

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 415.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders and Subscribers to the UNION LIBRARY and READING-ROOM, are informed that the library is Removed to Altos de No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

To the Public, Families, Schools, and Individuals.

H. T. BRADISH offers his services as a Private Teacher of the English and Spanish Languages; Geography; Arithmetic; Book-keeping, by single and double entry. He has a room for the reception of any persons who may wish to improve themselves in any of said branches of instruction, or will attend them at their own dwellings. His terms of instruction to Classes, Schools, and Families, are very moderate.

H. T. B. may be seen at his house, No. 155, Calle del Perú, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

JAMES BROWN respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced business as CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, at

No. 62, Calle de la Piedad,

and trusts, by paying the strictest attention to their commands, to merit their patronage and support; and that from his long experience of Twenty Years, and upwards, in some of the first Manufactories in England, he will be able to give satisfaction, by having the work done in a superior manner, and upon reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

FRESH BUTTER, twice in the week, at Twelve reals per lb., on Sale at CHARLES ZIEGLER'S GROCERY STORE, Calle del Perú, No. 53.—Also the following articles, just received:—

Sherry Brandy, in bottles; Jamaica Rum; Hollands Gin and Brandy, best quality; Old Port and Madeira Wine; Sherry, Lisbon, and Claret; French and Italian Liqueurs; London Porter and Ale; Pembroke Table Salt; Malaga Raisins, superior quality; Dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, and Figs; Havana Cigars, in quarter and half boxes; Day & Martin's Blacking, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 39, Cathedral Street, COPYING INK; also, CLOVE INK. The above Inks 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.

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 2 o'clock, where every thing of the best quality will be provided.

To Journeymen 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.

OATMEAL.

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

BUENOS AYRES.

General Rosas has for the fourth time declined to accept the office of Governor of the Province, the particulars of which will be found under the head 'House of Representatives,' in our journal

of this day. He has also resigned his command as Commandant-General of the Country districts.

The *Gaceta* of this morning announces that the Select Committee appointed to report on the fourth resignation of the office of Governor, tendered by General Rosas, concluded its labours yesterday, at 5 o'clock, p. m. It appears that the Committee advise the postponement of the consideration of the said resignation, and the nomination of a Provisional Government, whilst the House of Representatives enacts such laws as may be requisite to strengthen the Executive in a manner adequate to meet the exigencies of existing circumstances. The House will probably assemble to-day to deliberate on this report.

A band of military music, attended by a number of individuals, traversed the streets of this capital on Thursday evening, shouting *vivas* for Generals Rosas, Quiroga, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The House assembled on Tuesday evening last, when the following notes were read from General Rosas:—

1.—Dated San José de Flores, 22d ult., stating his wish to decline the donation which the House had voted of the Island of Chuelechel, and to accept as an equivalent any other lands belonging to the State. That the said island, from its importance, ought always to be the property of the State, and a strong garrison placed there, not only to defend the province from the incursions of the Indians, but to facilitate new acquisitions of lands which, on one part, extend to the sea coast, terminating in the Straits of Magellan; and on the other, to the confines of the Republic of Chili. He therefore entreated the House to rescind the vote as it regarded the donation of the said island to him and to his successors, reserving the name by which it had been designated in the second article of the law of 6th June last, of the Island of General Rosas.

2.—Same date as the above, expresses the wish of General Rosas to resign his seat in the House of Representatives; stating that for the last five years he had been totally occupied in the public service, whereby his interests and property, which chiefly consist of possessions in the country, have been so neglected that it is absolutely necessary he should now attend to their reparation; which he trusts will be considered as a sufficient excuse for his declining the office of Representative.

3.—Dated San José de Flores, 28th ult. :—

"To the House of Representatives of the Province. The undersigned has had the honour to receive the esteemed note of the President, dated 24th inst., communicating that the House, after having attentively considered the reasons he had assigned for declining for the third time the office of Governor of the Province, request of him now, not the sacrifice of admitting the office, but the still greater one of the opinions on which he founds his opposition, &c. &c. &c.

"The undersigned, penetrated as he is with the most profound respect for the sentiments manifested by the Representatives, could wish to find in the counsels of his reason, the possibility of complying with them; but the more he has consulted those counsels, the more he is confirmed in the idea that it is not proper for a public man of honourable feelings, to render himself access-

to his country, without the least possible hope of any benefit which can accrue from this sacrifice. Neither can he conceive it at all reasonable to exact the resignation from him, of taking upon himself, under circumstances of great difficulty, and upon his own responsibility, the direction of public affairs, by commencing with contradicting his own judgment founded on evident reasons, and of submitting himself blindly to that of his constituents, in things which, from their nature, can only be subject to the opinion of him who has to answer for their result.

"The undersigned would agree unhesitatingly, that the generality of his fellow-citizens desire that he should occupy the seat of government; yet, however plausible and estimable this desire may be, it can never invest the character of a popular sanction; both because the present affair has never been considered, nor can be considered, as a subject of a coercive law; and because, arising purely from an adhesion to the person of the undersigned, which has its origin in the high public estimation for the services he has rendered to his country, it cannot be viewed as the decisive wish of public opinion, when it only appears in the abstract, and without having descended to examine attentively whether the end it is proposed to obtain be practicable or not.

"Indeed there is nothing particular in the generality of the people wishing that the Government should be committed to a citizen of probity and credit, whose conduct may inspire confidence to all his fellow-citizens. But this does not give any reason to presume that the admission should be exacted of him who does not consider himself possessed of sufficient bodily and intellectual capacity to fulfill all the duties which the critical circumstances, in which the province is now placed, require. Neither does it induce to believe that it pretends to oblige any one to take upon himself a responsibility so enormous, compelling him to occupy a post, notwithstanding he is persuaded that all the necessary means to act with rapidity and energy, which the imminent gravity of the evils to which the country is exposed demand, are rendered useless.

"For these reasons, and the others which the undersigned has advanced in his preceding resignations, he intreats the Representatives to be persuaded that his resolution not to occupy the seat of government, under these circumstances, is invariable; and consequently he requests them to admit this fourth resignation, which he makes in due form; and accept the sincere protestations of the unfeigned respect with which he has the honour to salute them.

"JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS."

The House suspended passing any opinion upon the resignation made by General Rosas of his seat as Representative. His note respecting the donation of the Island of Chuelechel, was passed to the Committee of Finance; and that of his resignation of the office of Governor, to a Special Committee, composed of Señores Pinto, Garcia, Portela, and Lagos.

On Sunday last the Minister of the Home Department (Señor Garcia,) with other members of the Philanthropic Society, inspected the Hospital for Women.

The College Church presented a splendid scene on the evening of Wednesday last;—the High Altar was extremely brilliant. Vespers were celebrated, it being the eve of San Ignacio de Loyola. On the following day, High Mass, &c., took place at the same church.

CHILI.

A mail from Chili arrived on Sunday last, by which we received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 15th June. The Congress had assembled at Santiago on the 5th of the same month, to whom the customary Message of the President of the Republic of Chili was read. It offers congratulations that another year of domestic peace had passed, which had not been for a moment interrupted, notwithstanding the machinations of a few discontented individuals; that the best understanding prevails with the Sister Republics; and although no accounts had been received of the exchange of ratification of the treaty between the Chilian Republic and that of the United States of North America, yet there was every reason to believe it had taken place.

That part of the Message which relates to Great Britain, is as follows:—"The Government of Great Britain has given full powers to their Consul-General in Chili, to celebrate a treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce, with this Republic; and I am sure that you, and all the Chilian nation, participate with me in the fervent wish to form the best understanding with that enlightened and powerful nation, which may be beneficial to both parties.—These efforts, I regret to state, had at first been met by grave obstacles, proceeding from the difference of views of the two contracting parties; but I do not despair that they will be surmounted."

The Message then states that the working of the mines proceeds most prosperously; that the laboratories which exist are insufficient to contain the rich and abundant metallic produce of the province of Coquimbo. That the exportation of silver in bars, in the last year, exceeds 160,000 marks, and 10,197 marks had been stamped. That the quantity will no doubt augment in the present year; and that it is altogether a great increase, compared with the produce in the twenty years previous to the revolution, which scarcely amounted to 22,000 marks.

The Valparaiso *Mercurio*, of 6th June, contains the following:—

"H. B. M's frigate *Dublin*, Captain the Hon. Lord Townshend, sailed yesterday from this port for England, calling at Coquimbo and Rio Janeiro. Two days previous to her departure, Lord Townshend attended an entertainment given by the British commercial body, and received a letter of thanks, signed by the principal British merchants resident in this city, for the assistance and signal protection which he has rendered to British commerce, during his command in the Pacific. Nothing can be more just and natural than this acknowledgment, as during the period that Lord Townshend has remained in these seas, he has paid every attention to British commerce. The circumspection, prudence, and moderation of this officer, has doubtless been a new and the most firm guarantee to the commerce of his nation, which every day augments and becomes consolidated, from the increased credit it enjoys and the good feeling which it has cultivated; and there cannot be a doubt that these results are in a great degree owing to the personal qualities and excellent conduct of the Hon. Lord Townshend."

PERU.

The Chili mail has not brought any very particular accounts respecting the civil war in Peru, except that it still continues. General Nieto had retired to Arica, in order to place that town in a state of defence. Some apprehensions were entertained as to the security of foreign property in the post of Arica; but the general opinion was that it would be respected, as it had been in the other parts of Peru, and that there was no real motive for alarm.

TUCUMAN.—Accounts received by passengers lately arrived from the interior, state that an attempt had been made to create a revolution in Tucuman, which was to have taken place on 22d June last. It was however discovered, and most of the principal conspirators arrested; viz. Señores Felipe Lopez, José Lopez, Felipe Posse, Geronimo Helguera, Diego Araoz, N. Murga, and the Curé Dr. Colombes. Two others, Dr. Angel Lopez, and Pedro Garmendia, had escaped to Salta.

The Governor of Tucuman, General Heredia, acted with great promptitude upon the occasion. He cited the militia of the province, who immediately took up arms. The revolutionists were put upon their trial, and those convicted were sentenced to death. This sentence was immediately to be put in execution, and it was expected that Lopez, brother of the ex-Governor of Tucuman, would be the first to suffer. These prompt measures had restored tranquillity and confidence, and rendered the services of the militia unnecessary.

Of all the provinces of the Argentine Republic, that of Tucuman was thought to be least exposed to revolution, from the popularity of the Government of General Heredia. Report states that the Government of the province of Salta had countenanced the attempt.

The London *Metropolitan*, of April last, contains an article entitled "The Ministers and the Debt," from which we make the following curious extract. The subject upon which it treats might be applied to modern States, as well as to ancient Rome.

"At the time that Julius Cæsar seized the supreme power, the Romans had become so excessively rich, that is, a few of the leading families had acquired so much capital, the nation at large had become so deeply indebted to them, (though they had of course no acknowledged national debt: yet the effect on society was precisely the same as if they had,) that, had it not been for his intervention, the nation must have actually fallen to pieces, and anarchy ensued. The establishment of a despotism was, at that crisis, a real blessing. He knew where lay the plague-spot that was undermining with ulcerous fatality the very existence of the empire. He endeavoured to cauterize it, perhaps too rapidly, and he was slain. The patricians, at the time that Julius Cæsar became remarkable for his talents, had realized fortunes that would seem astonishing, even in these days of credit and paper currency, by lending money at most exorbitant interest, to leading persons in the dependent provinces; feeling perfectly secure, that by themselves or friends, they were certain of recovering both principal and interest. Governors, pro-consuls, and dependent kings, thus plundered the Roman dependencies in the most ruthless manner, to enrich the lazy aristocracy at home. The Roman citizens themselves—by this term we do not mean all those who had the privilege of Roman citizenship, but those only who resided in Rome—were universally in debt to the patricians, and gloried in the name of clients, which meant, in substance, something only a little better than slaves; and were, consequently, in the same predicament as the population spread over the vast extent of the Roman provinces.—However, they were kept in better humour, by occasional distributions of corn, wine, &c., and a regular succession of imposing shows and spectacles. Possessing so much wealth, the nobles naturally split into factions. These affairs were managed in a much sterner manner than that in which the Whigs and Tories carry on their vituperative squabbles. Proscriptions and massacres were the order of the day. Things could not have long gone on in this manner. Julius saved them from themselves, and he then set about saving the nation at large. Now, at this time, the legal rate of interest was twelve per cent. per annum; yet the patricians demanded and obtained four per cent. per month, or forty-eight per cent. per annum, at compound interest, upon a monthly annihilation. The patriot Brutus, himself, lent his money at this rate. At the time of which we are speaking, Cicero was pro-consul of Cilicia, and the very first act of his authority was to de-

prive one Scaptius of the government of Cyprus, for having walled in the senate of Salamis, till five of its members were actually starved to death. Scaptius apologized for this cruelty; he said that the city of Salamis owed him a large sum of money, and that he had recourse to the gentle persuasive of famine to make the senate levy it upon the inhabitants. Well, the noble Brutus, who was 'an honourable man,' feels a most wonderful sympathy for the hard case of the displaced and spotless Scaptius; and he entreats Cicero, by all the love and friendship between them, not only to replace the discarded Prefector, but also to use all his power to get the money, that the city owed, paid to this Scaptius. Cicero, not exactly seeing the justice of these exhortations, demurs, when at length Brutus was forced to speak out, and avow that the whole of the money belonged to him, that he had lent it to the city at forty-eight per cent. per annum, at compound interest on every monthly payment, and that this Scaptius, who so well understood the high pressure-power in enforcing payment, was merely "the honourable man's" agent in the whole business.

"Now, this splendid specimen of the Roman Stock Exchange, whom little boys study as the king-killing patriot, and whom the world so much delighteth to honour, found Cæsar, doing what—ruining the liberties of his country?—Mowing down whole ranks of the patricians by prescription; or amassing in his own coffers the wealth of a mighty empire? No; none of these,—for he was merciful, he was just—and, he was not avaricious. But Brutus, and his band of conspirators, found him attempting to renovate the decaying empire, by curbing the usurious practices of the nobles, by enforcing the law strictly, that no more than twelve per cent. per annum should be exacted, and, to preserve the commonwealth from destruction, by compelling a sacrifice,—you see, my fellow-countrymen, that all these things end at last in that word,—by compelling a sacrifice on the holders of the "national debt," of one-fourth of all that was due to them, and this universally, and without reservation. One-fourth of the debts of the whole community were cancelled, to save that community from universal distress and anarchy. Brutus's "occupation was gone." Then flumed forth his patriotism. It was his bonds that he bewailed, and not those of his country; hence, the diabolical rancour against the "foremost man of all the world," and hence the sad catastrophe, that showed to resuscitated Rome the base assassination of her saviour. "The integrity of the debt" was touched—the funds fell in the hands of the patricians—and great Cæsar at the foot of Pompey's statue.

"The estates orders of Rome, like those of Carthage, would not, in time, make the sacrifice. From the moment of Cæsar's death began the decline of the Roman empire—with him, the very name of Roman liberty died. Intestine war, bloody factions, and all the horrors that can afflict a people, followed in rapid succession, till at length these commotions settled down into the calm of military tyranny. The fortunes and the lives of the Romans were henceforth held in the despotic hands of the emperors, and the emperors were the puppets of the prætorian cohorts."

And can it be possible that Brutus—"he that did love Cæsar when he slew him,"—should have no other patriotism beyond that of a mere money-jobber? Can such things be true?

The extracts we have from time to time inserted from the poem of "*O Fluminense*," and which were concluded in our last, we think will cause our readers to agree with us, that the author has some claims as a poet. Whatever defects there may be in his work, (and many no doubt there are,) he is evidently imbued with the "spirit of poetry," and appears to have studied deeply in the Byron school. He is also a melancholy man—at least we should opine so from his style of writing,—and it has been said that wars are the sort of men that make poets. "Poetry," too, "is the eldest, the rarest, and the most excellent of the fine arts. It was the first fixed form of language—the earliest perpetuation of thought; it existed before prose in history, before music in melody, before painting in description, and before sculpture in imagery. Anterior to the discovery of letters, it was employed to communicate the lessons of wisdom, to celebrate the achievements

of valour, and to promulgate the sanctions of law. Music was invented to accompany, and painting and sculpture to illustrate it."

We most cordially abhor verse-making, where so much art and trouble are displayed in order to make up a rhyme, and therefore coincide in a great measure with the following observations:

"Though we shall hardly, we think, be suspected of any wish to undervalue the divine gift of Poesy—meaning thereby that true poetic feeling which is the soul of all the arts, the source of whatever is grand and touching in this world,—we have not infrequently, we confess, felt sceptical as to the use and value of those artificial contrivances, rhyme and metre, by which alone most poetry is distinguished from prose; and which, while they embarrass and often defeat the free expression of many a noble and natural thought, lend a sort of conventional currency to much wordy nonsense which in no other shape would have been tolerated by the world. The very fact, that metre and rhyme are the offspring of early and barbarous times,—the former having been adopted as an aid to memory, before the discovery of letters, while 'the modern bondage,' as Milton styles it, of rhyme, was an invention of the dark monastic ages,—might lead us to question the fitness of such restraints on the written eloquence of an enlightened period, when the language of passion and description should be left free to choose its own flow and cadence; and when, least of all, should Fancy, in her high soarings, bear about with her that Gothic badge of bondage, the jingle of rhyme,—as the mountain falcon, even among the clouds, betrays his slavery by his bells." * * * * *

"The mighty Burke, too, in whose mind the spirit of poetry was mixed up largely with all its other great elements, yet knew so little of mere verse that, in suggesting some alterations in a poem of Crabbe, (of whom he was the early and efficient patron,) such utter abortions were the lines of his own which Burke proposed to substitute, that the poet, with all his deference for so kind and powerful a friend, could not retain them. We have little doubt that Bacon, Jeremy Taylor, Burnett the Cosmogonist, and all the other great poets in prose, would have been found equally inexpert and impotent had they stooped to meddle with an art, which stands pre-eminently among the conventional impostures of this world; the fame awarded to its successful professors, in all ages, having been out of all reasonable proportion to the amount of intellect embarked in the pursuit.

"We can ask, indeed, no more convincing proof of the comparatively inferior quality of the intellect, which in general has been manufactured into the form of poetry, than its being unable to bear the transport from one language to another, without losing, by the way, most of the imposing charm and force, which its peculiar verbal construction alone had imparted to it."

"O Fluminense," however, is not devoid of merit. Its faults, whether of thought or diction, are not very glaring; the plagiarisms are innoxious, and may be pardoned in a young poet. At all events, it has the attraction of novelty. The spirit of poetry, and the spirit of trade, have been universally represented as utter variance; but our author, in the very commencement, assumes the contrary position as the basis of all his conclusions. Camoens has, indeed, enunciated similar doctrine in the Lusiad; but further than this, the theory does not appear to have met with acceptance.

In the same volume with "O Fluminense," are some pretty verses by the same author, entitled, "Camoens in the Hospital." We give the following verse as a specimen.

"Oh! was she beautiful, who first
Awoke the poet's song?
She was indeed!—her beauty burst
Like sunlight on the throng.*
Of hope, of love, of joy intense
My tongue essay'd to tell;
And dulcet strains unbidden thence
In liquid numbers fell."

Indeed this little volume of "O Fluminense," with its appendage, will be found an acquisition to any library; particularly in this part of the

world, where Brazilian affairs must always excite attention, and where "Scenes in the Brazils," we think, will always be read with interest.

Police.—The Commissary of Police, Señor Juan José Castro, in his report to the Chief of Police, states that on Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, one of the constables (Luiz Gonzales,) observed a drunken soldier, belonging to the artillery, in the Calle de Tacuari; and in pursuance of his orders, he desired the soldier to follow him to the chief Police-Office. But instead of obeying, he made use of the most insulting language, whilst the constable, in compliance with the strict injunctions issued, forbore to use his arms, which the soldier no doubt attributed to cowardice; for he thereupon drew a knife and attacked the constable, who defended himself with his jacket, at the same time calling upon the numerous spectators who witnessed the scene, to aid the police; which call was not attended to, and the affair must have terminated fatally, if General Juan Facundo Quiroga had not arrived and seized the soldier, and having disarmed him, delivered him up, and even accompanied the constable and the prisoner to the Police-Office.

The Chief of Police on Wednesday addressed a note of thanks to General Quiroga, stating that the General had ever been one of the principal columns of order, and supporter of the institutions; that his conduct on the above occasion presented a striking contrast to the lamentable apathy and coldness which the rest of the spectators had evinced.

The *Imparcial*, of 29th ult., contains a long article upon the present state of the country;—a state which it must be confessed is afflicting enough, and might appal the stoutest patriot, were it not for

"Hope, the balm and life-blood of man,
It pleases and it lifts."

The article commences by stating, that whilst the great question whether or not General Rosas will accept the office of Governor of the Province remains undetermined, business is at a stand.—Even the usurer renounces all idea of gain, and shuts up his coffers; and if men of this class suspend their labours, what may be expected of others? That in fact all is in suspension: the public does not buy—the shopkeeper does not sell—bills are not paid—and even lovers forget their mistresses.

This last assertion is a very serious one. Surely the writer thereof has never felt the power of love, and therefore, as Shakspeare's Romeo says,

"He jests at scars that never felt a wound."

At any rate, it behoves all true lovers to stand forth and defend themselves; their honour is deeply concerned in the affair.

THE WEATHER has been cold during the week, and on several mornings the ice in town was as thick as a Spanish dollar,—thermometer about 40.

On Tuesday morning last a considerable quantity of ice was brought into town, and ice jellies were sold at the *Café de la Armonia*, late *Café de los Catalanes*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 31st OF JULY, 1854.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,.....	M'Cracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Urania, Bergh,.....	S. Leizaola, Bros.,.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Martin, John Martin,.....	Mohr & Ludovici,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Osprey, Fisher,.....	John M'Dougall & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Themis, LeBas,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Loading for a port in Europe.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,.....	M'Cracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Castor, W. Thompson,.....	R. & J. Carlisle,.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Sarah, Waighton,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Amelia, Rose,.....	George Belay & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Victoria, Yozzo,.....	R. & J. Carlisle,.....	Discharging.
Brig Cariboo, Pelt,.....	Charles Tayleur & Co.,.....	Island of Mayo.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Brothers, Hale,.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.,.....	Loading for New York and Boston.
Schooner Mary Jane, Dayton,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Uncertain.
Brig Sanders, Skatts,.....	Grogan & Pleasants,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Brazen, Raines,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Carolinean, Boughty,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Rebecca, Shilliber,.....	Manning & Dorr,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Claire, Simonet,.....	C. Cochart,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yurjens,.....	Mohr & Ludovici,.....	Loading for Antwerp, via Montevideo.
Brig Johannes, Riedick,.....	J. J. Kick,.....	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Gáte Christine, Driewes,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Active, Beekman,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albatross, Scholborg,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,.....	Leizaola, Bros.,.....	Loading for Amsterdam.
Barque Felicias, Mulder,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Fiametta, Bacaro,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Tempo, Podesta,.....	S. Leizaola, Bros.,.....	Havana.
Polacre San Antonio,.....	J. B. Soriano,.....	Uruguay, to load for Pernambuco.
Ship Bananier, G. Pansa,.....	S. Leizaola, Bros.,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Socrates, J. Rayena,.....	Felipa Llavallol,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,.....	J. Gestal,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,.....	Manuel Saenz de la Maza,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
Brig Magdalena, Galliano,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga.
Barque Cavallo Marino, Grassione,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
NEAPOLETAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatore,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Mechelles,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Yerval, P. da Silva,.....	C. M. Huengo,.....	Rio Grande.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Justina, J. R. Silva,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Rio Janeiro.
Zunaca Pensamiento Fein, Labrador,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Carvalho,.....	José Guello, Filho,.....	Brazil.

* Dona Catharina de Ataíde, one of the maids of honour to the Queen of Portugal.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 26.—Wind N. N. E.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 27.—Wind S. W.
Arrived, American brig Rebecca, Shillaber, from Salem 15th May, Montevideo 22d inst., with 1847 barrels flour, 9000 feet plank, rum, tobacco, and general cargo, to Manning & Dorr.
Brazilian schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Carvallo, from Rio Grande 19th inst., with 600 tierces yerba, to José Quielo Pinto.

July 28.—Wind W.—hazy.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 29.—Wind W.
No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Grecian, Young, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 7167 dry and salted hides, 226 pipes 3 half do., and 4 barrels with about \$566 arrobas tallow, 93,100 ox hoofs, 12,045 horns, 12 bales with 291 doz. deer skins, 28 do. with 588 arrobs horse hair, 5 do. with 864 doz. calf skins, 59 do. with 1062 doz. sheep skins.
American brig Martha, Pullen, for Montevideo to load for Baltimore, despatched by Grogan & Pleasants, with 30,000 shn bones.
Portuguese diate Bom Fin, A. J. Reimundo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 28 horses, 16 asses, 100 boxes candles, &c.
Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

The national brigs of war Sarandí and Restaurador, were under weigh this day, and cruised in the Outer Roads, for the purpose of exercise.
July 30.—Wind W. N. W.—hazy.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 31.—Wind S.—foggy.
Arrived, Sardinian polacre, Concepcion, G. Gotusa, from Lisbon 21st April, Montevideo 26th ult., with 1919 bushels wheat, to Zimmermann, Praeger & Co.
Sailed, American brig Ottoman, Carey, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manning & Dorr, with 2000 quintals jerked beef, 200 fanegas Indian corn, 200 fanegas barley. Passengers, Mrs. Morphew and child, and Mr. William Dorr.

August 1.—Wind S. S. E.
Arrived, American brig Russian, Knowles, from Island of Mayo 17th May, Santos 13th ult., with 3000 alquieres salt, tobacco, rice, &c., to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.
Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 31st ult., to J. S. Lyons.
The Ottoman, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 2d inst.—Carl Heinrich, for Antwerp.
8d inst.—Martin, for Liverpool.
4th inst.—Colombo, for Rio Janeiro.
5th inst.—Brothers, for Boston.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

A letter from Valdivia, dated 31st March, inserted in the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, states that some passengers and part of the crew of the British brig Maria, from Liverpool, had arrived at Valdivia; the said brig having been wrecked between that port and the island of Chiloe. That 35 Frenchmen had also arrived in the same city, belonging to the French whaling ship *Confiance*, de Dieppe, which ship had got aground on the *Costa del Imperial*.
Arrived at Valparaiso.
May 21.—American ship Porcia, from Canton 98 days.
28.—French brig Jaques, from Bourdeaux 106 days.
Arrived at Montevideo.
23d ult.—Sardinian brig *Isola de Plata*, from Parnagua. British brig *Lorain*, from Liverpool 25th April, to Lafone & Co.
25.—American pilot boat schr. Flower of May, from Salem 4th May, with 276 barrels flour, lumber, gin, rum, &c., to James Noble.
26.—Sardinian brig *Piccolo Giorgio*, from Parnagua. Danish brig *William*, from Sitona 30th April, general cargo, gin, &c., to E. B. Nibel.
French brig *Liberte*, from Bourdeaux 21st May.
28th.—Portuguese schooner *Mozca*, from Angola and San Sebastiao.
Sailed from Montevideo.
21st ult.—Prussian ship *Die Brant* for Havana. Sardinian brig *Umbra*, for Cape de Verde.
25.—Oriental brig *Dos Amigos*, for Parnagua.
28.—British brig *Produce*, for Rio.
Brazilian zamac *Espirito Santo*, for Santa Catalina.
28.—H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*, for Rio Janeiro.
French barque *Taubette*, for Havre de Grace.
The Brazilian zamac *Aurore*, from Rio Janeiro, with 2000 arrobas tobacco, was lost on 29d ult., on the bar of Guazaco; crew saved.

THEATRE.

On 26th ult, was performed, for the benefit of the Captives recaptured by the Army of General Rosas, in the late expedition against the Indians of the South,—the play of "El cedeble Armador, Juan de Cules,"—the plot of which relates to the capture of the King of Portugal's daughter from an Algerine cruiser, by the celebrated Juan de Cales; and her falling in love with, and marrying him, without his knowing her rank, which he did not discover until their arrival in Portugal. The King, finding nothing better could be done, acknowledges the husband, who turns out to be a Frenchman, and a very lucky fellow he must have been to obtain such a prize. Señora Matilde Diez personated the Royal daughter; and on assuming her real character in the last act, she wore a brilliant tiara, with splendid earrings and necklace. Indeed her attire altogether was superb.
After the play, Señor and Señora Caton danced a *pas de deux* in a very indifferent manner. The farce of *El Avaro Arreperido*, concluded the entertainments of the evening.
The prices of admission were doubled upon this occasion, and the audience was numerous and select. H. E. the Governor, with his aids-de-camp, &c., sat in the State Box. Previous to the play, the National Hymn was sung by the performers.
On 27th, a play, &c.
On 29th, *Lo que son los Parientes*, (from the French of Puard), in which Señor Casacuberta, and the Señorita M. Funes, performed extremely well.

On 31st, the comedy of 'A cual de los Tres,' and a very amusing affair it proved. Doña Matilde Diez represented a dashing widow, and was dressed in dashing style, with a profusion of artificial flowers in her head-gear, (the sun flower being the most conspicuous,) and no comb; she had, besides, sparkling rings on every finger.—She dismissed her three lovers with great *naivete*, declaring she had not been very happy with her first husband, and should be very particular as it regarded the second. The lovers were well played by Señores Casacuberta, Quijano, and Castañera: the first, a military officer; the second, a *petit maitre*; and the third, a bashful poet.
The house continues to be well filled on every evening; and we observe that the prompter's tin screen is now painted green.

CIRCUS.

First appearance of Mr. Laforest.—The report of the equestrian and histrionic talent possessed by Mr. Laforest, had been for some time bruited in this city; some of his admirers even designated him as inferior only to Mr. Ducrow. Accordingly a brilliant audience attended on the evening of the 27th ult., to witness his debut. The part he chose upon this occasion, was a melodramatic scene, representing "The Death of the Moor, in defence of his flag,"—which at once gave him an opportunity of displaying his ability as an equestrian and as an actor, but more particularly the latter. Indeed there was a great deal to admire in his acting; the fierceness he exhibited, so characteristic of the brave, enthusiastic Moor, evinced the first-rate *artiste*; and his management of the affair throughout was excellent. On his *entrée* he was received with a round of applause; and during his performance the audience caught the enthusiasm of the scene, and rewarded his exertions with incessant shouts of "bravo," reminding one of the London theatres when Kean was in his zenith. Of Mr. Laforest's horsemanship, we shall speak more at length at a future period, when he has sufficiently recovered from his lameness to permit him to exert himself. In the character of the Moor he rode with elegance and firmness, proving what he can do when occasion serves.

Mr. W. P. Smith on this evening outshone himself: he vaulted and rode with more than his usual spirit, and the audience did not forget to applaud their favourite. The horses, too, were in capital trim.
Mr. Hoffpaster, as the clown, was also more than usually facetious; his exertions provoked bursts of laughter and applause: and the child, Master James Smith, came in for his share of approbation,—by-the-by the Manager ought always to keep him in the bills, he is very attractive with the juvenile part of the community.—The entertainments of the evening went off with infinite eclat.

After witnessing the performances above described, we feel something like disgust in noticing those of Wednesday evening last. Every thing went wrong: the Music was abominable, and would almost disgrace a barn—the selection

of the tunes was bad, and the performance of them (if possible) worse; why not stick to the old ones, or get the Orchestra to play some of the lively symphonies they perform at the Theatre?—the horses were restive, and no wonder, if they have any music in their composition,—the grand *entrée*, as it is called, was wretched to what it has been. Mr. Laforest received considerable applause in 'The Death of the Moor,' but not equal to the first representation—the audience was out of humour. The Manager should shelve such pieces as the *Escala Polar*, and the tooth-drawing affair; these things can be seen at the theatre. The people of this country have a great penchant for 'acts of horsemanship,' and to witness those they would crowd to the Circus.

The house, on this unfortunate evening, was thronged in every part. His Excellency the Governor, with Generals Guido and Mancilla, and two aids-de-camp, (Colonel Nazari, and Major Aparicio) were in the State Box; as also two of the Governor's daughters,—(we were glad to see this, it had a domestic appearance,)—the remainder of his family sat in an adjoining box. In the boxes we likewise observed the Lady of General Alvear and family.
The Governor has attended the Circus twice, and unluckily both times the performances were bad.
We have been requested to ask the Manager, if the Police in attendance have any orders to prevent the nuisance of smoking in the Circus; and also to notice that the practice of the spectators in the pit sitting with their hats on during the representation, is inconvenient to the majority in that part of the house, and highly indecorous.

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