

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 470.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

A reference to the Official Documents in our Journal of this day, will prove that the anticipations we made respecting Cordova, have been realized, and that no probability exists that the peace of the Republic will be in the least disturbed, from the line of conduct which it has been thought proper to pursue as it regards that Province. — The communication between this and Cordova, has not yet been officially declared to be open.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst., contains the copy of a letter written by the late General Quiroga, to General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé. It is dated San Antonio de Areco, December 20, 1834; and states that he (General Quiroga) was about to proceed on his mission, as mediator on the part of Buenos Ayres, in order if possible to bring about an accommodation between Tucuman and Salta;—that notwithstanding he was suffering under severe illness, he had accepted the commission from the urgency of the case, convinced as he was that the secret manoeuvres and intrigues of the Unitarians had caused the differences in question. That want of time prevented his writing more fully, but that their mutual friend, General Rosas, would inform him further particulars. The letter concludes, expressing the sincere friendship of General Quiroga for General Lopez.

General Lopez replied to the above on 29th December, stating that he too was of opinion that the quarrel between Tucuman and Salta was caused by the intrigues of the Unitarians,—implacable enemies as they had ever been of the public peace, &c. &c. He concludes by expressing his wish for the health and happiness of General Quiroga, and assuring him of his sincere friendship.

The *Gaceta* states that they have been requested to publish these important letters, for the purpose of giving to the public a testimony of the utter falsehood of the report propagated by the Unitarians, that the illustrious Generals Estanislao Lopez, and Juan Facundo Quiroga, were not upon good terms.

Official Documents.

(CIRCULAR.) *Cordova, August 8, 1835.*
26th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence.
"To His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres."

"From the legalized copy which the undersigned has the honor to forward to H. E. the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, His Excellency will be informed that the election of First Magistrate of this Province, provisionally, has fallen upon the person of the undersigned.

"Persuaded, as he is, of his want of talent adequately to fill the high station to which he has been called, he has however determined to make the sacrifice, in order, as a good Cordovese, to correspond to the confidence reposed in him.

"His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of Buenos Ayres, will therefore be pleased to accept the assurances of the Provisional Government of Cordova, that in its political march it will make every effort to draw if possible more close ties of friendship and good understanding so necessary to both provinces.

"God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

"PEDRO NOLASCO RODRIGUEZ."
The Under-Secretary,—*Dionisio Centeno.*

A note, dated House of Representatives, Cordova, 7th inst., from Dr. José Roque Funes, President thereof, to Señor P. N. Rodriguez,—states that the latter had been elected Provisional Governor of Cordova; and, in the name of the

House of Representatives, requests his acceptance of the said office.

Cordova, August 8, 1835.
26th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence.
"To His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres."

"The undersigned Provisional Governor, has the satisfaction to forward to His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, an authorized copy of the vote of the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, that Colonel Francisco Reinafé, Comandante-General of the country districts, and his brother Guillermo, Comandante of the northern district, be dismissed from their respective employments;—in virtue of which, the competent orders have been despatched.

"The Provisional Governor awaits the designation of the Tribunal mentioned by their Excellencies the Governors of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, in their well-founded remonstrance, in order to intimate to the persons expressed therein, their personal appearance before it, to which he will oblige them if it were necessary; and also in order to send a delegate on the part of this Province, who conceives itself as possessing the same right as the rest of the Confederation, since it is no less interested in the prosecution of a crime so horrid, and in which its credit and dignity are particularly offended.

"God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

"PEDRO NOLASCO RODRIGUEZ."
The Under-Secretary,—*Dionisio Centeno.*

Hall of Sitings, Cordova, August 7, 1835.
To H. E. the Governor and Captain-General Provisional of the Province, Señor Pedro N. Rodriguez.

Excellent Sir,—The House of Representatives of the Province, in a sitting of this day, has sanctioned the following decree:—

Art. 1. His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, Señor José Vicente Reinafé, having legally concluded his term of office; and in virtue of the intimation made by their Excellencies the Governors of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, let a Provisional Governor be appointed, who shall in the course of this day be installed, and whose duties shall be to consult, in relation to the present affair, and all others of the like nature and importance, with the Honorable Representatives of the Province.

2. The Provisional Government of the Province, as soon as the present resolution be communicated to it, shall intimate to Colonel Francisco Reinafé, and Lieut.-Colonel Reinafé, to cease in their posts until the cause be decided.

3. To the Tribunal which may be formed to try the individuals mentioned in the preceding article, persons appointed by Cordova shall be associated, for the purpose of sustaining the rights, prerogatives, and privileges, provided for by the general laws.

4. Let this be communicated to the Provisional Executive of the Province, in order to the fulfilment of the end proposed.

The undersigned President has the honor to remain, &c. &c. &c.

DR. JOSE ROQUE FUNES, President.
José Eugenio Flores, Secretary.

A note, dated Santa Fé, 5th inst., from the Governor thereof (Estanislao Lopez), to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, incloses copies of two communications, dated Parana, 4th inst., from the Governor of Entrerios, Pascual Echague.—One is addressed to the Governor of Santa Fé, stating that Entrerios entirely approves the proceedings adopted by Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, to drag before the bar of justice the murderers of General Quiroga and his retinue. The other is to the Government of Cordova; requiring that Señor José Vicente Reinafé, and his three bro-

thers, do resign office, and appear before the Government of Buenos Ayres, to answer for a crime the most brutal and treacherous to be found in history, and of which public opinion designates the aforesaid individuals to be the authors. That failing in the required appearance, all communication will be closed between Entrerios and Cordova, &c. &c.

A communication, dated Santa Fé, 30th ult., from Governor Lopez, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that he has seriously considered the note of the latter, dated 30th June, which so fully delineates the strong evidence against the Reinafés, as being the authors of the inhuman butchery of General Quiroga and his retinue: that he fully coincides in the conclusions drawn therefrom, and will cooperate all in his power to bring the accused to justice.

General Eustoquio Diaz-Velez, and Señor Juan Cano, tendered to the Government, under date 6th inst., eight thousand dollars by way of loan, without interest, (viz., 5000 dollars Diaz-Velez, and 3000 Cano,) until the negotiation with Cordova, respecting the murderers of General Quiroga and his retinue be concluded; with the understanding that the said loan be returned within 6 or 12 months after the motive which impelled the offer ceases to exist. That the proposition is made from the obligation imposed upon all good Argentines to assist, as much as possible, in order to bring to punishment the authors of a crime so atrocious, and which casts so great a stain upon the honor of the Republic.

The Under-Secretary, (Señor Garrigos,) in the name of the Government, replied to the above on the 18th, declining the offer; and at the same time thanking Señores Diaz-Velez and Cano for their patriotism.

Buenos Ayres, August 14, 1835.

26th 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, Restorer of the Laws, Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The undersigned have the grateful satisfaction of addressing Your Excellency, in order to place in your hands the sum of five thousand four hundred dollars, nett proceeds of the theatrical performance on 31st ult., for the purpose of celebrating the installation of the illustrious person of Your Excellency in the supreme command of the Province; and to contribute in forwarding the works now in train at our Cathedral Church.

The undersigned, on presenting to Your Excellency this slight proof of adhesion to your person, congratulate themselves with the idea that although that which they offer be trifling, it will be viewed as a testimony of the good feelings which animate them.

God preserve the important life of Your Excellency many years.

Manuel Pueyrredon—Pedro Romero—José María Aldao—Juan Rafael Victorica—Juan Manuel Larrazabal.

The Under-Secretary, Señor Agustín Garrigos, replied to the above on 15th inst., stating how highly the Government appreciated the noble interest manifested by the Amateur performers, for the National Cause of Federation, and the interest they have evinced to forward a work so congenial to the sentiments of a Christian people.—That the sum in question had been placed in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Saturnino Seguro, he being the person charged with the conclusion of the works at the Cathedral Church.

A note, dated 14th inst., from the Rev. Dr. Saturnino Seguro, acknowledges the receipt of the said 5400 dollars, through the hands of the Government Aid-de-Camp, Colonel Joaquín María Ramiro.

A decree, dated 13th inst., states that in consequence of the advanced age of Señor Manuel José de Lavalle, he is allowed to retire from his employment of Collector-General at the Custom-House; and from his long and faithful services, he is to receive, during his life, the full salary attached to the office in question.

A decree, same date, allows Señor Domingo Robredo, principal book-keeper of the Custom-House, to retire on two-thirds of his salary; and appoints Señor Bernabé Escalada to fulfil the duties of said office, as also that of Collector-General of the Custom-House, until the Government otherwise determine. Señor Manuel Ventura de Lavalle is to succeed Señor B. Escalada, as treasurer of the Custom-House, *ad interim*.

Señor Manuel Sarmiento, *Escribano de Registros* at the Custom-House, has been dismissed from his employment; the decree to that effect stating that he does not merit the confidence of the Government, and is, besides, an Unitarian enemy of the National Cause of Federation.

A resolution of the Government, orders the dismissal of a number of Custom-House officers, (the names are mentioned in the resolution,) on the ground not only of economy, but that those thus dismissed are some of their Unitarians, and that others do not merit the confidence of the Government. Those appointed to succeed them, are also mentioned in the resolution.

At a Meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank, held on 13th inst., the following Report was read:—

"Six months of the last year of our Charter have elapsed, and yet the Directors have nothing to announce to you as it regards the future fate of the Establishment. But they hope, from the tendency to ameliorations which characterizes the present Administration, that all the questions connected with the solution of this problem, will be opportunely taken into consideration; which is required not only by a sentiment of just reciprocity, but also by the credit of the circulating medium, which, during ten years, has coexisted with that of the Bank itself.

"The material judged necessary to continue the renewal of the Bank Notes of the last emission, has been received from abroad; and the pecuniary aid afforded from the Treasury, has been already nearly expended on this object.

"They have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., which those Shareholders can receive whose claims have not been suspended.

"The accounts for the last six months have been approved of by the respective Committee; who, having fulfilled their term of office, must this day be replaced by your suffrages.

"This is all the information which the President and Directors have to communicate.

"JOSE I. GARMENDIA, President.
"Manuel Nuñez, Secretary."

The following gentlemen were appointed as Committee of Accounts, for the ensuing six months:—Señores Juan F. Molina, Felix Castro, and Mr. James Wilde.

On the 10th inst., nearly 400 cavalry entered town, uniformly attired, each wearing a red waistcoat, and the Federal devices of "*Federacion ó Muerte: Viva los Federales,—Mueran los Unitarios.*" The horses were in excellent condition, and adorned with red plumes, red ribands, &c. The sudden and unexpected appearance of this cavalry, caused at first various conjectures; amongst others, they were said to be an escort of the Governor of Santa Fé, (General Lopez,) and that he had arrived in town on a visit to General Rosas. It was soon ascertained, however, that this corps consisted of inhabitants of the country district of *El Pilar*, who, desirous of celebrating in that place the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province, had formed themselves into a guard of honor, in order to convey from town the portrait of General Rosas, to exhibit at the intended *funcion*. They proceeded to the private residence of His Excellency, and the portrait in question being delivered to them, they paraded it, attended by music, through various streets of the capital, on their route to the country.

CHILI.

The Message of the President of the Republic of Chili (Joaquin Prieto), to the Legislative Chambers, was delivered on 1st June last. It chiefly treats upon local matters; stating that Chili remains at peace with all the world, excepting Spain; that as it regards the latter, the Government of Chili had received repeated intimations of her desire to adjust a convention with the new States of America. The Government of the United States of North America having spontaneously proffered its good offices to bring about this important negotiation, it was not therefore now necessary to enlarge upon the subject. That crime had greatly decreased in the capital (Santiago,) and its neighbourhood, being an evident proof that the moral of the people had improved; and under the auspices of peace and industry, further ameliorations in this respect might be expected. That the revenue had increased, the receipts of the year 1834 having exceeded those of the preceding year; and from the new regulations in the Custom-House department, and other advantages, there was every probability it would continue to improve.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

On the 11th May, 1835, Woodbine Parish, Esq., in the Chair;—Lieut. Wellsted's paper on the Island of Socotra, was read to the said Society. This island, we believe, has been lately occupied by a British force; and among other purposes, is to be used as a coal depot for steamers going up the Red Sea.

"NOTICES on the Bolivian Andes, and Southern affluents of the Amazons;—communicated to the Royal Geographical Society, by J. B. PENTLAND, Esq., and WOODBINE PARISH, Esq.—1835.

We have recently perused a pamphlet under the above title, which contains details of a most interesting nature. Part of its contents, respecting the great Mediterranean lake of Titicaca, appeared in our "British Packet," No. 464, copied from "The Athenæum;" with the exception, however, of the following:—

"The lake of Titicaca contains numerous small islands; that from which it has taken its name, and which is situated at the south-east extremity, being the largest and most celebrated, tradition having there placed the miraculous appearance of Manco-Capac, the first Inca of the last Peruvian dynasty of sovereigns, where he laid the foundation of those extraordinary theocratico-political institutions which enabled his successors to found the most extensive empire in the annals of American history, and to bring about a degree of civilization among their subjects so superior to that of the other barbarous nations of the American world, as to enable the Peruvian Incas, in the twelfth generation of their dynasty, to extend their conquests from Cundinamarca, and the equinoctial regions of Quito, to the centre of Chili. The island of Titicaca still contains numerous Peruvian ruins."

The pamphlet has also a translation from a MS. (1799) of Thadæus Hænke, on the advantages to be derived from the navigation of the rivers which flow from the Cordilleras of Peru, into the Marañon or Amazons;—and an Official Report (1827) on the River Beni, and the countries through which it flows.—Communicated by Woodbine Parish, Esq., F.R.S., and read to the Geographical Society, 13th April, 1835.

The first, says:—

"The provinces of Peru in the actual occupation of the Spaniards, form but a small part of the continent of South America. Generally speaking, they may be defined as a long narrow strip running along the coast of the Pacific, and bounded by the mountain-chain of the Andes: a vast territory, it is true; but nothing when considered in its relative proportion to the extreme width of the continent.

"The precipitous height of the snowy mountains of the Andes on their eastern declivity—the almost impracticability of the passes—and the immense forests, hundreds of leagues in extent, reaching indeed it is hardly known where, are

obstacles alone sufficient to have deterred not only the Spaniards, but the Peruvians before them, from making much further satisfactory progress in the examination and peopling of these vast regions; but if to these be added the dangers apprehended from the barbarous nations which inhabit them,—the almost insufferable heats,—the annoyance of the innumerable venomous insects and reptiles, and the many deep and impassable rivers; it ceases to be matter of much astonishment that the conquerors of Peru should have made such small advances beyond the ranges of the Cordilleras. It is doubtless to be ascribed to these causes, operating, it must be confessed, upon a remarkable falling-off in that spirit of discovery and conquest which animated them of old, that both the Spaniards and Portuguese have been satisfied to remain in such ignorance of immense countries within their own possessions.

"The Gran-Chaco (or Great Desert); the countries between Paraguay and Chiquitos; those reaching from Moxos and Apolobamba, to the rivers Amazons and Huallaga; and from the Purus to the Ucayale, are regions almost totally unknown; not to speak of those to the north of the Amazons, between the Orinoco and the Cordilleras of Quito, and Santa Fé de Bogota; and very many more.

"Wherever the interior of these extensive regions has been penetrated, it has been by some of those mighty rivers which, descending from the Cordilleras, have burst, as it were, a natural path through the otherwise impassable and almost boundless forests below.

"The names of Chiquitos, Moxos, and Apolobamba, might still have been unheard of, but for the rivers Paraguay, Grande, and Beni, which showed the way to them, and carried their first discoverers to those remote parts, inaccessible to them from any other direction. It is in those provinces that the Spaniards have made their farthest advances into the interior of this continent; but it was not from the coasts of Peru, and proceeding in an easterly direction that they reached them. They were originally made known by adventurers from the south, who discovered them, after toiling up the long and arduous passage of the river Paraguay. It was many years before the communication with them from Upper Peru was opened by the navigation of the Beni, and the Marmoré, and their affluents; and much later that the Portuguese, on their side, coming down from Brazil, not so much to form new settlements in them as to check the further advances of the Spaniards, determined there also to establish their line of military positions.

"These provinces, in common with all those situated to the east of the Andes, however rich their lands and precious their productions, would seem destined to labour under the greatest possible natural disadvantage, in being shut in by that tremendous barrier, the Andes—a barrier, unrivelled not only in the height of its mountains, but in the extent of its ranges; one, which Nature herself seems to have created for the especial purpose of cutting off their communications with the nations to the westward; of which it may be truly said, as of the ocean, by Horace,—

*"Deus abscedit
Prædurus oceano dissociabit
Terras."*

"The difficulties with which the nations eastward of the Andes have to contend in the transport of their productions across the Cordillera, double their cost in conveying them only to the provinces of Upper Peru; and if this be the case between countries apparently bordering on each other, what must be the labour and expenses of their further carriage to those ports upon the Pacific from whence they are to be shipped for Spain!

"The productions of Chiquitos and Moxos are transported more than 200 leagues to Lima, over a double range of the Andes; if they are to be sent to Europe by way of Buenos Ayres, the distance, not to speak of the difficulties of the mountainous roads of Jujuy, cannot be calculated at less than 600 leagues. Nothing but gold, and silver, and precious stones, can repay the enormous expenses of transport on beasts of burthen over such immense distances.

"It is not to be wondered at that, with such impediments before them, the inhabitants should relax in their industry, and look with indifference upon the cultivation of the most precious of their productions, contented to raise a bare sufficiency for their own domestic wants, with the consciousness of being able to supply the world.

"But the truth is, these impediments and disadvantages, however apparently great and discouraging, are not without a remedy,—the evil should be referred to its true source,—the false and unnatural system on which the intercourse

between Europe and those countries has been hitherto carried on. By changing that system, and by opening a new channel for their exports, every obstacle would vanish, the inhabitants of those regions would be stimulated to exertion, and to the cultivation of their fruitful possessions, and Europe would reap immense benefits.

"Nature, indeed, has framed her works on this continent on a gigantic scale.—Where else is to be found a mountain-chain like the Cordilleras of the Andes? where rivers like the Amazonas and La Plata? where such extensive plains, such interminable forests? But the same hand which has raised the most wondrous and impassable barriers, in appearance, to the progress of man, in these vast regions, has not omitted to provide safe and convenient means of communication with their remotest parts, and for the interchange of their varied productions. The innumerable rivers which pour down from the Cordilleras, for the most part navigable, are but so many highways which Nature herself has opened through rocks and mountains and impenetrable forests, for the safe and convenient passage of man, and for the transport of the fruits of his industry. Of these, one of the principal, if it be not the queen of the rivers of the world, is the Amazonas, or Marañon,—in truth it may be called a sea of fresh water, which, without exaggeration, from its junction with the ocean, may be traced for upwards of a thousand leagues across this continent, communicating with all the provinces of Peru, as far as 18° S. lat., by means of the many navigable branches which flow into it."

The second, in speaking of *The River Beni*, says:—

"This great river has its origin in the springs which issue from the lofty ranges north-west of Cochabamba, forming part of the snowy Cordillera visible from the city of La Paz. The Beni waters the whole of the district of Mosetenes; it skirts the province of Moxos, leaving it to the east, and pursues its course till it unites with the Marmoré, and loses its name."

The concluding lines of the article are as follows:—

"The River Beni, as has been before said, unites with the Marmoré, which takes the name of the Madera, and falls into the Amazonas, whereby a communication is open with the Atlantic. Along the shores of these rivers it is believed that many barbarous nations reside; of whom as yet little can be said with any certainty; nor are we likely to know more of them till new expeditions of discovery are set on foot, and intelligent people shall go amongst them. The result of such undertakings would be of the greatest importance to these valuable countries, not only in tending to further the knowledge and increase of their productions, but in establishing an easy communication from them with Europe and with the rest of the world. The best part of Peru is as yet, it may be said, unknown. The riches it contains are immense; but to secure and turn them to account will require energy and exertion."

A Map of the Bolivian Andes, by J. B. Pentland, Esq., and W. Parish, Esq., is annexed to the pamphlet.

The Queen of Portugal and the Nuns.—A very extraordinary scene took place at the Estrella Nunnery the other day, upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to that convent. Upon her Majesty's arrival there, the nuns seized her and dragged her in solemn procession through the cloisters, took her to the church, knelt down before her, and commenced a regular din of lamentations and supplications, requesting the Queen not to forsake the Catholic religion of the country, which was fast sinking, &c.; and it was with no small difficulty that her Majesty regained her liberty from them, after nearly an hour's suffering of this clamour.—(English paper.)

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Van Diemen's Island is certainly a delightful blending of the wild and the beautiful. I first saw the land to the southward, off the Eddystones and Mewstone rocks, and the shore appeared extremely wild and rugged; but on entering D'Entrecasteaux channel, the view is exceedingly romantic—the vessel sailing close under lofty cliffs fringed with forests and verdure to the water's edge; while on reaching the basin of the magnificent river Derwent, near Hobart-Town, the scenery is changed into a softer and sweeter landscape. The general face of the interior is very diversified, but decidedly mountainous; not however in ranges, but rather in isolated peaks, varied by lofty table land, and ex-

tensive fertile valleys or plains. To a Briton, however, all this variety is gratifying, as it tends every moment to remind him of his own much-loved land: (there are many parts of Van Diemen's Island which require no stretch of imagination to make me fancy myself at home, instead of the most distant extremity of the earth. Commencing with the country on the South, nothing can be more rude or bold than the general appearance of the landscape,—hills rising upon hills, all thickly covered with trees, save here and there a majestic and towering rocky eminence, forming nearly, if not altogether, the only prospect: It seems like one impervious forest, crowned by the heavens. Proceeding, however, more inwards, the country loses much of its stern and forbidding aspect, and the eye of the traveller is greeted with many fine open spots, very lightly timbered, and extending in places for several miles; still, however, the back ground almost uniformly consists of some high mountains. After travelling about half way between Hobart-Town and Launceston, there are beautiful plains, intersected in places by streams, and terminated only by the horizon; and as the journey towards the North coast is pursued, every diversity of hill and dale, woodland and plain, forest and tillage, that can be desired towards performing the perfection of rural landscape, enlivens the scene. The western parts of the island have yet been imperfectly explored; but they are generally represented as bold and mountainous, although possessing, in places, well watered and fertile spots.—(From R. M. Martin's *History of the British Colonies*, vol. iv.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

At No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

A FEW copies of Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts. The Cambist's Compendium; or Two Familiar Practical Treatises on Bills of Exchange. Neuman & Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionaries, 8vo. A copy of Dr. Adam Clarke'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 Pins. Bonnet Wire. Fantescopes, 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 despatch and punctuality.

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.

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.

Notice.

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

The House on the same is quite new, substantially built, and uniting every convenience of fire-places with 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 Durango, 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 Diemen's Land,

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

ESPERANZA,

Has comfortable accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS, and will admit Freight and Passengers until the 30th day of the present month, and no longer.

TERMS.—Passage in the Cabin, 750 Dollars currency; ditto in the Steerage, 500 Dollars, (to be paid here at date of engaging passage.) The Vessel taking 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 & ALSGARAY,

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 20th OF AUGUST, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Risdon, Dillon,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Bahia.
Brig Pindhorn, Wood,	Brownell, & Stegmann,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Stedfast, Barker,	Zumaran & Teserra,	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, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso via Montevideo.
Brig Philonela, Spout,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Florville, Wood,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Britannia, Burgess,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Isabella, Herbert,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley,	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.,	Loading for Rio Grande.
FRENCH.		
Barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dumas,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin,	J. J. Klicke,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig John, Nahmens,	J. J. Klicke,	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.,	Loading for Hamburg.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Henrico, Guerrero,	Felipe Liavallol,	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig Piametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Bozcano,	Mannel Ortiz Basualdo,	Loading for Cadiz.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Caique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Peita,	Joaquin Almeida Rivero,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Actoon, (26 guns), Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 15.—Wind E., strong.—heavy rain all day.
Arrived, Brazilian sloop-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., with sugar, molasses, tobacco, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.
Brazilian brig Seventh September, Luis Peña, from Paragana 13th ult., with yerba, to Joaquin Almeida Ribeiro.

British barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert, from Liverpool 4th June, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.
August 16.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.
Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Gallo, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with wheat, barley, &c.

August 17.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Relampago, Rizzo, for Montevideo.
H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Mr. G. Manning, lady, child, and servant; and Mr. James How.

August 18.—Wind W.—slight rain.
No arrivals.
Sailed, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

August 19.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.
August 20.—Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, National brig Ximeno, Harris, from Patagonia 8th inst., with salt, hides, and wheat, to Davison, Milner & Co. Passengers, Señores Francisco Martinez, José Ocampos, Pedro Bueno, and Monsieur Claude Pouchar.
Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

August 21.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 22d inst.—June, for Liverpool,
23d inst.—Rison, for Bahia,
24th inst.—Trafalgar, for Rio Grande.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The National schr. Nina, Galian, has been withdrawn from the Line of Packets between this and Montevideo. She is intended for the Brazil trade; chiefly, we believe, between this, Rio Janeiro, and Santos.
The Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, Barnea, sailed from this on the night of 28th ult., for Paragana, in ballast.

The date Bom Fin, which got aground two leagues below Ensenada, is under the Portuguese flag, and not the Brazilian, as stated in our last. She is expected to be got off without damage, except the loss of her rudder. Her cargo has been taken out by the pilot-boat Star of the South, and lighters sent from this.

H. B. M's. ship Acteni exercised great-guns on Wednesday last. The firing was not heard on shore, the wind being "off the land."

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 5th inst., at 6 A. M., Wind W. N. W.—Claire, and Silvanus, both hence 4th.
On 9th, at 7 A. M., Wind N. W.—Temistocles, hence 8th.

Communications appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, from Mendoza and San Juan, by which it appears that a letter had been intercepted by the Government of Mendoza, from Colonel Barcala, in San Juan, to Señor José María Molina, in Mendoza, discovering the detail of a plot in which the said Barcala was at the head; the object of which was "to seize the Friar, (General Aldao), and give him his passport, presenting him with four leaden onzas for his voyage;"—and after this was effected, a new Government was to be established in Mendoza, a Constitution to be promulgated, treaties to be entered into with Chili, mining companies encouraged, a coalition to be formed with all the provinces, "and Buenos Ayres left to do what it might think proper with its Dictator Rosas."

Immediately upon the discovery of this conspiracy, the Governor of Mendoza addressed a note to the Governor of San Juan, demanding the person of the author of such a terrible plot, the design of which was to cause a revolution whose very onset was to be signalized by the murder of one of the Chiefs (General Aldao), who had contributed to give the Republic its liberty.

The Governor of San Juan, declaring his participation in the just indignation caused by such a discovery, acquiesced in the demand of the Governor of Mendoza; and on the 9th July, Colonel

Barcala was arrested, and conducted to Mendoza. —We have not yet learned his fate.

Colonel Barcala was in Buenos Ayres a few months since, and commanded for some time the regiment *Auxiliares de los Andes*. He had been an officer under General Paz, during all the former revolution, and was taken prisoner at the battle of *Ciudadela*, by General Quiroga, who made him one of his aids-de-camp.

General Aldao was inmate of a Convent at the time General San Martín undertook his expedition to Chili, when he forsook the cowl to gird the sword in the cause of liberty, and distinguished himself during those celebrated campaigns. He subsequently was second in command to General Quiroga at the battle of *Tablada*, in Cordova, where he was taken prisoner, and remained in close confinement until the peace which followed the capture of General Paz. Latterly he was Commandant-General of the combined expedition against the Indians; and is at present Commander in Chief of the forces at Mendoza.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
Your insertion of the following communication, will oblige
One of your Subscribers.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

"To the Editor of the 'Scottish Guardian.'
"Dear Sir,—I have recently made the following calculations,* in order to show what might be procured for the money which is spent in Scotland on Ardent Spirits in one year. I entreat your readers to look at them, and see the amount of physical, intellectual, and spiritual good which is annually sacrificed by an idolatrous and 'drunken nation' at the altar of the modern Moloch. If to resign an indulgence that, nationally speaking, leads to crime, blasphemy, impurity, disease, and beggary, be indeed self-denial—if it be a cross, let every man, clergyman as well as layman, who calls himself a Christian, remember the words of our blessed Lord,—'If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.'

"I beg to ask one question. If a man is told on respectable authority, that judges and magistrates attribute almost all the capital crime in Scotland, and by far the greater proportion of minor offences also, to the use of ardent spirits—that very much of the poverty and squalid wretchedness so common in our large towns, is referred, by those most competent to decide, to the same cause,—that nearly one thousand medical men have recently pronounced ardent spirits not only utterly useless to a man in health, but injurious to mind and body, and a principal source of disease;—if he knows all this to be publicly asserted, and takes his tumbler of toddy 'yet again,' can he say that he is disposed to 'deny himself and take up his cross,' or that the 'same mind' is in him 'which was also in Christ Jesus?'"

"I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"ROBERT KAYE GREVILLE."
"Edinburgh, March 11, 1835."

* It appears that in the year 1830, the Ardent Spirits consumed in Scotland, amounted to 6,739,833 gallons! which cost the consumers £2,465,938 4s.!!!—The calculations mentioned in the communication, specify the various useful articles this sum would purchase.

THEATRE.

Señor Casacuberta took his benefit on 14th inst., and, we are told, had a very good house, notwithstanding the lowering weather. As the performance was not advertised in any of the daily papers, we were not aware that any would take place, which we much regret.

The play of the "*Misanthropia*," (Stranger), was tolerably performed on Tuesday evening.—Señor Gonzalez personated the Stranger; and the Señora Matilde, Mrs. Haller—or Mrs. Miller, as she is called in the Spanish translation. Her agitation, at the sight of her husband, was extremely well expressed; there was nothing outrageous in her manner,—it was a natural piece of acting which we feel pleasure in recording. The last scene, as usual, brought tears to the eyes of many of the fair spectators.

The moral of this play has been often called in question, because a fond husband pardons the *faux-pas* of his penitent wife,—which, although it may not accord with strict morality, is certainly not against nature. How is a man to act with a beautiful woman at his feet entreating forgiveness?

On Thursday evening, "*Juana la Borrachona*," with its magical changes, &c. A theatre was erected on the stage, in which figures representing cavalry and infantry were passed, with Napoleon at their head.—A military band played

during the marching of these automatons. The house was well attended.

The receipts of the Amateur performance at the Theatre, on 31st ult., amounted to 7,429 dollars. The Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires gave 500 dollars for his box for the evening; and the French Consul-General, 100 dollars.

"Ascension Day" (15th inst.) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres; but the boisterous weather kept people within doors.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the week, with white frost on several mornings;—thermometer 48 to 56. The farmers do not now complain of the want of rain. On Saturday last it rained the whole of the day, with its usual concomitants of thunder and lightning. At times in the day it was so dark that candles were lit in many houses, reminding one of some November days in London.

The recent regulation from the London General Post-Office, allowing Buenos Ayres newspapers to be forwarded by His Britannic Majesty's packets, to any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, free of any charge for postage, will have the effect of rendering people at home better acquainted with us here, and prove to them that we are not quite such an outlandish race as some may imagine. We hear that a quantity of journals of this Capital, were sent to the United Kingdom by the last packet.—We would however recommend that the caution from the General Post-Office be strictly adhered to, viz., to make up the newspapers 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; and the paper or papers must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides.

Died,
On 19th inst, Mr. THOMAS LINDSAY. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Burial-Ground on 21st, attended by numerous Friends, to whom he was endeared by his many amiable qualities.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

At No. 193, Calle del Parque.
An English and French Grammar, 2 vols.; Walker's Dictionary, 1 vol.; Moore's Geography, 1 vol.; Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols.; Pitt's Speeches, 4 vols.; Collection of the Works of all the British Poets, 120 vols.; History of England, by Hume; do. by Smollet; do. by Adolphus.

Lessons in Dancing.

M^r. & M^s. CATON, have the honor to announce to the Public that they continue to give Lessons in Dancing, both at their house and at private residences. Every description of Dancing taught, as Minuets, Menuet Montono, Cielito, Gavota, Boleros, with a variety of new and elegant steps in the Quadrille, &c. &c. Calle de Potosi, No. 61.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120½	— 121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	— 118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63	— 74	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	78	— 80	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 78	— 70-16	do. do.	
6 per cent. Stock,.....	60	— 62	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	185	— 190	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	64	—	per cent. pr. m.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	(none)	—	dts. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p. p. tacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz. best,.....	33	— 34	do. p. pesoada.
Do. country,.....	28	— 31	do. do.
Do. weighing 28 to 24 lbs. 27	— 20	do. do.	
Do. salted,.....	22	— 24	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10	— 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,.....	22	— 23	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	— 17	do. p. arroba.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	— 12	do. per mtl.
Flour, (North American),.....	850	— 850	do. per mtl.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	— 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, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 68 pence. The lowest ditto, 64 pence.

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