

# British Packet



# AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 413.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1854.

[VOL. VIII.]

### JUST PUBLISHED,

**A MEZOTINT PRINT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS**, with emblematical ornaments,—in commemoration of his late expedition against the Indians of the South. *Price 5 dollars.*  
To be had at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral; and at Mr. Stodart's Music Warehouse, No. 98, Calle de la Piedra.

**CHEAP WOOLLEN SOCKS, and CRAVATS,**  
*Selling at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo.*

**WOOLLEN SOCKS or HALF STOCKINGS,** at 14 rials per pair;—and **SILK CRAVATS,** or **STOCKS,** at 3, 4, and 5 dollars each.

### FOR SALE.

**THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,** of January, 1854, and of March, 1854.—**NAVY LIST,** for January, 1854, and April 1854.—**AND ARMY LIST** of March, 1854.

The above will be sold cheap, the owners having duplicates of them.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

**SELLING** at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo, the following Cheap and Good Articles, viz.:—  
*Fashionable Boots, at 35 dollars per pair;*  
*First-rate laced men's Shoes, (or abotinados) at 20 dollars per pair;*  
*Boys' English-made Shoes, from 8 to 10 dollars per pair.*  
*Lady's Shoes, (English made,) from 7 to 8 dollars per pair.*  
*A few pairs of best English made Lady's Slips.*  
*Gum elastic, or Indian-rubber Braces.*  
*Gum elastic, or Indian-rubber Shoes, &c. &c. &c.*

## BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen by the Note of General Rosas, inserted in another part of our paper of this day, that he has for the third time declined to accept the office of Governor of the Province. The Committee of Constitutional Affairs has been since occupied upon the subject, but, we believe, without any positive results. This state of uncertainty has of course created considerable anxiety in the public mind; and it now seems to be the general opinion that General Rosas will abide by the resolution he has formed. It is not for us to impugn his motives;—he may even have more cogent reasons than those expressed in his communication; for, as Hamlet says,—

*"There are more things in heaven and earth,  
Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."*

The decided manner in which General Rosas speaks, leaves little hope that he will retract.—We must sincerely regret that such should be the case; as, in the present critical state of this country, public opinion points him out as the only man likely to redeem it. Individuals diametrically opposed to him in politics, desire his return to office. Peace, they say, and the moral certainty of its continuance, is the great want of the province,—this secured, confidence will follow: and that General Rosas is the only man likely to preserve this blessing; or "as Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man."

On Tuesday last, placards were posted in the most public streets of this capital, headed, "Federation or Death," inviting the inhabitants of the different parishes to assemble, in order to sign a petition to be addressed to the House of Representatives, intreating it to be firm in its resolution not to accept the resignation of General Rosas.

The petition (which is very long,) has been inserted in the daily papers. It denominates General Rosas as the "Man of the People;" and that under his administration neither anarchy nor despotism are possible:—the merchant, the artisan, the labourer, may then be assured that their labours will not be interrupted; that commerce will no longer be exposed to the miseries which must arise when the Government is not strongly supported by public opinion, and ever vacillating. That the people need a Constitutional Government—a stable Government. That this, and no other, can cure the wounds which now devour it. Such a Government established, the country will revive; the various reforms and retrenchments can from time to time be safely put in practice; capital, as the necessary consequence of restored confidence, will accumulate; and days of happiness and prosperity again dawn upon the province. That should General Rosas persist in his refusal to accept office, the country will be involved in new misfortunes, and the glories of the "Restorer of the Laws" become sterile; whereas a contrary proceeding will vivify every branch of the administration; and that the present universal clamour of the country being in danger, ought to supersede every personal consideration.

The public journals of this city have in part echoed the above sentiments; and the *Gaceta Mercantil* has aptly cited the conduct of Washington, on a similar occasion.

General Angel Pacheco has tendered his resignation of the command he held of the North department of the country districts; and also solicited to retire from the service.

The portrait of General Rosas, advertised in our paper of this day, is thought to be an admirable likeness; and the manner in which it is finished has been highly eulogized by the *connoisseurs*.

The guard-vessel (*Republicana*), in the Outer Roads, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and new caulked and sheathed.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We have received Montevideo papers to 10th inst.; they contain very little news as it regards the movements of General Lavalleja. A despatch from Col. Servando Gomez, dated Flying Camp, Chuy, 24th ult., says that he had endeavoured by forced marches to come up with the anarchists, and had the effort been successful, he had no doubt that a complete triumph would have ensued; but two of his soldiers (militiamen) had deserted and given information to the enemy, who had in consequence re-passed the Yaguaron, taking with them their prisoners, &c.

We received, by the brig *Victoria*, Liverpool papers to 12th April. The following are extracts from them:—

There has been what the French call an *emeute*, and the Irish "a row," in Brussels, occasioned

by the folly of the Orange party. It seems that the stud of the Prince of Orange was put up for sale at Brussels. The agents of Holland entered into subscriptions to purchase and present them to the Prince, and—very injudiciously—published a list of the subscribers' names. On this a placard was issued denouncing the Orangeists. The people responded to the call, and on the evening of the 5th inst. commenced riots which continued the next day. The Prince de Ligne, the Duc d'Ursel, and others of the Orangeists, who had subscribed for the purchase of the horses, had their houses attacked. The Hotels of the Marquis de Trazegnies, and the Count de Bethune, were nearly razed to the ground. On the 7th inst. the tumults had been suppressed by the military, and comparative quiet restored. Arrangements were made to protect the houses, persons, and property of the Orangeists, and King Leopold personally examined the military preparations for that purpose. He was loudly cheered. Much as these riots are to be deplored, it is certain that but for the folly of the Orangeists the public peace would not have been broken.

We last week announced the confiscation of the Infanado belonging to Don Miguel, and the annihilation of his honours and his name as a prince of the House of Braganza. This property is supposed to be worth half a million sterling. Don Miguel is still at Santarem, and in possession of more than four-fifths of the kingdom, with little prospect, according to present appearances, of being removed.

### Official Documents.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bolivia, has, under date 14th April last, replied to the communication of the Government of Buenos Ayres in regard to the project of the Court of Madrid to create monarchies in the Republics of South America. The reply expresses the indignation of the Government of Bolivia, that Spain should think of domineering over her ancient colonies, &c. &c.

The particulars respecting the buoying of the port of Ensenada, have been published. The report of the Pilot employed thereon (Zacarias Aizpurua,) dated 12th inst., states that buoys had been placed on all the banks in the port of Ensenada, with the exception of that of the Lara bank, and Santiago bank. The buoy S. E. of the Lara bank, is distant three quarters of a mile from the head of it, in 14 English feet of water at low tide. The buoy N. N. W. of the Santiago bank, is in 16 feet water. The third buoy is in 12 feet water, S. of Point Lara. The fourth is in the centre of the bar.

A circular from the Government of the province of San Luis, dated 10th ult., gives a deplorable account of the state to which that province is reduced from the incursions of the Indians; stating that it has reached the extreme of misery, and is forced to implore the succour of the sister provinces, which if denied, its utter destruction is inevitable.—That from its situation and weakness it is more exposed to the ravages of the barbarians than any of the other provinces: that the last interruption they made, on the 3d of June, was more dreadful than any of the preceding ones, inasmuch as they cut the throats of women and children, inflicting upon some of these innocents a lingering and cruel death. They had in fact laid waste the country, and the dead bodies of their victims were spread in all directions.

In consequence of the above circular, the cavalry regiment "Auxiliares de los Andes," has been ordered to proceed from Buenos Ayres to San Luis.

The House assembled on Monday evening last, when the following note was read from General Rosas:—

“San José de Flores, July 13, 1834.

25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.  
“To the Hon. House of Representatives.

“The undersigned has had the honor to receive, and has perused with profound attention, the esteemed note of the President, which, under date 10th inst., communicates that the Representatives have unanimously decided not to admit the second resignation tendered by the undersigned, of the office of Governor of the Province; and that the same Committee of four members who had honoured him by manifesting the sentiments which impelled the Representatives not to accept his first resignation, were charged to repeat, *ribo voce*, the resolution of exacting from him, in the name of the House, the sacrifice of accepting the said charge, as the first and most important of those which the undersigned offered in his note of the 9th inst., and to accompany them to the city, where the Representatives expected him in order to take the customary oaths, for which purpose they had fixed upon Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

“The undersigned extremely regrets to be under the necessity of imploring the benevolence of the Representatives, that they will deign to consider this affair for the third time, and consider it attentively, divested of all the appearances with which perhaps the malice of our domestic enemies pretend to deceive good patriots, and more particularly the Representatives. It is not, Gentlemen, precisely the delicacy of honor, nor the apprehension of the immense sacrifices to which he must submit on ascending the post to which he has been called, which deter the undersigned from occupying it. He well knows that the rights and duties of individual honor often vary, according to the relation in which they are placed as it regards the great interests of the State; he is also aware that there is no sacrifice, however great it may be, which ought to be withheld for the salvation of the country. But, in the present case, it is necessary to consider if the sacrifice demanded of the undersigned, requiring him to silence the dictates of his honor and of his conscience, would be for the benefit of the country, and not for his complete ruin: if, so far from fulfilling the just wishes of the Representatives, it would not be a result promised by previous calculations and intrigues, to flatter and secure the iniquitous expectations and hopes of our enemies, who doubtless see in this sacrifice the total forfeiture of the reputation of the undersigned, and the complete overthrow of all the popular power which sustains the National cause of Federation. He does not therefore, Gentlemen, fear sacrifices: he fears, and on evident foundation, that he should not be able to fulfil his pledges; he fears to render himself useless for the defence, order, security, and tranquillity of his country; and it being a principle as it is of everlasting truth, that when a man has engaged with prolix diligence into the duty incumbent upon him in any case, he is obliged to act according to the dictates of his conscience, and there is no law nor any power which can exonerate him from this obligation, much less force him to infringe it.—Consequently the undersigned, if after hearing all the reasons, for and against, which can be adduced in this affair, should be deaf to the voice of his conscience and of his honor, acting in opposition to the knowledge furnished him by experience during the long period of time which he has managed public affairs, and according to the sincere and highly flattering wish of the Representatives supported by the declaration of the generality of the people, not always cautious,—he would betray in a measure his country, inasmuch as he would go under the firm persuasion that he was going to inflict upon it a great evil, in place of procuring it a blessing.

“The undersigned would not hesitate a moment to ascend the elevated post to which he has been called, if he could conceive any possibility of fulfilling the obligations and pledges which are required of him. But he has pointed out to the Representatives the terrible aspect in the shape of chaos which the country presents, and his weak prevision cannot discover means nor elements to give it at present a regular form, owing to the division of opinions and collision of interests and individual pretensions, which the immorality of our domestic enemies has known how to foment, and from the powerful influence which the latter have obtained amongst us, totally debilitating the vigour of the laws, and destroying all the springs

of action in the Government. He has likewise manifested, that even if he possessed the necessary capacity for the arrangement and direction of affairs, his impaired health could not support the efforts and vexations to which it is necessary to submit in such difficult circumstances, however great might be the co-operation of the Representatives, and all the good citizens. In such a state, then, to take upon himself these obligations and pledges when his conscience tells him he is incapable of fulfilling them, is not making a sacrifice in favour of the country,—it is rather a treason, and a fulfilment of the wishes of the enemies of our country, who anxiously desire his return to the Government in these terrible circumstances, because they discover in it the loss of the opinion and credit of the undersigned.

“In the mean time he does not hesitate to offer, as he does again offer to the Hon. House, his services and sacrifices of whatever nature they may be, as far as he may consider them useful, and conducive to the security of the country and the welfare of his fellow-countrymen; he being sensible that from the position which he now occupies, he can render services of the greatest importance whenever our domestic enemies, calculating upon the difficult situation in which they have artfully placed the Province, may venture to disturb public order, or attempt anything against the persons and property of the good citizens, or raise the infamous clamour of their iniquitous pretensions against the general voice of the Nation.

“Under these considerations, the undersigned, persisting in his invariable resolution, as he has already acquainted the Representatives, of not accepting an office which he does not at present consider himself capable worthily to fill, he earnestly intreats them to admit this third resignation, and receive the sincere assurances of his most profound respect.

“God preserve the Representatives many years.  
“JUAN M. DE ROSAS.”

After the reading of the above, a debate ensued. Señores Irigoyen, Medrano, and Lozano, were of opinion that the note ought to be passed to a Committee. Señor Lozano said, that it was evident General Rosas would not hesitate to take office, was it not for the chaotic state of the country; and it was equally evident that no one could overcome the difficulties in which it is placed but General Rosas and only General Rosas, whose name would unite all the influence and talent of the patriotic men of the country; and if General Rosas felt trepidation at the aspect of public affairs, who then would be bold enough to ascend a post which a man so eminently patriotic had declined?

The debate concluded, the House having resolved to pass the note to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs.

### Official Documents.

A decree, dated 4th inst., orders the formation of two additional companies of Marine Artillery.

Buenos Ayres, July 9th, 1834.

25th year of the Liberty and 19th of the Independence.  
To the Minister of Marine, General Tomas Guido.

The undersigned individuals, natives and foreigners, forming the Commission instituted by the decree of 19th March last, to select a point of the coast S. E. of this Capital upon which to fix a light-house, or in default thereof, a guiding or floating light, to point out to mariners the right course, or to serve as a new point of departure in the dangerous passage of the canals between the banks, have the honor to inform the Minister of Marine, that the Commission after having devoted the greatest attention to the subject, is unanimously and decidedly of opinion that the best guide which can be given to vessels from sea, of great draught of water, should be a hulk with a mast anchored to the E. of Point Indio, half fronting the canal, with the apparatus to warn vessels, as well by means of a light, as by firing of cannon, and the ringing of a bell.

The Commission, in communicating its ideas to the Minister of Marine, salutes him with the consideration which he merits. — God preserve the Señor Minister.

Matias Irigoyen, — Tomas Espora, — Francisco Segui, — Francisco Tralles, — Vicente Casares, — John Harratt.

The Minister replied to the above on the 8th

inst., to the effect, that the Government approved the report rendered by the Commission, and had ordered him to return thanks for the zeal with which it had fulfilled the wishes of the authority, upon a subject so paramount to humanity and to commerce; and that it might be satisfactory to the Commission to know, that on that very day orders had been given to establish the light on the spot which had been pointed out.

The Dean Zavaleta, under date 5th inst., has rendered an account to the Government of the expenses incurred for Divine Worship at the Cathedral, for the year 1833,—amounting to 11,328 dollars, 4 reals. The receipts, during the same period, were 11,530 dollars.

The first Report of the Directive Council of the Philanthropic Society, has been published.—It is dated 9th inst., and is extremely luminous and interesting. The subjects upon which it treats, relate to the Hospital for Men, and the public Prison.

It states that these two establishments, deposits of human misery, have naturally attracted the first care of the Directive Council. It found the Hospital in a most disorganized and dreadful state: the unfortunate patients were deprived of accommodation, from the ruinous state of the building; those afflicted with insanity seemed rather as being in a prison than in an hospital; the apothecary's shop, the wardrobe, the kitchen, in fact every department, presented a scene of the utmost wretchedness; with numerous employes, at an enormous expense to the treasury, only to maintain a heap of ruins.

The Report then enters into a variety of details, upon the measures adopted by the Directive Council to remedy the said abuses: that it had caused the unfortunate patients to be removed to more commodious habitations, and they are now comfortably lodged and regularly attended to; the employes punctually paid, &c.; and all these benefits at half the expense, compared with the period when the establishment was in a state of such complete misery: also, that the charitable appeals made to individuals, in aid of the Hospital, have been successfully answered.

That the public Prison, from the mode in which it is organized, has not allowed the Directive Council to introduce all those ameliorations which it had proposed: it has, however, taken measures in order that Divine Service shall be regularly performed in the prison, and likewise to prevent the pernicious idleness to which the prisoners have been so long accustomed. The Council has also been authorized by the Government to establish an hospital for chronic diseases, and insane persons, in the suppressed Convent of the Recreleta. The Report is signed by the President of the Philanthropic Society, Manuel H. de Aguirre; and by the Secretary, Manuel de Irigoyen.

We regret our inability to insert the whole of the Report of the Directive Council. Even the above sketch speaks more to the feelings of the vast benefits conferred by the Philanthropic Society, than would the most studied harangue.

UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AYRES.—On the 13th inst., the adjudication of premiums to the Students took place at the University, and the following young gentlemen received each a Degree, viz:—

In Civil Law.—Señores Juan Thompson, J. Maria Reivaud, Gregorio Alagon, Juan M. Guatterres, Marcos Paz, and Olegario Moron.

In Medicine.—Señores Florencio Rivero, and Isidro Muñoz.

The above ceremonies (which it was intended should have taken place on 9th inst., anniversary of the Independence of the Republic,) attracted a brilliant assemblage, the court-yard and galleries being filled with spectators.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM THE POEM  
"O FLUMINENSE."

The verses 5 to 8, in the Second Canto, are as follows:—

Unhappy land! thy patriots are but few;  
Yet, midst those few, there still is one whose fame  
Those who regret his faults acknowledge too;—  
Now, even now, José Andrada's name (\*)  
Beams brightly from amid thy night of shame:  
Tho' calamity and exile he hath borne,  
Amid the very first did he declaim  
Gainst slavery!—Lorn Africa may mourn; (†)  
Brazil will curse this bane, through ages yet unborn!

When from colonial fetters first she broke,  
Andrada plac'd an Emperor on the throne;  
All felt that chiefly he had burst their yoke,  
And all the nation's will was but his own.  
Imperial Pedro as a patriot shone,  
"Till, jealous of his benefactor's power,  
He sought his utter ruin. He alone  
In camp and council, (‡) one ill-fated hour,  
First urg'd Andrada's foes on him their hate to pour.

Then rose that brave old man, and though the tears  
Ran trickling down his cheeks, erect he stood:—  
"This head is grey"—he cried—"and all my years  
Have been devoted to my country's good:  
Now will I die for her; the purple flood,  
That warms this aged heart, shall freely flow,  
And glut the craving of your murderous brood:

(\*) "José Andrada's name."—José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, the individual here alluded to, is a native of St. Paul's. The Andrada family consists of three brothers,—José Bonifacio, Martin Francisco, and Antonio Carlos,—and was a few years ago decidedly the most powerful family in Brazil. By their influence, Don Pedro was first secured, if not placed, on the throne of Brazil, and it is a well known fact that the Brazilian people are now indebted to José Bonifacio, than to the head of the House of Braganza, for their present constitution, although the former remained not in Brazil to see it promulgated. On the accession of Pedro to the throne, José Bonifacio, the eldest, was chosen first minister of state, and Martin Francisco was placed at the head of the financial department. During their administration they are said to have committed several acts of tyranny, and the accusation appears to be founded on fact; but when the very critical circumstances of the country at that period, and the necessity which existed for decisive measures, are considered, much may be said in their justification. Even their most virulent enemies cannot accuse them of pecuniary latin, which is a charge that few of their successors can repeat; nor were they ambitious of titulary honours, for when the Emperor offered to confer upon José Bonifacio the dignity of Duke of St. Paul's, the aged "patriarch of the independence" declined the honour, replying that he was quite content to remain a plebeian. It was not to be expected that men of such independent principles could long retain their situations near a weak and imperious prince. Don Pedro was proclaimed Emperor on the 12th of October, 1822. On the 17th of July following, the ministry of the Andradas ceased; and on the 12th of November, 1833, in consequence of the royal determination, they were forcibly banished, without either trial or examination. In the year 1828, a reconciliation between them and the Emperor was effected, and they all returned to Brazil. José Bonifacio was educated at the college of Coimbra, and has travelled over a great part of Europe. His first wife was an Irish lady; after her death he married a Brazilian. His brothers are both highly talented, but factious; and there is but too much reason to fear that of late they have converted José, who is now reduced by old age and care to a state of comparative imbecility, into an instrument for the furtherance of their ambitious designs. They expected to have been deputed to the Regency, which was formed on the abdication of the Emperor, and on being disappointed in this respect entered into the ranks of the opposition, and are openly accused by their enemies of having been connected with a conspiracy to overturn by force the present government, which (but ever be its faults,) has certainly conducted the affairs of the country better than ever Pedro did. José Bonifacio is still guardian to the ex-Emperor's children.

(†) "Lorn Africa may mourn;  
Brazil will curse this bane, thro' ages yet unborn!"

The demoralization and insecurity which must necessarily exist in every country where the majority of the population consists of slaves, are too obvious to require any comment. There is also another reason which is often overlooked. Not only is slave labour confessedly dearer than free labour, but it is universally the effect of raising the price of free labour, and consequently of productions. Whenever slaves are, a certain degree of ignominy invariable attaches itself to all manual occupations. Here, every man with a white, or rather a copper coloured skin, belongs to the privileges of order. Labour is the province of slaves, and his pocket, he has the soul of a spendthrift, and he is utterly precluded from matrimony. Thousands upon thousands of families, who, through the instrumentality of their own exertions, might become useful and honorable members of society, thus condemn themselves to a life of voluntary celibacy, and starve on the scanty pittance afforded them by the labour of a few negroes, rather than demean themselves by industry. We are told, that the slave trade has been carried on to supply the want of population; but the wise-aces who reason in this fashion, do not or will not observe that the slave trade is the very cause which keeps down population. For more detailed and explicit information on this topic, see the representation of José Andrada to the deputies. The information of practical men is always of value.

(‡) "Thro' camp and council, one ill-fated hour."—In the House of Assembly, when Don Pedro dissolved that body by an armed force. The words in the text are a literal translation of those uttered by Andrada on that occasion.

"Yet, mark me,—from this blood, when I am low,  
A Hydra will spring up, and well revenge the blow!"

Full many a courtly minion stood around,  
And on him fell (full many an eye of Aze;  
But to reply to him not one was found:  
They quail'd before the lion in his ire.  
Altho' his ruin was their chief desire,  
Too well they knew the method to betray  
Their victim, by a little patry hire;  
And, ere the sun rose on the following day,  
Andrada and his friends were banish'd, and away.

Our poetical friends, the *Gauchos*, are in the field again. On the 6th inst. an effusion was published, entitled, "*Tula y Cambicha, ó Las dos Gauchas.*—*Jaleo á los Tenderitos,*—(*jaleo* to the shopboys. It commences as follows:

En esta voz Tenderitos,  
Son comprendidos tambien,  
Los mozos de pulperia  
Y los mozos de almacen.

Further extracts:—

Es preciso conocer  
Lo que son esos malditos,  
Y muy mas principalmente  
Esos diablos tenderitos.  
Siempre he oido decir de ellos  
Que tienen la propiedad  
De burlarse de las gentes  
Que no son de la ciudad.

And again:—

Con una lágrima sola,  
Gana mas una muger,  
Que con dos cientos mil pesos  
El mas rico mercader.  
Si los suspiros y lágrimas  
Se pusiesen á interes,  
La deuda de los ingleses  
Pagáramos en un mes.

None of the daily papers were published on the 9th inst.

On the appearance of the newspaper *Estenografo*, at Montevideo, the knowing-ones there were puzzled to discover the etymology of the word; and the Editor would not at first tell them, but said "Riddle mi riddle mi ri, can't you find out what this word may be." At last he informed them it was derived from the Greek, and signified Short-hand writer.

A new disquisition has within this few days arisen in the same city, between the Editor of the *Universal*, and the Editor of the *Estenografo*, relative to some news of a revolution which was stated to have taken place in Madrid, in March last, and which it was averred had been published in the Madrid journal *Siglo*. The *Universal* denied that such news had appeared in the paper in question, and said something about its being an extract made by a Rio Janeiro paper from the London journal *Age*, and that dictionary authority gives the word *Age* to mean *Siglo*, in Spanish. The word *Estenografo* had not however digested in the stomach of the Editor of the *Universal*, and he took this opportunity to accuse his brother Editor of pedantry in giving his paper such a name, (the *Montevideoans* being very tenacious about names.) The Editor of the *Estenografo* has not been lukewarm in this wordy warfare: he says the Editor of the *Universal* is very arrogant, very brow-beating, and wants to be the "cock of the walk" among the *literati* at Montevideo; as

"Who should say, I am Sir Oracle, and when  
I open my lips, let no dog bark."

A boat belonging to a lighter, capesid on Saturday afternoon, 5th inst., from the shore and the inner Roads, and the boatmen (two Englishmen,) were drowned.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17th OF JULY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale, .....	McCracken & Jamieson, .....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Porcia, Raudal, .....	Anderson, Weller & Co., .....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Grecian, Young, .....	Lafone, Robison & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Urania, Bergh, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, .....	Parlane, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Vanguard, Walker, .....	Mohr & Ludovici, .....	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Martin, John Martin, .....	Mohr & Ludovici, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Osprey, Fisher, .....	John M'Dougall & Co., .....	Loading for a port in Europe.
Brig Thomas, LeBas, .....	Bertram, Delisle & Co., .....	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Barque Mary Worth, Smith, .....	McCracken & Jamieson, .....	Discharging.
Brig Gusto, W. Thompson, .....	R. & J. Carlisle, .....	Mediterranean.
Brig Sarah, Wighton, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Ancla, Roe, .....	George Bely & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Victoria, Fogg, .....	R. & J. Carlisle, .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Barque Brothers, Hale, .....	Rodger, Breed & Co., .....	Loading for New York and Boston.
Schooner Mary Jane, Dayton, .....	Davison, Dorr & Co., .....	Uncertain.
Brig Ottoman, Carey, .....	Manning & Dorr, .....	Boston.
Brig Sanders, Skatts, .....	Grogan & Pleasants, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Martha, Patten, .....	Grogan & Pleasants, .....	Discharging.
Brig Brazen, Raines, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Baltimore.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Jenne Gabrielle, Dumas, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Claire, Saussot, .....	C. Cochart, .....	Harve de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Vurjens, .....	Mohr & Ludovich, .....	Loading for Antwerp, via Montevideo.
Brig Johannes, Riedick, .....	J. J. Kitch, .....	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Gde Christine, Driewes, .....	Bertram, Delisle & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>DANKEN.</b>		
Ship Adler, Schulmacher, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Actus, Beckman, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albatross, Scholborg, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser, .....	Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for Amsterdam.
Barque Felicitas, Mulder, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Amsterdam.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonius, Lange, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Antwerp.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Fiametta, Bacaro, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Tempo, Podesta, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Havana.
Polacre San Antonio, .....	J. B. Soriano, .....	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Ship Bananier, G. Pansa, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Socrates, J. Ravena, .....	Felipe Livalloli, .....	Discharging.
Brig Colombo, Arrilo, .....	J. Gestal, .....	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatore, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Discharging.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Diate Bom Fin, A. J. Reimundo, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Yermal, P. da Silva, .....	C. M. Huerzo, .....	Rio Grande.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Justina, J. R. Silva, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR:—None.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 12.—Wind N.—foggy.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Minerva, Cuneo, from Montevideo 10th inst., to C. Galleano.

Sailed, French barque Paraguay, Coutard, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Christopher Brest, with 7217 dry hides, 500 salted do., 19,700 horns, 136 bales with 2720 doz. sheep-skins, 15 do. with 375 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 34 goat skins, 4 boxes with 276 shawls. Passenger, Monsieur A. Lavallée.

(At night,) Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5321 quintals jerked beef.

July 13.—Wind N. N. E.—hazy.

Arrived, Dutch barque Felicitas, Mulder, from Amsterdam 27th April, with a general cargo, gin, arms, &c., to Buge, Hutz & Co.

British brig Sarah, Weighton, from Malaga 2d March, Montevideo 9th inst., with wine, brandy, oil, &c., to Zumarán & Treserra.

Sailed, British brig Produce, Ashton, for Montevideo and Hull, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 3007 dry hides, 1798 salted do., 30,000 shin bones, 13 bales with 1270 horse hides, 4 do. with 112 arrobas horse hair, 10 do. with 209 arrobas wool, 12 pipes and 16 half do. with 600 arrobas tallow.

July 14.—Wind W. S. W.—hazy.

Arrived, British brig Amelia, Roe, from Liverpool 9th April, Montevideo 10th inst., with earthenware, coal, iron, and general cargo, to George Beley & Co.

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

Sailed, British brig Dunotter Castle, Patterson, for Montevideo and London, despatched by Alfred Barber, with 629 dry hides, 3119 salted do., 4 bales with 411 horse hides, 2 do. with 31 arrobas ostrich feathers, 10 do. with 263 doz. sheep skins, 9 do. with 225 arrobas wool, 14 do. with 560 arrobas horse hair, 20,000 shin bones, 2 seal skins. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Thomas Lamb, and William Harvey.

British brig Baronet, Wylie, for Liverpool, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle, with 5977 dry hides, 2700 salted do., 3746 horns, 63 bales with 2096 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 200 horse hides, 2 do. with 32 doz. goat skins.

July 15.—Wind W.

Arrived, British brig Victoria, Foggo, from Liverpool 14th April; general cargo, to R. & J. Carlisle.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Constante, Romani, for Genoa, despatched by Aymes, Bros., with 3416 dry hides, 12,950 horns, 18 bales with 356 arrobas wool, 3 marquetas tallow, 20 hogsheads old copper, 40 quintals iron.

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

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

July 16.—Wind N. W.—hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Draco, Gore, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reucke & Lees, with 1290 dry hides, 1633 salted do., 231 bales with 4470 arrobas wool, 65 do. with 390 quintals cut hides, 50 pipes 13 half do. and 46 quarter do. with about 2600 arrobas tallow, 1 bale and a package with 92½ doz. nutria skins, 4 bales with 140 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 310 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 do. with 11 doz. deer skins, 6 dog skins, 24 goat do., 25 seal do., and 35 bare do., 14 pieces camblets. Passengers, Messrs. James P. Flint, Silas Atkins, and Joseph Tyler; Captains George Weston, and Worcester; Mrs. Johnson and daughter; and 2 in the steerage.

July 17.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Gondohier, Rhodes, for Liverpool despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 431 dry hides, 3238 salted do., 58 pipes with 1900 arrobas tallow, 10,132 horns, 68 bales with 1890 doz. sheep skins, 7 do. with 630 doz. nutria skins, 191 do. with 4055 arrobas wool, 26 do. with 57½ arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 50 vicuña skins, 2 do. with 160 doz. deer skins, 1 case with 136 doz. chinchilla skins, 1 do. with 41 doz. shell combs.

July 18.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals. Sailed, National brig Ximeno, Barnester, for Patagonia, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with effects.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 19th inst.—Porcia, for Falmouth.

# SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

On 5th inst., the British barque Huskisson, from Liverpool and the Island of Mayo, laden with salt, struck upon the Island of Flores, and has since become a wreck; crew saved. Her consignees at Montevideo (Messrs. Lafone & Co.) despatched the schooners Rosa, Atahualpa, Lealtad, and Anita, to save if possible some of the cargo.

Passenger in the brig Martha, which arrived at this port on 30th ult., from Baltimore, Mr. W. A. Walker.

Arrived at Montevideo.

5th inst.—American schooner-brig Bethiar, from Rio Grande, to Zimmermann & Co. French brig Constance, from Havana, with rum, sugar, and cigars.

Sailed from Montevideo.

8th inst.—Sardinian brig Aurora, for Rio Janeiro. British schooner Maria Teresa, for Brazil. British schooner Louisa Maria, for St. Helena.

## THEATRE.

On 13th inst. was performed the play of *Otello*, to a crowded house. We were not present: indeed it requires no ordinary degree of patience to witness such a metamorphose of Shakspeare's sublime tragedy of Othello. However we are told that Señor Casacuberta, in the character of the Moor, exerted himself greatly; but the prodigy of the evening was Doña Matilde Diez, as Desdemona, who not only wore a splendid dress which has set all the fashionable world of Buenos Ayres agog, but it was her first appearance since her *accouchement*, she having been delivered (as we are informed,) of a fine boy, on 5th inst.—This is doing things in style.

On the 15th, "The Beggar of Brussels," a sort of melo-drama. There was also dancing and singing,—but neither the one nor the other had any thing to boast of. The house was not very full, and only half lighted.

On 17th, for the benefit of Master Planel, (who is about to visit Montevideo,) a play. The *beneficiado* performed *Concertos* on the Violin, in a manner highly creditable for one so young.—The house was a bumper, and the boxes filled with ladies.

By-the-by we forgot to mention that the Arms of the Police have been lately placed over the box appropriated to the gentlemen of that department; and the Prompter has got a new tin screen, of larger dimensions than the ancient one, and in shape and size something similar to the utensil used in England to cover "a Baron of Beef."—The place occupied by the prompter, so directly in view of the spectators, obliging them to hear every word he says, is a great eye-sore to those accustomed to the English stage.—In the London theatres, the Prompter is neither seen nor heard by the audience.

## CIRCUS.

The performances on Wednesday evening last were admirable,—the *grand entrée*, superb. We have not time nor space to particularize, or to speak fully upon the merits of the performers.—The Allemand on two horses, by Mrs. Smith, and Mr. W. P. Smith, had a good effect; the latter afterwards rode and vaulted with his usual spirit and skill, amidst great applause. He exhibited, on horseback, "The death of the Moor in defence of his flag."—It was interesting, and the Orchestra played an appropriate strain from the Opera of *Otello*, as the horse bore the body from the ring.

The beautiful child, James Smith, creates more and more interest among the audience. His appearance, as we before observed, when riding with Mr. W. P. Smith, the horses at full gallop, would form a perfect picture.

Mr. Hoffmaster, on this evening, exhibited professional talent of the first order. He made a leap from the Stage, at the same time "throwing a somerset," over nine horses. It was capably executed; a peal of approbation followed. On this occasion the Stage was exhibited for the first time: it seems to be very commodious, and we hope soon to see "bullets of action" performed there.

The house was well attended. In the boxes we observed the Governor's family, who seemed highly to enjoy the entertainments of the evening.

Mr. Laforest has nearly recovered from his lameness: considerable anxiety prevails to witness his equestrian exertions, of which report is loud in praise. He on this evening ventured a leap, for which he received a "round of applause," by way of anticipation we presume of what is to come. He is said to delight in horses; and the Stud under his direction, although not so magnificent as that possessed by George the Fourth, is highly honorable to the Company. Of George IV. it is said,—"the epithet 'delighting in horses,'—applied by Pindar to Hiero,—might be applied to him; for no man could have been fonder of them

than he was, and his judgment in every thing relating to them was considered excellent."

THE WEATHER.—The thermometer, during the last fortnight, has been from 42 to 51,—with ice on several mornings early, particularly on those of 6th and 7th inst.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SALE,

HAY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, in Bales.—Apply to J. C. THOMPSON, No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

FOR SALE, AT JOHN WATSON'S STORE, No. 26, Calle de la Piedad.

Brown English Soap, in large bars, of best quality, manufactured for the English market originally, and recently imported here; being the first of the kind introduced into this country.

Knives and Prongs, in sets, of excellent quality, with tasteful handles.

Boot Hooks, from common to first quality. Common Cork-Screws, of a great variety; also Patent ditto ditto.

Liquors of best quality, and most superbly put up. Pickles and Preserves of very best quality, and of great variety.

Queen's Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, of various sizes and patterns.

Ladies' dress Prunella Shoes, of best quality, and of a variety of fanciful colours.

Hardware, Earthenware, &c. &c. &c.

J. W. embraces this opportunity to mention, that he keeps constantly on hand for Sale, a complete assortment of every thing in the GROCERY LINE, also SPIRITS and WINES, and all of the best quality the market can afford: knowing well, from experience, that with articles of good quality, and at reasonable prices, together with unremitting attention to business on his part, he may hope to merit a continuance of the Public patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

## INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of the Owners and Captains of National and foreign Vessels to the fact, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent less than that made of hemp; whilst a Hide Rope of 2½ inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp Rope, and in proportion from 6 to 9 fathoms, 1 inch less. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages,—it is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breaching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning), from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 800 per cent better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Mackles, Carrs, Conches, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Vallet, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.

M. LAWRENCE.

As an allowance made to purchasers of large quantities.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63	— 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	72	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palaceros,.....	74	— 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	52	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	120	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	61	— 6 15-16	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	345	— 350	dols. p.ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	71	— 7 16	do. p. palacero.
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	35	— 37	do. do.
Do. country,.....	32	— 33	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	30	— 31	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	— 26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	13	— 14	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	54	— 55	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	44	— 45	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	12	— 16	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	(none.)	—	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	— 25	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	— 16	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	— 12	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	380	— 800	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	90	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8	— 13	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	12	— 3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 15-16.

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