

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 417.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1834.

[Vol. IX.

### LODGINGS.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable BOARD and LODGING, in a respectable Native Family, living in a central part of the city.—For particulars, apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### WANTED,

IN an English Family, an English COOK, Male or Female. None need apply without unexceptionable recommendations. At No. 16, Calle de Maypu.

### WANTED,

A MAN-SERVANT as Cook, and to attend upon a Single Gentleman.—An Englishman would be preferred. Apply at No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

## BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives assembled at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday last, and after some routine business, proceeded to the fulfilment of the decree of 9th inst., for the election of Governor and Captain-General of the Province. The result of the voting was as follows:

For Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, - - 20  
 " Brigadier-General J. M. de Rosas, - - 6  
 " Señor J. Nepomuceno Ferrero, - - 2

Dr. T. M. de Anchorena, was therefore declared by the President as duly elected, and the House immediately sanctioned the following law:

" Hall of Sittings in Buenos Ayres, }  
 14th August, 1834. }

25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.

" To the Executive Power of the Province.

The Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, using the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has duly sanctioned the following law:—

Art 1.—The citizen Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, is named Governor and Captain-General of the Province, in conformity to the provisions of the law of 23d December, 1823, and the decree of 9th inst.

2.—Let the correspondent despatch be expedited, signed by the President of the House, and the Secretary, and sealed with the Seal of the Representation.

3.—Let this be communicated to the Executive Power, in order that informing the elected, he may attend in person at the Hall of Sittings, at 12 o'clock on the 17th inst., to take the usual oaths.

MANUEL V. DE MAZA, *President.*  
 EDUARDO LUHITTE, *Secretary.*

The House, at a sitting on the 11th inst., after a long discussion, sanctioned the first article of the project No. 2, of the Special Committee, charged to report upon the motion introduced by Señor Anchorena in the previous legislature.—The said article is, in tenor,—That all Generals and other officers *reformados*, who are now in pay, and do not occupy any employment in the army of the province, which in the opinion of the Government is absolutely necessary, shall return to their true state of *reformados*; receiving from the Inspector-General's office a document specifying their time of service since they were again called upon to perform active duties, in order that they may receive any benefits which the legislature may hereafter think proper to confer upon them.

In the course of the debate, the Committee announced that they would soon present another project, relative to the reform of employés in the civil department.

Leave of absence, for 15 days, was granted to Señor Wright.

At a sitting on 13th inst., the second article of the project which formed the order of the day, was sanctioned; viz.—That all Generals and other officers in service, who may not have been *reformados*, but whom the Government may consider as not absolutely necessary to occupy any determined destiny in the army, shall be placed upon the Staff *inactiva*, on simple half pay.

An official communication to the Government of Buenos Ayres, announces the election, on 26th June last, of Señor Ipolito Trillo, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Rioja.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this station, died at Rio Janeiro on 9th ult., aged 65.—His funeral took place on the 13th, and was attended by the British and foreign Diplomatic Corps, and various of the Brazilian authorities; as also by the French Admiral, the American Commodore, and other officers of those nations. Minute guns were fired, and the vessels in the port had their colours hoisted half-mast. Two companies of British marines discharged three volleys over the grave; and the band of H. B. M's. ship Spartiate, (76 guns,) played the Dead March in Saul. Captain Robert Tait, of the Spartiate, was acting as Commander-in-Chief, until the arrival of Lord Townshend, who was hourly expected from Valparaiso, in H. B. M's. ship Dublin. Lieutenant Seymour was to sail for England in the packet Lord Melville, to deliver into His Majesty's hands the insignia of the Order of the Bath, worn by Admiral Seymour.

Yesterday being the day of the 'Assumption,' was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres; and the fine weather attracted a number of promenaders to the streets.

The 12th inst. being the day of Santa Clara, the Doña Claras received the customary "compliments of the season." Its anniversary on this year was rendered somewhat remarkable in Buenos Ayres, from the circumstance that at 1 o'clock a salute was fired from the Fort, and from the National vessels of war, colours hoisted, &c., to commemorate the recapture of this city, on 12th August 1806, from the power of the British, who occupied it with the 71st regiment, commanded by General Beresford. These salutes are the first which have taken place upon such an occasion since the year 1820. After such a lapse of time, people were puzzled to find out the cause of the firing on the 12th. Our friend the Adjutant of the Fort, sent us a very sympathizing message, in answer to some enquiries we made thereon, for which we are his debtor. However, our country can afford to suffer a few reverses.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner *Mimera*, journals of the above city to 12th inst. They state that the President of the Oriental Republic (Franc-

tuoso Rivera,) had, with his escort, joined the corps of the army stationed at Fraile Muerto, which corps consists of about 900 men, commanded by Colonel Ignacio Oribe. General Julian Laguna occupied the line of the Tacuarembó with 600 men. The emigrants, or partizans of General Lavalleja, remained on the left bank of the Yaguaron; and the Brazilian General Barreto was near to them, with a respectable body of troops, in order to carry into effect the orders of his Court, and secure the tranquillity of both territories.

The Hanseatic Consul at Montevideo, has made a proposition to the Government there, for the introduction of emigrants from Germany to the Oriental territory, which it was supposed would be adopted. The Montevideo journal *Universal*, of 12th inst., contains a long article upon the above proposal; doubting whether real agriculturists, in any numbers, will be allowed to leave the Hanseatic cities; that even supposing such should be the case, and they arrive on the Oriental territory, it will then in a manner become necessary that they adopt the manners and customs of their adopted country; but that every person acquainted with the German character, is aware that they never change their national manners, but always remain a distinct part of the nation to which they may have emigrated; and that this, without doubt, gave rise to the comparison made by Voltaire, respecting the nationality of the Jews and of the Germans.

On the night of the 5th inst., the house of Messrs. Davison, Dorr & Co., at Montevideo, was robbed of money and jewellery; but the robbers (two North Americans, and two Irishmen,) were almost immediately taken into custody, and the property recovered.

To the Editor of the British Packet:

SIR,  
 The public have been informed, through the medium of your useful journal, of the daring assault committed on my person and that of my wife, on the afternoon of the 5th June last, by eleven ruffians, to whose blood-thirsty ferocity we had nearly been victims. The issue of that brutal outrage would doubtless have been fatal to me; had not the skill and humanity of a professional gentleman of this city been exerted in my behalf, in the most prompt, assiduous and efficient manner. I have therefore contracted a debt of gratitude which I am unable adequately to discharge, but which my feelings impel me to recognize and make manifest in the most public and solemn mode in my power. Wounded with three dangerous stabs, one of which was generally considered mortal, and residing at a distance from the resources of professional aid, the most sanguine of my friends could not rationally entertain the hope of my recovery. Still such a result has been effected, by that able and philanthropic Surgeon, DR. ALEXANDER BROWN.—His expert treatment, united with his unremitting attention, (for he even visited me occasionally twice a day,) has performed a prodigious cure, which cannot be duly appreciated but by those who have witnessed the hopeless state to which I was reduced. Conscious, therefore, that to Dr. Brown, under Divine Providence, I owe the preservation of my life, I should be wanting in a duty imposed by justice, were I not to tribute to him this humble testimonial of sincere and indelible gratitude, which, though better felt than it can be expressed, shall ever be avowed, by

SIR, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. CATRNS.

## Official Documents.

"House of Representatives, 9th August, 1834.  
25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.  
"To the Executive Power of the Province.

The Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, in a sitting of this date, has sanctioned the following decree:—

Art. I.—The resignation made by Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, for the fourth time, on 28th ult., of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, to which he was appointed by the law of 29th June last, is accepted.

2.—Let this be communicated to General Rosas, through the Executive, with the correspondent note.

3.—On the 14th inst. the citizen who is to succeed the present Governor of the Province, shall be elected, in conformity to the law of 23d December, 1823.

4.—The Governor elect shall cease in the exercise of the said office, as soon as the Constitution being promulgated the Government thereby established shall be elected, although he may not have fulfilled the term of three years prefixed in the law cited in the preceding article.

5.—The House shall preferably take into consideration, and in daily sittings, every project to ameliorate the administration, whether proposed by the Executive, by the Committees of the House, or by individual Representatives.

6.—Let this be published, &c.

MANUEL V. DE MAZA, *President.*  
Eduardo Lahitte, *Secretary.*

"House of Representatives, 9th August, 1834.

"To Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

"The Hon. House of Representatives has attentively considered the note under date 28th ult., addressed to it through its President, by Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas; in which, for the fourth time, he has resigned the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, conferred upon him by the law of 29th of June last.

"The House, in observing the persistence of General Rosas in excusing himself under present circumstances from rendering this important service to the country, after the many distinguished ones which he has performed in divers epochs, feels that only insurmountable obstacles in his own good judgment, could have made him so repeatedly decline to accede to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, pronounced unanimously in favour of his nomination.

"The House of Representatives of the Province therefore finds itself forced to accept the fourth resignation made by General Rosas, because it cannot act against the resistance which has been carried to the extreme of saying to the Representatives, that his resolution not to occupy the seat of Government is invariable, and that there is no coercive law which can oblige him to do so. In acting thus, the House is aware of the difficulties which it is going to encounter, in order that the great *vacuum* which his resignation leaves be filled by another different nomination. Nevertheless, it will use every endeavour in its power to obtain that some one ascend that high post, capable of making the country happy under the difficulties in which it is placed; counting with the efficacious co-operation of the Hon. House to this important end, and with that of all good citizens, but more especially with that of Brigadier-General Rosas, of whose aid the House cannot doubt after the solemn assurances which he has given, and which the Representatives accept with all the enthusiasm inspired by the sincerity with which they are tendered, and the salutary influence which accompanies them.

"The House recognize the principle of the debility of the action of the Government, and that this is an obstacle to the general happiness. It has therefore resolved to remove it, by dictating efficient measures in order that the authority be respectable and strong by the law, making thus forthwith effective its co-operation.

"Finally, if the Hon. House makes this parenthesis in the naming of Your Honor, it is because, reposing in the hope that if at present the Province cannot have the satisfaction of seeing fulfilled its ardent desires that the illustrious Restorer of the Laws should be at the head of public affairs, the day will come in which it may enjoy this blessing, because all good patriots are anxious to see their unsettled destinies fixed in a stable manner.

"God preserve Your Honor many years.

MANUEL V. DE MAZA, *President.*  
Eduardo Lahitte, *Secretary.*

## NATIONAL BANK.

A meeting of the Shareholders took place on Tuesday last, when the following Report was read to them:—

"Messrs. Shareholders,

"Since the Directors presented, in February last, at the General Meeting, a detail of the situation of the Bank, nothing particular has occurred to add to it. The life, the economy of the Bank, the peculiar prospect of the plans of finance, all remain stationary. The Directors only cherish favorable presentiments, because they are in analogy with the first interests of the country.

"They have received from the Government, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in bills upon the Collector-General's office, which they recover periodically, to aid the undertaking of renovating the current money. This very difficult operation, from the scarcity of the pecuniary resources of the Bank and the exiguity of the subsidy, now occupies all the attention of the Directors; who will consult, as much as possible, the security of the notes, and their immediate circulation; principally those of one dollar, the absolute want of which was about to be felt.

"The accounts of the six months have been made up, revised, and closed, by the respective Commission; which having concluded its functions, is to be this day replaced.

"A dividend of five per cent. has been declared, which corresponds to the liquidated profits of the six months, and which will be paid only to the private Shareholders whose option to it is not impeded.

"This constitutes all which the Directors have to inform the General Meeting.

JOSE IGNACIO GARMENDIA, *President.*

Manuel Nuñez, *Secretary.*

## BENEFICENT SOCIETY.

Premiums were awarded, on the 11th inst., to those of the scholars appertaining to the School for females of colour, who have excelled in their different studies; upon which occasion the Lady President of the Beneficent Society addressed the ladies composing it, to the following effect:— That they had been conveked to preside over an act truly interesting to the country. That scarcely eight months have elapsed since the Government of the Province had extended its paternal views to this portion of youth, who, abandoned to obscurity, seemed destined to remain in ignorance. In so short a period it could hardly be expected that this new institution would make much progress; but she had the satisfaction to announce, that this the first time the Society had assembled to witness the state of this new plant, it would find unequivocal marks of talent and application; verifying the sublime observation, that the prolific germ of beneficence prospers in all parts.

The Presidentess then addressed the females, in number 22, who were about to receive the premiums; stating, that it was the reward of their application, which they might show to their affectionate parents and beloved schoolmates, and which might serve as a stimulus, and a sign of their attainments, and what the country might hope from their industry and virtues.

## INTERIOR.

CORDOVA.—The House of Representatives of the province of Cordova, has addressed a note to the Government thereof, dated 21st ult., stating that it had taken into consideration the communication from the Tribunal of Justice, complaining of the conduct of the Rev. Bishop of Comanen and Apostolic Vicar, Dr. Benito Lascano, in having fulminated an excommunication against two or three members of the said Tribunal. That after hearing the report of the special committee, and devoted to it that attention which so grave and delicate an affair demanded, it was of opinion that the conduct of the Rev. Bishop was at once arbitrary and despotic, and in direct opposition to all the laws, canonical, civil, and constitutional, of the province; not only outraging its first authorities, but setting at nought the rights of pa-

tronage possessed by the Executive; and, what is more scandalous, he has dared to fulminate censures against the members of a superior tribunal, which act is subversive of the public and political rights observed in all civilized and Catholic nations. The House, therefore, in defence of the liberties of the people, had decreed that the said Bishop Lascano, having acted against the authorities of the State, and being a constant infractor of its fundamental laws, shall be forever deprived of the rights of citizenship of the province, and consequently rendered incapable of exercising any public employment in it.

The Governor of the province of Cordova (José Antonio Reñafe), issued a decree dated 22d ult., to the effect, that any decrees, orders, or communications issued by the Bishop Lascano, as it regarded the province, should not be complied with, unless the consent of the Government be first obtained.

TUCUMAN.—The Governor of the province of Tucuman has addressed a proclamation to its inhabitants, stating, that when he had flattered himself that the security of the province was complete, he having presided over it for two years without the least necessity of using the physical force he had at his disposal, and satisfied with his own conduct he had travelled unarmed, both in town and country, without any other escort than a servant, fearing besides to offend his fellow-citizens by appearing armed among them,—he learned that some ambitious men were projecting a revolution. When, however, they supposed their plans were matured, ten regiments of cavalry, and a battalion of *vol-tigeros*, faithful to their oaths and to their country, rallied round the Government and dispersed the conspirators. The proclamation concludes as follows:—

"Fellow-countrymen,—If we have to deplore this unexpected event, which has somewhat eclipsed the glory of our province, it is a source of satisfaction that the troops have with promptitude assisted to sustain order. Nothing has suffered the least change; the commerce of the interior has not been for a moment interrupted; and the eclipse of our province is similar to that of the moon, which passes without leaving any vestige. Fellow-countrymen, fear nothing; the Government will be as firm in the chastisement of the guilty, as it will be faithful to the policy which guides the fate of our province. This I promise and swear to you.

ALEJANDRO HEREDIA.  
Juan Bautista Paz, *Secretary.*

The following curious letter has been received from Tucuman:—

"On 22d June last a revolution was suppressed, and twenty-five citizens made prisoners. The legal process against them was rapid, and they were sentenced to death;—but now they are alive, at liberty, and merry, from the following circumstances:—

"On the 9th of July the Government invited the people to accompany them to the church, to return thanks to the Almighty for the blessings of Independence. When the Mass was concluded, the former were courteously conducted to their residence by the latter. Thence they paid a solemn visit to the house where the Congress signed the Act of Independence. In entering under the sacred roof, the hair of the head stood on end from sacred awe. At the chanting of the patriotic anthem, every countenance became pale with enthusiasm. Señor Juan Bautista Alberdi pronounced a frank and energetic discourse, in which he employed a great deal of ardour and logic to prove the necessity of pardoning the condemned citizens. The Canon Molina, spoke afterwards with much feeling and rapture. The kind heart of Señor Heredia was affected, and the prisoners were pardoned. A cloud of blessings and kisses descended on his head.

"Two days afterwards, the Governor gave an entertainment to Señor Mariano Fraguero. In the midst of the conviviality and good humour inspired by the juice of the grape, this gentleman obtained the complete liberty of those in custody, and several of them joined that very evening in the same contra-dance with Señor Heredia. It

was similar to a paternal pardon granted to a son who had committed a slight domestic fault.

"There is nothing to fear here; the people and the Government go hand in hand. The merchants have just given a grand ball, of 400 large combs,\* to Señor Heredia. There was not a single ugly girl; and if there were one, she was hidden by the brilliancy of the beauties of the rest.

"Hear this: At the banquet it was positively asserted that General Quiroga anxiously desired the speedy organization of the Republic. Then here's to Quiroga, said the patriotic people, and drank with frantic joy."

\* A new figure of speech to designate the ladies.

LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.  
SPAIN.—By Don A. Galton.

The details in this work respecting the modern Spanish authors, are highly interesting and amusing. In speaking of the author Don Antonio de Capmany y Montpalau, it says:—

"But the work upon which it is known that Capmany principally valued himself, was his patriotic effusion, 'Centinela contra Franceses.' In his moments of vanity, (which were of frequent occurrence,) he has been heard to declare that the stout resistance which the Spanish nation opposed to the power of Napoleon was mainly owing to this work. In one edition he asserts that the Emperor of the French insisted upon its being read to him, while he sat as a conqueror in his camp of Chamartin: nay, he even reached the point of persuading himself that his destruction was eagerly sought by the French government. A well authenticated anecdote will show how firmly rooted was this vainglorious belief. During the siege of Cadiz, in 1810-11-12, while he was sitting at the table of the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Wellesley, whom he frequently visited, a bomb from the French batteries fell near or on the house. This was a very common occurrence, as a signal tower attached to the building, and the neighbouring steeple of the convent church of St. Francis, were a sort of mark against which the besiegers were in the habit of directing their fire; but the vain author interpreted the matter differently, and declared that he was sure the French knew that he was in the house, and had directed their shells against it mainly for the purpose of taking away his life.

"This 'Centinela' is Capmany himself, with all his prejudices and all his talents,—impetuous, eloquent, coarse, quaint,—appealing to the worst and to the best passions of the human heart, embodying every national peculiarity, breathing that fierce spirit of patriotism so productive of both good and evil—of the love of our country, to the extravagance of upholding its abuses—of the hatred of foreigners, even to the injustice of rejecting all improvement which is to be derived from them. There runs through every page a rich vein of broad and coarse humour, enlivened by occasional and not unfrequent flashes of wit. The French are represented as a combination of everything that is odious in human nature: even the gallantry and devotion to the fair sex, which is the Spaniard's boast, have so far forsaken the author on this occasion, that he vents his anger upon the French women, and passes upon them a sentence of sweeping condemnation—not on account of their supposed laxity of morals, which vulgar error prevailed at that time in many countries, and particularly in England—nor even for their love of show and harmless spirit of coquette, for to these they would themselves probably plead guilty,—but for their universal and downright ugliness! The politician or the historian, who may desire to become acquainted with the feelings of the vulgar and prejudiced during the earlier part of the Spanish insurrection of 1808, would do well to read the 'Centinela,' whilst those who are curious in literary composition will find it worthy of notice for its forcible and idiomatic, though certainly not elegant style.

"In another production of nearly the same date, Capmany has equally exhibited his good and bad qualities, both as a man and a writer—has himself shown his eccentricities and foibles, no less than his humour and knowledge. The proclamations of the Spanish patriotic governments composed by Quintana, had been highly admired, and with some justice, though there is much in them to offend against good taste and Spanish syntax. Capmany was lynx-eyed to these faults, and blind to the merits which atoned for them: he published letters at Cadiz, in 1811, concerning these proclamations, under the signature of "A good Patriot, who lives in concealment at Seville." His criticisms are frequently just, and always biting:

not contented with noting the literary offences of his adversary, he attacks his personal character absurdly enough, and even his personal appearance; and, in defiance of all decency, coarsely alludes to a misfortune which had destroyed Quintana's conjugal happiness, of which, too, the accused was *merely the victim*. Nay, Capmany, who had been in the habit of visiting Quintana's house at Madrid, extends his enmity to all those whom he usually met there, and exposing their real or supposed offences, no matter how venial, to public gaze, seems to enjoy the havoc which he makes of their reputations. The reader must turn away from these letters in disgust; they were, however, much relished and praised by a public fond of scandal, and unfortunately their literary merits, both as pieces of composition and criticism, are of no common description. \* \* \*

"Capmany was a member of the Spanish Cortes of 1810, and a decided constitutionalist; but he performed a part which will surely startle an English reader, and would be thought very extraordinary in either of the British Houses of Parliament. He assumed the office of censor of the speeches; and often rose to order, foaming at the mouth with anger, and his eyes flashing a patriotic fire, to denounce some phrase or word which he found to be literary high treason."

M. Orbigny, who was sent out by the Society of Natural History, of Paris, in 1826, to explore the countries of Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, having returned, he, in a sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on 10th March, communicated a sketch of his travels and discoveries. M. Orbigny commenced his route from Rio, went by Buenos Ayres to Patagonia, sailed to Chili, traversed it, as well as the two Perus, crossing the Andes, and sailing down the Amazon. He promises a variety of documents relative to the geo-

graphy of these countries. His observations on the geological formation of South America are also numerous. He found primitive formation in the greater part of Brazil, and of the Banda Oriental. The immense basin, extending from the 25th to the 38th degree of south latitude, was the first place where he found animal remains in strata, that he considered of tertiary formation. The fossil remains were below the bones of the mammiferous tribe, which were, in turn, covered by banks of river shells. The sides of the rivers present every facility for observing these superpositions. To the south, a primitive chain separates this basin from that of Patagonia. This last presents some analogy with the basin of Paris, in its alternative strata of oysters, freestone with osteous remains, gypsum, and river shells. M. Orbigny bears witness to the higher plains of the Andes being volcanic; at the height of 12,000 feet he discovered marine fossils. Respecting the diverse races and languages of South America, he has brought back a variety of observations, with sixty vocabularies.—(*The Athenæum*.)

THE WEATHER has been fine throughout the week,—thermometer 50 to 52.

A LIST OF FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS, (excepting those of the Oriental Republic,) which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres,

From 1st of January to 30th of June, 1834.

American,	- - 33	Neapolitan,	- - 2
British,	- - 24	Russian,	- - 1
Brazilian,	- - 21	Danish,	- - 1
Sardinian,	- - 15	Dutch,	- - 1
Hamburg,	- - 8	Belgian,	- - 1
French,	- - 6	Chilian,	- - 1
Bremen,	- - 3		
Portuguese,	- - 2	TOTAL,	- 119

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 14th OF AUGUST, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>viz</i> Montevideo.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for London, <i>viz</i> Montevideo.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>viz</i> Montevideo.
Brig Castor, W. Thompson,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>viz</i> Montevideo.
Brig Sarah, Weighton,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Victoria, Foggo,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for London.
Brig Caraboo, Fell,	Charles Tyleur & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Iconi, Lacey,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Discharging.
Brig Visntia, Christian,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Schooner Mary Jane, Bibois,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for Patagonia.
Ship Sanders, Skaats,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Carolinian, Doughty,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Rebecca, Shilliber,	Manning & Dorr,	Discharging.
Brig Russian, Knowles,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	New York or Boston.
Brig Cameo, Sayer,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Latona, Pedrick,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Clio, Spalding,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Johannes, Riedelck,	I. J. Kliek,	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Güte Christine, Driewes,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Bahia.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
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.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Felicitas, Mulder,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Tempo, Podesta,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Havana.
Ship Bananier, G. Pansa,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Socrates, J. Ravenna,	Felipe Llavallol,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,	Mmanuel Saenz de la Maza,	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
Brig Magdalena, Galiano,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Malaga.
Barque Cavallo Mariano, Graffione,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Gutosa,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori,		
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Verbal, P. da Silva,	C. M. Huerogo,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-Brig Bella Angelica, Carvalho,	José Cuello Pinto,	Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguaya.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, J. V. Belen,	Joaquin A. de Ribero,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.

Brazilian brig Justina, J. R. Silva, to M. A. Ramos, loading with horses and mules for Rio Janeiro.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 9.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, British brig Themis, LeBas, for Jersey, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., with 9666 dry hides, 3652 horns.

Sardinian brig Colombo, Ardito, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan P. Gestal, with Indian corn, cheeses, 100 arrobas tallow, 24 arrobas jerked beef, 240 doz. salted tongues, &c.

Brazilian brig Justina, Silva, for Ensenada, to load with horses and mules for Rio Janeiro.

August 10.—Wind S.—hazy and calm.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Bodoano, for the Uruguay, despatched by J. B. Soriano, to load with jerked beef for Pernambuco.

August 11.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, (during the last night,) American brig Brazen, Raines, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3493 dry hides, 20,000 shin bones, 26 bales with about 650 arrobas wool, 2 pipes and 1 barrel salted dog skins, 22 boxes tobacco. *Passengers*, Captains Edward Gahan and Edward Holbrook.

Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser, for Amsterdam, despatched by Lezica, Bros., with 12,138 dry hides. *Passengers*, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Witte. (This day.) Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Rosa, Moratorio, for ditto.  
The National brig of war Sarandui, was under weigh this afternoon, exercising.

August 12.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river; and sailed again immediately.

Sailed, British brig Urania, Bergh, for Cowes, for orders, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., with 11,735 dry hides, 1146 salted ditto.

August 13.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, American schooner Mary Jane, Pope, for Patagonia, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with effects.

August 14.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Minerva, Cuneo, from Montevideo 12th inst., to C. Galeano.

August 15.—Wind W.—foggy.

Arrived, American brig Mechanic, Ritchie, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., Montevideo 12th inst., with wheat, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
Danish brig William, Laurenz, from Montevideo 12th, general cargo, to J. J. Klick.

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

Sailed, (during the last night,) British schr. Osprey, Fisher, for Liverpool, despatched by John M'Dougall & Co., with 4288 dry hides, 1017 salted do., 9900 horns, 85 horse hides, 2 bales with 316 doz. nutria skins.

Brazilian zumaeca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 30 asses, and 6 horses.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 16th.—General Fiametta, for Cadiz.

17th.—Paquete de Santos, for Rio Janeiro.

20th.—Caraboo, for Valparaiso.

The French brig Claire, for Havre de Grace, is expected to sail this day.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels which have passed Point Indio.

On 8th inst., in the evening, galliot Carl Heinrich, from Buenos Ayres 3d: wind S.

On 9th, in the morning, barque Brothers, from Buenos Ayres 7th: wind S. W.

On 10th, in the morning, brig Martin, from Buenos Ayres 4th: wind S. W.

On 10th, at night, brig Themis, from Buenos Ayres 9th: wind S. W.

On 12th inst., Brig Colombo, from Buenos Ayres 9th.  
Brig Brazen, from Buenos Ayres 11th.  
Brig Phoenix, from Buenos Ayres 11th.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

June 28.—Brazilian schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, from Buenos Ayres 12th June.

July 6.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 16th June, Montevideo 19th ditto. *Passengers* from Montevideo, General M. Amassa, (Chargé d'Affaires from the Republic of Bolivia, to Brazil,) and suite, and Señor Luis Cogoy.

Arrived at Montevideo.

On 5th inst.—Portuguese brig Fortuna de Africa, from Angola 21st June.

Sardinian brig Americano, from Genoa, Gibraltar, and Maldonado, with 700 bags wheat.

6th.—American brig Swiftsure, from Richmond 26th May, with 1850 barrels flour, to James Noble.

7th.—Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de Gracia, from Bahia. American brig Phoenix, Green, from New Orleans 4th May, Pernambuco 3d ult., with 2371 barrels flour, to James Noble.

8th.—Sardinian polacre Marte, from Genoa, Marseilles and St. Catherine's.

Sailed from Montevideo.

6th inst.—French brig Paul, Audier, for Marseilles.  
7th inst.—British brig Elizabeth, Brown, for Liverpool.

9th.—Sardinian polacre Laifferente, for Brazil.  
Portuguese schooner Mosch, for Rio Janeiro.

14th.—British brig Dunottar Castle, Patterson, for London.  
American barque Franklin, for Nantucket.

## CIRCUS.

The second Subscription, or *Temporada*, commenced on the 10th inst.; and, in compliance with the public wish, the prices were reduced to the following scale, viz:—

To the Pit, (including a seat,) - 3 dollars.  
Cazuela, - 2 do.  
Entrance-money generally, - 3 do.

The house, on the evening of the 10th, was crowded to excess; many could not obtain seats, and the money-taker's office was literally besieged. We confess that we feel much interested in the success of this establishment, and therefore have not hesitated freely to express our opinion upon the merits and demerits of the performances. Of the building itself, it is universally acknowledged to be far more convenient than could possibly have been expected; and as it regards the horses, it is really a matter of surprise—not that so fine a stud should be collected in this country—but that they should evince such admirable training in so short a period. Equestrian exercises were ever highly patronized amongst the ancients, even by their most rigid philosophers, as being a manly and noble amusement; and had Mr. Ducrow lived at that period, (says an English paper, in noticing his riding at Astley's,) he certainly would have been defied.

The principal equestrian at the Circus of Buenos Ayres, (Mr. Laforest,) is a graceful and superb rider; his attitudes are often extremely elegant, and he well deserves the enthusiastic applause he nightly receives. His good sense will always enable him to distinguish 'the flatterer from the friend,' and therefore he will excuse our remarking that he is not yet a Ducrow.—There is but one Ducrow in the world.

The second equestrian, Mr. W. P. Smith, has talent that would be appreciated in any theatre. His admirers here are very numerous, judging from the great applause he always receives. His vaulting on horseback is excellent; he however wants grace, and sometimes confidence,—these obtained, he will be a most superior performer.

Mr. Hoffmaster,—and what shall we say of this funny little fellow, his tumbling, and his jokes (both in Spanish and in English,) that 'sets the Circus on a roar'!—He is almost equal to any equestrian Clown we have ever seen,—he is a real talented *Payaso*,—and, as the old proverb says, 'it takes a wise man to make a fool.'

On this evening (the 10th,) every thing went off with remarkable eclat. Mr. Laforest displayed some masterly horsemanship; as did also Mr. W. P. Smith. Mr. Hoffmaster threw the difficult 'somersets,' on horseback, amidst a tumult of applause. The child, James Smith, looked beautiful as he always does, and visited the boxes after his performance, where the ladies almost devoured him with kisses,—happy fellow! The noble horse Selim exhibited his new task of 'fetching and carrying' various articles at the command of his master, Mr. Laforest.—All, in fact, was excellent, except some ugly tunes played by the Orchestra, for which the selector was to blame.

The entertainments on Wednesday evening were likewise highly, and sometimes rapturously applauded; particularly the representation which Mr. Laforest gave, on his horse 'Marian,' of the Parisian *Dama*. A trifling pantomimic piece, with new scenery, was exhibited on the Stage, called, 'The two Philosophers, or the Magic Pic.' The philosophers, we presume, were meant for Plato, and Aristotle,—the former being known to be attached to mysticism, and the latter to the natural history of animals; and when the pie above named was opened, a monkey, a cat, and a pigeon jumped out.

The house was numerously attended. In the boxes we noticed the Governor's family, the Lady of the Chief of Police, and a lovely exotic with 'long fair hair,' as also the Chargé d'Affaires, and the Consul of His Britannic Majesty.

Too much time was occupied on this evening between the acts,—the audience began to be impatient. We are glad to observe that the practice of smoking has been officially prohibited in the Circus; it was an intolerable nuisance,

## THEATRE.

On the evening of the 10th, the afterpiece of *La Casa en Venta*, was (we are informed,) extremely well represented, in a house throught to the ceiling. This does not look like poverty in Buenos Ayres,—the Theatre and the Circus both overflowing on the same night.

On the 12th, for the benefit of the Señora Cañon, the play of *El Delincuente Honorado*; and a Ballet Dance, in which Messrs. Laforest and Hoffmaster appeared, but which had nothing to recommend it but the introduction of the aria 'Di tanti palpiti,' and other beautiful music from Taurecidi. The house was very full.

On the 14th, the *triste* drama of *La Entrerada en Vida*,—to one of the thinnest houses of the season.

## Married.

On 13th inst., Señor Juan Casacuberta, to Doña Marcela Funes, both of the Theatre of this City.

Señor Castañera, likewise of this Theatre, was married on the same evening. We are not acquainted with the name of the Lady.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### 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.

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. McGaw, 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.

### WILLIAM DAVIS,

#### THE DANCING MASTER,

HAVING shipped on board the British brig Rainbow, in the capacity of Steward, intending to leave England as soon as an opportunity offered for France, in order to collect some of the latest and most fashionable Dances.—Hereby informs the Public, that having shipped in the aforesaid vessel on the 11th December, and coming on shore on 26th December, was promiscuously picked up and sent to Bahia Blanca as a common soldier. On his arrival there, and proving to the Captain-General of the Left Division that he was a Patriot Officer, and had his full discharge, he was immediately liberated and returned to Buenos Ayres; and which he has translated the French Quadrilles into Spanish, and has them for Sale at the Confectioner's Shop of Ballarotos, Calle 25 de Mayo, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR each.

These papers are quite suitable with due application, and practice for Gentlemen and Ladies, to make themselves competent Dancers.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	115 —	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	62 — 7½	do. ferreca.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ —	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacaes,.....	7½ — 7½	do. do.
6 per cent Stock,.....	54 —	64 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125 —	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 15-16	per cent. p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	3 5-8	do. p. dol.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ —	do. p. dol.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ —	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	32 — 26	do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	29 —	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	28 —	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 — 28	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	15 — 15	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	45 — 50	do. p. dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40 —	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 — 12	do. p. arroca.
Hair, long,.....	(none)	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20 — 25	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15 — 17	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 — 12½	do. p. arroca.
Horns,.....	350 — 800	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	75 —	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9 — 11	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ — 3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120½ dollars. The lowest price, 117½ 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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