

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 306.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 30th JUNE, 1832.

[Vol. VI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

#### NATIONAL BANK.

In our last number we noticed the communications between the Minister of Finance, and the Directors of the National Bank; in which the former requested that a Meeting of the Stockholders might be called, and particularly appealed to the honor of the Directors, to lay a faithful statement of the affairs of the establishment before their constituents, as they were in duty bound to do. We regret to say, that at the Meeting which took place on Saturday last, in consequence of the above intimation, the documents laid before the Stockholders, which will be found in another part of our paper, are not of the most satisfactory nature, and cannot be considered as in any degree answering the object which they were intended to fulfil.

We abstain from noticing the irregular form of the balance sheet, presenting a sum of 1,664, 075 dollars 4 reals on the credit side of the bank; when it is well known that in book-keeping by double entry the debtor and creditor sides are equal, and therefore do not admit of any balance at all. We also pass over all the illusory items, such as the mint, machinery and bad debts of the Bank; the nominal value of which constitute the greatest part of the above balance, while their real value can only be estimated by the price they would sell for, which is not one tenth part of their cost. On a former occasion, in Nos. 238 and 240 of the *British Packet*, we offered some remarks upon this subject. We fear, and in fact think, that in whatever shape the question is viewed, it is but too apparent that if all the bills discounted by the Bank are paid it cannot return 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital; and should those bills be only partially realized, (which there is some reason to dread may be the case,) it will become very doubtful whether the Stockholders on the final liquidation of the concern will receive any thing at all.

A frank and candid elucidation was imperiously called for, as at the Meeting of the Stockholders, which lasted nearly four hours, a great part of that time was taken up with discussing the question, whether the Bank was solvent or not. It is certainly singular, that on a subject which is open to arithmetical demonstration such discordant opinions should prevail; but as many of the Gentlemen present did not appear to be capable of coming to a correct conclusion on this point, why not remove their doubts at once? especially as on that the justice or injustice of the measure contemplated by the Government exclusively hinged.

From all we have been able to collect, we infer that the Government seeing the Bank rapidly advancing towards its total ruin, cannot,

from a due regard to the public interest, so intimately connected with it, allow matters to come to that extremity. The principles, therefore, we presume, which prompt its interference are protection, and not invasion of property; and it was to be hoped that this would have satisfied all parties. It is clearly stated in the Message to the Legislature that the Stockholders are to be indemnified; and also, at the Meeting, the Representative of the Government declared upon authority, that the Minister pledged himself to the Stockholders to use all his influence with the Legislature to secure to them the nominal amount of their original capital. If, under these circumstances, that which the Bank produces be given to the Shareholders, and any deficiency that may accrue be made up by the Government; then all opinions ought to be conciliated, whether the Bank be solvent or not; because, in either case those interested could not be placed in a more favourable situation.

An argument of apparent weight was adduced by some of the speakers at the Meeting on Saturday last, founded on the idea that they had not only their private interest to consider as Stockholders, but also the good of the community, in supporting the credit of the circulating medium issued by the Bank. To this objection, which does honor to the public spirit from which it emanates, it is, however, easy to reply. The Legislature alone, which has hitherto limited the issue of notes to a certain amount, and which can restrict or enlarge it at its will, has exclusively the care of the circulating medium. That authority which regulates the standard of gold or silver coins, and raises or lowers it, as policy or public expediency may dictate has an equal control over its substitute, the paper currency of the country.

The Government, by taking the affairs of the Bank into its own hands, and declaring itself responsible for the notes in circulation, under the same restriction as to the extent of issues which now check the Bank, cannot impair the credit of the notes in circulation. The territory of the Province, and its natural resources, are infinitely better guarantees for the ultimate conversion of the Bank notes into what they are meant to represent, than the mere promises without any kind of security, of a corporation, so positively affirmed to be insolvent.

Upon a subject which so intimately concerns not only the natives, but every foreigner, who feels an interest in the country, we have not hesitated to express our sentiments freely, and also our firm belief that the contemplated measure contains nothing that should excite alarm.

On Saturday evening last, (the eve of San Juan,) music was performed in front of various mansions appertaining to the *Don Juans* and *Doña Juanas* of Buenos Ayres, and some charming *Juanitas* received the compliments of their admiring friends. The Johns and Janes form a numerous portion of society in most countries.

On the 25th the National packet brig *Eloisa*, in the Inner Roads, hoisted her colours and signal flag and fired a salute, it being *le jour de naissance*, of the daughter of Don Pedro A. Plomer,—owner of the vessel.—The same observances took place yesterday from the same vessel, it being the day of *San Pedro*; and the day was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres—but the unfavourable weather kept most people in-doors.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

We have received Montevideo papers to the 25th inst.; the mutiny which had taken place of the Colonists at Cuareim had been entirely put down, and the fugitives arrested and pursued in all directions.

#### RIO JANEIRO.

The Packet *Tyrian* has not brought any particular news from Brazil. We have received the journals of Rio Janeiro to the 9th inst., on which day an extraordinary sitting was held of the Jury, for the protection of the press. An article in No. 22nd of the *Carijo* was decided to be *criminoso*; and also two numbers of the *Caramuru*.

H. B. M's Ship *Warspite* was about to leave Rio Janeiro for England.

#### MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Joseph Long was thrown from his horse on Wednesday afternoon last, when returning to his residence from town—he was taken home, and died on Thursday morning, about 4 o'clock, having been insensible from the time of the accident.

The deceased has been for many years a resident of Buenos Ayres, and had carried on an extensive business as a hide dealer.

"Come now, what masks, what dances shall we have,  
To wear away this long age of hours:  
Where is our usual manager of mirth?  
What revels are in hand?"

SHAKESPEARE.

On Thursday evening last, a private dance took place in the Calle de la Piedad; about twenty couple met, and passed a happy night.

Nothing could exceed the pleasure which this entertainment afforded; and we do hope that it will be only the commencement of the series of dances we before alluded to:—this mode is certainly superior to the public balls.

*The Weather.*—The weather during the week has been unseasonably warm:—heavy dews have fallen, and now and then rain. An immense quantity of insects of the moth species have made their appearance; particularly in the houses situated near the river—the wind of yesterday, however, made great destruction amongst them.

#### CHAIN OF BEINGS:

Bitumen and sulphur form the line between the earth and metals; vitriols unite metals with salts; the amianthis and lithophites form a tie between stones and plants; the polytes unites plants to insects; the tube worm seems to lead to shells and reptiles; the water serpent and the eel form a passage from reptile to fish; the *anas nigra* are a medium between fishes and birds; the bat and flying squirrel link birds to quadrupeds; and the monkey gives one hand to the quadruped, and the other to man.

# NATIONAL BANK.

## STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL BANK UNTIL THE PRESENT DATE.

STOCKHOLDERS.		DEPOSITS.		DEFICIENCY.	
Dn.	Dollars, cents.	Dollars, cents.	Dollars, cents.	Dollars, cents.	Cr. reals.
15,000 Shares held by the Government				Balance in the Treasury to the present date	9,510 13
10,900 do by Individuals				Bills to collect	1,541,004 43
25,000 Shares at 200 dollars each	5,181,800 0			Various debts	4,371 0
DEPOSITS.				Shares belonging to the Bank	43,000 0
Judicial	290,779 3	514,295 2½		The Mint according to valuation	879,492 4
Private	223,518 7½			Appurtenances of the Bank	236,806 6
Emission—Notes in circulation	15,283,540 0			Government debt	20,046,457 6
Stamped copper do	393,030 0½			Due from the Commissioners of the branch Bank of San Juan	55,911 0½
Dividends pending	2,906 0			Bankruptcies	156,536 2
Sinking fund	28,399 4			DEFICIENCY.	
Balance in favour of the Bank according to the present statement	1,664,075 4			Notes extracted from the Bank, unaccounted for	100,000 0
		23,068,049 3			23,068,049 3

JOSE J. GARMENDIA, *PRESIDENT.*  
MANUEL TERRI, *CASHIER.*

Buenos Ayres, 19th June, 1832.

The following communication, with the above statement, was placed in the hands of the Stockholders, at the Meeting.

### MESSEURS, STOCKHOLDERS:

The Directors have convoked this Meeting, in order to comply with the dispositions and desires of the Government, manifesting with the exactness and frankness becoming their Ministry, the real and true situation of the Bank, which has produced in the authority the intention of submitting it to the hon. House of Representatives.

To this end, the Directors have prepared the Statement which is placed in your hands, and have only to say,

1st.—That the capital which is extinguishing referred to in the Government communication is the disposable one for discounts, the profits of which are not sufficient to cover the amount of the dividends; the costs and expenses of the circulation of the current money, and that of the copper; the assignments of the sinking fund of Bank notes; the expenses of the establishment, and the excess of the old emissions which now amount to 238 thousand dollars; but not the real capital of the Bank of 5,181,800 dollars, because this is preserved in all its integrity, although transformed in its four-fifth parts in unproductive values, such as the Government debt, or its fifteen thousand shares; the splendid Mint, and the appurtenances of the Bank.

2nd.—That of the 313,507 dollars 2½ reals to which sum amount the claims of the Bank; for doubtful debts, such as those of 55,971 dollars ½ real of the Commissioners of the branch Bank of San Juan; the 156,536 dollars 2 reals of bankruptcies, and the 100,000 dollars missing, something can be recovered.

3rd.—That the balance in favour of the Bank of 1,664,075 dollars 4 reals is computed in the order, which until the present moment the account with the Government has been kept.

By the official accounts about to be read, you will be informed that in the course of the exertions of the Directors to bring the affairs of the Bank to a definitive arrangement, the Government dictated the determination that you should assemble at this place. The Directors not finding in it sufficient data to perceive and present you in their true points of view the designs of the authority, solicited of the Ministry to convey if possible some idea which might throw a light upon the result of that resolution—accordingly the Ministry has thought proper to anticipate the declaration of which you are about to be informed; after which the Directors believe themselves to be exonerated from all, which by their office is incumbent on them.

JOSE J. GARMENDIA, *President.*  
MANUEL NUNEZ, *Secretary.*

Buenos Ayres, 2d May, 1832.

The following is a sketch of the proceedings which took place on Saturday evening last, at the Meeting above named.

D. Manuel de Sarratea, who was the Government Representative upon this occasion, said that he was authorised to offer to the Stockholders the value of their shares in current money; upon which several gentlemen spoke,

opposing in the most decided manner the proposition, and in this determination they were supported by the major part of the General Meeting of Stockholders. Some gentlemen endeavoured to demonstrate that the National Bank was not in a ruinous condition, that according to the statement presented, it possessed sufficient to comply with its public engagements, consequently ought to continue as heretofore with some trifling reforms: various opinions were expressed by others. The majority of the Stockholders felt disposed to second the views of the Government, but wished that it would explain opportunely to the General Meeting, in order to preserve their rights, which they said, could not be trampled upon without violating the charter.

The President then put to the vote the following proposition, viz:—

If the Stockholders would comply without reserve with the measures which may be adopted respecting the Bank.

This proposition was negatived.

A short debate ensued upon what the Directors ought to do to come to an understanding with the Government, whether to name a Committee to confer with the Minister of Finance, or take other means for the information of the General Meeting, upon what was proposed by the Government. Then the President explained that he believed any new resolution would be useless, as it was not possible to advance a step further than what the Directors had done. The Secretary immediately read a note from the Government, to inform the Directors that the General Meeting of Stockholders was not proposed for any other motive than as a mark of attention and accommodation to the Stockholders. And that whatever might be the result of this Meeting, the Government was irrevocably determined not to vary in the slightest degree, what it had proposed upon this important business.

The Meeting then separated.

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 22nd inst., orders that a new Market shall be established in the neighbourhood of the Convalescencia, to be called the Market of the Convalescencia,—and that the Market in the north of the city, which is now held in the Plaza de la Libertad, shall be removed to the neighbourhood of the corrales of the Recoleta.

A decree dated 22nd inst., states the necessity of augmenting the price of the postage, from the great expenses incurred by the Post-Office Department, and in order to bring the price more in conformity with the nature of the current money of the Province.

It is therefore ordered, that all letters coming from foreign parts, and by what ever vessel, shall pay in current money double the price now established.

The Captain of the Port shall collect from the Captains of vessels which may anchor in this port, all the letters they may bring, and

send them immediately to the Post-Office, specifying their number.

All persons or person proved to have introduced letters clandestinely, shall suffer the penalties established by the law of the 20th November, 1821.

The penalty designated in the preceding article shall be exacted by the Captain of the Port, or by the Commandant of the Resguardo; if the clandestine correspondence should be detected by any one belonging to those departments,—and if out of the jurisdiction of both, by the Chief of the Police, who will remit it with an official statement thereof to the Directors of the Post-Office, publishing it in the periodicals.

We have received by the Packet Tyrian, London Papers to 19th April; Paris, Hamburg and Rotterdam do to 15th do.

The question between Holland and Belgium was not finally decided, although there was every appearance that it would be amicably arranged, Austria, Prussia and Russia having sent their ratification to London. On the other hand it was said, that the delay of the ratification is owing to a declaration of the King of Holland, who threatens to recommence hostilities as soon as the treaty shall be ratified by the northern powers.

The Cholera Morbus, (which in England had greatly subsided,) was making terrible havoc in Paris, and in other parts of France. Paris had in consequence lost all its gaiety, the Theatres were deserted, and even the Chamber of Deputies had been closed on one or two days,—people were hurrying from the capital, and the arrivals there were few or none; it had attacked the higher orders, including the Prime Minister, (Perier,) but he was recovering. The total number of cases officially reported from the 26th March, when it first broke out at Paris to 9th April, was about 6000, of which one half had died; and the average of daily deaths since in Paris by the Cholera was calculated at 300, but there had been numerous deaths, which had not been noticed in the official returns.

The following placard had been extensively posted in Paris, by the Carlists

*“Au Peuple.—Français,  
Napoléon vous a mitraillé,  
Charles vous a aimé,  
Philippe vous empoisonné,  
Henri vous aime,  
Choisissez.”*

The English papers are much divided in opinion upon the probable success of Don Pedro's expedition against Portugal: one part of them say that it will certainly succeed, and others assert the contrary. The London journal *Atlas*, which in general is rather liberally disposed, speaks very unfavourably, both of the principle upon which the expedition has set out, and its leader. It says, “Don Pedro has more taste for masquerade balls and wash balls than cannon balls; and smart uniforms are preferable in his eyes to uniform smartness in action. Few men can be more base than Miguel. But, even he is hardly more contemptible than Pedro”.

Seven battalions of Spanish Infantry, a regiment of Cuirassiers, and thirteen pieces of cannon had left Madrid, for the frontiers of Portugal.

The British claims on Brazil for seizures made by the Brazilian blockading squadron, during the late war between Brazil and this Republic, was brought before the House of Commons on 16th April, on a motion made by a Member of the House, (Mr. Dixon,) a number of Members spoke, all of them acknowledging the justice of the claims and the necessity of enforcing them. The motion was, however, withdrawn up on an understanding—that the British Government would seriously and immediately press the Brazilian Government for satisfaction.

The following speech was made Sir Robert Peel upon the occasion.

“Sir R. PEEL expressed his regret that the same principle of forbearance had not been acted upon with respect to Portugal. (Hear, hear.) He contended that the seizure of the British ships was most unjustifiable and illegal, and that the Government were bound to have enforced from the Brazilian Government the amount of those seizures, which was 500,000l,

When the Duke of Wellington came into office, Lord Aberdeen wrote to the Brazilian Government, and stated that unless compensation was made in thirty days after the receipt of the despatch, that reprisals should be made; a course which ought to have been followed up by the present Government. If he recollected right, those vessels were seized by the Admiral on the station, and with the sanction of the Emperor. He trusted that the existing Government would show a greater sense of justice than the late Government under Don Pedro, who had given his sanction to these acts of plunder. Don Pedro was the person by whom the municipal laws were violated, to advance his views to the crown of Portugal. (Hear, hear.) He contended that Don Pedro had done more injury to this country than Don Miguel. He considered that it was the duty of this country to vindicate its character, and that all British officers should be recalled from the services of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. (Hear, hear.) The money intended for the dividends of the Brazilian loan had been appropriated most unjustly to promote Don Pedro's cause. He contended that we had no more right to interfere in this quarrel than we had to attempt to restore Charles X. to the throne of France. He thought that the interests of Spain would be injured by the establishment of Don Pedro in Portugal, and he was bound to say that no Government could show a stronger desire, for the last seven years, to cultivate the good-will of this country than Spain. If the late Government had remained in office, he believed that Spain would have before this period acknowledged the South American States. He contended that if the people of Portugal preferred Don Miguel, that we had no right to interfere. (Hear.)

After a debate of four nights, the second reading of the Reform Bill was carried in the House of Peers, on Saturday morning 14th April, by a majority of 9—there being for it 184—against it 175. The *Atlas* says, that although much has been gained, yet that there is great cause for alarm as to the final success of the Bill,—that Lords Harrowby, Wharcliffe, and others of the Tory Peers who voted for the second reading, had expressed their determination to oppose some of the clauses in the Committee; and that unless Lord Grey, in the eleventh hour create a batch of new Peers, it will be mangled and returned to the Commons.

The Duke of Wellington entered a protest against the Bill, which was signed by a number of the Peers.

The papers received from Rio Janeiro by the Packet Tyrian, say, that the troops of Don Pedro had landed at Madeira; the Governor (D. Alvaro,) having surrendered the place.

Woodbine Parish, Esq., and family, had left Falmouth for London, prior to the sailing of the Packet Tyrian. The English papers contain a copy of the addresses voted to Mr. Parish, by the British Residents in Buenos Ayres.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

Believing that the underwritten extract, taken from a truly classical and scientific treatise upon Acoustics, will be interesting to your readers, I send it to you for insertion in your paper.

Yours respectfully,

M. MORRISON, M. D.

No. 118, Calle de la Paz.

"The wide spread sail of a ship, (says the author, after speaking of the *car of Dionysius*, in the dungeons of Syracuse,) is also a good collector of sound. It happened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, 100 miles from land, that the persons walking on deck, when passing a particular spot, always heard very distinctly the sound of bells, varying as in human rejoicings. Alton board came to listen, and were convinced, but the phenomenon was mysterious and inexplicable. Months afterwards it was ascertained that at the time of observation the bells of St. Salvador, on the Brazilian coast, had been ringing on the occasion of a festival—their sound, therefore, favoured by a gentle wind, had travelled over 100 miles of smooth water, and been brought to a focus by the sail in the particular situation on the deck, where it was listened to. It appears from this, that a machine might be constructed having the same relation to sound that

a telescope has to light."—Vide Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, by Neil Arnott, M. D.; vol. I. page 428, Philadelphia edition, 1829.

#### GERMAN MUSIC.

"Germany has furnished a great number of professors of uncommon talent, whose productions and performances have both charmed and astonished the rest of Europe; and it is hardly too much to say, that the best German musicians of the present age, with a few exceptions, are to be found out of their own country. Indeed, it has been observed, that, from whatever cause, transplanted German, *ceteris paribus*, surpass, in most of the fine arts, those that remain in their original soil. By travelling, musicians lose, among local partialities, that veneration for a particular style, which so much increases the number of imitators, and keeps them in such subjection, that, like the writers of modern Latin, they dare not hazard a single thought for which classical authority cannot be produced.

The Musicians of almost every town, and in the service of a German Prince, however small his dominions, erect themselves into a musical monarchy, mutually jealous of each other, and all unanimously jealous of the Italians who come into their country; there is no inconsiderable prejudice operating on all sides. As to the Italians, it is too often the case, that they are caressed, courted, and frequently rewarded with double the salary that is paid even to such natives as have the claim of superior merit.

The Germans, therefore, under such a provocation, must not be too severely censured for underrating the talents of many great Italian masters, and treating them with a contempt and severity which is due only to the grossest ignorance and stupidity. It is not my intention to write a panegyric, nor a satire on the music of Germany, but to describe its effects upon the feelings. *Praising all is praising none*; there are doubts concerning such ideal beauties of particular styles as are supported by exclusive admiration. It cannot be said, that the Germans have no national music. They have had many men of great abilities, who have never been in Italy; and who have disdained to plagiarize the works of their neighbours; but the present cast of German melody can easily be traced from the opera songs of the Italians, as the taste of most German composers and performers from that of the best singers of Italy. Two facts are universally established; the first, that there is very little good singing by the natives of any part of Europe, except Italy; the second, that though the Italians excel the people of all other nations, in vocal music, yet the Germans, with few exceptions, excel even the Italians in the construction and use of most instruments. Perhaps it is not difficult to account for the musical excellence of these two nations; the language of the Germans is among those that are the least favourable to music, and very little vocal music is performed among them, except to Italian words even in their operas; it was, therefore, natural, that instrumental music should become the general object".

Enterpride.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28th OF JUNE.

VESSELY AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Jarrow, Sutton,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Brig Mary, Lee,	R. and J. Corfield.	do do.
Brig Plata, Davis,	G. and J. Lord.	do do.
Brig Margaret Bock, Salmon,	James Miller.	do for Valparaiso.
Brig Brothers, Black,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Harriet, Masley,	José Iturriga.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Phares, Robertson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Dorothy, Newbold,	José C. Reisig.	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Hannah Moore, Moore,	Todoró. Reising.	do for Amsterdam.
	J. C. Thompson.	Montevideo and Rio Grande, and thence to Cork for Orders.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	Discharging.
Brig Harford, Robinson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do.
Brig Siran Bek, at, A. Cock,	Dickson and Co.	do.
Brig Minx, B. and S.	Mole and Ludovici.	do.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Orient, Ebo,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Ship Moss, Mc Quillen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Philadelphia.
Brig Sophie, Frazier,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Panama, Yarnold,	Grogan, Pascock and Morgan.	do for Havana.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Dumont, Kennedy,	Rezaval Bros.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Portano, Do R.	Basabillas and Co.	Boston.
Brig Navarino, Weeks,	Dawson, Dorr and Co.	Boston or N-w-York.
Ship, brig Patsy B. Bount, Scott,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Eric, Snow,	Grogan, Pascock and Morgan.	do.
Brig Harriet, baker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Ship Adela, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Durance, Gaillibert,	Garnier Bros.	do do.
Barque Parnuey, Coutard,	Razac and Brest.	do do, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Glaneuse, Fourcaux,	V. Courass	do for Cadiz.
Polacre Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles and Genoa.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Charlotte, Wippsell,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonius, Lauge,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Falmouth.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borcherse	Charles Bunge,	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano,	José Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Schooner Americana, Bandini,	C. Galleno.	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Cotombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal.	Discharging.
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y don Amigos, Crasberito,	J. M. Julianos.	do.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Zomaca Estrella Brillante, Veler,	M. A. Ramos.	Parnagua.
Brig Ninfa, L. José Meria,	M. A. Ramos.	Disch. rgig.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Masuel Carreras,	Uncertain.
Barque Flaminense, Santiago,		do.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Tyrian, Lieutenant Hosken, Commander.  
 AMERICAN.—Corvette Warren, Captain Bangs; Cooper.  
 Schooner-of-war Enterprize, Captain S. W. Downing.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrival at Paltmouth.

On 6th April.—Packet Lady Mary Petham, from B Ayres 31st December; Montevideo 3rd January, and Rio Janeiro 25th.

17th do.—Do Rindeer, from B Ayres 31st January; Montevideo 3rd February; (She did not call at Rio Janeiro.)

On 6th April.—British brig Louisa, Lenfesty, from Montevideo and Guernsey.

On 12th April.—Hamburg brig Anna, Frantz, from B Ayres 2nd January, bound to Hamburg, put into Dover with lost of anchor and cable, mizen-mast sprung and leaky.

On 17th April.—British brig Themis, from Montevideo 10th February, bound to Antwerp.

### At Rio Janeiro.

On 9th June.—American schooner-brig Emily Cook, Rogers, from B Ayres 25th May.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

June 16th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Maria Rosa, from Santos.

18th.—French brig Admiral Villaret, from Tarragona.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

June 20th.—American brig Chiloe, for New York.

25th.—Hamburg brig Lorenz, for Baltimore.

United States corvette Peacock, Capt. D. Geisinger, for Coast of Africa, Sumatra, and Canton.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

The Argentine brig Esperanza, Gard, was to sail from Amsterdam, 1st May for B Ayres.

The British brig John, was to sail from London about 1st May for B Ayres.

The health-boat from the Guard vessel in the Outer Roads, visited H. B. M's Packet Tyrian, on her arrival at this Port,—we believe this practice is to continue with the Packets until further notice.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### June 23rd.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed Sardinian brig General Piedette, Sacconi, for Cadiz,—despatched by Pedro A. Pioner, with 7698 dry hides, 3000 horns, 20 bales sheep skins, and calve skins about 500 dozen.

Passengers.—Señores Narciso Andreu, José Diaz, Ciriaco Burando, Benito Lopez, José Cartelli and son, José Coll, Manuel Moreno del Morico.

#### June 24th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

#### June 25th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed American brig J. Ashman, Burkhart, for Philadelphia,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 11,636 dry hides, 1000 horse do., 2 bales with 149 dozen and 10 nutria skins 4 do deer skins 11 dozen in each, 1500 horns, and some cases of domestic goods.

Passengers.—Captain Thomas Mendenhall, Capt. Edgar Hawkins. (U. States Army); and Mr. Maurice H. Morris.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

June 26th.—Wind E. N. E.—opposite coast visible—slight rain at night.

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Packet Tyrian, Lieut. Heaken, Commandry, from Falmouth 21st April; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 8th June; sailed from thence 11th do., and Montevideo 25th.

Passengers.—Don Mariano Sarraute, Messrs. Nuttall, Batzinger, and Mr. Frederick Place; (the latter landed at Montevideo.)

American brig Harriet, Baker, from Baltimore 14th April; Montevideo 23rd inst., with 1685 barrels, 255 half do flour, 627 hams, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazer and Co.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 25th inst., to A. Martinez.

Oriental packet schooner Adelside, Bisso, from Montevideo 25th., to J. and S. Lyons.

### At Night.

Brazilian brig Nyola, L. José Maria, from St. Catherine's 10th., Montevideo 24th inst., with 136 bags rice, indian corn, farins, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian zumeca Patrilla Brillante, J. V. Belen, from Parnagua 9th in t., with 835 tierces, 151 half do yerba, tobacco, sugar, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, from Patagonia 19th inst., with hides and salt, to J. A. Rivero.

Sailed Oriental schooner Anaís, for Montevideo.

June 27th.—Wind N. N. E.—slight rain at night.

Arrived National schooner Arcadia, Racey, from Santos 2nd inst; Montevideo 26th., with sugar, to Dowdal, and Lewis.

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

June 28th.—Wind N.—(foggy)—rain at night.

Arrived National schooner-brig Curative, A. Sheaffe, from Puerto Alegre 11th inst., Rio Grande 23rd., with yerba, to Noble, Gowlard and Co.

Sailed French barque La jeune Gabrielle, Barader, for Montevideo, Havre de Grace and Antwerp,—despatched by Guerin, Scis and Co., with 4045 dry hides, 24 984 horns, 66 bales sheep skins with 1139 doz n., 69 do wool with 1289 arrobas, 20 quintals old copper.

Oriental schooner Phoenix, Bertol, for Montevideo,—despatched by Gaspar Resa, with effects.

June 29th.—Wind E. S. E. blowing strong—rain.

Arrived Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser, last from Montevideo 27th inst., with a general cargo, to Mohr and Ludovici.

## THEATRE.

Señor Moreno took his benefit on Monday evening, and as he presented to the public what in theatrical language is called "a good bill," it attracted a full house. Several of the *haut ton* graced the boxes, amongst whom were some charming females. The Sinfonia of the "Battle of Ayacucho" was performed. Señor Moreno sung in a duet from Tancredi, which produced a great deal of ironical applause. It is a pity that he should make such attempts, for he has no vocal talent whatever, except in chorusses.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**MR. AMÉDÉE GRAS,**  
VIOLINIST OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AT PARIS  
& OF THE KING'S THEATRE AT LONDON;

Begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that the *FUNCIÓN* already announced, will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 4th July, in the Saloon of Fauch's Hotel; and he flatters himself that the performance will prove of a superior description.

### THE FOLLOWING PERFORMANCES WILL TAKE PLACE.

#### PART I.

- 1st.—OVERTURE.
- 2nd.—CAVATINA, from the celebrated Opera (la dama blanca), to be sung in French by M. Martinier.
- 3rd.—N. w. variations upon the violoncello, by M. Amédée Gras.
- 4th.—AIR, by Madame Luisa.

#### PART II.

- 1st.—Variations on the violin, composed and executed by D. Pablo Rosquellas.
- 2nd.—AIR, by Pablo, accompanying himself on the piano.
- 3rd.—Solo, on the violoncello, by M. Amédée Gras.
- 4th.—DUET, by Madame Luisa and M. Martinier.

#### PART III.

- 1st.—ADAGIO and RONDO, by the Orchestra.
- 2nd.—AIR, to be sung by Pablo.
- 3rd.—CAPRICHIO for the violin and Violoncello without accompaniment, composed expressly for this occasion, to be performed by D. Pablo Rosquellas and M. Amédée Gras.

67—The Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets of Admittance (eight dollars each.) to be had at Fauch's Hotel, Calle de la Casafu, and at Ballasteros' Hotel, No. 32, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## NOTICE.

If any lady should feel inclined to dedicate a couple of hours daily, to teach needlework and the first rudiments of the English language to a girl of nine years of age; it is requested that such person will apply to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. It is particularly desired that there should be no other companion, or at least not more than one or two.

## 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. 118, Calle de la Paz.

## FOR SALE AT

**W. A. WALKER'S,**

No. 26, Calle de la Piedad;

Large sized Britannia metal teapots.  
Ivory handled knives and forks.  
Plated liquor frames with cut glass bottles.  
Japaned liquor frames and cruets.  
Patent shot belts and powder flasks.  
Holster and pocket pistols.  
English cards, dish covers, powder inkstands.  
Japaned 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.

## 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 an 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.

Doublons, Spanish, 116 a 117 dollars each  
Do. Patriot, 115 a 116 do. do.  
Pinta Macquins, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one  
Spanish Dollars, 7½ a 7¼ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patatoes, 7 a 7½ do  
6 per cent. Stock, 42 a 42½ per cent.  
Bank Shares, 135 a 140 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.  
Do on Rio Janeiro, 248 a 250 p. ct. per-  
Do. on Monte Video, at par.  
Do. on the United States, a 7 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 psada.  
Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 18 a 38 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 35 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 950 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 50 a 66 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per faugo on board.  
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 118 dollars. The lowest price 114 dols.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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