

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 462.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1835.

[Vol. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Some observations having recently appeared in the Montevideo journals *Nacional*, and *Estan-darte*, impugning the conduct of His Excellency the Governor of this Province, for ordering the execution of Colonel Paulino Rojas, who was shot on the morning of 29th ult., at the barrack of the Retiro; the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last, has replied thereto in an editorial article occupying four columns, of which our limits will only permit us to give a brief sketch.

The article commences by stating that those writers, who affect to take so much interest in the fate of a man whose murderous hands were stained with the blood of his wife, and who laud his services when they are so completely effaced by crime; should bear in mind that Colonel Rojas bore the seal of ignominy, from having blotted out, by a constant succession of crimes, the importance of his services: they ought to recollect that this Colonel was a furious Unitarian since 1st December 1828, when he rose against the laws and supreme authority of the country—that he associated himself, in October 1833, with the traitor band of General Balcarce, committed all sorts of outrages, and clamoured for the blood of the Federals—that he was one of the principal agents in the plot to assassinate General Rosas—in fine, that in the barrack of the Retiro it was not an officer of honor who had been shot by superior order—but an anarchist who was dangerous to public order, a man degraded by sanguinary crimes, a delinquent far advanced in the career of infamy. That these writers aver that Colonel Rojas was shot without being condemned by the laws, affecting ignorance that His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, General Juan Manuel de Rosas, has been lawfully and fully authorized to rid society of a man so truly wicked, by a law in which the House of Representatives has conferred upon His Excellency the whole of the public power—a law which has been confirmed by all the Province, and which has saved the country from the daggers of Unitarian assassins. Rojas, then, has been legally executed, and with manifest justice—Rojas has been executed as legal Governments always execute conspirators against public order, and the lives of patriots, who, by their eminent civic virtues, are the columns of the Argentine Confederation. He has been executed after an imprisonment of two months, during which period the voluminous charges against him were examined into and fully substantiated; and which caused His Excellency the Governor to decree his execution conjointly with that of Lieut.-Colonel Miranda, and Sergeant Gatiza, also principal agents in the horrid plan of assassination which would have been the frightful signal to inundate the whole of the Republic in blood. He has been executed, after a legal enquiry into his crimes, and after having been *en capilla* the time necessary for his spiritual and temporal wants, receiving all the aids which Religion and the Law accord to unfortunate delinquents: and, lastly, the remains of Colonel Rojas were conveyed with all decency to their last abode—not in a cart, as those contemptible scribblers give out—but in one of the State hearses. Thus legal Governments, with justice and sufficient authorization, execute a criminal.

That the Unitarians, the infamous Unitarians to whose criminal band the writers in question belong, traitorously murder by a simple order, without a hearing and without a trial, as they did at Navarro in the person of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, Manuel Dorrego; and latterly they have destroyed their victims when in the bosom of sleep, as at Salta, in the persons of the worthy Federal Governor, Brigadier Pablo Latorre, and Lieut.-Colonel Aguilar.

The article then speaks of the murders of Ge-

nerals Villafañe, Quiroga, Ortiz, and others; and of the mutiny of 1st December 1828. That at that period the Unitarians were accustomed to murder, in cold blood, the prisoners they took from their opponents. That in speaking thus, it was not meant to confound a dozen wretches with those citizens who, giving an example of respect to the law and public opinion, render themselves every day more worthy the consideration of the Government, and the estimation of their fellow-countrymen. That His Excellency the Governor has forbore to publish the summary he possesses, which implicates various individuals, because he conceived they had been led blindly into the plot, and would hereafter prove useful citizens.

The article then speaks of the various infamous attacks made upon General Rosas through the press, by the Unitarians, at a time when he was engaged in the expedition against the Indians. That those writers who clamour so much about the national honor, can read unmoved the diatribes published in France, in the "*Revue des Deux Mondes*," in which the illustrious Generals Rosas, Lopez, and Quiroga, have been so shamefully libelled. That whilst these libellists are promulgating their libels—the Province of Buenos Ayres is in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity, and engaged in general rejoicings in consequence of the installation of General Rosas as Governor of the Province.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 19th inst., orders that from the 1st August next, the different public offices are to forward to the Government, through the medium of the treasury department, the estimate of the expenses necessary for the rest of the year; and the reductions and reforms which can be made in the said offices.

In future, the treasury department are to present to the Government, on the 1st December of each year, the estimates for the ensuing year;—the other public offices are to forward to the treasury, their respective estimates on 1st November.

A communication, dated 19th inst., from the Government to the House of Representatives, states that one of the first objects which called the attention of Government from the moment of their installation, was the re-establishment of public credit: that they are endeavouring to make every possible reduction; that the Governor himself, and his Ministers, have redoubled their personal exertions, in consequence of having deprived themselves, amongst other things, of the assistance of various subaltern assistants, &c. &c. In the mean time, the Government observe that in the wording of the law respecting the *contribucion directa*, the collection of the most important part of the said *contribucion* is suspended until four months after the meeting of the ensuing Legislature, in case the latter should not previously pass some resolution upon the subject. That the *contribucion directa* had now been established fourteen years, and assumed a great degree of regularity and consistency: many capitalists have paid their quotas without being called upon; others however demur, under the idea that it is abolished. The Government have therefore ordered the collection of the *contribucion directa* for the present year, in conformity to the law sanctioned for the year 1834; and in the mean time request the House to make the amendments it may deem necessary to the said law.

A communication to the Government, dated 2d inst., from Señor Paulino Gari, Rector of the University, states his conviction of the utility of youths educated in the University being impressed with the necessity of upholding the system of Government adopted by the people, and particu-

larly by this Province, of which they are citizens. He has therefore thought proper to submit, for His Excellency's approbation, an addition to the oath on taking a degree; viz: that in the clause "*under the Republican Representative system*," the word *Federal* be introduced. That this will be a new stimulus, and a sacred duty imposed upon them to defend so just a cause, on pain of being treated as perjurers if they act otherwise.

The Government replied to the above on 20th, approving the proposition made, and thanking the Rector for his zeal.

A decree, dated 20th inst., states that since the Province of Buenos Ayres has solemnly given its opinion in favour of the holy cause of Federation, and made treaties with the other Provinces of the Argentine Republic who have entered into the confederation, in which it promises to defend and uphold a cause which is national, inasmuch as all the Provinces have adopted it as being most analogous to their welfare and happiness: it is therefore the duty of every citizen employed in a public office, to make, on his acceptance of that employment, a public and special declaration of his determination to uphold and defend the said cause, in the same manner as that of Independence.—It is therefore ordered, that every citizen of the above description, shall, at the time of taking the oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, also swear to be faithful to the National Cause of Federation, to uphold and defend it in all times and circumstances by every means in his power.—The tribunals, &c., are to take care that the above regulation be observed, &c. &c.

A decree, dated 22d inst., orders that Señores Antonio Zapata, Luis Vega, Manuel Vega, Pastor Albarracín, and Francisco Rucumora, be dismissed from their employment as *balanceadores*, and Señor Mariano Vega from his employment as appraiser of slaves; the said employés not meriting the confidence of Government, some of them having betrayed the National Cause of Federation, and others being enemies to it.

The *balanceadores* are now to consist of Señores José Cristoval Villalonga, José Maria Gaete, and Manuel Casal;—the first named individual is to fulfil the employment of appraiser of slaves.

A communication to the Government, dated 21st inst., from Señor Antonio de Ezcurrenea, *Camarista Juez de Alzadas de Comercio*, incloses an account of the elections celebrated that day for Second Consul, and Lieutenant on the *Tribunal Consular*; adding, that a positive election could not be effected, in consequence of non-attendance of electors.

The Government replied to the above on 22d, stating that every notice had been given to the electors to attend; and although the numbers required to constitute a positive election may not have voted, yet considering the necessity of immediately filling the offices in question, it is ordered that the election which has taken place shall on the present occasion be deemed valid.

A communication to the Government, dated 8th inst., from Señor Juan N. Terrero, President of the Committee of Land Proprietors, states that in order to cooperate with the Government in their efforts to diminish the enormous expences of the State, he has been authorized to make over for the service of the State, the salary of 150 dollars per month which the treasury allows to the Clerk of the said Committee. The Committee undertake to pay this salary from their private purse, during the eight months in which they are to continue in office; as also office expences.

Government replied to the above on 22d, expressing their thanks, &c.

We received by H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*, London papers to 9th April, and Paris do. to 6th April. On 30th March Lord John Russel brought forward his motion respecting the Irish Church, viz. :—"That any surplus which may remain, after fully providing for the spiritual instruction of the members of the Established Church in Ireland, ought to be applied locally to the general education of all classes of Christians." On the 3d April the House divided on the above, when there appeared,—*Ayes*, 322; *Noes*, 289;—majority against Ministers, 33. On the bringing up of the report, on 7th April, there was a majority against Ministers of 27. On the 8th, the Duke of Wellington announced in the House of Lords, the resignation of Ministers;—Sir Robert Peel made a similar declaration on the same day in the House of Commons, upon which occasion, amongst other remarks, he said

"He did not hesitate to say that they had taken this course with the utmost reluctance, and not without the deepest conviction of its necessity, because they felt, that being in possession of the entire confidence of the King, and having received from His Majesty the most cordial and unrenouncing support—looking to the present position of public affairs, to the present state of political parties—looking to the strength, not only the numerical, but the moral strength, of that great party by which they had had the honor of being supported, they had felt it was their duty under existing circumstances to continue the attempt of administering public affairs, as the responsible advisers of the Crown, to the latest moment that was consistent with the interests of the public service, and with the honour and character of public men. (Cheers.) When he did not hesitate to avow that reluctance, he believed he should have credit with a great majority of the House of Commons (much cheering from both sides of the house) that that reluctance arose from public considerations alone (renewed cheering), and was wholly unconnected with everything of a personal nature. ('Hear, hear,' and much cheering, particularly from the Opposition.) He had a great impression, that when a public man at a crisis of great importance undertook the public trust of administering the affairs of the government of this country, he did incur an obligation to persevere in the administration of those affairs as long as it was possible for him to do so. (Hear, hear.) He did feel that no indifference to public life, that no disgust with the labours which it imposed, that no personal mortification, that no deference to private feeling, should sanction a public man on light grounds in withdrawing from the post in which the favour of his Sovereign had placed him. (Much cheering.) But at the same time there was an evil in exhibiting to the country the want on the part of the Government of that support in the House of Commons which should enable it satisfactorily to conduct the public affairs—which should enable it to exercise a legitimate and necessary control over the proceedings of that house—a control conferred upon it by the possession of the confidence of that house. (Hear, hear.) He considered that a Government ought not to persist in carrying on public affairs, after a fair trial, against the decided opinion of a majority of the House of Commons. It was because he had that conviction deeply rooted in his mind, that although he did regret the necessity which had compelled him to abandon His Majesty's service at the present moment, yet upon the balance of public considerations, he felt that he had taken a course which was more likely to sustain the character of a public man, and promote the ultimate interests of the country, than persevering in what he believed would have been a fruitless attempt, in the face of the opposition which had hitherto obstructed the satisfactory progress of public business while he and his colleagues had been in office." (The right hon. baronet, at the conclusion of his speech, was most enthusiastically cheered from all corners of the house for a considerable time.)

Lord J. Russell said, he did not wish to make any comment on what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman, except to express his opinion that the right hon. gentleman had acted entirely in the spirit of the constitution. (Renewed cheering.)

The speeches, during the debates, displayed a great deal of bitterness on both sides. The opposers of the motion said that a system of spoliation was in contemplation which must lead to

general anarchy. Sir Robert Peel averred that passing such a motion would increase the disorders in Ireland:—"Surely (said he,) Ireland is convulsed enough already; but you (turning towards Lord John Russell,) would throw chaos in."—Loud and continued cheers followed this observation. Lord Stanley, in his opposition to the motion, made use of the most pointed language. The Attorney-General said:

"I sought not a seat in this House—I sought not office under the Government—I derive no benefit from either. I am placed here in a situation of independence quite as great as that of any other honourable member, and I can assure the noble lord that as far as I am concerned, if he can form an administration that will perfect, that will purify, and not destroy the institutions of this great country, I, for one, will cheerfully resign my place to some member of that administration that will possess the confidence of the people, and that will not abuse that confidence. (Hear, hear.) But let me warn the noble lord, that if he goes on, he must be prepared to see the principle of this resolution carried into effect by others, with whom I cannot think he wishes to coincide. Let me caution him, as an eminent writer has said of an illustrious statesman (Lord Chatham), that whilst he only intended to hamper a Minister, he lost us America; let me caution the noble lord, I say, lest history do not say of him, that while he only intended to hamper a Minister, he destroyed a Church and dismembered an empire." (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell commenced his speech as follows:—

"You have been for four nights, for four important nights, debating upon a subject of the deepest interest to Ireland. To-morrow's post shall carry to that country the result of your deliberations. What shall it be? (Hear, hear.) Shall the message bring consolation to the people of Ireland, or shall it be the cause of still further exasperating their feelings? (Hear, hear.) Oh, surely you ought to be weary of misgoverning Ireland. For 700 years have you misgoverned her, and in a way in which one country never misgoverned another. (Hear, and cries of Question.) Who dares to deny it? The gallant officer opposite has accounted for this misgovernment—not by decrying it, for it is universally admitted, but by saying that it did not take place on the score of religion. What we want to know is, whether a new period has arrived, and whether we may entertain a hope that a better form of Government will be adopted? (Hear, hear.) I think the nature of this motion is, that it is an earnest and a pledge of better days. (Loud cries of hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) It is not a question of who shall be Minister—of what party shall prevail, or of what may be the result of the debate, or how it may affect that House or the Government. It ought to go to Ireland either as the denial of justice, for the hundred-thousandth time refused; or as the first pledge of a better system, and of another mode of government. (Hear, hear.) Who is it that denies the capabilities of Ireland, her fertility, or her abundance? And yet, with all the advantages which nature and nature's God have given her, what country so well situated for the enjoyment of prosperity, is so miserable? Where is there so much poverty, so much distress, and so much discontent as in Ireland? Who is it, or what is it, that has produced it? You, who it is who have produced it. I arraign you—(Oh, oh, and hear,)—not the Government of to-day, or of yesterday; but it was the entire conduct and system of the Government hitherto pursued towards that country that has produced this effect."

On the 9th April, the new Ministers had not been appointed. As might be expected, the above events have greatly added to the violence of party spirit, particularly amongst the public journals. The *Times* says, that a Whig-Radical administration must bring ruin and desolation upon the country. Its opponents indulge in a contrary strain;—but all agree that great as were known to be the talents of Sir Robert Peel, he has, throughout his late ministerial career, exceeded in this respect the expectations of his most sanguine admirers. One of the Radical journals regrets that Sir Robert is a Tory,—declaring that if it was not for that, he might be the saviour of his country; and that he has lately evinced ability and patriotism that place him upon an equality with the most celebrated patriots of ancient or

modern times: that he never was so popular as at the present moment; all classes love and admire him;—that even the most decided of his opposers felt the manliness of his demeanour, and seemed almost to relent at the consummation of their exertions.

Previous to the resignation of the "Peel Administration," addresses poured in upon Sir Robert Peel from various parts of the country, entreating him not to resign office. The bankers and merchants of the city of London, presented one to him to the same effect, which had been signed in a few hours by 8457 persons. The address from the city of Exeter, received 1300 signatures in five hours. Lists are inserted in the London papers, of the cities and towns which have thus addressed Sir Robert; amongst them are Liverpool, Leeds, Falmouth, Brighton, Truro, Penryn, Oxford, Norwich, Birmingham, Bristol, Ipswich, &c. &c.

The civil war in the North of Spain, continued. Lord Elliot arrived at Bayonne on 4th April, on his way to the head-quarters of Don Carlos, to whom he had been sent on a special mission by the British Government, in accordance with the Governments of France and Spain.

Prince Augustus of Portugal, husband of Doña Maria, died at Lisbon on 26th March.

We have received Rio Janeiro journals to 2d inst.—They bring accounts of a new revolution in Pará, on 19th February, headed by Commandant F. Vinagre, against the President *intruso* F. A. C. Melcher. There was fighting for three days, in which about 100 persons were killed on both sides. It ended in the defeat and death of Melcher.

One of the numbers of "*The Age*," London newspaper, which we received some time since, has a Supplement attached to it, containing an Almanack for the year 1835. To each month is attached political poetical effusions, prophecies, &c. &c., written in the peculiar style of that journal. On referring to its observations for the month of April, we find the following:—

"More honesty and heart's-ease in Covent-Garden, than in Courtly circles.—Publishers look very blank.—We advise Cobbett to beware of eating two suppers in one night.—A great character will meet with an untoward fall, from standing on a slip of orange-Peel,—there's many a slip between the cup and the lip."

It remains to be seen whether the facetious Editor will, from late events, aver that his predictions have been fulfilled.

MONSIEUR DE VINS DE PEYSAC,
CONSUL-GENERAL OF FRANCE,
TO THE FRENCH RESIDENTS OF BUENOS AYRES.

Messieurs.—After twelve years residence at Cadiz as Consul of France, I was appointed Consul-General at the Havana, where I remained from 1827, until the month of May 1832. I was then transferred to the Consulate-General of France in the United States, established at New York. His Majesty the King of the French, conceiving that my services and my long experience in the Consular department, might be useful in Buenos Ayres, ordered me to proceed hither: I hastened to obey; and I can say with truth, that on quitting my last residence, I received the most lively testimonies of good will and affection, from all my fellow-countrymen residing in New York. It is doubtless, Gentlemen, to them I am indebted for the flattering reception you have given me; they will have informed you that I had no other wish than to be useful to my countrymen, and to protect their commercial interests. From whatever cause it may have proceeded, Gentlemen, I feel it my duty to thank you for the kind reception I have received from you, and to give you publicly the assurance that all my efforts will be exerted to render myself worthy of your esteem and of your confidence, as the only means to meet the views and execute the orders of the King.

You are aware, Gentlemen, that after two months of expectation, I have in part removed the obstacles which prevented my immediate recep-

tion as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires of France. His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, not thinking himself sufficiently authorized by the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation to admit me as Chargé d'Affaires, I have therefore consented to be acknowledged provisionally as Consul-General of France, reserving to myself to give advice thereof to the French Government.

This provisional acceptance on my part, has given rise to some unfounded reports respecting the conduct of the Government of this country, and of my own conduct. It therefore behoves me to state decidedly, that nothing of ambiguity has taken place in the negotiation. His Excellency the Governor Captain-General of the Province, notwithstanding the unlimited powers with which he has been invested, conceiving that he cannot receive me as a political agent, has deemed it necessary to consult the House of Representatives, and to ask its opinion upon the question. This resolution of the Supreme Chief of the Government is, in my opinion, of too delicate a nature to call for the least censure. Besides which, Gentlemen, it is most certain, and I feel pleasure in this opportunity of assuring you, that the official notes addressed to my predecessor, as well as to myself, do not leave the least doubt respecting the good intentions of the Government of Buenos Ayres in regard to France, as also to myself personally; which leads me to hope that I shall soon be able to announce to you that the difficulties which have retarded my admission as Chargé d'Affaires, have been removed. The character and the political probity of His Excellency General Rosas, confirms me in this idea; as also the recollection of the generosity of France, on the occasion of the disinterested acknowledgment of the independence of the Argentine Republic, as well as of all those of South America.

Gentlemen, these frank explanations ought to do away with all false interpretations. Permit me now to express to you my sentiments as it regards your situation in this country: my experience, and the mission which the King has confided to me, equally authorize me to this act.

Never place yourselves in opposition to the laws; cooperate as far as in your power, in all that may tend to the progress of civilization; never mingle in dissensions, on the contrary preserve the most strict neutrality; let your wishes be expressed for the stability of the present order of things, and for the tranquility and prosperity of the Argentine Republic, which has received you with kindness; and, believe me, you will need but little efforts to acquire the esteem and the friendship of this good Argentine people.—Have we not already the same manners, the same religion, the same love of glory and of generosity? As it regards myself, Gentlemen, whatever rank I may occupy here, you will ever find me ready to forward your interests, and to uphold your just pretensions. I shall never deviate from the line of moderation which I have followed in all times and in all circumstances; but I will never abandon the defence of the just and equitable rights of my countrymen. They will always find me heart and soul a Frenchman, and their friend.

DE VINS DE PEYSAC.

Buenos Ayres, 17th June, 1835.

Mr. Hamilton, H. B. M.'s. Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Lady, embarked at half-past 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the pinnace of H. B. M.'s. ship *Acteon*, and went on board that ship for the purpose of proceeding to Montevideo. They were accompanied from shore by Captain Lord Edward Russell. The party did not get on board until after sun-set.

Amongst the passengers who embarked in the packet *Luisa* on Tuesday last, for Montevideo, in order to proceed thence to France, were Messieurs Mendeville, (ex Consul-General of France,) Seris, and Frantz.

The exequies of the late Accountant-General, Señor José de Rebollos, were celebrated at the College Church on Saturday last; at which His Excellency the Governor, his Ministers, and various employés attended.

On the same day the exequies of the late Commissary of Police, Señor Juan José Castro, were celebrated at the Church of Nra. Sra. de la Piedad. A number of persons appertaining to the Socie-

dad *Popular Restauradora*, of which the deceased was a member, attended.

The ceremony of the consecration of the Bishop of Aulon in *partibus infidelium*, Dr. Mariano José de Escalada, took place at the College Church, on Sunday last. The congregation (amongst whom was His Excellency the Governor, and his Ministers,) was numerous. The new Bishop is only thirty-five years of age.

FIESTAS CIVICAS

In the Department of Chascomus, on 19th and 20th April, and 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st ult., and 1st inst., in honor of the Independence, and of the installation of GENERAL ROSAS as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains full details of these *fiestas*, which appear to have been kept up with great spirit and splendour.—High Mass, and *Te Deum*, were celebrated in the Church of Chascomus;—the portrait of General Rosas, environed with flags, was paraded through the town, under the escort of a guard of honor composed of citizens;—various banquets and balls, both public and private, were given;—odes were recited; and in all these demonstrations the name of General Rosas was hailed with enthusiasm.—He was denominated “the Saviour of his Country,”—“the prop of the National Cause of Federation,” &c. &c. During the days of these festivities, the bells of the Church rang a merry peal; there were dances in the Plaza by a company of boys; as also horse racing, bull fights, volleys of musquetry; and in the evenings fireworks, illuminations, &c. &c.

The Justice of Peace of the department of Quilmes, Juan Manuel Gaete, has, in a note under date 19th inst., given the details of the rejoicings which took place at Quilmes on 24th ult., in honor of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

The Trustees of the deceased MR. JOHN BAILEY, would treat with any Agriculturist, or Family, for Letting on Lease for a term of years, that CHACRA situate about 2½ leagues from the City, at the back of the Quilmes, and adjoining the Farm occupied by Mr. THOMAS BELL.

The House on the same is quite new, substantially built, and uniting every convenience of fire-places with chimnies, secondary offices, servants rooms, and an extensive floored Granary on the whole extent of the main building.

The Grounds are wholly and well enclosed with ample ditch, and live growing Tala fence on the inside; with subdivisions into fields by ditches and Pia fences, and within the enclosure is a small Dam containing standing water.

Immediately contiguous to the Dwelling, the ornamental planting, consisting of about ten cuerdas of Durango, Membrillo, Guano, and other minor plants of more rare fruits, is confessedly tasteful and delightful, and from which much useful firewood can now be cut, of great advantage to a Tenant, and beneficial to the plantations.

This Property is well known, and any Party desirous of entering into an agreement, will please apply at No. 187, Calle de Potosi.

For Sale, on moderate terms,

The productive CHACRA, known by the name of the CHACRA de LOPEZ, about five leagues from Town, situated on the banks of the Riachuelo, in a fine sporting country. The LAND consists of 1300 varas of front, and ½ leagues in depth; all arable. The HOUSE is substantial brick-built Azotea, roofs in good repair, with eight spacious rooms; the Corridor, facing the North, is protected with iron rails. The Pigeon-House is very extensive, and well stocked. PEACH MONTE of 13 Squares, with an excellent Tuna fence. TALA MONTE, about 8 squares.

This Property will be Sold very reasonable, as the Owner is disposed to make a sacrifice.—Apply to MR. J. C. THOMPSON, No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

Lately Received,

From MESSRS. ACKERMANN & CO., London,

A VARIETY of articles for DRAWING, as Paint-Bazas, Drawing Pencils, London & Bristol Boards, Drawing Paper, &c.; also a variety of FANTASCOPIES, or Optical Delusions. ENGLISH STATIONARY, as Letter Paper, of different classes, Footsaps, Ink, &c.; also Superfine prepared Copying Paper.

Five Views (four of the interior) of WORCESTER CATHEDRAL, for Sale.

Subscribers to THE PENNY MAGAZINE, who have not taken away their numbers, are requested to call for them. No. 30, Cathedral Street.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 25th OF JUNE, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Camerton, Brown,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Findon, Frost,	Rodger, Bred & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgerson,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Pernambuco for orders.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Rapid, Robertson,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ritson, Dillon,	Rodger, Bred & Co.,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Cruiser, Bulley,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Rio Grande, to load for Liverpool.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Cork or Falmonth, for orders.
Brig Produce, Ashton,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Hull via Montevideo.
Brig Findhorn, Wood,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Stedfast, Barker,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Brig Meldon, Robson,	Ploves, Atkinson & Co.,	Bahia.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
Schr.-brig Sattiel, Wm. Bell,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Odessa, Denning,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Duan, Davison,	Davison, Milner, & Co.,	Loading for Havana via Montevideo.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Claire, Simonet,	C. Cochar,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrantz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schr.-brig Oberon, Kruse,	J. J. Kick,	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
BREMEN.		
Brig Eliza, DeHarde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Leontine, Jansen,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Ellide, Juell,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Visser,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SARDIAN.		
Brig Temistocles, Chiappa,	F. Liavallol,	Discharging.
Sr.-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpcion, Durante,	Felipe Liavallol,	Discharging.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliatte,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Galleano,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Arlequino, Michellini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Henrique, Guerrero,	Felipe Liavallol,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brasil.
Brig Amistad, Ferreira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brasil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH.—Frigate *Thibe*, (32 guns,) Captain de la Troisième.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 20.—*Wind N.*—heavy rain in the evening.
Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet*, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst., Montevideo 16th, with the Mail of H. B. M.'s packet *Skyllark*, from Falmouth 11th April. *Passenger*, (landed in Montevideo.) Captain Hamilton.
Sailed, Oriental schr. *Bella Teresa*, Celle, for Montevideo, despatched by Justo & Risso, with wheat, &c.

June 21.—*Wind W. S. W.*—hazy.—slight rain.
 No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig *Amelia*, Roe, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, despatched by George Beley & Co., in ballast.

June 22.—*Wind N. N. W.*
Arrived, American ship *Brutus*, Adams, from New York 14th April, with general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. *Passenger*, Mr. Mulvey.

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

Do. do. *Aguiña Segunda*, Soriano, for ditto.

June 23.—*Wind N.*, strong.
Arrived, Brazilian *zumaca* *Pensamiento* Feliz, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with tobacco, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, National packet schr. *Luisa*, Moratore, for Montevideo.

June 24.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals.
Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship *Acteon*, (26 guns,) Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell, for Montevideo. *Passengers*, H. Hamilton, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary; his Lady, &c. &c.

June 25.—*Wind S. S. E.*, strong.
Arrived, Brazilian brig *Amistad*, Ferreira, from Parnagua — inst., with yerba, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

British barque *Mary Worrall*, D. Smith, from Liverpool 29th April, with general cargo; to McCracken & Jamieson. *Passengers*, Misses Emma Soden, Mary Ann Soden, and Ann Overton; Messrs. Mesfield, John Smith, Alexander Brodie, and Walter M'Lean; —and 26 in Steerage.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre *Carlo Alberto*, Perrego, for Bahia and Genoa, despatched by Zamaran & Treserra, with 300 dry hides, 24 pipes with 850 arrobas tallow, 1200 horns, 70 bales with 1400 arrobas wool, 15 arrobas wool (loose.) H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet*, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. — *Passenger* for Montevideo, Mr. George Manning.

(At night,) British brig *Eliza*, Wheeler, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M'Dougall & Co., in ballast. *Passengers*, Monsieur and Madame Despiu.

June 26.—*Wind W.*
 No arrivals or sailings.

Vessel posted to sail.
 On 28th inst.—Findon, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

H. B. M.'s ship *Acteon*, got aground on Wednesday morning last, in the Outer Roads, and remained so until after sun-set, when she sailed for her destination. H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet*, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, on observing the circumstance, got under weigh and proceeded to the *Acteon*, to render any assistance that might be needed.

The British barque *Tynevald*, Forteus, hence 16th April, bound to Cape de Verdes, was spoken by the *Brutus*, on 17th ult., in lat. 3° 20' N., long. 19° 30' W.

The British brig *Alert*, Snowden, arrived in the Texel 13th March.

No addition had been made, on 9th April, to the list inserted in our No. 458, of vessels on the berth at Liverpool for this, and Montevideo. On 29th April, the brig *Hannah Moore*, Moore, was entered for Buenos Ayres.

The British brig *Lavinia*, Brown, sailed from Liverpool on 17th April, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and British schr.-brig *Packet*, Cross, on 24th April, for Montevideo. *Passengers* in *Lavinia*, M. & Mrs. Fisher. H. B. M.'s packet *Lord Melville*, was to bring the May mails for the Brazils and River Plate.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
 On 14th inst., at 3 A. M., wind N. N. E.—Cleely, hence 12th.—Exile, from Enseada 12th.
 On 21st, wind S.—At 11 A. M., Alexander; at mid-day, Plant; both hence 15th.

Arrived at Liverpool.
 April 8.—British brig *Ellen*, Johnson, hence 25th December.

About 21st April.—British brig *Flora*, Woolf, hence 11th January.

April 20.—British schr.-brig *Reform*, Guild, from Montevideo.

At Falmouth.
 April 8.—H. B. M.'s packet *Pandora*, from Rio Janeiro

12th February, with the Mail forwarded hence 22d January, by H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet*.
 The packet *Lord Melville* arrived at Falmouth on 10th March, instead of 18th as stated in our No. 459.

At Hobeot.
 March 30.—Danish brig *Pizarro*, Holdt, hence 4th January.

At Havre de Grace.
 March 15.—French barque *Faney*, Maugeudre, hence 25th December.

At Genoa.
 March 7.—Sardinian polacre Argentina, Estela, hence 25th November.

At Havana.
 About 20th March.—American brig *Leander*, Kimball, hence 27th January.

About 31st March.—American brig *Cameo*, Sayers, hence 10th January.
 American brig *Sultana*, from Montevideo 18th January.
 British brig *Nancy*, from Montevideo 8th January.

Nors.—The brig *Leander* sold her cargo of jerked beef at the Havana, at 0½ reals per arroba, in consequence, it is stated, of its being of a very superior quality. The price of jerked beef at the Havana, on 31st March, was 8 to 9 reals per arroba.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
 28th ult.—Belgian brig *Rubens*, from Montevideo 20 do.
 29th.—Oriental schr. *Espesanza*, from do. 9 days.
 30th.—Sardinian polacre *Concordia*, from do. 12 days.
 H. B. M.'s packet *Skyllark*, from Falmouth 11th April, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
 16th ult.—H. B. M.'s brig *Sparrowhawk*, (18 guns,) for the Pacific.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 22d inst.—Hamburg brig *Phoenix*, from Cape de Verdes.

We have received English journals to 20th April. Lord Melbourne and his friends had again taken office, with some few changes in the "cast of the characters." The office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was placed in the hands of Lords Commissioners. Earl Mulgrave is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord John Russell, Minister of the Home Department; Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty. The Parliament had been prorogued till 12th May.

Among the presentations to His Britannic Majesty, at his levee on 8th April, we read the following:—"Mr. Gore, Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, on his return, by the Duke of Wellington."

A decree, dated 19th inst., orders that in the public and private schools of both sexes, the *bastardillo española* form of hand-writing be adopted; and preceptors are to take care and accustom their pupils to make their letters clear and intelligible, as, from the divers forms in practice now, great difficulty has often been experienced in the public offices in deciphering communications sent thither.

"St. John's Day" (24th inst.,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres; and the Juans, Juanas, and Juanitas received the customary compliments upon the return of the day. In the evening, numerous *tertulias* took place.

THE WEATHER has been damp and changeable during the week,—thermometer 45 to 60,

PERU.

General Felipe Santiago Salaverry, who headed the late revolution in Peru, issued a proclamation, dated Lima, February 25, 1835; addressed,— "The Supreme Chief of the Republic, to his fellow-citizens."—In this proclamation, he calls upon Heaven to witness the purity of the motives which decided him to take up arms against the authority: that for a long time he had witnessed patriotism and innocence persecuted by an oppressive Government; that the Republic was dominated over by a club of infamous men, who sacrificed every thing to their desire of vengeance; the veterans of the independence were insulted, and left to pine in misery. That he had been for some time a melancholy spectator of these scenes, until the public clamour rendered it impossible he could longer remain passive: he had therefore resolved to make every sacrifice for his country, and had marched to overturn a Government so odious, &c. &c.

The journal *Foto Nacional de Lima*, contains a communication dated Cusco, 19th January 1835, from Colonel John O'Brien, to his "old companions in arms, Argentines, Chilians, and Peruvians." This communication relates to the work published in London under the title of "Memoirs of General Miller," and which has been translated into Spanish by General Torrijos.

Colonel O'Brien avers that General Miller, in the said work, arrogates to himself all the glories in the cause of liberty, which have attended the Argentine, Chilian, and Peruvian standards;

forgetting the gallant deeds performed by his brother soldiers. That he (the Colonel), in this respect also feels aggrieved. In order therefore that himself and his companions in arms, as likewise the widows and orphans of the illustrious dead, and his own countrymen (Iberians), may know that history and posterity will do justice to their merit, and accord them that meed of glory which General Miller has wished only to apply to himself, he (the Colonel), has thought that something was necessary to do away with the affront offered, and satisfy those who have been injured.—Acting therefore upon this principle, he was determined publicly to bring the work in question, in the great square of Cusco.* That in so doing, he was not instigated by any degrading passion; that General Miller occupies a conspicuous place amongst the warriors of liberty, and to his other virtues may be added that of extreme valour; yet he must not be permitted to appropriate all the laurels to himself, when others have equally distinguished themselves. By thus degrading the volume which contains the insults, the Colonel thought his own injuries would be effaced, and those of his companions in arms, Argentines, Chilians, Peruvians, and Englishmen, who had rallied round the banners of the free. That in thus casting the work into the flames, it at once resents outrage, and yields the homage due to offended justice.

The Colonel concludes his communication by stating, that he has ever entertained the most sincere friendship for General Miller, and highly appreciates his virtues and amiable character.

* On 20th January, Colonel O'Brien performed the ceremony of burning the "Memoirs of General Miller," in the great square of the city of Cusco, in the presence of an immense concourse of people; amongst whom was General Miller himself, as also His Excellency the General in Chief, Luis José Obregoso."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

A LETTER directed to MRS. JOHN BOOTH, having been taken from the Post-Office, it is requested to be forwarded to the person to whom it is directed, at No. 64, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

"The Atlas"

Of 22d and 29th March, and 5th April, 1835. IT IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED the above Journals will be immediately returned to No. 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

To Let,

A LOT of dry and commodious ROOMS; as also a spacious WAREHOUSE, (ALMACEN.) No. 155, Calle del Peru.

Board and Lodging.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, on reasonable terms, in an English family.—Inquire at No. 76, Calle de la Universidad.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	121	—	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	118½	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63	¾	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 9-16	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacenos, 7½	—	¾	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	53	—	55 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	63	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, (no transactions) dis. p. et. prm.			
Do. on Montevideo,.....	78	—	74 do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	73	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	33	—	35 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	—	31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	—	30 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	23 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	12	—	13 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20	—	55 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	37	—	38 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	10	—	14 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	—	34 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	21½	—	23 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	10 do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	950 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75 do. p. barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7	—	9 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Cincabuco.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE:—Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.

ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.