

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 444.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1835.

[Vol. IX.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCUS.—*The Señora Carolina Caton, has the honour to inform the Public, that a grand Function is in preparation at the Circus, for her Benefit; in which she will, for the first time, dance an Allemand on two horses, with Mr. Luforest. A superb new dance, of her own selection, will also be exhibited. Señora Caton confidently hopes that the performances of the evening will be of a superior kind, so as to merit the approbation of that public who have so generously patronized her.*

TO LET.

THE HOUSE now occupied by MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, in Calle 25 de Mayo; and the Furniture, Billiard-Table, and Bar Fixtures, to be Sold. Also, a quantity of Wine, Gin, best Cognac Brandy, &c. &c. For terms, apply at No. 63, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

A CARD.

JULIAN JARDEL, HAIR-DRESSER, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has Removed his Shop from No. 44, Calle de la Florida, to

No. 89, Calle de la Plata.

(one Square and a half from the Plaza de la Victoria, towards the country,) where those who may please to employ him will be served with the greatest attention, the best possible taste, and on very moderate terms.

He has a brilliant assortment of *Bueles, Algodidos, and Curis*, all at a moderate price; and makes Wigs and Scurls for Ladies and Gentlemen, in a manner closely to imitate nature; and dresses ladies hair, according to the latest fashion. Clashes, of all prices and qualities, with a beautiful selection of *Custafias*; and a convenient and handsome apartment, in which he undertakes to cut the Hair in the greatest perfection, and in the most fashionable style.

NOTICE.

THE METROPOLITAN, of October 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

BEEF AND PORK, in Barrels, of very superior quality, just landed and for Sale at No. 14, Calle *Argentinista*.—Also, a few Chests of GOOD BLACK TEA, at 2 dollars per lb.; and very good SOUCHONG, in boxes of 13 lbs. for Private Families. —Also, a PATENT FLOOR-LOTH, 174 feet, by 18 feet, of a very neat Pattern, will be sold at a low price, on application as above.

NOTICE.

THE Business formerly carried on (in this place) under the Firm of A. YOUNG & CO., was Dissolved, by mutual consent, 1st May, 1834; and all persons owing to the said Firm, are hereby requested to pay the same to JAMES WHITE & CO.

ADAM YOUNG.

JAMES WHITE & Co.

Buenos Ayres, February 19, 1835.

ROMAN CEMENT

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, in Casks; recently imported, and for Sale in lots to suit purchasers.—Apply at No. 14, Calle de la Reconquista.

BUENOS AYRES.

An official note, dated Mendoza, 7th ult., from the Governor thereof, (Pedro Molina,) addressed to the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, was read in the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, on Thursday last. It complains of the immense disproportion between the importations into the province of Mendoza, from foreign parts, compared with what it exports, the consequences of which are ruinous in the extreme. That the Government and people of Mendoza have long endured this state of misery and destruction; but it had now arrived to such an extreme, it was impossible to look on with cold indifference.—That persons of all classes, and in considerable

numbers, were emigrating to the Republics of Chili, Peru, and other countries; there being no other mode of avoiding certain ruin, than by abandoning a country environed as it is with misery, and where no sort of employment can be obtained, even to provide for the common necessaries of life. That the Government of Mendoza are afflicted beyond measure to witness the state of the Province under their command; and convinced that the only means of extricating it is by giving protection to its industry and produce, they therefore address themselves to the Government of Buenos Ayres, as being the leading province of the Argentine nation, confident that that Government will not view with coldness the fate which threatens a sister province, whose interests are so intimately connected with those of Buenos Ayres.

That the Government of Mendoza solicit that of Buenos Ayres to afford protection to national industry, and enforce a prohibitory system, as being the only one which can prevent the ruin which threatens the provinces of the Union, and give occupation to thousands who are now in idleness, that fruitful source of immorality and ignorance. That if, contrary to the expectations of the Government and people of Mendoza, it be not within the power of the Government of Buenos Ayres to afford the just protection indicated, as it regards national productions; it is hoped that the declining so to do will be officially made, in order to convince the people of Mendoza that the Government thereof have fulfilled their duty, and made every exertion to give them relief.

On Saturday morning last, Doña Segunda Iglesia de Castellano, (lady of Don Aaron Castellano,) was thrown from her horse, and much injured. She was proceeding to San Isidro, in company with Don Diego Martinez, and a young lady, when, about a mile and a half from that town, her horse started; and she was thrown violently on the ground, and the horses of her companions passed over her, severely bruising her temples and face. She was immediately conveyed to the house of Don Miguel Gutierrez, near the spot where the accident happened, and afterwards to San Isidro.

BAHIA.

An insurrection of the slaves took place at Bahia on the night of 25th ult., which, however, was suppressed on the following day, and more than fifty of the mutineers were killed in the scuffle. A number of them had also been apprehended, and tranquillity was again re-established. Many of the mutinous negroes belonged to foreigners; but they made no attempt against the lives of their masters, their vengeance being solely directed against the soldiery. No intelligence had been received from the country districts, but it was generally supposed the insurrection had not extended thither.

The magistrates at Bahia had expected a movement similar to the one in question, from the

circumstance of eight individuals (whites,) having been assassinated in that city, within a very short period.

Official Documents.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

BUENOS AYRES, FEBRUARY 17, 1835.
26th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence.
To the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province.

The President of the Hon. House of Representatives, encharged *ad interim* with the Government, has the honour to manifest to the Hon. House, that when in the month of December last, in use of the powers with which he is invested, he resolved to interpose his mediation in order to remove the differences which had arisen between the Governments of Salta and Tucuman, the promptitude which the state of affairs required compelled him to carry the mission of General Juan Facundo Quiroga into effect, without previously obtaining the authorization for the necessary expences; the which are detailed in the annexed documents, and which are consequent upon a mission of the importance and utility of the one in question.

Consequently, the mission was despatched without loss of time, relying upon the sanction of the Hon. House, for the indispensable expences for its realization. But, notwithstanding the celerity with which the Commissioner left this city, the Government regret to learn that he did not arrive in time to prevent the effusion of blood. After travelling ten days, the Commissioner arrived at Pitambalá, twenty-five leagues on this side of Santiago, and there he was informed of the termination of the war, not in consequence of any combat or collision between the contending parties, but occasioned by the commotion at Jujuy, whose forces, commanded by the Spaniard Facio, had routed those of the Governor of Salta, General Pablo Latorre; who being taken prisoner, met with the tragical fate of being assassinated in prison. Notwithstanding this intelligence, the Commissioner determined to proceed to Santiago; where, detained by serious indisposition, he is exerting himself, as far as the delicate character of his mission will permit, to render effective the mediation in favour of peace, and of the unhappy conquered; and notwithstanding the state of his health, and the torrent of events which have so rapidly succeeded each other and which threatened public tranquillity, he acquits himself in a manner deserving the highest praise.

Under these circumstances, the Government consider it consoling, that General Quiroga is at present near the theatre of the misfortunes which have happened, and must still happen, if they are not ably counteracted and warded off, so as to preclude their recurrence. Therefore the Government, considering yet of the highest importance the mission discharged by R. E. General Juan Facundo Quiroga, have wished, on informing the Representatives of its realization, and of the pressing emergency in which it took place, to fulfil the duty of obtaining from the Hon. House as well the approbation of their conduct, as the corresponding appropriation for the expenditure incurred.

God preserve the Representatives many years.

MANUEL V. DE MAZA.

The Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs,

Manuel de Irigoyen.

Señor José M. Pintos has been named Justice of Peace of the parish of Concepcion, *vice* Señor Saturnino Perdrriel, resigned.

NOTICE from the POLICE-OFFICE.

CARNAVAL.—The three days denominated *Carnestolendas*, being at hand, the Chief of Police hopes that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres will not disparage the well-merited character they have obtained for civilization and love of order; and informs them that he will be inexorable in putting the laws in force respecting drunkenness, the use of prohibited arms, obscene words, &c. &c.

In the diversions of Carnival, the following articles shall be observed:—

Art. 1. Companies in masks are permitted to traverse the streets on the three days of Carnival, with previous permission of the Police; with the proviso that the leaders be responsible for any disorders which individuals appertaining to them may commit.

2. The companies shall be registered in the Police Department, at the time of delivering the license to them; and a correspondent number given, to be worn in a conspicuous place, by the president or director of each company.

3. After sun-set, masks are prohibited to be worn in the streets; but at night the masquerade companies may visit private houses, with the permission of the proprietors thereof.

4. Masks are also prohibited to be worn in the streets, except when in conjunction with the different licensed companies with the director at their head; and they must all quit together the house in which they assemble.

5. It is prohibited to throw water, or eggs filled with water, at persons who are not in playing attire, as well as at the masquerade companies. Those who infringe the law in this respect, shall be subjected to penalties in proportion to the injury they may have occasioned; and the heads of families shall be responsible for the damage caused in this respect by their children or servants.

6. The diversions of Carnival shall commence on the three days above named, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and conclude at sun-set.

7. The Commissaries, Alcaldes, Lieutenant-Alcaldes, and Constables, are encharged rigorously to enforce the aforesaid articles.

(By Commission.)

BERNARDO VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, February 14, 1835.

On Sunday morning last, a boat belonging to the Resguardo capsized between the Inner and Outer Roads. The crew clung to the keel of the boat, and in this situation they were observed by a gentleman who was looking through a telescope in the *mirador* of the Commercial Rooms: he instantly gave the alarm, and James Abbott, the boatman, promptly despatched his boats, and brought the "boat-wrecked" boatmen safe to shore. It is not true that the accident was witnessed by any of the vessels of war in the Outer Roads.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received Montevideo papers to 14th instant. They contain no political news of importance, except indeed some pithy articles in the *Estandarte*, against those who have been concerned in the recent importations of slaves into the Oriental territory. The following is an extract from the said journal:—

"We know from good authority, that the Permanent Committee having demanded explanations of the Minister, relative to the recent introduction of negroes, in the Oriental schooner-brig *Esperanza Oriental*, H. E. declared that it was in consequence of a contract celebrated between the Government and a merchant of Montevideo. The Committee resolved, in consequence, to inform the Government that the contract in question should from that day be suspended, and the negroes placed under the care of the Police, until the Legislature resolve thereon."

The fifth Legislature of the Oriental State was

to assemble in Montevideo on 15th inst. This event was looked to with much anxiety, particularly as it regards the present pecuniary difficulties of the Government. The creditors of Señor Antonio Montero, had agreed to allow him 6, 12, and 18 months, to liquidate his debts.

In the present dearth of domestic news, we have thought that the following extracts from the English papers relative to the change in the British Ministry, may interest our readers.

The *Times* (which has now become a Tory journal,) in one of its recent articles says:—

"It is hardly a month since we remarked on the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, in which court is made to the Wellington party, in these words:—'When we speak of the Tories, we use the name for shortness, and to express the ultra principles of that party which acknowledges the Cumberlands, and Kenyons, and Rodens, for its heads. We are far indeed from holding that the liberal Tories and their views are in the same disrepute among us. On the contrary, though the season may not yet have come, and though it has been put off by the bad policy of some impatient spirits whom the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel cannot control, we do not think it out of the question that there may arrive a day when, if a strong government be required to save us from anarchy on the one hand, or Orange domination on the other, some favour may be shown to the better parts of the present opposition, from whom great practical good has in former times flowed to the state.'"

Morning Chronicle.—From the moment the determination had been taken by ministers to reform the Church of Ireland, their dismissal was certain. Our readers may be assured, that the desire to prevent church reform was the real ground of the hold step which has been taken.—We need not say that we have the utmost confidence in the good conduct of all classes of Whigs and Reformers at this crisis. All the differences will be laid aside for the great object of combating the common enemy. * * * This is the time for such men as Lords Brougham and Durham to cast aside their differences and misunderstandings, and exhibit a proud example of devotion to the country. The influence of such conduct could not fail to be productive of the best results. The effects would be magical, and the people of England would witness this sacrifice of private disension on the altar of patriotism with delight and gratitude. * * * The Tories have staked their all on the venture: for they well know that if they fail, the reform which they so much dread will be immensely accelerated. The fight is one of life and death; and this it is proper to bear constantly in mind. The most essential provisions of the Reform Bill will unquestionably be modified, if the Tories prove successful in the elections; but if they fail, as fail they must, the Duke will soon be driven from office, and then we should indeed be madmen if we did not prevent the possibility of a second attempt to enslave us. * * * We will beat the Tories, and convince them that no faction can withstand the determination of this great nation. The cause of reform will only be advanced by this ill-advised attempt of the enemy. A liberal administration will feel itself, after the Tories have been driven out, sufficiently strong to effect what the Whig ministry could not under present circumstances attempt. Whigs, Radicals, liberal Members of the Established Church, and Dissenters, must all cordially unite; for it is only by union that we can hope to conquer our enemies. Every man who hints at the possibility of any reform from a ministry at the head of which is the Duke of Wellington, is an enemy to reform in his heart, if he is not a fool. What are we to think of the logic of those who blame the Whigs for not doing more in the way of reform, and yet would confide in the men who prevented the Whigs from doing more? Why did the Tories procure the dismissal of the Whigs? There is but one answer—that the Whigs were disposed to reform abuses in church and state. Then would it not be the height of madness to expect reforms from those whose hostility to the Whigs was, because they were Reformers? Men do not gather figs from thorns, or grapes from thistles.

Morning Herald.—We proceed to notice the all-absorbing subject of the changes which are now taking place in the administration—changes which we have long been persuaded were as inevitable as any political event which has ever taken place. The return of the Duke of Wellington to the head of affairs was not so obviously the result

of any change. We are not behind the warmest of the Duke's admirers in enthusiastic respect for those high claims on public gratitude and homage which he has, above all men of the age, possessed.—But it is not in the cabinet that his Grace's laurels have been won, nor as a statesman that any portion of his splendid fame has been acquired. In that character he has hitherto been on all occasions as much behind the spirit of the age, as on the field of battle he has ever been in advance of all foes and competitors. While we admire and partake of the Duke's attachment to the institutions of the country, in mistaking salutary and timely reform for revolution, he has uniformly postponed the one till he brought the country in danger of the other. Since the Duke of Wellington last presided at the helm of public affairs, he has had more both to learn and to unlearn than any man who ever reached so high an eminence. We are not without hope that the interval may have been passed by his Grace in so drilling and disciplining his mind, as to enable him to become as eminent in the council as in the field. Should such be the case, should the Duke be found willing and prepared to carry out the necessary results of the Reform Bill in its true spirit, the country will hail his return to office with alacrity and confidence—with a confidence not a little enhanced by the conviction that in his hands the ancient landmarks and buttresses of the constitution will be safe from wanton innovation. In no other spirit, in no other tone, can the Duke of Wellington's administration stand.

Morning News.—We are confident that the dismissal, by his Majesty, of the Whig administration—a prompt, comprehensive, and final dismissal—will be hailed with sincere gratulations throughout the kingdom; and we hope that the same discriminating judgment and wholesome determination will be exercised in the selection of future servants to the crown—as we doubt not they will be—without any effort being made, at the instigation of the hiring press, to trench upon the King's prerogative by ill-timed interference and impertinent advice.

Albion.—The unpopular ministers have been dismissed, and the satisfaction of the country thereat is general. What more need be said, except that power has been placed in the hands of the one man in whom all England, and all Europe, has more confidence than in any one else. Every one feels that whatever is undertaken by the Duke of Wellington, will be done well. While he holds the reins of government 'there will be no mistake.' His prudence and his courage are never separated. He sees clearly what are his available means for carrying on the King's government. He has a keen sagacity, equal, if not superior, to that of any man who ever lived, in choosing the assistants most fitted for each department. The constitution, altered as it has been by recent enactments, is still the rule by which he is to proceed, and we repeat that the country is satisfied that he will proceed with zeal, with honour, and with success.

Courier.—The Duke of Wellington is a bold, but is also an able man, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that he would have agreed to form a new ministry without having made up his mind to the granting of large concessions. His Grace must well know that the time is for ever gone by for a ministry remaining in power in this country whose measures are not approved by the majority of the middle classes. The House of Commons is no longer filled, as in the days of Mr. Pitt and Lord Liverpool, with the nominees of a few Peers and Commoners, who had only to be gained over to make the puppets follow in the same train.—The House may not, even now, be the 'express image of the people,' but, on the whole, it reflects pretty well the feelings of the enlightened and liberal portion of the public; and without having their support, no minister, however able and well intentioned, need expect to continue in power. A dissolution would not alter this state of things. * * * The Duke must be either all or nothing. His influence with the crown, the peers, and the church, and the energy of his character, give him means, not enjoyed by any one else, of consolidating and strengthening the principles of the constitution, and of promoting the tranquillity and prosperity of the empire. But we take leave to tell his Grace, that this is only to be done by his becoming a thorough reformer; and above all, and first of all, by his using his great influence to eradicate the flagrant abuses of the Irish church, to attach the Catholic priests to the English connection, to protect the peasantry of Ireland from oppression, extortion, and destitution, and to annihilate every real grievance affecting the Dissenters and other classes of his Majesty's subjects. The Duke of Wellington may do these things with

greater facility than any other man alive; and if he honestly set about their accomplishment, he will command the zealous support of all reasonable reformers and lovers of the monarchy.

Standard.—According to what we have observed of the public feeling, the King's provident wisdom and promptitude are duly appreciated by his people. * * * The labourers of England will not take the field for a 'coarser kind of food' cabinet—will not commit themselves against the law in support of a system of policy that would take the morsel of bread from their children's mouths, and replace it with a cold potato, if with any thing; and would take the shirts from their backs, and deprive their wives and daughters of all decent covering. Even the political unions will have some recollection of the slaughterings and hangings at Bristol and Nottingham—of the more blood-shed in the last four years, than in the twenty years preceding—as well as of the Dorsetshire labourers. * * * It is necessary that it should be steadily kept in mind, that the Duke is not forming a government at present, but making the necessary and proper preparations for attempting to form one upon an extended and liberal scale, and calculated for continuance. Deliberate growth is indeed in social, as in physical nature, the best pledge for longevity. It is necessary, we say, to bear steadily in mind the fact that the Duke of Wellington is not now forming a cabinet, because we observe that the enemies of the throne, and of all the other institutions of the country, are putting forth their utmost art to excite jealousy and division, by insinuating that this class of politicians is preferred, that class neglected; when, in fact, neither preference nor neglect has been shown, nor could be shown, nor can indeed be shown, for a fortnight to come.

True Sun.—The conduct of the people generally at this crisis—so far as we are yet enabled to form an opinion of it, from observation in the metropolis, and from reports of the feeling that pervades the provinces—is strongly confirmative of the hopes we have reposed in their matured judgment and intelligence. We have predicted, upon a hundred occasions, that whenever it might please that Whiggish old lady, whom men call Fortune, to crush all things Whiggish under her wheel, she might do so without a risk of convulsion. * * * We have now the strongest of all proofs of the general unpopularity of the Whig government. That is enough for us. No man will say that it was unpopular for what it has done in the way of reform. How then should an anti-reform government be popular? The Whigs have lost public confidence, because they travelled at a tortoise-pace; how should those who stand still obtain confidence? No; Tory rule, or rather misrule, is wholly out of the question in this now Radical nation.

Age.—Of the departed Whigs we do not intend to say much. We wrote a long chapter of their history in the "Age" of last week, and shall not go over the ground again. Their turning out renders the fulfilment of our promise to continue that history useless. There they lie, and the earth lie on them. To the *Times* we may safely leave the task of writing the epitaph on Brougham. Lord Melbourne goes out of office amid the good feeling of everybody, and the personal testimony of the King to his high and honourable qualities. Charles Grant and Palmerston are doomed at last to die the death of rats, amid the universal contempt of all parties,—and the rest are already forgotten. The tomb of the deceased cabinet may remain untrampled by us. If, as the Italian inscription has it, the dead Whig administration "implora pace," it shall not implore it in vain from the "Age." Of their successors what shall we say? Why, nothing for a while; because, to tell the truth, we do not yet exactly know who they are. The Duke is exercising the principal functions of Government provisionally, but only provisionally. Sir Robert Peel is waited for; and we may expect him in a fortnight, perhaps less. What our opinions of the Duke are, is well known to the public. * * * But if we are to have again a Tory Government acting on Whig principles; if we are to be afflicted with 'his Majesty's opposition,' dictating the measures that are to be pursued by 'his Majesty's ministers;' if, in short, as some of the newspapers surmise, the Duke of Wellington is about to go farther than the Whigs in their work of destruction—then we are in opposition once more, and as active in opposition in 1824 or '35, as in 1829. *Dii meliora pias.* We hope that the contingency is not to occur—but we are prepared if it should. Let us give him, however, every chance. We tender him one piece of most serious advice. The main misfortune of his last administration was his surrounding himself with shabby sycophants, without any claim

on his attention but their servile sycophancy.—*This will not do.* It ruined him before—it will ruin him again if he repeats it. For the higher offices of the State, he should make choice of men of ability as great, and principles as lofty, as he can find. He should then strengthen his administration by new blood. Among the rising noblesse and gentry of the land, there are many who have never served apprenticeships to Red Tapery, but who are by talent, connection, principles, and energy, well worth a ship-load of the antiquated brood of official twaddlers. At all events, the footman party—the kites and crows who are now hovering around him, lured by the scent of place—should be banished without a word. Out of Parliament or place he should look fairly to the Press, which can support him, and will support, without listening to interested favouritism, which will take upon itself the merits of the labours of others. *If he despises or persecutes the Press, then we tell him he is done once more;* or, if lending an ear to *Betas* or *Zetas*, or pimps or informers, he mistakes who are the real parties that can and do influence the really powerful portion of the Press, he is in no small jeopardy. There are those about him who will either laugh at these remarks of ours, or set them down to some interested motive of our own. Let them do so if they will. We despise their opinions too thoroughly ever to contradict them—but the Duke will find who is right in the end.

Fraser's Magazine.—We have indicated a sufficient outline of the policy which common sense would dictate under present circumstances. There are some, however, who would urge an immediate dissolution of Parliament without any previous public declaration of the policy of the new ministry. We cannot think this wise. It

would compel the country to decide before the real question at issue was well understood. And if the experiment failed, or a majority too small to enable the new ministry to carry on the public business was the result, what remedy would remain? A second dissolution could not be resorted to. No! let the cabinet rather resolve to meet the House of Commons with such measures as may carry with them their own recommendation, and the good wishes of the country. Opposition will thus be neutralized. And what, indeed, is there to fear? The last great division of the House, in July, was 235 for Lord Althorp and Spring Rice, and 171 for Peel and Stanley. Is a majority like this insurmountable? Surely not.—Commence, then, with propositions which may be at once Conservative and ameliorating. Prove to the country, by acts, that the Tories are not anti-reformers; and then, if a factious and carping opposition rears its head, dissolve without a moment's hesitation, and the country will do its duty.

THE WEATHER has been generally fine throughout the week,—thermometer 70 to 77.

The Bathing Season has nearly concluded. Indeed the Summer altogether, with the exception of a few days, has been so cool and temperate, that the bathers in the river have been very scanty, compared with former years.

THE ALAMEDA was nearly deserted on Sunday last. The Band attended, but its strains could not be heard from the noise of the "winds and waters."

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF FEBRUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Laura, Crockett,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée,	Rezaval, Bro.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson,	Kennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Atlante, Christie,	B. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie,	Lafoue, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Barque To, John Barnes,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Discharging.
Polacere-rob Rob Roy, D. K. Inglis,	Pariano, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Cameron, Brown,	Alfred Barber,	Discharging.
Barque Cora, Whitley,	Pariano, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Secret, Hocquard,	Dickson & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Romulus, Barker,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Harper, Moore,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Latona, Pedrick,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Marion, Davis,	Manning, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Carolinian,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Cherub, Knowles,	Manning, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Ottomar, Carey,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Fortune, Ferry,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Ceres, Davis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Salou.
Brig Paulina, Clark,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Napoleon, Cushion,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Pilgrim, Page,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Sarah and Esther, Savage,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Orleans, E. Holbrook,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Clío, Spalding,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Olinde, Fourré,	Aymes, Bros.,	Discharging.
Barque Clemence, Malvoisin,	Guerin, Sisi & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Elisée, Lamaud,	José O. Basnaldó,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Cesar & Elena, Jansen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Brazil.
DANISH.		
Ship Dioskuren, Guntheresen,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Johanna, Grote,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Alexander, Marcus,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Johanna, Sagemühl,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Hesperus, Bachel,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Brazil.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Systarne, Hallberg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacere Madonna del Carmen, Croce,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Genoa.
Polacere Temistocles, Morello,	Felipe Llavallol,	Loading for Barcelona.
Polacere Carlo Alberto, Pertego,	Zumarran & Treerra,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappa,	F. Llavallol,	Discharging.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Lupi,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Metwiler,	Pedro A. Plover,	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Deidade, J. M. dos Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig		

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns), Captain Charles Pearson.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Natchez, (24 guns), Captain John P. Zantlinger, bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Benschaw.

Schooner Enterprize, (12 guns), Lieut. Commandant Campbell.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 14.—*Wind S.*

Arrived, American brig Napoleon, Cushion, from Cadiz 14th December, with 180 lastres salt, 65 barrels wine, to Davison, Milner & Co.

American schr.-brig Pilgrim, Page, from New York 23d November, with 100,000 feet plank, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

British schr.-brig Betsey Hall, Conker, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 6011 salted hides, 7 half pipes with 100 arrobas tallow, 6100 horn tips, 7324 horns, 8 bales with 143 arrobas wool, 20 do. with 500 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 135 horse hides, 23 do. with about 1425 doz. nutria skins, 2 do. chinchilla skins, 14 do. with 362 arrobas horse hair. Passenger, Mr. Thomas Armstrong.

February 15.—*Wind E., strong in the afternoon.*

Arrived, Swedish brig Systrarne, Hallberg, from Stockholm 29th October, Elsinore 15th November, with iron, ties, planks, tar, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre San José, Gorlero, for Genoa, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1669 dry hides, 20,396 horns, 15,000 skin bones, 37 pipes 13 half do. and 4 quarter do. with 1820 arrobas tallow, 4 bales with 180 doz. deer skins, 9 do. with 270 arrobas horse hair, 199 bales with 4975 arrobas wool.

February 16.—*Wind E., strong at night.*

Arrived, American brig Sarah and Esther, Savage, from Boston 13th December, Montevideo 14th inst., with 75,000 feet plank, 185 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Davison, Milner & Co. American brig Orleans, E. Holbrook, from Baltimore 14th December, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 14th instant, with 500 barrels flour, 1200 fanegas salt, rice, tea, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

The Parachute and San José were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

February 17.—*Wind E., strong in the afternoon.*

Arrived, British barque Secret, Hocquard, from Liverpool 5th December, with general cargo, to Dickson & Co. Passenger, Monsieur Chapeaurange.

American schooner-brig Clio, Spalding, from Bahia 25th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with 180 pipes rum, 200 barrels rapadura, 78 hogheads molasses, timber, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, American ship Parachute, Titcomb, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 803 bales with 16,060 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 40 doz. nutria skins, &c. Passenger, Mr. Charles Winter.

Sardinian polacre San José, Rabelo, for Genoa, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 50 dry hides, 12,600 horns, 1 bale with 18 arrobas ostrich feathers, 110 bales with 224 arrobas wool. H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Duncan Lamont.

February 18.—*Wind N. E., variable,—light rain.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by J. S. Monteiro in ballast.

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

February 19.—*Wind N.*

Arrived, National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

United States' schooner Enterprise, (12 guns,) Lieut. Commandant Campbell, from Montevideo 18th inst.

Brazilian schr.-brig Piranga Brasileiro, A. J. Diaz, from Pernambuco 5th inst., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Gulassona, Dudero, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Cipriote, with 188 dry hides, 40 pipes with 1600 arrobas tallow, 32,295 horns, 240 quintals iron, 30 do. copper, 4 bales with 120 doz. goat skins, 201 bales with 3950 arrobas wool, 1 box with 263 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Roman brig Concordia, Borrattini, for Marsailles, despatched by Felipe Llavallo, with 702 dry hides, 22,600 horns, 2 bales with 40 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 15 doz. slunk-calf skins, 93 do. with about 2200 arrobas wool.

American barque Louisa, Christopher, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 12,963 dry hides. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Frazier, and female servant; and Mr. Augustus Haas.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

National schooner-of-war Federación, Captain Pinedo, for Bahía Blanca and Patagonia, with troops, stores, &c.

February 20.—*Wind S.—foggy in the morning.*

Arrived, Brazilian sloop Pensamiento, Feliz, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., with wine, tobacco, rice, sugar, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, National schooner Constellation, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

American barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley, for Cape de Verde, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, in ballast.

American brig Cherub, Knowles, for Rio Grande, despatched by Manning, Dorr & Co., with 300 fanegas salt.

In sight,—National packet schrs. Luisa, and Adelaide, from Montevideo; and a Brazilian schr.-brig.

The Madonna del Curmen is expected to sail this day.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 22d inst.—Ceres, for Boston or New York.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Cacique, late guard-vessel in the Outer Roads, was a short time since sold out of the service. She sunk, in the Outer-Roads, on the night of the 16th inst.

The British brig Bentrice, Pryde, has been stripped; and her hull, masts, yards, sails, rigging, and other appurtenances, were sold on the beach, in separate lots, on 19th inst.

The American brig J. Ashman, Burkhart, has been sold at Montevideo. In a former number we stated the particulars of her having struck on Point Jose, close to Montevideo.

The British barque Argentina, sailed from Liverpool 5th December, for Buenos Ayres.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 18th inst., at 11 P. M., wind N. E., strong,—Betsey Hall, from Buenos Ayres 4th.

On 17th, at Noon, wind E. N. E., fresh.—San José, Gorlero, from Buenos Ayres 15th.

On 18th, at 6 A. M., wind N. N. E.—Parachute, from Buenos Ayres 17th.

At 9 A. M., wind N. N. E.—San José, Rabelo, from Buenos Ayres 17th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

11th inst.—American brig Argos, from New York 4th December, general cargo, to Stanley, Black & Co.

12th.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande. Sardinian brig Picolo Giorgio, from Parangua.

14th.—British brig Mary Queen of Scots, from Bahia, to Lafone & Co.

American barque Colonel Howard, Gatchell. She got aground on the English Bank on 12th inst., and remained there 6 hours, but got off again after throwing overboard about 1000 bushels salt.

THEATRE.

On the 14th there was a play, &c., in aid of expences to repair the Socorro Church; but, notwithstanding the assistance of Señor Bassini with his violin, the house was literally empty.

On 15th, for the benefit of the Señora Manuela Funes de Casacuberta, the drama of "The Victim of a Cloister," in which *Manuelita* played the victim destined

"To atone for ever the society of men,
And wear the livery of a Nun."

Her attire was ghostly enough;—candour, however, obliges us to confess that her enactment of the part was a failure. There was no discrimination. The affecting appeal to her father was monotonously given, and in school-girl haste, without any attempt at pathos.—In the supplication to Heaven, she was somewhat more successful. We make these remarks in perfect kindness. *Manuelita* is an improving actress, and she has talent which we have ever felt pleasure in recording.—She is now only 16 years of age.

The plot of the play in question, consists of a fanatical Father,—a 'yea, nay,' sort of Mother,—a benevolent Priest,—a despairing Lover,—and the Victim. The groupings in the last scene, viz.: the dying Nun, the afflicted Parents, the worthy Priest, the frantic Lover, and the attendant Nuns, had a very pretty effect, and would make a good picture.

Whether it proceeded from the popularity of the charming *Manuelita*,—that this was her first appearance in a tragic character,—the play itself,—Señor Bassini,—or all those causes combined; certain it is the house was one of the most crowded of the season. There was scarcely standing room, and the boxes were filled with ladies.

The above-mentioned play was repeated on Tuesday evening.

CIRCUS.

We hurried from the Theatre, after the play on the evening of the 15th, and visited the Circus, hoping to see the ballet of "The Rival Ca-

riques," which has been much extolled: it had however concluded. We saw Mr. Laforest ride with his usual exquisite skill; and in the "Peasant's Frolic," he and the Clown (Mr. Hammond) talked Spanish 'like anything,'—this is as it should be. The latter, on assuming the female dress, with the large comb, went and seated himself among the ladies in the Casuela, amidst roars of laughter.

On Wednesday evening, besides the exercises in the Circle, a Pantomime was exhibited, and with success,—it being, we believe, the first attempt of the sort in this country. Mr. Laforest was the Clown. He certainly was the most gentlemanly clown we have ever witnessed,—there was nothing out of his manner, but on the contrary, a great deal of sterling humour. Señor Canton was a capital *petit maître*; and the Harlequin, and Columbine, of Mr. Hammond and the Señora Cator, deserve praise. Altogether, it was a pretty little sketch, and worthy seeing once or twice, if it be only for the novelty of the thing, at least in Buenos Ayres.* The performances were for the benefit of Messrs. Hammond and Suarez; and the house was numerous and fashionably attended. The boxes were graced by various lovely *Porteñas*.

* These sort of Pantomimes are completely English. If we look among the Italians, we find their Harlequino a complete buffoon, who cracks his miserable jokes for the amusement of the populace, and rinks with Punch, monkeys, and puppet-shows. But in England, he is a silent, mysterious, magical being.

Jack, the knock-kneed negro, is again in 'durance vile,' for drunkenness. We saw him employed, on Saturday last, sweeping the Alameda, in company with other prisoners; but shame seemed so entirely to overwhelm him, he would not deign to respond to the salutes of his acquaintances. Who knows? perhaps his assertions of being of the blood royal of Angola, may be correct after all.

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 chains, which (besides the danger resulting from its cases of lightning, &c.) 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 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.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.