

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 420.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1834.

[Vol. IX.]

IMPORTANT

To Persons desirous of bringing their Friends from England to this Country.

CAPTAIN SMITH, of the barque *Nary Worrall*, will leave this for Liverpool in all this month, and will engage to bring out Passengers to this country on his return, receiving the passage-money here after his arrival.—Any person wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of bringing their friends to the country, may see Captain Smith, at Mr. Lumb's, Calle de Cuyo No. 28, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning or evening.

NOTICE.

MRS. SHAW has commenced MANGLING, in the house occupied by Mr. Steadman, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral; and respectfully requests the favours of the public.

DUBBERS & HEYN'S HAT MANUFACTORY, Calle de la Plata, No. 14.

DUBBERS & HEYN recommend to the notice of the Public their BEAVER and SILK HATS, made in the newest fashion, and of a very superior quality.

WANTED,

A GOOD English **COOK**, Male or Female, with good recommendations; without which, none need apply.—At No. 16, Calle de Maypu.

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.

THE undermentioned BOOKS having been Stolen from Mr. Richard Adams, viz.—*Architecture Moderne*, (in French,) 2 vols. quarto; and the *Works of Edward Dayes*, 4 vols.—A Tone through Derbyshire and Yorkshire, with plates,—he requests that should said Books be offered for Sale, they may be detained, and information given at No. 64, Calle de Chacabuco.

NOTICE.

HENRY ZWINGEN respectfully informs 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 honour 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.

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.

BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives assembled on Sunday last, for the election of Governor and Captain General of the Province. The result of the voting was as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| For Señor Nicolas Anchorena,..... | 21 |
| “ General Rosas,..... | 8 |
| “ Señor Juan N. Terrero,..... | 4 |

A note was forwarded to the Governor elect, (see Official Documents,) and his answer thereto, dated 1st inst., was read at a sitting of the House on the 2d. It was in purport as follows:—

That if he (Señor Anchorena,) had only to act upon the sentiments which the suffrages of the Hon. Representatives and the present public exigencies inspire, he should not hesitate immediately to fulfil the double duty of gratitude and patriotism, and bow to the decision of the House; as nothing can be more consonant to republican feelings, than to waive personal inconvenience when the welfare of the country demands it. That with

these sentiments, it is also necessary that every man should consult his conscience to ascertain if he be enabled to fulfil the duties imposed upon him: that he has done so, and arrived at the intimate conviction of his inability to fill the high office to which he had been elected by the Hon. Representatives; not that he felt any dread from the circumstances in which the country is placed, but from the certainty that his talents are insufficient to take upon his own responsibility the arduous direction of public affairs. That to this invincible reason he had also to add the impaired state of his health, which will not permit him to undertake the severe duties which the office in question requires. That the country possesses many citizens who combine in themselves the qualities necessary to occupy the high post to which he had been elected: that his gratitude to the House of Representatives would be eternal; but at the same time he begged they would be persuaded that his resolution in declining office was not hastily formed, and that it was decisive.

A note dated 2d inst., was also read from the present Provisional Government, announcing their determination to cease in the administration of public affairs, and requesting the House, from the novelty of the case, to give its opinion upon the mode in which the said determination was to be put in practice.

Both the above affairs were referred to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, conjointly with the draft of a decree presented by Señor Irigoyen,—that three members of the House should be named, by a plurality of votes, to receive *ad interim* the command of the Province,—that the resignation of Señor Nicolas Anchorena be admitted,—and that the House shall proceed within 48 hours to elect a citizen to replace him, who shall not be allowed to resign more than once.

A note was also read from the Executive, accompanied by the draft of a decree in order to authorize the Government to employ the necessary sum in the purchase of the armament required by the Government of Cordova. The above was referred to the Committee of Finance.

At a sitting on the 3d inst., the House sanctioned the following decree:—

Art. 1.—For the present, and until the law for the permanent Liberty of the Press be sanctioned, the decree of 1st February 1832, is re-established.

2.—That which is stated in articles 2 and 4 of the said decree, applies not only to periodicals, but to every class of publications,

3.—Let this be communicated, &c.

The decree of 1st February 1832, is as follows:—

Art. 1.—No person shall establish a Printing-Office, or be director of one in this Province, without the express previous permission of the Government; which must be solicited and obtained through the Government Notary's office.

2.—Neither shall any person be allowed to publish a *periodical print*, in any language, without the above expressed formality, and without placing at the end of each number the christian and surname of the Editor to whom the publication has been permitted.

3.—No person shall establish or direct a Printing Establishment, or be Editor of any periodical, except a citizen of the Republic residing in the province; or the foreigner who previously shall present, in order to be registered in the Government Notary's office, an authentic writing, drawn up by a Notary of this city, whereby he will de-

clare his desire to reside perpetually in this province, and become a subject of it, renouncing all dependence and protection from the State in which he was born, or of which he may be a citizen, or of any other Government; which declaration must be made for this express purpose, notwithstanding they may reside in the country and be considered as subject to it.

4.—He who gives his name as Editor of any periodical, shall be immediately responsible for every abuse of the liberty of the Press which it may contain; even for communications inserted, or transcriptions made from other papers.

5.—Every printer of any periodical, must deposit gratis, four copies of each number in the Archives of the Government, on the day of its publication; of which one is to be sent to the Minister of the Home Department; another to the Governor of the Province; one to the Public Library; and the other to be regularly filed in the Archives.

6.—The present proprietors and possessors of Printing Establishments, and their directors, and the Editors of periodicals published in this city, cannot continue their respective printing-offices and periodicals after fifteen days from the publication of the present decree, if within that period they have not solicited and obtained the required permission from the Government Notary's office, with all the formalities, responsibilities and obligations prescribed in the preceding articles.

7.—He who contravenes the aforesaid provisions of the decree, shall be punished by a fine of six hundred dollars for the first offence; and in default thereof, three months imprisonment; for the second, double penalty; and for the third, he shall be punished as a disturber of public order, according to the more or less gravity of the offence.

8.—Whoever solicits favour, exemption or privilege, in contradiction to that which is ordained in the first six articles of this decree, shall, for the mere fact of making such a solicitation, be subject to the fine of 200 dollars, and in default thereof a month's imprisonment, for the first offence; double penalty for the second, and so on successively.

9.—Whatever favour, exemption or privilege may be obtained, by any individual or society, against the tenor in the whole or part of the six aforesaid articles while this decree is in force, shall be null and void, and must be considered as being obtained by illegal means, and no evidence to the contrary will be admitted; and those who present themselves as being exempt, shall be subject to the aforesaid penalties.

10.—The laws and the anterior decrees on the liberty of the Press, which are not opposed to the present decree, shall remain in full force and vigour.

11.—The Minister of the Home Department is charged with the fulfilment and execution of this decree.

Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.—Juan Ramon Balcarce.

MONTEVIDEO.

The journals of the above city received by the Minerva, announce that the Regency of Brazil has transmitted positive orders to the President of Rio Grande, that General Lavalleja and his partisans shall be obliged to quit that province within a stated period, and be placed under arrest should they make any resistance to this order. In case any of them wish to reside in the Brazilian territory, it must be at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, or Pernambuco, or in their immediate neighbourhood, these places being the only ones where the Government will tolerate their residence.

Official Documents.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

"Hall of Sittings in Buenos Ayres, 29th August, 1834.
24th year of the Liberty, and 10th 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:—

Art. 1. The resignation tendered by Dr. Tomas M. de Anchorena, of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, to which he was elected by the law of the 14th inst., is accepted.

2. The House shall proceed to another election, according to the law of 23d December 1823, and the decree of 9th inst.

3. The 31st inst. shall be the day appointed for the fulfilment of what is stated in the preceding article.

4. Let this be communicated to the Executive Power, &c.

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

"Hall of Sittings, 29th inst.

"To the Citizen Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.

"The Representatives of the Province have considered the second resignation tendered by Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, to which he was elected by the law of the 14th inst.; and yielding to the reasons he has advanced in support of the said resignation, they have decided, in a sitting of this date, to accept it.

"The House sincerely regrets the not seeing the citizen Anchorena in the high office to which he was called by his talents and patriotism, particularly when the motives which have caused this privation are in consequence of his impaired health. Nevertheless, the Representatives of the Province confidently trust, that Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena will contribute his powerful aid, and important services, in whatever may tend to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

"God preserve Dr. Anchorena many years."

(Signed by the President and Secretary.)

"Hall of Sittings, 31st inst.

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

Art. 1. The citizen Dr. Nicolas 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 mid-day on the 2d September next, to take the usual oaths.

(Signed by the President and Secretary.)

A communication, dated Lima, 31st May 1834, from the Government of the Republic of Peru to that of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the note of the latter, dated 17th January 1834, with the information of the designs of the Court of Madrid to create monarchies in the new Republics of South America; and states, that the Government of Peru will never listen to any propositions from the Cabinet of Madrid, except for the acknowledgment of its independence in the republican form, nor give ear to negotiations inimical to the Sister States, or prejudicial to their rights.

The Government, in a note under date 29th ult., addressed to the Chief of Police, have dismissed the Physician of the Police Department from his employment therein, in consequence of a communication which he inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, which the note denominates as containing indecorous reflections on the Minister of the Home Department, and on H. E. the Governor.

The Government, under date 29th ult., appointed Dr. Saturnino Pineda, of the Vaccine Establishment, to be the new Physician of the Police Department.

Dr. S. Pineda, in a note dated 1st inst. to the Minister of the Home Department, Señor Manuel José García, declined the above appointment; chiefly upon the plea that it would separate him from the vaccine establishment, to which he had

been attached for more than seven years with the approbation of his fellow-citizens, and receiving high testimonials from the Chief of the establishment, who had recommended his services to the notice of the Jennerian Society of London, from whom he had obtained the diploma as honorary member of the said Society.

A communication, dated 16th inst., from the Government to the House of Representatives, requests its sanction to a law, authorizing the widows of officers who died in the campaign against the Indians, in the year 1833, to continue in the receipt of the same salary which was paid to their deceased husbands.

A communication dated 23d ult., from the Government to the House of Representatives, requests explanations of articles 2 and 3 of the decree passed by the House on 17th ult., relative to various measures of reform in the army of the province; viz.:—whether the officers called into service after having been *reformados*, and who have served for five successive years, are included in the provisions of article 2;—and whether the officers who obtained leave of absence in conformity to the order of the Executive, on 5th April last, are included in the provisions of article 3.

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

The *Monitor* of 2d inst., among other interesting remarks upon the above subject, notices the manner in which the tax upon capital is evaded by the mercantile community of this city, from their assaming the title of agents or commission merchants; and that by this simple change of name, they only pay half the regular impost: or to speak more clearly, he that tells truth pays 8 per cent., and he that tells a lie (*miente*,) 4 per cent.; therefore the present law, which visits with more rigour those who comply with it than those who elude it, is not only unjust, but it is immoral, and ought to be reformed.

That it is most singular that the first mercantile houses in this city, both native and foreign, declare that they possess nothing, and that they are only simple commission merchants and agents. That it is with difficulty it (*the Monitor*), refrains from publishing names, because the mere citing them would add great weight to the arguments adduced. It would irrefragably prove that he who in one year has paid here 624,307 dollars in duties upon articles which he has imported and exported, has declared that he is without any capital of his own. That another foreign house which is considered the most rich of any in the country, avers that its property does not amount to more than 20,000 dollars. Thus a rich Spaniard, and an English *millionario*, who employ large sums in the discount of bills,—one declares that he has a capital of 10,000 dollars, and the other none. If credit could be given to these declarations, the greatest mercantile capital of the country would not be beyond 30,000 dollars. Therefore in whatever mode the product of the *contribucion directa* is viewed, it will afford the most intimate conviction of its inferiority to what it ought really to produce. It has existed for 14 years, and nothing has been done to regularize it;—the debts, &c., of the country have quintupled, and this branch of the revenue has not only remained stationary, but it has considerably diminished.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner *Rosa*, journals of the above city to 28th ult. They contain very little local news, but notice a variety of rumours relative to the province of Rio Grande, which might lead one to suppose that something in the shape of revolution is brewing there, in order to separate that province from the Empire of Brazil. It was bruited that a contest had taken place at Alegrete, (Rio Grande,) between the partisans of Bento Manuel Ribeiro, and those of Colonel José

Antonio Martinez; that several were killed and wounded on both sides; Colonel Martinez heading the party in opposition to the movement, and sustaining the integrity of the empire. At the same time it is avowed that he is as much a republican as the other; but Bento and Martinez are personal enemies, and a strong party is against the revolution, being headed by Bento Gonzales; so that they are now fighting to decide which of the two is to command.

It is furthermore said, that troops from Puerto Alegre have marched for the frontier, to disperse the different parties. That the orders and edicts which the Government had posted in the public places in the town of Rio Grande, were almost immediately torn down by the factious. General Juan Antonio Lavalleja resided in the said town, with his wife. A public ball was about to be given there, in honour of the triumph of the constitution in Portugal. It is also stated that thirty and odd officers had been lately taken into custody by the authorities of the country in the neighbourhood of Alegrete, the greater part of whom were Oriental emigrants, and some Brazilians.

The Government at Montevideo has issued a decree, dated Montevideo, 20th ult., which is prefaced by noticing the abuses which prevail from the introduction of furniture into that port by the packets of this river; and orders, that in future all furniture, whether it has been used or otherwise, shall pay the same duty from whatever place it may proceed, and whatever may be its destination; and in the class of baggage, only the bed of the passenger, his clothes in trunks, and a writing-desk, shall be admitted.

A decree, dated Montevideo 26th ult., orders that a fund of ten thousand dollars be destined in aid of the emigrants who, in quality of colonists, come voluntarily from Europe permanently to reside in the territory of the State. This aid is to be proportioned according to the conduct and circumstances of the said emigrants, &c. &c.

RIO GRANDE.

A communication, dated Alegrete, 20th June, 1834, from Colonel Bento Manuel Ribeiro, to Señor Antonio Rodriguez Fernandez Braga, President of the province of Rio Grande, states—that for more than a month the Oriental General Fructuoso Rivera, with more than 600 troops, has been encamped on the left bank of the Cuareim, under the pretence of pursuing and watching the movements of about twenty or thirty Charrua Indians. That this is the same person who, in the character of General, and after peace had been proclaimed, took from the Misiones, in December 1828, a quantity of property, cattle, &c., belonging to the inhabitants of the Misiones; that he has always endeavoured to introduce anarchy into the province of Rio Grande, by writing to various officers, inviting them to rise against the present Government; and in 1829 he had actually practised this conduct towards himself (Colonel Ribeiro), of which he (Ribeiro) had informed Marshal Jorge, then Inspector-General of the province. That from these circumstances there are sufficient motives to distrust this General Rivera, and to put in force every measure to secure the tranquillity of the province.

A communication, dated Alegrete, 20th June 1834, from the municipal authority of the said town, to the President of the province of Rio Grande, states that they conceive it their duty to bring to the notice of H. E. various circumstances which materially concern the integrity of the Empire. That not a doubt exists of the Brazilians having been betrayed, and barbarously sacrificed in the late war. The inhabitants of Rio Grande were the principal victims, and they never allude to the subject without indignation; the war itself

they denominate as a war of intrigue. That it was this disastrous war which enabled Señor Fructuoso Rivera to assume the audacity which he now practises, in setting at nought the nationality of the Brazilians. That he has made, and continues to make every effort in order to separate the province of Rio Grande from the Empire; and at the present moment he has come to the margin of the Cuareim with an armed force, under the pretext of combatting his rival, Lavalleja; but there is reason to believe that this Señor Fructuoso Rivera is in correspondence with the enemies of the present order of things in Brazil, who seek to dismember the Empire, and rob it of one of its most brilliant stars. That the traitors within the province are numerous, and the only barrier against their designs is Bento Manuel Ribeiro, that true Brazilian and excellent officer, who is now the Commandant of the frontier. Señor Fructuoso Rivera, pretending that the Brazilian authorities have given undue protection to Lavalleja, threatens to pursue his antagonist even to the city of Puerto Alegre; and unfortunately he is supported in these pretensions by men who are a disgrace to their country, and who are in accordance with the intentions of Sr. Fructuoso Rivera to separate the province of Rio Grande from the Empire, to form it into an independent State with the Oriental province. Therefore if prompt measures are not taken, the people armed by the justices of the peace of their different districts, General Fructuoso Rivera constrained to strike his camp, and the assemblage of men on the frontiers dispersed, the province of Rio Grande will be inevitably involved in civil war.

An exposition, of a very opposite nature to the above, has been forwarded to the President of the province of Rio Grande, by the Brazilian Chief-Marshal, Sebastian Barreto P. Pinto. It is dated Tacuarembó, 25th June 1834, and complains of the criminal protection and assistance which General Lavalleja and his followers have received in the province of Rio Grande; that some of the authorities there, forgetful of their duties, have openly declared in favour of Lavalleja, and encouraged civil war in the Oriental State; that a number of Brazilian citizens, seduced by the promises of the individual in question, had taken part with him, and made incursions into the Oriental territory. The Marshal adduces a number of particulars to prove the assertions he has advanced, and says that if such conduct is suffered to pass with impunity, it will inevitably produce anarchy and civil war in the province of Rio Grande. That only a short time since an assemblage of men who called themselves Oriental emigrants, the major part of whom, however, consisted of Brazilians, carried fire and sword into the Oriental State, and wounded the Oriental commandant, Servando Gomez. That after such outrages, no one can be surprised at the demand made by the Oriental Government, of full and complete satisfaction. That the emissaries of Lavalleja traverse the province of Rio Grande, endeavouring to inculcate that he is the victim of liberty, and holding out great promises to those who join him. A number of Brazilian citizens are thus deluded and take part with him; and when he (Marshal Pinto,) had endeavoured to execute the orders of the Government relative to the emigrants belonging to the party of Lavalleja, he was designated by his supporters as a *Frutista*, *Caramuru*, *Restaurador*, and *Absolutista*. They give out that the cause of Lavalleja is countenanced by the Imperial Government, in order that the Oriental State may be united with Brazil; and this insinuation finds easy credence, from the aid which he has received in Rio Grande, without any decided disapproba-

tion on the part of the Brazilian Government; so that the greater part of the citizens are perplexed as to what conduct to pursue in this respect, and even when the orders of the Government have been made known they have been viewed as acts of mere formality, because various authorities of the province have acted in direct contradiction to them. It therefore appears absolutely necessary that it should be publicly and solemnly promulgated, that the Imperial Government, faithful to its treaties, does not in any manner countenance the proceedings of Lavalleja; and that, in conformity to the laws, it will chastise those Brazilian citizens who aid him in his criminal enterprise.

PERU.

A mail from Peru, bringing Lima journals to 14th June, arrived on Saturday last, at which period the civil war had ceased in that country. The garrisons of Cuzco and Arequipa had submitted to the legal Government. General Bermudez, one of the principal authors of the late disturbances, had been expelled from the Republic, and had gone to Central America. Señor Pando, who had filed the office of Secretary-General during the time that Bermudez exercised that of Supreme Chief, had sought refuge in Chili, where General Gamarra had also proceeded.—The President of the Peruvian Republic, General Orbogoso, had ordered General LaFuente to leave Peru. This act had caused considerable surprise, as the said General was always opposed to Marshal Gamarra, and had taken an active part in favour of the legitimate authority during the late events, and fought in the files of the parties of Orbogoso.

On the occasion of the cessation of the civil war, a proclamation addressed to the Peruvians, dated

Lima, 9th June 1834, was issued by President Orbogoso. It states, that the last division commanded by the factious, had, at Chilota, on 23d May, declared for the cause of order; that the old rebel (Gamarra,) who had been the cause of so many evils to the country, had fled in order to seek an asylum in Bolivia; and that at present there exists not in Peru a single soldier who does not belong to the cause of the laws. That in less than six months, more than seven thousand bayonets acting against liberty, had been prostrated before the altar of public opinion; and that this is the best lesson to those who may attempt to tyrannize over their country. That the war having ceased, it becomes his (the President's) duty to return the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested by the national representation, and he trusts it will never again be necessary to use this tremendous power. In conclusion, the President expresses his wish to retire to private life.

A decree of amnesty has been issued by President Orbogoso, as it respects those individuals who previous to the 25th of April, had declared their adhesion to the legal authority.

Generals Miller and Necochea have, in consequence of their services to the legal Government during the late dissensions, been promoted to the rank of *Grandes Mariscales* of the Republic of Peru.

The obsequies of Señor Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, were celebrated in the Church of San Francisco on 29th ult. The ceremonies were solemn and imposing, and the congregation numerous, among whom was H. E. the Governor. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst., contains a biographic notice of the deceased.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 4th OF SEPTEMBER, 1834.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,..... | M'Cracken & Jamieson,..... | 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 Icent, Lacey,..... | M'Cracken & Jamieson,..... | Loading for Antwerp. |
| Brig Silvans, Young,..... | R. & J. Carlisle,..... | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Lorina, Sandford,..... | Lafone, Robinson & Co.,..... | Loading for Cadiz. |
| Brig Scott, Irving,..... | Horne & Aisogary,..... | Loading for Coves for orders. |
| Brig Dapper, Dickenson,..... | Lafone, Robinson & Co.,..... | In quarantine. |
| Schooner Redbreast, Watkins,..... | Parlane, Macalister & Co.,..... | Discharging. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Brig Rebecca, Shilliber,..... | Manning & Dorr,..... | Discharging. |
| Brig Cameo, Sayer,..... | Davison, Milner & Co.,..... | Discharging. |
| 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, Nazeran,..... | Braulio Costa,..... | Loading for Bourdeaux. |
| HAMBURG. | | |
| Brig Johannes, Riedtich,..... | J. J. Klick,..... | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Güte Christine, Drieses,..... | Bertram, Delisle & Co.,..... | Loading for Bahia. |
| BREMEN. | | |
| Brig Active, Beckman,..... | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,..... | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Albatross, Scholborg,..... | Bunge, Hutz & Co.,..... | Loading for Havana. |
| DANISH. | | |
| Brig Willem, Lorenzen,..... | J. J. Klick,..... | Loading for Rotterdam. |
| DUTCH. | | |
| Barque Felicitas, Mulder,..... | Bunge, Hutz & Co.,..... | Loading for Amsterdam. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Brig Tempo, Podesta,..... | S. Lezica, Bros.,..... | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Socrates, J. Ravera,..... | Felipe Livallol,..... | Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. |
| Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,..... | Mannul Saenz de la Maza,..... | Loading for Cadiz. |
| Brig Magdalena, Galiano,..... | Amadeo & Caprile,..... | Loading for Malaga. |
| Barque Cavallo Marino, Grasslone,..... | Pedro A. Plomer,..... | Loading for Malaga and Genoa. |
| Polacre Concepcion, Gotusa,..... | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,..... | Discharging. |
| Polacre Marie, B. A. Quinquista,..... | Amadeo & Caprile,..... | Discharging. |
| Polacre Tetis, Pierangiole,..... | Zumaran & Treserra,..... | Discharging. |
| NEAPOLITAN. | | |
| Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,..... | Amadeo & Caprile,..... | Loading for Barcelona and Genoa. |
| Brig Neupino, Salvatori,..... | Amadeo & Caprile,..... | Loading for Barcelona and Genoa. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,..... | Pedro A. Plomer,..... | Uncertain. |
| Schooner-brig Bella Angelica, Carvallo,..... | J. C. Pinto,..... | Loading for Rio Grande. |

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 30.—Wind W.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 28th inst., to C. Galeano.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. John M'Dougall. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. W. Rodger, jun., James How, and William Parlane.

(At night), British brig Vistula, Christian, for the Mauritius, despatched by Renie, Macfarlane & Co., in ballast. Passenger, Mr. J. Stead.

August 31.—Wind W.—bazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American ship Carolinean, Doughty, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 3108 dry hides, 3303 horns, 61 pipes with about 2400 arrobas tallow, 34 lbs. ostrich feathers, 71½ doz. nutria skins, 45 bales with 1045 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 40 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 76 doz. nutria skins and 162 dry hides, 2 cases books, &c. Passengers, Mrs. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dorr, child, and two servants, Messrs. William M'Ardele and Horatio Davis.

September 1.—Wind W. N. W., strong.—hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 2.—Wind N. N. W.—foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 7785 dry hides, 4097 salted do., 30 pipes with 1110 arrobas tallow, 6670 horns, 0 doz. chinchilla skins, 27 bales with 560 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 14 doz. goat skins, 1 do. with 100 horse hides, 17 do. with 274½ doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 27 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 650 lbs. ostrich feathers.

September 3.—Wind N.—foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 4.—Wind S.—foggy.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Minerva, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 2d inst., to C. Galeano. Sardinian polacre Tetis, Pirangiolo, from Genoa 30th April, Gibraltar 24th June, Montevideo 28th ult., with wheat, wine, oil, paper, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

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

Sailed, American brig Russian, Knowles, for New York, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 3948 dry hides, 40 pipes with 1500 arrobas tallow, 40,000 shin bones, 21 doz. nutria skins, 8 bales with 160 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 44 doz. sheep skins, 15 boxes campeché, 400 gallons neat's-foot oil.

September 5.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Caboco, J. A. Nedera, from Parnagua 20th ult., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, American brig Latona, Pedrick, for Philadelphia, despatched by Grogan & Pleasants, with 4077 dry hides, 100,000 shin bones, 193 horse hides, 2 bales with 200 doz. nutria skins, 4 pipes with about 160 arrobas tallow.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

The National brig-of-war Sarandi, anchored in the Inner Roads this day, from the Outer Roads.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 9th inst.—Felicitas, for Amsterdam.

The brig Vanguard, is expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Dapper was released from quarantine yesterday.

Vessels which have passed Point Indio.

On 29th ult., at 9 A. M., wind N.—Caraboh, from Buenos Ayres 27th.

On 31st, at 7 A. M., wind N. W.—Vistula, from Buenos Ayres 30th.

On 1st inst., at 7 A. M., wind W. N. W.—Carolinean, from Buenos Ayres 31st ult.

Arrived at London.

June 8.—British brig Livorno, Cooper, from Buenos Ayres 23d February.

Arrived at Montevideo.

24th ult.—Sardinian polacre Cesar, from Rio Janeiro.

26th.—Brazilian brig Maria, from Sta. Catalina.

British brig Livey, Andrew Spittle, from Liverpool 12th June, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Oriental schooner Careo, from Rio Janeiro.

Argentine brig Velez, Sardi, from Valparaiso 18th July, to J. Gestal.

1st inst.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, Coxson, from Liverpool 26th June, to Hall, Dutton & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo. 28th ult.—American barque Cornelia, Holmes, for Rio Grande.

American brig Brown, for New York.

31st.—British brig Guernsey, Lilly, for Liverpool.

American schooner Flowers of May, for Salem.

American brig Marthia, for Baltimore.

2d inst.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

"The Temperance Advocate,"—published monthly by the Executive Committee of the Buenos Ayrean Temperance Society, at the office of S. Hallet & Co., No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.—Terms, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The first number of the above appeared on 1st August last.

The first number of a new periodical entitled *El Correo Judicial*, appeared on 27th ult. It is to be published on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Printing-office of *La Libertad*, price 3 reals. The matter it contains corresponds with its name; it may prove a very useful publication, and we trust it will meet with public support.—The first number details some judicial proceedings respecting the brig Stephen, Captain Lord. We would however inform the Editor that the said brig was American, and not British, as stated in his paper. Trials at law are, generally speaking, rather dry reading; except, indeed, those very funny ones which so often diversify the English journals.

The decree of 1st February 1832, which we have reinserted in our paper of this day, respecting the responsible editorship, is, as our readers may well believe, of serious moment to us, and places us in a most unpleasant situation.—How will our friend of "The Temperance Advocate" get out of the scrape?

Saturday last (the day of *Sta. Rosa de Lima*.) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. At mid-day the guns of the Fort and national vessels of war were fired. The weather was fine, and the promenaders in the streets numerous; at night there were several balls in honor of the day.

THE WEATHER during the week has been warm for the season,—thermometer 60 to 64.

THEATRE.

There have been various performances since our last, to the usual splendid audiences.

On Saturday, the play of *Roberto de Moldar* was represented, which proved rather a triste affair.

On Tuesday, *La Familia Sirvan, 6 Voltaire en Castres*, and other entertainments, for the benefit of Doña Matilde Diez;—but the *beneficiada* seemed indisposed, and somewhat hoarse. Doña Manuclita de Casacuberta was very piquant. She has greatly improved lately in her acting; and having so recently become a bride, the audience seize hold of every thing that applies thereto, and laughed heartily when, during her performance on this evening, she told Pauline (Doña Matilde,) that she had "already forgotten her husband."—The house was a bumper, and the boxes contained a numerous assemblage of fashionables. H. E. the Governor, with General Guido, &c. &c., sat in the State box.

On Thursday, *El Maestro de la Niña*, &c. &c. We were however unable to attend.

CIRCUS.

On 30th ult. there were performances;—and on 31st for the benefit of Mrs. Smith, a variety of entertainments. Two little girls (natives), made their debut in the ring, as tumblers, and tumbled very well. Mr. Hoffmaister, the Clown, was encored in one of his tumblers; by-the-by he ought not to be put in the Bill to perform the difficult somerset on horseback,—the attempt always gives pain to the audience. Mr. Laforest's elegant riding produced (thunders of applause; as did also that of Mr. W. P. Smith. A young lady (Miss Henrietta,) also made her debut before the Buenos Ayrean public on this evening; she sang the air, "Tell me how from Love to fly," and has a powerful voice, but it wants cultivation.—The farce of the "Spotted Child," closed the amusements of the evening, in which Mrs. Smith, as "Little Pickle," knelt very gracefully, and sung the two airs attached to the piece very passably; and danced an English hornpipe so well as might indeed shame the one which they dance at the Theatre here under the title of the *pieza inglesa*, but which is no more like the hornpipe ("than we to Hercules.")—Mrs. Smith on this night convinced the public that she can both "ride the great horse" and act well. Mr. Smith played "Old Pickle" admirably; we did not think he was so good an actor. Mr. Hammond, when he personates an old woman, should manage to hide his whiskers. The scenery was excellent, particularly that representing a wood. The house overflowing in every part.

Mr. W. P. Smith took his benefit on Wednesday evening last. He is a great favorite here, and deservedly so;—we wish the die had allotted him a more eligible night, and that he had arranged a stronger "Bill." The public cannot patronize him too much, considering his exertions and talents. As it was, he had a full and ele-

gant, if not a crowded house. The Governor's charming family was present; and a bevy of lovely females graced the boxes—Rosa, Lillies, and Thoria. Some of the equestrian feats of Mr. W. P. Smith, on this evening, produced deafening shouts of applause.—Mr. Laforest exerted himself to the utmost, and was rewarded with peals of approbation. Mrs. Smith, and the beautiful child James Smith, were also highly applauded.

Mr. Hoffmaister but no—he is a clever little man—a genius in his way,—the idol of the laughing-loving people who frequent the Circus; and we trust will never desert the severe rebuke uttered by Othello, "Casio, I love thee; But never more be officer of mine."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 lays 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 erandah 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. BRECH'S HOTEL; or to THOMAS GOWLAND & CO., Calle de la Reconquista.

NOTICE.

For Sale, at No. 30, Cathedral-Street, A FEW copies of M'KENZIES FIVE THOUSAND RECEIPTS, also, a copy of DEAN FINNES' *Essays de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman.* 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. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE.

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

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE, of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of the Owners and Captains of National and foreign vessels to the fact, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent less than that made of hemp; whilst a Hide Rope of 2½ inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages:—it is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breeching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than claims, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning) as it regards of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as to rigidity and durability, the Hide Rope is 100 per cent better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, Carri-Coaches, &c. &c.

Persous wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Valletti, (Calle de la Alameda) at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Piazza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.

M. LAWRENCE.

Hide Rope, of prime hides, at 3 reals (silver) per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2½ reals per lb.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish, | 120 — | dollars each. |
| Do. Patriot, | 117½ — | 118 do. do. |
| Plata macuquitas, | 63 — | 7 do. for one. |
| Dollars, Spanish, | 7 5-10 — | do. each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacoas, 3 — | 10 — | 7 5-10 do. do. |
| 5 per cent Stock, | 55 — | 58 do. per cent. |
| Bank Shares, | 119 — | 120 do. each. |
| Exchange on England, | 61 — | 65-15-10pence per dol. |
| Do. on Rio Janeiro, | 355 — | dols p. ct. prm. |
| Do. on Montevideo, | 74 — | 75-16-10p. patacon. |
| Do. on United States, | 7 — | do. p. U. S. dol. |
| Hides, Oz, best, | 34 — | 36 do. per pesada. |
| Do. country, | 31 — | 32 do. do. |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs, | 29 — | 30 do. do. |
| Do. salted, | 20 — | 24 do. do. |
| Do. Horse, | 13 — | 15 do. each. |
| Nutria Skins, | 38 — | 40 do. per dozen. |
| Chinchilla Skins, | 38 — | 40 do. do. |
| Wool, common, | 81 — | 9½ do. per arroba. |
| Do. mixed, | 118 — | 125 do. do. |
| Hair, long, | 18 — | 25 do. do. |
| Do. mixed, | 164 — | 112 do. per quintal. |
| Jerked beef, | 94 — | 10 do. per arroba. |
| Yellow, milled, | 350 — | 580 do. per mil. |
| Horns, (North American), | 90 — | do. per barrel. |
| Flour, (North American), | 7 — | 12 do. per fanega. |
| Discount, | 1½ — | 3 p. ct. p. month. |

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120½ dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.