

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 466.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1835.

[VOL. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A Mail from Bolivia arrived on Thursday last, and brought journals of that Republic to 3d May. They contain news from Peru to 6th April; at which period that country was in a state of great confusion. The mutiny which commenced amongst the troops at Callao, had extended to the centre division of the army, that of Junin, and the departments of Cusco and Ayacucho. The department of Puno had declared itself independent, and had convoked an Assembly, which was to meet on 25th April, in order to deliberate upon the future destiny of the country; each province being enjoined to send four deputies. Indeed it appears throughout, that the character given to this movement, is that of the proclamation of the Federal system, in lieu of the concentrated Government which has hitherto ruled Peru.

The newspaper *Boliviano*, of Chuquisaca, of 19th April, says that in March last General Nieto was in the city of Trujillo, organizing a force in defence of the legal Government of Peru; that the foreign Ministers resident in Lima, had not recognized the authority of General Salaverry.—The President of the Republic (Orbegoso,) had sent to Cusco, to General Quiros, and to Puno, to Señor Llosa Benavides, requesting information relative to the political movements at those places, and counselling peace; and that should public opinion be in favour of Federation, to submit the affair to a National Assembly. It is also stated, that various *montonero* parties had been formed against the government of General Salaverry.—The latter issued a proclamation, dated Lima, 6th April 1835, headed—"The Supreme Chief of the Republic, to the inhabitants of the Department of Liberty." In this proclamation he says, that in the preceding year he had promised to fly to the succour of the country, the moment it should be menaced by despotism: that that day had arrived, and he had fulfilled his promise. That General Nieto, who had been raised from obscurity by the caprice of the factious, was endeavouring to create civil war, and to carry destruction and vengeance in his train. That justice, however, will overtake him; and that a series of crimes even now propel him with hasty steps to the scaffold. That Heaven has decreed that only the instigators of civil war should be its victims; and for himself, he was ready to lay down his life for the cause of liberty, &c. &c.

We have perused a private letter, dated Chuquisaca, 9th May 1835, which says that Bolivia is likely to take an active part against the Government of General Salaverry; and that the President of Bolivia had sent for General Gamarrá, who, since the failure of his attempt to create a revolution in Peru, had resided in the city of La Paz. The said General had in consequence proceeded to the capital of Bolivia, (Chuquisaca,) where he remained three days, during which period he had several conferences with the President. It is added, that the latter had determined to send a body of Bolivian troops, who, in con-

junction with a Peruvian army, would march upon Cusco or Arequipa, and thence, if necessary, to Lima. That on the following day (10th May,) some troops were to leave Chuquisaca for the purposes above-mentioned; but that if in the face of these preparations, the actual Government at Lima was not put down, a protracted civil war must ensue. It was supposed that the Bolivian and Peruvian armies destined for this expedition, would amount to ten thousand men.

The installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province, has been celebrated with great enthusiasm at Fort Federation, and its neighbourhood. High Mass and *Te Deum*, were performed at the Church; the troops were under arms; salutes of artillery and musquetry were fired; a banquet was laid out at the house of the Colonel Commandant of the Department, (Mariano Garcia,) and in the evening a ball took place at the said house. Several Caciques were present at the entertainments: one of them, (Llanquelm,) in giving a toast, said—"Gentlemen, my right arm is always ready to defend Rosas, and his friends."

The Chaplain, Señor Carlos Torres, preached a Sermon upon the occasion, extolling the patriotism of General Rosas;—in connection with which the Rev. Gentleman made allusion to the conduct of Epaminondas, at Martinea,—Dessaix, at Marengo,—and Lannes, at Wagram.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, contains a communication dated Buenos Ayres, 23d inst., from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, stating that he had not petitioned the Government of the Oriental State for leave to return to his family, as inserted in an official document of said Government.

It is stated to be Señor Manuel Lavalleja, to whom the document has reference.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 18th inst., appoints Señor Juan José Urquiza, late first Clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, to be Accountant-General, *vice* Señor José del Rebollar, deceased; and also specifies various other appointments, consequent upon the promotion of Señor Urquiza,

An order of the day, dated 23d inst., signed by the Inspector-General, (Pinedo,) states that His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, has ordered the officers whose names are annexed, to be dismissed the service; some for being Unitarians, enemies of the National Cause of Federation; and others for having betrayed the said cause. The list in question contains the names of thirty individuals, viz.:—2 Lieut.-Colonels, (Sosa, and R. R. Moreno.)—4 Majors, (B. Romero, M. Martínez, J. Mendiola, and E. Machado,)—8 Captains, 5 Adjutants, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Chaplain, and 1 Surgeon.

A communication, dated Fort Independence, 10th inst., from Colonel Pablo Muñoz, Commandant of the said Fort, addressed to the Governor, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, gives an account of the festivities which took place there on 9th inst., in honor of the Anniversary of

the Independence of the Republic, and the Installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. At 10 o'clock in the morning of the 9th, fifty citizens, all uniformly attired, attended the said Fort, as a Guard of Honor to the Picture of His Excellency the Governor, which was superbly adorned, and displayed in the saloon of the Fort. The picture was placed on a triumphal arch, and paraded in the neighbourhood of the Fort; during which proceeding, three thousand dollars were subscribed in aid of the public treasury. In the evening there was a Ball, which was marked by the following occurrence:—A soldier, named Antonio Mexias, took advantage of a suspension in the dance, and approaching the picture of General Rosas, exclaimed—"Governor, an old soldier salutes you! I have served the country since the year 1814... I have never deserted, nor suffered punishment for robbery... Look at my grey hairs!" The soldier then retired. The spectators are stated to have been much excited by this scene.

Colonel Muñoz in conclusion says, that the highest degree of enthusiasm prevailed during the celebration, and all expressed their determination to uphold the system of Federation, as being the only one capable of rendering the country happy.

The Commander of the above-mentioned Guard of Honor, Señor Manuel José Guerrero, addressed a note to Colonel Muñoz, dated Fort Independence 9th inst., stating that the sentiments of the individuals composing the Guard, were to defend to the utmost the cause of Federation; and that they had voted the sum of three thousand dollars in aid of the public exigencies: he enclosed a list of the subscribers thereto.

ORIENTAL STATE.

VIVA LA PATRIA!—VIVA LA CONSTITUCION!
VIVA EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA!

DECRETO.

Montevideo, July 18, 1835.

Whereas, the day on which the Republic enters upon the enjoyment of full and perfect Independence, prepares a new era to the glories of the Oriental People; it ought likewise to be considered as the termination of the misfortunes of the Sons of the Country, who contributed to give it that independence. The Government, desirous to prove that services of this nature are not consigned to perpetual oblivion, have resolved and decreed in a full Council of Ministers:

Art. 1. All Citizens who have emigrated from the territory of the Republic, for the political events of the months of June and July 1832, and subsequently, may freely return thereto, by manifesting their wish to do so through a representation addressed to the Government.

2. Any claim of a different nature, is reserved for a resolution of the Legislative Body.

3. The Minister of War is charged with the fulfilment of the present decree.

ORIBE.

Francisco Llambi,—Pedro Lengua,—
Juan M. Perez.

At the solicitation of Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, requesting permission to return to the bosom of his family, it is decreed:—

Montevideo, July 18, 1835.

Conformable to the decree of this date, the solicitation of the petitioner is acceded to.
(Signed by His Excellency the President.)

Montevideo, 30th June, 1835.

Hamilton C. J. Hamilton, Esq., having presented to the Government of the Republic, the full powers conferring upon him the double character of Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty to the United Provinces of the River Plate, and *ad hoc* to the Oriental State of the Uruguay, for the sole object of adjusting a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and another treaty to render effective the abolition of the traffic in slaves in the territories and dominions of both Governments;—the Executive decrees:

Art. 1. Hamilton C. J. Hamilton, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary to the Provinces of the River Plate, is recognized Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, *ad hoc*, near the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

2. In the *Cancilleria* of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the aforesaid full powers shall be registered; and through it the present decree shall be communicated to all whom it concerns, in order that they may preserve, and cause to be preserved to him, the immunities, prerogatives, and honors due to his character.

3. Let this be published. ORIBE.

Francisco Llambi.

“PORT-OFFICE, Montevideo, July 2, 1835.

“The undersigned forwards to the Minister of War and Marine, the annexed Regulation, drawn up in this office for the Society of Branch Pilots, as proposed by Señor José María Platero; in order that it may meet with superior approbation.

“CARLOS DE SAN VICENTE.”

“To H. E. the Minister of War and Marine.”

REGULATION of the SOCIETY of BRANCH PILOTS of the PORT of MONTEVIDEO; submitted to the Government, for their approbation.

Art. 1. The Contractor, obliging himself to serve commerce by providing Pilots for all vessels which may require them, either to come to this port, or those in the interior of the river, shall keep his pilot-boat always cruising off the Island of Lobos; only coming into port when obliged, and shall sail immediately to sea as soon as that necessity ceases.

2. He shall keep in the pilot-boat the number of Pilots sufficient, in the opinion of the Captain of the Port, to perform the service proposed.—Those engaged for this object, must be approved of by the Captain of the Port.

3. The contracts which he may enter into with the Pilots who are to serve in the pilot-boat, shall be authorized by the Captain of the Port; and his decision shall be binding in every doubt or question which may arise, in respect to the fulfilment thereof by any of the parties.

4. In the same manner they shall be dependent on the Marine Department, under the immediate orders of the officers of this department, and, as Pilots of the Port, subject in every case to the ordinances.

5. The special agreements made by the Pilots amongst themselves, shall be drawn up in public writing.

6. The Contractor shall communicate direct with the Captain of the Port in all relating to the undertaking, and give him information of all that occurs which may require his interference; and in order to receive and communicate to the Pilots what may be ordered from the Captain of the Port's office.

7. The Contractor shall collect, according to the Tarif of the late Society of Pilots, the pilotage from vessels who take a Pilot to come to this port, or to those in the interior of the river; and the half-pilotage from those who have been offered a Pilot by the pilot-boat, but who refuse to take one.

8. National vessels shall pay, in all cases, one half of what is stipulated for foreign ones.

9. The establishment limits itself only to take vessels direct to the ports of the interior of the river, or conduct them to this, from her cruising ground; but in order not to infringe upon the right which every Captain, Owner, or Consignee of a vessel has, to place their lives and property in the hands of those they think proper,—if any one should wish to carry from this port, to that of Buenos Ayres, or any other in the interior, a Pilot belonging to this establishment, he can do

so, with the knowledge and permission of the Captain of the Port; in which case the old Tarif, which serves for other Pilots independent of the establishment, shall be the guide.

10. In order to obtain the half-pilotage, according to Article 7 of this Regulation, they must have boarded the vessel which declines to take a Pilot, east of the Island of Flores, or south of the parallel of the English Bank.

11. In order to avoid the abuses which may be committed by the Pilots of the pilot-boat, by signifying to Captains of vessels that they will have to pay the same whether they take or do not take a Pilot, thus deciding him to take one and pay the whole pilotage; the Pilot who shall be proved to have committed such an abuse, shall lose all his pilotage—one half whereof shall be given to the Captain of the vessel, who perhaps would not have taken him had he known that he had only to pay the half, and the other moiety shall go to the Exchequer as a fine.

12. The Captain of the Pilot-boat, whether he be a Pilot or not, shall be absolute in the command of his vessel; responsible only to the Contractor as proprietor, and to the law, according to the ordinances.

13. If the pilot-boat be employed in aiding or saving any vessel or cargo, the Captain shall adjust with those interested, or with those who represent them; and if this formally do not take place, they shall abide the decision of the Captain of the Port, which shall be agreeable to custom in these cases.

14. If any doubt occurs on board the pilot-boat relative to the Pilot who ought to embark and pilot any vessel which may require a Pilot, the Captain of the pilot-boat shall decide; and he who disobeys him shall be deprived of again embarking in the pilot-boat, and held responsible for the consequences that may accrue to the vessel which solicited him, by his disobedience.

15. The Captain of the pilot-boat shall keep his log-book, the leaves thereof numbered and signed by the Captain of the Port; noting in it all that may be worthy of attention, and which has relation to the institution,—especially of the vessels which are spoken, where met with, and whether they took a Pilot for the interior of the river.

16. The Pilots shall be responsible for the damages which any one of them may occasion through want of care, ignorance, or malice; according to the ordinance.

17. The Captain of the Port shall read the present Regulation to all of them; they shall sign it jointly with the Contractor, and the 123d Article of the 5th Treatise, tit. 7, of the General Ordinances of the Navy.

18. If future experience should render it advisable to erase, add to, or alter any of the articles of this Regulation, the Captain of the Port shall inform the Government, in order for their approbation.

Montevideo, July 2, 1835.

CARLOS DE SAN VICENTE.

The Government, under date Montevideo, 8th inst., approved of the establishment of the above Society, according to the regulations proposed; reserving to themselves to make any alterations which may hereafter be deemed necessary.

DEFENCE of the “FOTO DE AMERICA” against the attacks made upon it in a Pamphlet recently published.

A pamphlet has been issued within this few days, from the *Imprenta Argentina*, under the above title, written by the author of the “*Foto de America*,” Señor José Rivera Indarte. — It consists of 51 pages, which we regret we can only cursorily notice; the more so, from the great attention which the talented author has devoted to the subject. At times he yields too much to his feelings, and it is in those vulnerable points his opponents will not fail to assail him. Many of his arguments are founded on justice and reason; others, perhaps, are questionable.

The work in question laments that in a discussion of such paramount importance, indecorous allusions to Spain, and her public men, should be introduced, in return for the considerate and even kind manner in which the public journals of Spain speak of the South Americans; adding, that personalities and sarcasm pervert the noble faculty of reasoning. In page 9, an extract is given from Wilkes's speech in the British House

of Commons, in favour of the North Americans.

—In speaking of the civil war in Spain, the author of “*El Voto*” opines that Don Carlos must succumb, inasmuch as the war is a war of principles, and not of succession: that Spain will afterwards become powerful; and that now is the proper period to conclude a treaty with her, when she can have no desire or pretension to put forth exorbitant demands. That if even Don Carlos should triumph, he would not set aside the treaty; because Spanish mercantile houses would then have formed connections with South America, which it would be dangerous to interfere with. — “But (says the ‘*Defensa*’) Don Carlos will not conquer: his triumph, would be that of absolutism in Europe. The sun which shines upon his entrance to Madrid, will likewise shine upon the ruins of Constitutional France and Great Britain. Zumaiscarregui will display his standard on the *Puerta del Sol*, when the Cossack encamps in the *Plaza de la Revolucion*, and the Austrian nails his colours on the *Tower of London*.”

In page 20, it argues—that although Spain might never be able to conquer her late colonies, from the determination of the inhabitants to die rather than again be colonists; yet she might possess herself of places on the coast, in the same mode as the standard of St. George now waves on the Falkland Islands, a possession of the Argentine Republic.

In page 33, it speaks of the superiority of Spanish emigrants, to British, French, or Italian; and says that one third part of the criminal causes tried in Buenos Ayres, relate to individuals who speak a different language from that of the country. That there are many worthy foreigners here, who are an ornament to the country; but that the greater part of the Italians, and other foreign nations, who have appropriated to themselves *pulperias*, bakehouses, &c., in this Capital, have contributed to corrupt the purity of the national manners. That the general character of the Spaniards is circumspection, perseverance, honor, adherence to their word and contracts, and generous friendship.

In page 37, it reasons upon the policy that agents from all the South American States should, in conjunction with Spain, and the Ministers of other European Powers resident in Madrid, unite to form a diplomatic code for the late Spanish America;—that then the most arduous questions with European Powers, could be settled in a conference of a few hours,—the voice of the Argentine Republic would be respected, and the Falklands be returned to their legitimate owners.

In the Appendix to the ‘*Defensa*,’ is an account of the productions, manufactures, agriculture, &c. &c., of the various provinces of Spain.

The following occurrence has lately taken place at the Island of St. Jago, Cape de Verdes:—Amongst the troops sent away from Portugal by the Government of Doña Maria, for their presumed attachment to Don Miguel, was 400 infantry; 200 of which were landed at the Azores, and 200 at St. Jago. The latter, headed by the Secretary of the Governor of that Island, and their non-commissioned officers, murdered the commissioned officers; upon which the inhabitants fled from the town, but the Governor (Martinez,) remained at his post. The mutineers planted artillery against the government-house, and threatened the Governor with destruction unless he conformed to their orders: this he was obliged to do; they then treated him with great respect. After collecting about one hundred thousand dollars in specie, they seized two schooners belonging to the Government, and proceeded in them to sea.—On 31st May, no tidings of them had been heard at the Cape de Verdes. On the departure of the

mutineers from St. Jago, the inhabitants who had fled returned to the town, and immediately arrested Governor Martinez, charging him with being an accomplice in the mutiny; and appointed one of the Justices to be Governor *ad interim*, until advices be received from Portugal.

The numbers of "The Age" newspaper, which we received by the last packet, contain "lots" of witticisms, written in the peculiar style of that journal, upon the recent marriage of Lord John Russell, with Lady Ribblesdale. They seem to have seized this opportunity to satisfy the grudge they bear his Lordship, as being the mover of the Reform Bill, and of the motion which ousted the "Peel Administration" from office. In one of the articles, headed—"Johnny, cock up your Beaver,"—they congratulate his Lordship on having at last got some one to take him; and also upon the circumstance of his marrying a widow, and having a family of four children "ready made." In other articles they denominate him "The Widow's Mite," &c. They have also enlisted a number of old popular tunes in the service, annexing them to doggerel poetry; as thus:—

"THE YOUNG MAY MOON."

"Oh the 'Johnny Moon' is over, love,
And I must be a rover, love;
For the cares of State, upon me wait,
I've a chance to live in clover, love.
Then wipe your eyes so bright, my dear;
I'll soon come back for delight, my dear:
Tho' I pass all my days 'mongst the Melbournes and Greys,
'Tis with you that I'll spend all my nights, my dear!"

The late numbers of the above journal, have a frontispiece of a death's head, cross bones, and spears, which it denominates "The Melbourne-Cabinet Crest," and says,—“Such enmity as Hannibal swore against the Romans upon the altar of his country, do we swear against these men, whom we believe to be the ENEMIES OF THE THRONE, THE ALTAR, AND THE PEOPLE.”

Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department, is the youngest son of the Duke of Bedford, by his first marriage with Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Torrington, and nephew of Duke Francis, the friend of Fox. Lord John Russell is in his 43rd year, and has just been married to Lady Ribblesdale, sister of Mr. Lister, author of "Granby," and daughter of the late Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armytage Park.

Lady Robert Peel is a native of India, having been born at Trinchinopoly, where her father, General Sir John Floyd, served in the war against Tippoo Sultan. On the armorial bearings of the Floyds, is represented the standard of Tippoo Sultan. The only surviving sister of Lady Peel is married to Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Fuller.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
My three old friends, Somebody, Nobody, and Everybody, called on me last Saturday week with the *British Packet*. "How is this!" exclaimed Everybody, as he read your article respecting the Circus.—"To what malignant star are we to attribute the failure of the Circus?—Is it to the pressure of the times,—the want of sufficient population,—or of certain qualifications necessary for the management of the establishment?" I gave my opinion, that the two first causes might in a certain degree have interposed; but that the fault rested more upon the third cause. Poor Somebody, who had taken a seat in one corner of the room, looked like "Patience on a monument, smiling at Grief," and hopeless as one of the creditors,—merely said, "'Tis strange!"—Everybody seemed of the same opinion, and nobody contradicted it. "Explain," said I, addressing myself to Somebody; "it is really a subject in which the public feel considerable interest, inasmuch as it is the loss of a rational amusement." Upon which Somebody averred, that the

fluctuations in theatrical property were similar to those of other commercial speculations, but that, generally speaking, the want of success of such establishments was owing to bad management; difficulties, apparently insurmountable, having almost always yielded to honourable perseverance.—This sentiment met with universal approbation; and gave rise to a discussion, of which, Mr. Editor, you shall be informed hereafter, by

ANYBODY.

Buenos Ayres, July 22, 1835.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
In your paper of Saturday last, you extract a paragraph from a Pamphlet which has been published against the *Voto de America*, in which it is stated, that the allusion which I have made to *foreign Agents who endeavour to prevent peace with Spain*, has reference to the British Government. This is false. I spoke of the Potentates of the North, where absolutism reigns, and who have a decided interest in its predominance.—The British Nation is at present one of the most firm pillars of liberty—one of the most illustrious champions of the young Queen of Spain. No one admires the British people more than, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
The Author of the 'Voto de America.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

At No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

A FEW copies of Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts, The Cambist's Compendium; or Two Familiar Practical Treatises on Bills of Exchange. Neuman & Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionaries, 8vo. A copy of Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary and Critical Notes on the Old and New Testament. A large water-colour painting of a View of Buenos Ayres. Guitar Music, by Aguado. T. Philipson & Sons' Royal Diamond Patent Pins. Bonnet Wire. Fantasques, or Optical Delusions. Blunt's Edition of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1836.

Interesting to Travellers.

PERSONS who are unacquainted with the Spanish Language, or whom occupation, or other causes, may render desirous of avoiding the trouble of taking the necessary steps for obtaining PASSPORTS, either for the Interior or Foreign destination, will, on application at the Office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, find a young man who respectfully offers his services, with the assurance of the utmost dispatch and punctuality.

Notice.

THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR, respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Shop No. 40, *Calle de la Piedad*, (corner of Pueyrredon's buildings,) where he intends carrying on his business. From the satisfaction he has given during the time he conducted the trade at Mr. LINDSAY'S, added to moderate charges and punctuality, T. T. feels the more confident in soliciting a share of that patronage, so decided in favour of his late employer.

For Sale,

At No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for February, 1835; Do. do. for April, 1835; EDINBURGH REVIEW, for April, 1835; BRITISH ARMY LIST, for April, 1835.

Just Received, and for Sale

AT No. 37, CALLE DE CHACABUCO, (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 Hose, various qualities; Children's black and white Worsted Socks, various sizes; an excellent assortment of Gentlemen's superlative black and white Beaver Hats, (Christy's make); Gentlemen's superlative Dress Coats; Darning Cotton and Worsted; Narrow black Shoe-Ribband, proper for shoe-binding; an assortment of Gentlemen's black and coloured Silk Cravats, Braces, &c. &c. &c.

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 Quimes, 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 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 Durazno, Membrilla, Guinda, and other minor plots 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 23d OF JULY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., ...	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ritson, Dillon,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Loading for 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 Stedfast, Barker,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parsons, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Schr.-Brig Salathiel, Wm. Bell,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Montevideo, to load for Falmouth for orders
AMERICAN.		
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Fox, Dorr,	Manning, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	New York and Boston.
FRENCH.		
Brig Claire, Simonel,	C. Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Jeanne Gabrielle, Dumas,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Laurentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
BREMEN.		
Brig Eliza, DeHarde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Visser,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Rutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam or Rotterdam, via Montevideo.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe,	F. Llavallol,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Sr.-Brig N. Sra. de la Asumpta, Duranto,	Felipe Llavallol,	Discharging.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Roccatagliate,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Lo ding for Genoa.
Brig Arlesquino, Michellini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Henrico, Guerrero,	Felipe Llavallol,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polsare San Antonio, Gallo,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, J. V. Helen,	Joaquin Almeida Rivero,	Parnagua.
Brig Independente, Joaquin A. Myer,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 18.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. No passengers.

July 19.—Wind N.

Arrived, National packet schr. Niofa, Gahan, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Brazileira, Diaz, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 quintals jerked beef, 14 barrels tallow.

Bremen barque Leontine, Jensen, for Rotterdam, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., with 17,157 dry hides, 982 salted hides.

Swedish brig Ellide, Juell, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co, with 5991 quintals jerked beef.

(At night.) British brig Brilliant, Rodgerson, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Brownell & Stegmann, with 13,282 dry hides. Passenger, Mr. Henry Holland.

July 20.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 21.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

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

July 22.—Wind S.

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

Sailed, Brazilian zumeca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with horses, tallow candles, &c.

British brig Durham, Spencely, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., in ballast.

July 23.—Wind N. W., strong.

No arrivals.

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

British brig Jack Tar, M'Gregor, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M'Crackan & Jamieson, in ballast.

British brig Tyro, Carter, for Montevideo to load for a port in Europe, despatched by Zumaran & Tressera, in ballast.

American brig Odessa, Denning, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1471 dry hides, 5000 horns, 64 bales with 1280 arrobas wool, 21 do. with 525 doz. sheepskins, 8 do. with 241 arrobas 6 lbs. horse hair, 1 bale with 172 doz. nutria skins, 30 bales with 255 quintals cut hides. Passengers for Baltimore, Captain Pullen, and Master Rafael Higginbotham. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. William Palmer.

July 24.—Wind P. S. W.

Arrived, British brig William, Thomas Sutton, from Cadiz 5th May, Montevideo 20th inst., with 280 tons salt, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

In sight,—a schooner.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 25th inst.—Cordelia, for Liverpool.

Brutus, for New-York.

On 29th.—Claire, for Havre de Grace.

The Hamburg ship Sophia intends to sail this day for Havana.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 20th inst., wind N. W.,—At 4 A. M., Leontine; at 8 A. M., Ellide; at 1 P. M., Brilliant,—all hence 19th.

Sailed from Montevideo.

13th inst.—Swedish brig Swea, Godbersen, for Havana.

A boat arrived early on Wednesday morning last, from Montevideo, consigned to Señor Leandro Gomez, bringing the decree of the Government of the Oriental State, (inserted in another part of our paper,) allowing the Oriental emigrants to return to their homes. The intelligence caused considerable sensation in town, particularly amongst the parties more immediately interested.

The Oriental packet schooner Relámpago, had her yards crossed and fired a gun every quarter of an hour, on Monday and Tuesday last, in consequence of the death of Señor Pedro Risso, father of Captain Estevan Risso, of the Relámpago.

THEATRE.

A petit comedy, called Las Capas, ó la Conspiracion Descubierta, was performed on 17th inst. It is a translation from the French, and is very popular on the Parisien stage. The plot turns upon a conspiracy in one of the German Principalities, in which twelve individuals are engaged. The conspirators not being all personally acquainted, the chief of them sends a piece of cloth to a tailor, ordering him to make from it twelve capas, or cloaks. Each of the conspirators is to wear one of these, so that they may in the different public places be able to recognize each other. The tailor, however, makes thirteen cloaks—having cabbaged one for himself out of the aforesaid cloth; and accordingly appears in the streets, coffee-houses, &c., with the same description of cloak as those worn by the conspirators. Several of the latter address him, conceiving that he is one of their party: he cannot comprehend the drift of their discourse, and gives most amusing replies. One of the conspirators puts a paper into his hand, containing the particulars of the plot: this document finds its way into the pocket of a new coat which the tailor had made for the Prince; the latter thus gets acquainted with the whole affair, and rewards the tailor, as being the ostensible means of saving the State, by making him his sastrre de cámara, (body tailor.)

On 19th was performed, to a very full house, "El Triunfo del Talento."

On 21st, Corneille's tragedy of the "Cid," translated into Spanish by Señor Tomas Garcia Suelto. The "Cid," has ever been a favorite in the Spanish Theatre. The history upon which it is founded, coupled with its great merits, combine to render it so. Voltaire, in his remarks, says that when Corneille produced the "Cid," the Spaniards had on all the Theatres of Europe, the same influence as in public affairs,—their taste, as well as their politics, predominated.

Señor Casacuberta personated on this evening the hero of the piece, in a very respectable manner; and had he been more perfect in the part, it would have been an excellent performance,—but, unfortunately, one is obliged to hear the prompter as well as the actor. Señor Casacuberta, however, deserves much praise. Señora Matilde was the Ximena;—she was extremely well dressed, and in her mourning attire reminded one of "Lady Randolph," in the tragedy of "Douglas." The dresses altogether were superb.

The house was only thinly attended.

On 23d, "El Sombrero que Habla," (the Speaking Hat.) We noticed this play on its performance some months since, for Señor Quijano's benefit. It seems that a strange cocked hat had the same effect upon a worthy husband, as the finding of Don Juan's shoes in Doña Julia's chamber. There was this difference, that the latter was a very naughty lady, whilst the suspected one in "El Sombrero que Habla," had only committed an imprudence. Her husband, notwithstanding, became very unhappy and very jealous,—

"I can't tell how, or why, or what suspicion Could enter into Don Alfonso's head; But for a cavalier in his condition, It surely was exceedingly ill-bred."

All, however, ended happily: the husband found he had been in error,—the lady fell upon her knees,

"And cast her languid eyes down, and let loose A tear or two,—and then they made it up, And then—and then—and then—sat down to sup."

Señor Casacuberta enacted his part in a very dignified manner.—He would play "Lord Townly," in "The Provoked Husband," admirably. Señor Cosio, and Doña Matilde, also merit eulogium.

Whether it was owing to the cold night, or that people were afraid the "speaking hat" might tell tales, the house was not very full; but there were one or two charming Señoritas in the boxes, and on this evening they had discarded their bonnets.

In the course of next week, an Amateur Performance is to take place at the Theatre, in honor of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. "Brutus," we are told, is the play to be represented. The Amateurs are chiefly Military Officers. Two masquerade companies are, it is said, to appear on the stage the same evening, and perform various dances.

THE WEATHER has throughout the week been cold,—thermometer 38 to 48. On Saturday morning last it was at 38; and there was a smart frost. Ice was brought into town an inch thick, and ice creams were sold at the Café de la Comedia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers from the Cape to the 22d February, state that the Caffres had been driven beyond the Fish River, and were beginning to taste the horrors of war. The first regular engagement was fought on the neutral ground, in which, by a number of well combined and rapid movements, they were defeated or dispersed. A great number of cattle fell into the hands of the victors. The subscription at the Cape, for the relief of the sufferers by the invasion of the colony, amounted to between four and five hundred pounds.

Mr. Chantrey is engaged on a marble bust of Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Campbell on one of Earl Grey, by order of the King, to be placed in the long gallery at Windsor, where there is already a fine series of busts of illustrious men.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden, has become chairman of a Temperance Committee. If a man in that country violates his temperance pledge, his name is given at the church, and the prayers of the congregation are desired for him.

When Rabelais was on his death-bed, a consultation of Physicians was called. "Dear Gentlemen," said the wit to the Doctors, raising his languid head, "let me die a natural death!"

An American paper, the Cincinnati Republican, acknowledging the discomfiture of its party in the election for Hamilton County, says:—"We are beaten; there is no necessity for making long faces about it. . . The Storer party have cutawampously chawed us up."

Died.

On 20th instant, of Consumption, Mr. WILLIAM ROOFS, a native of Rochester, England.—His Joseph Cleyton begs to return his warmest thanks to the Rev. John Armstrong, for his attentions to the deceased.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Sale,

At No. 37, Calle de Chacabuco, (corner of Calle de la Victoria.)

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHES, viz.: Superfine Dress and Frock Coats, black, blue, and other colors; Superfine Black Vests; Superfine Cloth Trowsers; a few handsome colored Silk Vests, &c. &c. These Articles are all Recently Imported, and are of the Newest Fashions and Patterns.

Runaway Apprentice!!

THOMAS WALLIS, an Indentured Apprentice, having left the employ of his Master, he hereby gives notice that any person employing or harbouring the said Apprentice, will be prosecuted.

A Reward of 200 Dollars, currency, will be given to any person who will return him, or give such information as may lead to his arrest, by applying at No. 15, Calle de Belgrano.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Doublebuns, Plata macagnato, Dollars, Patriot & Palacenos, Bank Shares, Exchange on England, Do. on Rio Janeiro, Hides, Ox, best, Do. country, Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., Do. salted, Do. Horses, Nutria Skins, Chachilla Skins, Wool, common, Hair, long, Do. mixed, Jerked Beef, Tallow, melted, Horns, Flour, (North American), Salt, on board, and Discount.

The highest price of Doublebuns during the month, 12l dollars. The lowest price, 11½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 5 13-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.