

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 468.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this Number concludes the NINTH YEAR of the BRITISH PACKET.

The official documents in another part of our paper, relative to Cordova, will doubtless be read with considerable interest. The determination of this Government to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of the Barranco-Yaco massacre, may, in the opinion of some, lead to a hostile collision; but in the most informed circles, the persuasion exists that no such result will ensue, and that should the authorities of Cordova attempt to resist compliance with the demands of this Government, it will be unnecessary for troops to be despatched from this for the purpose of enforcing them, as, independently of the Buenos-Aycean corps of the Auxiliaries of the Andes, in the interior, there are sufficient organized troops of the other Provinces, particularly of Rioja, ready to act as occasion may require. The general impression seems to be, that Sr. Reinafé and his brothers will endeavour to avoid difficulties by leaving the country.

#### Exequies of

GENERAL JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA.

These mournful ceremonies were solemnized on Sunday last: the Vespers were celebrated at the Cathedral on Saturday evening.

At sun-rise on Sunday morning, the flag at the Fort was hoisted half-mast; as also that at the Marine-Office, and those of the National vessels. About 10, A. M., the following troops were drawn up in line from the Fort, and along the Plaza de la Victoria, to the Cathedral:—

Guardia Argentina,	200 men.	Commandant Quevedo.
Marine Artillery,	110 "	Commandant Maza.
Restauradores,	250 "	Colouel Rabelo.
Patricios,	380 "	
Squadron of 1st Regiment Cavalry,	200 "	

TOTAL, - 1020 men.

Four pieces of artillery were stationed in the Plaza de la Victoria; and the whole line was commanded by General Rolon.

His Excellency the Governor was accompanied from the Fort to the Cathedral, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, (Señor Arana), the Under-Secretary of the Home Department, (Señor Garrigos,) the Inspector-General, (General Pinedo,) Generals Pacheco, Guido, Mancilla, Vidal; the Captain of the Port, (Colonel Morales,) Major Ximeno, Captains Thorn, Green, &c.; the Members of the Cámara, and Tribunal of Justice; the Chief of the Police Department, and employés thereof; the employés of the Custom-House and Resguardo;—in fine, all the civil and military authorities of the country, forming altogether one of the most numerous processions perhaps ever seen in this country.

In the centre of the Cathedral was placed an elegant Sarcophagus, surrounded by military trophies, and inscriptions. Bishop Medrano performed High Mass; and the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich delivered a funeral oration.

Repeated discharges of artillery and musquetry

took place in the Plaza de la Victoria; and the bells of the different Churches rang mourning peals. After Divine Service, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by about fifty persons appertaining to the principal Corporations, proceeded to the residence of the Widow of General Quiroga, to offer her condolence.

The Theatre was closed on this evening, by superior order.

#### Exequies of

GENERAL PABLO LATORRE, LATE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SALTA; GENERAL JOSE SANTOS-ORTIZ, AND LIÉUT. JOSE MARIA AGUILAR.

These rites were celebrated on Monday, the 3d. The troops were composed of the same corps as on the preceding day, except that the squadron of cavalry was absent. The line, on this occasion, was commanded by General Vidal,—his aids-de-camp were Major Masculino, and Lieut. Peña. The procession from the Fort to the Cathedral, was also the same; and the discharges of musquetry and cannon, in the Plaza de la Victoria, were repeated. The Bishop of Aulon (Señor Escalada,) said High Mass; Bishop Medrano was present at the ceremonies. There was no funeral sermon.

After the service, His Excellency the Governor, and a numerous *cortige*, visited the Son of General Latorre, and the Son of General Santos-Ortiz, &c., for the purpose of condolence.

The Cathedral, on both days, was excessively crowded, particularly with females; and the fine weather doubtless had its share in attracting so many spectators to view the procession, the Plaza de la Victoria being crowded. All the employés, and indeed every one dependent upon the Government, wore black crape on the left arm, on Sunday and Monday. The shops were all closed on Monday until the afternoon, and business generally suspended.

A *Gaceta Mercantil Extraordinaria*, appeared on Saturday evening last, containing the important official communications respecting Cordova. The *Diario de la Tarde*, and *Diario de Anuncios*, of Saturday, had numerous documents connected with the exequies of General Quiroga and his fellow-victims, and were not published until a late hour. The *Diario de la Tarde*, with its Supplement, was not delivered about town till Sunday morning.

At the Sierra Guamini, and Fort Mayo, there had been considerable demonstrations upon the occasion of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.—The troops were under arms; the *vivas* for General Rosas were enthusiastic. The Caciques of the Borogas Indians who were present, took an oath in the following terms:—"Above us is the Sun, who witnesses our actions; here is the Earth, which bears our words; and we swear on the part of ourselves, our children, and our families, always to be friends to the Christians, and die rather than be unfaithful to our father Rosas."

The Portuguese schooner *Boa Nova*, with 150 of the troops which mutinied at St. Jago, Cape de Verds, had arrived at Norfolk, U. S. The mutineers were arrested a few hours after their arrival, by the authority; on a charge of piracy instituted against them by the Portuguese Consul at Norfolk, Walter DeLacy, Esq. Nothing had been heard of the consort of the *Boa Nova*.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

We received, by the packet *Aguila Segunda*, Montevideo journals to 29th ult. A decree, dated Montevideo 23d ult.,—in answer to the petition forwarded to the Executive by the Owners and Captains of coasting vessels, praying the revocation of Article 5, of the decree of 9th January 1834, and that the National flag may be substituted on board the said coasters in lieu of the one designated in the said article,—states that the Executive has agreed to the prayer of the petition.

The *Estandarte* of Montevideo, continues its attacks upon Great Britain, in the shape of communications signed "An Oriental." On 25th ult, it published a pretended Turkish tale of British perfidy, &c.; which tale, however, was manufactured in Paris many years ago. On 27th, it notices the reproof of the *Universal*; and again assails poor Old England.—The following is a specimen of the language used:

"British policy has been and will be for many ages the same, whatever may be the colour of the Ministers. The Tories, the Whigs, and the Radicals, have the same principles, and follow the same line of conduct as it regards foreign relations. They are the same men—they are Englishmen—and observe no other precept but that which suits their convenience."

We received, by the *Relámpago*, and *Luisa*, Montevideo journals to 5th inst. In the *Universal*, the cause of the suspension of the negotiation between the Oriental Government of the Uruguay, and His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Hamilton, is stated at considerable length. We may probably notice this article next week.

The military reform in the Oriental army, commenced to be carried into execution on 1st inst.

THE WEATHER has been unseasonably warm during the week—thermometer 54 to 60; and the want of rain is severely felt in the country.

The National schooner *Venus*, arrived here on Wednesday last from the *Banda Oriental*, with a cargo of fresh beef; that article being rather scarce and dear in this market at present.

#### Official Documents.

A Circular, dated 31st ult., was forwarded by the Bishop of this Diocese, through his Secretary Señor Felipe Elortondo y Palacio, to the different Curés of this capital, requesting their attendance at the Cathedral on 1st and 2d inst., upon the occasion of the exequies of General Quiroga, General Latorre, &c.

A decree, dated 6th inst., states that Señor Apolinario Ruiz, Assistant in the Collector General's office, not meriting the confidence of the Government, is therefore dismissed from his employment.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

The Government of Buenos Ayres, changed with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic.

Buenos Ayres, June 30, 1835.  
28th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Santa Fé.

The undersigned, Governor of Buenos Ayres, has the honor to forward to the Government of the Province of Santa Fé, a printed copy of the note which he has sent under this date to the Government of Cordova, manifesting the general expression of the public opinion of the Confederate Provinces of the Republic, against Señor José Vicente Reinafé, and his three brothers, Guillermo, Francis, and José Antonio Reinafé, whereby they are designated as the principal authors and perpetrators of the horrid murders executed in the persons of the illustrious General Juan Facundo Quiroga, and his retinue, near the Barranca-Yaco, sixteen leagues from the Capital of the said Province; setting forth the strong grounds upon which it is founded, and the legal inability for the said individuals to continue in the public employments they now hold: and intimating, as well to the Government as to all and every one of the authorities to whom it appertains, what appears by the context.

The undersigned Governor conceives that the justice and honor of the Republic demand this intimation, as also the respective persons who have the honor to preside over the Provinces which compose it; and confides in the rectitude, patriotism, and delicacy of His Excellency the Governor whom he addresses, that fulfilling one of the most sacred duties imposed upon him in this case, he will on his part, and without the least delay, give a similar intimation to the Government and authorities of Cordova, closing at the same time all communication, epistolary and commercial, between his and that Province, and expressing in his intimation that the Government of Buenos Ayres is the authority before whom the Señores Reinafé ought to appear personally to answer to the charges and evidence against them, with respect to the said murders.

Upon this last point, the undersigned Governor conceives no difficulty can exist, as the crime in question is undoubtedly that of *lesa Patria*, from its character and magnitude, from the character of the person of the illustrious General Juan Facundo Quiroga, and the high and sacred commission with which he was invested as the Representative of this Government in a negotiation of peace, and consequently from the enormous offence committed against the honor and dignity of all the Republic, and particularly against this Province. Under this idea, and considering the provisional position in which the general affairs of the Confederation are placed, there is no authority more proper than that which is charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, as this high confidence imposes upon it an especial duty to consult by every means in its power to maintain inviolate this honor and this dignity, without which it is impossible to merit the respect and consideration of civilized nations.

These considerations have induced him to take the lead in the said intimation; inciting, as he does, all the Sister Provinces of the Confederation, with the exception of Salta, to support him in this respect; and abstaining on his part to designate himself as the competent authority to try the Señores Reinafé, and the authors and accomplices in the said event, having believed it most dignified and decorous to leave this designation to the vote of the Governments appealed to.

May Your Excellency, then, be penetrated with the importance of the present appeal, and the necessity of acceding to it without delay or restriction, as the only method of preserving the worthy province of Cordova from a most grievous war which will be otherwise inevitable, and to save the Republic from evils whose variety and magnitude it is not given to man to imagine. And in order that nothing may be left undone to economize the blood of an innocent people, the undersigned intreats His Excellency the Governor of Santa Fé, that putting in exercise his counsel and influence, and the high importance he enjoys in all the Provinces for his eminent services in defence of their liberty and of the holy cause of Federation, that he will on his part make a similar intimation to the respective Governments, in his own name, and in that of this Province; accompanying it with a copy of the present note, as also that forwarded by this Government to the Government of Cordova, of which effect he incloses fifty printed copies of each.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

A similar communication to the preceding one, and same date, was forwarded to the various Provinces.

The Government of Buenos Ayres addressed a note, dated 30th June 1835, to that of Cordova, which, reviewing the report and proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Cordova to search for the perpetrators of the murders alluded to, sums up a long chain of circumstances, which it considers as implicating in a high degree the Governor of Cordova, and his three brothers, in the execution thereof. It is impossible for us to give an adequate idea of the arguments adduced, from their extreme length: we therefore abstain from disfiguring them by curtailment. The following is the concluding paragraph of the note in question:—

“In such a state of things, the Government of Buenos Ayres consider that by the public voice of the Confederate Provinces, Señor José Vicente Reinafé, and his said brothers, are blotted out from the list of Argentines of probity and honor, and are legally impeded from mingling with citizens of this class in any public employment; and for the same reason, it being dishonorable to the Republic in general, and particularly to the worthy province of Cordova, that they should continue in the situations they occupy, all and every one of the Confederate Provinces ought to cooperate, by every possible means, to eject them from the said situations, and submit them to what justice and the national honor require in this case.—The Government of Buenos Ayres, complying on its part with this duty, and proceeding in accordance with the Government of Santa Fé, intimates forthwith to the Government of Cordova, and to all and every one of the other authorities whom it concerns, that immediately and without loss of time the aforesaid individuals do resign in due form their respective public employments, and present themselves personally before the authority which may be designated by the Confederate Provinces, to answer to the charges which result against them relative to the murders committed in the persons of Brigadier-General Juan Facundo Quiroga,—his Secretary, General José Santos Ortiz, and the rest of his retinue; a Provisional Governor being named for the administration of the Province, until the other Provinces of the Confederation express their will in this respect: with the understanding that from the 20th July next all communication, epistolary and commercial, between the inhabitants of the Province of Buenos Ayres and that of Cordova shall be closed, and not resumed until this intimation shall have been complied with, which should it be resisted, the Government of Buenos Ayres reserves to itself to cause to be respected by force, if it were necessary.”

“God preserve the Government of Cordova many years.”

“JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.”  
Felipe Arana.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

Buenos Ayres, July 31, 1835.  
28th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, under this date, have ordered and decreed the following:—

Art. 1. From the publication of the present decree, all epistolary and commercial communication between this Province and that of Cordova is closed, until otherwise determined.—In consequence thereof, no one must leave this Province for that of Cordova; but every one is at liberty to enter who may desire to do so.

2. Let this be published, &c. ROSAS.  
(The Under-Secretary of the Home Department.)  
Agustín Garrigos.

Dr. Manuel Irigoyen took charge of the funeral exequies on 2d and 3d inst., in honor of General Quiroga, &c., on the part of the Home Department; and Colonel Francisco Erescano, on the part of the War Department.

Communications, under date 31st ult., and 1st inst., from various public functionaries, were addressed to the Government, soliciting to be excused from attending the procession to the Cathedral on 2d and 3d inst., on the occasion of the exequies in honor of General Quiroga, &c.; some alleging the want of time to provide the costume of etiquette, ordered by the decree of 29th ult.; others, illness.

The Government, in reply, accepted the proffered excuses for those on the plea of illness; but for the others, that no similar excuses would be admitted on any future occasion.

A communication from the Government, dated

31st ult., returns thanks to Señores H. Gonzales, J. Jurado, M. Cabral, and G. Gusman, for their patriotism in offering to provide for twenty-one Militiamen for the garrison of Tapalqual; which offer the Government accept for the term of two months only.

A note of invitation was forwarded to the Governor by the Amateurs engaged in the theatrical performance which took place at the Theatre on the evening of 31st ult., respectfully soliciting the attendance of His Excellency at the Theatre on that evening. The note was signed by Pedro Romero,—Manuel Puyredon,—Juan M. Larrazabal,—Manuel Moreno,—Juan Rafael Victoria, —Ramon Bustos,—José Maria Aldao.

SLAVERY AND DIPLOMACY.

MR. EDITOR,

We respect and advocate the Liberty of the Press. It is a social boon of the first magnitude; the shield of innocence, and the scourge of tyranny and oppression. In ordinary times of peace and tranquillity, it serves as a conduit to drain off the peccant humours of a State, which might otherwise fester or putrify; and in times of trouble and excitement, it may not unaptly be compared to the crater of a volcano,—a vent by which the angry and turbulent passions may make a harmless escape, and thereby prevent the wider and more ruinous disasters of an earthquake. We trust our neighbours of the Oriental territory may experience its full benefit, in both of these forms; and that the body politique may not only be relieved, but strengthened and invigorated, by its late abundant evacuations. We are sorry, however, to find them so morbidly sensitive; and would recommend a double dose of the Panquinagogo of patience and common sense. They have only just escaped from their *minority*; and their rank and pretensions as a Nation have not yet been definitely ascertained and determined. They must prove themselves great, before they arrogate deference and precedence; and perhaps the first step towards that end, would be to avoid the childish petulance which is in some degree natural to their state of recent emancipation, but which, nevertheless, tends at the same time to depress rather than elevate them in the conception of the world. The maxim, that “Modesty is becoming at all times, especially in youth,” is equally as true of States, as of individuals. True, there are many considerations that go to palliate their freaks and whimsicalities, and these we are disposed to view in the most favourable light. In repelling this unprovoked and gratuitous aggression, we deprecate the vulgar means of counter-sarcasm and vituperation; and shall therefore content ourselves with an unvarnished statement of facts, that must convince the impartial, and that may disabuse the unreflecting; and as to the prejudiced and self-righteous few, who preach toleration and practice intolerance, who descent on the rights of humanity “in honeyed accents fit for angel lips,” and turn round, as if in scorn and derision, to trample on the very rights they have themselves defied and demonstrated,—we neither court their friendship, nor dread their hostility. In the narrow circle where their authors are known, these poison-tipped arrows fall harmless; and to the wider sphere, where reputation becomes valuable, and misrepresentation proportionally dangerous, such unbedged sophistries are little likely to find their way, even if blown by the breath of all the Ex-DIABLOS that ever issued from Pandemonium. In entering upon our task, therefore, we dismiss from our minds every unpleasant feeling that a perusal of the Montevidean strictures may have excited; and request our courteous readers to do the same.

We regret that the charges against the British Nation, and the insinuations against the respected Representative of our beloved Sovereign, have not been reduced to precise and definite heads; that we might have taken them up in their order, and demonstrated their frivolity, their absurdity, in succession: and if our gentle neighbours will condescend to this classification, we hereby pledge ourselves to redeem, in time and form convenient, this our plighted troth. It unfortunately happens, also, that the rumours and clamours so insidiously fabricated and so industriously circulated, are diverse and opposed in their origin; some proceeding from the Ministerial precincts, and others from the ranks of the Opposition. Our remarks, therefore, are not intended to apply to the Oriental State as such, but to the particular party or faction that may have aided and abetted in fabricating and promulgating the particular charges on which we are called to animadvert; and which they will please appropriate to themselves, *según sa ciencia y conciencia*.

It would appear then, in the first place, that Great Britain has fulfilled in respect toward her quondam Protegee—and, we still trust, future friend and ally,—in not having sent a Special Commissioner to treat about and adjust their National relations: “the very head and front of her offending hath this extent.” The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty near the Government of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, is commissioned Ad Hoc (mark the express terms of Mr. Hamilton’s recognition by the Montevideo Government,) to celebrate a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, with the Oriental Republic;—and this, forsooth, is to be resented as an indignity!! In 1815, the Duke of Wellington represented His Britannic Majesty in the Congress of Vienna, at the same time, if we mistake not, that he was accredited Ambassador near the French Government.—What blundering old fools France Metternich & Co. must have been, to flounder on a rock so clearly laid down in the Chart of Diplomacy by the Illuminati of Montevideo! In all such cases, however, the double representation, and the indignities and disrespect associated with it, are purely ideal. When a Minister, or Agent of whatever category, remains beyond the boundaries of a State, his representative character becomes, *de facto*, suspended with respect to it; and he is as completely and undividedly an accredited Agent to any other State to which he may be directed, as if no previous investment had ever existed;—the new Government to which he presents himself, being entitled of course to pronounce upon the form and validity of his credentials. As to Señor Rivadavia’s reception or rejection by Mr. Canning, we are not furnished with facts sufficient to form an opinion. One thing known and notorious is, that in Britain, Señor Rivadavia overstepped, in more cases than one, the limits of his credentials, for the which his name and memory are in bad odour among the London speculators to this day; and that he may have attempted to stretch his pretensions a little too with Mr. Canning, is not at all improbable. Be that as it may, when South-Americans attempt to vilify Great Britain, the name of the ever-to-be-lamented Canning, is the last that should be heard from their lips. The bare mention of it is associated with recollections dear to every friend of liberty and humanity,—and especially those connected with, or interested in the fate of the South American Republics. Peace to thy ashes, noble Canning!—the laurel and the cypress wave luxuriant over thy grave, moistened still by the tears of a grateful nation. Fear not, mighty Shade! the envy of detractors; thy name and fame will descend to all generations,—when the name of many a far-famed hero shall be forgotten, or joined with that of Nero, and the other scourges of humanity, as an object of unmixed detestation and malediction.

But to return to the subject of Mr. Hamilton’s credentials. Allow us then to ask what necessity there was for so much hypothetical reasoning in this case? Why not state openly and manfully the actual circumstances of Mr. Hamilton’s diploma, and subjoin the reflections or the censures that the case might warrant? In plain matters of fact, like that under consideration, writers seldom deal in hypothesis except for some paltry or sinister end: to cloak the ignorance of which they are ashamed; or to vent a causeless spleen, with which they know the public to have no sympathy.—So much for the want of circumspection on the part of His Majesty’s Government; to whom we recommend, and upon whom we enjoin, due care in all such delicate and complex cases, for the time to come.

But the general charge disposed of, is aggravated still farther it seems, by the personal conduct of Mr. Hamilton. Having never had the honor of any personal relations with the Gentleman referred to, it were perhaps better to leave this to his private care. Our reasons for acting otherwise are two:—1st. Because we suspect that Mr. Hamilton will consider the case unworthy of his slightest notice; and, 2dly. Because the charge is in itself so felicitously ridiculous, that we cannot resist the temptation of having a *slash* at its author and abettors.

The charge to which we allude, is that of Mr. Hamilton’s not having presented himself, among the Corps Diplomatique, to felicitate His Excellency on the anniversary of the swearing of the Independence,—a crime for which it would appear there can be no forgiveness, neither in this life nor that which is to come. Such are tender mercies of the Montevideo Editors; no one of whom, we venture to predict, is called *Love*, or any such soft and endearing name. Fortunately, the diplomatic naiveté of Mr. Hamilton, will bear him triumphantly through this fiery ordeal.—According to the express terms of his recognition,

Mr. Hamilton is not, and ought not to be considered as a Representative of His Majesty residing near the Oriental Government; but simply as an accredited Agent, for a specific purpose, and as such most unquestionably not entitled to any place among the Corps Diplomatique, on the occasion referred to. The sum and substance of the whole matter is, the courteous and obliging gentlemen to whom we have the honor of replying, first suppose Mr. Hamilton to be what he is not, and never pretended to be; and then cavil at and censure him for not acting in conformity with their own investment. Like Saturn in the fable, they devour their own offspring; and let us congratulate humanity that nothing more real and valuable has yet been exposed to their remorseless thirst of blood. But certainly it is provoking that Mr. Hamilton should not afford them the very handle they so much desire! A trifling complaisance on his part, would have saved them an immensity of trouble and hypothesis. As it is, the simplicity and consistency are all on one side; the chagrin and mortification evidently on the other.

In a following Number, with your permission, Mr. Editor, we shall offer a few strictures on some of the remaining charges. Meanwhile we remain,

Your obedient servant,

AN ANGLLO-PORTEÑO.

Buenos Ayres, 4th August, 1835.

## 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 Guilmes, and adjoining the Farm occupied by Mr. THOMAS BELL.

The House on the same is quite new, substantially built, and nailing every convenience of fire-places with chimneys, 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 Durasto, 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.

### Notice.

D. JUAN JOSE CANAVERI, respectfully offers his services to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY, and to the PUBLIC in general, in the adjustment and settlement of Accounts,—as a friendly Arbitrator in cases of dispute,—in drawing up Petitions which do not require the signature of a lawyer,—and in every description of Copies: promising, as the best proof of his gratitude towards those who may employ him, the faithful and speedy execution of their commands.

No. 21, Calle de la Piedad.

### 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 coloured Silk Vests, &c. &c.

These Articles are all Recently Imported, and are of the Newest Fashions and Patterns.

### For Sale,

At No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

A FEW copies of Mackenzie’s 5000 Receipts. The A. Cambi’s Compendium; or Two Familiar Practical Treatises on Bills of Exchange. Neuman & Baret’s Spanish and English Dictionary, &c. 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. Phillipson & Sons’ Royal Diamond Patent Plus. Bonnet Wire. Fantascope, 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.

### For Van Dieman’s Land.

The very fast sailing, well-known, coppered, A. I. Buenos Ayrean barque

### ESPERANZA,

Burthen about 240 Tons.—J. GARD, Master.

Has comfortable accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS, and will admit Freight and Passengers until the 16th day of August next, and no longer.

TERMS.—Passage in the *Colin*, 750 Dollars currency; ditto in the *Stearge*, 600 Dollars, (to be paid here at time of engaging passage.) The Vessel finding the Passengers with Water, Bread, Beef, and Fuel, and a Cook to cook their meals. Freight on extra luggage,—five Spanish-milled dollars per ton, of forty cubic feet; payable at port of discharge.

Persons desirous of going to the above-mentioned Colony will please apply to

HORNE & ALSOGARAY,

Licensed Ship-Brokers, No. 102, Calle de la Piedad.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF AUGUST, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS’ NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Jane, Bell, .....	James Miller, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ritton, Dillon, .....	Rodger, Bred & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Finchhorn, Wood, .....	Brownell & Stegmann, .....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Siedekast, Barker, .....	Zumaran & Tresera, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Wm. Bell, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig William, Thomas Sutton, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Discharging.
Barque Lavinia, Brown, .....	Reaue, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Phlometia, Sprot, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Floraville, Woolf, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York and Boston.
Brig Amazon, Hugg, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Jenne Gabrielle, Damas, .....	Garin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Amphitrite, Gerviz, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for a port in Europe.
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Discharging.
Brig John, Nahmens, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Eliza, DeHarde, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Amsterdam or Rotterdam, via Montevideo.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Henrico, Guerrero, .....	Felipe Llavallo, .....	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre San Antonio, Galle, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Loading for Santos.
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Mediterranean.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Yra. Sra. de la Ayuda, J. V. Belen, .....	Joaquin Almeida Rivero, .....	Parnagua.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 1.—Wind S.—hazy.

Arrived, British barque *Lavinia*, Richard Brown, from Liverpool 17th April, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 30th ult.; with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Passengers from Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. James Fisher; and three landed in Montevideo, (emigrants.) Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Cook, Walker, Robinson, &c.

Sailed, Sardinian brig *Nra. Sra. de la Misericordia*, Rocatagliante, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Capile, with 3099 dry hides, 6518 horns, 222 quintals old copper, about 100 arrobas wool, 4 bales dried beef, 1 bale horn plates, 5 cases with 2771 horn plates, 1 bale with 419 lbs. ostrich feathers, 8 bags with about 5 arrobas horse hair, 47 bales with about 1175 doz. sheep skins, and some return cargo.

August 2.—Wind N.—hazy.

Sailed, British barque *Mary Worrall*, D. Smith, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Falmouth for orders, despatched by M'Cracken & Jamieson, with 3120 salted hides, 20,500 horn tips.

August 3.—Wind W., strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 4.—Wind W., strong.

Arrived, British brig *Philemelia*, Sprot, from Workington 15th May, Island of Bonavista 15th June, with 150 moyer salt, 55 tons coal, to Parlane, Macalister & Co. Passengers from Workington, Messrs. John M'Kean, George Mann, John M'Vey, Daniel Doig; William Craig, wife, and four children; Mrs. Mary Grant, and Miss Barbary Bar.

Sailed, British brig *Sylvanus*, Young, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 8123 dry hides, 700 salted do., 9120 horns, 7 1/2 pipes with about 1800 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian brig *Independente*, Joaquin A. Myer, for Parnagua, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, in ballast.

French brig *Claire*, Simonet, for Harrede Grace, despatched by Casimir Coehard, with 3817 dry hides, 2000 horns, 1 box old copper, 55 bales with about 1375 arrobas horse hair, 130 do. with about 3250 doz. sheep skins, 4 do. with about 100 arrobas wool, 9 do. with about 198 arrobas ostrich feathers. Passenger, Monsieur Agnon.

August 5.—Wind N.—hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 6.—Wind S. S. E.—hazy.

Arrived, British brig *Florville*, Wool, from Liverpool 9th May, Island of Bonavista 16th June, with 135 moyer salt, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. (At night,) Oriental packet schr. *Relampago*, Risso, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Justo, Risso & Co.

National packet schr. *Luisa*, Moratore, from Montevideo 5th inst., to C. Galeano.

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

August 7.—Wind N.—hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Sardinian brig *Temistocles*, for Genoa, and National schr.-brig *Caroline*, for Rio Grande, are expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig *Fox* has been stripped, and her hull, masts, yards, and other appurtenances, were sold by public auction, on the Alameda, on Wednesday last.

The Sardinian schr.-brig *Nra. Sra. de la Asumpta*, has been sold, and is now under the flag of this Republic.

Vessels passed Point Indo.

On 26th ult., wind N. W.—At 8 A. M. *Sophia*; at 10 A. M. *Cordelia*; both hence 25th.

On 29th, at 11 P. M., wind W. N. W.—*Bruhat*, hence 26th.

Arrived at Philadelphia.

May 21.—American brig *Harper*, Moore, hence 10th March, Montevideo 22d ditto.

At Havana.

April 12.—British brig *Clugas*, from Montevideo. Hamburg barque *Diana*, Kruse, hence 31st January.

17.—Hamburg ship *Molly*, Harms, hence 14th January.

May 1.—French brig *Androgyne*, from Montevideo.

May 8.—Bremen barque *Johanna*, Grote, hence 5th March.

About 10th May.—Danish ship *Dioskuren*, Gunthersen, hence 2d March.

Hamburg brig *Cesar* and *Elena*, Jansenn, hence 10th March.

American schr.-brig *Margaret Ann*, Mott, hence 16th March.

At Baltimore. May 28.—American brig *Harriet*, Chandler, from Montevideo.

At New York. May 20.—American brig *Ceres*, Davis, hence 24th February.

At Bonavista. June 13.—British barque *Tynevald*, Porteus, hence 16th April.

At Havre de Grace. About 1st May.—French brig *Jeune Charles*, Abram, hence 6th February.

Arrived at Montevideo. 29th ult.—Brazilian brig *Piacees*, from Santa Catalina and Maldonado.

Brazilian brig *Anselmo*, from Rio Janeiro. 29th ult.—Danish brig *Maria*, Felix, from Hamburg 29th April, with gin, and general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

Brazilian brig *Agusto*, from Parnagua 2d inst.—British brig *Thomas Dempsey*, from Liverpool 24th May, to Hall, De Young & Co.

3d.—American ship *Ferata*, Cooksey, from Baltimore 4th June, with 1335 barrels flour, 43 boxes tea, and lumber, to Zimmermann & Co. Russian brig *Ann Amelia*, from Cadiz, with salt, to Lafone & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo. 27th ult.—H. B. M's. packet *Cochabitas*, for Rio Janeiro.

29th.—French brig *Deux Edwards*, for Bourdeaux.

30th.—British schooner *Thetis*, for London.

The *Hannah*, hence 9th February, and *Betsy Hall*, hence 14th do., had arrived at Liverpool; and H. B. M's. packet *Goldfinch* at Falmouth, with the mail from Buenos Ayres of 17th February.—We do not know the dates of these arrivals.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, I beg leave, through the medium of your journal, to offer, on the part of myself and wife, my most sincere acknowledgments to Captain Richard Brown, of the British barque *Lavinia*, for his kind attentions to us during the passage from Liverpool hither; particularly as it regards myself, suffering as I was, during the voyage, under the most severe illness.

Trusting that Captain Brown will enjoy that prosperity and happiness he so eminently merits, I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
JAMES FISHER.

Buenos Ayres, 5th August, 1835.

THEATRE.

The Amateur representation, to celebrate the Installation of General Juan Manuel de Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province, took place on 31st ult. The pieces selected for the occasion were,—the tragedy of "*Mtco, ó Roma Libre*,"—and the farce of the "*Rudo Poeta*." The characters in the tragedy were thus cast:—

- Collatino, - - Señor MANRÉL PUEYREDON.
- Brutino, - - " RAMON BUSTOS.
- Valerio, - - " PEDRO ROMERO.
- Titus, - - " JEAN M. LARRAZABAL.
- Tiberio, - - " JOSE MARIA ALDAO.
- Mamilio, - - " JUAN VICTORICA.
- Tribuno, - - " JUAN MORENO.

Senators,—Señores Ximeno, Cordero, Herrero, Robles, &c. &c.

It would be unfair to enter into any criticism upon the merits of the performance;—this we will say, that it was respectable, and that the tragedy was altogether well got up. Were we to accord any preference, we might say that Señor Pueyredon, as Lucius Junius Brutus, evinced considerable judgment.

In the farce, Señor Gomez de Castro, as the *Medico*, caused much laughter, and nothing more could be required.

The duet of "*Che vella vita ell Militar*," was admirably sung by Señores Fernando Oyuela, and Juan Munilla. The former, as the facetious *Militar*, rivalled Vacani; the good humoured countenance of Señor Oyuela, greatly assisted the scene. Señor Munilla has a sweet voice. The duet was unanimously encored. These Gentlemen also sang "*Un Secreto*," from the *Cenerentola*, &c. &c.

There was also an allegorical Ballet, led by Señor Quijano, in which some good action and groupings were exhibited; it was however too long. In one part of it was displayed the pictures of the deceased Governor Dorrego, Generals Quiroga, Latorre, and Ortiz, with the inscription—"Unitarios, temblad!" The dancers engaged in this ballet were numerous, and consisted of gentlemen appertaining to the Police Department. At the conclusion, there were shouts of—"*Viva el General Rosas*,"—"*Viva la Federación*,"—"*Mueran los Unitarios*, &c.; and sixteen doves, with red ribands and verses attached to their necks, were thrown into the pit by the dancers. The poor birds seemed much alarmed, and were soon caught.

An Ode, analogous to the occasion, written by Señor José Rivera Indarte, was recited by Master Matias Amury, in the character of *Fana Argen-*

*tina*. Every one except those in the secret, took Master Amury to be a girl; his appearance and voice were truly feminine.

The Orchestra was very full and efficient; they played a *sinfonia* from the opera of *Semiramide*, the overture to the *Gazza Ladra*, *El Barbero*, and those of other operas. The drop scene was red, and the prompter's tin house was also painted red.

The house was crowded to excess. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Señores Felipe Arana and Maza, General Pacheco, Colonels Ramiro, Corbalan, &c., sat in the State box; and in the boxes we observed General Mancilla and his Lady, the Lady and family of General Guido; Generals Rolan and Pinedo, with their Ladies; Colonel Antonio Ramirez and his Lady, Dr. Rivera and his Lady; the Marquis de Vins de Peysse, Consul-General of France; the Lady of the Governor, and daughter.—The latter, and a young lady who accompanied her, wore for head-dress red and white plumes, without combs; and all the ladies sported the Federal device, in conformity to the wish expressed in the "bill of the play."

The exterior of the Theatre was illuminated and decorated with flags, and a portrait of General Rosas placed over the entrance-door; and the interior was extra-lighted. The grenadier company of the *Guardia Argentina*, was drawn up in front of the Theatre; and sentinels from the said regiment stationed at the doors.

The entrance was 2 dollars each person,—Pit seats, 4 dollars; and the price of the Boxes was left to the option or generosity of those who engaged them.

The profits of the night's performances have been appropriated in aid of the expenses of the works and repairs now in train at the Cathedral Church.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rooms for Single Gentlemen. THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with ROOMS, in a small Family, with perfect independence of the same.—Apply at No. 24, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

THOMAS TUCKER, (from LINDSAY'S) TAILOR, No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, returns thanks for favours already received; and assures his Friends it will be his anxious study to merit a continuance of their patronage, by moderate charges, good workmanship, and punctuality.

Summer Jackets and Best styles will be executed on moderate terms, in the town style.

Mechanics, and others desirous of Cheap and well-made Clothing, will be furnished, to their entire satisfaction, at the following low prices:—

- Blue Cloth Jackets, — at 50, 65, 75 dollars, and upwards.
- Do. do. Trowsers, — 35, 50, 65 " "
- Fancy Waistcoats, " 16 " "

Is a large Assortment of Prime English-made SHOES; Waterloos, Double-Tyes, Light Shoes, and Pumps, from 16 to 22 dollars per pair.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, .....	120 — 121 1/2	dollars each
Do. Patriot, .....	117 — 118	do. do.
Plata macuquina, .....	6 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish, .....	7 1/2 — 8	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, .....	7 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, .....	60 — 60	do. per cent.
Bank Shares, .....	180 — 180	do. each.
Exchange on England, .....	6 1/2 — 6 1/2	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, (no transactions) .....	dis. p. ct. prm.	
Do. on Montevideo, .....	7 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States, .....	7 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best, .....	33 — 34	do. p. peso, do.
Do. country, .....	26 — 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs. .....	27 — 28	do. do.
Do. salted, .....	22 — 24	do. do.
Do. Horse, .....	11 — 11 1/2	do. each.
Nutria Skins, .....	26 — 30	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins, .....	37 — 38	do. do.
Wool, common, .....	11 — 15	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long, .....	33 — 35	do. do.
Do. mixed, .....	20 — 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef, .....	17 — 17 1/2	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted, .....	11 — 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns, .....	350 — 950	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American), .....	70 — 75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board, .....	7 — 10	do. p. fanega.
Discount, .....	1 — 2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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

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 BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.