

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 469.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1835.

[Vol. X.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The following important communication was received by the last Packet:—

TO ALL POSTMASTERS,
GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
28th May, 1835.

NEWSPAPERS to and from BUENOS AYRES, may be forwarded by the Brazil Packet, FREE OF ANY CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

By Command,
F. FREELING, Secretary.

“By the Act of 4 & 5 GUIL. IV. c. 44, for ‘Regulating the Conveyance of Printed Newspapers by Post between the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and Foreign Parts,’ it is provided, ‘that no Newspaper shall be sent by the Post under the Provisions of this present Act, unless every such Paper be sent without a Cover, or in a Cover open at the sides, and that there be no Words or Communication printed on such Paper after the same shall have been published, nor any Writing or Marks upon such printed Paper, or the cover thereof, other than the Name and Address of the Person to whom it is sent, and so that there be no Paper, or Thing enclosed, or concealed, in, or with, such printed Paper, or the Cover thereof, nor any printed Words or Communication on the Cover thereof.’—by which enactment, no Newspaper having the Name of the Sender printed, or written, upon the Cover, can be forwarded by Post under that Act; and it is therefore recommended to News Agents and others, to make up their Newspapers for the *British Colonies, or Foreign Parts, in Covers with nothing but the Address upon them of the Party for whom they are intended, otherwise they will be liable to be charged, or detained, as the case may be.*”

General Post-Office, 3d Oct., 1834.

In conformity with the above regulations, the *British Packet*, and all other newspapers of Buenos Ayres forwarded from this by H. B. M's. packets, will be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, free of expence.

The most important part of the news of the week is the official documents published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., from the Government of the Province of Santa Fé; wherein the said Government express their firm conviction that the Governor of Cordova, Señor José Vicente Reinafé, and his three brothers, are the authors of the murder of General Quiroga, and his retinue. —The Governor of Santa Fé (Estanislao Lopez,) under date 20th ult., addressed a communication to the Governor of Cordova, calling upon him to resign office, and with his three brothers to appear before the Government of Buenos Ayres, to answer to the charges alleged against them; and that should they fail so to do, all communication between Santa Fé and Cordova, will from the 1st August be closed, &c. &c. A circular, same date, was forwarded by the Government of Santa Fé, to the various Provinces, requesting their cooperation in order that the Governor of Cordova, and his three brothers, be brought to trial for the murders with which they are charged.

Governor Lopez also issued a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Province of Cordova; stating his decided opinion that the assassi-

nation of General Quiroga and his retinue, was planned by Señor José Vicente Reinafé, and his three brothers; and that he (Governor Lopez,) therefore incited the *Cordoveses* to assist in bringing these assassins to justice; thus giving another proof that if in Cordova infamous men exist like those who have murdered General Quiroga, there are also honorable men who are an ornament to the country of their birth.

The half-yearly Report of the Directors of the National Bank, was read to a meeting of Shareholders, on Thursday last. It is very short, but we have not room this week to insert it. A dividend of 5 per cent., for the last half-year, was declared.

THE WEATHER.—The heavy rain of yesterday has in some degree quieted the apprehensions entertained that the country was about to experience another drought. The thermometer, during the week, has been from 54 to 62.

ORIENTAL STATE.

Suspension of the Negotiation between the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

The following is a translation from the Ministerial journal *Universal*, of Montevideo, relative to the above event:—

“The interruption of the conferences between our Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, to adjust a treaty of commerce, friendship, and navigation, has been variously interpreted, and given rise to incorrect conjectures and rumours. We have therefore endeavoured to ascertain the true cause of this suspension; and we learn that it arises from Mr. Hamilton having declared that he was not empowered to admit the modifications which our Minister proposed to make to two or three articles of the draught of a treaty presented by Mr. Hamilton.

“This draught was founded upon the very letter and terms of the treaty which the Argentine Government entered into with Great Britain, in February 1825. This treaty was in conformity to the prevailing principles in all civilized countries: it established the basis of the free concurrence of all industrious nations, and that of a perfect reciprocity; thus, and with such conditions, it could not but be received by our Minister, as it was.

“Nevertheless, he considered that the reciprocity such as was established by the treaty of Buenos Ayres, was too absolute and extensive in some points, which would render it illusory as it regards ourselves, and advantageous only to England: it was therefore necessary to reduce this reciprocity to due proportions, and modify it so as not to establish a true inequality. If the principle of the free concurrence of all nations is to reign, none can demand nor concede advantages or privileges, which it cannot concede and ask of all the rest; because when it concedes or asks a condition which it cannot concede to all without prejudice, it favours one—it concedes a privilege, and therefore destroys the principle.

“The treaty of Buenos Ayres, in some articles, places the British on the same footing as the natives; therefore it has imposed upon Buenos Ayres the necessity to make like concessions to other nations, or not to make any convention with any other; because if it makes like concessions to all powers, it will injure the condition of the natives,

inasmuch as it shares their privileges with foreigners, and exonerates the latter from the public burthens. If to avoid this inconvenience, it abstains from making treaties with other powers, it establishes a privilege in favour of one, which it does not wish to concede to the others, and by this act destroys the principle of not conceding privileges.

“In the Buenos Ayres treaty, it is stipulated that British vessels shall not pay, in the ports of the United Provinces, more imposts or dues on account of tonnage, light-houses, harbour, pilotage, &c., than what the vessels of the United Provinces shall pay in British ports. It became necessary to modify this stipulation, if it was wished to act upon the principle of not conceding privileges. Our Ministry consented that British vessels should not pay, for tonnage, light-houses, harbour, &c., more imposts or dues than those which the most favoured nation pay; it thus gave Great Britain the assurance that in no case would she be less considered, or in a worse condition, than any other power. The Republic established a principle from which it can never be required with reason that she should depart; and reserved to itself to foment and stimulate its navigation, which needs every stimulus to put it forward.—The same principle of considering the British nation as the most favoured, has been applied on our part to all the articles which may be considered in the same case as the preceding: this principle, so just, is that which His Britannic Majesty's Minister has said that he was not authorized to admit, without obtaining instructions from his Court.

“Another stipulation of the Buenos Ayres treaty which necessarily demands modification, at least for some time, is that which states that a vessel shall be considered as an Argentine one, which is constructed in the territories of the said Provinces, registered and owned by citizens appertaining to them, and whose captain and three-fourths of the crew are citizens of the said Provinces. A stipulation in these terms, with the Oriental Republic, would be completely illusory; without dock-yards, without timber, and without population,—its citizens obliged to procure all these from foreign nations,—it can never have a vessel which could be considered as Oriental.—Nevertheless the article was admitted, with the modification that it should take effect after the term of five years; at which period His Britannic Majesty might claim the fulfilment of this stipulation, if he considered it essential to the interests of his subjects; it was acceded to on our part with a reciprocal reservation, that the Government might demand the prolongation of this term in case the same state of things continued which had obliged it to defer the fulfilment of this stipulation. His Britannic Majesty's Minister declared that neither was he authorized to accede to this reservation.

“In the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between Colombia and Great Britain, concluded in the same year 1825, the fulfilment of a similar stipulation was deferred to the term of seven years. Without invoking this precedent, our Ministry only demanded five years; believing that it gave in this a proof of the sincere desire which animates the Government to come to an adjustment reciprocally advantageous, and which would establish the mercantile relations of Great Britain with our new-born Republic, upon firm, liberal, and just bases. Unfortunately, the Minister of His Britannic Majesty has not full powers; and the interests of the country will not permit us to make further concession. It has therefore been necessary to leave this affair to another opportunity.

“This is what has occurred in this negotiation, regarding which no erroneous opinions will be formed, if the truth and correctness of our statements be duly estimated.”

EUROPE.

We received by H. B. M's. packet Hornet, London papers to 3d June, and Paris do. to 31st May. The news they bring chiefly relate to Spain, in which country the Carlists have got so much ahead, that the Government of the Queen Regent have found it necessary to apply to her allies, France, England, and Portugal, for assistance; which if they agree to, as by the quadruple alliance they are bound to do, Don Carlos and his adherents will have enough on their hands. The troops of the Carlist General, Zamalacarrégy, have defeated their opponents in almost every encounter; and from all accounts they are filled with enthusiasm, and under great discipline. The British Commissioners speak in the highest terms of the military talents of Zamalacarrégy. The English Radical journals say that the mission of Lord Elliot to Spain, has occasioned great mischief to the cause of the Queen Regent: that recently, nearly all the peasantry in a particular Province took up arms in favor of Don Carlos, under the idea that the British Government supported his pretensions.

There was a disturbance at Madrid on 11th May, in consequence of the ultra-liberals having spoken violently against entering into any convention with Zamalacarrégy, for exchange of prisoners, &c. A change of Ministers was bruted, and it was said that Martinez de la Rosa was to proceed to London as Ambassador.

The domestic news in England was not very important. There had been no particular debates in either House of Parliament, to try the strength of the Ministry. A dinner was given by the merchants, bankers, &c., of the city of London, on 11th May, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, in honor of Sir Robert Peel. The speech which Sir Robert made, on returning thanks for his health being drunk, has been printed and circulated by the Tories, in every part of the kingdom. The following are extracts from the said speech:—

"The chief advantage, perhaps, arising to me from office, is, that I have had the good fortune of being connected in power. I should say in civil life, with that great military man whose fame exceeds that of any other conqueror (cheers)—a man from whom I never have been separated by any difference on political subjects, and with whom my connexion has never been embittered by the slightest touch of paltry jealousy (loud cheers); and if I hoped that, connected as I have been with him in civil appointments, I should have the happiness to have my name transmitted with his to afterages, it would be the chief pride, the dearest gratification of my heart. (Enthusiastic cheers.) * * * On taking office, I avowed my determination to abide by the Reform Bill. I trust I have redeemed that pledge. (Loud cheers.) On this broad constitutional principle my friends and I acted. We acted in the spirit of that Reform Bill. When we found that we had not the confidence of the House of Commons, although the array against us was miscellaneous in the extreme, although the majority was small, we felt it our duty to resign. (Cheers.) However strongly we might have opposed the elective system before, we now adhered to our pledge; we not only gave the Reform Bill a fair trial, but we regarded it as a constitutional settlement of a great question. (Loud cheers.) We did not entertain the idea of governing the country against a majority of the Reformed House of Commons. (Cheers.) Allow me then to recommend you all, in common with myself, to refrain from flattering ourselves with any distant hope of altering the present system—let us not seem to threaten, even in thought, those who have acquired new rights, with the forfeiture of that acquisition. (Cheers.) Let us stand by the Constitution as it exists at present. (Cheers.) Let us never hint at alteration, or raise a secret doubt by our conduct, even in the minds of the most suspicious. I may venture to prophecy to you that the proposition for change will come from the other side. (Great and continued cheering.) If it should come, it will never come from anybody excepting some one of those who were themselves the authors of that Reform Bill. (Great cheering.) Ay, it will come from them, and the moment perhaps is not far distant,—the moment they have

ascertained the bill is not likely to answer the purposes they had in view—the moment they see it is not potent to exclude the influence of what we call Conservative principles. (Continued cheering.) Allow me to say to you, Gentlemen, that your duty will be to use every just constitutional influence which you possess. There must be no laziness,—no apathy,—and above all, no despondency. (Cheers.) Do not agitate the minds of men by new discussions as to the foundation of the principles of government, and so forth. Do not affect the feelings of those who have acquired new privileges, either by direct threats, or by the more sinister and unmanly mode of intimating an intention to fritter down these privileges hereafter. (Great cheering.) But I have said enough upon this subject: I do not despair that if we continue to exert ourselves here, if we set an example to the empire, it will, in all its parts, be before long animated by the kindly, constitutional, and truly English feelings which are here displayed. (Loud cheers.) You must try above all things to regain your influence in the House of Commons,—not as your enemies would say, by bribery and corruption and unworthy means,—but by going forth and giving a frank exposition of your principles (cheers), and by showing that there is nothing selfish in your support of institutions under which we all live, and the rights which we all enjoy. We of course avow this,—I apprehend that we are not interested in the maintenance of any abuse (cheers),—that we are willing to correct every abuse (cheers), and to concur in the application of the best remedy which can possibly be devised for that purpose. (Loud cheers.) We hold, I apprehend, that no public office ought to be maintained for the purpose of patronage (cheers); that they can only be vindicated on the ground of their being necessary to the public service. (Cheers.) We want no sinecures. (Loud cheers.) We want no more amount of salary for the reward of any public men, than that which may be sufficient for securing integrity and competence in the discharge of important official duties. (Cheers.) * * * * * The grand charge against myself was—that the King had sent for the son of a cotton-spinner to Rome, in order to make him Prime Minister of England. (Cheers.) Did I feel that by any means a reflection on me? Did that make me at all discontented with the state of the laws and institutions of the country? No; but does it not make me, and ought it not to make you, Gentlemen, do all you can to reserve to other sons of other cotton-spinners (loud cheers) the same opportunities, by the same system of laws under which this country has so long flourished, of arriving by the same honorable means at the like distinction. (Loud cheers.) * * * * * I call on you to remember the motto under which you are assembled, *Concordia parva res crescent*: however little your influence may be, by firm union, by determined perseverance, you will overcome all difficulties, and rally around you a thousand arms to fight in the same cause. (Loud cheers.) Proclaim to the country from this the centre of the metropolis, that, entertaining principles of moderation, you still will stand by the ancient walls, the ancient landmarks of the constitution (cheers)—that you will rally round the monarchy and protect it in its just prerogatives, protect the independent exercise of the authority of the House of Lords (loud cheers), and maintain firm and inviolable the rights of the established church. (Cheers.) You will stand by, in the emphatic language of the acts of Parliament, the Protestant Government and Protestant religion of this country. (Cheers.) Elevating that voice, maintaining those principles, as I must contend so moderate, so just, so necessary, so rational, depend upon it the voice you raise will be echoed from every part of this country, and the pulsation of the heart of this great corporate community, will vibrate through every artery of this happy and mighty empire." (The Right Hon. Baronet sat down amidst loud and long-protracted cheering.)

The London newspaper *Atlas*, is terribly at fault about Buenos-Ayrene matters. In its number of 17th May, it says:—

"Mr. Hamilton, our envoy at Rio Janeiro, is announced to be on his return to that capital from Montevideo, having been unsuccessful in forming a treaty of amity and commerce between England and the Estado Oriental."

And again, on 31st May, in speaking of the death of General Quiroga, it denominates the said General as—"President of the Province of Buenos Ayres."

SLAVERY AND DIPLOMACY.

MR. EDITOR,

We resume our task with the consideration of a more general and comprehensive charge, than any of those disposed of in our last. We refer to that in which the friendly disposition of Great Britain toward the Oriental Republic in particular, the South-American States in general, and the world at large, are called in question and impugned. This we think comes with especial bad grace from the Orientals; it is adding ingratitude to injustice. Great Britain has contributed, directly and indirectly, her full quota of treasure and blood, in purchasing for them that freedom and independence, of which some of them at least hardly yet know how to make a proper and becoming use. Be it known then to the world (to the Orientals it can scarcely be unknown,) that the entire proceeds of the British Loan to the Argentine Republic, were inverted in the war to the successful issue of which the Orientals are indebted for their independence;—a loan, the greater part of which has not, and we fear cannot for a long time be reimbursed, notwithstanding the good faith and honourable intentions of the contracting party. We do not mean to insinuate that England has any legal claim against Montevideo upon this score; but whether or not there may exist a moral obligation on their part, to assist in liquidating a debt of which they are enjoying the undivided benefit, is a very different consideration. At all events, it is some consolation to know that England is not the sole victim of the wayward jealousy and caprice of the young Republic. The arrear of gratitude in favour of Buenos Ayres is greater far; and if her motives can be misrepresented—if her conduct can be traduced—if her claims, her sacred claims, can be disregarded,—verily no one has reason to be surprised at the cavalier treatment we may receive. That Montevideo should consult her own aggrandizement, is natural and proper; but that she should do so, or rather, perhaps, should have done so, in direct opposition to Buenos Ayres,—that she should apparently prefer before all things, rising on the very ruins of her more than ally, her friend, her everything,—is contrary to every sentiment of honor, every feeling of propriety.

And what, after all, can be the sinister policy of Great Britain, which they so much dread in anticipation, and so liberally forestall in censure and abuse? In preferring such startling accusations, it will naturally be supposed that the Editors in question (we will not profane the general name of Orientals,) must have in their possession some very grave data to justify their sweeping assertions. Their reasons are few, but conclusive, as will be seen. Great Britain detained Napoleon a captive in St. Helena—Great Britain has revived an old claim on the Falkland Islands!—Great Britain has lately captured a slave-trader under the flag of the Oriental Republic!!!—And last, though not least, the Sultan of Turkey, or some French wit in his name, uttered some very agreeable though rather piquant sarcasms against Great Britain!!! *a large impression of which was thrown off by the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, and distributed as mementos to his devoted adherents, that he might gratify their spleen, when he could no longer pamper their ambition or flatter their vanity.* To enter seriously into the refutation of such arguments, would require an amount of assumed gravity we cannot conveniently command. Fortunately, recent and notorious events supersede the necessity of doing so, and amply vindicate Old England from the foul aspersions thus wantonly heaped upon her. We appeal to classic Greece, free and independent, whether or not Great Britain has only been a nominal friend.—Let Belgium bear her unequivocal testimony.—Absolutism has been driven from Portugal, and free institutions planted in its stead, by her late but decisive and powerful intervention; and perhaps at this moment the patriots of Spain turn their eyes toward her and her illustrious Ally, as the last beacon of hope and safety. Would to God she would only lend a helping hand to the oppressed Poles, and we should pronounce the triumph of her philanthropy complete! Let a handful of discontented Orientals growl, and snarl, and insinuate as they may, Great Britain is the Buenos Ayres of Europe; or, if the natural precedence of seniority and importance must be observed, Buenos Ayres is the Great Britain of South America.—Both have lavished their best means, and their best blood, in the succour and defence of their neighbours; and both have not unrequitely received cold distrust and heartless ingratitude, as their only reward. With respect to England, the Montevideans, for the present at least, may rest tranquil. The natural period for

rivalship or collision between them, is still far distant. As yet they are neither so great as to awaken her jealousy, so happy as to excite her envy, nor so rich as to stimulate her cupidity.— Nay, they may even wring out the last drops of gall and bitterness, without fear of giving offence or provoking retaliation. Like a mosquito perched on the back of an ox, they may expend their utmost venom, still the puncture will hardly be felt.

It would be a waste of time to enter into any argument respecting the detention of Napoleon; it is a question which has been satisfactorily set at rest.

The question of the Falkland Islands, as a pending negotiation between two Sovereign States, we should have passed over in silence, but for the captious and sophistical view in which the Montevidean writers seem resolved to represent it.— Without pretending to enter into the merits of the case, we beg leave to call the attention of these writers, and their *coterie*, to the undeniable fact that the claims of Great Britain upon the Islands referred to, whatever may be their grounds, date from a period long anterior to the existence of any Republic in South America. Nothing therefore can be more ridiculous and fallacious, than the silly and reiterated insinuation that they have been seized upon under the simple covert of her maritime superiority. On the contrary, she asserted her right to their property and possession, against one of the then most powerful States in Europe. Whether she may finally substantiate her claim remains to be seen; but the consideration just advanced goes at least to exculpate her from the charge of cowardice, and the still more ignominious charge of infringing her own Treaties, merely because she happens to be the more powerful of the contracting parties.

In the mean time, it is amusing to compare the flatter and exasperation of the Montevideans, with the good sense and equanimity of the Portefeños, the parties immediately interested. That the news of the recent occupation of the Falkland Islands by the English, produced a considerable sensation in Buenos Ayres, is undeniable; but we challenge the testimony of any impartial witness, whether a single British subject was insulted on the occasion, or a single syllable of disrespect uttered against any one of the resident British authorities. Had the same happened in Montevideo, judging at least from the apparent rancour and excitement of their journalists, unquestionably the last English dog to have been found within the precincts of the Republic, would have been consigned to a watery grave in the La Plata; and the very Mount piled upon their devoted heads, to render doubly sure the measure of their revenge.

We have another recent and notable instance of dignified moderation, highly creditable to both the parties concerned in it; and which we shall here record, *pro bono publico*.

It is a matter of public notoriety, that shortly after the installation of His Excellency Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty met with some rather cavalier treatment from a subaltern officer. Explanation and redress were demanded of course; and tendered with that frank simplicity which alone characterize the innocent and the generous. In the course of a very few days, the name of Mr. Hamilton, as a private individual, appeared in the public journals, coupled with a very handsome donation in behalf of the Christian captives rescued by His Excellency, during his important campaign against the Southern Indians; accompanied by a communication expressive of Mr. Hamilton's high esteem for the public and private worth of His Excellency. This donation was accepted, and this communication answered in the most polite and cordial terms by His Excellency, *within less than a week, we believe, of the occurrences above related; and whilst the question of the Falkland Islands was pending between the Buenos Ayrean Government and the Cabinet of St. James!*—*Verbum sat sapienti.*

But the most galling of all grievances, is evidently the sincerity that Great Britain evinces in suppressing the abhorred traffic in 'HUMAN FLESH and HUMAN SOULS.' Loud and loud are their anathemas on this head; even after the classic example she herself has given of manumitting all her own slaves. This is a doctrine we should not be surprised to hear bruited at San Petersburg or Vienna; but certainly misplaced and incongruous in a modern Republic. If this be all the triumph that modern civilization has achieved, truly we see little cause for congratulation. The most abominable of all practices—that on which the light, the liberality, the philanthropy, and the religion of the age have set their seal of irrevocable reprobation, must be sanctioned and re-established by a mere garble of words! Let the

philologists of Montevideo draw the line of distinction between compulsory colonists, and the old but expressive term, Slave, and we will abandon the argument. According to our antiquated notions, however, names cannot alter the nature of things; and we trust Old England will persevere in her honorable career of philanthropy, till the Orientals can discover some more relevant argument in behalf of their African Colonization.

In conclusion, we beg leave again to remind the Orientals, that in this "war of words," we have acted, and will only act, on the defensive. Our observations are intended for what we have reason to believe is only a very diminutive faction, and are not applicable to the Patriotic Government that now presides the destinies of the Republic. That the Orientals have scarcely any cause of personal or individual complaint against the British, is evident from this,—that nearly all their charges on this occasion are foreign to them, and with which they have neither interest nor connexion. In this world of change and vicissitude, it is unwise to go abroad in quest of causes of disagreement and disunion. The fate of Napoleon, and the pending question of the Falkland Islands, are matters foreign to the public policy of the Orientals. We will even go farther, and say, that there is something criminal in the attempt to inculcate the young Republic from these old and impure sources. It may gratify personal rancour, or promote individual views and interests; but never can advance the public cause. The direct personal attacks on Mr. Hamilton, are unmanly as they are frivolous. Mr. Hamilton is of some standing in the lists of diplomacy, and intimately connected by name and descent, with the sacred cause of popular right and liberty; and granting the views of the British Cabinet as corrupted and selfish as their bitterest enemies could wish to represent them, assuredly they would not have selected as their agent and instrument in the apprehended crusade against the young Republics, one that draws his blood and derives his being from a common source with the late Lord Archibald Hamilton,—the friend, the champion of Reform.

Buenos Ayres, 14th August, 1835.
AN ANGLO-PORTENO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, (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 Trowsers will be executed on moderate terms, in the best 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, " 55, 50, 65 " "
Fancy Waistcoats, " 16 " "

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

Notice.

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

The House on the same is quite new, substantially built, and uniting every convenience of fire-places with 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 give 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 Durazo, 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.

For Van Dieman's Land,

The very fast sailing, well-known, coppered, A. 1, Buenos Ayrean barque

ESPERANZA,

Has comfortable accommodations for CABIN and STEREOGRAPH PASSENGRERS, and will admit Freight and Passengers until the 15th day of August next, and no longer.

TERMS.—Passage in the Cabin, 750 Dollars currency; ditto in the Steerage, 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 baggage,—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 at

HORNE & ALSOGARAY,
Licensed Ship-Brokers, No. 103, Calle de la Piedad.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 13th OF AUGUST, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Rison, Dillon,	Rodger, Bred & Co.,	Loading for Liverpoel via Montevideo.
Brig Finthorn, Wood,	Brownell, & Stegmann,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Stedfast, Barker,	Zumaran & Tzerra,	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,	Rennie, Macarlane & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso via Montevideo.
Brig Philomela, Spool,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,	Rennie, Macarlane & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Britannia, Burgess,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Baring Brothers, Hincley,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York and Boston.
Brig Amazon, Hugg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore via Montevideo.
Brig Baltimore, Snow,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, A. Sheaffe,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dumas,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Amphitrite, Gervitz,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentín,	J. J. Klieck,	Discharging.
Brig John, Nahmens,	J. J. Klieck,	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Eliza, DeHarde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam or Rotterdam, via [Montevideo].
DANISH.		
Brig Maria, Felix,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Henrico, Guerrero,	Felipe Liavallol,	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Bozzano,	Manuel Ortiz Basualdo,	Loading for Cadiz.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, J. V. Belen,	Joaquin Almeida Rivero,	Parnagua.
Schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brasil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Acteon, (28 guns), Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell.
Packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 8.—Wind W. N. W.—hazy.

Arrived, Sardinian schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Bossano, from Montevideo 5th, to Manuel Ortiz Basualdo; in ballast.

British brig Britannia, Richard Burgess, from London 2d May, Deal 4th do., with general cargo, to Horne & Alsogaray.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Temistocles, Chiappe, for Tarragona and Genoa, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 7344 dry hides, and about 50 arrobas wool. Passengers, Señores Luis Montero, and Francisco Macera.

National schr.-brig Caroline, Burnnester, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with salt, and a general cargo of dry goods, &c. — Passengers, Messieurs Charles Lefevre, Pascal Gurets, and Alexandre Steins.

August 9.—Wind N. W.

Arrived, National packet schr. Ninfa, Gahan, from Montevideo 7th, to Dowdall & Lewis.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

August 10.—Wind W. N. W., strong.

In sight,—brigs Baltimore, Hannah Moore, and schr.-brig Caciue.

August 11.—Wind S. S. E.—foggy.

Arrived, American brig Baltimore, Snow, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Davison, Milner & Co.; in ballast. Passenger, Mr. Breck.

British brig Hannah Moore, George Moore, from Liverpool 4th June, Montevideo 9th inst., with general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co. Passengers landed in Montevideo, 16; viz., 14 men and 2 women, emigrants.

Brazilian schr.-brig Caciue, Oliveira, from Parnagua 13th ult., with yerba, to M. A. Ramos.

H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., arrived at Montevideo 8th inst., sailed thence 9th, with the Mail of H. B. M's. packet Opossum, from Falmouth 5th June. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Darbyshire. Passengers for Buenos Ayres, Monsieur Martigneux, Señor Vicenti and servant.

H. B. M's. ship Acteon, (26 guns), Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell, from Montevideo 9th inst. Passengers, H. Hamilton, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, his Lady, &c. &c.

Danish brig Maria, Felix, from Hamburg 29th April, Montevideo 9th inst., with gin, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

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

August 12.—Wind S. E., strong.

Arrived, American brig Trafalgar, A. Sheaffe, from Puerto Alegre 30th ult., Rio Grande 6th inst., with yerba, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

August 13.—Wind E.—hazy—slight rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 12th, to C. Galeano.

August 14.—Wind E. N. E., strong—rain.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 17th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

On 18th inst.—Jane, for Liverpool.

The Sardinian polacre San Antonio, for Santos, is expected to sail this day.

The Brazilian diate Bom Fin, from Rio Janeiro, is stated to be aground at Ensenada.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Liverpool.

May 9.—British schr.-brig Betsy Hall, Coaker, hence 14th February.

10.—British brig Hannah, Barrell, hence 9th February. Argentine brig Umbd, Wylie, hence 2d December; last from Swansea.

23.—British barque Cora, Whitley, hence 11th March.

At Falmouth.

May 13.—H. B. M's. packet Goldfinch, from Rio Janeiro 18th March, with the Mail forwarded hence 17th February, by H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice.

At Topsham.

May 9.—British brig Reform, Passmore, from Montevideo 28th January.

At Hull.

May 16.—British barque Royal George, Dawson, from Montevideo 18th February.

At Marseille.

May 11.—Sardinian polacre Constante, Vicini, hence 24th January. Rio Janeiro 23.—Roman brig Concordia, Borrafini, hence 19th Feb.

At Antwerp. May 10.—Bremen brig Godfried Miuken, Dewald, from Montevideo.

At Genoa. May 8.—Sardinian brig Guisone, Dodero, hence 19th February.

9.—Sardinian polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze, hence 8th February.

18th.—Sardinian polacre San José, Corriero, hence 15th February.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro. 4th ult.—Sardinian brig Artemisa, from Montevideo 22 days; Sardinian polacre Cesar, from Montevideo 17 days; British brig Asia, Bloomfield, hence 13th June.

10th.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, hence 25th June, Montevideo 28th ditto.

21st.—H. B. M's. packet Opossum, from Falmouth 5th June, with the Mail for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro. 14th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Lord Melville, with the Mail forwarded hence 25th June, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo. 9th inst.—National brig Montevidео, from Rio Janeiro, to Bertram, LeBelton & Co.

10.—French barque Anguste, from Tarragona 25th May. 11.—National zamaca Atahualpa, from Rio Janeiro and Maldonado.

Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande. Brazilian polacre Rufina, from Parnagua.

12.—Prussian brig Kronprinz, Siewiers, from Hamburg 28th May, to Zimmermann & Co.

Chili ship Hermosa Chilena, from Valparaiso 40 days. Sailed from Montevideo.

7th inst.—American brig Canada, for Rio Janeiro. 8th.—British brig Amelia, Roe, for Liverpool.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 3d June. For Buenos Ayres,—Barque Isabella, Captain Sannel Herbert. Brig Richard Bell, "Henry Rogers. Barque Cora, "W. Whitley.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—Schr.-brig Betsy Hall, Captain John Coaker. Brig Ellen, Captain Johnson.

The British barque Isabella, was to sail about 6th June, from Liverpool for this.

The Jeune Charles arrived at Havre de Grace 7th May; hence 6th February.

Vessel spoken.—In lat. 14, 13 South, long. 30, 16 W., British brig African Packet, Briggs, from London bound to Valparaiso; out 44 days.

It was not known what Packet would bring the July Mail from Falmouth, for the Brazil and River Plate.

H. B. M's. ship Acteon, arrived on Tuesday last, from Montevideo, having on board H. Hamilton, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, his Lady, &c. Owing to the boisterous weather, they did not land until Thursday, at mid-day. They left the ship at 11 o'clock, under a salute of 13 guns; and at the moment of landing, a salute was fired from the Fort. Lord Edward Russell, the Captain of the Acteon, attended the party to shore; Charles Griffiths, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, of His Britannic Majesty's packet Hornet, received them on the beach. Mr. Hamilton's carriage was in attendance, and conveyed the voyagers to his residence.

A considerable crowd collected on the beach upon the occasion. In the evening, a band of music performed the British National Anthem of "God save the King," and other English tunes, in front of various English houses in the Calle del 25 de Mayo. The musicians said these serenades were purely professional, as taking advantage of the arrival of *El Ministro Ingles* from Montevideo.

THEATRE.

We have not attended the Theatre since our last; but we hear that *Doña Manuelita* performed the Orphan, in the play of "The Orphan of Brussels," on Tuesday night, very respectably.

A negotiation is in train, for the Dramatic Company of this city to visit Montevideo for a time, in exchange for the Operatic Company of that city. It is intended, we believe, that the two companies shall be under one Manager, and perform alternately, at stated seasons, at each Theatre.

The day of Santa Clara (12th inst.) was duly observed, and the *Doña Claras*, and *Claritas*, received the compliments of their friends.—A salute was fired from the Fort at 1 o'clock, in honor of the anniversary of the recapture of this city, on 12th August 1806, from the power of the British, who occupied it with the 71st Regiment, commanded by General Beresford. The custom of firing a salute on this anniversary, was last year revived after it had been discontinued for fourteen years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap Gloves.
SUPERIOR English Doe-Skin and Woodstock wash-leather GLOVES, all with buttons—selling at WM. HAYTON'S STORE, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, at Three Dollars the pair.

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. Newman & Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionary, 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. Fantascopes, or Optical Delusions. Blunt's Edition of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1836.

CARD.

The Passengers by the brig "Phiomela," beg leave to return CAPTAIN SPROTT their most sincere thanks, for his unceasing kindness and gentlemanly conduct towards them during the voyage; wishing him all the happiness and success which his amiable character and kindly dispositions so amply deserve.

Buenos Ayres, 14th August, 1835.

TO MR. WILLIAM MEERING BLOOMFIELD, COMMANDER OF THE BRIG "ASTA," OF LONDON.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 24th July, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—Having come passengers with you from Buenos Ayres to this, and thinking it would be satisfactory for you to know how we were pleased with our treatment during the voyage, we take the liberty of addressing you, to say that it was such as we could have wished in every respect. As to your Table, it was most abundantly supplied as regarded substantial, and not less so in the more cheering department of wines and spirits, which, in fact, as well as malt liquors, were at all times at our command. Our passage was somewhat long, the weather being rough; we, in consequence, had an opportunity of observing your conduct as a Captain and a Sailor, and which frequently called forth our approbation, although at the time not expressed to you. Your conduct otherwise was that of a Gentleman, friendly and kind, and wishful to make all on board comfortable and happy.

When circumstances permit, we shall be at all times glad to see you; and wishing you health and prosperity.

Believe us to remain, Dear Sir, Yours, truly obliged,

(Signed,) MATHEW BROWN. C. H. J. LAMEYER, J. M. MALDONADO.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	121	—	121½	dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	118	—	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	61	—	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7	9-18	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,	7½	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	60	—	60	do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	185	—	190	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	64	—	64	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	390	—	390	dts. p. ct. prn.
Do. on Montevideo.....	74	—	74	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States.....	74	—	74	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	33	—	34	do. p. pesada.
Do. country.....	27	—	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27	—	29	do. do.
Do. salted.....	22	—	24	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	24	—	30	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	37	—	38	do. do.
Wool, common.....	10	—	15	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long.....	35	—	36	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	20	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	15	—	17	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted.....	11	—	12	do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	350	—	950	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),	75	—	75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board.....	7	—	9	do. p. fanega.
Discount.....	1	—	2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121½ dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 64 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

NOTE.—The prices of Specie, Public Funds, and Bank Shares, are nominal.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.