

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 303.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 9th JUNE, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The discussion in the House of Representatives upon Ecclesiastical affairs, (a sketch of which we have given in our paper of this day) possesses considerable interest, as evincing the independent spirit which exists.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In a sitting on 1st ult., a discussion took place upon a project proposed by the Committee for the sanction of the House, relative to the designation of the Tribunals, which ought to take cognizance in appeals from sentences pronounced by the Chief of this diocese, that it was necessary to follow strictly the regulations of the bull issued on 15th May, 1573, by Pope Gregory XIII., which had constantly been the practice in this diocese, and that any change in the established order would cause a great inconvenience, &c., &c.

The House assented to the project in general, but a debate took place on particular parts of it.

Señor Gari said that policy, national honor and private interests, all imperiously demanded that no person should leave the republic to seek for justice in a foreign country, upon the subject in question; that the country was free and independent of all foreign dominion, and likewise in communication with the Holy See; that it was necessary the old system should be abolished; but, until it were so by the proper authority, he was of opinion that things should remain as they were.

Dr. D. Pedro Pablo Valds said that the revolution had formed a great line of demarcation between the past and the present, and that it was necessary to bear this in mind when discussing affairs like the present; and noticed when Philip II, King of Spain, was desirous of exonerating his colonies from applying to Rome in any Ecclesiastical suits, and entreated his holiness to institute Tribunals in America, where the said suits might be decided, Gregory XIII. acceded to the request of Philip, and issued a bull, absolving the King from all censure thereon,—that the American States no longer appertaining to the successors of Philip, the said brief ought to fall to the ground; and that no appeals or sentences passed by a foreign diocese should have any effect—considering the great inconvenience it would cause. Señor Vidal, after adducing a variety of reasons in support of his arguments, concluded by moving that the Government be requested to exact of the Apostolic delegate that the hierarchic order be set aside, and another established in the Province.

The House then adjourned until the 6th inst.,—on which evening the discussion was resumed.

Previous to which a note was read from the

Government, accompanying a project of law, upon the new distribution of the Sections of country districts, and the arrangement of their representation in the Legislature. The President destined this affair to the Committee of Legislation; but, one of the Members having expressed his opinion that it ought by right to pass to that of Constitutional affairs; a slight debate took place upon the subject.

The President (Arana,) retired with permission of the House, and his place was occupied by the Vice-President (Aguirre). The aforesaid affair was then by a vote of the House, referred to the Committee of Constitutional affairs.

The order of the day was then read, for resuming the discussion of the preceding sitting.

Señor D. Baldomero Garcia said that it was inherent in the supreme authority of every country to receive or refuse Ecclesiastical decisions, which tended to establish a new discipline like the one in question, with the power to suspend that which was already established, when it was found to be to the interest of the people. The only limits which the temporal power recognizes, are those prescribed by public convenience; and if the Canons of the Church are to supersede those, why then the civil authority ceases to be independent, and the supreme power will be a chimera; that, how could the power of interference in Ecclesiastical jurisprudence be doubted, when it had many times to decide upon the validity or nullity of marriages, an institution which is intimately allied to the first interests of society.

Señor Garcia then proceeded to state his opinion, that the brief of Pope Gregory XIII. ought no longer to have effect,—that it would likewise be improper to apply in any appeal to the Archbishopric at Chuquisaca, in Bolivia; this might have been very well at the time they formed one family under the Viceroy, but now that they constituted two Republics the case was altered,—that it is just as easy to apply to Rome as to Chuquisaca; and as the privilege granted by Gregory XIII. gives the liberty to apply to Rome or to the Archbishopric, consequently such a state of things ought not any longer to exist.

The hon. Member then entered into detail, upon the hardship, that in any ecclesiastical suit a citizen of Buenos Ayres should be obliged to apply to and abide by the decision of foreign authorities; deprived thus of the protection of his own Government,—he therefore opposed the project, and thought that all Ecclesiastical matters ought to be arranged between the Civil and Ecclesiastical authorities of the country: he concluded by presenting a project of law—to the effect that the bull of Pope Gregory XIII. dated 15th May, 1573, should be declared of non-effect in this Province,—and that the Vicar Apostolic of this diocese should be requested by the Govern-

ment to state if his powers authorized him to institute Tribunals in this Province, to take cognizance of appeals in Ecclesiastical cases,

Señor Pereda supported the project, and thought that greater evils were likely to accrue from the adoption of the measure proposed by Señor Garcia, than by the project in question.

Señor Vidal replied, and adduced new arguments in support of his own.

The House then adjourned until 8th inst., when the discussion was ordered to be resumed.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from the Minister of the Home Department, (Don Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga,) dated 28th ult., to the Chief-of-Police, states the regulations which are in future to be observed respecting the marking, &c., of Cattle.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd June, 1832.

The hon. House of Representatives of the Province, having ordered that a Committee should be appointed to propose whatever reforms, additions and suppressions, to the existing commercial codes, which may be thought necessary and analogous to their present circumstances, from the commercial codes of other states, &c.

The Government has ordered:—

Article 1st.—That the following individuals be appointed as a Committee, whose duty it will be to propose reforms in the mercantile code, according to the resolution of the hon. House of 17th October, 1831, viz:—the citizens, Dr. Don Mateo Vidal; Don Nicolas Anchorena and Don Faustino Lezica.

2nd.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

MANUEL VICENTE DE MAZA.

The United States sloop-of-war Peacock arrived in the Outer Roads of this Port on 5th inst., having on board the hon. Francis Baylies, (Minister of the United States to this Republic,) his lady and family.

The Peacock, on her arrival, saluted the flag of the Commander of the United States Squadron here, with 13 guns, which was returned by the like number of guns, from the sloop-of-war Warren; and yesterday another salute was fired from the Warren, on the occasion, we believe, of the Minister leaving the Peacock and going on board the Warren. He has not yet visited the shore.

An operatic performance in 2 parts will take place on Friday 15th inst., of the best compositions of Rossini. A third part will be added, consisting of the first act of the opera of *La Traviata*, in Spanish, (upon which the English musical afterpiece of "Love laughs at Locksmiths" is founded.) The following performers will appear in it, viz:—Señor Rosquellas, his son Pablito; Señores Moreno, Viera, and Felipe David.

The Sinfonia of the "Battle of Ayacucho," composed by Señor Rosquellas, (who will preside in the orchestra,) will be repeated this evening by particular request.

We have perused English Journals to 2nd April,—received by way of Montevideo. The Reform Bill passed the House of Commons on 24th March. The numbers being, for the Bill 355; against it 239; majority in favour 116. It had been read a first time in the House of Lords on 26th March, and the second reading was fixed for 9th April. The Liverpool paper Albion of 2nd April, says that the Bill will be carried without the creation of new Peers, by a respectable majority.

The Earl of Harrowby (one of its former opponents) said that the present Bill was much altered as compared with the last; that on the whole it was not so obnoxious as the former Bill, and that he was not without hope that it might be so ameliorated in the Committee, as to justify its being passed into a law. Lord Wharncliffe, and the Bishop of London, (like-wise former opponents to it,) said that they approved of the Bill with some few exceptions, and should therefore vote for its being passed to a Committee, where it might be altered without mutilating it, so as to suit the wants of the country.

From the language used in the House of Lords, it seems tolerably certain that the Bill will be passed, (at least to a Committee.) The Ministerial Journals seem to have little doubt of its final triumph this Session.

Little was said of the Cholera Morbus, in England—it seems to have greatly subsided. Accounts were received in London that this disease had broken out in a slight degree at Paris.

The dispute between Holland and Belgium, was on the point of being settled, in favour of the latter State: Russia and Austria having ratified the 24 articles of the treaty of London—the ratification of the King of Prussia was immediately expected:—the Liverpool Albion says,—“Thus the neutrality of Belgium is, contrary to the general apprehension, likely to be guaranteed, and the peace of Europe preserved”.

The *Universal* of Montevideo of 2nd inst., contains a statement said to have been brought by the American ship *Romulus*, from Lisbon,—that a French Squadron had entered the Tagus, and taken six Portuguese vessels of war, in consequence of King Miguel having ordered several Frenchmen to be put to death at Lisbon; and also that France and Great Britain had expressed their intention to interfere, should Spain afford any assistance to Miguel against the expedition of Don Pedro.

It was reported that a classification of the Pursers of the British Navy would shortly take place, by which those who have served as Secretaries to Flag Officers will be favourably distinguished; and also that the following alterations will take place in the Naval uniform:—Physicians, Secretaries, and Master of the Fleet, same as Commanders; Purser, Surgeons, Masters, same as Lieutenants.—All these officers to be distinguished by their buttons in pairs.

The Count Orloff had arrived in London, on a special mission from the Emperor of Russia; he was presented to the King on 29th March.—The London Paper say that the Count is a handsome military looking man in the vigour of manhood, with what the Parisians term “*un air distingué*”.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.—The Paris Papers announce the breaking out of the Cholera in Paris. A servant of Marshall Loban, appears

to have been one of its first victims, although the French Government Journals deny the fact, and ascribe his death to apoplexy. Four persons had died by the Cholera in the hospital, and four were under treatment in the Hotel Dieu; one had been cured in the hospital called Cochin. Most of the cases had occurred in that close and crowded quarter called the city.

The English Journals say that the sign of Republicanism now in Paris is a scarlet hat; and that a number of young men have been parading the Palais Royal, dressed in this way, and that they seem to be doing every thing to court celebrity.

Señor Don José María Escalada, has resigned his office as President of the National Bank.

The Weather.—The winter may now be said to have commenced in earnest.—It has been cold during the week, particularly since the rain of Sunday last—the thermometer about 43 to 45, and the fire side has again become a comfortable companion.

MUSIC.

Those who recollect Buenos Ayres previous to the year 1822, must at least acknowledge that in the musical art a great and manifest improvement has taken place here, since that period, but not so much as perhaps might have been the case, had not the run of the Italian opera been interrupted, which had for so long a time kept its ground in this city; and which seemed at one time likely to continue, from the inhabitants of this country being decidedly “a musical people.” Many foreigners have said that the manner in which the opera of the Barber of Seville was got up at this theatre, when it could boast the talent of Señores Rosquellas, Vaccini, Ricciolini, and Doña Angelita Tani, was equal and sometimes superior to that of many cities in Continental Europe.

Before the year 1822 the orchestra of the Buenos Ayres Theatre was in a very miserable state, and a solitary song now and then from Señora Campomanes, was all that the audience had to amuse them in the vocal line.

The following extract from a very interesting work published in New-York, called the *Euterpeian*, conveys a good idea of the state and progress of music in some other countries.

“It has indeed ever been the delight of accomplished princes, and the most elegant amusement of polite courts; but, at present, it is so combined with things sacred and important, as well as with pleasures, that it seems necessary to our existence; it forms a considerable and most ennobling part of divine service in our churches; it is essential to military discipline; and our theatres would languish without it. Add to this, that there is hardly a private family without its flute, violin, piano-forte, or guitar; that it alleviates labour, and mitigates pain; and is still a greater blessing to humanity, when it keeps us out of mischief, or blunts the edge of care.”

In speaking of the *National Music* of different countries, we are constrained to observe, that neither England or America have a style of music peculiar to either country. There are many pleasing national melodies in Spain and in Russia, as well as other countries in Europe; but in England the national music scarcely deserves the name. Of the few airs that seem peculiar to them, the major part are without style or grace, and are replete with monotony.

The French music, in so far as it is national, is in a most wretched taste. There are, however, some pretty French airs; but in general, they may be traced to the opera, and are, many of them, Italian. Their attachment to the stage makes all classes and degrees more or less

acquainted with the opera. Lately many composers of merit have employed their talents in writing for the French operas; and the consequence is evident, you hear the most pleasing airs of *Grétry*, *Ficini* and *Gluck*.

The national music of Germany, doubtless, possesses (particularly that which is composed by the Tyroleans) a wildness of character, peculiar in most cases to remote districts, where the people retain their primitive rudeness and simplicity. That the national music of Germany, however, in the sense in which we have been using the term, is not remarkably striking, may, we think, be inferred from the well-known circumstance, that the pure German school of composition, however professed, is more adapted to the learned few, than for the feeling many, and is somewhat deficient in grace and melody. It is only those modern composers, who have ingrafted the Italian style upon their own, who have produced the most exquisite master-pieces of art. It is the combination of the Italian and German styles in the operas of Mozart, which has rendered them so inexpressibly delightful.

There is in the Irish melodies a characteristic simplicity of style, which renders them peculiarly pleasing and striking to the cultivated ear; they resemble and are nearly allied to the charming and almost endless variety of Scottish melodies, possessing, however, a wild plaintiveness of expression peculiar to themselves.

We are bound to acknowledge the Scotch to possess the greatest variety of beautiful national melodies extant; the delicacy, grace, and expression of their slow pastorals, the energy and boldness of those of the martial kind, the sportiveness and vivacity of the airs of the humorous songs, and the abounding gaiety of their dances, render their music the pride and boast of their nation. The national music of Scotland is daily becoming the most popular, and is very deservedly the best national, and most fashionable music extant”.

“New-York, although not the seat of Government, is nevertheless the London of the United States. The great influx of foreigners, its extensive commerce and consequent wealth, give it a decided superiority over every other town. It is in New-York, therefore, that the drama in all its branches flourishes most—indeed the Park Theatre, lately tenanted by Mr. Price, and now under the management of Mr. Simpson, affords means of giving more effect to dramatic productions of every description than any theatre in England, the metropolis excepted. Incledon (the late) and Philipps of Dublin, were the two first vocalists who visited New-York. They had the advantage of being the first artists in that branch who were heard in America, and consequently reaped an abundant harvest; but they had the disadvantage of meeting difficulties in getting up operas almost insuperable, from the want of musicians and the utter ignorance of music throughout the country. Philipps pleased most; and the addition of Moore's Melodies, which he first introduced on the stage, decided the business. Incledon played his usual line of characters, was successful with his rough sea songs; but in attempting to introduce the *Beggar's Opera*, was literally pelted off the stage. Since that period there has been a rapid improvement in taste; musicians began to migrate from Europe. Mr. Pearman paid a short visit, and was followed by Garcia and his family, with a complete operatic company of Italians. With incredible trouble the latter collected a tolerable band, and organized a chorus, chiefly of English mechanics settled in the country, who were accustomed to serve in choirs, and could read music;—but the opera was not supported, and failed”.

The following is an anecdote from an American paper, we never before read.

“It is known that the ex-Emperor of Brazil is an accomplished musician, and has composed many pieces of striking merit,—among others, a National Hymn and the “*Te Deum*,” which was sung at his marriage. At the commencement of the last war between the Brazilians and the Buenos Ayreans, the Emperor composed a triumphal march, which, when completed, he sent to the commander of his troops, ordering it to be played on the occasion of the first victory which they might gain. Unluckily, however, his troops sustained so severe a defeat at Itzabago, that they lost all

their baggage, not excepting that of the General-in-Chief, among which was the royal composition in question. It thus fell into the hands of the enemy, and has become a part of their National Music, which they play to this day".

THE DRUNKARD'S TREE.

The

Sin of

DRUNKENNESS,

Expels Reason, drowns Memory, distempers the Body, Defaces Beauty, diminishes Strength, Corrupts the Blood, inflames the Liver, Weakens the Brain, turns Men into Walking Hospitals, causes internal, external, and incurable Wounds; is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil To the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the Buggar's companion, a Wife's woe, And Children's sorrow; makes Man become a Beast and A Self-murderer, who Drinks to others' good health and robs himself of his own nor is this all. It exposes to the Divine.

DISPENSARY: HEAD: and be careful to

ETERNAL DAMNATION! Such are some of the evil springs ing from the root OF DRUNKENNESS.

SINGULAR PROPOSAL.

A young lady came over from a great distance "to be cured," and when I asked her complaint, she replied, "As to that matter I believe there is not a single complaint under the sun which I have not got." Here was a fine catalogue of disorders! I asked if she was married or single; "Single," was the answer. I then told her that so many complaints which she seemed to have, could only be cured by a husband! At which observation she was exceedingly exasperated: but her anger terminated in a proposal to marry me! I was never more surprised in my life, and looked quite stupid!

Ward's Mexico.

PLEASANTNESS OF TEACHING.

Schoolmaster.—Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth,—who was the father of Shem, Ham and Japheth?

(Boys silent).

Schoolmaster.—You cannot tell, well, let's try again. You know Baillie Peacock who live over the way,—now Baillie Peacock has three sons, Tom, Jack and Harry; who was the father of Tom, Jack and Harry?

Boys.—Baillie Peacock.

Schoolmaster.—That's right, very good boys indeed: now then, Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth, who was the father of Shem, Ham and Japheth?

Boys.—Baillie Peacock.

SERUS.

THEATRE.

On the 4th inst., was performed the play of *Eduardo en Escocia*, in which Señor Caceres played Prince Edward (the pretender,) extremely well.

Señor David caused much amusement by his personification of Colonel Cox, and made great efforts to persuade the audience of his being a true Englishman, that he was fond of eating and drinking, and getting drunk, and moreover that he was a complete King-George's man—his anger and puffed up cheeks when the Prince refused to drink the toast, might lead to a supposition that he had been bitten by a mad adjutant:—Señor David on this occasion sported a new military dress as a British Colonel of Infantry.

Señor Moreno made the trifling part of Lord Athol very effective.

The house was thinly attended, the cold damp weather deterred the ladies from leaving their manstony.

On 5th inst., a play and a farce was performed for the benefit of Señor David—and this disciple of Mopms was honoured with a full house.

In the boxes were some very charming females, several of them with no other ornament in the head dress but the splendid comb.

OPERATIC PERFORMANCES.

On Saturday evening last, a performance of the above description took place at the theatre, to a crowded and fashionable audience.

The selection of music appropriated to *Pabito* was chiefly from *El Barbero*, in which he displayed infinite talent; but, we always admired his serious essays more than those he attempts from the comic muse. He gave a recitation from the *Duque de Visco* (the dream scene,) with good effect, and in one part of it he reminded us of Keam.

The battle piece entitled "the Battle of Ayacucho, composed by Señor Rosquellas, was performed for the first time, and in a manner highly creditable to the orchestra. Señor Rosquellas led the band in person, and at the conclusion of the piece was highly applauded.

All the preparations for a battle—the battle itself—the cavalry charging—infantry firing—shouts of victory, &c., &c.; were described by music.—(the most pleasing way of fighting a battle, we should think.) "The Battle of Ayacucho," as a composition, was well got through—well fought, and reflected great honor upon the General-in-Chief *El Señor Don Pablo Rosquellas*.

The entertainments of the evening concluded with a part of Mozart's opera of *Don Giovanni*, viz:—the concluding scene—and the attendance of the ghost with the miteimus, which the latter makes *qui lo conseye* the saucy liberties to the infernal regions. The attenda at devils were a merry set and seemed delighted at having such a prize as Giovanni in their clutches—the audience laughed heartily at their antics,—the devils that worried St. Anthony were a tame set in comparison.

Rosquellas personated Giovanni, and looked and played extremely well. The gentleman who represented the ghost has an excellent idea of the character, the tones of his peculiar voice being in unison with his part.

We were pleased at hearing again the strains of Mozart as a change, from the constant repetition of Rossini: one part of the music of Saturday evening last, (arranged as a march,) we have often in other days listened to with delight, when performed by the bands of the Foot Guards on the Parade, in St. James's Park, London. Certain it is, that on this side of the equator the music of Mozart is not in very high request. We noticed this subject in the *British Packet* in the year 1827, when the opera of Don Giovanni was first performed at the theatre of Buenos Ayres,—it was then not popular, in spite of the powerful aid of Rosquellas as the *Don*; Vacani as *Leporello*, and Angellia Tani as *Doña Ana*.

A *Porteña* lady once whispered to us, that it was an immoral opera—notwithstanding the great favour it held with the fashionable dames of Europe.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 7TH OF JUNE.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Jarrow, Sutton,	I. H. Robillard and Co,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gae,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	do do.
Brig Mary, Lee,	E. and J. Carlisle.	do do.
Barque Eyles, Bruce,	George Lord.	do Anon.
Brig Harriet, Lewis,	S. Lezica Bros.	do.
Brig Horiot, Mauley,	Fuel, Rodriguez and Co.	Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Thales, Robertson,	Pedro Saenz Zumaran	Cadiz.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Iturriga	Discharging.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mo Crack and Jamieson.	do.
Brig Margaret, Hoak, Sainmu,	James Miller.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Charles Devreux,	Dorr and Relincke.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Chile, Dwine,	John Langdon,	do do.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Zumarsman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read,	Dorr and Relincke.	do do, calling at Montevideo
Brig J. Asuman, Burkhardt,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Philadelphia.
Ship Moss, Mc Quillen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Sophia, Frazier,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Panama, Verold,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Havannah.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Dummar, Kennedy,	Rezatal Bros.	do for Cadiz.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Adale, Barrey,	Bianc and Constantin.	do do.
Barque La Jeune Gabrielle, Barader,	Guerin, Beris and Co.	do do.
Barque Durance, Guilibert,	Garnier Bros.	do do.
Brig Glaneuse, Fournaux,	V. Courass.	do for Cadiz.
Brig La Solide, Macquet,	Fuel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain.
Polacre Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet, and Prat.	Discharging.
Barque Paraguan, Coutard,	Razac and Brest.	do.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte, Wippell,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Drijten,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Lange,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Falmouth.
DUTCH.		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp and Rotterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano,	José Gastal.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig Temitocles, Chevasco,	Cornet and Prat.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.
Brig General Fiametta, Secconi,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for Cadiz.
Schooner Americana, Bandini,	C. Galieno.	Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner Genoveva, Antunes,	M. A. Ramos.	Santos.
Zomaca Buen Fin, Costa,	J. Gastal.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Olivera,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Zomaca Alianza, Braga,	N. Martinez.	Paraguay.
Schooner Bela Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carceras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Beiseis, Lieutenant Downey, Commander.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Warren, Captain Benjamin Cooper.
 Corvette Peacock, Captain David Geisinger.
 Schooner-of-war Enterprize, Captain S. W. Downiss.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrival at Guernsey.
About 30th March.—British brig *Louisa*, Lanesty, from Montevideo 18th January.
At Rio Janeiro.
8th May.—Argentine schooner-brig *Paquete del Rio*, from B. Ayres 7th April.
Arrivals at Montevideo.
1st June.—American ship *Romulus*, from Lisbon 55 days, with 2000 fanegas salt.
British barque *Sarah Birkett*, from Liverpool 5th April.

H. B. M's Barque Packet *Brisels* is posted to sail on the 13th inst for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The Bremen brig *Cesar* for Bremen; American brig *Charles* for New York; do *Chiloe* for Montevideo and New York, are expected to sail this day for their destinations.

The American schooner-brig *Patsey B. Blount* sailed from Rio Janeiro for St. Catharines, Montevideo and B. Ayres on 9th May.

The British brig *Cognac Packet*, arrived at Cadiz the latter end of March, to load for the River Plate; but, she was placed under 6 weeks Quarantine.

The British schooner-brig *Mazeppa*, was expected to sail from Cadiz in May, for the River Plate.

The British brig *Hertford*, of Weymouth, was loading in Barcelona, for the River Plate.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Ann in our list, for Oriental schooner *Micerv*, and on 1st inst.—read Argentine.

June 2nd.—Wind E. blowing strong at night.
Arrived (yesterday), Oriental schooner *Andis*, from Montevideo 30th ult., with wheat.

This Day.
American brig *Sophi*, *Frazier*, from Philadelphia 15th March; Montevideo 20th ult., with a general cargo, and 908 barrels 44 half do flour.

The American ship *Galaxy* was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again near the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

June 3rd.—Wind S.E. blowing nearly a gale—with rain all day.
Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, *Costas*, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to *Gasper Resa*.

Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, *Moratorio*, from Montevideo 2nd., to *C. Calieno*.

Oriental schooner *Phoenix*, from Montevideo 2nd., with maize, &c., to order.

In night, schooner brig *Cacique*.
June 4th.—Wind S.S.W.
Arrived (during the night) Brazilian schooner-brig *Cacique*, *Olivera*, from Paragua 12th ult.; Montevideo 1st inst., with 822 *trancos*, 88 half do yerba, rice, timber, &c., to *M. Ramos*.

This Day.
French barque *Paraguay*, *Coutard*, from Havre de Grace 29th March, with a general cargo, to *Razac* and *Brest*.

Passengers.—Messieurs *Delcambre*, *Gros*, *Baugrand*, *Bouchar* and *Pouchar*.

British brig *Brothers*, *W. Black*, from Cadiz 28th March, with wine, paper and a general cargo, to *José Iturriga*.

Passengers.—Doña *María Sagnz de Carioba* and son.

National cutter (pliot boat) *Louisa*, from a cruise in the River.

12 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, hides, &c.

Sailed Bremen ship *Eagle Koch*, for Havana,—despatched by *Zimmerman*, *Frazier* and *Co.*, with 4708 quintals 14lb. of jerked beef.

American ship *Galaxy*, *Sullivan*, for New York,—despatched by *Zimmerman*, *Frazier* and *Co.*, with 1825 salted hides, 15,337 dry hides, 22,928 horns, 100 marks cut silver.

Passengers.—Messrs. *F. W. Dominick*, and

Rogers; Messieurs *Wipard*, *Henriou* and *M. Setiembre*.

Brazilian schooner-brig *Suspiro*, *Cardoso*, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by *I. S. Monteiro*, in ballast.

15 sail of small craft, including an Oriental schooner to the N.

The American sloop-of-war *Peacock* was in sight this day.

June 5th.—Wind S.W.
Arrived United States Corvette *Peacock*, Captain *David Geisinger*, from Boston 8th March; Rio Janeiro 20th ult.; Montevideo 2nd inst.

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

June 6th.—Wind N.N.E.
Nothing arrived.

Sailed British brig *Catherine Ann*, *Norie*, for Montevideo and Liverpool,—despatched by *Lezica Bros*, with 7597 dry hides, 1100 salted do., 24,230 horns, 24 bales with 26 arrobas horse hair in each, 58 do sheep skins with 1625 dozen, 15 quintals of old copper.

British brig *Brilliant*, *Mordaunt*, for Montevideo and thence to *Cowes*, for orders,—despatched by *Parlane* and *Mc Alister*, with 20,224 horns, 8443 dry hides, 1 bag *Corrientes* cotton, 6 arrobas.

Passengers for England.—Mr. and Mrs. *John Nicholson*.

June 7th.—Wind N.N.W.
Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, *Costas*, for Montevideo.

June 8th.—Wind N.N.E.—foggy.
Arrived National brig *Parana*, *Dragumet*, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., with general cargo, to *Guerin*, *Seris* and *Co.*

Sailed American brig *David Moffit*, *Chambers*, for Boston,—despatched by *Dowdall* and *Lewis*, 18,900 horns, 50 dry hides, 35,000 ox hoofs, 251 bales with 4828 arrobas cut hides, 30 do with 540 arrobas horse hair.

Brazilian schooner *Genova*, *Antunes*, for Santos,—despatched by *M. A. Ramos*, with 350 quintals jerked beef, 541 dry hides 60 quintals *chasque dulce*.

Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, *Moratorio*, for Montevideo.

DIED.

On 2nd inst.—After a short illness, sustained with remissions, at 10 1/2 of *ANNE*, wife of *W. W. F. W.*, aged 23 years; only daughter of *Doctor Charles Linton*, of the Royal Naval Hospital, Port Royal, Jamaica; and niece to *Mrs. Matless Jackson* of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE
SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT MR. JENKINSON'S,
PLAZA DE LA VICTORIA:

This Afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely,

WILL be sold without the least reserve, a large extensive Library, containing a complete collection of Books in English, French, Spanish, &c., &c., by the most approved authors;

Also, a collection of Prints, by Hogarth; Maps, Atlas, Architectural designs, &c., &c., &c.
The Books, &c., may be seen previous to the sale commencing.

THE Subscribers to the UNION SUBSCRIPTION BALL are requested to meet at Fauch's Hotel, on Tuesday evening next, at half-past six precisely; when the tickets will be ready for delivery.

NOTICE.

ALFRED BARBER has removed from calle de la Victoria, No. 126, to the calle de la Florida, No. 18, (late Auction Store of Medrano and Gonzalez.)

WANTED,

A Respectable YOUNG WOMAN, as Bar-maid, at Fauch's Hotel.—Liberal wages will be given.
Also, a Chamber-maid, and Man to clean boots and knives, &c.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALL Persons desirous of proceeding to the above Settlement, as Passengers by the brig *ARMONIA*, (which will sail on the 1st of August,) are requested to make the necessary engagements previous to the 1st of July, as at that time all opportunity of

doing so will terminate, and arrangements for the voyage will be made.

For passage and other particulars, apply to
JAMES RULE,
No. 23, calle del Tucuman.

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT MANGLE,

WITH a good connexion; also a few fixtures. The present occupier being about to leave the country.

The above may be taken possession of on the shortest notice.

For particulars apply at
No. 58, calle de Cayo.

TO CARPENTERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,
At No. 158, Calle de la Recobiquita;
A Fine assortment of Cedar, Perova and Carolina Planks; also Tirantes, Alfaguas, Fijas, &c., the whole at very low prices, in consequence of the owner being obliged to quit the premises in a short time.

AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE SECOND CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL ARENALES, IN 1821, &c., &c.

A NEW PUBLICATION OF 1 VOL. IN 4,
WHICH CONTAINS

The Portrait of the said General.
The State of the Liberating Army in 1820.
A Plan of the Battle which took place on the Cerro de Pasco.

A Geographical chart of the theatre of War.
This work is for sale at the Library of Don José Ocantos, No. 39 Calle de Potosi.—Price 15 dollars.

YORKSHIRE HAMS.

Of superior quality, arrived by the brig *Plata*, and for sale at

G. WATSON'S,
Calle de la Piedad, No. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Fine fast sailing coppered and copper-fastened British built barque *BYKER*, *Leon Bruce*, Commander, (A. L.) now only on her second voyage, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.—Her accommodations for Passengers are superior and lofty, and having three cabins, any family or gentlemen wishing to return to England, would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of such a superior conveyance.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to her Consignee—*Mrs. George Lord*, No. 86, Calle de la Catedral;—or to *M. Charles Horne*, No. 83, Calle de la Piedad.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 112½ a 113½ dollars each
Do. Patriot, 111½ a 112 do. do.
Plato Macaquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacone, 6½ a 6¾ do
6 per cent. Stock, 41 a 42 per cent.
Bank Shares, 140 dollars each.
Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 340 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, at par.
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¾ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 32 a 33 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 a 31 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 28.
Do. salted, 22 a 23 pesada.
Do. Horse, 6½ a 7 dollars each.
Natria skins, 20 a 34½ dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 38 a 40 do.
Wool (common), 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 25 a 26 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 13 a 17 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 dl per quintal,
Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 50 a 68 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.
The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 113½ dollars. The lowest price 111 dots.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d The lowest do. 7d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to No. 69, Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.