <i>Gloria</i> , Bova.	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Gorierra.	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre <i>N. Sea</i> , de Bochetto, Schiaffino.	Felipe Blavallol,	Loading for Cadiz.
<i>Zumaca</i> <i>Aguita</i> , Colombo.	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig <i>Ferrer</i> , Castetnao.	Pedralbes & Cabot.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig <i>Eloisa</i> , Meirilles.	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<i>Zumaca</i> <i>Estrella Brillante</i> , Viera.	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
CHILIAN.		
Brig <i>Twelfth February</i> , Jansenn.	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Bahia.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig <i>Principe Batistany</i> , Emile.	Amadeo & Caprile.	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig <i>Esperanza</i> , Shepherd.	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig <i>Teresa</i> , Skroder.	Rodriguez, Bros.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

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



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

[The schooner *Adelaide*, whose arrival on the 23d inst. was noticed in our last, left Montevideo on the 22d.]

August 14.—Wind S.

Arrived, National brig *Gloria Argentina*, Morales, from the Canary Islands 12th May, Rio Janeiro 2d inst., to Dowdall & Lewis, with 400 emigrants.

American brig *Heroine*, Suowden, from Philadelphia 15th May, Montevideo 22d inst., with a general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

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

Gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.—brig *Corina*, from Patagonia, despatched by Ruperto de la Concha, with sugar, farinha, tobacco, and a general cargo. Passenger, Lieut.-Col. Nicolas Granada.

Russian barque *Nicholas the First*, Aspgren, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Zamaran & Treserra, in ballast.

National schooner *Dolores*, McLean, for the River Colorado, with effects.

August 15.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr. *Venus*, for the Salado, with 12 passengers, including Mr. Duncan McNab.

August 26.—Wind N. W., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Bremen brig *Catherine*, Wessels, for Cowes (Isle of Wight), for orders, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., with 13,936 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 55 pipes with 2200 arrobas tallow.

August 27.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American schr.—brig *Mentor*, Peterson, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3140 dry hides, 4 bales with 120 arrobas horse hair, 16 do. with 272 sheep-skins, 4 a pipe wine.

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

(At night.) Brazilian brig *Amistad Feliz*, Ferreira, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 567 quintals jerked beef.

August 28.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, American brig *Cornelia*, Beard, from Baltimore 22d May, Montevideo 24th inst., with 2085 barrels and 200 half barrels flour, 55 tierces rice, 500 fanegas wheat, &c. &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. *Adelaide*, Bisso, for Montevideo.

August 29.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American schooner-brig *Florida*, Crawthers, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5259 dry hides.

August 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 28th, to C. Galeano.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 31st.—Paulina, for New York.

On 1st September.—Susannah, for Valparaiso.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

August 20.—French brig *Claire*, from Bourdeaux.

22.—French brig *Courrier du Bourdeaux*, from Bahia.

23.—American schr.—brig *Ann Maria*, from Alexandria and Rio Janeiro, with 1000 barrels flour.

Sailed from Montevideo.

August 21.—American brig *Cambrian*, for Salem.

British brig *Duke of Clarence*, Clark, for Falmouth, for orders.

27.—British brig *Jarrow*, Sutton, for Liverpool.

Oriental brig *Felix*, for Rio Janeiro.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

On the 23d inst., the British brig *Prompt*, Barnes, from Liverpool 4th June, was totally lost near the entrance of the River Plate, at a place called Garzon, about seven miles South of Cape St. Mary. All on board were drowned, except the Captain, and one sailor. Among the passen-

gers who have thus perished, were Mr. and Mrs. Matless Jackson, (formerly proprietors of Fauch's Hotel, in this city, who were returning to Buenos Ayres after an absence of twelve months,) a lady, their niece; and a man, name unknown.

Several schooners had sailed from Montevideo to the wreck, but it was not thought that any thing could be saved from her.

The carpenter of the British brig *Indus*, fell from the side of that vessel a few days since, in the Inner Roads, and was drowned. His body was picked up yesterday.

The emigrants from the Canary Islands, were landed yesterday morning. They were clean in their appearance, but had evidently endured a great deal from being so long on shipboard. Many of the spectators (amongst whom were a number of ladies,) gave money to the new comers, for which they appeared extremely grateful. A guard of Marines was drawn up on the beach upon the occasion, and Police-officers superintended the disembarkation.

The weather has been fine throughout the week, and the moonlight nights have attracted crowds of promenaders to the streets.

Yesterday was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of *Santa Rosa de Lima*, patrona of South America. A salute was fired at mid-day, from the Fort, and from the National schooner-of-war *Sarandi*.

THEATRE.

We appear to be in a very hopeful condition in Buenos Ayres. The National Bank threatens to shut up shop!—The National Theatre is in the last stage of a consumption!—and National affairs but we must give politics "a wide birth," else some of our brother journalists may get foul of us, in the shape of an "Articulo Editorial;" or that still greater torment, a *Comunicado*.

The Theatre of Buenos Ayres was surely never in so deplorable a state, as at the "present writing hereof." The Manager might in a manner exclaim, with Dennis Bruilgrudery,—“The Devil a customer do I see coming to the Red Cow!”—It is neglected on all sides, and reflects little credit on the Capital of the Argentine Republic. There are, however, other glaring faults beside that of inferior performers,—indeed, "facultades extraordinarias" seem absolutely necessary, in order to set the house to rights, that it may regain something of its wonted splendour. Cigar smokers of all classes, now, in defiance of the prohibition, traverse the lobbies, and smoke even in the very boxes, (particularly in the lower ones,) without fearing interruption.

There have been several performances lately. On the 25th was repeated the play, or melodrama, of *Marta la Romavantina*. Doña Matilde Diaz appeared, in the first act, in man's attire; but she cannot boast the leg and foot of symmetry, like that which appertains to the lady *Vestris*. Señor and Señora Caton danced the *bolero* with infinite spirit. The house, except in the Cuzuela, was not very full.

On the 27th, for the benefit of Señor Felipe Martinez, the play of the "Conquest of Chili," and other entertainments; part of which might be denominated an apology for a ballet. The House was but indifferently attended.

With respect to the musical department of this Theatre, we really regret to see so good an Orchestra, with so little opportunity of distinguishing itself.

The journal *Amigo del Pais*, of Thursday last, in noticing the decay of our Theatre, expresses its hope that the Government of Buenos Ayres will imitate that of Montevideo, and uphold the drama, whose well-doing in all countries has so great an influence on society.

The play of *La vida y muerte del Cid Campeador*; a dance, &c., were performed last evening, to "a miserable account of empty boxes."

A correspondent begs us to notice a grand Ball which was given on Thursday evening last,

by the *Lady of General Rosas*, at the house in the Calle de la Reconquista, which was attended by youth, beauty, and fashion. He says he witnessed the joyous scene from the *patio* of the mansion.—Why has he not sent us further particulars? The Ball was in honour of the day of *San Augustin*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

All persons desirous of proceeding to the above settlement, or New Holland, and those only, are requested to meet at No. 12, Calle de Cangallo, on Monday next, 2d of September, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Buenos Ayres, August 29, 1833.

NOTICE.

MR. W. M. DONALDSON, Blacksmith, requests his Creditors to present their accounts, for payment; and at the same time warns his Debtors to make good their payments within the term of fourteen days from the date, in order to avoid legal measures.—August 28th, 1833.

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.

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. Millward & 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 pair. Also constantly on sale, Drilled Eyd Needles, (Between's) Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

No. 92, Calle de Cangallo.



LA ESTRELLA DEL NORTE; OR, NORTH STAR.

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

Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1833.

The Editor.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,	127	—	127½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,	1281	—	1281	do do.
Plata Macquinna,	7	—	7	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,	7	—	7-8-6	do each.
Do Patriot, & Pacotones,	7½	—	7½	do do.
4 per cent Stock,	46	—	46	per cent.
Bank Shares,	126	—	127	each.
Exchange on England,	6½	—	6	pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,	380	—	380	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,	7½	—	7½	per patacon.
Do on United States,	7½	—	7½	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,	31	—	32	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,	28	—	30	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	—	28	
Do salted,	23	—	26	per pesada.
Do Horse,	10	—	14	dollars each.
Natria skin,	65	—	70	do per dozen
Chinchilla,	33	—	39	do do.
Wool, (common),	9	—	11	do per arroba
Hair, long,	3	—	32	do do.
Do mixed,	17	—	22	do do.
Jerked Beef,	15	—	16	do per arroba.
Tallow melted,	12	—	14	per quintal.
Horns,	350	—	600	do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),	80	—	82	do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),	16	—	18	do per patacon.
Discount,	1	—	3	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 127½ 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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