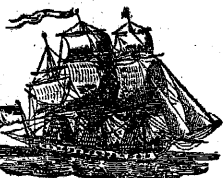


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 421.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834.

[Vol. IX.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The Committee of Constitutional Affairs of the House of Representatives, have presented the following draft of a decree for the consideration of the House:—

Art. 1.—The resignation of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, tendered by the citizen Señor Nicolas Anchorena, and to which he had been named by the law of 31st ult., is accepted.

2.—Until the Governor and Captain-General be named, a Commission of the House, composed of three members appointed by a plurality of votes, shall be charged with and fulfil the duties of Government.

3.—Their attributions shall be those designated by the laws to the Executive Power of the Province.

4.—The Gubernative Commission shall name a President from their own body.

5.—The House shall give a preferent attention to those projects laid before it by the Gubernative Commission, which have a tendency to reform and better the situation of the country.

6.—The House shall proceed, as soon as possible, to name the Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

7.—The period shall be designated to carry into effect the appointment stated in article 2.

8.—Let this be communicated to the Provisional Government, in answer to their note of 2d inst., &c. &c.

*Mancilla.—Suenz Peña.—Argerich.—Garcia.—Valdez.*

WAR OFFICE.—Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10, 1834.

The second squadron of the 1st regiment of Carabineers, marched yesterday morning from this city, for Fort 25 de Mayo, which post has been reinforced by a squadron of the 3d regiment of Militia Cavalry. A squadron of the 2d regiment of Carabineers, and one of the 6th, will soon follow, with orders to proceed immediately to the Arroyo Azul.

Two hundred men of the 2d and 4th regiments of Militia Cavalry have, by preceding orders, marched to reinforce the garrison of La Federación; so that the frontier will be completely covered, and the inhabitants of the country districts enabled to pursue their avocations in our fertile fields with tranquillity, in the present temperate season with which Heaven has favoured us.

The brig General Rosas will sail in a few days with clothing and provisions for the garrisons of Forts Argentino, Constitution, and Patagonia, and recruits for the regiment of Blandenguez, which garrisons the Southern frontiers; and droves of cattle are also proceeding to the same destination. Thus all the positions which surround the province, colonized likewise by a considerable force of friendly Indians, are placed in the most perfect security.

Despatches, dated 29th ult., have been received from the Government of Santa Fé, announcing that the said province is quite prepared should it be invaded by the savage hordes who have attacked the province of San Luis. The regiment of the Andes continued its march, and by this time must have arrived on the frontier of San Luis.

Advices dated 4th and 6th inst., from the Forts Federación and Mayo, inform our Government that there is not the least news of Indians.

We stated in our last that the House of Representatives had sanctioned the re-establishment of the decree of 1st February 1832, relative to the Press; whereby, among other restrictions, every periodical print is obliged to insert the name of

a *Responsible Editor* at the end of each number. These are sad alternatives in a Republican country. Our only hope is that the necessity for the measure will soon cease.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., noticed the incongruity of the second article of the decree of the House of 3d inst.; viz.—that articles 2 and 4 of the decree of 1st February 1832, apply not only to periodicals, but to every class of publications: that according to this understanding, it would not be lawful to publish a bill of the play, a sonnet, &c. &c., without the express permission of the Government, and at the same time to have the name of a Responsible Editor attached to them. That such a proceeding would impede the progress of literature and the arts and sciences, by denying to this class of productions the benefit of anonymous authorship, so necessary for the encouragement of timid genius in its first essays.

The above remarks have not been without due effect; and the House, in a sitting of the 9th inst., upon the motion of Señor Baldomero Garcia, repealed the second article of the decree of 3d inst.

We received London journals to 2d July, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet. They do not contain a vast deal of news.

Don Miguel had sailed for Genoa in H. B. M's. ship Stag, with an extensive suite. It is said that he will take up his residence at St. Petersburg, or Berlin. When passing through the town of Synes, on his way to the place of embarkation, he was assailed by the populace. But he was stated to be in good spirits, which seems to have provoked the displeasure of some of the English *Pedroite* journals, who are even angry with him because at his first dinner on board the Stag he ate with a good appetite, and paid particular attention to a fine ham that was on the table. On the other hand, the Tory journals denigrate him an ill-used, persecuted man, and that at no distant day he will be amply revenged.

Don Carlos and his family had arrived at Gloucester House, Brompton, late the residence of Mr. Canning. It is a delightful spot, situated about two miles from London. The behaviour of the Royal exiles seems to have gained for them a great deal of respect in England. They had paid frequent visits to London, and on one occasion ascended the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral. The three sons of Don Carlos were to be immediately instructed in English, and appeared delighted with every thing they saw around them. A number of British gentlemen of rank had visited Don Carlos.

The arrival of General Vicente Gonzales Moreno, in England, had given rise to a great controversy among the English journals; one party denominating him a murderer, and that he ought to be arrested and brought to trial in England; whilst the other party defend him. General Moreno, it will be recollected, when Governor of Malaga, ordered the execution of Mr. Boyd, a British subject, and forty-eight of his own countrymen. The General has addressed an explanatory letter to one of the London papers.

The civil war continued in Spain, and a body of the Carlist troops had obtained considerable advantages over their opponents in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna; but we presume this can be only temporary, as an overwhelming force would soon be sent against them.

It was apprehended that the disturbances in Portugal, instead of being at an end, were only about to commence; and that the whole nation would be arrayed against each other, under five or six (or God knows how many more) banners; and that unless the British Government should send out a body of troops in order to maintain some particular party in power, that Portugal might look forward to be placed in the same en-

viable condition as some of the South American States.

Don Pedro had suppressed all the Convents, &c., in Portugal, and appropriated the funds thereof for the benefit of the State.

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

There had been a grand musical festival at Westminster Abbey, London, in June last, the performances of which continued for several days.

The Portuguese Admiral (Napier,) had arrived at Spithead, and was received by the people, on his landing at Portsmouth, with immense acclamations. The following, however, is the manner in which the Tory paper "*Age*," speaks of the affair:—

"We perceive that the piratical Admiral of the blackguard Braganza, the usurping despot of Portugal, was, on his reaching Spithead, saluted by the Port-Admiral from the Victory, both on his arrival and on his landing at the King's Sallyport. Shade of the immortal Nelson!—and is the hull which bore thy triumphant flag to be thus disgraced! The day is not distant when we may prove that the fleet of the rightful King of Portugal was basely sold; and we believe Napier knew this before he ventured to attack them.—Why does not Sartorius speak out?—and why does not another Captain in the British Navy publish the documents we have seen, which would prove the fact?"

### MONTEVIDEO.

The last accounts from Montevideo announce that Colonel Bento Manuel Riveiro had been removed from his command of the frontier of Cuareim; and it was said that the same measure would be pursued with respect to Colonel Bento Gonzalez da Silva.

The celebrated Padre Monterroso, brother of the wife of General Lavalleja, and *ex-devant* Secretary to General Artigas, came passenger to Montevideo in the barque Velez, from Chili. It is said the Reverend Gentleman is married.—At any rate the clerical authorities at Montevideo have, under date 1st inst., instituted some proceedings against him.

A controversy has taken place in two of the daily papers of this city, respecting the quality of the wheat brought to this port by the British brig Ann, from Hull; and communications appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, calling in question Dr. Rivera's chemical knowledge in analyzing the said wheat; challenging him—not to mortal combat—but to a trial of chemical skill. The Doctor has taken up the gauntlet, and deposited 1000 dollars in the hands of the President of the Philanthropic Society, since which nothing more has been heard of the matter.

Early on Saturday morning last sentinels were placed in different streets leading from the Church of *La Merced*, for the purpose of apprehending robbers who, it was said, had attempted to purloin some of the costly ornaments from the interior of the said Church, and who, it was supposed, were concealed in its immediate neighbourhood. We have not heard if any of these gangsters were apprehended. One or two Churches have recently been robbed in this city.—we are improving in Buenos Ayres.

On the morning of the 10th inst., about half-past 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the timber yard of Messrs. James White & Co., which destroyed a good deal of property. Prompt assistance was rendered by the watchmen, constables, a piquet of the *Patricios*, and the neighbours. Some furniture and carts were thereby saved, and the fire prevented from extending further than the yard.

**GENERAL STATEMENT of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres,  
from 1st of January to 30th of June, 1834.**

REVENUE.		Dollars. rs.	
Customs,.....	3,084,300	34	
New Duties,.....	370,550	3	
Stamps,.....	267,858	0	
Property Tax,.....	132,128	0	
Various minor Duties,.....	95,226	4	
Rents and Dividends,.....	154,008	0	
Sales,.....	552,575	0	
	4,857,080	3	
Loan on Public Funds,.....	514,900	0	
	5,370,046	3	
DEFICIT, (supplied as below,).....	21,901,493	7	
	27,831,540	3	

DEBTS.		Dollars. rs.	
National Bank,.....	19,346,458	7	
Treasury Bills,.....	6,104,067	7	
Deposits,.....	850,310	0	
Various minor debts,.....	73,870	1	
	26,355,325	0	

Deficit of 1833, (included under the head "Debits"),.....		Dollars. rs.	
		7,180,452	1
EXPENDITURE.			
Home Department,.....	1,745,989	1	
Foreign Department,.....	130,391	7	
Treasury ditto, (including Dividends and Sinking Fund,.....)	2,217,157	5	
War Department,.....	6,057,549	3	
		10,151,088	2
		27,331,540	3

CREDITS.		Dollars. rs.	
Bank Shares,.....	3,000,000	0	
Exchange and Treasuries,.....	371,010	3	
Various credits,.....	1,022,820	6	
	4,393,831	1	
DEFICIT, or Floating Debt,.....	21,901,493	7	
	26,355,325	0	

**JAMES WILDE.**

The above Statement certainly presents a most lamentable picture. The expenses of the War Department alone, for the last six months, exceed by nearly 700,000 dollars, the whole of the revenue of the province for the same period.

*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 3d inst. treats upon the abuses prevalent in the licensing system, the inequalities of the tax, and the small amount of its product; noticing, among other things, that bakers, tallow-chandlers, and other useful occupations are not included in the law respecting licenses, whilst it has not forgotten the *baratillos* (cheap shops,) nor the *bandoleros*, (stalls.) That the said law as it now stands, absolutely subjects the day-labourer to pay in the same ratio as the owner of a barraca for hides. That the produce of this tax does not amount to 200,000 dollars per annum. In the year 1822, when it was first established, the 1st class paid nine hard dollars per annum, and now 20 dollars currency per annum; the remaining classes in proportion. Comparing this income with the various expenses of the Government, it will at once be seen the vast difference between that which they receive, and that which they pay; and in the meantime the army has not decreased, on the contrary it has doubled itself, which renders the disproportion between the receipts and the disbursements more severe.

In the *Monitor* of the 4th, the subject of stamp duties comes under consideration; and the same diminution is noticed, notwithstanding that business in general has not decreased; that the drawing of bills, sales, lawsuits, &c. &c., have multiplied in a most extraordinary manner of late years; and what is the result?—In the year 1824, the stamp duties produced 118,907 hard dollars, which rendered into the money now current, would yield 892,349 dollars. The produce of this same impost, for the last three years, has been as follows:

In the year 1831,.....	410,415	dollars.
1832,.....	481,523	
1833,.....	404,475	

So that the Government receive for stamp duties about half what they did in former years, notwithstanding the causes which ought to have had an influence in augmenting the amount. After a variety of other calculations upon the same subject, the *Monitor* comments upon the statement in question; to the effect, that the imposts proceed in an inverse direction to the progress of the country; and however much its social relations increase,—however much the sphere of action of its commerce and industry expands,—however

much the number of its establishments, of its landholders, of its merchants augments,—so much the less is the production of an impost which embraces all classes of society. The natural conclusion from which is, that the revenue of the province has diminished from the depreciation of the circulating medium, and that the numerical results which the accounts of the Collector's offices present, are illusory.

The *Monitor* of the 5th, notices the port dues on vessels from sea, and coasters; and the regulations which have taken place in this respect in the year 1829, and in the present year, as it regards the pilots, lightermen, &c.; and that altogether there is no want of regularity in this service: that there would be nothing to complain of, if, to the various measures of protection and vigilance, the contributions were more equitable. States that live by commerce ought to take every method in their power to augment it—whether by removing the impediments which obstruct it, or treating with generosity those who supply their markets. Before an impost be decreed, it is incumbent to ascertain if it will not press too much upon those who have to pay it; and to prefer moderate dues, which invite commerce, to exorbitant ones, which drive it away. Those which are levied upon vessels arriving at these shores, belong to the latter class, without having in their favour any useful result to the treasury. Thus a vessel from sea (supposing her of 300 tons, and drawing 15 feet [Burgos] of water,) which enters the River Plate bound to Buenos Ayres, pays,—

ON ARRIVING.	Dollars.
Pilotage from Point Indio, . . . . .	420
Pilotage of the Port, . . . . .	90
Port charges, . . . . .	300
Visit and Stamp, . . . . .	30
Notary dues, . . . . .	18
	858
ON SAILING.	Dollars.
Pilotage of the River, . . . . .	420
Pilotage of the Port, . . . . .	90
Port charges, . . . . .	300
Stamp, and Bill of Health, . . . . .	30
Notary dues, . . . . .	20
	860
On arriving, . . . . .	858
On sailing, . . . . .	860
<b>TOTAL, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,718 dollars.</b>

In addition to the above charges, vessels which call in Montevideo and take a pilot thence, thereby incur 700 dollars more expense; which added to the 1718 dollars, makes a total of 2418 dollars. It is true that all vessels which arrive here are of 300 tons, and that the greater part of the charges go to the company of pilots, or to the

stamp office; but the *Monitor* is of opinion that a reduction in this impost, which absorbs a considerable part of the freights, might be made without particular injury to the revenue: because the expenses above mentioned do not include the half of those to which the Captain is exposed ere he can meet with a freight to return to Europe. His maintenance, lodging, repositioning his vessel, consulate dues—all are proportionally dearer than in the ports of Europe or North America; without speaking of the repairs which his vessel may need, the expenses of which are enormous; and the captain whose vessel has the misfortune to meet with an accident in this port, may consider himself fortunate if he does not contract debts to repair it. In an account rendered to the Captain of the Port's office, in 1830, in order to recover from the consignees of a vessel which had lost an anchor, among other charges were the following items:—'For the hire of an anchor of 8 quintals, including boat hire, 1000 dollars; and 100 dollars more for every day that it remained on board.'—That small craft are treated with the same, and oftentimes greater rigor; especially those employed as lighters to vessels. The *Monitor* then notices the imposts which the small craft pay, and the vexations to which the owners thereof are exposed; and states, that in the year 1822, the port dues produced 35,303 hard dollars; and 36,947, in 1824. In the last three years, their product was as follows:—

In 1831, . . . . .	103,426	dollars.
1832, . . . . .	99,310	
1833, . . . . .	130,001	

Reducing into current money the lesser sum of the two years above cited, gives a product of 287,121 dollars; which more than doubles that which corresponds to each of the three last years, and yet there has not been any scarcity of vessels. Those of the national coasting trade have augmented in a most astonishing degree; and the foreign vessels from sea, which anchored in the port of Buenos Ayres during the last year, amounted to 294.

The remarks in the *Monitor* of the 9th, upon the foregoing subject, are of paramount interest and importance. It says,—that when the exorbitance of new imposts affects the local commerce of a country, although it may interrupt its progress, yet it does not close the sources of public wealth, nor withdraw capital from the destination it had before this augmentation. Individuals may complain of the prodigality of the Government, &c. &c., still they attend to their establishments, and redouble their activity to repair their losses. But it is different with foreign commerce, which ever seeks the best markets. The spirit of trade is of its very nature opposed to oppression, and even the simple announcement of additional duties oftentimes cause mercantile houses to suspend their transactions, until they see the effect of the projected augmentation. Neighbouring States seize upon such occasions to extend their commerce, by evincing a contrary disposition to their rivals; and if to some natural advantages be added legislative enactments of a more generous nature, they acquire, at little cost, a preponderance which the inferiority of their population and their scanty resources would have for a long period denied to them. These ideas are not hypothetical, and their consequences, should they be exemplified here, will cause Buenos Ayres to descend rapidly from the eminent post she occupies in the mercantile scale of the new world. In order to preserve this, it is necessary to offer to foreign commerce more moderate imposts, and a place of disembarkation less exposed, and not so expensive as is occasioned by carts and balandras. If nature has denied to Buenos Ayres a port, it is necessary to compensate for this

want by every means within its reach. The state of agitation in which this country is placed, and the always increasing custom-house dues, have created a serious competition. Vessels from sea which in former years did not touch at Montevideo, begin to regard that port as the natural termination of their voyage: there they discharge cargo, realize sales; and it is only when they cannot find purchasers, or meet with a return cargo, that they visit Buenos Ayres. The Oriental Government make every exertion to render their port the focus of activity and lucrative speculations; they have made important modifications in their custom-house laws, and it is necessary that similar measures be adopted here, to guarantee and favour all the operations of maritime commerce, from the arrival of a vessel until her departure. Buenos Ayres has to struggle against the advantages which Montevideo possesses in its port, and geographical situation.— This preeminence will be more sensibly felt, when the projected cleaning, &c., of its harbour takes place. Long before those improvements were contemplated at Montevideo, the Government of Buenos Ayres had received various proposals relative to the establishment of a Swing Iron Mole, and that of a Drag. The Editor of the *Monitor* states that he has seen the plan of the Mole designed by Mr. Brown, of the British royal navy; that the cost of this magnificent work was calculated at nearly 400,000 hard dollars, and the projector was disposed to give time for payment. Another individual offered to furnish a drag, with a steam apparatus of 16 horse power, &c. &c.; that this would in the space of one hour raise 245 tons of sand, and its cost in England would be about six thousand pounds sterling. Thus then it is, this colossal enterprise of the excavation of the port with the establishment of a Mole, the advantages of which would be incalculable to the country, would not amount to more than three millions of dollars currency, for the which the mercantile community would contribute with pleasure, in consideration of the important savings that would thereby accrue. Without making any other sacrifices than those of destining for the payment of those works the port and coasting dues, and the money which is now paid for the embarkation and landing of passengers and goods, the debt would be soon cancelled; and it would give, almost without effort, a gigantic action to the prosperity and greatness of the country.— That these labours are not imaginary, or beyond the ordinary resources of the country; and they might be realized by a better arrangement as it regards the collection of the revenue, and more moderation in the expences;—nay, in one department alone savings could be made which would give an extraordinary impulse to the maritime commerce of the country, and repay with usury these extraordinary expences. Then Buenos Ayres would be what she ought to be—the centre of the mercantile relations in this part of the world, and the general market of the cities spread on the immense territory which extends from the shores of the Plata to the Andes.

After various profound observations and comments upon this subject, the *Monitor* proceeds to state,—that commerce once turned from its ordinary course, it is not probable that it will retrace its steps; because mercantile relations are like those of the heart, which are not easily re-established when they become interrupted or changed. That the quantity of vessels attracted to Montevideo, is out of all proportion to its population. In 1831, 264 foreign vessels, 127 Argentines, and more than 200 under its own flag, arrived there. During the last six months, the number of foreign vessels from sea which have arrived in the port of Buenos Ayres, is not more

than 119; a number inferior to those of Montevideo in the above cited period. But suppose the number was equal,—ought Buenos Ayres be content with possessing only the same mercantile activity as Montevideo, and allow the Orientals, by the improvements in their port, &c. &c., to reduce this city to be the consumer, instead of being as at present the general depot for foreign goods? For some time past the trade with the boundary provinces has materially diminished, and gone to Montevideo, driven thither by the high duties of the custom-house here.— That from all these considerations, the very existence of this country as a nation, demands that some remedy should be immediately applied to counteract the evils complained of, and that a preferent consideration be given to prepare a more secure anchorage and commodious landing-place. That in China, the Chief of the State opens the year with the plough in his hand, because agriculture is the principal source of the greatness and prosperity of his empire. For the same reason in a manufacturing country like England, the Lord Chancellor has no other seat in the House of Lords than a woollen sack; and in this country, depending as it does upon its commerce, every effort ought to be made to preserve it.

#### INTERIOR. CORDOVA.

A note dated Cordova, 20th ult., from the Government of that province to that of Buenos Ayres, states that certain intelligence had been received of 2000 Indians having passed from the Republic of Chili, and joined those of the Ranqueles in the neighbourhood of the provinces of San Luis, Mendoza, and Cordova: that from their numbers there cannot be a doubt but vengeance is their

object; and Cordova having declared *guerra á muerte* against those savages, there is reason to fear that the intended invasion will be principally directed against it. That it is therefore necessary for the Government thereof to take instant measures of security; that arms is what Cordova most needs; and under such circumstances the Government of Buenos Ayres are earnestly solicited to forward to Cordova for present use, 500 musquets, 500 carbines, and 500 sabres; the value to be paid as soon as possible from the general funds of the province. The note furthermore says how important it is to all the Republic that the savages should be exterminated, and for that end every exertion ought to be made to carry the war into their own territory.

The Government of Cordova has suspended Bishop Lascano, Apostolic Vicar of the province of Cordova, from his clerical functions; and intended to forward to the Court of Rome a detail of the motives which have impelled them to this step.

#### SANTA FE.

Accounts from Santa Fé state that General Estanislao Lopez had at last consented to continue in office as Governor of that Province, to which he had been again elected. Santa Fé was suffering from the effects of a severe drought.

Dr. Seguí, late member of the National Convention, died lately at Santa Fé.

Accounts received by the last packet, state that Mr. Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary from H. B. M. to the Argentine Republic, was to leave London about 10th July, for Portsmouth, to embark in H. B. M.'s ship North Star, (28 guns,) Captain Octavius V. Harcourt, for Buenos Ayres, calling at Rio Janeiro. Captain Harcourt is son of the Archbishop of York.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,.....	M'Cracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
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 Ieni, Lacey,.....	M'Cracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Silvanus, Young,.....	R. & J. Carlisle,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Lorina, Sandford,.....	Ladous, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Scott, Irving,.....	Horne & Alsogaray,.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Dapper, Dickson,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Schooner Redbreast, Watkins,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Hamburg.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
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 Govland & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Amazon, Hugg,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Rio Janeiro.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Joseph, Nazerau,.....	Braulio Costa,.....	Loading for Bourdeaux.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Johannes, Riedick,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Gúte Christine, Driewes,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Loading for Bahia.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Active, Beckman,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albatross, Scholborg,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Willem, Lorentzen,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Tempo, Podesta,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Soerates, J. Ravena,.....	Felipe Llavall,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,.....	Mmanuel Saenz de la Maza,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Magdalena, Galliano,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga.
Barque Cavallo Marino, Giamone,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Gotus,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Marie, B. A. Quiquisola,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Mediterranean.
Polacre San José, Rabelo,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Discharging.
Valente Nicolas, C. Masone,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Bella Angelica, Carvalho,.....	J. C. Pinto,.....	Loading for Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Caboclo, Alvarez,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Paragna.
Schooner-brig Lorenza, E. Gouzaga,.....	Joaquin A. Rivera,.....	Paragna.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

September 6.—*Wind S. S. E., hazy—rain in the evening.*  
*Arrived*, Sardinian polacre San José, Rabelo, from Parnagua 21st ult., with yerba, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

Brazilian zumaca Lorenza, J. E. Gonzaga, from Parnagua 19th ult., with yerba, rice, timber, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 5th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, British brig Vanguard, Walker, for London, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 4096 dry hides, 2317 salted do., 24,820 horns, 1400 ox hoofs, 3 pipes with 90 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 310 slank calf skins, 138 bales with 3412 doz. sheep skins, 20 do. with 410 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 82 doz. goat skins, 119 do. with 4525 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 170 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 22 arrobas ostrich feathers, 15 do. with 1415 horse hides, 1500 horse hides, 50 doz. and 2 seal skins, 300 doz. chinchilla skins.

September 7.—*Wind S. S. W.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Reberca, Ellison, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Manning & Dorr, in ballast.

National brig Ximeno, Burnester, for Montevideo, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 1260 fanegas salt.

September 8.—*Wind S. S. E., strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 9.—*Wind E. S. E., strong—heavy rain at night.*

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., Montevideo 8th inst., with the July mail of H. B. M.'s packet Camden.—No passengers.

September 10.—*Wind N. W.—heavy rain all day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 11.—*Wind S.*

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Valiente Nicolas, Cayetano Masone, from Marseilles 22d June, with 1300 fanegas wheat, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Dutch barque Felicitas, Mulder, for Amsterdam, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 11,060 dry hides, 60 pipes and 6 half pipes with about 2500 arrobas tallow, 18½ pieces linen.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Do. do. Minerva, F. Moratore, for ditto.

September 12.—*Wind S., strong—heavy rain.*

Arrived, a Bremen brig, apparently the Cesar; and a polacre.

The weather was boisterous all day.—The Guard-vessel in the Outer Roads, and several other vessels, drove.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 13th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.  
 On 13th inst.—Wilton Wood, for Liverpool.  
 Dapper, for Montevideo.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

Vessel passed Point Indio.

On 3d inst., at 2 P. M., wind light from the North,—brig Sarah Birkett, from Buenos Ayres 2d.

Arrived at Palmouth.

June 3.—H. B. M.'s packet Briseis, from Rio Janeiro 6th April.  
 4.—H. B. M.'s packet Lyra, from Rio Janeiro 13th April. [Neither of the above packets took any Buenos Ayres mails.]

At Ports-mouth.

June 5.—H. B. M.'s ship Pyllades, from Rio Janeiro 29d March, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 27th February, by H. B. M.'s packet Hornet.

At London.

June 13.—British brig Rainbow, Sims, from Montevideo 2d March.  
 27.—British barque Nautilus, Redhead, from Valparaiso, At Liverpool.

June 22.—British brig Barbadoes, Christian, from Iquiqui.  
 25.—British brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, from Montevideo.  
 6.—British brig Maria, DeGruchy, from Montevideo.

Off the Cove of Cork 28th June, and off Portland 30th ditto.

British brig Hero, Mitchell, from Montevideo 23d March.  
 At Coves.

June 22.—American barque Hartensia, Massicot, from Iquiqui.  
 At Exmouth.

June 8.—British brig Panther, Gowing, from Montevideo 9th March.  
 At Antwerp.

June 23.—Russian barque Nicholas 1st, Aspreen, from Buenos Ayres 21st March.  
 At Bowdanz.

June 25.—French ship Isambert, from Valparaiso.

At Harre de Grace.  
 June 5.—French barque Hirondeille, Lescan, from Montevideo 23d March.

At Genoa.  
 June 12.—Sardinian brig Nra. Sra. de la Misericordia, from Montevideo.  
 18.—Sardinian brig Arlequino, Mische ini, from Buenos Ayres 2d April.

At Mauritius.  
 February 22.—British brig Malvina, Thornton, from Buenos Ayres 2d December.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.  
 17th ult.—American brig Ottoman, Carey, from Buenos Ayres 31st July.  
 21st.—Portuguese date Bomfin, Reimundo, from Buenos Ayres 20th July.

26th.—H. B. M.'s packet Camden, from Falmouth 4th July, with the mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.  
 29th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Mutine, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 24th July, by H. B. M.'s packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.  
 3d inst.—French brig Mithridates, from Tarragona and Rio Janeiro.  
 4th.—British brig Nautilus, from Malaga.  
 British brig Ann, from Hull, to Lafone & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.  
 2d inst.—Sardinian brig Licurgo, for Pernambuco.  
 Brazilian polacre Concepcion, for Rio Grande.

It was not known what packet would be appointed to convey the August mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and the River Plate.

The British brig Alert, Snowden, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, ran on the Arklow Bank 27th June, but got off after discharging about 130 packages, and arrived at Dublin on 24th. She made very little water, and the damage was supposed to be trifling.

The British brig Incket, Cross, from London, bound to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, passed Gravesend 17th June, Deal 19th, and was at Teignmouth 24th ditto.

The brig Hannah arrived at Liverpool 5th June; Zeno at do. 6th June; Elizabeth at do. 8th June; and the brig Galston arrived at London 11th June.—In our No. 419 we noticed the particulars of sailing, &c., of the above vessels.

The brig Livorno arrived at London 11th June, instead of the 6th as stated in our No. 419.

The brig Sisters arrived at Antwerp 30th May; particulars of sailing, &c., stated in our No. 416.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 2d July, For Buenos Ayres,—  
 Brig Fortb, Captain J. Williamson.  
 Brig Ellen, Captain J. Johnson.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—  
 In lieu of the Zeno,—brig Hannah, Captain J. Barrill.  
 Brig Reforia, Captain James Lamb.

**THEATRE.**

Our notices this week of the Theatre must from necessity be very brief. On 7th inst. was performed the play of *El Abate Seductor*. On the 8th, *El Baron*,—in which the hero of the piece fraudulently assumes the title of Baron, as did a certain individual who, in London a few years since, called himself 'Baron Geramb,' but who is now a Monk of *La Trappe*.

Doña Manuela's dress was not calculated to show off her pretty little person and 'sloe black' eyes.—The house was crowded in every part.

On the 9th, *Eduardo y Federica; ó sea, La Generosidad Inglesa*, &c. We were not present.

**CIRCUS.**

There were performances on the 5th and 7th inst., which we were unable to attend. The house has since been closed, in order to arrange the Stage for theatrical exhibitions, in addition to those of the Circle.

Monday, the 8th inst., was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the Nativity of *Nuestra Señora*. The day however was cold and gloomy, and the streets in consequence were literally deserted.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week, with rain. On 6th inst. the thermometer was at 65,—and on the 8th, at 57.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**IMPORTANT**

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

CAPTAIN SMITH, of the barque *Mary Worrall*, will leave this for Liverpool in all this month, and will engage to bring our 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. Lamb's, Calle de Cuyo No. 28, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning or evening.

**FOR SALE.**

A PIECE OF LAND, with a small HOUSE, a fine large Galpon, and Ranchos,—situated in front of the *Compañecencia*. 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.**

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.

WINES and SPIRITS—AN ORDINARY every day at 2 o'clock, where every thing of the best quality will be provided.

**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, 1 vol., 'A Tour 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.**

For Sale, at No. 30, Cathedral-Street, FEW copies of M-KENZIES FIVE THOUSAND RECEIPTS; also, one copy of DEAN FUNES' 'Ansayo de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tucuman.'  
 Some superior BUCK SKINS on Sale.

**INTERESTING NOTICE.**

THE UNDERIGNED, 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 men-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 chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning) from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent. better than that of hemp.—The Underigned 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. Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Vallett, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Govland, Plaza 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, 2 reals per lb.

**WILLIAM DAVIS, DANCING-MASTER.**

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken a COMMODIOUS ROOM in Calle de la Piedad, No. 270; where he is going to commence Teaching on Saturday evening the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock, when he will dance FIVE DANCES for to give a sample of his abilities: the first to be the French Quadrille, set in the dress of a Turk with four beautiful young Ladies of his own colour, taught by him and three men. The next the Sailor's Hornpipe, 27 steps. French Gavot and Minner de la Cour. Mrs. Cooper's Hornpipe, 23 steps, or otherwise if requested 31. Jack's the Lad with 45 steps.

TICKETS may be had at the house of Mr. Ballastros, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at One Dollar each; where he will teach Dancing every day, mornings and evenings, or from 10 o'clock until 6, for 15 dollars each dance; except Monday evenings and holidays I am not to be found

WILLIAM DAVIS.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	118 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	7 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	7 5-16 do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacones, 7½	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stocks,.....	55	50 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	124	125 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	65	per cent. per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	35	dols. p. ct. grm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	7½ do. p. palaco.
Do. on United States, 74	74	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	34	56 do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	31	32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 28	30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	25 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	14	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40	47 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	38	40 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	10 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	(none)	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	18	25 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	11 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	9½	10 do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	85	850 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American), 70	70	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8	12 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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 ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.