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[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE

The House assembled on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, relative to the third resignation of General Rosas. The Committee proposed an address to the General, stating, that acting in conformity with the general wish of their constituents, the House could not retract from their former resolution; that they were convinced, after having duly meditated the reasons advanced by General Rosas to justify his opposition to admit the Governorship, that his person alone united the qualifications necessary to surmount the obstacles thwarting the amelioration of the condition of the country: that the House reiterated their promise of affording all the assistance in their power, but that they cannot make it effective without previously hearing the opinions of a dexterous and experienced Ministry.

The general opinion of the House was that the resignation should not be admitted; but in other respects there was a diversity of views entertained. Some members thought that General Rosas ought to be compelled to admit the office; that if he did not, the House should dissolve itself. Others contended that the House had no right to force any citizen to accept an office which he could not conscientiously fulfil; and that this was the last time the House should insist upon the acceptance of General Rosas. There were some Deputies who conceived it proper that the House should first take measures to strengthen the authority of the Government, whose debility seemed to be the most powerful reason which the Governor elect adduced in support of his opposition to accept office. General Mancilla moved, that the consideration of the resignation of General Rosas should be suspended, until a committee of five members, appointed by the House, should present the draft of a law determining the attributions of the Executive, and the House sanction the same; as he contended the powers of the Government were undefined, and totally inadequate to overcome the resistance ever opposed to the regular march of the administration. This motion was negatived on Thursday, by a majority of 17 against 14; and a communication to General Rosas, proposed by Señor Anchorena, substituted for that of the Committee, was adopted with the acquiescence of the latter. This document is in purport the same as that proposed by the Committee, but perhaps in more energetic terms. It requires from General Rosas, not now the sacrifice of admitting the office, but the still greater one of the opinions on which he founds his opposition.

The Memorial of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, explaining the reasons of his declining to accept office, was, on the motion of General Mancilla, read to the House on

13th inst. It is divided into seven parts, and is in fact an echo of the various communications from General Rosas upon the same subject, which have from time to time appeared in our journal. It enlarges upon the disagreements which exist among the Federals; the encouragement this gives to the Unitarians; the multitude of employés who are his declared personal enemies, and who, besides, have openly betrayed the cause of Federation, but who cannot be removed without an infringement of the laws. That even if he should venture to accept office, what security would his friends have, at the conclusion of his administration, that they would not again be subjected to the insults and vexations they had formerly experienced? Would they not be persecuted with the same, or perhaps greater rancour than before, involving the country in a crisis more terrible than now? That the action of the Executive required to be strengthened; at present its operations are crippled; it possessed not the power to repress the audacity of its adversaries and maintain the dignity it ought to hold. That he never had nor ever would refuse accepting any employment in which he thought he could be useful to his country, but in the present instance it would not be so. That his acceptance of the office of Governor under the circumstances he had detailed, would in a certain degree degrade both that high command and himself: moreover his debilitated state of health would not permit him to make the efforts, the extraordinary sacrifices, and endure the anxieties, to which such a situation would expose him.

Mr. Hamilton, H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, may be shortly expected here. Accounts by the last packet state positively that he was to sail from England about 15th June, in H. B. M's. ship *North Star*, (28 guns,) calling at Rio Janeiro.

On Wednesday night last, at 10 o'clock, as the watchman, Segundo Morales, was going his rounds, he observed an Italian bread-carrier named Liberato, in a *pulperia*, in a state of intoxication, and desired him to go home, which he promised to do. At half-past 10 the watchman, on re-passing the pulperia, saw Liberato still there, and creating a great disturbance. He again requested him to depart; but instead of obeying, he drew out a knife, and seized the watchman's lance; upon which the latter fired at him with his pistol, and killed him on the spot.

The Minister of War, General Tomas Guido, accompanied the regiment "Auxiliares de los Andes," as far as the Corrales de Miserere; previous to which he addressed to them a proclamation to the following effect:—"That the provinces of Cuyo, eminent for their patriotism, and celebrated for their sacrifices in the independence and liberty of the Republic, were now threatened by a horde of savages who had escaped from their lances, and those of the brave division of

the left, and had requested the aid of Buenos Ayres; which the Government, by the consent of the House of Representatives, had determined to give,—at once fulfilling the expectations of the provinces of Cuyo, and augmenting the fame of the army of this province. That they (the soldiers of the Auxiliares de los Andes,) well knew the enemies they had to combat, who at their very name, always accompanied by victory, would fly to hide themselves in their fastnesses, whither they must be pursued; and that the Government of Buenos Ayres would reward their valour.—March then (says the proclamation,) secure of victory.—One campaign more, and you can return hither to repose under the shade of your laurels."

The troops answered the above by shouts of *Viva el Gobierno!—Viva la Federacion Argentina!*

At the solicitation of the Rector of the parish of San Telmo, the Government have granted the whole of the edifice of the Residencia to augment the parish church; and possession was taken with due solemnity on 8th inst.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city to 21st inst. From their contents it would appear that affairs in the Oriental State are far from being settled. Indeed the accounts are very contradictory. On one part, the Brazilian General (S. B. P. Pintos,) in a communication dated headquarters, Tucuaembó, 4th inst., addressed to General Fructuoso Rivera, President of the Oriental Republic, says that he is persuaded no Brazilian chiefs had any connivance in the recent invasion of the Oriental territory: some Brazilian subjects may have joined the anarchists, but he is certain they are of that description of persons who have fled from justice: that he has taken every precaution in order to prevent the Brazilian territory from being profaned by men who have abused the generous hospitality afforded them, and to this end he had collected a force to render the frontier respected.

As if in direct contradiction to the above, the *Diario Comercial* of Rio Janeiro, of 20th ult., says that the Brazilian frontier was violated by the troops of President Rivera, under pretext of pursuing the partizans of Lavalleja; that Brazilian citizens were made prisoners, others assassinated, and cattle taken away by the pursuers in defiance of international rights; besides other acts contrary to neutrality.

It is stated in the Montevideo journals, that the Brazilian Colonel, Rentos Gonzales, had collected 400 men in order to invade the Oriental State, in conjunction with General Lavalleja. That Colonel Ignacio Oribe had orders to join Colonel Servando Gomez, and the Oriental troops under the command of those two officers would then consist of 1000 men, who were to march immediately upon the enemy.

President Rivera, with his force, marched on the 16th inst. for the Yaguaron frontier.

We received by H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*, London papers to 7th May, and Paris do, to 4th May. The following is a summary of their contents:—

The insurrection at Paris and at Lyons had been completely quelled: in the latter city it was much more serious than at Paris, and four thousand persons are stated to have lost their lives. The military in that city kept up an incessant fire of artillery and musquetry upon the rioters, which caused the destruction of a number of buildings. Great distress prevailed at Lyons, 40,000 workmen being out of employ. The attention of the authorities at Paris had been called to the singular circumstance, that a considerable number of boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, had taken an active part in the revolution of 1830, at Paris, and in the various disturbances since that period, and always fought the military with desperate courage.

In Spain and Portugal, affairs looked a great deal more favourable for the Constitutional cause. The Carlists, in the former country, had been dispersed in all directions; and Don Carlos had sought refuge in Portugal, whither General Rodil, with 13,000 Spanish troops, had proceeded to dislodge him. Don Carlos had had an interview with Don Miguel, at Santarem. The *Estaduto Real*, for the convocation of the Cortes, was published at Madrid on the 15th of April.

The Pedroite journals again declare that the war in Portugal cannot last much longer; that the resources of Don Miguel are nearly exhausted; and that now his officers and men, finding he is decidedly going to leeward, desert by wholesale. In the mean time the Duke de Terceira, and Lord Napier had obtained great advantages over the Miguelites; and it is added, that Great Britain, France, and Spain, have entered into a treaty to eject both Don Miguel and Don Pedro from the Peninsula. If it is wished the brothers should have fair play, all the foreigners in the service of Pedro ought to be ejected likewise.

Recent accounts from Europe, by way of Montevideo, brought by the brig *Phaeton*, say that Don Miguel had consented to leave Portugal, in compliance with the terms proposed by the triple alliance of France, Spain, and England; and that Don Pedro is also to quit. The London newspaper *Atlas*, in noticing the above subject, says that the two brothers are both bad men, and of the two it is probable Pedro is the worst,—but then the cause he has espoused is that of justice.

The motion for the Repeal of the Union between England and Ireland, was lost, after an adjourned debate of six days; there being

For the Repeal, - - - 38
Against it, - - - - 523

MAJORITY, - - 485

Of the 38 who voted for the Repeal, all were Irish members except one,—(Mr. Kennedy, a Scotsman.)

The Marchioness of Hertford died in London, in April last, aged 77. Her funeral (which took place from Hertford House, Manchester-Square,) was of the most splendid description.

On the 21st April a procession of the "Trades Unions" proceeded through the streets of London, in order to present a petition to the King, in favour of six individuals ordered for transportation at the Dorchester Assizes, for illegal combination. The Secretary of the Home Department received the petition, and the processionists, consisting of about 25,000 persons, separated in the most orderly manner.

THE TRADES PROCESSION.—London has, during the last month, seen a most extraordinary sight—if matters rest as they are, extraordinary without being mischievous. We mean a proces-

sion of between 20,000 and 30,000 members of the trades' unions, through the principal streets; organized and marshalled as regularly as the march of troops, and performed in the most perfect silence and good order. * * * The government deserves great credit for the manner in which the preparations for maintaining the public peace were made. No soldiers, no additional policemen, appeared in the streets through which the procession was to pass; troops had poured into London and its neighbourhood during the night: three brigades of guns arrived from Woolwich, and were posted, one in Regent's-park barracks, one in the stables at Carlton-gardens, and another in the King's Mews; bodies of four hundred policemen each were stationed in St. James's-square, Cavendish square, and Privy-gardens, out of sight of the marching operatives, but ready, at an instant's notice, to act in the most decisive manner if necessary,—nothing of the kind was required, and the day ended in perfect tranquillity. But we must say, seeing the control under which the unions evidently are, and the military manner in which they manoeuvred on quitting their first ground, we are not inclined to augur very favourably from their apparent acquiescence in the proceedings of the day. A body so organized, and so commanded, and so bound together by secret oaths—(which, however much, since the transportation of the Dorchester men, they may quibble, they are)—if it can be made to disperse when angry, disappointed, and defeated in its purpose, without a murmur of discontent—and separate quietly and readily to deliberate upon future proceedings—may, with equal certainty and silence, be assembled at an hour's notice, on a day or night when the troops are not in town, when the police are not embodied, and when the guns are yet in Woolwich. What the government has now done is what it ought to have done in the first instance, and to have trusted to the respectability of the country rather than the mob; they must do yet more if they mean to preserve us. While such combinations exist, no men, no property, are safe; and we trust that his Majesty's ministers, who now appear to see the necessity of stopping somewhere, will be convinced that the time is come.—(*New Monthly*.)

ORIGIN OF THE TRADES' UNIONS.—It is said that great effects sometimes spring from the simplest causes, and it may be curious to know from how simple a circumstance these formidable bodies of the trades originated. It is well known that the waves of the sea are represented at the theatre by blue or green stuff, spread over the stage; but before "Science had unlocked her golden stores" to the theatrical machinist, the heaving of the waves was enacted by sundry ragged urchins, who bobbed vigorously up and down beneath the artificial ocean, at the rate of sixpence a night. Now these wavelets, thinking their services not sufficiently rewarded by so small a consideration, set their wits to work, and the next night, after the preliminary flash of lightning and growl of thunder, to the astonishment of all, the sea was unrolled as a mill-pond—flash succeeded flash, and peal after peal; the tempo ragged—but not a wave stirred. Poor Farley ran about as one demented, but all to no purpose,—the waves had struck for wages! What was to be done? for now another storm was brewing, and on the wrong side of the lamps—the combination was successful—they obtained the shilling. But the result was not encouraging; for the indefatigable Farley, aided by the entire scientific talent of the theatre, so adroitly contrived springs, pulleys, and lines, that ere another week the triumph of machinery was manifest; by his contrivances the waves arose in a more perfect manner than before, and the unionists were therefore dismissed to seek fresh channels for their industry. This is the earliest union and strike that we know of.—(*Monthly Magazine*.)

CONCLUSION OF EXTRACTS FROM THE POEM
"O FLUMINENSE."

Verse 23 of Canto II., opens a new scene in our author's Rio Janeiro adventures. He had wandered forth one evening, by the "star light's gleam," and witnessed the interment of a youth at St. Paulo's church. The father of the deceased

"Would have fainted on the spot
"If Willoughby had not his arm sustained."
He conducted the mourner home, and this brought him acquainted with the daughter, (Doña Inez,) a beautiful young Portuguese, who "had lost her mother when a child." Inez and our author fell

in love with each other, and the artless girl one day tacitly avowed her affection for him; but Julian was cold and cautious, and made the torturing counter avowal that he had in his own land loved another, and

"Wept above her hier."

Byron has said,—

"Soft is the memory of buried love."

Our author tells her,—

"Once we might have lov'd,—now we must part."

Inez "fainted by his side:"

"My life! my love!"—in agony he cried,—

"My young, my fair Inez wails; dear one awake!
"Come rest thee in this bosom then, my bride!
"One common fate is henceforth ours!—Oh! speak
"One little word,—or soon this bursting heart will break."

Thus "their vows were plighted, and their hearts in peace." But their happiness was of short duration; and a separation took place between the lovers from the following curious event. They happened to be together when the Host was passing,—

"And all, save Julian, felt in awe before
The holy symbol of that Mighty One
Who call'd from chaos, earth, and all her store
Of animate existence."

This pertinacity, in our opinion, is no very striking proof of Julian's good sense. He ought to have knelt in compliment to his "lady love," like a true knight; and introduced some saving clause to satisfy his conscience, like some brides at the word "obey," in the marriage ceremony. Inez saw at once she could not be happy with such a rigid personage as our author,

"And hot and glistening tears ran coursing down
her cheek."

Her father died, and her guardian (old Jozé,) made her remove "neath his roof," declaring she was a little forward child, and that he would get her some religious tracts to read, and make her count her rosary instead of gadding about town. At the same time he wanted her to marry his nephew, from Madeira, a travelled man, who "spoke the English tongue as though by rote." Julian, like many others, knew not the value of the woman he had trifled with, until he had lost her:—he was seized with a fever, and became delirious. When convalescent, he received a letter from Inez;—and here our author has evidently had Julia's letter to Juan in view, from Lord Byron's poem of "Don Juan." The letter is as follows:—

Though never more, dear Julian, I may greet
Thy welcome voice; though never more thy feet
May seek Inez, where we so oft have met;
I can not, when I would, so soon forget.
I wrote to thee, and met with no reply:
This was not kind—but let us pass it by.
Though I have wept, I will not now complain,
No words of mine shall ever give thee pain;
Long have I felt that all my dreams must tend
Eventually to this untimely end.
Remember'st thou, when on the castle-hill
One eve we mark'd the breath of summer fill
Each light felocœa's sails, till, by the breeze
O'erborne, their margins kiss'd the glittering sea?
The orange and the citron shed their balm,
Thy voice was music, and this heart was calm.
There, while we spoke of climes far, far away,
The Host drew near, with all its proud array:
Thou of its presence tookest little heed,—
I know it is not reverend in thy creed;
I knelt in all humility, and there
For thee alone I offer'd up my prayer;
Yet first, while kneeling at that blessed shrine,
I secretly felt that thou could'st never be mine:
I rose up suddenly, for, while I knelt,
God only knows what agony I felt.
They tell me thou art sick:—oh! would that I
Might like thy guardian angel towards thee fly,
Pour out my soul thy parched lips above,
And o'er thee watch with all a woman's love:
Oh then, methinks, I should be happy then,
If happiness can know Inez again.
I can not blame thee; in thy own far land
Some fairer girl will bless thee with her hand;
Thy mother, too, will gaze along the sea,
And chide thy absence here, impatiently.
Go, then, thou lov'd one, cheer her aching eyes,
And fear not, brighter days will yet arise.
Thou wert not made to toy thy life away
Like some mean insect, all in idle play;
Another, nobler part, thou yet may'st bear,—
Kings may commend, and nations bless thy care.
Shall I then bind thee to a lowly fate?
—My heart is faint, but—we will separate.
A little while, and this will all be o'er;
To brighter realms my future thoughts shall soar:
There we may meet, there yet together dwell;
Ent, until then, dear Julian, fare thee well!

The poem then states that

The first few lines were very fairly read,
But scolding tears had fall'n upon the letter,
And several words were nearly all effac'd.

Julia, in her letter to Juan, shed no tears,—she says:—

"I write in haste, and if a stain
Be on this sheet, 'tis not what it appears,
My eyeballs burn and throb, but have no tears,"

In the end, Inéz takes the veil at St. Theresa's Convent; and our author, suffering under disease and melancholy, was advised to leave Rio Janeiro. He accordingly returned to "Albion's Isle;" and in imitation of Mr. Southey's lines, he says, in page 64:—

And thou, my gentle lyre, though pure and true
Hath been the bliss that thou hast brought to me,
Thou wilt I cast upon the waters too;
Some friendly hand may snatch thee from the sea,
And haply yet may wake a sweeter strain from thee.

Falmouth, April 27.—The Eclipse packet, commanded by Lieut. Forrester, arrived last evening with a mail, from Halifax, having been 34 days on her passage. Some anxiety existed to learn whether she had brought any intelligence respecting the Thais packet, which sailed from hence on the 12th December last, bound to Halifax, and has never been heard of since the 24th of that month, when she fell in with a vessel homeward-bound, about 800 miles from this place. When the packet which preceded the Eclipse sailed from Halifax, a vessel was about to be sent to Sable Island, where it was supposed the Thais might have been wrecked, to endeavour to obtain some tidings of her. That vessel had returned previous to the sailing of the Eclipse, but without having found any traces of the missing ship.—There cannot, consequently, be any doubt that she has foundered; thus sharing the fate of many other of his Majesty's vessels of the same class,

which obtained in the Navy, long since, the significant appellation of "coffin ships." I annex a list of ten-gun brigs, all of the same class and model, that have foundered at sea:—

Delight, Captain R. Hay, 1823, off the Isle of France, all the crew lost.
Algierne, Captain Jernys, 1826, off the Dardanelles, all the crew lost.
Hearty, Lieutenant Wray, off Barbadoes, crew and passengers lost.
Redpole, Mr. Bullocke, on passage from Brazils, crew and fourteen passengers lost, a large quantity of specie on board.
Ariel, Lieutenant Figg, on passage to Halifax, crew lost.
Recruit, on passage from Halifax to Bermuda, crew lost.
Calypso, Lieutenant Peyton, 1833, on passage from Halifax to Falmouth, crew and passengers lost.
Thais, Lieutenant Church, on passage from Falmouth to Halifax, crew and passengers lost.

All except the two first were employed as packets, and have been lost since the transfer of the packet service from the Post-Office to the Admiralty, about nine years ago. Nearly all the packets now on this station are of the same description of vessels. The crews consist of about thirty-five persons, including officers. They generally carry some passengers, but not so many now as formerly, in consequence of being considered unsafe. Besides the loss of life, it is to be considered that these vessels frequently carry large quantities of specie, and that by the loss of the mails much public inconvenience and some pecuniary damage is sustained.

In the last Session of Parliament a petition from this town was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Rolfe, complaining of the burthens which, in consequence of the loss of many packets, had fallen on the towns and neighbouring parishes, and praying that a better class of vessels might be substituted. Captain Elliott, the Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that it was intended by Government to introduce another class of vessels; but, to this time, only one new vessel (the Pandora) has been equipped as a packet. The subject will shortly again be brought before Parliament.—(Courier)

The journal published in the English language at Rio Janeiro, under the title of "The Rio Packet," was discontinued on 11th ult., sixteen numbers only having appeared. The Editor, in his farewell address, states that his paper received very limited support from his countrymen, and that it had but thirty-six subscribers, which did not cover half the expense.

The "Sala Argentina" has been removed from the house of Señor Puyrredon, Calle de la Paz, to No. 24, Calle de la Reconquista.

The cavalry regiment 'Auxiliares de los Andes,' Colonel Algañaras, marched on Wednesday morning last from their barracks at the Retiro, for the province of San Luis.

THE WEATHER has been fine and reasonable throughout the week,—thermometer about 50.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig *Lorina*, sandford, sailed from Liverpool 24th April, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

H. B. M's. packet *She-drake*, was appointed to bring the June mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and the River Plate.

The following vessels were on the berth at Liverpool, on the 6th of May.

For Buenos Ayres,—
Brig *Iccu*, Captain Robert Lacy.
Brig *Matchless*, Captain A. Ross.
Brig *Vistula*, Captain Thomas Christian,—(advertised to sail 6th May.)
For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—
Brig *Lively*, Captain Andrew Spittle.

Arrived at Liverpool.
April 20.—British brig *Aetæ*, Snowden, from Buenos Ayres 20th January.

26.—British brig *Flourville*, King, from Montevideo 25th January.

30.—British brig *Medora*, Candler, from Buenos Ayres 27th January.

May 1.—British brig *Sultana*, Rodgers, from Buenos Ayres 6th February.

3.—British brig *Thomas Dempsey*, Coxon, from Montevideo 8th February.

British brig *Pa-y*, Stephens, from Buenos Ayres 5th January.

4.—British brig *Caledonia*, Coucher, from Montevideo, at London.

April 9.—British brig *Packet*, Cross, from Montevideo 23rd December. (She was off the Cove of Cork on 31st March.)

At Cores.
May 1.—British brig *Susanah*, Dunn, from Valparaiso, and sailed 2d May for Antwerp.

At Marsailles.
March 6.—French brig *Vierge Puissante*, from Montevideo 25th November.

At Mauritius.
Previous to 16th January.—British brig *Hortensia*, Reed, from Buenos Ayres 2d December.

[The British barque *Heivellyn*, Boadie, sailed from Mauritius on 20th December, for Bengal.]

At Calcutta.
December 30.—French ship *Ocean*, Rance, from Montevideo 10th August.

At Boston.
May 9.—American brig *Charles*, Devereux, from Buenos Ayres 4th March.

At New York.
May 5.—American brig *Montgomery*, Nickerson, from Buenos Ayres 9th March.

At Philadelphia.
May 6.—American brig *Latona*, Pedrick, from Montevideo 3d March.

At Havana.
About 3d April.—Hamburg ship *Colombia*, Zydeveldt, from Buenos Ayres 19th January.

About 10th do.—American schooner brig *Bruce*, Smith, from Buenos Ayres 7th February.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
24th ult.—Brazilian patache *Porfia*, from Montevideo 20 days.

H. B. M's. packet *Lord Melville*, from Falmouth 9th May, with the mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
10th ult.—H. B. M's. packet *Pigeon*, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres on 15th May, by H. B. M's. packet *Honora*.

Arrived at Montevideo.
10th inst.—Brazilian schr.—brig *Providencia*, from Rio Janeiro.

Hamburg ship *Eliza*, from Santos, to Zimmermann & Co.
12.—American ship *Franklin*, Clark, (victualer of Man-tucket, with 1200 barrels whale oil, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

17.—British brig *Philomela*, Spott, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., with 400 barrels flour, tobacco, aguardiente, &c., to Hall, Dutton & Co.

Original brig *Guia del Uruguay*, from Pernambuco.
18.—French brig *Phaeton*, Peyron, from St. Malo 19th May

Sardinian palace *Triumfante*, from Pessegue.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24th OF JULY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig <i>Wilton Wood</i> , Stockdale,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Greecian</i> , Young,	Lafoue, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Urania</i> , Bergh,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cores, for orders.
Brig <i>Sarah Birkett</i> , Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Vanguard</i> , Walker,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Martin</i> , John Martin,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner <i>Operry</i> , Fisher,	John McDougall & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Themis</i> , Lebas,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
Barque <i>Mary Worrall</i> , Smith,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Castor</i> , W. Thompson,	R. & J. Capile,	Discharging.
Brig <i>Sarah</i> , Weighton,	Zimmerman & Frazier,	Discharging.
Brig <i>Amelia</i> , Roe,	George Bely & Co.,	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Victoria</i> , Poggio,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Discharging.
Brig <i>Caraboo</i> , Fell,	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Barque <i>Brothers</i> , Hale,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Loading for New York and Boston.
Schooner <i>Mary Jane</i> , Dayton,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Uncertain.
Brig <i>Ottoman</i> , Carey,	Manning & Dorr,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig <i>Sanders</i> , Skaats,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Martha</i> , Patten,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig <i>Brazou</i> , Raine,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship <i>Carolinean</i> , Doughty,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig <i>Claire</i> , Simonet,	C. Cochart,	Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Galliot <i>Carle</i> Heinrich, Yurjens,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Loading for Antwerp, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Johannes</i> , Biesdick,	J. J. Klieck,	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig <i>Güte</i> Christine, Driewes,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship <i>Adler</i> , Schumacher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Active</i> , Beekman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Albatross</i> , Scholborg,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Discharging.
DUTCH.		
Brig <i>Phoenix</i> , Vasser,	Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
Barque <i>Felicitas</i> , Mulder,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig <i>General Fiametta</i> , Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig <i>Tempo</i> , Podesta,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Havana.
Polacre <i>San Antonio</i> ,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Ship <i>Banier</i> , G. Pansa,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig <i>Socrates</i> , J. Ravena,	Felipe Llavallo,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig <i>Colombo</i> , Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Brig <i>Trafalgar</i> , Raggio,	Mannel Saez de la Maza,	Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig <i>Magdalena</i> , Galiano,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Barque <i>Cavallo Marino</i> , Graffione,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig <i>Vesuvio</i> , Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig <i>Neptuno</i> , Salvatori,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
PORTUGUESE.		
Diate <i>Bom Fin</i> , A. J. Reimundo,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brazilian.		
Brig <i>Eloisa</i> , Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Uncertain.
Patache <i>Novo Verbal</i> , P. da Silva,	C. M. Haerzog,	Rio Grande.
Brig <i>Paquete</i> de Santos, Berisso,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Rio Janeiro.
Brig <i>Justina</i> , J. R. Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Zumaca <i>Pensamiento Feliz</i> , Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

20.---American brig Velocity, Stansbury, from Baltimore 6th May, Rio Janeiro 5th inst., with 1400 barrels flour, to James Noble.

Sailed from Montevideo.

7th inst.---Portuguese brig Duque de Braganza, for Rio Janeiro.
 12.---American schooner-brig Susan, Tilden, for Rio Janeiro.
 13.---Sardinian brig Scipion, for Barcelona and Genoa.
 14.---American brig Ceres, for the Island Mayo.
 15.---Brazilian brig St. Domingo Eneas, for Rio Janeiro.
 16.---American schr. brig Butajar, for Rio Grande.

Passenger in brig Victoria, from Liverpool.---Mr. Thomas White.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 19.---Wind N.---hazy.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 15th inst., sailed thence 16th, with the May mail of H. B. M's. packet Lord Melville. Passenger, Señor Ferreira, (landed at Montevideo.) Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Welsh.
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, British brig Porcia, Randall, for Falkland for orders, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 7715 dry hides, 1453 salted do., 9195 horns, 1 bale with 19 tiger skins, 18 lion skins and 8 doz. fox skins, 10 pipes and 22 half pipes with 810 arrobas tallow.

July 20.---Wind N.---foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.---Brig Trafalgar in sight.

July 21.---Wind S.---rain at night.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, from Cadiz 20th April, Montevideo 15th inst., with wine, oil, paper, &c., to Manuel Saenz de la Maza.

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

The barque Jeune Gabrielle, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

July 22.---Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 21st inst., to C. Galeano.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 21st inst., to A. Martinez.

British brig Caraboo, Fell, from Liverpool 7th April, Montevideo 21st inst.; general cargo, to Charles Taylor & Co. Passengers from Liverpool, Messrs. Henry John Porter, and Mr. Knowles, (landed in Montevideo.)

July 23.---Wind W.

Arrived, American ship Carolinian, Doughty, from New York 18th May; Montevideo 21st inst., with 1500 barrels flour, and a general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co. Passengers from New York, Mrs. Morphew and child, and Messrs. Edward Davison and Lewis William Green.

Sailed, (during the last night), French barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dumas, for Bourdeaux, despatched by Guerin, Sérís & Co., with 10,191 dry hides, 1 bale with 8 doz. sheep skins, 4 arrobas horse hair, and 8 arrobas wool, 30 arrobas non-loncello wool. Passengers, Messieurs Laroche, Rozier, Lue, Yrizar and 3 children, Carriean, his wife, and 1 child.

National brig General Rondeau, Donald Campbell, for Bahia, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 2855 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schooner Miueva, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

July 24.---Wind N. W.---hazy.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Magdalena, Pablo Galiano, from Gibraltar 4th May, Rio Janeiro 1st inst., Montevideo 21st., with 250 pipes and 13 half pipes wine, aguardiente, &c., to Amadeo & Capria.

Sardinian barque Cavallo Marino, Graffione, from Leghorn 15th May, Rio Janeiro 1st inst., Montevideo 21st., with 3500 bags wheat, 10 bales paper, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Joseph Harratt; and two for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

July 25.---Wind W.---foggy; Outer Roads invisible. No arrivals.

Sailed, Belgian galleet Antoinus, Lange, for Montevideo and Autwerp, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 9422 dry hides, and 69 salted ditto.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 26th inst.---Grecian, for Liverpool.

THEATRE.

On 20th inst. was performed the play of the *Duque de Visco*, founded on the English play of "The Castle Spectre," and adapted to the Spanish stage by Quintana,* with the omission of the Ghost,† Father Philip, Alice, and a number of other et ceteras. Señor Casacuberta personated Earl Osmond, *alias* the Duque de Visco; and the look he gave his adversaries in the dying scene, was a touch a la Kean. The principal black slave ‡ was well sustained; it used to be a pet part with poor Malpica.§

On 22d, a play called *El Marido Ambicioso*, translated from the French of Picard, by Señor José Joaquín de Mora. It is an amusing comedy, in which Señores Gonzales, Casacuberta, Quijano, and the Señoras Diez and Funez, appeared to considerable advantage.

On 24th, for the benefit of Señor and Señora Caton, the three act piece of *Eduardo en Escocia*, taken from the French, and founded on a supposed incident after the battle of Culloden. A variety of entertainments followed. We were not present. The house, we hear, was well attended; which indeed is now the case on every night.---The evening of the 20th it was thronged to excess: even the lobbies were crowded; and the boxes presented a splendid display of beauty and fashion.

CIRCUS.

We were again present on Wednesday evening. A part of the performances did not go off so well as we could have wished. Mr. Laforette apologized from the stage for the non-appearance of the child James Smith, owing to indisposition.---This too caused disappointment, as Master James is a great favorite, and is withal a lovely and interesting creature. It was reported in the Circus that he had eaten too much pudding at dinner; but the report had no foundation—he had only a modicum thereof, which we ourselves served to him at the dining table; besides, he has been called an angel, and angels do not eat pudding—*ambrosia* is the food.

Mr. W. P. Smith elicited fresh claims to public approbation, and brought up the lee-way of the evening. He will be a finished equestrian. His perseverance is admirable; he seems determined to execute what he attempts, *coute qui coute*.

Mr. Hoffmaster threw a most difficult "somerset" on horseback, amidst vehement applause.

The house was respectably attended, although not so full as on previous evenings. In the boxes were some charming and fashionable fair, and the Governor's family occupied the box next the State Box.

There was a grand Ball on this evening, which no doubt attracted a great many from the Circus.

* Don Manuel José Quintana is yet living. He is generally considered to be a writer of the French school, and the first Spanish author of the present day. He took an active part in the insurrection against Napoleon, and edited a periodical under the title of *Semanario Patriótico*, which had more influence than any other work, upon the public opinion of Spain, during the course of the revolution.

† John Kemble was manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, when "The Castle Spectre" was brought out there, and was the original Earl Osmond. He wanted the ghost of Evelina to be omitted; but Monk Lewis, the author of the piece, would not consent; and afterwards remarked that the Ghost got more applause on the first night than even John Kemble himself.

‡ The scene of "The Castle Spectre" is laid in England, in the period of the middle ages; therefore the introduction of blocks has been noticed as an anachronism, they being in a manner unknown in England.

§ Malpica died raving mad, a short time since, in the Hospital of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 39, Cathedral Street, COPPING IRON; also, CLOVE LIND. The above irons will be found superior to most imported.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that some very superior LETTER PAPER, both blue laid, yellow wove, and fancy colours, has been received. A Copy of the LIFE and POEMS of the REV. GEORGE CRABBE, L. L. D.

OATMEAL.

A SMALL QUANTITY just arrived by the barque *Many Warral*, for Sale at the STORES of MR. GEORGE WATSON, No. 64, Calle de 25 de Mayo, and Piedad No. 15.

NOTICE.

HENRY ZWINGEN begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the well-known HOTEL, formerly occupied by Mrs. M'Gaw, No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and trusts that by its proximity to the Alameda and the Mole, and commanding as it does an excellent view of the River, with his determination to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who honor him with their commands, that he shall merit public patronage.

WINE and SPIRITS.---AN ORDINARY every day at 3 o'clock, where every thing of the best quality will be provided.

To Journeyman Boot and Shoe Makers.

WANTED.

EIGHT FIRST-RATE WORKMEN; viz.---Three to make Men's Boots, three to make Men's Shoes, and two to make Men's Pumps, and Boy's Shoes: to all of whom constant employ will be given, on application at HUGH WHITE'S Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 73, Calle de la Piedad.

An Apprentice wanted to the above business.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A MEZOTINT PRINT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL ANTONIO DE ROSAS, with emblematic 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 Piedad.

CHEAP WOOLLEN SOCKS, & CRAVATS,

Selling at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo.

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

FOR SALE.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, of January, 1834, and of March, 1834.---NAVY LIST, for January, 1834, and April 1834.---And ARMY LIST of March, 1834.

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

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THE UNDER-SIGNED, 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 2 1/2 inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 5 to 9 inches, 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 breeching, &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 900 per cent. better than that of hemp. The Under-signed 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 Machines, Carri-Coaches, &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.

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