

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 422.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1834.

[Vol. IX.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE remarkably fine A. 1, brig JOHN A. ROBB, of Baltimore, CAPTAIN BENNETT, 273 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, and a very fast sailer.—Now lying at Montevideo.

Apply to MR. JAMES NOBLE, at Montevideo; or in this city, to

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.,
Plaza de la Victoria.

NOTICE.

MEASURES being in progress to secure a regular supply of THE PENNY MAGAZINE, those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, and on the terms below stated, will be pleased to forward their names to the Stationer's Shop, No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

Terms of Subscription.—10 reals a Monthly Part.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of FISH & LAWRENCE, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Those persons having demands against said Firm, will present them to GEORGE W. FISH for payment, who is authorized to settle the same.—Buenos Ayres, 17th September, 1834.

GEORGE W. FISH.
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM BALL,
ANASTACIO MONTEDEGUA, } Witnesses.

NOTICE.

THE PENNY MAGAZINE, Part 27, for the month of June, 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; as also "El Instructor."

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.

IMPORTANT

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

CAPTAIN SMITH, of the barque *Mary Wrennall*, 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. Lamb's, Calle de Cuyo No. 28, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning or evening.

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE

In a sitting of Saturday last, Señor Wright proposed three projects, in lieu of that of the Committee; in purport, as relating to the office of Governor, as follows:—

No. 1.—To admit the resignation made by the citizen Señor Nicolas Anchorena, of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, to which he was elected on 31st ult.

No. 2.—That in future the citizen who may be elected to the office of Governor, shall not be allowed to resign more than once; which if not accepted, he must then take the usual oaths.

No. 3.—A day shall be appointed for the election of a Governor of the Province, &c.

Señor Medrano proposed, that in case the resignation made of the office of Governor be not accepted, the elected be ordered to attend the House on the following day to take the oaths; that the resolution of the House in that respect be declared invariable and irrevocable, and the person elected responsible for the injuries which may result to the country from his resistance.

In the sitting of Sunday, all the above projects were admitted in general. The House then pro-

ceeded to discuss them separately, and the project No. 1, of Señor Wright, was passed. A note dated 14th inst., was sanctioned by the House, signed by the President, Manuel V. de Maza, and by the Secretary, Eduardo Lahitte; addressed to Señor Nicolas Anchorena,—in tenor as follows:

That the House had attentively considered the reasons contained in the note of Señor Anchorena of 1st inst., upon which he founded the resignation he had tendered of the office of Governor of the Province. That the House, in charging Señor Anchorena with the high functions inherent in the Executive Power, had in view the relevant qualities which had so worthily gained for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens; but that, owing to the motives he had elicited in his note, it had, in a sitting of that date, determined to accept the resignation he had made. At the same time the Representatives of the Province, who have ever recognized in Señor Anchorena that patriotism which animates good citizens, have now, from the circumstances of the country, a double right to hope that if the motives which decided Señor Anchorena not to accept the office of Governor are invariable, he will notwithstanding continue to exert the same zeal which he has ever evinced in the service of his country.

In a sitting of the 15th, the House continued the discussion upon the report of the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, relative to the appointment of the Government of the Province.

Señor Anchorena presented a project, to the effect, that if on the 1st October next the citizen elected to the office of Governor should not have taken possession of that charge, the duties thereof shall be vested in the President of the House of Representatives, until the elected has taken the usual oaths.

The above, at a sitting on the 17th, was sanctioned by the House.

Accounts from the Interior, state that the Indians who had approached the frontiers of Cordova, had retired precipitately on the approach of the Regiment of the Andes, whose arrival they did not expect. They had likewise desisted from their incursions on the unarmed portions of that country, which they had hitherto carried on with impunity. Every preparation had been made at San Luis, to repel the Indians, should hunger tempt them to make new attacks on that province.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city to 17th inst., from which it appears that the negotiations between President Rivera and General Lavalleja, in order to terminate the civil dissensions in the Oriental Republic, had failed. It is averred that General Lavalleja, in requesting an amnesty for himself and followers, had accompanied this request with propositions that were more likely to irritate than conciliate.

The Oriental emigrants, aware that an order had been issued by the Court of Brazil to expel them from the province of Rio Grande, broke up their camp in that province on 30th ult., and seizing all the Brazilian horses they could lay hold of, they, in number about 200 men, entered the Oriental territory, directing their march to-

wards Tacuarembó; and had plundered several houses in that vicinity. President Rivera, General Laguna, and Colonel Ignacio Oribe, with their respective divisions, had marched against the invaders.

The *Estenógrafo* says that Padre Monterroso, who arrived at Montevideo under the name of Luis Gerard, was about to depart for Italy in the same vessel (Veloz,) in which he came from the Pacific.

The accounts from Europe, via Montevideo, state that the Cholera was raging at Gibraltar, and in various parts of Spain; and people were hurrying away from the pestilence in all directions, particularly from Madrid. The Queen Regent, and the Court, had left that city.

It was said that Lord Grey, and his colleagues in the British Ministry, had resigned office; and it was thought the King would accept the said resignations.

It was also reported that the Spanish General Moreno, (who ordered the execution of General Torrijos, and his companions,) had secretly left London, and proceeded to Hamburg.

Don Miguel, ere he quitted Portugal, issued an address to his army, dated Evora, 27th May 1834, in which he thanks the soldiers for their fidelity and the devotion they had evinced to his cause; that three great powers—Great Britain, France, and Spain,—in accordance with the Government at Lisbon, had leagued against him to compel him to give up the reins of Government and quit the kingdom; and that although he had every confidence in the valour and discipline of his brave army, he had resolved not to expose it any longer in so unequal a contest.

Official Documents.

A decree dated 17th inst., states, that from the 1st October next, the port dues on vessels from sea, and on coasting vessels, shall be collected by the Receiver-General's office.

The registers of coasting vessels, and other craft trading on the rivers, shall in future be expedited from the Collector-General's office, instead of the Captain of the Port's office.

The Captain of the Port shall forward to the Collector's office, in all the present month, a list of the coasting vessels, &c. &c.

The papers hitherto lodged in the Captain of the Port's office, belonging to captains of vessels who have no Consuls here to take charge of them, shall be deposited in the Collector-General's office, and remain there until the vessel be cleared for sea; they shall then be delivered to the captain.

A decree dated 17th inst., states, that applications for licences for vessels to open their registers, are to be made at the Collector-General's office.

Vessels can be cleared in the Collector General's office, without the necessity of producing the document from the office of the *Contribucion Directa*.

A decree dated 13th inst., appoints the Professor of Chemistry, Señor Miguel R. Rodriguez, to be one of the members of the Medical Board.

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 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., treats upon the Police. It states that this department was formed on 24th December, 1821, with the fragments of the suppressed *Cabildo*; its attributes, and the number of its employees, were then designated; but subsequently these powers were amplified and mingled with municipal ones, for the want of a more competent authority; therefore at the present moment it may in some measure be called an anti-constitutional power. From the imperfection of the gubernative system it has become one of the principal resorts of the public authority, and has under its charge the collection of various minor imposts, &c.

The present system of lighting the city next comes under consideration; and the *Monitor* dilates thereon at considerable length,—observing that from the accounts presented by the Police in the year 1823, the lighting of this city cost 10,923 dollars, and the impost for that purpose produced 12,779; whilst in the last six months the Police has received for the said impost 7,051 dollars, and expended 32,049. Whatever may be the causes of the irregularity noticed in the collection of this tax, they are at any rate of serious consequences to the treasury. In former years the Government not only did not expend any thing for lighting the city, but had a surplus. In the year 1824, this tax yielded an amount proportionate to 4948 doors, whilst at present it scarcely corresponds to 3684, making a diminution of 1865 doors,—a result truly absurd.

The suppression of the Lottery is then noticed, and that the Government by this measure lose 28,350 dollars per annum; but this small sacrifice, besides being an homage offered to public morals, had received the benedictions of numerous families, who often had to deplore the loss in one hour of the fruits of a week of labour.

The mode practised in levying fines next comes under consideration. They are now levied upon the mere declaration and sentence of a Commissary of Police; and however impartial he may be, yet the system is erroneous, and monstrous in a republic; and notwithstanding the order and economy introduced into the Police Department by the present head of it, its disbursements in the last six months were 294,422 dollars, and the receipts 57,128; leaving a burthen upon the treasury of 237,294 dollars. Also, that the accounts of the Police Department, for a series of years, present a great variation, particularly in its expences. For example:—

	Receipts.	Expences.
In 1828,	107,724 dollars	258,781 dollars.
1829,	103,954	278,432
1830,	112,500	422,049
1831,	154,176	340,707
1832,	153,279	645,949
1833,	73,703	514,224
1834,	57,128 (six months)	294,422

Post-Office.—The affairs and present situation of this establishment, are noticed in the *Monitor* of 15th and 16th. The article commences by stating that Buenos Ayres, which in other times was the vehicle of the transactions of the greater part of the American continent with the old world,—Buenos Ayres, which maintained an active correspondence with every State, and was the general factory of the rich commerce of Peru and Chili, cannot now despatch a mail without defraying its expences. The Post-Office has for a long period ceased to be productive to the treasury; and were it not the duty of Government to preserve an institution which a civilized people cannot set aside without relapsing into barbarism, the sacrifices required for its support would counsel its suppression.

Besides the maritime relations which Buenos Ayres maintains with neighbouring States, and beyond sea, it pays the cost of three mails to the interior, and to *Bulio*, *Peru*, and *Chili*. The mail to *Santa Fé*, which also includes *Corrientes*, costs the Government 269 dollars per month, and scarcely ever produces more than 15 dollars. The greater part of the expences are paid in specie, whilst the postage is received in paper, and the prices not at all in proportion to the depreciation of this class of money. For example, in the period of metallic currency, the postage of a single letter was charged 2 reals, and now, in paper currency, the price is only 3 reals. In the meantime the expences have not decreased, on the contrary every thing is proportionably dearer. The only article which has diminished is the correspondence, because the political insulation in which the people live weakens every tie, even to those of family.

These losses fall exclusively upon the Government of Buenos Ayres; the governments of the other provinces suffer nothing, notwithstanding that they are the most interested that the communication should not be shut with a market in which they realize the major part of their mercantile speculations.

The same observations apply to the *Peru* mails, the losses on which are much more considerable, notwithstanding they include in their route the provinces of *Cordova*, *Santiago*, *Tucuman*, *Catamarca*, *Riña*, *Salta*, and all the provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Peru*. The last mail which arrived from this quarter produced 210 dollars, and cost 1037,—leaving a deficit of 827 dollars.

The *Chili* mails are in the same predicament; the postage received on the last mail which came from *Mendoza*, was 230 dollars, 5 reals; whilst, owing in some degree to the threatened invasion of the *Chili* Indians, the conveyance of this mail cost the Government of Buenos Ayres 1356 dollars. Thus it is that the communications which Buenos Ayres maintains with the provinces of the interior, causes it a monthly loss of 2,167 dollars, viz.:—

Mail to <i>Santa Fé</i> ,	257 0
Do. to <i>Tucuman</i> ,	883 6
Do. to <i>Mendoza</i> ,	1,027 0

Monthly deficit,	2,167 6
Annual deficit,	26,013 0

The *Monitor* enters fully into detail upon the above subject, with a variety of calculations and remarks. The most lucrative department of the Post-Office is that of the maritime, because it is all profit. The Government are not at the expence of couriers, and receive without expence the correspondence brought by sea, and from *Montevideo*. The price of a single letter from *Montevideo*, at the time when specie was the current money, was 1 real; at present, in paper, it is 3 reals. A single letter from sea was 5 reals in specie; it is now 10 reals in paper,—double letters, &c., in proportion.

The product of the maritime correspondence is infinitely more than all the rest, and in the last month amounted to 1381 dollars. With this ingress, the administration would be able to cover half of the monthly deficit, were it not charged with other expences, viz.: of the military and of commissioners who travel post on account of Government. This branch alone absorbed in the last six months of 1833, the sum of 13,047 dollars; and in some years it has been much more. All these causes press upon this department, and oblige it to be a burthen upon the treasury, instead of assisting it as in other years when commerce was brisk. In the years 1823 and 24, the expences of the Post-Office were 7,770, and 42,849 dollars; and the receipts 13,319; and 14,030 dollars; whilst in the last six years the

deficit has been always increasing. For example:

	Expensas.	Receipts.
In 1828,	40,448 dollars	15,372 dollars.
1829,	24,281	8,573
1830,	68,827	21,049
1831,	63,931	16,209
1832,	54,123	18,528
1833,	39,667	51,087
	\$51,897	133,780
Expensas,	386,321 dollars.	
Receipts,	111,760	
	274,561	

Thus during the last six years an annual deficit has taken place of nearly 40,000 dollars; a loss which can only be diminished by the establishment of order upon a firm basis, and the re-establishment of the former mercantile relations of the country.

The *Monitor* then remarks upon the quantity of newspapers forwarded from this city by the mails which are made up at the Post-Office, and the oftentimes licentious language the said papers contain; and that whilst such a state of things continues, it would be almost advisable to put some impediment upon the free circulation of such publications by the mails, and subject them to a certain post-office duty: in fact that it would be better for the mail bags to depart empty, than to be filled with impure productions, which disgrace the Press of this country.

Corrales, (Cattle-Yards.)—Under this head the *Monitor* of 17th inst. speaks of the impost upon cattle introduced into the market of this city, and into the *saladeros*.—That it is one of recent origin, instituted in the year 1829, by the Provisional Government, when the same difficulties existed as at present to preserve the credit of the treasury. That it did not impose a great sacrifice upon the graziers, the duty being only 8 reals for each head of cattle sold in the market, and 4 upon those taken to the *saladeros*. That of all the public contributions, the collection of this is the most regular, and it is also productive. In the year 1832, this tax was reduced to 4 reals per head generally; and yet it is an impost the most susceptible of augmentation, taking into account the facility with which the payment of the tax upon capital is eluded.

The *Monitor* then enters into lengthened details upon the subject, and concludes the article by stating, that in the re-establishment and augmentation of the impost upon cattle, leaving the market open to speculators, an increase would doubtless take place in the revenue, and a diminution of the inconveniences which are now experienced in this branch of the public service.—The graziers would soon practically learn that it is to their interest that cattle should be at a low price, in order to be within the reach of the greater number of consumers; and that were this principle generalized, nothing more would be wanting to maintain the country in a state of prosperity. Recent facts tend to confirm this. In the year 1829, when an arroba of beef could be purchased in the market for 8 reals, the city of Buenos Ayres alone consumed daily 400 head of cattle; but now, when scarcely eight pounds of beef can be obtained for 12 reals, the same population content themselves with 140 head.

Official Documents.

A variety of documents were published in the *Monitor* of 13th inst., relative to the wheat imported in the British brig *Ann*, and consigned to the House of Messrs. Lafone, Robinson & Co., of this city. Among these documents is a long report, dated 9th inst., from the Commission appointed to analyze the said wheat; the result of which has been, that those portions of it pronounced as serviceable were ordered to be delivered to the consignees, and those declared as insalubrious to be burned;

A decree, dated 13th inst., orders the establishment, for the present, of a Justice of Peace for all the district of Bahía Blanca, including the Fort. His attributes are to be the same as the other Justices of Peace of the province. Señor Francisco Casal is therefore appointed to fill that office at Bahía Blanca, for the remainder of the present year.

(Extract from an English paper of June last.)

LANDING OF DON CARLOS.—On Wednesday morning the royal party, and attendants, landed here (Portsmouth,) from the Donegal, under royal salutes from that ship and the platform battery. They were conveyed on shore in the Admiral's tender, attended by Capt. Fanshawe and Com. Sainthill, and were received at the New Sally-port by Town-Major White, and a colour guard of honour under the command of Captain C. Menzies, K. H., and the Royal Marine Band. The officers of the Donegal speak in the highest terms of the royal family; and Don Carlos, on leaving that ship, expressed himself in terms of heartfelt gratitude for the kind and generous reception he experienced from the captain and every officer on board. He addressed them from the quarter-deck, in the French language, nearly as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—Before I take leave of you, allow me to tender my best acknowledgments for the kind attention which you have paid to me and my family; and to assure you we can never forget the sincerity and generosity which has ever distinguished the navy of Great Britain. Whether here, or in any other part of the globe, I shall ever remember the kindness of the excellent captain and officers of this beautiful vessel; and as I am unacquainted with the names of the latter, and wish to retain them in my memory, it will add to the obligation I feel towards Captain Fanshawe if he will favour me with a list of his brave countrymen."

Upon the royal party being conveyed to the commodious apartments provided for them, Don Carlos requested that the guard might be dismissed, after thanking them for their attention. The prince declined the usual honour of having sentinels posted at the door of his residence.—Such were the grateful feelings of the royal party to Captain Fanshawe, and the officers and crew of the Donegal, that Don Carlos wished to distribute 500*l.* amongst the crew, and present each officer with a gratuity, which he was prevented from doing only by an assurance that such presents were contrary to Admiralty orders. It appears that so closely were the royal party pursued by General Rodil, that one day the princesses and the children were compelled to walk several miles for personal security, and that without any subsistence whatever. Don Carlos did not appear to possess any money when he embarked in the Donegal, but he received ample supplies so soon as he arrived in this country. The family of Don Carlos consists of the Queen, her sister (the Princess de Beira,) and three sons, the eldest about sixteen years of age. The Bishop of Leon, and the Domestic Chaplain, are the only ecclesiastical persons in the suite. Whatever be the opinions formed of the fitness of Don Carlos to the present political circumstances of Spain, connected with the social reforms and arrangements in progress throughout that kingdom, there can be no exception whatever taken to that prince's personal character; he is in private life a pattern of the social and domestic virtues, and he is beloved, we are assured, by every person around him. During his sojourn here (at Ranger's lodgings, in the High-street,) he has been noticed by every official person in the navy and garrison, who tendered their respectful courteous sympathy to the Prince and his family. We understand that his present intention is to take up his residence in the neighbourhood of London, there to wait for opening events to return to his own country, of which he

entertains the most sanguine expectations. The Spanish Ambassador, Count Miraflores, who arrived here on Saturday night last, was followed on Sunday morning by Mr. Under-Secretary Backhouse, from the Foreign Office, who went on board the Donegal, and had an interview of upwards of an hour with Don Carlos. The purpose of this interview is of course not known, but his royal highness subsequently said he had had splendid offers made to him, but that he had conceded none of his rights, nor had he compromised those of his children, nor would he, and that he had accepted nothing. Mr. Backhouse returned to town the same evening; and the Ambassador, who was not admitted to an interview with the prince, on the following morning. The ambassador was saluted with 13 guns, both on entering and on leaving the garrison.

LONDON GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The President of the Society (G. B. Greenough, Esq.,) in an address "On the Theory of Elevation," noticed Mrs. Graham's account of the earthquake in Chili in 1822; but he does not think she has proved her assertion that the land was raised by that event above its former level on that coast. Among other observations, the President said:

"The 16th number of the *Mercurio Chileno*, a scientific journal, contains an account of this earthquake, by Don Camilo Enriquez, which I have not been able to procure. A later number refers to this account, and to another published in the 'Abeja Argentina,' a work of considerable reputation, which, by the kindness of Mr. Woodbine Parish, I have been enabled to consult. The account there given of the earthquake of 1822, is strongly recommended to the reader, 'as a sensible straight-forward description of what actually took place, without the high colouring in which ignorance and terror and exaggeration are apt to indulge.' No notice is here taken of the permanent elevation of the land, and the account con-

cludes thus:—"The earth certainly cracked in places that were sandy or marshy; I saw cracks too in some of the hills, but mostly in the low nook where much earth had run together; the sea was not much altered—it retired a little, but came back to its old beds. Don Onofre Dupeter, who, on the night of the earthquake, was walking on the shore at Valparaiso, in front of his house, had a mind to go up on the hill, but could not, so great was the quantity of falling dust and stones: he repaired to his boat therefore, and with some difficulty got aboard; this done, he made observations on the motion of the sea; on sounding, the depth was thirteen fathoms; he heaved the lead a second time, and the depth was no more than eight fathoms: this alternate ebbing and flowing lasted the whole night, but did not the slightest harm on shore."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, There is a great deal of trouble taken to regulate the weight of bread, and it seems to no purpose. I have seen at a certain baker's, miles with various marks besides those that belong to the house, so that the men who go about with bread buy where they can get it cheapest. I also heard a conversation between a master baker and a man that sells bread. The man wanted the bread for 5 reals to the dollar, and the master offered it for 5½ reals; so that a poor man who buys a one real loaf, receives little more than a medio's worth of bread: this is one way the poor are so oppressed. There is bread carried about in bags, by black women and others, to places to sell: this appears to be one way of smuggling bread. To remedy all this would be very easy. All that is wanted is to pass a law that no bread shall be sold but by weight, to be weighed before the buyer, the same as any other grocery; fixing the price per pound, and fining those who transgress the said law; so those that carry out bread must also carry weights and scales, and weigh the bread to their customers.

I remain your most obedient servant,
Nobdy.

THE WEATHER has been reasonable throughout the week.—thermometer 55 to 63.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 18th OF SEPTEMBER, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Castor, W. Thompson,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah, Weighton,	Zumaran & Tréserra,	Loading for Malaga.
Brig Victoria, Fosgo,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for London.
Brig Icen, Lacey,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Lorina, Sandford,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Scott, Irving,	Horne & Alogaray,	Loading for Cádiz for orders.
Schooner Redbreast, Watkins,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Hamburg.
Brig Wave, Bellord,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Lively, A. Spittle,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
Schooner-Brig Pachel, Cross,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Cameo, Sayer,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Mechanic, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Caroline, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Cape de Verdes.
Brig Dante, Fish,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Amazon, Hugg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Nazerau,	Braulio Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
BREMEN.		
Brig Active, Beckman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albatross, Scholborg,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cesar, Deetjen,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Willem, Lorentzen,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Rotterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Tempo, Podesta,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Soerates, J. Ravenna,	Felipe Liavallol,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Magdalena, Galliano,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Malaga.
Barque Cavallo Marino, Grafione,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Gutusa,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Marte, B. A. Quiquisota,	Antádeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Tena, Pierangibole,	Zumaran & Tréserra,	Loading for Mediterranean.
Polacre San José, Rabelo,	Pedro A. Plover,	Discharging.
Valiente Nicolas, C. Masoue,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Polacre Argentina, Estela,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Epiforo, Rágoz,	Pedro A. Plover,	Discharging.
Polacre Constante, Vichini,	J. Géral,	Discharging.
Polacre San José,	Discharging.
NAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Malyelles,	Pedro A. Plover,	Uncertain.
Schooner-Brig Lorenza, E. Gonzalez,	Joáquin A. Rivera,	Pernambuco.
Schooner-Brig Marquez Pombal, Motta,	Antônio M. Thyam,	Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Bremen brig whose arrival on the 12th inst. was noticed in our last, is the Cesar, Deutjen, from Bremen 9th July, Island of Mayo 4th ult., with 272 bags wheat, 35 moyos salt, and general cargo, to S. Lezica, Bros.

A polacre was also in sight, at anchor.

September 13.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Argentina, Estela, from Genoa 27th June, with 1826 minos wheat, and general cargo, to Amadeo & Caprile.

Sardinian polacre Epiro, Raggio, from Genoa 24th June, Montevideo 10th inst., with 2300 minos wheat, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

British brig Wave, Bellord, from Hamburg 8th June, Lands-End 30th do., Montevideo 12th inst., with 1445 bags wheat, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

British schooner-Brig Packet, Cross, from London 17th June, Deal 20th do., general cargo, to R. & J. Carlisle. Passenger, Mr. Moss.

Sailed, B. B. M.'s. packet schr. Horuet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. No passengers.

September 14.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Dapper, Dickenson, for Montevideo, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with the same cargo which she brought to this port.

British brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale, for Liverpool, despatched by McCrackan & Jamieson, with 7210 dry hides, 3490 salted hides, 14,746 horns, 994 pipes with 3745 arrobas tallow, 210 horse hides, 69 bales with 1891 arrobas horse hair, 10 do. with 318 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 50 doz. deer skins, 23 do. with 714 doz. sheep skins.

September 15.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Lively, Andrew Spittle, from Liverpool 12th June, Montevideo 14th inst., general cargo, to Parlanc, Malcalster & Co.

Brazilian schooner-brig Marquez Pombal, Juan B. Morra, from Puerto Alegre 28th ult., Rio Grande 8th inst., with yerba, oranges, &c., to Antonio Martin Thym.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

The schooner Mierva was in sight this afternoon.

September 17.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Mierva, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 15th inst., to C. Galeano.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, for Cadix, despatched by Manuel Saenz de la Maza, with 7232 dry hides, 4000 horns, 5 bales with 115 doz. stunk calf skins, 11 do. with 275 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 26 doz. vicuña skins.

The Aguila Segunda, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

September 18.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental schooner Star of the North, (pilot-boat), from Montevideo.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratore, from Montevideo 17th, to C. Galeano.

Sardinian polacre Constante, Vichini, from Genoa 28th June, Montevideo 15th inst., with 2160 minos wheat, &c., to J. Gestal.

Sardinian polacre San José, B. Gorlero, from Genoa 1st July, with 2515 minos wheat, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Johannes, Riedsick, for Havana, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 6004 quintals jerked beef.

September 19.—Wind S. E.—rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Marquez Grappalo, Croze, from Genoa 6th July, with 1400 minos wheat, and general cargo, to Amadeo & Caprile. In sight, a ship.

Sailed, Oriental schooner Star of the North, (Pilot-boat), for Montevideo.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 20th inst.—Gute Christine, for Bahia.
21st.—Sarah, for Malaga.

The following vessels have been cleared for some days, and are expected to sail to-day:—Neapolitan brig Neptuno; Brazilian schooner-brigs Cabelo, Bella Angelica, and Lorenza; and Bremen brig Active.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig David Moffat, sailed from Baltimore about 20th June, for Montevideo
Vessel captured—On 23rd inst. at lat. 4. 40 N., long. 19 12 W., American brig Natchez, 64 days from Boston bound to Montevideo.

The American brig Tronbadour, Robinson, from Baltimore 1st July, for Buenos Ayres, with 1800 barrels flour, &c., was upset in a gale of wind on 28th ult., about 800 miles from Montevideo; and after being in this situation 10 hours, she righted by cutting away her main, but was full of water: she however succeeded in getting into Rio Grande. Vessel and cargo it was supposed would be condemned.

It is stated that the British brig Pacific, from Rio Grande, with hides, bound to a port in England, has been wrecked near Cape St. Mary's: crew saved.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 7th inst., at 8 A. M., wind S. S. W.—Latona, from Buenos Ayres 8th.

At 4 P. M., wind S.—Russian, from Buenos Ayres 4th. On 8th, at 8 A. M., wind E. S. E.—Vanguard, from Buenos Ayres 6th.

On 9th, wind E. S. E.—Rebecca, from Buenos Ayres 7th.

Arrived at Baltimore.

About 6th June.—American brig Sultana, Willis, from Montevideo 44 days.

Arrived at Montevideo.

6th inst.—American schooner-Brig Margaret Ann, Mott, from Hamburg 1st July, to F. Nebel.

American brig John A. Robb, from Island Mayo 21st July, with 300 moyos salt, to James Noble.

10th.—Sardinian brig Achilles, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult.

French barque Hirondele, from Ravre de Grace 10th July, to Aynes, Bros.

Brazilian brig Vencedor Feliz, from Rio Janeiro.

14th.—Belgian brig Lodwyk, from Rio Grande, to Zimmermann & Co.

15th.—American ship Draper, Hillert, from Island Mayo 24th July, with 150 moyos salt, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

British ship Day, from Cadiz 25th July, with 3600 faenas salt, to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

8th inst.—French brig Phœnon, for St. Maloes.

American brig Cornelia, Beard, for Maldonado and the United States.

Sardinian brig Americano, for Patagonia.

13th.—Sardinian barque Eolo, for Genoa.

Sardinian barque Pauline, for Barcelona and Genoa.

15th.—Sardinian brig Picolo Giorgio, for Brazil.

American brig Velocity, for Cowes.

16th.—H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening was performed, for the benefit of the Señor Felipe David, the play of 'Las Victimas de la Impostura,' with the farce of 'Industria contra Miseria.*' The play is no favourite of ours,—the farce we did not wait to see; but we are happy to state that the house was fully and brilliantly attended,—a just compliment to an excellent actor, and a worthy man.

The Governor, with General Guido and aide-de-camp, occupied the State box; and in the boxes were the Governor's family, the Chief of Police and his lady, a number of fashionable belles, H. B. M.'s. Chargé d'Affaires, &c. &c. &c.

On Thursday evening, for the benefit of Señor Caton, the play of 'Abelino,' founded on Monk Lewis's novel of that name, and which has been dramatised on the London stage, under the title of the 'Venetian Outlaw,' and also as a melo drama, (Rugantino.)

The house was well attended.

* With respect to the farce in question we have received the following communication, which agrees with other observations we have heard upon the same subject:—

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—We take the liberty of suggesting the expediency of some remarks, in your next paper, respecting the very extraordinary and unjust character in which a most interesting and promising person, and worthy of better things,—Doña Manuelita Funes,—was suffered to appear in the after-piece on Tuesday night last.

Really it was an instance of "bad taste," of which we did not think the Director of the Theatre capable;—nor did we imagine that a newly married man, such as Sr. Casacuberta, would have permitted on his young wife's part such an exhibition. It can only be qualified as "disgusting" and "derogatory" in the highest degree; and ought to be adverted to with becoming severity.

These observations we have been led to make, from an earnest wish for the prosperity of the Buenos Ayres Theatre, and for the improvement, and not the debasement, of the public taste.

TWO SPECTATORS.

Buenos Ayres, September 18, 1834.

CIRCUS.

We have not visited the Circus this week, but we are told it is doing wonders. On the evening of the 14th, (for the benefit of Mr. Laforest,) it was so crowded that an order was issued not to admit any more persons;—this is doubtless the first instance of the sort in this city. Hundreds were thus refused admittance, and adjourned to the Theatre, which was also overflowing. It is supposed that five to six thousand persons were at the Theatre, and at the Circus, on this evening.—Who shall say that Buenos Ayres is poor? We had proposed to attend Mr. Laforest's benefit, but the immense crowd deterred us.

The same performances were repeated on Wednesday evening, to a house "cramped" (using our informant's expression,) in every part; and we have heard such splendid accounts thereof, that we are half inclined to declare we were present, and enter fully into description; thus following the example of many other writers, when they elaborately describe what they never saw. We will however be honest, and avow that we did not see Mr. Laforest's elegant riding—his graceful somersets "in the air,"—and how well he depicted the conflict of Hercules with the Nemean lion, &c. &c.; nor the superb equestrianism of Mr. W. P. Smith; nor the funny capers of Mr. Hoffmayer, the Clown; nor the pretty dancing of Mrs. Smith, in the ballet of "The Haunted House;" nor the dancing of the Señor and Señora Caton, (who are engaged here); nor the acting of Miss Henrietta; nor the sweet kisses which the dear child James Smith, received from the ladies, when he visited the boxes, after his performance in the circle on Wednesday evening.

We have been requested to hint to the Manager of the Circus, the expediency that the performances should close at an earlier hour; as on several occasions lately it was midnight ere the curtain dropped.

3rd.

At the Havana, CAPTAIN EDWARD CALDER, late of the American brig Edward.
At Jamaica, CAPTAIN MATHEW ROBINSON, late of the American brig Mary.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNER, 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 24 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 a great proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breaching, &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 800 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.

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

M. LAWRENCE.

37 Hide Rope, of prime hides, at 3 reals (silver) per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 24 reals per lb.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,.....	120	—	120½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	—	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	68	—	7	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	74	do. do.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	74	—	74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	55	—	56	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—	130	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	0½	—	6 15	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	350	—	355	dols. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	75 10	do. p.patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7	—	8	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	30	—	35	do. per pesado.
Do. country,.....	28	—	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 28 to 24 lbs,.....	28	—	25	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	14	—	14	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	34	—	34	do. each.
Natria Skins,.....	40	—	45	do. per dozen.
Chanchilla Skins,.....	38	—	40	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	—	12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	30	—	34	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	25	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	—	17	do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	94	—	10	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	880	do. per barrel.
Flow, (North American),.....	68	—	68	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	9	—	13	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	—	3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons 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, 6 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.