

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 418.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1834.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Monitor* has lately (*viz.*: from the 7th inst.) published some interesting details upon "The state of the Public Revenue," which coming in an official shape, are rendered doubly important. It comments upon the exhausted state of the treasury in November 1833, when the present administration came into power; upon the means projected to alleviate this state of things; the monthly saving of 782,724 dollars, by reforms in the hospital, police department, &c., which has been absorbed by the equipment of the flotilla in aid of Corrientes, and of the cavalry sent to the provinces of Cuyo; the facility with which the Legislature has augmented the expences of the treasury without providing funds to meet them, and that to this is owing in greater part the evils which press upon the treasury. That the recent expedition against the Indians, so important to the republic, and so glorious to the army of the province, was undertaken with the project of a loan which was never realized; that the Government not only provisioned the army, but a host of people who are hangers on to it, but who have no connection with it, so that the daily allowance now provided by the State amounts to 2½ lbs. of beef for each soldier. That in the year 1825 the army was upon a footing conformable to the laws, and cost the province 1,068,940 hard dollars per annum, which was less than half of the public revenue; at the present moment it would appear, from a calculation made, that two individuals of the army of the province of Buenos Ayres absorb as much as would maintain fifteen soldiers of the Prussian army. That the number of officers belonging to the regular army of the province, is out of all proportion to that of the soldiers; there are now 713 officers, of all ranks, and 2366 soldiers. By the existing laws, the province is bound to keep up a force of 2547 veterans, of all arms, and 138 officers, of all ranks; but it now has 713 officers, and only 2366 soldiers, being 190 soldiers less and 575 officers more than the laws prescribe; and this excess of officers occasions an enormous augmentation of expence, *viz.*: to the amount of 1,087,440 dollars per annum. The army of the United States of North America consists of 6,188 men, commanded by 3 generals, 116 staff officers, and 188 subalterns; while that of the province of Buenos Ayres has 15 generals, and 698 other officers, for an army of 2366 men. That those who have shed their blood for their country ought to be provided for; but this sentiment of gratitude must be regulated by the circumstances of the treasury, as certain ruin awaits the province if the expences of the war department are not immediately curtailed, and the army reorganized in conformity to the laws. That it is a question of life and death—the country, in its present situation, might well exclaim with Hamlet, "Ser, ó no ser;" "To be, or not to be." The alternative is painful, but inevitable,—the Legislature must decree the reduction of the army, or the country will be forced to

the humiliation of a bankruptcy. No delay can be admitted, every day renders the position of the treasury more critical. All are interested in the preservation of the credit of the country, none can escape from the ruins,—landholders, merchants, employés, natives, foreigners—all, all without exception will be involved in the crisis which threatens the province, and which can only be prevented by its being roused from the inaction which has so long prevailed. That time still remains for the constitutional powers to act, and save the country from a fatal catastrophe.—The House of Representatives, although occupied upon grave subjects, should not lose sight of the most prominent of all; that other topics can be deferred without peril—but as it regards the situation of the revenue, delay is fatal, and nothing can justify those who do not exert themselves to prevent the evil. Again: that simplicity in dress is most becoming in a soldier, and the province is not in a situation to afford the expensive uniforms now worn by its military. The French legions who triumphed at Jemapes, Arcole, and Marengo, were proud of appearing on the field of battle with no other distinction than the tricoloured cockade. That the expence now imposed upon the province, even for a squadron of cavalry of 164 soldiers of the line, is nearly 500,000 dollars per annum; so that the direct taxes for the year (383,209 dollars,) and the dues of the coasting trade and port office, (130,007 dollars,) are together barely sufficient to provide for a single squadron of cavalry. That since the occupation of the Falkland Islands by the British, no advantage can accrue to the province by retaining vessels of war; the stores, &c., for Bahia Blanca and Patagonia, the Government can forward by merchant vessels, at a much cheaper rate than by keeping armed vessels; therefore to preserve a mutilated, inactive body, which does not even afford a nursery for the scientific education of its youthful professors, would be worse than useless. That the navy ought now to be abolished, and comprised solely in the Marine-Office, with a diminished number of employés, all the rest being unnecessary expence.

That it is incontestably proved:—

- 1.—That the present organization of the army is not only vicious, but that it is in opposition to the existing laws.
- 2.—That its maintenance not only absorbs all the revenue of the province, but that it exceeds it.
- 3.—That the disorder in the public revenue is the exclusive work of the illegal, excessive, and ruinous expences of the war department.
- 4.—That the reduction of the army, besides being a necessary measure, is a constitutional act, being in accordance with the laws, which, while they exist, no power, however elevated, has the right to infringe upon them.
- 5.—That their violation compromises the credit of the country, and hurries it precipitately to bankruptcy.

A variety of remarks follow the above, to the ef-

fect, that those same arms which now carry implements of death, might enrich the soil by their agricultural pursuits; that opportunity now offers for this, from the late triumph of the army of the province, under the command of General Rosas, which has liberated it from the periodical incursions of the Indians. That those who have devoted their best days to the service of the country, can be recompensed with lands: industry will thus be fomented, the files of the army diminished to increase those of the agriculturists, and all accustomed to live by their labour; the revenue of the State can be left to fulfil its other obligations, and the army dissolved, as Augustus dismissed those legions who enabled him to triumph at Philippi.

In another part of our paper we have inserted a detail of the two resignations tendered by Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, of the office of Governor of the Province. We believe that as yet no further steps have been taken by the House of Representatives upon the subject.

Recent accounts from Santa Fé, state that General Estanislao Lopez had been re-elected Governor of that province, notwithstanding he had expressed his determination to retire from public life. We are not aware if he still persists in this resolution. He had ordered Señores José Francisco Benites and Clemente Sañudo, to be sent out of the province, for some anonymous publications which were deemed libellous, and in the writing of which it was supposed they were concerned.

The British colours were displayed on Thursday last, from the house of His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and from that of H. B. M.'s Consul, it being the birth-day anniversary of King William the Fourth.

Señor Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga died yesterday afternoon. In the evening his remains were conveyed to the Cathedral Church, attended by numerous friends.

Official Documents.

On the 14th inst. General Rosas tendered his third resignation of the office of Commandant-General of the country districts; reiterating the necessity of attending to his private affairs, the impaired state of his health, the impossibility of his fulfilling the duties of the said command, and the injury that must thereby accrue to the public service, from his being unable to devote that strict attention to it which the nature of the employment in question demands.

The Minister of War (General Guido,) replied to the above on 20th inst., stating that the Government relied upon the patriotism of General Rosas, trusting that he would not persist in declining a command which he had so long and honorably held, and which had conferred such benefits on the country; and that the Government were invariable in their resolution not to accept the proffered resignation.

The House assembled on the evening of Saturday last, when the following resignation from the Governor elect was read:—

"Buenos Ayres, August 15, 1834.
23th year of the Liberty and 19th of the Independence.
"To the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province.

"The undersigned has had the honor to receive a note, dated yesterday, from the Minister of the Home Department, Señor Manuel José Garcia, accompanied with the copy of a decree of the same date, by which the Hon. House of Representatives has deigned to name the undersigned as 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.; requesting him to attend in the Hall of Sitings on the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock in the day, to take the customary oaths.

"Nothing would be more satisfactory to the undersigned than to have the glory of ascending the seat of government in the present extraordinary circumstances of difficulty in which the province is placed, and to take the first and principal part in the heroic enterprise of saving it, and of preserving all the Republic from the immense evils which threaten it;—but if he ought to render thanks to Heaven for having been endowed with a mind superior to the great dangers which ere now he has more than once encountered in the service of the country, because he conceived he possessed sufficient strength to undergo the weighty labours and anxieties to which it is necessary to submit in such circumstances; and if he can flatter himself with the happy issue with which his efforts have ever been crowned, always animated with the firm hope which ought to aid every one that acts with courage, but without temerity, in defence of justice, humanity, and public order: he could not now promise himself equal results in the high post to which the House has called him, his health being notoriously impaired, and even his mental faculties debilitated, by these same great efforts, and other very grave endurances to which true patriots are exposed in days of anarchy and disorder.

"When, in January 1832, the undersigned obtained leave to retire from the office of Minister of the Home and Foreign Department, in consequence of two resignations which he had made to that effect, it was because the bad state of his health did not enable him to remain in it even a week longer. From that period, he has been seriously employed to repair it by every possible means; and notwithstanding that he has until the present day scrupulously adopted and followed the advice given to him on distinct occasions by various medical men, he has not enjoyed three successive months of health, and sometimes his illness has continued more than two months. This is a fact which some of the Representatives are well acquainted with, and which proves the inability of the undersigned to support, even for a short time, the enormous weight of public affairs which must press upon the person who at present ascends the seat of government;—inability which cannot be supplied, and which it is not in the power of man to overcome. The undersigned, therefore, penetrated with the most profound gratitude to the Representatives for having done him the honour of considering him worthy of ascending to such an elevated post under such difficult circumstances, earnestly intreats them to accept the resignation thereof which he tenders, in the firm persuasion that it is not in his power to vary this resolution, from the invincible reason which he has set forth.—God preserve the Representatives many years.

"TOMAS M. DE ANCHORENA."

The House proceeded to take the above note into consideration; and a Committee, consisting of Señores Arana, Garcia, Valdez, Lozano, Martinez, and J. A. Argerich, drew up the following draft of a communication, which was approved of by the House; viz:—

"The Hon. House of Representatives has in a sitting of this date considered the resignation tendered by Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, to which he was named by the law of 14th inst.; and if it well knows and feels that great efforts and serious anxieties in the days of anarchy and disorder have impaired his health and even debilitated his mental faculties, it recolects, on the other hand, that endowed with a mind superior to the great dangers which ere now he has more than once encountered in the service of the country, he can without detriment to it undergo

the weighty labours and anxieties to which it is hoped he will resign himself in the present extraordinary circumstances of difficulty in which the country is placed, and to whose salvation he is called by the vote of the Representatives, seconded with enthusiasm by public opinion.

"The Province has reserved this glory for his strong spirit, and trusts that, animated with the firm hope which aids every one that acts with courage in defence of the laws and of public order, he will renew among us the days of prosperity which have ever been the happy issue of the efforts with which, on other occasions, he has made conspicuous his decided co-operation in the just cause of the restoration of the laws.

"Lastly; the House relies that it has not portrayed in vain the terrible situation of the country to Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, and that this will be a powerful stimulus, which, putting in action his distinguished patriotism, he will hasten to commence its salvation, presenting himself in this House on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to take the customary oaths, which alone will authorize the most sanguine expectations.

"God preserve Señor Tomas Manuel de Anchorena many years.

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

At a sitting on 19th inst., a note, dated 17th inst., was read from Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, containing his second resignation of the office of Governor of the Province. It was in tenor as follows:—That he found himself under the necessity of repeating the said resignation, for the powerful motive assigned in his first note; it being impossible to conceal that when health is wanting to an individual, his energies become impaired; and it would be the height of temerity to accept office under such considerations.—He therefore relied upon the consideration of the Representatives to dispense with his services, and accede to the invariable resolution he had formed in that respect.

The House ordered this note to be forwarded to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, recommending it to their preferent attention.

The discussion was then continued upon the reform in the military department; and besides the articles whose sanction we announced in a former number, three others were now passed:—That all officers who remain out of the territory of the province, not being in commission from the Government, shall not receive pay, although they may be absent with leave. That the same shall apply in future to those officers who obtain leave of absence for their own private affairs, or for any other motive unconnected with the public service. That in 60 days from the promulgation of the present decree, the Government shall render to the House, and publish, a nominal detail of all the officers comprehended in the different articles of the decree.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner Adelaide, journals of Montevideo to 18th inst. They state that on the 7th inst. the army still remained at Fraile Muerto, but was to march on the following day for the Yaguaron.

The following are brief extracts from a contract celebrated between the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and the Huseatic Consul at Montevideo, George P. E. Tornquist, respecting the emigration of German colonists to the aforesaid Republic:—

Art. 1.—The Government shall grant lands on *enfiteusis*, to those of the agricultural colonists who are desirous of remaining in the country:—the said lands shall not be more than thirteen leagues distant from Montevideo, and in the neighbourhood of the towns of Piedras, Canelones, Sta. Lucia, and Pando, and shall be previously marked out by the Government, in order that the colonists may occupy them on their arrival.

2.—The Government shall provide for the maintenance of the colonists from the day of their arrival at Montevideo, until they are enabled to collect the first fruits of their agricultural labours.

3.—The Government shall provide the colonists with agricultural implements, domestic animals, &c., which are to be returned at stated periods, and on certain conditions.

4.—The colonists, conforming themselves to the customs of the country, shall not be in any way molested in the exercise of their religious creeds; and to this effect can have their respective ministers.

5.—The colonists for the four first years shall be exempt from military service; after which, and until ten years, they can only be thus employed in case of foreign invasion.

6.—They shall be equally exempt from all imposts for the term of ten years; but as it respects those located in the places mentioned in Art. 1, this favour shall be only for four years, in case their interests shall lead them to remove to other points.

7.—All contracts celebrated by the proprietors with the colonists, and those which the latter make with persons of the country, shall be through the intervention of the Huseatic Consulate, &c. &c.

8.—The Government shall grant to the colonists the right of possession of the lands upon a legal value; the proprietorship of all the improvements which they may make upon them; and the preference in case they wish to purchase the lands.

9.—The Government shall prepare a commodious place for the accommodation of the emigrants upon their disembarkation, where they shall be maintained for the space of fifteen days, when each emigrant can freely decide upon the occupation which may best suit him.

10.—The Huseatic Consulate shall take special care that the colonists be industrious and orderly persons, in order that they may correspond to the views of the Government.

On Saturday afternoon last, as Doña Maria Sanchez de Mendeville was returning home through the Calle de la Reconquista, she observed two men quarrelling near the Plaza de la Residencia; one of whom being tipsey, was making every effort to get into a house, the owner of which resisted him, and entreated the Señora de Mendeville to procure aid in order to liberate him from the fury and the threats of the disturber.—This the Señora offered to do, but had only proceeded a few steps when she was accosted and threatened by the drunkard, who held a knife in his hand. The lady fled, and requested the assistance of several persons who had been attracted to their doors by the disturbance; but all of them prudently abstained from compromising themselves. The drunkard was gaining ground upon her, when, after running more than half a square, she got into a house, whither her pursuer followed, and went from room to room in search of her; finally he was ejected into the street, where he remained for some time, expecting she would come out.—In the meantime, Señor de Mendeville was informed of the outrage; but before he arrived at the spot the delinquent had fled. From the clue which has been obtained, his apprehension seems to be tolerably certain.—(*Gaceta Mercantil*, of 18th inst.)

Vespers were celebrated at the Church of *La Merced*, on Saturday evening last; and a grand *funcion* took place in the said Church on Sunday morning, amidst repeated discharges from small cannon placed on the pavement in front thereof: being in honor, we believe, of Nra. Sra. del Socorro. There was also a *funcion* at the Socorro Church.

The fine moonlight nights of late have attracted from their homes the usual portion of promenaders; and the streets in the vicinity of the Plaza de la Victoria have, as heretofore, been thronged with ladies shopping and visiting.

Mr. Michael Hart, the King of the fire-eaters, was lately exhibiting his performances at Rio Janeiro. In one of the advertisements in a paper of that city, he says his exhibition is of the same class as that he had the honor to represent before the Grand Seigneur of Turkey.

There was "a grand do" in the Inner Roads on Sunday last, upon the occasion of placing the picture of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas on board the national brig of war which bears his name. The said brig was dressed out with colours, and she and the brig Sarandi kept up an almost incessant fire, in the shape of salutes, from 12 until 2 o'clock, to the great "wonderment" of those on shore who were not in the secret. A band of music attended, and also numerous visitors; we observed five boats full of them leave the Mole, the boatmen in their best attire. General Pinedo, and various other officers, were likewise present. There were several harangues during the ceremony, and the *vivas* which followed them (the weather being calm), were distinctly heard on the beach. At 2 o'clock the visitors left the vessels, under salutes from the General Rosas, and Sarandi; the band in one of the boats playing until they landed. The party several times during the passage to shore was uncovered, in deference to the patriotic sentiments uttered by various orators, and the sounds of national music. At any rate all seemed happy, and delighted with their visit and the ceremonies they had witnessed.

Five buglemen have, within these few days, been added to the Marine Band, the veteran drum and life major of which seems delighted with this acquisition, and keeps the new comers close at it, and parades his band through the streets with much apparent satisfaction.

The scarcity of Asses in Brazil still continues, and a number of these animals has lately been exported thither from Buenos Ayres. The *zuma* Pensamiento Feliz, which sailed a few days since, took thirty of them. We ought to be much obliged to the Brazilians for the preference they give us in this respect.

Some whalebones have recently been deposited on the beach, near the Alameda, which daily attract crowds of students in natural history, of both sexes.

Montevideo, August 1834.
To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
Allow me to communicate to you, as a piece of important information, the singular coincidence of the prompter's tin screen in the Montevideo theatre having been painted red and white, at the same time that that in the Buenos Ayres theatre was painted green, according to your *Packet*, No. 415. A CONSTANT READER.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD 'BROKER,' &c.—The origin of this word is contested: some derive it from the French *broyer*, to grind; others from *brocader*, to cavil or riggle; others deduce broker from a trader broken, and that from the Saxon *broc*, 'misfortune,' which is often the true reason of a man's breaking. In which view, a broker is a broken trader, by misfortune; and it is said that none but such were formerly admitted to that employment. The Jews, Armenians, and Banians are the chief brokers throughout most parts of the Levant and the Indies. In Persia, all affairs are transacted by a sort of brokers, whom they call '*delal*,' i. e. great talkers. Their form of contract in buying and selling is remarkable, being done in the profoundest silence, only by touching each other's fingers. The buyer, loosening his *pamerin*, or girdle, spreads it on his knee; and both he and the seller having their hands underneath, by the intercourse of their fingers, mark the price of pounds, shillings, &c., demanded, offered, and at length agreed on. When the seller takes the buyer's whole hand, it denotes a thousand, and as many times as he squeezes it, as many thousand pagods or roupies, according to the species in question demanded; when he only takes the five fingers, it denotes five hundred; and when only one, one hundred; taking only half a finger, to the second joint, denotes fifty; the small end of the finger, to the first joint, stands for ten.—This *legerdemain*, or squeezing system, would not do for the latitude of London.—(*Mirror*.)

ORIGIN OF THE WORD 'BANKRUPT.'—This word is formed from the ancient Latin *banca*, a bench or table, and *ruptus*, broken. Bank originally signified a bench, which the first bankers had in the public places, in markets, fairs, &c., on which they told their money, wrote their bills of exchange, &c. Hence, when a banker failed, they broke his bank, to advertise the public that the person to whom the bank belonged was no longer in a condition to continue his business.—As this practice was very frequent in Italy, it is said the term bankrupt is derived from the Italian *banco rotto*, broken bench. Cowel (in his 4th Institute, 227.) rather chooses to deduce the word from the French *banque*, table, and *route*, vestigium, trace, by metaphor from the sign left in the ground, of a table once fastened to it and now gone. On this principle he traces the origin of bankrupts from the ancient Roman *mensarii* or *argentarii*, who had their *tabernæ* or *mensæ* in certain public places; and who, when they fled, or made off with the money that had been entrusted to them, left only the sign or shadow of their former station behind them.—(*Mirror*.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

WILLIAM DAVIS,

THE DANCING MASTER,

HAVING shipped on board the British brig Rain-bow, 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 17th December, and coming on shore on 28th 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; since which he has translated the French Quadrilles into Spanish, and has them for Sale at the Confectioner's Shop of Ballastros, Calle 25 de Mayo, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR each.

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF AUGUST, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,.....	McCracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Loading for London.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,.....	McCracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Castor, W. Thompson,.....	R. & J. Carlisle,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah, Weighton,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Malaga.
Brig Victoria, Foggo,.....	R. & J. Carlisle,.....	Loading for London.
Brig Caraboo, Fell,.....	Charles Tayleur & Co.,.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Icaei, Lacey,.....	McCracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Vistula, Christian,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Silvannus, Young,.....	R. & J. Carlisle,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Lorina, Sandford,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Scott, Irving,.....	Horne & Alsogaray,.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Carolinean, Doughty,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Rebecca, Shilliber,.....	Manning & Dorr,.....	Discharging.
Brig Russian, Knowles,.....	Dorr, Reinicke & Lees,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Cameo, Sayer,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Latona, Pedrick,.....	Grogan & Pleasants,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Mechanic, Ritchie,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Nazerau,.....	Braulio Costa,.....	Bordeaux.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Johannes, Riedick,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Güte Christine, Driewes,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Loading for Bahia.
BREMEN.		
Brig Active, Beckmann,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albatross, Schelberg,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Willem, Lorentzen,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Discharging.
DUTCH.		
Barque Felicitas, Mulder,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Tempo, Podesta,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Havana.
Brig Bannanier, G. Paosa,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Soerates, J. Ravena,.....	Felipe Llavallo,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,.....	Manuel Saenz de la Maza,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Magdalena, Galiano,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga.
Barque Cavallo Marino, Grafione,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Gotsa,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Marte, B. A. Quiquisola,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lupo,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatore,.....
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.

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.

The Danish brig which arrived on the 15th inst., is the Willem, Lorentzen, from Hamburg 30th April, Montevideo 13th inst., with general cargo, gin, &c., to J. J. Klick.

August 16.—Wind N. N. E.—hazy.

Arrived, British brig Lorina, Sandford, from Liverpool 25th April, Montevideo 14th inst., with general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co. Passengers from Liverpool, Mr. George Wilkie; do. from Montevideo, Mr. William Harvey.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 14th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, (during the last night.) French brig Claire, Simonet, for Havre de Grace, despatched by C. Cochard & Co., with 5965 dry hides, 9 cases of objects of natural history, 1 small case with 12 doz. dog skins, 110 bales with 2180 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with 88 arrobas horse hair.—Passengers, Messieurs Leon de Caumartin, and Isabel.

Sardinian brig General Fiametta, Bacaro, for Cadiz, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 8529 dry hides, 7 bales and 1 case with 4030 horn plates, and 1260 cut ditto. Passengers, Señores Pedro Villanueva, Francisco Lorenino, and Estevan Linaroz.

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

August 17.—Wind N. E.—foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Sanders, Skaats, for Havana, despatched by Grogan & Pleasants, with 4299 quintals jerked beef.

August 18.—Wind E.—foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Bremen ship Adler, Schuhmacker, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5912 quintals jerked beef.

August 19.—Wind E.—hazy.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 18th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Do. do. do. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 15th, to C. Galeano.

British brig Scott, Irving, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst., with tobacco, rice, &c., to Horne & Alsogaray.

August 20.—Wind S.S.W.—foggy; Outer Roads invisible all day.

Arrived, French brig Joseph, Nazerau, from Bourdeaux 31st May, river Garonné 8th June, and Montevideo 18th inst., with wine, and general cargo, to Bratúlio Costa. Passengers landed in Buenos Ayres, Messieurs Domingo Saria, Manuel Aurrecochea, José Creispulo de Arrarte, Sebastián Carrere, Jean Neguloua, Jean Broussin, Jean Larregain, Paul Nougutier, Martin Duranóna and child. Passengers landed in Montevideo, Messieurs Pierre Labougle, Bonifacio Tucharrandaga, François, Dubrueilh, Jean Mouras, Jean Latagnon, François, Epifanio de Górriz, Pierre Recalde, Arnaud Laramendy, Michel Orabide, Pierre Constantin, Jacques Peltier, Bertrand Micoullan, alias Mascullu, Mesdames Ramona de Algorri and 2 children, and Sta. Maria de Olais and child.

August 21.—Wind S. S. E.—foggy all day. Arrived, Sardinian polacre Marte, A. B. Quiquisto, from Genoa 31st March, Marselles 10th April, Santa Catalina 31st ult., Montevideo 18th inst., with wine, paper, 194 burrels flour, wheat, &c., to Anadeo & Caprile.

Sailed, National zunaca Providencia, P. Moratorio, for Patagonia, despatched by C. Galeano, with effects.

Brazilian brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Anadeo & Caprile, with 600 quintals jerked beef, 266 arrobas tallow, barley, some cases of dry goods, and 1 horse.

Brazilian patache Novo Yermal, P. da Silva, for Rio Grande, despatched by C. M. Huergo, with domestic goods.

Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 150 fanegas salt.

Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, J. V. Belen, for Parnagua, despatched by Joaquin A. de Ribeiro, in ballast.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Minerva, F. Moratore, for Montevideo.

August 22.—Wind N. N. W.—dense fog all day. No arrivals or sailings.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 23d.—Caraboo, for Valparaiso.

The Brazilian schr.-brig Bella Angelica, for Rio Grande, and American schr.-brig Clío, for Patagonia, are expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels which have passed Point Indio.

On 13th inst., at 10 A. M., wind N. N. E., brig Urania, from Buenos Ayres 12th.
On 15th, at 3 P. M., wind N. N. E., schooner Osprey, from Buenos Ayres the night of the 14th.
On 17th, in the morning, wind N., brig Claire, from Buenos Ayres 16th.
On 17th, in the morning, wind N., brig General Fiametta, from Buenos Ayres the night of the 16th.
On 18th, wind N. N. E., brig Sanders, from Buenos Ayres 17th.
On 19th, at 2 P. M., wind N. E., ship Adler, from Buenos Ayres 18th.

The French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, which sailed from Buenos Ayres 25th May, bound to Havre de Grace, and put into Rio Janeiro on 13th June, to repair some damage she received,—sailed from the latter port on 19th ult., for Havre de Grace.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

On 21st ult.—H. B. M's ship Dublin, from Valparaiso 5th June; and sailed 25th ult., for England.
23d.—United States' ship Brandywine, (84 guns), Captain Deacon, having on board Commodore Renshaw, who is to relieve Commodore Woolsey on this station.

24th.—Sardinian brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna, from Buenos Ayres 4th ult.

Arrived at Montevideo.

18th inst.—Sardinian ship Carlota, from Rio Janeiro.
Sailed from Montevideo.
6th inst.—Sardinian brig Urbano, for Genoa.
10th—Belgian galliot Antonius, for Antwerp.

THEATRE.

The squabbles in the political world have had no effect upon the attractions of the Theatre; it continues to be crowded on every night, and has never in our remembrance been so brilliantly and fashionably attended as during the present season. It is true, the dramatic corps is very respectable, and makes every effort, in conjunction with its worthy Manager, (Señor Antonio Gonzales,) to merit the great patronage it receives.

On the 19th was performed, for the benefit of the Manager, a play translated from the French of Ducange, called *La Edacanda en Londres*; 6 sea, *El Colegio de Tonington*;—which we

should translate as—"The London Boarding-School Miss; or, Tonington-House School."—The following is a literal copy of the 'Bill of the Play':—

Lord Duque, - - -	Señor Antonio Gonzales.
Sir Tom Love, - - -	Casacuberta.
Lord Duicely, - - -	Cusio.
Morton, - - -	Castañera.
Elena, (Colegiala de 16 años,) - - -	Señora Manuela.
Lady Windsor, - - -	Matilde Diez.
Lady Wolcester, - - -	Josefa Funes.

Servants, &c. &c.

The plot is as follows:—Sir Tom Love, a young Scotsman of good family, is engaged in all the dissipation of London. He gets introduced to my Lord Duke, who presents him with the Colonelcy of a regiment, and promises him Elena in marriage, in order to forward some sinister design which he (the Duke) has in view. Elena is at a boarding-school in the environs of London, and is visited there by Lady Windsor, a sort of go-between of the Duke's, who proposes to introduce her into fashionable life; but Lady Wolcester, who is present at this interview, and is a patroness of the young lady, has her misgivings upon the subject. Elena, however, takes up her abode in the house of Lady Windsor, in London, and mixes freely with the fashionables, who extol her beauty, &c. &c. In the midst of this fairy dream, Lady Wolcester calls to see her; and the artless girl shows her the diamonds which have been presented to her, and prattles incessantly of the honours she receives, and of her going to be married to a handsome man (Sir Tom Love,) with a pretty name. The lady at once tells her that those costly diamonds are above her situation in life, and utters some warnings,—which provokes Lady Windsor, who orders Lady Wolcester out of the house. The latter gets an order from the Queen to take Elena away; but before this can be effected, she is married to Sir Tom Love, who dearly loves her, and is loved in return. The bridegroom, on the very day of the marriage, is ordered away on some expedition, through the intrigues of the Duke, who then succeeds in his villanous designs, and seduces Elena. She becomes insane, and flies to her former happy home, at Tonington-House.—Her husband seeks her there, and an affecting scene takes place between them in the garden of the school. She does not at first recognize him; but a gleam of sanity comes over her—My beloved husband, (she exclaims,) *mi querido Love*—and expires in his arms. He threatens vengeance, but the Duke has been killed by a sufferer in another infamous transaction.

From the above materials, a somewhat interesting play has been formed. Our reader's will however smile at the idea of the Queen's granting an order; the law in England does not allow any but the judicial authority to issue such a document.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the performers. Señor Casacuberta evinced much feeling, and the uniform he wore was a tolerably correct imitation (with the exception of the boots and hat,) of a Colonel of the British foot guards. Doña Manuela surprised the audience by her excellent acting, and which indeed was scarcely expected from one so very young. It will be recollected that she was 'really and truly' married, on 13th inst., to Señor Casacuberta; and during the play, she archly told him she was not afraid to be married to him, now that she knew him.—The spectators laughed. In the last scene, when attired in white, with dishevelled hair, she drew tears in abundance from the fairer portion of the audience.

We have often had occasion to notice the good taste which Doña Matilde Diez displays in her attire, so creditable to herself and to the Theatre. On this evening she surpassed herself,—she wore a rose-coloured dress beautifully ornamented, short sleeves, and long gloves; her hair arranged *a la mode de Londres*, without a comb; brilliant necklaces, bracelets, &c.;—altogether a counterpart of the evening and ball-room dress of a British lady of quality, as depicted in the "World of Fashion," and the "Beau Monde," for the month of May last, which works we have seen. The dress of Doña Manuela (pink colour,) was equally tasteful,—we suspect that Doña Matilde assisted at her toilet. The dresses at this theatre are excellent.

A pas de deux, by Señor and Señora Caton, to the music of the overture to the Italian, closed the evening's entertainments.

The house was fully and brilliantly attended, the boxes being nearly all occupied by ladies. The entrance-money was doubled on this occasion.

CIRCUS.

A succession of crowded houses reward the exertions of the proprietor and performers here. On the evening of the 17th, the Circus was so full that hundreds could not obtain admittance; and during part of the performance many of the spectators were obliged to stand in the ring. We have not had an opportunity of attending since the evening of the 15th, and therefore can offer no remarks upon the performance of Mr. Lforest, in the classical scene of "The Living Statue; or, Models of the Ancients."

The thronged state of the Theatre, and of the Circus, both on the same evening, is worthy of particular observation.

We have received a communication, complaining of the improper mode in which a person (an Englishman,) conducted himself on the evening of the 17th, at the Circus, when employed in the lobby of the boxes to see that persons remained uncovered during the performance; and contrasting his behaviour with the civility observed by the Police on similar occasions.

THE WEATHER has been warm throughout the week,—thermometer 60 to 62, with thick fog.

Died,

On 16th inst., SEÑOR JULIAN GREGORIO DE ESPINOSA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND, with a small HOUSE, a fine large Galpon, and Ranchos,—situated in front of the *Consejencia*. It is an excellent situation for staking Hides, the *Matadero* forming the limit on one side.—For further particulars, apply to BROWN, BUCHANAN & CO., No. 70, Calle de la Reconquista.

NOTICE.

RICHARD WILSON, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that he has REMOVED from No. 3, to No. 16, Calle de la Paz.

He has on hand an assortment of first-rate London made LADIES' DRESS SHOES, superior to any heretofore offered for sale in this city.

A few JOURNEYMEN wanted: Members of the TEMPERANCE Society would be preferred.

WANTED.

For a Shop in Montevideo, A JOURNEYMAN WATCHMAKER.—He must be a good workman, and liberal wages will be given for 6 months certain.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	120	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118	—	do. do.
Plata mexicana,.....	62	7 3-16	do. per one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	72	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7-16-16	72	—	do. each.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	65	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 15-16	—	pence pr. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	345	—	dols p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo, 7-16-16	72	—	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States, 7-16-16	72	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	32	—	36 do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	—	25 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	26	—	25 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	12	—	26 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	13	—	14 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	42	—	45 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40	—	42 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	—	11 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	9	—	(same) do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	25 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	—	17 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	—	11 do. per arroba.
Horus,.....	350	—	850 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	75	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9	—	11 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	—	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 120 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 117 1/2 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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