

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Some important documents were published in the *Lucero* of 12th inst., connected with the Provinces of the Interior; in which the open patriotic conduct of General Quiroga is placed in a conspicuous point of view. These documents originally appeared in the *Mendoza paper Libertio*, of 29th April, 1832.

The first is a communication from General Juan Facundo Quiroga, dated Rioja, 17th April, 1832, to the Governor of the province of Mendoza; in which the General states that he is under the disagreeable necessity of forwarding to the said Governor the communications of two of the Members of the Representative Committee of the allied Governments, which by accident have come to his hands, and those which he has sent to their authors.

That those Commissioners, regardless of the duties of their situation have employed themselves in spreading alarm in the Provinces, respecting pretended designs of that of Buenos Ayres, as a reward for the painful and heroic sacrifices which the latter has made to save the country from the oppression of the mutineer Chiefs of the 1st December, 1828.

The General concludes by reproaching in the strongest terms the calumny and conduct of those Commissioners; and states that they know no other country but their own private interests, and think nothing of making the Provinces the mockery of their ridiculous machinations.

The second document is dated Santa Fé, 9th March, 1832, from Don Manuel Leiva, Commissioner from the province of Corrientes, and addressed to D. Tadeo Acuña.

This communication, after stating that the Representative Committee at Santa Fé had approved of a draft of a communication to the Governments of the interior, inviting them to join the treaty of alliance celebrated by the boundary provinces in Santa Fé, on the 4th January, 1831; and likewise evincing its desire that a general Federative Congress might be formed, &c., &c.; went on to say that if some arrangements are not come to, the country will be always in chaos; its commerce every day in a worse state, because foreigners have nearly extinguished it; destroyed its productions; industry; rendered the rivers in a manner useless to the people; the revenue; the patrimony of one Province alone, and all the country poor and miserable. That the province of Cuyo is the best proof of this assertion, for it has conceded greater liberty to foreign commerce, than the other Provinces. That Buenos Ayres is the only one that will resist the formation of a Congress, fearing that it may by the regulations meditated lose the management of the Treasury of the country; and as Buenos Ayres grows most by foreign commerce it will always

court it; therefore, it becomes the duty of the other Provinces to act against such a system, which has reduced the country to frightful misery. That peace and tranquillity are of little avail if the Treasury of the nation, which is the common property of all, is solely to appertain to the *Señores Porteños*, as has hitherto been the case. That the province of Corrientes, by having adopted restrictive laws respecting foreign commerce and protecting its own industry, is the most flourishing of all. That those who seek to disunite the Provinces, are like the Unitarians, only seeking to aggrandize the *gran pueblo* and subvert the Republic; and requests Señor Acuña to exert all his influence, in order that a deputy should come as soon as possible from his Province, to co-operate in the views of the writer, and his partisans in opinion.

The third document is dated Cordova, 20th March, 1832, from Dr. Juan Bautista Marin, Commissioner of the province of Cordova, and addressed to Don Tadeo Acuña.

This communication in support of the preceding one, states the misery which has been inflicted on the province of Cordova, by the revolution caused by the *Decembristas*, and the necessity that the Provinces should make a stand against the foreign system adopted by Buenos Ayres, in order that she might lord it over the other Provinces, that it is requisite to shut their ears against the wily promises of the *Porteños*—that Buenos Ayres wishes to hold the other Provinces in chains and misery; and that Santa Fé, Corrientes, Entreríos and Cordova, conjoined, by opposing her system, will in the end have success; render the country happy, and perpetuate the name of the Argentine Republic.

The fourth document is dated Cordova, 29th March, 1832, from Dr. Juan Bautista Marin to his relation D. Paulino Ojhuela.

This communication is nearly of similar import with the above.

The fifth document is dated Rioja, 14th April, 1832, from General Quiroga, addressed to Dr. Juan Bautista Marin.

This communication commences by stating that he (Gen. Quiroga) was from an unexpected event, obliged to take up his pen to address Dr. Marin for the first and last time,—that the conduct of the latter was most atrocious—that he (Gen. Quiroga) was a provincial, and deeply interested in the felicity of all the Provinces which compose this Republic, that he would yield to no one in zeal for its happiness, to attain which he had made all sort of sacrifices, and that if he thought the accusations against Buenos Ayres had the least foundation, he would be the first to express his detestation of such conduct, and oppose it in the most strong manner, as he did in the year 1826, when alone, and against all the power of the President of the Republic; that considering in the

justice of his cause no danger would deter him from seeking satisfaction.

That the authorities which preside over the province of Buenos Ayres have no other wish but for the happiness of all. If it had not been so, they would not have made such immense sacrifices to restore to the people their rights, of which they had been deprived by the mutineer Chiefs of 1st December, 1828. That he (Gen. Quiroga) was sent by the Government of Buenos Ayres with a division paid by it to liberate the Provinces; and from the same authority he had received the most positive instructions that after having obtained their liberty, he was not to interfere in any manner with their interior organization; and for this reason, in Mendoza he prohibited any person dependent upon the division under his command from voting, or taking an active part in the election of Governor.

The communication concludes by saying that the wicked conduct of Dr. Marin has rendered him unfit to be a public Representative, and advises him not only to desist from being an intriguing and infamous calumniator, but from being one of the Commissioners appointed to a public body, which ought to be composed of citizens as honorable as inexorable to every sort of intrigue.

*\* Note.* The sixth document is dated Rioja, 17th April, 1832, from Gen. Quiroga addressed to D. Manuel Leiva.

It is short, and of similar import to the above. A paper from Santa Fé has been published, in which all connection of Governor Lopez with the intrigue above alluded to, is disclaimed.

*\* Note.*—We are sorry that we have not space to insert the communication of Gen. Quiroga in full. It is written in his own peculiar style—in one part he says that Dr. Marin would sell himself for four or six dollars.

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree has been published, stating that in consequence of the peace which now exists in this Province, the Park of Artillery is ordered to be suppressed.

A communication dated 3rd inst., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Don Vicente Lopez,) to the Governor, expresses his wish to resign, in consequence of severe indisposition.

A decree dated 13th inst., accepts the above resignation, and appoints the Minister of Grace and Justice to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, *ad-interim*.

A decree dated 9th inst., states the necessity of putting in execution that of 19th September, 1829, relative to the appropriation of the lands of the State on the new line of frontier in the Arroyo Azul; and those inhabitants of the country districts whose property has been destroyed, owing to the war against the mutineers of 1st December, 1828; and a portion of indigent families of the country, who have suffered by the extraordinary drought which has prevailed will have certain tracts of land allotted to them, under the conditions and regulations expressed in the decree.

The Government of the province of Mendoza has ordered a strict enquiry to be made, relative to the assassination at Chacabuco, on 11th June, 1830, of the Governor of that Province, D. Juan Corbalan; his Minister, D. Gavino Garcia; Col. José Aldao, &c. &c.

We have received by the U. States corvette *Pearcock*, and the Argentine brig *Parana*, Papers from Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.—the former to the 19th ult.

The Rio Janeiro journals contain the report of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to the General Assembly of Brazil, upon the state of its foreign relations. The said report, after noticing the appointment of an Agent to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to replace the Consul who had been removed from that situation, in consequence of the clamours which had been raised against him, and the appointment of a Charge-d'affaires to the Republic of Bolivia, and also one to the Argentine Republic; and that the mission to the latter would be very important, inasmuch as the time was approaching when the definitive treaty of peace in conformity to the preliminary convention must be arranged, and likewise the reclamations of some Brazilian citizens, Members of the Legislative body, whose property had been seized under a neutral flag, by an Argentine privateer; and that a clear and perfect understanding might take place between those nations interested in the principle of maritime right—that the flag covers the cargo,—and that these affairs had been suspended, in consequence of the civil war in the Argentine Republic:—the report then proceeds as follows.

“The Republic of the Oriental State of the Uruguay pretended likewise to celebrate with the Empire a treaty of limits, and its Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his note of 30th May, 1831, alleged as the motive thereof the frequent transgression of the boundary line, and the reiterated complaints of the people on the boundaries, and the little hope which existed that the civil war in the Argentine Republic would cease, so that this affair might be arranged in the definitive treaty, which ought to be celebrated between that Republic and the Empire. The imperial Government, from the respect due to the rights of other nations, rejected this proposal made by the Government of the Republic of the Uruguay. It considered that such a proposition was a manifest infraction of the 3rd article of the preliminary treaty of peace, signed 28th August, 1828, between the Empire and the Republic of the United provinces of the River Plate; in which it was stipulated that both the high contracting parties obliged themselves to defend the independence of the new Republic of the Uruguay during the time and in the manner that should be adjusted in the definitive treaty of peace, wherefore it was evident that the Argentine Republic ought to have an intervention in the affair as well as the Empire, both having had a part in establishing the political existence of the new Oriental State. And in regard to the second plea of the little hope which existed of the re-establishment of peace in the Argentine Republic, this was in direct contradiction with the information from our Agent in Buenos Ayres, and with the most accredited periodicals of that Republic, all of which led to the belief that after General Don José Maria Paz had been taken prisoner, Cordova captured, and General La Madrid pursued, the cause of federation would definitively triumph; and this has been since realized by the victory of General Quiroga, which has put down the remainder of the Unitarian party.”

The Rio Janeiro papers, likewise contain a letter dated Aug. 11th March, 1832, from the ex-Empire of Brazil, to his son the reigning Emperor,—in which he informs him that he is about to undertake the great expedition to liberate Portugal from the tyranny under which it groans, &c., &c., &c.;—one part of this epistle is as follows:—

“I trust that this will find thee in good health, and forward in thy studies:—yes, beloved son, it is very necessary in order to make the happiness of Brazil, thy native country, and mine by adoption, that thou makest thyself worthy the nation over which thou rulest, by thy requirements, manners, &c.;—because, my adored son, the time in which Princes were

respected because they were Princes has gone by. In the age in which we live the people are so well informed of their rights, that it is necessary Princes should likewise be so, and know that they are men and not divinities, and it is indispensable that they should possess great knowledge and good opinion, in order to be loved as well as respected. The respect of a free people for their Chief ought to proceed from the conviction that he is capable of conducting them to that degree of felicity to which they aspire, otherwise woe to the chief, woe to the people.

This, my language proceeds from the same principles which I have always followed, and which I shall never abandon.”

The *Verdad*, (a Rio paper) rejoins to the above the following *bigarrure*, from the *Figaro* of Paris. “The Duke of Angoulême strives hard to be popular, he addresses every one in the second person singular *thou*, and likes to be thus addressed himself; smokes all the day long, and does not walk out except attired in a jacket; at present he is a citizen Dauphin.—What a fine thing it is to travel!”

This letter of the ex-Empire was doubtless intended as a public document, inasmuch as the language it contains must be above the comprehension of the infant Emperor, and (unless he be unlike other children) he would no doubt feel more *felicity* in having a box of sweetmeats placed before him than in talking of the future *felicity* of Brazil.

The style of the letter would reflect honor upon Don Pedro, were it not coupled with the recollection that after he had made peace with this Republic, and almost at the same instant of time, he commenced an intrigue to dismember it, proposing to form it and other South American States into Monarchies, with some of the Bourbon family as Kings over them; this he did without the shadow of provocation being given to him. Until we perused the documents connected with these under-hand proceedings, we esteemed and honoured the ex-Empire,—thought him generous and noble, and sincerely regretted his misfortunes:—but, as the Editor of the *Figaro* says, “what a fine thing it is to travel.” Don Pedro has thereby discovered that Princes are not divinities, and that Shakspeare was incorrect in stating that “Divinity doth hedge a King.”

We have also received by the late arrivals from Rio Janeiro the report made by the Minister of Justice of Brazil, (D. Diego Antonio Feijó,) to the Representatives of the nation; it is a long document and extremely interesting, it speaks of the late disturbances in Rio Janeiro and various Provinces, that the turbulent had been put down and that tranquillity now prevailed; but, that the political parties which agitate Brazil would still promote conspiracies; the leaders were known to the Government, but that the existing laws were not of sufficient efficacy to bring them to condign punishment.

The Minister mentions the state of Rio Janeiro a short time since, when assassinations and robberies were daily and openly committed, but that now, owing to the exertions of the Justices of Peace, those crimes had greatly decreased, if not entirely disappeared.

We have heard a very high character of the present Minister of Justice of Brazil, (Don Diego Antonio Feijó); he has been described to us as a man of first rate talent, and that it is owing to his exertions that Brazil has been saved from complete anarchy;—moreover, that he is a “man of nerve”—a very necessary qualification for the office he holds.

It seems that the report of the French having lately seized some Portuguese vessels of war at Lisbon, is on a repetition of the affair which happened 6 months ago.

Twenty transports had returned to Lisbon from Madeira,—having landed a considerable body of troops on that Island, to defend it against the intended attack of Don Pedro's expedition.

On the 10th inst., the election of Members to form the Mercantile Tribunal took place at the Consulado,—when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:—

For Prior.—D. Mariano Sarratea

Lient. of do.—D. Felix Alsaga  
1st. Consul.—D. Romualdo Sigurolo  
Lient. of do.—D. José O. Basualdo  
2nd. Consul.—D. Juan B. Peña  
Lient. of do.—D. Felipe Llavalot  
Sindico.—D. Juan Alsina  
Lient. of do.—D. Vicente Martinez.

On Saturday last, about half-past 2 P. M. a salute of 15 guns was fired from the United States sloop-of-war *Warren*, in consequence of the Minister of the United States, (the hon. Francis Baylies,) having left that vessel to proceed on shore, he landed in the course of the afternoon with his lady and family.

A vast concourse of persons were assembled on the occasion at the landing place, particularly of citizens of the U. States.

The 11th inst., (the day of San Bernabé,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, and in celebration thereof the bells of various Churches in this city, on Saturday evening, rung a “merry peal.”

On Monday morning a grand *funcion* took place in the Church of San Francisco, in honor of *San Benito*, the Church was crowded, the majority of the congregation consisted of females. The performances on the organ, and music generally, were appropriate and excellent.

Amongst the recent departures from Buenos Ayres is that of Mr. Hervé, miniature painter, who quitted us a few days since for Mendoza. We are not aware if he intends to continue his professional pursuits in that city, at any rate there are few in this part of the world can compete with him, and none we should think excel him in his style of painting, and the admirable likenesses he has produced.

We have seen a portrait of a gentleman of our acquaintance, taken in oil colours by Mr. Richard Adams, of this city, (who we are told intends to devote his time to portrait painting as a profession);—this production of Mr. R. Adams has all the freedom of style which distinguishes those of Mr. Hervé, with the same manner of “hitting off” the likeness; should his future efforts equal the one in question, success and profit we hope and think will attend his career.

The prevailing fondness for portraits has been censured as evincing useless vanity; but, setting aside the grand idea of making posterity acquainted with the persons of the present age,—surely there is also a delightful pleasure not only in possessing the portraits of those we love or esteem; but, likewise, (as we have somewhere read,) “it diffuses friendship, revives tenderness, quickens the reflections of the absent, and continues the presence of the dead.”

There is room enough in Buenos Ayres, and ought to be patronage, for an art like that of painting;—the almost universal penny which at the present moment presses so hard upon this country, has not only interfered with the desire to patronize the fine arts,—but has not yet trust extinguished it.

A large party of ladies visited the American Squadron in the Outer Roads on Monday last;—they were conducted on board and to shore by three of the boats of the Squadron.

Some plants of the *Sauces*, (willow trees,) have been planted on each side of the creek, nearly opposite the Alameda, (whaleboat creek,) in order hereafter to afford shelter to the whaleboats, (in the event of the said plants coming to perfection).

This undertaking we hear was set on foot by the Adjutant of the Port, (Don Pedro Jimeno), and it is but right that should an aquatic grove be formed upon this spot, that the creek should bear the name of the person who was the cause of this great improvement.

*The Weather.*—The weather during the week has been variable, heavy dew has fallen, which have rendered the pavements in the streets almost as slippery as those in London in damp weather. On Sunday it was absolutely summer weather, the thermometer nearly 70,—a heavy rain fell that night and cooled the air



—it was preceded by vivid lightning, and the opposite coast was clearly seen.

The following communication appeared in the *Lucero* of 9th inst.

Buenos Ayres, 5th June, 1852.  
MR. EDITOR,

You may announce in your respectable Journal that the Comet of Euke has made its appearance according to the calculations made. Since the 2nd inst., on which day I first perceived it, until now, it has traversed the constellation of *Eridano*. Its brightness is less than on its previous appearances, not any nucleus can be distinguished, and it can scarcely be seen through a good achromatic telescope of 2½ feet, which seems to indicate that it has experienced some change in its constitution. Yesterday at half-past 5 in the morning its approximate position was as follows:—

Right Ascension 51° 7'  
South Declination 21° 23'

I remain, &c. &c.  
O. MOSSOTTI.

### ON MUSIC.

"Above every other consideration, the greatest care should be taken to inspire a right motive for the accomplishment—proper feelings to attend its exhibition. By most human beings it is considered as the most delightful art. For its own charms let it be cultivated; for its power of pleasing let it be displayed. Impress strongly on the young mind, that it is for the pleasure her performance bestows, not for the applause she receives, that she ought to be anxious—that it is not how well she plays, but how much she gratifies, that is of consequence. It is elsewhere said, that the performer who can be thinking of the applause of listeners, instead of the harmony of her performance, may fancy herself possessed of science and taste, but can have little of the true musical tact.

Let it be carefully instilled into pupils of either sex, that a moderate knowledge of music, with accuracy and taste, produces more gratification to the listener, as well as to the performer, than the greatest brilliancy of touch, and rapidity of execution, without taste and accuracy. A girl of very moderate musical talent may play and sing to please relatives and friends—the only persons she ought to desire for auditors."

Thoughts on Domestic Education.

### ORIGIN OF THE WORD YANKEE.

"The current American term 'Yankee,' was a cant or favorite word with one Jonathan Hastings, a settler at Cambridge, North America, about the year 1713. The inventor used it to express *excellency*. For instance, a 'yankee good horse,' or 'yankee cider,' meant an excellent horse, and excellent cider. The students of a neighbouring college were accustomed to hire horses of Jonathan; their intercourse with him, and his use of the word upon all occasions, led them to adopt it, and they gave him the name of 'Yankee Jonathan.' It was dispersed by the collegians throughout New England, until it became a settled term to all New Englanders, and eventually to all North Americans."

Mirror.

### STORY OF CINDERELLA.

"The origin of this nursery tale is sufficiently curious. About the year 1730, a French actor of equal talent and wealth, named Thevenard, in passing through the streets of Paris, observed upon a cobbler's stall, the shoe of a female, which struck him by the remarkable smallness of its size. After admiring it for some time, he returned to his house; but his thoughts reverted to the shoe with such intensity, that he reappeared at the stall the next day; but the cobbler could give him no other clue to the owner, than that it had been left in his absence, for the purpose of being repaired. Day after day did Thevenard return to his post to watch the re-integration of the slipper, which proceeded slowly; nor did the proprietor try to

claim it. Although he had completed the sixtieth year of his age, so extravagant became his passion for the unknown fair one, that he became (were it possible for a Frenchman of that day to be so) melancholy and miserable. His pain was, however, somewhat appeased by the avatar of the little foot itself, appertaining to a pretty and youthful girl in the very humblest class of life. All distinctions were levelled at once by love: the actor sought the parents of the female, procured their consent to the match, and actually made her his wife."

Mirror.

### THEATRE.

On the 8th inst., an operatic performance took place, chiefly we presume to introduce to the public a new vocal performer, (Señor Saugico Minichetti,) his voice is a tenor, but not of great strength or variety; it is one which we should think would be more effective in a room than on the stage; it possesses some pleasing tones. Every allowance, however, should be made for a first appearance,—he was heard to more advantage in the music from *Tancredi* than in other parts, and sang more in tune.

The French lady who has so often appeared on this stage, (*Madama Luisa*, as she is called in the bills,) astonished and delighted the audience, from the improvement and powers she displayed, particularly in the duet with *Rosquellas*, *Lasciami non t'ascolto*, and here was seen the great advantage of singing with a professor, she seemed assured and did not evince that tremor so conspicuous when singing alone.—She ventured some daring flights—and perfectly succeeded,—her voice is a *soprano*. The duet of *Lasciami*, well as it was sung on this evening, fell short of the delightful manner

in which *Doña Angelita*, (with her half *soprano* voice,) and her brother *Marcello*, were accustomed to warble it.

The orchestra was excellent, and the house was full and fashionably attended.

On 10th was represented the play of *Monte-goa* (*Roméo and Juliet*), but, alas, no more like that of *Shakspeare* than *W. to Hercules*'.

Señor *Caceres* made great efforts in his favorite character of old *Monte-goa*, and succeeded; his maledictions upon his son *Roméo*, and shouts of *sangre, sangre, venganza, venganza*—bordered upon the terrible,—but few or none of the softer and finer scenes of *our Roméo and Juliet* are to be found in the play as performed here. The moonlight scene in *Capulet's garden*, the beautiful poetry which terms in a most airy line of *Shakspeare*, none but English readers can appreciate—what translation could give effect to the following lines, when *Roméo* opens the tomb and finds *Juliet*, as he supposes, dead.

"Death, that hath suck'd the honey of thy breath,  
Hath had so power upon thy death;  
Thou art not conquer'd; beauty's sinew's  
Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks,  
And death's pale flag is not advanced there."

The house on this evening was crowded in the extreme—a number of ladies were in the boxes, —*Roméo* and *Juliet* being always a favorite play with them. Some of them, by the deep attention they bestowed upon it, brought to mind the lines

"Ah me! for aught that ever I could read,  
Could ever hear by tale or history,  
The course of true love never did run smooth."

A new gothic scene was exhibited on this evening for the first time—and had a good effect.

On 11th a play and farce was represented to a full house,—the boxes contained some very charming females.

On 12th the play of the *Templars*, the house on this occasion was nearly empty.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 14th OF JUNE.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig <i>Jarrow</i> , Sutton.	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Elizabeth</i> , Mc Gae.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Brig <i>Mary</i> , Lee.	R. and J. Carlisle.	do do.
Barque <i>B. Kerr</i> , Bruce.	George Lord.	do do.
Brig <i>Harriet</i> , Lewis.	S. Lezica Bros.	do for London.
Brig <i>Plata</i> , Davis.	James Miller.	do for Bremen.
Brig <i>Margaret Bosc</i> , Salmon.	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig <i>Thames</i> , Robertson.	Jose C. Reissig.	Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig <i>Brothers</i> , Black.	Jose Iturrigaa.	Cadiz.
Brig <i>Harriet</i> , Moley.	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain.
Brig <i>Hannah Moore</i> , Moore.	J. C. Thompson.	do.
Brig <i>Prompt</i> , Barnes.	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Orient</i> , Ellis.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig <i>Sophia</i> and <i>Eliza</i> , Read.	Doff and Reischeke.	do do, calling at Montevideo.
Brig <i>J. Ashman</i> , Burkhardt.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Philadelphia.
Ship <i>Moses</i> , McQuillen.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig <i>Sophia</i> , Frazier.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig <i>Panama</i> , Yarnold.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Havannah.
Brig <i>Edward</i> , Calder.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig <i>Dummer</i> , Kennedy.	Rezava! Bros.	do for Cadiz.
Shr.-brig <i>Patsy B. Blunt</i> , Scott.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Schooner <i>Harriet</i> , Davison.		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Ship <i>Adie</i> , Barroy.	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque <i>Durance</i> , Guilibert.	Garner Bros.	do do.
Barque <i>Paraguay</i> , Coutard.	Razac and Brest.	do do, calling at Montevideo.
Barque <i>La jeune Gabrielle</i> , Bersard.	Guetin, Seris and Co.	do do, and Antwerp.
Brig <i>Glanouse</i> , Fourniaux.	V. Courass.	do for Cadiz.
Polacre <i>Zodiac</i> , Laugier.	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseille and Genoa.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig <i>Charlotte</i> , Wippell.	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot <i>Antonius</i> , Lange.	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Falmouth.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
G. Cornelius <i>Henry Tromp</i> , Borchers.	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig <i>Buen Amigo</i> , Campiano.	Jose Gustal.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig <i>Temiticos</i> , Chevassac.	Cornet and Prat.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports in the Mediterranean.
Brig <i>General Piamotta</i> , Sacconi.	Pedro A. Piomer.	do for Cadiz.
Schooner <i>Americana</i> , Bantiui.	C. Galieno.	Rio Janeiro.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Zumaca <i>Buen Fin</i> , Costa.	J. Gestal.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig <i>Cacique</i> , Olivera.	M. A. Ramos.	Paraguay.
Zumaca <i>Alianza</i> , Braga.	N. Martinez.	Uncertain.
Schooner <i>Bel a Eliza</i> , J. Sousa.	Manuel Carreras.	do.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**AMERICAN.**—Corvette *Warren*, Captain Benjamin Cooper.  
Corvette *Peacock*, Captain David Geisinger.  
Schooner of war *Lutesprize*, Captain S. W. Downing.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

On 12th June.—Argentine packet brig General Román, D. Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

20th May.—French barque Guillaume Tell, for the Island of Bourbon.

30th.—British brig Adventure, for Jersey.

31st.—Brazilian schooner-brig Third of May, for St. Catherine's.

About 4th June.—H. B. M. Packet Swallow, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

6th.—U. S. S. corvette Lexington, for Rio Janeiro.

—French ship Louisiana, for Pernambuco.

—British brig Thomas Dempsey, for Liverpool.

—Sardinian ship Carletta, for Rio Janeiro.

### Arrival at Rio Janeiro.

31st May.—H. B. M.'s Frigate Seringapatam, from Valparaiso and Coquimbo, 42 days.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

June 9th.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

June 10th.—Wind N.—Colonia and the opposite coast visible.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguilera Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 23rd inst., to A. Martinez.

Sailed (during the last night.) American brig Charles, Derruets, for New York,—despatched by Dorr and Keinke, with 11,073 dry hides, 897 salted do., 73,160 shins bones, 51,600 horns, 13 bales sheep skins with 18 dozen in each, 18 do with 326 sheep skins, 1 do with 150 horse hides, 29 bales cut hides with 324 quintals, 1 do with 80 deer skins, 2 do with 200 dozen nutria skins, 13 do with 128 arrobas horse hair.

American brig Chloe, Dwiuel, for Montevideo and New York,—despatched by John Langdon, with 316,100 shins bones, 320,000 ox hoofs, 10 bales wool with about 250 arrobas, 35 do horse hair with 950 arrobas, 7 do cut hides with 245 arrobas, 2 do with 150 horse hides, 1 do with 86 dozen viscacha skins, 4 do with 3 quintals nervios, 4 cases and 3 barrels ox tallow, 425 bottles oil.

The Bremen brig Cesar was under weigh this afternoon, in the Laner Roads.

June 11th.—Wind S.—heavy rain all the last night.

Arrived Brit sh brig Hannah Moore, Moore, from Calao 14th April; Valparaiso 14th May, in ballast, to J. C. Thompson.

Sailed (during the last night.) Bremen brig Cesar, Diejen, for Bremen,—despatched by Lezica Bros, with 10,455 dry hides, 6 cases dry goods.

National Gun-boat No 7, for Martin Garcia.

June 12th.—Wind N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed His B. M. Barque Packet Briseis, Lieut. Downey, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passengers for Montevideo.—Revd. Mr. Surridge, Chaplain of H. B. M.'s Frigate Druid; and Mr. W. Rodger, Jaur.

National schooner Julia, for Campos,—despatched by Manuel Carreras, with 373 quintals of jerked beef.

June 13th.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.

Arrived American schooner-brig Fatsey B. Bloom, Scott, from New York 8th March; Rio Janeiro 9th May; St. Catherine's 3rd inst., with a general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers.—Capt. Edgar Hawkins, (U. S. Army;) Messrs. George Schaeffer, Amos Prescott, Franklin Prescott, John Spear and W. Spear.

### At Night.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisco, from Montevideo 12th., to J. and S. Lyons.

Gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia.

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

June 14th.—Wind N.—rain in the night.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Hamburg brig George and August, Witrock, for Antwerp and Hamburg,—des-

patched by J. J. Klick, with 11,104 dry hides, 59 salted do., 30 bales with 765 arrobas horse hair, 4 do with 62 dozen sheep skins, 133 do wool with 18 arrobas in each, 7 do with 140 arrobas wool, 3 tierer skins, 21,056 horns, 700 lbs. copper, 2400 lbs. whale oil, &c.

June 15th.—Wind S.S.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed French brig Le Solide, Marquet, for Pernambuco, in ballast,—despatched by Fuel, Rodriguez and Co.

French brig Hermine, Soret, for Havre de Grace,—despatched by Garnier Bros, with 3821 dry hides, 70 do damaged do., 100,000 horns, 12 bales horse hair with 24 arrobas in each, 1 do with 28 arrobas horse hair, 2 do with 30 dozen deer skins in each, 156 marks silver, 23 ounces do.

Passengers.—Monsr. C. Bellemare and two daughters; Monsr. and Madame Oumier; Messieurs Laperche and Pilote, Mademoiselle Villate.

Brazilian zamaca Buen Fin, Costa, for St. Catherine's,—despatched by José Gestal, in ballast.

Brazilian zamaca Alianza, Braga, for Parna-gua,—despatched by N. Martinez, with 300 quintals jerked beef, 85 faugas salt.

National schooner-brig Victoria, Balfo, for Montevideo,—despatched by J. Gestal, with a cargo of effects.

Oriental schooner for Montevideo.

14 sail of small craft to the N.

The hon. F. Baylies presented his credentials yesterday to the Government, who by a decree of the same date published in the papers of this day, recognized the same as Charge-d'Affaires from the United States to this Republic.

A notice has been published in the *Gazeta Mercantil* of this morning, from the Charge-d'Affaires ad-interim of Brazil, transcribing a despatch from the Imperial Government, wherein it is stated that after the 1st January, 1833, no foreigner will be allowed to land in any Brazilian port, unless he produce a certificate from the Consul of that nation at the place of his embarkation, that he has some known trade or occupation; in order to obviate the evils which are experienced in Brazil, from the number of idle, drunken and indigent foreigners, who infest the maritime towns, and perpetrate assassinations and robberies, thereby disturbing the peace of society and causing a burthen on the State.

The operatic performance, including the grand Sinfonia of the Battle of Ayacucho, which was to have been performed last evening, will take place on this evening (16th inst.)

It was the U. States corvette Peacock, which fired the salute on 9th inst., when the Minister (the hon. Francis Baylies,) came on shore, and not the Warren, as stated by mistake.

The son of the Count Saldanha has arrived in this city from Rio Janeiro,—we believe by way of Montevideo.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SALE AT

## W. A. WALKER'S,

No. 26, Calle de la Piedad;

Large sized Britannia metal spoons.  
Ivory handled knives and forks.  
Plated liquor frames with cut glass bottles.  
J. painted liquor frames and covers.  
P. teat shot belts and powder flasks.  
Hoister and pocket pistols.  
Eng. h. cards, dish covers, pewter inkstands.  
Japanese tea trays, bread and knife baskets.  
Tea caddies, spice boxes, hair sieves.  
Horn lanterns, speaking trumpets and ship scrapers.  
Iron teakittles, pots, saucepans, &c. &c.

### ALSO:—

Worsted stockings, gloves and comforters.  
Red and check shirts.  
Gin in cases and a few dozens port, Bourdeaux and Champagne wine.

## NOTICE.

DR. MORRISON, graduate of the University of Maryland, having been examined in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Tribunal of Buenos Ayres, and having received the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery from the authorities thereof,

respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will henceforth practise in Medicine, Midwifery, and Surgery.

Dr. M. gives advice gratis to the poor on diseases of the eye and ear, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from half past two till half past three in the afternoon, at this Office No. 116, Calle de la Paz.

## MR. AMEDEE GROS,

VIOLINIST, OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AT PARIS AND OF THE KING'S THEATRE AT LONDON;

(WHO HAS RECENTLY ARRIVED IN THIS CAPITAL.)

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that he intends shortly to give a **FUNCIÓN**, the full particulars will be duly announced in the public prints.

## FOR SALE,

THE LEASE, GOODWILL, FIXTURES AND Utensils of the commodious and thoroughly repaired Boarding and Lodging House, known as the Bee Hive, No. 11, Calle de la Plata—Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

For particulars apply as above.

## TO LET.

A Good House for business—It is situated in one of the best situations in town.

Apply at this Office, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## LOST.

A LARGE WHITE TERRIER.—Whoever will bring him to No. 20, Calle de Chacabuco, will be liberally rewarded.

## TO CARPENTERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

### FOR SALE,

At No. 158, Calle de la Reconquista; A Fine assortment of Cedar, Perova and Canalla Planks; also Timbers, Alfagas, Ejes, &c., the whole at very low prices, in consequence of the owner being obliged to quit the premises in a short time.

## 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 arrangements 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.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 113 a 113½ dollars each  
Do. Patriot, 112½ a 113 do. do.  
Plats Macoquina, 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 7 a 7½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6½ a 6½ 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, 244 a 245 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, at par.  
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ 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 24 lbs., 27 a 28.  
Do. salted, 22 a 23 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 6½ a 7 dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 20 a 35 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchillas, 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 70 dols. p. lbb.  
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 114 dollars. The lowest price 111 dols.  
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. A 1 communications to be addressed to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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