

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1834.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Committee of Constitutional Affairs of the House of Representatives, has decided to admit the second resignation made by Señor Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, of the office of Governor of the Province. The House was to meet last evening, to take the report of the Committee into consideration.

We have this week given further extracts from the interesting notices in the *Monitor*; upon "The State of the Public Revenue" of the Province of Buenos Ayres. With respect to the Falkland Islands, the following additional remarks appeared in the *Monitor* of yesterday, which entirely removes the disagreeable impression caused by the articles upon this subject, inserted in another part of our paper:—

"The Government has received information, by the last British packet, that the pending negotiation respecting the occupation of the Falkland Islands, was going on in an amicable manner; and although the first reply of the British Cabinet was not favourable to our just and well-founded reclamations, it leaves room to hope that in the course of the question a result will be attained, which, so far from weakening the present friendly and commercial relations of the Argentine Republic with Great Britain, will draw closer and strengthen them upon the bases of justice, which neither the Argentine Government will abandon in affairs of so much importance, nor is it to be apprehended that the British Government will set at naught the opinion of the universe.

"Our wishes, although, as individuals, like our opinions in what regards the paramount policy of the country, will be completely satisfied if the preservation of our mercantile relations do not cost us the sacrifice of the national honour."

MONTEVIDEO.

The Montevideo journal *Esténografo*, of 23d inst., contains a communication, dated Fraile Muerto, 3d inst., from the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, (General Fructuoso Rivera,) to the President of the Brazilian province of San Pedro del Sud. General Rivera, in the said communication, states that he has with his troops approached the frontiers of the Republic and the Empire of Brazil, to exterminate the rebels who have sought the shelter of a friendly flag, in direct contradiction to what might be expected from its honour and dignity; that from this asylum they have, for the last two years, collected resources and made incursions into the Oriental territory; and when defeated and about to receive the just reward of their crimes, they have sought refuge in the Brazilian territory.—That the outrages committed by these men do away with all idea of neutrality; for when hostilities are thus publicly pursued in the Oriental territory, it becomes necessary that reprisals should take place, unless the Brazilian authority consents to deliver up to the Oriental Government the individuals who, by the repeated abuse of the hospitality afforded them, are rendered unworthy of this benefit, and ought to be punished by the laws of the Empire, as well as by those of the Republic; and that this proceeding is due from

Brazil, from the compromises which she has entered into with Great Britain and Buenos Ayres, as it regards the Oriental Republic. That the Government of the Oriental State therefore expect that the Brazilian authority will arrest and deliver to them these criminals, who have placed the peace of both States in jeopardy; and that the laws of nations and civilized society demand this.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, in noticing the above communication, says—that by some the said communication would be doubtless denominated as energetic, and by others as being rash; but the *Gaceta* has other data to enable it to form its opinions thereon. That in April last President Rivera signified to Colonel Bento Manuel Ribeiro, his determination to pass the frontier in pursuit of the Lavallejistas, taking upon himself the responsibility of satisfying the reclamations that might be made by the Imperial Government. The Colonel answered that he would never allow such a proceeding, which must be taken at General Rivera's peril. This answer was highly applauded by the Rio Grande newspapers, which remarked that Brazilian officers were not to be intimidated by the braggadocio of President Rivera. Subsequently, when Colonel Servando Gomez announced his approach to the frontiers of the Yaguaron, to chastise the invaders, and obtain satisfaction for the outrages committed on the Republic; Colonel Bento Gonzalez answered, that presenting himself in a threatening attitude, was the least certain mode of obtaining the end he proposed.

The Brazilian Minister of War has announced that measures had been taken on the frontiers, to make them be respected.

Private accounts from Montevideo, received by the last packet, state that negotiations were going on between President Rivera and General Lavalleja, which promised a favourable result for the peace of the Republic; that the 50,000 dollars voted by the Legislature to President Rivera, the latter had consented to make over to General Lavalleja; that the former was instigated to this measure by his desire of seeing peace re-established in the Republic, ere the period of the termination of his command as President, which soon expires.

H. B. M's. packet *Cockatrice*, brought us London papers to 4th June, and Paris do. to 1st June; and by the schooner *Redbreast*, we received English journals to 23d June.

Don Carlos, with his family, consisting of his wife, her sister, and his three sons, and 50 followers, arrived at Portsmouth on 16th June, in H. B. M's. ship *Donegal*, (78 guns,) and landed on the following day. On his leaving the ship, the yards were manned, and she fired a salute; previous to which he addressed the officers (who were assembled on the quarter-deck,) in French, thanking them for their kind attentions. The batteries on shore likewise saluted, and a guard of honour was drawn up at the landing place to

receive the royal party. Commodious lodgings were likewise prepared for them in Portsmouth. Don Carlos has quitted Spain, and embarked from Portugal, without giving the slightest pledge regarding his future views and intentions, and persists in calling himself "King of Spain." He would not admit the Spanish Ambassador to an audience, although the latter had arrived in Portsmouth, from London, with the intent of being introduced to his *soi disant* king.

Don Miguel, in virtue of the treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, to which he had been forced to become a party, was about to leave Portugal in H. B. M's. ship *Stag*, (46 guns,) it was said for Genoa. One of the English Tory papers says that Don Miguel has shewn more pluck than Don Carlos, and fought bravely against a horde of foreigners who were backed with the resources of their respective governments;—that Doña Maria is now Queen of Portugal, by the grace of God and foreign bayonets;—that the treaty in question will be an eternal stain upon England, she having stipulated with her fleets, &c., to force Miguel to terms, while France only proffered her assistance in case it should be absolutely needed; and that Don Miguel has acted with spirit in declining to visit England, where, spanglied like, he must in a manner have been obliged to lick the hands which have persecuted him.

In the other parts of the Continent of Europe there was nothing particularly new.

There had been other partial changes in the British Ministry. The Marquis of Conyngham was appointed Postmaster-General; and Captain Byng, one of the Lords of the Treasury;—they are both sons-in-law of the Marquis of Anglesea.

Doctor Doyle, the celebrated Irish prelate, died at Carlow on 16th June.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

We believe it must be gratifying to yourself, and a considerable number of your readers, to know that the applications to the British Government, in behalf of the Scotch Presbyterian Church here, have been completely successful; and that there is now the near prospect of seeing the whole Establishment on a footing of respectability and efficiency, corresponding to the numerous class of Scotch Residents. S.

Buenos Ayres, 27th August, 1834.

Circus.—Mrs. Smith's benefit is advertised for to-morrow evening, 31st inst., upon which occasion she has provided an excellent bill of fare.—A young lady (Miss Henrietta), will make her *debut* before the public.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable throughout the week,—thermometer about 57.

Cirilo Espinola, aged 22, was executed on Wednesday last, for the murder of the sergeant Martin Garcia. He appears to have been early initiated in crime, having, in the year 1827, when he was only 15 years of age, murdered the boy Juan Mariano Ramos.

Official Documents.

A note, dated 25th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department (Manuel J. Garcia,) to the Medical Board, states that the Government, after having taken the opinion of various commissions appointed to examine the wheat introduced by the house of Messrs. Lafone, Robinson & Co., and proceeded with the greatest caution, as well from the nature of the case as from the artful manoeuvres put in practice by interested persons to conceal the truth, had ordered that that part of the wheat declared to be bad should be burned, delivering to the owners the wheat which could be worked. New doubts having however been raised, through the journals, upon the quality of this wheat, and in order that no blame may attach to the Government, or the least negligence when the public health is in question, nor any precipitation to the prejudice of private property,—they have ordered that the Medical Board, in conjunction with intelligent individuals whom it may think proper to name, shall examine anew the said wheat, and declare whether it ought to be destroyed, or if it can be worked by the means in use, without danger to the health.

A note dated 25th inst., from Señor Garcia to the Chief of Police, details the conduct pursued by the Government with respect to the wheat above mentioned; that that part of it which has been declared to be in a state of putrefaction shall be burned, and the rest placed under embargo, the Chief of Police being responsible that none of it be worked until further proceedings be taken thereon.

A note dated 23d inst., from the Adjutant of the Port (Pedro Ximeno,) to the Minister of War and Marine (General Tomas Guido,) incloses the report of the Surgeon of the Port respecting the second visit to the British brig Dapper, which had been placed in precautionary quarantine; as also the report of the captain of the guard-vessel Republicano, in the Outer Roads.

The report of the Surgeon of the Port (Pedro Roxas,) states that the Captain of the Dapper had declared on oath that he had no sick persons on board, nor deaths during his voyage hither, that no epidemic disease existed in the port he had left, nor had he spoken any vessel at sea; and that he had a clean bill of health from the port of Malta. One of the crew, however, was wanting, according to the muster-roll which the Captain had presented. From the declarations taken in this respect from the Captain and the crew, it appears that a sailor died on board on the day the Dapper arrived in the Outer Roads, which circumstance was concealed from the Surgeon of the Republicano on his first visit, he being assured that the individual was ill from a bad venereal complaint. In consequence of this intelligence, and confiding in the good faith of the Captain, the Surgeon, and two individuals who accompanied him, went on board the vessel; but on examining the body of the deceased, no exterior symptom of any venereal disorder was found. On the contrary, from the yellow appearance of the skin, &c., it led to the supposition that the disorder had been of long standing, and of a suspicious nature. This idea was rendered more probable from the concealment practised by the Captain, and the sickly appearance of some of his crew. That from these circumstances, he (the Surgeon of the Port,) had thought it necessary to put the brig in a state of non-communication with the shore, as also the guard-vessel Republicano, in consequence of the two individuals having returned thither who had accompanied the Surgeon on board the Dapper; and that measures had been taken that the body of the deceased sailor might not float above the water, &c.

The note from the Captain of the guard-vessel (Nicolas Jorge,) is addressed to the Captain of the Port. It states the arrival of the brig Dapper on 23d inst.; that the visit-boat went alongside, and it was not discovered until the Surgeon, &c., were on board, that one of the crew had just died. That he had placed the brig in temporary quarantine, &c.

The Minister (General Guido,) in a note to the Captain of the Port, expressed his approbation of the proceedings above named, and ordered that the brig of war Sarandi should be stationed in the Outer Roads, having on board the first Surgeon of the Port, (Pedro Martinez,) who is to give a daily detail respecting both the vessels in quarantine; and that in future no person accompanying the medical officer on his first visit, shall be permitted to go on board of a vessel, until the perfect health of the crew, &c., be fully ascertained.

A note dated 23d inst., from the Adjutant of the Port to the Minister of War and Marine, states that the Sarandi, having on board Dr. Pedro Martinez, was to sail on the following morning at day-break, to take her station in the Outer Roads.

EXTRACTS from "El Monitor," (continued from our last,) relative to "The State of the Public Revenue" of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

After premising that the same spirit of economy ought to preside over every branch of the administration, as well as over that which had been commented upon, the *Monitor* proceeds to state,—that public instruction is barely provided for, whilst the police department is overpaid; in the last year the expenses of the former amounted to 161,468 dollars, and of the latter to 514,224 dollars; that a police which costs the State more than all the establishments of education conjoined, would be a serious anomaly in a monarchy, and is a reprehensible abuse in a republic. The province has two colleges, which the Government, from imperious motives, have been obliged to close. This suppression has left a vacancy between the University and the primary schools; a vacancy which it is necessary to fill, in order to connect the methods of instruction. In the University, the professors are not competently paid; employes in some of the subaltern offices receive more salary than a professor in the university. This parsimony towards preceptors of acquisitions and talent, humiliates and discourages them. The public library, the only one which exists, and which, from the scarcity of private libraries and the exorbitant price of the works, ought to offer to studious men the most select publications of Europe, remains stationary for want of a fixed assignation, sufficient to fulfil so beneficent an object. The most trifling economy in any of the many useless expenses which press upon the treasury, would be more than sufficient to foment this establishment. The instability of the governments which have presided over the province has been such, that in the long interval of thirteen years none of them have been able to occupy themselves with the creation of an authority destined to replace that of the *cabildos*. This omission has thrown into the hands of the Chief of Police, affairs incompatible with the nature of his functions, the least evil of which is in having transformed into an administrator of the province, the executor of the laws relative to the public security. Every thing which exceeds the sphere of these special attributions, is an agglomeration which only the want of a municipality can excuse. The police, when reduced to the strict line of its duty, will cease to press upon the treasury and the public. One of the laws of the province (that of 5th of September, 1821,) prescribes in a positive manner that no other authority but that of the representatives of the province shall impose any contribution or impost, direct or indirect, or any pecuniary penalty; and yet fines are daily levied by the subaltern agents of the police. Let impostors on the public be treated with severity, let the authority be inexorable against the idle and dissolute,—but always in strict accordance with the laws, else the means taken to remedy abuses will be worse than the abuses themselves. Another reason exists to proceed with caution in the application of punishments, viz.: the bad state of the houses of confinement. A single day passed in a filthy, impure place, is a chastisement so severe that it only ought to be inflicted when it becomes inevitable. The always increasing embarrassments of the treasury have never permitted the Government to occupy themselves respecting the situation of the prisoners, and in spite of the confidence inspired by the zeal of the Philanthropic Society, who have taken this useful work under their direction, a great deal cannot

be expected from their efforts, owing to the decayed state of the prisons. The treasury of the province, which in preceding years inverted more than 100,000 hard dollars in public works, cannot now send to stop up a pool of stagnant water (*pantano*;) without first taking measures to defray the cost of the labour; indeed were it not for the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, the principal streets of the city would be impassable. Only the interest inspired by the happy results of the efforts of the Beneficent Society, could have induced the Government not to refuse the necessary funds for the foundation of other schools, and for the removal of the college of orphan girls to the ex-convent of *La Merced*.

The following we have translated literally:

"An expense which ought to be saved to the treasury, is that which provides for the maintenance of a diplomatic agent in London. Whilst the Government could view the occupation by main force of part of our possessions as the unauthorized act of an officer of the British navy,—whilst they indulged in the hope of receiving prompt and complete satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of the Republic, by a friendly power whom they had not insulted,—whilst no explicit declaration of rights was found in the tenor of the notes of the Ministry of St. James's, to cover and justify an usurpation,—it was as well not to revoke the credentials of our *Chargé d'Affaires*. But having since fully ascertained that the captain of the *Clio* acted according to the instructions of the commander-in-chief of the British naval forces in the south seas; and that his government, disavowing the certain, legitimate, and incontestable rights of the Argentine Republic, appear resolved to keep possession of a colony which never has belonged to them, the honour of the country demanded that the friendly relations with the said Court should be discontinued, and that it should likewise protest against the privileges which their subjects enjoy in the territory of the Republic. If the question relative to the Falkland Islands had no other tribunal but that of force, it ought to be abandoned without reply, to the will of the first naval power of the world; but there is another judge, more impartial and more upright, before whom the British Government has to answer for the charges advanced against them; and until they do so, they cannot be surprised at a measure which they would have taken long since, for offences much more tolerable than that which they have committed.

"Even without this motive, it would be advisable to order the suppression of the employment of *Chargé d'Affaires* in England, which imposes uselessly upon the treasury an annual expense of 6,500 hard dollars,—a sum equivalent to the double salary of the Governor of the Province, and of his two Ministers."*

The *Monitor* then states that from this summary review of the expenses, it will proceed to notice the revenue, in order to bring to light another class of abuses, perhaps more prejudicial to the treasury than those it has pointed out.—That the principal branches of the public revenue may be classed as follows:

1st. Direct taxes.—2d. Licences.—3d. Custom-house duties.—4th. Stamped paper, port and coasting dues, new imposts, police, and post-office.

Direct Taxes.—Until the year 1821, no other

* The following appeared in the *Monitor* of 28th inst.—

"The insertion of the Official Documents obliges us to defer until the next number, the continuation of our articles upon the State of the Public Revenue.

"In the mean time we take advantage of this momentary interruption, to communicate to the public the information we have acquired upon the present state of the negotiation respecting the Falkland Islands.

"The unsatisfactory answer given by the British Cabinet, to the just reclamations of our Government, had determined the latter immediately to recall our *Chargé d'Affaires*, previously presenting a new Protest to Lord Palmerston, H. B. M.'s Minister of Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the unquestionable rights of the Republic. The order was resolved upon, when the changes which occurred in the Spanish Peninsula, and other powerful political motives, obliged the Ministry to desist, for the present, from the execution of a measure dictated by the honour of the Argentine name, of which the present Government is the worthy depositary, as well as the zealous defender. The opinion we allowed ourselves to express in our preceding number, coincides, then, with the conduct observed by the Ministry, in this delicate and important affair.

territorial impost existed, than the tithes upon the annual product of agricultural property, for the support of the clergy and of the hospitals. The city property was free from all taxes, as also the capitals employed in commerce, which at that period was a very lucrative business. The Spanish Government, satisfied with the product of the Custom-house, the mines, the assessment on the indians, the right of seniorage over the coining of the precious metals, and with the monopoly which they exercised over the sale of tobacco and quicksilver, viewed with indifference this fertile branch of the public revenue. The *Monitor* then notices the decay of public and private wealth consequent upon the losses occasioned to the country by the foreign and domestic wars of the Republic; and gives a statement of the product of the tithes, from the year 1803 until 1821, when they were entirely abolished, viz.:

Years.	Hard Dollars.	Years.	Hard Dollars.
1803, . . .	203,100	1813, . . .	67,743
1804, . . .	298,639	1814, . . .	56,667
1805, . . .	319,905	1815, . . .	59,515
1806, . . .	212,821	1816, . . .	55,510
1807, . . .	55,066	1817, . . .	73,412
1808, . . .	43,570	1818, . . .	84,521
1809, . . .	43,345	1819, . . .	89,957
1810, . . .	88,609	1820, . . .	49,741
1811, . . .	68,865	1821, . . .	23,551
1812, . . .	55,072		

It notices the remarkable diminution of the tithes in some years, as the natural effect of political events of which the country was the theatre; for example, their product, which in the year previous to the invasion of the British had been 219,965 dollars, fell in the following year to 212,821, and in the second to 55,066. They improved again in 1810, when the revolution took place, and declined from after consequences. On the establishment of order in 1817, they augmented; and fell off again in 1820.

A variety of remarks follow the above, and the alteration which has taken place in the agricultural situations of the province is noticed. For instance, the vicinity of the river Salado, where the principal agricultural establishments now exist, was formerly exposed to the continued ravages of the indians; the territorial riches were chiefly concentrated in the northern part of the province, which was then as rich as it is now poor.

In 1829, a year in which the province suffered the horrors of civil war, there were exported 856,706 dry hides, 64,563 horse do., and 164,819 quintals of jerked beef. The value of this branch of exportation alone amounted to 3,000,000 of hard dollars: at no period has the exportation of these articles been numerically or intrinsically better.

Extract of a Letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 13th instant.

"The projected bill for the reform of the Constitution, to which I have previously alluded, has passed the third reading in the House of Deputies, and will shortly become the law of the land, without being even submitted to the Senate. By an oversight in the draught of the present Constitution, the enactment of all measures for its future reform is vested solely with the House of Deputies; and this body have been pertinacious in requiring adherence to the letter, rather than to the spirit of the law, from a conviction that if the Senate were allowed to take part in the deliberation, they would throw out the bill altogether, and thus endanger the future tranquillity of the Empire.

"You are I believe aware that by the dispositions of the Constitution conceded by Don Pedro, a deliberative assembly is established in each province. By the dispositions of the reform, these deliberative assemblies have a local jurisdiction

conferred upon them, and they will henceforth be allowed to legislate for the peculiar affairs of their respective provinces. They are also empowered for the dismissal of unworthy magistrates, and the engagement or dismissal of all minor functionaries. At the same time the general affairs of the nation will be still attended to by the General Congress in Rio de Janeiro; and in case the provincial legislative assemblies should at any time transgress the limits of their attributes, their decisions are constituted revocable by the general legislature. The President of each province will also have a suspensive veto, which can only be overruled by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the respective assembly, and his attributes will in other respects be increased.

"In many respects, the project certainly promises to be attended with benefit. Up to the present period, if it became necessary to construct a bridge or to make a public road, it was requisite to apply to the central legislature; a circumstance which frequently gave cause to a delay of two or even three years, for it must be recollected that some of the interior provinces (as for instance: Matto Grosso,) are six months journey from the metropolis, and on the arrival of propositions from the provincial assemblies, the central legislature were too often occupied by the general interests of the nation, to attend to objects of minor importance. The powers given to the assemblies over the magistracy, will also, it is expected, prove replete with benefit. Hitherto, magistrates could only be dismissed from their posts by virtue of a sentence from the supreme court of appeal, and as this court was composed only of

magistrates, the spirit of corporation has led them to protect each other even in cases where justice has been clearly proved to have been sold to the best bidder. The corruption of the judicial power has indeed been proverbial, and it is only by such a check as the one in question, that they could have been brought within bounds. The increase of the attributes of the presidents of the provinces, (who are nominated or recalled at the pleasure of the Emperor,) has given much dissatisfaction to our democrats, who complain that the project is on this account a centralizing rather than a federative one. In the opinion of the more moderate party, this is however regarded as one of the best provisions in the entire project. The executive power was too much restricted during the reign of Don Pedro. The capricious and voluble character of this potentate, inspired the legislature with perpetual distrust, and they went on cramping him in every respect, until he was no more than a cypher. Since then, the very party who did this, have been compelled to take the executive power in their own hands, and having discovered their error, they are at length preparing to rectify it.

"By an article appended to the project of reform, it is also decided that we are to have one Regent, in lieu of the three at present in office. Feijo is at present the popular candidate.

"You will rejoice to hear that during the entire discussions on these topics, there has never been the slightest disturbance. The reforms, in fact, create more excitement in the provinces (where their effects will be more materially felt,) than in Rio de Janeiro."

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28th OF AUGUST, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,	M'Cracken & 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,	M'Cracken & 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 Teeni, Lacey,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Vistula, Christian,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Mauritius.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Lorina, Sandford,	Lafoe, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Scott, Irving,	Horse & Joscagary,	Discharging.
Brig Dapper, Dickenson,	Lafoe, Robinson & Co.,	In quarantine.
Schooner Redbreast, Watkins,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Carolinean, Doughty,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Rebecca, Shilliber,	Manning & Dorr,	Discharging.
Brig Russian, Knowles,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Cameo, Sayer,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Latona, Pedrick,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Mechanic, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Caroline, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Dante, Fish,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Amazon, Hugg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Nazerau,	Branlio Costa,	Bordeaux.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Johannes, Riesdick,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Güte Christine, Driewes,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Loading for Bahia.
BREMEN.		
Brig Active, Beekman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albatross, Scholborg,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Willem, Lorentzen,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Rotterdam.
DUTCH.		
Barque Felicitas, Mulder,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Tempo, Podesta,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	HAVANA.
Brig Socrates, J. Ravenna,	Felipe Llavoriol,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelo.
Brig Trifalgar, Reggio,	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, Gotusa,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Polacre Marte, B. A. Quiquisota,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Uncertain.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander.

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 23.—Wind N. N. E.—foggy. Arrived, British brig Dopper, Dickenson, from Reposto (Sicily), 27th May, Malta 13th June, with wine, brandy, &c., to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Sailed, (during the last night,) American schr.-brig Clio, Pitman, for Patagonia, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., in ballast.

August 24.—Wind S.—heavy rain early this morning. No arrivals or sailings.

The national brig of war Sarandi, anchored in the Outer Roads this morning, from the Inner Roads.

August 25.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 26.—Wind S. E.—strong.

Arrived, American ship Caroline, Davis, from Boston 1st June, with 122,000 feet plank, 150 cases tea, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co.

H. B. M.'s packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 15th inst., Montevideo 25th, with the June mail of H. B. M.'s packet Mutine. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. G. Mohr and Johns, (the latter lauded in Montevideo.)

August 27.—Wind S.

Arrived, British schr. Redbreast, Watkins, from Liverpool 25th June, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

American brig Amazon, Hugg, from Baltimore 28th May, Montevideo 25th inst., with 1735 barrels flour, rice, soap, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers, Mrs. Vallette and son, and Mr. William Ridgeway. Passenger landed at Montevideo, Mr. John Lowry.

American brig Dante, Fish, from Patagonia 19th inst., with 1211 fanegas salt, 60 doz. fox skins, 129½ fanegas wheat, 90 dry hides, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, British brig Caraboo, Fell, for Valparaiso, despatched by Charles Taylor & Co., with 1600 barrels flour, sugar, and a general cargo of dry goods. Passengers, Madame Bouquet, and three children, Doña Fanny, and Señor Louis Andrea Maria.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

August 28.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, (at night,) National brig Ximeno, Bunnester, from Patagonia 23d inst., with 1260 fanegas salt, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co.

August 29.—Wind N.

Arrived, National schr. Acadia, Macey, from Santos 14th inst., with sugar, timber, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed, Sardinian ship Bananier, Pansa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Lezica, Bros., with a general cargo of dry goods, and 2 horses. Passengers, Messrs. Wm. Green and Lewis.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 30th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

On 31st.—Carolinean, for New York.

1st September.—Sarah Birkett, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Falmouth.

May 14.—H. B. M.'s packet Reindeer, from Rio Janeiro 2d March, with the Mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 17th January, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

At Liverpool.

About 6th June.—British brig Hannah, Barrel, from Buenos Ayres 27th February.

British brig Zeno, Lawson, from Buenos Ayres 13th March.

British brig Elizabeth, Morgan, from Montevideo 10th February.

21st March.—British brig Ritson, Dillon, from Montevideo 21st March.

22.—British brig Emma, Gelting, from Buenos Ayres 12th April.

At London.

About 17th June.—British brig Galston, Guthrie, from Buenos Ayres 6th March.

At Bourdeaux.

June 6.—French brig Nouveau Perseverant, Davausant, from Buenos Ayres 30th March.

At Genoa.

April 27.—Sardinian polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze, from Buenos Ayres 25th January.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

21st ult.—Sardinian brig Colombo, from Montevideo 17 days.

28.—American schr.-brig Susan, Tilden, from Montevideo 15 days.

29.—Portuguese schr.-brig Duque de Braganza, from Montevideo 22 days.

31.—Sardinian polacre Aurora, from Montevideo 15 days.

5th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 24th ult., Montevideo 28th ditto.

6th.—H. B. M.'s brig Rapid, from the Falkland Islands. 14th.—H. B. M.'s packet Mutine, from Falmouth 6th June, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

July 16.—H. B. M.'s packet Lord Melville, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres on 10th June, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

Arrived at Montevideo.

20th inst.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande.

21.—Sardinian polacre Tetis, from Genoa and Gibraltar.

22.—Sardinian schooner-brig Agosto Cesar, from Rio Janeiro.

24.—American brig Nancy, from Boston, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

18th inst.—Oriental schr.-brig Esperanza Oriental, for Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian schr.-brig Providencia, for Rio Janeiro.

19.—French ship Rio, Mehonas, for St. Matos.

H. B. M.'s packet Stammer, it was supposed, would bring the July mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 25th June.

For Buenos Ayres.—Brig Ellen, Captain J. Johnson.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Brig Zeno, Captain Wilfred Lawson.

For Montevideo.—Brig Reform, Captain James Lamb.

Vessels sailed from Liverpool.

June 12.—British brig Lively, Captain Andrew Spittle, for Montevideo.

24.—British brig Alert, Snowden, for Buenos Ayres.

THEATRE.

La Educanda en Londres, was repeated on Tuesday evening last, for the benefit of the Señora (S. Florida no more,) Mantulita Funes de Cusacuberta. She looked very pretty, and was beautifully attired in a white fruck ornamented with pink ribbons and sash, short sleeves, and no gloves.—Her appearance altogether caused much interest; and so did her acting, especially the last scene in the garden of the School. It brought to our recollection the lines,—

"Give back my childhood's peaceful sleep,
Its aimless hopes restore;
Ye cannot!—mother, let me weep,
For this is home no more."

Doña Mantilde Diez deserves every praise. We never saw her to such advantage as in this piece, and were much amused at the fashionable nonchalance she assumed when dismissing Lady Worcester.

Señor Casacuberta has not been unkindful of the hints contained in our last, for which we cannot but feel pleased. He has discarded the plumed hat and cavalry boots, and on this evening wore the correct uniform of a British Colonel of infantry.

The house was thronged. In the boxes were the Lady of General Alvear, and family; General Pinedo, and family; H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, &c. &c. &c.

The play of "La Educanda," was described, some one or two years since, in the Universal of Montevideo, as being faulty, and somewhat naughty. These sentiments respecting it, have been repeated this week in a daily paper, in the shape of a comunicado.

CIRCUS.

We had intended this week to enlarge upon the capital equestrianism of Messrs. Laforest and W. P. Smith, and how Mr. Hoffmaster, the clown, crosses himself (santiguándose, we think they call it in Spanish,) when riding on the shoulders of Mr. W. P. Smith, and a variety of other cositos; but having 'left things to the last,' we can only very cursorily notice the performance of Mr. Laforest in the classic scene of 'The Living Statue,' which we witnessed on the evening of the 22d inst. Some of his attitudes were admirable, particularly that as Hercules combating the lion.—Those of the Gladiator had considerable merit:

"I see before me the Gladiator lie:
He leans upon his hand—his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony,
And his droop'd head sinks gradually low."

Kean, in his 'Macbeth,' when uttering the line,

"Before my body I throw my warlike shield,"

was accustomed to give a scene from the Gladiator, and beautiful it was.

The Circus, on the 22d, was brilliantly attended. H. E. the Governor and suite, and his interesting family were present. In the boxes we also noticed the Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M., and a number of fashionable.

Mr. Hoffmaster's benefit, on 24th inst., we are told was a complete bumper,—there was not even standing room.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Buenos Ayres Temperance Society, will be held at the BRITISH CHURCH, on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there have formerly taken place various transactions in Business between MR. JOHN LANGDON, and the Undersigned.—Notice is hereby given, that there is no longer any Commercial connection whatever between them.—Buenos Ayres, 27th August, 1834. GEORGE J. FAIRFIELD.

TO BE SOLD ON MODERATE TERMS, A VERY handsome COTTAGE, lately built on the brow of the hill, close to the town of San Isidro, commanding an extensive view of the River Plate. The LAND consists of 100 varas front, and 123 back from the edge of the Barranca, and of all that lay between that and the River, upon the low ground of which there is a fine field of Clover. The HOUSE is in perfect order, consisting of a Parlor, two Bed-Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, Servants Room, Stabling, &c.; with an elegant Verandah in the front, and on the two sides. The GARDEN and WALKS are also neatly laid out, and altogether it is a charming Summer Residence for a small family.

Apply to MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, at Mr. BEZECI's HOTEL; or to THOMAS GOWLAND & CO., Calle de la Reconquista.

BEAUTIFUL FANS.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale at MR. STEADMAN'S REPOSITORY, opposite the Cathedral Church, a few Chinese Ivory and Mother-of-Pearl Fans, elegantly carved; also, carved Bone and Sandal-wood Fans.

NOTICE.

For Sale, at No. 59, Cathedral-Street, A FEW copies of MCKENZIES FIVE THOUSAND RECEIPTS; also, one copy of DEAN FUNES' Ensayo de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tucuman? &c. Some superior BUCK SKINS on Sale.

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. 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND, with a small HOUSE, a fine large Gatpon, and Ranchos,—situated in front of the Conapecencia. It is an excellent situation for staking Hides, the Matacero 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 be removed from No. 3, to No. 10, 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 JOURNEYMEN 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	= 120½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	7½ do. fer. cne.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	55	56 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	120	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 15-16	per cent. del.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	do. p. ct. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 5-16	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	32	37 do. per peca.
Do. country,.....	27	28 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	28 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21	26 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	13	14 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40	43 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	11 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	(none.)	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	21	25 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	17 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	9½	10 do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	330	650 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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