

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

### BUENOS AYRES.

The extract we have given in another part of our paper, of the answer to the assertions contained in the Paris journal "*Revue des deux Mondes*," we think will be read with some interest.

#### FESTIVAL of the NINTH of JULY.

The following Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate, dated "Tucuman, 9th July, 1816," was issued by the Members of the Congress of said Provinces:

"We the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in general Congress assembled, invoking the SUPREME BEING who presides over the Universe,—in the name and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, and protesting to Heaven, and to the Nations and Inhabitants of the whole Globe, the justice by which our wishes are guided, do solemnly declare in the face of the earth that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the repugnant ties which bind them to the King of Spain, to recover the rights of which they were despoiled, and invest themselves with the high character of a Nation, free and independent of King Ferdinand VII., his successors, and the mother country.—In consequence whereof, the said Provinces, in point of fact and right, possess ample and full power to assume for themselves such forms of Government as justice requires, and the urgency of existing circumstances may demand. All and each of them publish, declare, and ratify the same, through us; pledging themselves, under assurance and guarantee of their lives, property, and honour, to abide by and sustain this their will and determination. Let the same therefore be communicated for publication to whomsoever it may concern; and in consideration of the respect due to other Nations, let the weighty reasons which have impelled us to this solemn declaration, be detailed in a separate Manifesto.

"Given in the hall of our sittings, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the Congress, and countersigned by our Secretaries, also members thereof."

(Then follow the signatures of the Members of the Congress for the Provinces.)

The anniversary of the above day, has always been particularly noticed in Buenos Ayres. The observances this year were as follows:—On the evening of the 8th inst., the public offices, theatre, and the town were illuminated. The Obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria was decorated, and the flags of various nations waved therefrom; at night it was illuminated.

On the 9th, troops of the battalions 'Guardia Argentina,' 'Restaurador,' &c., were drawn up from the Fort to the Cathedral; boughs of laurel were placed around the Plaza de la Victoria, and on each side of the paved road leading from the Recoba to the Fort. A Guard of Honor, given to His Excellency the Governor, was in attendance at the Fort. This guard consisted of about 400 men, cavalry and infantry, all uniformly dressed; and was formed from that class of individuals who in England would be denominated "Gentlemen Farmers." The houses in the streets through which they marched on their way to the Fort, displayed flags in a similar manner as at the late *funciones*. This was in consequence of a wish

intimated from the Chief of Police to do honor to the said guard.

At half-past 11, His Excellency the Governor left the Fort, and walked in procession to the Cathedral. In the *cortège* were various civil and military officers, and the Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. The spectators were not very numerous, the weather being cold. Salutes were fired from the Fort, during, and at the conclusion of Divine Service; but the Fort did not fire at sun-rise, mid-day, and sun-set, as on previous years. The United States' corvette Erie, and French frigate *Thisbe*, both hoisted the flag of this Republic at their fore-top-gallant-mast head, in honor of the day; and at mid-day the Erie saluted with 21 guns. The flags on the Obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria were changed, and on this day they consisted of colours of red, and red and white. The illuminations were repeated at night, and the banners exhibited in compliment to the Guard of Honor, were still waving from the different houses, reminding one in some degree of the recent splendid *funciones*. A considerable concourse of people, including a number of ladies, collected in the evening in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, and in the court-yard of the Fort. A band of music was stationed under the Recoba, and fire-works discharged; the rockets were capital. A cord was placed from one of the bastions of the Fort to the arch of the Recoba, and rockets were fired from the Fort along this line: the affair was so managed, that on the arrival of the rockets at the Recoba, they immediately flew back in the same direction to the Fort, and burst.

There were several bonfires in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, and groups of gentlemen of the Guard of Honor, were strolling about. The evening, although somewhat cold, was pleasant; the moon shone with great splendour.

The cavalry of the Guard of Honor was commanded by Colonel Prudencio Rosas; the infantry by General Mancilla; and the brigade by General Vidal.

The particulars of the *funciones* on 28th, 29th and 30th ult., at the Guardia del Monte, in honor of the new Government, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday. A triumphal car, superbly decorated, bearing the portrait of General Rosas, and escorted by a considerable body of troops, cavalry and infantry, and a guard of honor with music, traversed the plaza and the town, amidst *vivas*, and salutes of great guns and small arms. A sumptuous banquet was laid out, and at the house of Señor Bernardo Romero, a grand ball was given: the ladies who attended this ball wore the Federal device. There was also horse-racing in the afternoon, (the *juego de la sortija*); the horses were in excellent condition and richly caparisoned, with red trappings. —A number of speeches were delivered upon the occasion, by the leading men of the place; and judging from the accounts published, it was a

general jubilee. In the evenings there were illuminations and fire-works.

THE WEATHER has been cold during the greater part of the week, but seasonable,—thermometer 46 to 55.

### Official Documents.

A communication, dated 28th ult., from Señor Antonio de Esquerreña, (*Juez de Alzada de Comercio*) to the Government, states that upon a scrutiny it had been found that Señor Mariano Luzano was elected Second Consul of the Tribunal of Commerce, and Señor Simon Pereira as his Lieutenant.

A petition, dated 25th ult., numerously signed, was presented to the Government, praying that a new election might take place for the office of Second Consul of the Tribunal of Commerce; as many of the electors had retired without voting, their votes for Señor José Maria Wright having been refused, on the plea that that gentleman was disqualified from filling the office in question, which the petitioners do not conceive to be the case. That it is now four years since the Tribunal of Commerce allowed Señor Wright to resume his occupation as a merchant, consequently he is placed in the same situation as an individual who had never been a bankrupt; and that, otherwise, his qualifications fitted him for the office to which the petitioners wished to elect him.

The Government replied to the above on 6th inst., to the effect, that high as is their opinion of Señor Wright, and appreciating as they do his attachment to the National Cause of Federation, yet, under all circumstances, they decline to order a new election.

A decree, dated 3d inst., contains a variety of regulations relative to the Police Department, and reductions which are to be made in the said department.

The Rev. José Maria Terreros, has, under date 3d inst., been appointed to the *Fiscalía de la Curia Ecclesiastica*; vice Rev. Mateo Vidal.

A decree, dated 4th inst., orders that all the public offices, churches, and the public establishments which depend upon the State, shall forward to the Government an inventory of the furniture, &c., now existing in the said establishments.

A note, dated 7th inst., from Señor Lazaro Rodriguez, to the Government, offers gratis a quantity of fire-works for the festival of 9th July.

The Government replied same date, thanking Señor Rodriguez for his donation.

A note dated 2d ult., from Señor José Maria Terrero, Director of the Public Library, to the Government, states the reason why the account of the expences of that establishment for the year 1834, had not been rendered.

The Government replied on 8th inst., requesting the speedy rendering of said account.

Various notes relative to the accounts of the Beneficent Society, for the years 1833 and 34, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, and one dated 4th ult., from the Lady-President of the said Society (Señora Isabel Casamayor de Luca), stating the reason why the accounts had not been rendered to the Government.

The Government replied to the latter on 8th inst., requesting the speedy rendering of the said accounts.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, contains some strictures upon an article which appeared in the Paris journal "*Revue des deux Mondes*," relative to "the Pampas Indians."—The *Gaceta* avers that the assertions put forth in the said production, are so totally devoid of truth and infamously, that it either argues the most complete ignorance of the affair, or the most refined and perverse malice. The first could scarcely be the case, because the glorious results of the memorable campaign against the Indians in the year 1833, were rendered sufficiently notorious, every occurrence relative thereto being recorded in the public journals of Buenos Ayres;—it must therefore be the latter which has influenced those writers; it is therefore in a manner necessary to meet such base impostures, by incontrovertible facts. That it is, however, a rare occurrence for mean and vindictive animosity to yield to conviction; but in the august tribunal of the opinion of the civilized world, the exact narration of glorious deeds appertaining to great and useful enterprises, possess irresistible force. That in the very commencement of the article in question, may be noted the most abominable falsehood: it says that at scarcely twenty leagues from Buenos Ayres, towards the Pampas, only miserable huts are to be seen, without the least vestige of cultivation. Is the author then ignorant of the great improvement and progress of the agricultural establishments of this Province, since General Juan Manuel de Rosas has assumed the management of public affairs? Is he ignorant that the vast extent of territory comprised in the jurisdiction of Forts Federation, Twenty-fifth May, Azul de San Serapio Martir, Argentino, Colorado, Patagonia, and Constitution, embracing two hundred leagues of longitude, and from fifty to eighty of latitude, is inhabited by an immense population who tranquilly and securely carry on important commercial operations?—that in all this circumference, there are thirty-five towns, productive agricultural establishments, and that in the greater part of them there are also preparatory schools, churches, and the correspondent civilization?

The *Revue* says that the Indians find no obstacle in committing their depredations. The fact however is, that none of those ferocious enemies commit hostilities against the Province, they having been destroyed in all directions; and from the coast of Patagonia to the Straights of Magellan, not a single Indian lance is raised in hostile attitude; and only a few Indians of the Tehuelches tribe remain, who are completely subjugated and pacific. Besides which, the garrisons in Bahía Blanca, and the Rivers Colorado and Negro, are advanced posts which not only protect the frontier, but give security to the valuable acquisitions of the immense extent through which the said rivers, and the Balchitas, take their course, in all their extent, from eleven degrees of longitude until their discharge into the sea. All this territory, which was formerly the secure retreat of the Indians, has been vanquished by the expedition under the command of General Rosas, Conqueror in the Deserts, in the year 1833, of more than twenty thousand Indians who had been constantly the terror and the scourge of the Republic. . . . But this writer of the *Revue*, who writes in 1835, for both worlds, affects ignorance of the memorable events of 1833; disfiguring, or indeed scarcely mentioning that memorable campaign, which, amongst its other glories, redeemed more than eleven hundred Christian captives from the power of the Indians. The army of Buenos Ayres has traversed in triumph this desert, formerly the strong hold of numerous ferocious hordes: the national flag has waved victoriously in the Balchitas, Choelechel, the famous mineral district of Payen, and in every part

of those vast and fertile deserts: a great extent of coast to the southward, with important ports, have been added to the territory of the Province, with beautiful lands interspersed with permanent waters, proper for pasturage and agriculture; mines of silver, gold, and other metals; hemp, gypsum, tints of all classes, quarries of limestone, and many other valuable objects. This, alone, is sufficient to confound these shameless writers.

In fine, the great and beneficial results of this arduous and glorious expedition, undertaken and terminated by General Juan Manuel de Rosas, under the most trying circumstances, occasioned by the domestic misfortunes of the country and the obstacles consequent upon such a state of things, are notorious to all the inhabitants of the Republic, and to foreigners who have travelled in it. Yet the author of the *Revue* asserts that no good end has been attained by the said expedition. What data has this writer to assert such falsehoods? Has he not perused the journals of this city, in which were noted every particular of the operations of this memorable campaign—or obtained information from some of the many foreigners who have witnessed the greater part of those operations—or by mercantile letters hence, of the perfect and solid security which the Province enjoys? Does not this writer know, that merchants, both in and out of the country, have made proposals to purchase land in these very deserts?

The *Revue* has also added to falsehood a most ridiculous fiction. It says, that a distinguished German employed in making meteorological and astronomical observations in the expeditionary army, returned to Buenos Ayres because he was considered in the said army as an useless person, and was badly looked upon by the officers; and that all the army was astonished at seeing this pretended German arrive in Buenos Ayres with only two servants: it appeared to them incredible that a foreigner, who could not be supposed to know so much of the country as the Gauchos, should be able to find his way. It is with untruths of this stamp, that the *Revue* endeavours to impose upon its readers. . . . There was no German of the description above-mentioned in the army;—the meteorological and astronomical observations were made by that able astronomer, Señor Nicolas Descalsi; and were examined and approved of by the Topographic Department of the Province, at the head of which were Señores Arenales and Mossoti, and will be a valuable document for the scientific world. General Rosas did not confine himself in this campaign solely to military operations; he did every thing in his power to forward science, by having the country through which he marched accurately surveyed, and the rivers Negro and Colorado carefully sounded. No one can be more sensible of the value of these labours than himself; one proof of which is the distinction with which he treated Señor Mossoti when he was about to return to Europe to take charge of the Observatory at Bologna; and this line of conduct he has ever pursued towards talent, and scientific men.

The writer in question, not content with these attacks, reviles the most distinguished citizens of the Argentine Confederation. Señores Rosas, Lopez, Quiroga, Aldao, and Ruiz Huidobro, are the objects of his diatribes. He declares the illustrious General Lopez a pirate; insulting thus, as gratuitously as basely, this enlightened Argentine who has rendered such distinguished services to the cause of Independence and Federation.—The unfortunate and illustrious General Quiroga is not more favourably mentioned. General Aldao is depicted as having exercised the utmost cruelty during the civil wars; and it is added

that his body was lanced and dragged through the city of Cordova, amidst the scoffs and insults of the exasperated inhabitants.—Such falsehoods sufficiently denote the views of their author.—General Huidobro is described as an insignificant personage, continually occupied in dancing.—What credit, the *Gaceta* asks, can be reposed in a writer who to untruths and the grossest invectives, adds arguments the most extravagant?

General Rosas is denominated as the most active and finished Gaucho in all the Republic.—"I have seen him (says the writer), on the days of Carnival, riding through the streets of Buenos Ayres, on a beautiful horse, performing feats of horsemanship." The writer is not incorrect in this part of his story. As to the dexterity, agility, courage, and strength of General Rosas, they are perhaps unequalled in all the Republic; as well as his practice, experience, and knowledge of every branch of rural labour. But he ought to have added, that to these estimable gifts he unites other distinguished qualities. His talents, political judgment, and valour, have many times saved the Republic from ruin and desolation: his public life, from the memorable year 1820 until the present moment, presents luminous examples of this truth. "He is (says the *Gaceta*), the only man amongst us who has known how to unite administrative talents of the most consummate Statesman, to the intrepidity of the Warrior, and to qualities of the most finished Gaucho; adding to this happy combination of merits as singular as they are great, well-tryed patriotism, rigid morality, and noble disinterestedness,—qualities which, united to the others, constitute the most perfect model of the political man, the hero, the warrior, and eminent citizen."

The writer of the *Revue*, possessing as he certainly does the facility of scribbling all sorts of impostures, has not hesitated to assert that General Rosas diverted the expedition under his orders, from the object for which it was undertaken, and directed his attention to a revolutionary movement against him in Buenos Ayres: when the magnanimity displayed by General Rosas in the year 1833, during the ominous administration of General Balcarce, is well known. Neither the base Invektives nor the calumnious productions of a band of perjured traitors, nor even the danger in which his family was placed, could make him deviate from the patriotic enterprise in which he was engaged for the benefit and glory of his country, and the general cause of humanity and civilization. The opinion of a justly indignant public caused these anarchists to be put down, without the least interference on the part of General Rosas, or of a single soldier of the army under his command.

After indulging in this string of falsehoods, the writer assumes an emphatic tone of prophecy, and says:—"The soldiers of the expeditionary army, demoralized and cast down from the effect of a campaign without benefit, without glory, will desert; discipline and order will disappear; they will rob upon the highway, killing the cattle in order to support themselves,—thus giving the finishing blow to the agricultural establishments of the country." Nothing, however, could be more unfortunate than this prophecy. . . . These warriors, covered with glory, have returned to their homes, giving an example of order and morality. Formed by General Rosas in the school of civic and martial virtues, their device has been and ever will be—The Laws, Order, and Federation. It is true that armies, generally speaking, have proved a curse to the people,—the history of the revolution in this country affords deplorable examples in this respect: this, however, has not been the case with the armies commanded by General Rosas; he has known how to instil strict

discipline and subordination. This was the case in the years 1820, 29, 30, and 31; and lastly in the glorious expedition of the year 1833. The soldiers under the command of General Rosas, have, at distinct periods, learned from their illustrious Chief to respect the laws, and the persons and property of their fellow-citizens. To the unwearied efforts of this eminent citizen, is owing the state of tranquillity in which the country is now placed, and the confident hopes of social prosperity. It is true, that since the return of the expedition, some Indians have incommoded the frontiers of San Luis, Cordova, and Santa Fé; but they were insignificant stragglers, who were dispersed by a detachment sent against them by the Government of Cordova. The small force of two hundred cavalry which marched from Buenos Ayres in aid of San Luis, has been the means of deterring the Indians from invading that Province.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* concludes by stating, that it conceives the answer it has now given, will be sufficient to satisfy any person of common understanding, that the production in question, as inserted in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, is a series of falsehoods, as degrading as they are insolent; and written in manifest opposition to truth, justice, and palpable and eloquent facts.

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

The celebration of the 4th of July, this year, in Buenos Ayres, was not marked by any public banquet;—there were, however, several private dinner-parties. The flag of the United States was displayed from the residence of the American Consul, and from the American vessels in this port; and the National flag was hoisted at the Fort, and at the Marine-Office, in honor of the day.

#### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 23.—A highly interesting and important communication, by Mr. Pentland, on the Physical Geography of the Andes between the 14th and 20th parallels of south latitude, and on the line of perpetual snow, also within these parallels, was read to the meeting. This commenced by stating that the great chain of the Andes, which forms a single and continuous ridge from the most southern extremity of the American continent to the neighbourhood of the tropic of Capricorn, separates into two great ridges near the city of Potosí, (19° 35' S.); and these, after inclosing a vast alpine plain raised 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, re-unite in about 14° S., where they form the Andes of Vilcafote and Cusco. The western of these ridges runs parallel to the shores of the Pacific, and is called the Cordillera de la Costa,—the eastern, or that of the interior, is called the Cordillera Real. The intermediate plain is the basin of the celebrated lake Titicaca, the physical features of which are scarcely less extraordinary than its history is interesting. The lake is of vast size, having an area, according to Mr. Pentland, of above 5000 square miles; and its depth is not less remarkable, having been sounded to 120 fathoms, and probably greatly exceeding this depth. It has only one outlet, the Desaguadero, which, after running about 150 miles towards the south-west, is lost in a small lake. On the shores of this inland sea, Mango Capac first appeared to the Peruvians; and, on a few islands near its south-eastern extremity, were accumulated the richest and most sacred objects of the superstition on which he founded his powerful and highly civilized empire. At the Spanish conquest, the greater part of these were thrown into the lake by the despairing, but still hostile, Peruvians; and Garcilasso de la Vega, himself a descendant of the Incas, gives an astonishing, but not perhaps altogether an improbable, account of the treasures thus sacrificed.—But many objects, of interest at least, if not of value, are probably still concealed in this classic ground, which no enlightened traveller has yet examined. Mr. Pentland was unable to procure a boat in which he could make the passage across, it was to the mathematical and physical geography, indeed, of this region, that he seems to have devoted his chief attention; or, at least, which alone he notices in his present communi-

cation. In his journey from Lima to La Paz, he determined the position, and in many cases, the elevation of above seventy places which had been previously erroneously laid down, to an extent of from 60 to 100 miles. The errors found were chiefly in longitude, and all one way,—viz. to the westward—placing the points in question too near the sea; but into the details of these notifications he did not now enter. It was merely announced to the meeting that Mr. John Arrowsmith is engaged in compiling a map, in which these, with a number of other corrections, chiefly furnished by Mr. Woodbine Parish, will be carefully laid down; and our readers will recollect, that we had recently occasion to speak in the highest terms of the other labours of this active and diligent geographer.

Regarding the physical configuration of this remarkable region, Mr. Pentland's statements were full. Generally speaking, the western Cordillera is the most elevated, attaining at many points an absolute height of from 22,000 to 24,000 feet; while the eastern Cordillera, between the latitudes of 19° and 16° 45' S., nowhere exceeds 17,000.—In the latter parallel, however, the gigantic Illimani springs to the height of 24,200 feet; and north of it, several other elevated points even surpass the height of the western ridge. The most elevated is the Nevado de Sorata, (16° 10' S.), the height of which is 25,250 feet. In general shape and character, the two ridges also differ. The heights in the western are chiefly dome or bell-shaped; those in the eastern are peaked, giving the range generally a serrated form. The descent of both, east and west, is rapid; but that of the western Cordillera, into the basin of Titicaca, is less so than that of the eastern. The breadth of the former is about 100 English miles; that of the latter it is less easy to determine, in consequence of its throwing out many lateral chains on its eastern side, the length of which may be considered portions of the breadth of the main ridge. Excluding these, however, this may be estimated at from thirty-five miles where narrowest, (17° 58' S.), to above seventy where widest, (16° 50' S.).—The entire width of the two ridges, including that also of the basin of Titicaca, varies from 200 to 300 miles, exclusive of the projecting chains; including them, it approaches 500 miles; and the length of this portion of the Andean chain, bounded, as we have already stated, by the 14th

and 20th parallels of south latitude, is nearly 400 miles.

The hydrography of this remarkable district, and the limit of the perpetual snow line within it, were the next topics embraced in Mr. Pentland's paper. All the waters from the east face of the western Cordillera, and all those from the west face of the eastern one, up to the height of 14,000 feet, flow into Titicaca, and its outlet, the Desaguadero, whence they are carried off by absorption and evaporation, there being no visible outlet for them on either side. But above 14,000 feet on the eastern Cordillera, the waters are turned aside by some low ridges of hills, (not improbably alluvial deposits, being only a few hundred feet high,) and are directed by them to the southward; whence they issue to the east in about 16° S., constituting the Mapi, one of the largest affluents of the great river Beni, itself, with the Mamore, forming the Madera, one of the most considerable affluents of the Amazon.

The drainage of a portion of the west face of the Cordillera Real, is thus to the eastward; and Mr. Pentland states the gorge through which this most remarkable circumstance takes place, to be not less than 18,000 feet deep, the adjoining mountains being 24,000 feet high, and the elevation of its bottom above the sea, not exceeding 6,000 feet; but he admits that this estimate is only approximative, and founded chiefly on the character of the vegetation in the ravine. He omits also to state whether the opening thus traversed, is a fissure dividing strata which appear to have been once continuous, or a natural gorge, marking the termination of different formations. The question would be an interesting one to decide, in the geology of these countries.

Within this remarkable region, it is a matter of course that the line of perpetual snow should be high. The great plain of Titicaca is, as it were, a mirror from which the rays of heat most powerfully radiate; just as the similar plains of Thibet raise the snow line on the northern face of the Himalayah. We were not very much surprised, therefore, at finding Mr. Pentland state it at nearly 17,000 feet, though this, certainly, is a previously unexampled elevation.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Pentland, for his most interesting communication; which, we hope, will not be the last which the public will receive from him.—(Athenæum.)

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF JULY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Brilliant, McDermott, .....	Brownell & Stegmann, .....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Cordella, McNeill, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Bell, .....	James Mitter, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ritton, D'Arby, .....	Rodger, Bred & Co., .....	Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Silvanus, Young, .....	Anderson, Weller & Co., .....	Loading for Cork or Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Findhorn, Wood, .....	Brownell, & Stegmann, .....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Steadfast, Barker, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Discharging.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, .....	Parlano, Macalister & Co., .....	Liverpool via Montevideo.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Wm. Bell, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith, .....	McCrackan & Jamieson, .....	For Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Jack Tar, McGregor, .....	McCrackan & Jamieson, .....	Discharging.
Brig Tyro, Carter, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Discharging.
Brig Durham, Spencely, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Odessa, Denning, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Baltimore via Montevideo.
Ship Brutus, Adams, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Fox, Dorr, .....	Manning, Dorr & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Claire, Simonet, .....	C. Cochar, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Jeanne Gabrielle, Dumas, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz, .....	S. Lézica, Bros., .....	Loading for a port in Europe.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Eliza, DeHarde, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Leontine, Jansen, .....	S. Lézica, Bros., .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Ellide, Juell, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Montevideo to load for Havana.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Phoenix, Visser, .....	S. Lézica, Bros., .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Temistocles, Chiappè, .....	F. Llavalló, .....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Sc.-brig N. Sra. de la Asunción, Durante, .....	Felipe Llavalló, .....	Discharging.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliatte, .....	Amadeo & Caprille, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Arlequino, Michelini, .....	Amadeo & Caprille, .....	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Henrique, Guerrero, .....	Felipe Llavalló, .....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Zumaca Penamante Feliz, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amistad, Ferreira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Parnagua.
Schr.-brig Brasileira, Diaz, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brasil.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns), Captain John Peceval.  
FRENCH.—Frigate Thibse, (32 guns), Captain de la Tresorerie.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 4.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Adelnide, Blasso, from Montevideo 2d inst., to J. & S. Lyons.  
Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, and National cutter Luisa, (Pilot-boats) on a cruise in the river.

The Rapid, and Mary Queen of Scots, were under weigh this afternoon.

July 5.—Wind E., strong.—Rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, French barque Jeanne Gabrielle, Dumas, from Bourdeaux 20th March, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 3d inst., to Guerin, Seris & Co., with wine, aguardiente, &c. Passengers, 130,—landed here and in Montevideo.

American corvette Erie, (24 guns,) Captain John Perceval, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Montevideo 4th inst.

The Rapid, and Mary Queen of Scots, were at anchor S. E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

July 6.—Wind S. E.—foggy.

Arrived, British brig Jack Tar, M'Gregor, from Liverpool 1st March, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 4th inst., with general cargo, to M'Cracken & Jamieson.

American brig Fox, Dorr, from Boston 24th March, Maldonado (where she had been 8 days from contrary winds,) 4th inst., with lumber, &c., to Manning, Dorr & Co. Passenger, Mr. William L. Dorr.

British brig Tyro, Carter, from Malaga 9th May, Montevideo 4th inst., with wine and general cargo, to Zumaran & Treserra.

Sailed, British brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly, for Coves for orders, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., with 14,900 dry hides.

British brig Rapid, Robertson, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 1864 dry hides, 841 salted hides, 15,000 horses, 24 bales with 720 arrobas cotton, 55 do. with 7521 do. and 9 nutria skins, 37 do. with 994 arrobas wool, 30 do. with 909 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 177 doz. sheep skins, 8 do. with 1071 horse hides, 1 do. with 23 doz. fox skins, 36 doz. and 4 viscachas skins, 1 doz. weazel skins, 8 doz. and 4 iron skins, 4 doz. cat skins, 7 doz. and 2 deer skins, 4 doz. sheep skins; 14 do. with 532 doz. and 10 goat skins, 4 doz. deer skins, 4 doz. hare skins, and 2 doz. slunk-calf skins; 3 do. with 110 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 140 doz. viscachas skins, 1 bale 8 boxes and 1 package with 1308 doz. and 7 chinchilla skins.

July 7.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, National schr.-brig Providencia, P. Moratore, for Bahia Blanca, despatched by C. Galeano, with effects. Passengers, Señor Felipe Vela, and 4 steerage.

July 8.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, British brig Durban, Spencely, from Salon 19th March, with wine, &c., to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

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

Do. do. do. Rosa, F. Moratore, for ditto.  
Sardinian schr.-brig Spartano, Galleano, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 143 bales with 3361 arrobas wool, 7 do. with 222 doz. sheep skins, 4 do. with 993 goat skins, 42 doz. and 3 sheep skins, 5 doz. viscachas skins, and 1 doz. guanaco skins.

July 9.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 10.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, J. V. Belen, from Parnagua 12th ult., with yerba, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Gallo, from Santos 20th ult., Montevideo 9th inst., with sugar, to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed, (during the last night,) British brig Meldon, Robson, for Bahia, despatched by Plowes, Atkinson & Co., in ballast.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 3d inst., at 6 A. M., wind W. N. W.—Cruizer, hence 1st inst.  
On 7th inst., at 9 A. M., wind S. W.—Mary Queen of Scots, and Rapid, both hence 6th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

American brig Amazon, Hugg, from Baltimore.  
Sailed from Montevideo.

2d inst.—American schr.-brig Bruce, for Antwerp.

The Sardinian barque Eolo, Ganiello, (late Veloz Ar-

gontina, sailed from Malaga 1st May, for Cadiz; whence she was to proceed to Montevideo.  
The French ship France, (whaler,) Walsh, had arrived at Maldonado, and was there on 4th inst.

## THEATRE.

Moratin's "Mogigata," was performed on 5th inst.—The part of the *Mogigata*, by Doña Manuelita; and in a manner that will not detract from her merits as an improving actress. It was not a perfect representation, but she gave the hypocritical portions of the character with considerable skill, and made a very pretty little hypocrite.—More than one ill-natured writer has averred that women are by nature hypocrites,—but this is slander. Señor Felipe David, that genuine son of Momus, was highly diverting; and the comedy seemed to give satisfaction to a house which was well filled, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather.

On Wednesday, "The Eve of St. Bartholomew" was represented. We were unable to attend, which we much regret, as it is one of the plays which is extremely "well cast" at this Theatre. We are told that it was respectably played, and the superstition and malignancy of the authors of the horrid massacre duly portrayed.

On Thursday evening, the comedy of "El Triunfo del Talento."—It did not, however, seem to give unmixed satisfaction: parts of the language of this comedy, were thought by the spectators to be vulgar and unmeaning. When will some of the performers of this Theatre get that great professional acquisition of appearing on the stage as if unconscious that an audience is before them?—On this evening, it was remarked particularly that one of the lady performers addressed herself entirely to the pit, whilst reciting a long soliloquy; and this is almost ever the case. These drawbacks, and the prompter's tub, destroy the illusion of the scene. Doña Matilde was very tastefully attired, her dress was trimmed with red riband; but she (as well as her *compañeras*, Manuelita, &c.) appeared to be labouring under a severe cold; which (judging from the coughing in the house,) is at present a fashionable complaint. The house was full in every part. In the boxes, we noticed General Guido, his Lady and family; the Lady of General Mancilla, &c. &c. Several ladies wore bonnets,—it is an article of dress we have ever thought "out of character" with the *Porteña* lady. It is true the said bonnets are small, and only partly conceal the beautiful hair and eyes of the fair wearers; but the size will doubtless increase as the fashion continues, until they become as huge and uncouth as those worn in our own country, and in France, some years since.

The National Air was sung by the performers, previous to the performance, both on Wednesday and on this evening, in compliment to the festival of the Ninth of July. On the second evening, when we heard it, there were cheers from the pit—*Viva la Patria, —Viva Do. & Juan Manuel Rosas, —Viva el Gobierno supremo, —Viva la Federacion, —Mueran los Unitarios.*

## CIRCUS.

The Circus of Buenos Ayres has finished its career,—it is not for us to dwell upon "the why and the wherefore." That it should thus have suddenly closed, has occasioned considerable regret. Buenos Ayres will perhaps never again possess so finished an equestrian and general performer as Mr. Laforest; he was a Roscius in his profession. Mrs. Laforest, too, both as an actress and a singer, had great claims to public favour.—We have passed many agreeable hours at the Circus, and the remembrance of them at this moment causes us a pang, because such hours are never to return. However, we are used to disappointments.

The first performance at the Circus took place on 25th June, 1834; and the last, on 15th June, 1835.

The Sardinian barque Eolo, was to bring an Operatic Company from Cadiz, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, or for both places,—just as the atmosphere may suit.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### On Sale,

SUGAR, of the best quality; also PORT WINE, in Bottles, Pipes, Rhds., and Quarters,  
At 106, Calle de la Piedra.

### For Sale,

At No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.  
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for February, 1835.—BRITISH NAVY LIST; ditto ARMY LIST; both for April, 1835.

## Just Received, and for Sale

AT No. 37, CALLE DE CHACABUO, (corner of Calle de la Victoria,) the following CHOICE ARTICLES:—Gentlemen's very superior unbleached Cotton Hose, and half-Hose; Boys' do. do.; Gentlemen's stout coloured Worsted Hose; Ladies' white Cotton and black and white Worsted Socks, various qualities; Children's black and white Worsted Socks, various sizes; an excellent assortment of Gentlemen's superfine black and white Hooped Hats, (Christy's make); Gentlemen's superfine Dress Coats; Darning Cotton and Worsted; Narrow black Shoe-Riband, proper for shoeing; an assortment of Gentlemen's black and coloured Silk Cravats, Braces, &c. &c. &c.

## 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 fertile country. The LAND consists of 1800 varas of front, and 1/2 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. PEACOCK MONTS 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.

## 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 2 1/2 leagues from the City, at the back of the Quilmes, and adjoining the Farm occupied by Mr. Thomas BULL.

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 Pita fences, and within the enclosure is a small Dam containing standing water.

Immediately contiguous to the Dwelling, the ornamental planting, consisting of about ten cuadras of Durango, Membrilla, Guinda, and other minor parts of more rare fruits, is conspicuously 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. 157, Calle de Patosi.

## Wants a Situation,

IN A Commercial COUNTING-HOUSE, a YOUNG MAN who speaks foreign languages, and who is thoroughly acquainted with Custom-House and Shipping business. Respectable references will be given. A line addressed to A. B., and left at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

## Birth.

On the 5th inst., MRS. R. PICKANCE, of a Son.

## Married.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. William Brown,—Mr. P. LOCKE, a native of Ireland, to Mrs. E. J. CONROO, Widow, of London.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	121 —	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	118 —	do do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63 — 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 9-16	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7 1/2 — 7 1/2		do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	58 — 60	do. do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140 — 150	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 13-16 — 6 1/2	penceper dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, (no transactions) dis. p. cent. prm.		
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. p. paticen
Do. on United States, 7 1/2 — 7 1/2		do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	23 — 25	do. p. peso do.
Do. country,.....	23 — 24	do. do.
Do. weighing 28 to 34 lbs. 28 — 30		do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 — 24	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11 — 13	do. do.
Nutria Skins,.....	26 — 35	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	37 — 39	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	11 — 13	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33 — 35	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	21 — 22 1/2	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 — 16	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11 — 12 1/2	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	850 — 950	do. per mch.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 — 75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7 — 9	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 — 2	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, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 13-16 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.