

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 473.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1855.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

An important operation has been realised within the last few days, and of which we had scarcely any information until it was effected. A Subscription for a Loan to Government, has been set on foot by a few capitalists, and already more than a million of dollars currency have been subscribed, among less than a hundred individuals. We are ignorant of the terms of this Loan, but believe they are highly advantageous to the State. The sums subscribed are to be paid in three instalments, viz., on 15th and 30th inst., and 15th October. No amount of less than 5000 dollars is admitted. The highest we notice in the list, is 45,000 dollars, subscribed by the house of Lezica, Brothers.

The facility with which this Loan has been raised, argues powerfully for the credit of the present Administration, if indeed any proof of this were wanting; after the rise experienced in the public securities upon the accession of His Excellency Governor Rosas. This favourable result is doubtless owing to the general conviction which prevails of the consolidation of order, and the observance of the strictest attention to economy, under the Government which now presides this fine country, hitherto retarded in the progress of amelioration, through the absence of those indispensable elements of national prosperity. The existence of General Rosas in the Government, is admitted, by all parties, to be the strongest pledge of the continuance of public peace; and it will scarcely be denied, that only an Administration having at its head so powerful and influential a Chief, could undertake such sweeping reforms and salutary retrenchments, as those which he has effected. Besides, even those who may differ with him in political views, will not, we believe, refuse to allow him that essential qualification of a good statesman,—honesty; without which, the most splendid talents were nugatory in the service of the country.

It is reported that the proceeds of the Loan are to be applied to the liquidation of the outstanding debt in the arrears of pay, &c.; the settlement of which is deemed a necessary preliminary to the combination of a general plan of finance, embracing measures conducive to the progressive amelioration of the circulating medium.

On Tuesday last, at the University, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, was conferred upon the following Students:—Señores Mariano Gazcon, Demetrio Rodriguez Peña, Fortunato Zorraido, Carlos Eguia, and Andres Somellera. And in Medicine and Surgery, upon Señores Tiburcio Fonseca, and Angel Pico. Premiums were awarded to various Students, who have excelled in their studies. The assemblage to witness the ceremony was numerous. Of the Corps Diplomatique, there were Mr. Hamilton, H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil; the Marquis de Vins de Peyssac, Consul-General of France; and Mr. J. C. Zimmermann, Consul-General of the City of Hamburg.

The last, or rather the present Winter in Buenos Ayres, has been a very sickly one. The diseases most prevalent were,—Catharral affections, Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura, Ulcerated sore throat, Hooping-Cough, simple continued Fevers, and a vast number of cases of Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels. The excessive number of deaths in this city during the winter months, has attracted the attention of our neighbours in Montevideo; and from the journal *Estandarte*, of that city, we have extracted the following statement of the deaths in Buenos Ayres, in April, May, June, and July last:

	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.
Infants,	99	118	80	139
10 years old and upwards, ..	8	6	9	23
20 do. do. do.	13	14	19	22
30 do. do. do.	21	31	30	29
40 do. do. do.	24	21	28	27
50 do. do. do.	12	20	15	22
60 do. do. do.	12	16	14	22
70 do. do. do.	6	15	12	19
80 do. do. do.	5	11	4	16
90 do. do. do.	5	2	4	6
205 ..	254	215	318	
RECAPITULATION.—April, 205				
May, 254				
June, 215				
July, 318				
TOTAL,	892			

The mortality in the month of July, compared with the other months, is remarkable. We believe that a correct account is kept of the births and deaths in Buenos Ayres, from which, in the absence of other data, an estimate might be formed of the population of this city. Many are of opinion that, including the suburbs, it contains at least one hundred thousand inhabitants. We believe that no census has ever been taken of the population of this Province,—certainly not of late years. In the Roman Republic, it was never neglected; and we read that the ends of the census were very salutary to that people: they became thereby acquainted with their own strength,—their ability to support a war, or to make a levy of troops, or raise a tribute.

By way of Montevideo, accounts have been received that the Carlist Commander-in-Chief, Zumalacarrégui, died on 25th June, of a wound he received on 16th June, before Bilbao. General Eraso had succeeded him. The Carlist army of 11,000 men, which was besieging Bilbao, abandoned the siege on 26th, upon the approach of the Queen's army, consisting of 18,000 men. — A conspiracy against the Emperor Nicolas, and his Government, had been discovered at St. Petersburg, and 60 persons were arrested in consequence thereof. — Some disorders had taken place in Portugal.

The London journal *Morning Herald*, in noticing the armed interference on the part of British subjects, in the affairs of Spain, says:

"If it be right to go to war for the cause of the Queen of Spain, let us go to war openly; if there be no such right, let us remain at peace: but let us not sneak into the contest as men who eschewed responsibility, while yet they could not avoid a dastardly interference. Is John Bull, who prides

himself upon his love of 'fair play,' to act like the second who had a large wager depending upon the success of a principal in a prize-fight, and took an opportunity of dealing a treacherous blow to his opponent, when he found that his man must be beaten and his wager lost? Shall we, as the professedly peaceful allies of the Government of Madrid, take advantage of our position to deal a treacherous blow to the opponents of that Government in the civil contest in which it has been so signally worsted, without any foreign intervention to give an undue advantage to its enemies.

Lord Palmerston's justification of the measure is, to our mind, its condemnation. He says the British Government are not responsible for the conduct of the troops, or the issue of the contest. We say, so much the worse. If the troops went out upon the responsibility of the Government, and under the guidance of some experienced General, there would be some pledge to the country that nothing would be done by which the national honour could be compromised; but going, as they do, in a kind of military buccannery foray, mixing themselves up in a quarrel with which we have no proper concern, and furnishing a precedent which may to-morrow be followed up by any of the Continental Powers against ourselves, it is scarcely to be expected that they will be more careful in preserving the national honour of England than they are in respecting the national independence of Spain. The people of Spain have as sacred a right as the people of England to choose a Government for themselves. It never yet has happened that any nation was benefited by having a Government, whether liberal or despotic, forced upon it by foreign bayonets. The advocates of absolute power have as much right as the supporters of liberalism, to unfurl the oriflame of a crusade for the purpose of disseminating their doctrines.

The question at present depending between the Queen of Spain and her subjects, is one of extreme complexity. It relates to a matter that can only be thoroughly understood by the parties immediately interested, and it should be alone decided by the Spaniards themselves; for by no other Power can it be determined, without the sacrifice of their country's independence. If there be one domestic question beyond another that the people of an independent nation should decide for themselves, it is that of a disputed succession to the crown."

Official Documents.

A decree dated 4th inst., notices the quantity of paper used in drawing up official documents of the class of certificates, &c., which only occupy a few lines;—that this practice is not only a superfluous expense to the Treasury, but causes great inconvenience, by filling the archives with folios of useless paper, &c. &c. It is therefore ordered, that documents of the class in question, be written on half a sheet of paper, according to the forms prescribed in the decrees of 3d November, 1832, and 22d May of the present year, with an envelope of half a sheet, and closed with a red wafer.—Communications to foreign Governments, and to the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, are exempted from the above regulation, and are to continue as heretofore.

A decree, dated 5th inst., states that Señor Pio Garcia, who at present fills the employment of Major Domo of the Hospital for Men, does not merit the confidence of Government. It is therefore ordered that he be dismissed from the said office, and Señor Manuel Ramos appointed thereto, who, to the quality of being attached to the National Cause of Federation, adds every requisite for the situation in question.

ORIENTAL STATE.

Montevideo, August 29, 1835.

It having been noticed that the major part of the Merchant Vessels which arrive in this port, from those of foreign parts in which Consuls of the Republic reside, enter their cargoes without having inserted in their manifests the certificate of said Agents proving the reality and the quantity of the articles expressed therein;—the Government, in order to prevent the continuance of this abuse, and reserving to themselves to obtain the approbation of the Honorable *Camaras*, have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. The Captain or Master of every Merchant Vessel proceeding from foreign ports, in which Consuls of the Republic reside, and who present the manifest of the cargo without the correspondent seal and certificate of the respective Consul, shall be fined 6 per cent. upon the goods which they may enter without these requisites.

2. The decree of 17th January 1834, respecting vessels proceeding from ports in which no Consul of the Republic resides, and which enter this port without bringing any manifest, remains in full force and vigour.

3. Vessels proceeding from free ports, of whatever nation they may be, are exempted from the provisions of the preceding article.

4. Let this be published. **ORIBE.**

Juan Maria Perez.

Montevideo, 31st August, 1835.

In addition to the decree of 29th inst., and in order to conciliate equity with the principles of justice which instigated the Government to dictate the said measure; they have ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The fine of 6 per cent., imposed in Article 1 of the decree of 29th August 1835, shall take effect in four months from this date, upon all vessels proceeding from ports of Brazil; and in eight months upon those from other ports of America, and from Europe.

2. The Consuls of the Republic will cause to be published, in the journals of the greatest circulation, in the ports in which they respectively reside, the present decree, and that of the 29th, to which the foregoing article refers.

3. Let this be published. **ORIBE.**

Juan Maria Perez.

A decree, dated Montevideo, 2d inst., places those emigrant officers who have returned to the Oriental State in consequence of the Amnesty, upon the same footing, as it regards their pay, as their brother officers (emigrants) who remain in the Argentine Republic, until the Legislature otherwise determine.

We have been favoured by Captain Pyott, of the *Condor*, with journals of Calcutta, Bombay, and Cape of Good Hope, to May last; and those of the Mauritius to 16th June. The liberty of the Press seemed in full force at the Mauritius, and the acts of the Government freely canvassed. The *Mauriciens* were as gay as ever: the Theatre was well attended, and in addition to the regular French drama, they had an Opera company. The papers we have received from the island in question, are, "*Le Cermeen*," and "*La Balance*." In the former, of 16th June, is the following *morceau*:—

"TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders are requested to be forwarded, in triplicate, for the supply of one stick of Red Sealing-Wax, and one Wax Candle, for the use of the Colonial Home Department.

"Persons wishing to contract, are desired to be as prompt as possible, as public business was this day impeded for want of the above-mentioned articles."

The local news, in the India papers, is amusing. In the *Bombay Gazette*, we read that Mungesh Purshotum has opened a veterinary establishment at Fuckerjee's stables, next door to Mulna's, where he offers to break horses for ladies and gentlemen. There are also Lottery Offices, kept by Byramjee, Nasserwanjee, Dantra, and Prommurze Sorabjee; and amongst the deaths at Bombay, is announced that of Meerza Mahomed, Esq., son of the late Meerza Mahdy Ally Khan. In the *Calcutta Courier*, is a Police report, in which a woman, by name Amir Jan, attends to swear a child to a respectable Mogul, named Aga Bakir. The Mogul brought witnesses to prove that the child was

born at the expiration of only seven months from the time it was stated the woman came to his house, therefore the child could not be his; but Mr. Hoseason, the magistrate, informed him he had seen a hundred children who were born at the expiration of seven months, and that the law held the mother's affidavit quite sufficient in such cases; moreover, that the features of the child strongly resembled those of the Mogul,—he desired him to look at it, and told him he ought to be proud of so fine and fair a child.—Mr. Aga Bakir was in the end ordered to pay six rupees per month, for the maintenance of the child. There are, also, a number of advertisements in the Hindoo language and character. At the Theatre of Calcutta, besides the performances of the regular drama, there were Oratorios during the last Lent.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (B. D'Urban) had taken the field with a strong military force against the Caffers, and it was supposed the campaign would soon be brought to a successful conclusion. The Caffers were retreating in all directions, leaving behind them immense droves of cattle which they had plundered from the colonists. The most influential of the Caffer chieftains (Hintza, and his son,) were prisoners in the British Camp, and had agreed to a peace on the terms dictated by the British authorities.

The following is the account given in the English papers, of the mutiny on board the British barque *Manly*, which put into this port on 7th December last:—

MUTINY AT SEA.

A mutiny broke out in the month of November last, on board the barque *Manly*, Captain John Davies master, while at sea, and which was put down in a most extraordinary manner. The vessel sailed from London on a whaling expedition to the South Seas, in August last, with a crew of 25 men; but in consequence of the mutiny was obliged to put into Buenos Ayres, from whence she arrived last week in the St. Katharine's Dock. The following particulars have been gleaned from the journals of the ship, and from copies of the depositions taken before the British Consul at Buenos Ayres.—It appears that some dissatisfaction evinced itself among the crew in the beginning of November, when preparations were about to be made for killing whales. On the night of the 19th some of the hands came aft and demanded a larger allowance of grog. The Captain gave them an extra glass, as the night was stormy. The next day he informed them that he could not give a regular double allowance of spirits until they commenced taking seals, but they should have an extra glass on stormy nights, when reefing topsails. The men appeared satisfied, but the next day they refused to have the allowance of spirits which was served out. The steward informed the Captain of this, and intimated that a design existed on the part of the men to take the command of the ship, and throw him overboard. Some hours afterwards, White, the chief officer, came into the cabin and said the dissatisfaction among the men was increasing, and he did not know what to do with them. Thomas Goodfellow, the carpenter, however informed the Captain that White was the chief cause of the excitement. At 10 o'clock p.m. on the 21st, the steward informed the Captain something was wrong forward, and that the crew were only waiting the first favourable opportunity to seize the ship. On the 22d, the spirits were again refused by the crew. Captain Davies then prepared for the worst, and secretly removed six barrels of gunpowder, each weighing 100 pounds, and 1,500 rounds of cartridges, into his state-room. He then loaded two pistols. At 8 p.m., White, who it appears had been in consultation with the crew, entered the cabin. The steward having heard words to the effect, that "they would make a fine ship of the *Manly*," had before reported these words to the Captain, who, on White appearing, told him to look at his pistols, and pointing to the gunpowder, told him if any attempt was made to take the ship he would blow up every soul on board. White advised him not to be rash, and said he would stand by him. On Sunday, the 23d, White told the crew the Captain would blow up the ship next day if he did not find land, and they had better secure him at once. At midnight, William Burwood came on deck, and was heard to say that they had better seize the Captain when

he came on deck at 8 o'clock. At 4 a.m., Burwood appeared with a drawn dirk in his hand, and told the man at the helm he meant to run the Captain through if he made any resistance. It was then resolved that White should go below and seize the Captain, and that on a given signal the second and third mates should proceed to his assistance, secure the Captain's hands and feet, and throw him overboard. The Captain having full information of what was going on from the steward, determined, rather than the ship should be taken, to perish with all on board. After recommending his soul to God, he looked up the companion, and observed the three mates, one of whom had a rope in his hand ready to secure him. The Captain then holding the muzzle of one pistol in a barrel of powder, and the other pistol in his right hand, prepared to meet them. White first came down, but appeared thunderstruck when the Captain, pointing his pistol towards him, declared if he moved an inch he would blow his brains out, and discharge the other pistol into the powder. White appeared petrified with fear, and the Captain remained in this position several minutes, with the pistol ready cocked, observing that the slightest pressure on the trigger would send them all into the air. White begged for mercy, and the Captain drove him with the muzzle of the pistol into a state-room, where he locked him in. The second mate came down soon after to look after White, and, on receiving a similar reception, ran up the companion and fell against his brother, who was standing on the hatchway with the rope destined to tie the Captain's hand and foot. The Captain, finding the ship was going out of her course, went on the deck with the steward well armed, and found some of the men inclined to relent. He threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew to a particular part of the vessel. Hearing, however, that the crew were still disposed to seize the ship, he thought it best to run her into Buenos Ayres. White, in the interim, was released. The Captain, carpenter, and steward, kept watch well armed. Burwood, the second mate, made a confession of his guilt, which tended to implicate White as the ringleader of the mutiny. On the 7th of December the vessel arrived in the River Plate, and anchored close to His Majesty's ship *North Star*, Captain Vernon Harcourt, Commander. An inquiry then took place, from which it appeared that the mutineers intended to have taken the vessel to *Justan de Cuaa*. The depositions were taken before the British Consul at Buenos Ayres, and Captain Harcourt; and the three officers, George White, William Burwood, Joseph Burwood, together with John Breyman, boat-steerer, and Henry Best, were instantly placed under arrest on board the *North Star*, from whence they are expected shortly to arrive in custody, to take their trial at the Admiralty Sessions. The proceedings against the other men were dropped, from the great expense attending their removal to England with the necessary evidence; but Captain Harcourt undertook to detain them until the departure of the *Manly*. The *Manly* is a fine vessel, and there was every prospect of a profitable voyage. She was formerly a 14-gun brig, and was well provided with arms and ammunition, which is supposed to have excited the crew to mutiny, as being well adapted for a piratical expedition.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

General orders have this morning been issued from the Spanish Office, signed by Colonel de Lacy Evans, announcing that Major Kirby will assume the charge and command of the 1st battalion of the British Legion. This battalion, consisting of 500 men, is now entirely complete, and will sail on Sunday morning, in steamers, for Falmouth. The completion of the 2d battalion is proceeding with great rapidity, and it is expected to take its departure about Wednesday. Each battalion, for the present, will consist of 500 men, to be afterwards increased by drafting. The uniform coat is red, turned up with yellow. The other appointments are similar to those in the British army.—The entire force will be 10,000 men, to be divided into 8,448 infantry, 552 rifles, 700 cavalry, 300 artillery. The cost of the equipment will be £10 each man. Colonel Evans commands the volunteers. The parties who have contracted for the conveyance of troops, have engaged to land them on the Spanish coast at the rate of £8 each. The troops will, it is understood, be landed at Bilbao, when they will march to the Bastan.

In the meantime, Don Carlos appears to be taking active measures against his new enemies, and has issued a proclamation from which we make the following extract:—Considering that it has been communicated to us that adventurers of different nations have formed the project of joining for the purpose of coming to add fuel to the

flame of civil war in our kingdom, we decree as follows: Every foreigner who shall be taken with arms in his hand upon the Spanish soil, shall be declared by that fact out of the common law, delivered up to a military commission, and shot immediately. We enjoin our civil and military authorities, and faithful subjects, to use all the means in their power to destroy these fomenters of anarchy, wherever they shall be found. A premium shall be given to all our faithful subjects who shall deliver up any of these adventurers to the public authorities, in order that they may be tried and put to the sword.—*Courier, June 24.*

Morning Herald, 26th June.—We received last night, by express, the Paris papers, with our usual Correspondence, of Wednesday's dates. The principal articles of news published in the journals before us, are extracts from the Madrid papers of the 17th inst., and a letter from Aranjuez of the same date, the contents of which have been anticipated. Respecting the siege of Bilbao, those journals contain nothing new; a circumstance which must be regarded as ominous for the Queen's party, as had the siege been raised even on the 22d inst., the French Government would have had intelligence of it by telegraph. That Zumalacareguy had been severely wounded in the hip, as already stated, appears now, from those journals, beyond question. Bayonne letters, dated 20th inst., state nevertheless that letters had been received, dated 19th, from Durango, which, although exclusively of a political nature, made no mention whatever of the wound of Zumalacareguy. Our Paris letter accounts for this omission. Zumalacareguy had been wounded, but only slightly; he had not resigned the command of the army, and had consequently not been in Durango on the 19th. The other matter contained in our Paris letter, referring to this subject, should be attended to by the "volunteers" about proceeding to Spain. If they attempt to land at Bilbao, not a man of them is likely to escape. The fall of that place appeared to our Correspondent, from the circumstances mentioned in his letter, so probable, that he states his intention not to express the intelligence of it to us, deeming the particulars he communicates a sufficient preparation for those interested in the event. The postscript of his letter contains a communication from another quarter, which would encourage a different belief, but he had not time to ascertain to which belonged the greatest claim to accuracy. The Carlist army before Bilbao, was estimated at 24,000 men. The prevailing belief at Bayonne, in consequence, continued to be that, unless relieved from without, the place must fall, and that quickly too, into the hands of the Carlists. The desertions from the Queen's army to that of Don Carlos in the course of the last month, amounted to between four and five thousand men. A rumour was in circulation (but not credited) that M. Cruz-Mayor, one of the Ministers of Don Carlos, had been poisoned.

The arrival in Paris of two couriers from Madrid, on Monday night and Tuesday morning, occupy a great portion of the columns of our Parisian contemporaries; but as they only contain speculation, without adding one solitary fact, we shall not trouble our readers with even a glance at them. The enrolment of volunteers was "said to be" proceeding in Paris. General Desmichels was stated to be the probable Commander of the co-operating French army, and Colonel Galves is named as likely to have a regiment; but, except on paper, we believe the co-operating French army has as yet no existence. Twenty-seven officers are represented as having applied to Marshal Maison, Minister of War, for leave to proceed to Spain, but they were necessarily referred to the mild, liberal, Press-protecting ex-Attorney General of Louis Philip, M. Persil, for permission. The result does not appear.

The journals before us repeat an article, copied from a Hamburg paper, dated Berlin, 10th inst., which states that the Emperor of Austria had openly declared himself against all species of foreign intervention in the affairs of Spain.

The *Journal des Debats* states, on the authority of a paragraph from a German paper, that the proposed marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the niece of the Emperor Nicholas, would be regarded with great favour by the Autocrat, and the Northern Powers generally.

A Correspondent has forwarded to us some poetical effusions, requesting us to put them in order, and insert them in the *British Packet*.—Our rhyming abilities, however, do not exceed those of Bob Acres, and he could only string together "thumping and dumpling." Once, in-

deed, when 14 years old, we did invoke our Muse, we being at that period violently in love with a young lady at a boarding-school in the environs of London; but we could never get further than the following lines:—

A Seminary holds all that I hold dear,
Under the vigilance of a Matron's care.
The fair creature in question died at the age of 15.—"Soft is the memory of buried love."—*Madame de Sevigny's* remark, "*On n'aime bien que la premiere fois, les amours qui suivent sont moins sincerees,*" can scarcely be true.

At the earnest request of a Correspondent, we insert the following:—

SONNET
To the Memory of the late Mr. Richard Adams,
ARCHITECT AND PAINTER, OF THIS CITY.

That dropt was a tear;—this moan is a sigh,
An unceasing sigh.—No marvel: 'tis due to
My Friend's memory, virtues, talents, taste,
And all excellencies which qualify
Life's ills, and give a charm to society;—
But now, his place, there's no one here can fill.
He was an ornament to the School of Reynolds,
And his death will be lamented by all who knew him;
Whilst the widowed Partner of his Soul,
And Angel Cherubs, have to mourn the loss of
HUSBAND, FATHER, and FRIEND.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Removal.
MRS. HUDSON begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has REMOVED to No. 17, Calle de la Paz, (in the Altos formerly occupied by the Union Library), where she has constantly on hand Mince and Apple Pies, Plum and Plain Cake, a variety of Tea Cakes, Pastry of all kinds, Jellies, and Blancange. Mrs. H. hopes, whilst she returns her grateful thanks for past favours, by a constant attention to her business and the wishes of her customers, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

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. Philipson & Sons' Royal Diamond Patent Plus. Bonnet Wire. Fantascopes, or Optical Delusions. Bunn's Edition of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1835.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William, Thomas Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for a port in England.
Barque Lavinia, Brown,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso via Montevideo.
Brig Philomela, Spool,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Florville, Woolf,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Britannia, Burgess,	Borne & Alsop,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Trywald, Porteus,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Richard Bell, Rogers,	Brownell, & Stegmann,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Baring Brothers, Hineckley,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York and Boston.
Schr.-brig Nancy, Elwell,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Montevideo and Havana.
Brig Eagle, Mason,	Retzval, Bros.,	Discharging.
Ship Augusta, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin,	J. J. Klicke,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam or Rotterdam.
DANISH.		
Brig Maria, Felix,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Pizarro, Maag,	J. J. Klicke,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Flametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacore Cesar Augusto, Ferrara,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
PRUSSIAN.		
Brig Kronprinz Von Preussen, Sievert,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Hamburg via Montevideo.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Convencion, Mannel A. dos Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, J. G. A. Rino,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Siempre lo Mismo, J. C. de Sosa,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.
BRITISH.—Ship Talbot, (38 guns), Captain Follett W. Pennell.

Notice.
TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good BOARD AND LODGING, in the house of "Altos," Calle del Peru, No. 78.

(TRANSLATION.)
To the Commercial Community.

BY ORDER of the TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, It is hereby made known to the Public, that MR. LEWIS VERNET having solicited the approbation of the Court to the agreement which he had made extrajudicially with his Creditors; viz.—that the latter are to wait until the former obtains the indemnifications which he claims, from the Governments who are responsible for the losses and damages sustained by the destruction of the Colony which he had established at his expense, on the Malvina (Falkland) Islands, the value of which amount to more than double the claims of his Creditors, in order to be reimbursed in full their respective principal, with 8 per cent. interest per annum: it being likewise expressed in said agreement, that for the said payment, one half of the amount of the indemnifications claimed, shall be appropriated; and that the remaining half shall be for the benefit of the said Mr. Luis Vernet:—THE TRIBUNAL, after having gone through all the steps and formalities required for the security of the Creditors, has issued a Decree testifying their approbation of said agreement; and has ordered in the same Decree, in conformity with the request of said Vernet, the publication of this Definitive Sentence, for the information of the Public, and for the special satisfaction of the Commercial Community, of his being enabled to treat and contract in all kinds of business, and to be free and exempt from molestation on account of the debts expressed and recognized in the proceedings before the Court.

Buenos Ayres, 27th August, 1835.
FAUSTINO ORTIZ DE OROÑO,
Notary of the Commercial Court.

The Decree of the Tribunal of Commerce, referred to in the foregoing publication, is in the following terms:—

"BUENOS AYRES, 25th August, 1835.
"The Tribunal having duly examined the vouchers of the Creditors of Mr. Lewis Vernet, and recognized the legality of the powers on which the Attorneys have acted; having heard, also, the Syndic of the Court, as representative of the absent Creditors, expressing his conformity with the Letter of License stipulated between the Debtor and his Creditors, on the 1st of March of last year; having cited, through public advertisements, all those who might consider themselves Creditors of Vernet; and having gone through all the steps which the Law requires to prevent their rights being defrauded: the said Letter of License so granted to Mr. Luis Vernet by his Creditors, in the form and mode therein stipulated, is hereby approved of. Be this Sentence advertised in the public papers, as requested by Vernet in his petition, folio 24 of the proceedings, part 2d."

"REZAFAL.—LOZANO."
And in obedience to the foregoing Decree, I deliver this for insertion in the public papers of this City.

FAUSTINO ORTIZ DE OROÑO,
Notary-Public of the Court.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 5.—Wind E.

Arrived, American ship Augusta, Davis, from Boston 2d June, St. Jago (Cape de Verdes,) 22d July, with 80 moyos salt, and general cargo, to Davison, Milner & Co. Passenger, Mr. Samuel B. Hale.

Danish brig Pizarro, Maag, from Hamburg 5th June, St. Ubes 27th do., with 235 moyos salt, to J. J. Klick.

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

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

American steam-boat Potomac, Sutton, for Montevideo.

The Francisca Catalina, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

September 6.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Actæon, (26 guns,) Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brig Seventh September, Peña, for Paragua, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Ribeiro, with salt.

Brazilian schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, for a port or ports in Brazil, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with a few quintals jerked beef, and some sheep-skins.

Brazilian schr.-brig Cabocelo, Madera, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt, and a few quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian brig Henrico, Guerrero, for Malaga, Genoa, and Barcelona, despatched by Felipe Llavall, with 14,649 dry hides, 16 pipes with 595 arrobas tallow, 3 arrobas old copper, 4 bales with 154 doz. goat-skins, 1 do. with 370 slunk-calf skins, 2 do. with 1253 lbs. ostrich feathers, 5 arrobas do., 1 tiger skin, 2 boxes with 1240 horn plates. Passengers for Malaga, Señor Francisco Svedra, and his wife;—for Genoa, Señor Domingo Boasi.

Oriental packet schr. Relampago, Risso, for Montevideo.

September 7.—Wind W. N. W., variable.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dumas, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 6905 dry hides, 53 bales with 1631 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 34 arrobas horse hair and 23 doz. sheep skins, 32 do. with 959 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 289 viscacha and goat skins, 5 do. with 89 arrobas and 102 lbs. ostrich feathers, 21 do. with 692 doz. sheep and hare skins, 3 do. with 8 arrobas tortoise-shell shavings, 1 box with 3 doz. nutria skins, 2 mantles of nutria skin. Passengers, Mr. David Morice, and Monsieur Rebolange.

September 8.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

The brig Henrico, which sailed on 6th inst., was in sight at anchor yesterday, below Point Quilmes, and did not finally sail until this morning.

September 9.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Siempre lo Mismo, Juan Cardoso de Sosa, from Santos 5th ult., Sta. Catalina 28th do., with sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Amphitrite, Gerritz, for Cowas for Oders, despatched by Lezica, Bros., with 12,183 dry hides, 468 salted do.

September 10.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 9th inst., to C. Galeano.

September 11.—Wind N. E.—opposite coast visible.

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

American steam-boat Potomac, Sutton, from Montevideo 10th, to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, American brig Baltimore, Snow, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 2900 dry hides, 106 horse hides, 1 bundle with 1 doz. swan skins, 2 tiger skins, 3 dog do., 3 fox do., 13 lion do., 111 seal do., and 6 nutria do.; 13 barrels salted tongues, 2 bales with 329 doz. nutria skins, 8 do. with 200 doz. sheep skins, 129 do. with 2869 arrobas horse hair. Passengers, Messrs. J. R. Brick, Philip M'Arde, —Minell, and Captain N. Dorr.

Vessels posted to sail.

13th inst.—Hersteller, for Amsterdam.

14th.—Baring Brothers, for New York.

The Lavinia, for Valparaiso, and Stedfast, for Havana, intend to sail this day; and the Esperanza, for Van Diemen's Land, to-morrow.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Portuguese diote Bom Fin, remains aground at Ensenada, and is to be sold as she now lies.

Passengers from Cadiz in the American brig Eagle, which arrived at this port on 8d inst.—Señor Francisco Ugarte Vides, his wife and daughter; Señores Santiago and Rosendo Gonzalez, and Señor Izardis.

The British ship William Barras, James Norie, from London, bound to Calcutta, was spoken in lat. S. 30 N., long. 20. 5 W., on 27th May, out 36 days.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 3d inst., Wind E.—At 8 A. M., Salathiel; at 11 A. M., Findora; at 1 P. M., Eliza; at 3 P. M., John; all hence 31st ult.

On 5th inst., at 6 A. M., Wind S. W.—Jeune Gabrielle, hence 7th.

On 9th, at 6 P. M., Wind W.—Henrico, hence 8th.

On 10th, at 1 A. M., Wind W.—Amphitrite, hence 9th.

Arrived at Havana.

June 3.—American ship Komulus, Barker, hence 16th March.

At New York.

About 28th May.—American schr.-brig Clío, Spalding, hence 27th March.

About 15th June.—American brig Tortane, Perry, from Montevideo 14th April.

At Havre de Grace.

June 15.—French barque Clemence, Malvoisin, hence 16th March.

About 25th June.—French brig Elisee, Lamaud, hence 30th March.

Arrived at Montevideo.

3d inst.—Sardinian brig Pilades Orestes, from Genoa 12th May, Gibraltar 12th June.

Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, from Sta. Catalina. British brig Atlantic, Smith, from São 28th April, with wine, &c., to Lafone & Co.

4th.—French brig Gaulois, Grenier, from Havre de Grace 17th June.

5th.—American barque Harriet, from New York 26th June; general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

French brig Nouvelle Pescevant, from Bourdeaux 8th July.

THEATRE.

Various performances have taken place since our last. We witnessed, on Tuesday evening, "El Amor y la Intriga,"—a translation into Spanish from Frederick Von Schiller's tragedy of "Kabale und Liebe." The scene is in Germany,—Bavaria, we believe. We have not space or time to give the plot of the piece. 'Lady Milford' was personated very respectably by Doña Matilde. In her farewell letter to the Prince of Bavaria, she tells him she was for three years deceived by his protestations of love,—that she scorns his costly presents, wrung as they have been from the miseries of his subjects, and trusts he will take the counsel of a British lady, and in future practice mercy towards them. Doña Matilde was appropriately and elegantly attired; her head-dress consisted of a splendid tiara, with white plumes. Doña Manuella played well; particularly in the last act, when seated at a table with her lover, who, believing her to be inconstant, is bent upon destroying both himself and her.—She asks him if she shall amuse him by playing the piano, or if he will have the work-box she has worked for him. She appeared extremely interesting in this scene, having doffed the ugly coil she wore in the former part of the evening. The acting of Señor Casacuberta deserves much praise. Señor Culebrás, as the father, asserted that one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall a man, was to have a pretty daughter.

The audience was numerous: in the boxes were Generals Guido and Rolon, and their ladies; the Marquis de Vins de Peysac; the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, &c. &c. &c.

On Thursday evening, for the benefit of Señor Martinez, a play founded on the tale of the White Lady of Avenel. The house was fully and fashionably attended;—and if there was a White Lady on the stage, there were also some pretty ladies with white bonnets in the boxes.

Those fashionable publications, "The World of Fashion," and "The Beau Monde," of June last, contain the usual number of drawings of the London female fashions for that month; in which we cannot discover any thing very striking.—There are three different patterns of ladies' riding-habits; they appear to be much on the same plan as those of last year.

The "Beau Monde," has a pretty love tale, entitled "Arthur St. John." The story,—A nobleman's daughter, who at the age of sixteen plighted her faith with the said Arthur; but at the age of eighteen, after her return from the Continent, she sighted her "first love," and told him she had hoped the follies of their childhood had been forgotten—follies which nothing but her extreme youth could excuse. The disconsolate lover replied,—"young though we were, the passion we felt was not childish."

The day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, (8th inst.), was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather was temperate, and the promenaders in the streets and on the Alameda were numerous. None of the daily papers were published on that day.

A considerable crowd collected on Saturday afternoon, on the Alameda, and on the various azoteas near the Mole, to witness the departure of the Steam-Boat for Montevideo. It was her first trip from this; and just previous to her departure she was visited by a number of persons from the shore.

H. B. M's ship Talbot, exercised great guns yesterday in the Outer Roads.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week, thermometer 54 to 63.

Married,

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. William Brown,—Mr. ROBERT EDGAR, to Miss ANN KAY, both natives of Ireland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Examination.

MR. RAMSAY respectfully intimates, that the Quarterly Examination of his Pupils will take place on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.; when Parents and others interested, are requested to attend. Buenos Ayres, 11th September, 1855.

For Sale,

AT No. 37, CALLE DE CHACABUCO, (corner of Calle de la Victoria,) the following Assortment of CHOICE ARTICLES, all recently imported:—Gentlemen's Superfine Dress Coats; do. do. Frock do.; Silk and Cloth Vests; Superior Unbleached Cotton Hose; do. do. half-Hose, very stout; Ladies White Cotton Hose, various qualities; Ladies Prunella Shoes; a Few Pieces narrow Black Riband, proper for Sandal or Shoe Binding; Gentlemen's Superfine Black and White Beaver Hats, (Christy's); Black and Coloured Silk Neck-Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as STEWARD in an English Family. The most unexceptionable references as to character, can be given from his last place.—Inquire at No. 76, Calle de las Piedras.

To Let.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN occupied by the late Mr. MATTHEW REID, with the Field adjoining.—For particulars, apply at No. 139, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Trees for Sale,

AT THE GARDEN OF THE RETIRO. A FEW Plants of the POPULUS CANADENSIS, recently introduced into this Country, and by far the most rapid grower of any other Tree in it. Also, several other NEW SPECIES, both for ornament and use; with a great variety of curious and ornamental Seeds.—Inquire at

No. 81, Calle de Charcas.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	121	—	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	118	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	65	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	75	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Colonones,.....	75	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, (nominal).....	60	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal).....	180	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	62	—	penceper dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	318	—	354 dls. p. et. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p. palacon
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	35 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	—	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	28	—	30 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	24 do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	10	—	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	24	—	28 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	38	—	37 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	10	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	34	—	38 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	22 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	—	17 do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	940 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75 do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7	—	0 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 62 pence. The lowest ditto, 62 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.