

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 307.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 7th JULY, 1832.

[VOL VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In the absence of domestic news this week, we have devoted a considerable portion of our paper to extracts from the English journals, particularly in what relates to the great question of Parliamentary Reform; which question is now brought to a crisis, and ere this has no doubt been finally disposed of, at least for the present Session:—that the bill would pass the House of Lords seemed tolerably certain, although the majority on the second reading was not so great as was expected.—but the almost positive knowledge that Lord Grey had a *carte blanche* to create new Peers should occasion require, would have great influence; besides which the reformers had the support of Majesty, and “the King’s name is a tower of strength, which they upon the adverse faction want”.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The debate on Ecclesiastical affairs was resumed on the 2nd inst.

Señor Miguel Garcia—noticed the great detriment that any appeals from the decisions of Buenos Ayres should be referred to the Archbishopric of Charcas, that the communication between this Republic and that of Bolivia was ever liable to interruption.

That to continue in observance of the bull, which at present regulated ecclesiastical suits in this country, was seriously inconvenient. This bull was dictated] at the solicitude of the King of Spain, who had only in view the rights, prerogatives, and interests of his crown, setting entirely aside the rights of his American subjects; and until it was issued it gave occasion to the colonists to visit foreign countries, and thereby gain information that was denied them in their own; and this was not in accordance with the system of the Spanish Monarchy; therefore, the introduction of this bull was made a merit of, although the interest of the colonists was never in the question.

That a law dictated against the rights and interests of this country, and only in favour of the rights and interests of its former Kings, could not exist at the present epoch, when the interests of all the citizens of this Republic had become one and indivisible, and that this remark in a manner applied equally to any ecclesiastical appeals made from this country to the Archbishopric of Bolivia. The hon. Member concluded, by stating that all such appeals ought to be decided in the territory of this country.

Señor Saenz Peña reiterated his former opinion, that no foreign authority ought to have interference in the ecclesiastical affairs of this country; and proposed a minute of decree to the effect, that all ecclesiastical suits should be decided within the Province.

After some observations from *Señor Lozano*, the House decided that the subject had been sufficiently discussed.

Several projects upon the occasion, which had been presented by different Members were put to the vote, and rejected;—but as the hour was advanced the President adjourned the House until the 6th inst., in order to the final disposal of the affair.

It seems that in the month of March there was an attempt at revolution at Lima, in order to displace the President *Gazparria*, and the Prefect *Elespuro*;—it was, however, discovered and suppressed; several persons engaged in it had been arrested, and others shot.

MENDOZA.

A private letter from the above city states that Gen. *Quiroga* remained at San Juan, but was expected at Mendoza. Col. *Felix Aldao* was in the latter city. An important item of intelligence contained in this letter, is that the Mint at Rioja is coining in great quantities.

It was reported in Chili that the jewels of the Temple of the Sun, (which at the time of the conquest of Peru, the natives had concealed from the Spaniards,) have been lately discovered, near the Cerro de Pasco; the value of them has been calculated at 180 millions of dollars.

The anniversary of American independence, (4th July,) was observed this year with more than common spirit in Buenos Ayres, by the citizens of the U. States. It is true there was no public festival, but there were various private parties, in which the greatest order and happiness prevailed.

At mid-day the U. States vessels of war in this Port, fired the customary salute;—and almost immediately afterwards a salute of 21 guns in honor of the occasion was fired by the National schooner-of-war *Sarandi*, anchored in the Inner Roads, with the American flag at the fore.

The incessant rain during the day prevented any exterior display; and for the same reason few or none of the merchant vessels in the port had their colours hoisted.

The Weather.—Fogs, cold, and rain have prevailed during the week,—reminding one of a November month in England. It is, however, reasonable weather.

On the 2nd inst. the evening paper *Diario de la Tarde*, published in this city, came out on a full sheet of paper; it had until then been printed on half a sheet.

The Concert, (Vocal and Instrumental,) advertised by Monsr. *Amédée Gras*, to take place at *Fauch’s Hotel*, has from unavoidable circumstances been postponed until Wednesday evening next.

A number of robberies have lately been committed at various houses in this city. From what we have heard, however, they consist of petty thefts, usual on the long dark nights of winter, and chiefly at those dwellings where from necessity the doors are kept open after dark.

We have been favoured with the *Paris journal Messenger des Chambres* of the 2nd of May, brought by the brig *Courrier de Montevideo*, arrived at Montevideo. It does not contain one word of English news. The *Cholera Morbus* at Paris had somewhat subsided.—7000 persons had died of this disease at Paris, from 26th March to 30th April. It would seem that the Belgian question had been set at rest, Austria, Russia and Prussia having, it is positively stated, signed the convention of London. The Dutch must therefore, per force, submit to the arrangement made by the stronger powers.

The incorporation of Poland with the Russian Empire has caused a considerable sensation, both in France and England, and imprecations against the Russian Emperor.

The *Paris paper* above noticed, contains extracts of news from different parts of the Continent of Europe, but nothing of particular moment.

The London newspaper *Times* has always been remarkable for the variety of its Correspondents. In some of the late numbers of that paper are several *communiqués* under the signature of *Radical*, in which the speeches of the Peers who spoke in favour of reform, are highly eulogized;—and there are also remarks and allusions connected with the state of public affairs, much in the style of *Junius*. It is evident, as it regards political information, that *Radical* is no common correspondent.

In the *Times* of 19th April last, is a communication signed “*A Diplomatist of the New School*,” in which the present system of British Diplomacy is extensively commented upon.

The following is an extract from the article in question.

“Would not the services of Mr. Fox be more useful on the Continent than at Buenos Ayres? Is he not almost the only one of our young Diplomats who has displayed real talent: and who is able to cope actively with the more stirring diplomacy of the intriguing agents of the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg? He is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of Italy”.

The English papers received by the last Packet, are chiefly occupied with the question of Reform and the *Cholera Morbus*. The debates in the House of Lords upon the second reading of the Reform Bill were interesting, and although nothing new was elicited, yet party spirit ran extremely high, even to personalities. We generally receive by every Packet a mixture of journals.—(Ministerial and Opposition,) but by this Packet the former preponderate, and we have no means of judging of the opinions of the tory press upon the result of the second reading of the Reform Bill. Lords Grey and Brougham, both made admirable orations in favour of the Bill—the latter

in answer to the assertion of the Duke of Wellington, that all the landed property of the country was against the bill, said that the Duke knew little of public feeling, his life having been spent in camps; his Lordship added—"let the noble Duke look at the benches opposite; let him consider how much of the property of the country was held by noble Lords whose eyes would meet his,—let the noble Duke take this survey only, and he was sure that if the noble Duke did not see the rashness of the assertion he had made, he, (the Duke of Wellington) would be the only man in that House, or out of that House, who would fail to see it." (Cheers.)

The Bishops who spoke for and against reform, seemed to feel all the unpleasantness of their situation, and made generally but a very poor figure: the least "trip of the tongue" was seized by their opponents, who reproached the Right Reverend Gentlemen for their unchristian-like spirit.

Lord Lyndhurst said that the great majority of the thinking, the wealthy, and opulent classes of the community were opposed to the Reform Bill,—and added, "how then were they to account for the numbers by which the bill was supported? In the first place it was supported by the whole whig party. Not that they all approved of the measure; (hear,) for there were many of them who spoke against it in private, that had not the heart to oppose it in public,—(hear, hear.) Next, it was supported by the entire party of the movement, or of revolution in this country,—(hear, hear.) They cordially approved of the bill, but not as his noble friend had stated, because they viewed it as a final measure. (Hear, hear.) No, they approved of it as the first step to still greater changes. (Hear, hear.) This they broadly declared. There was another numerous class of persons who almost to a man supported this bill, namely the great body of dissenters. (Hear, hear.) He would not advert to their motives. He merely mentioned the fact. Again there was another numerous class, consisting of all those who were dissatisfied with their actual condition; they too were favourable to the measure. Added to these there was another and an active body,—he meant the periodical press—the greater portion of which supported this measure for reasons that were sufficiently apparent. They prospered in agitation, and they thought that the carrying of the bill would perpetuate agitation. (Hear, hear.)

Besides, looking to what had occurred in France and Belgium, these conductors of the press saw a new road open to their personal ambition. (Hear, hear.) They believed that they would be enabled to take a station in society, and to assume a power, which five or six years ago never entered their minds. (Hear, hear.) There were parties who supported the bill, and gave to it their great numerical strength. That strength he admitted to be of the most formidable description, and also that it was most powerful in its organization. But he would ask whether the opinion of such a combination of persons ought to possess influence sufficient to decide their Lordships' votes on a momentous occasion. These persons might under any set of Ministers be brought to act against the public institutions of the country, and the Legislative authority of that house."

The Duke of Buckingham in his opposition to the bill seemed to indulge in more frightful predictions than any of his coadjutors; he compared it to the Cauldron in Macbeth, that it was the receptacle of every venomous poison—part of the Duke's speech was as follows:—

"If this bill passes, their Lordships must prepare themselves to see revolution taking its usual course—that course which it had always hitherto taken, in this country and in France. He would not recur to the thrice told tale of the French revolution; but, he would advise their Lordships to ponder on what had happened in this country during the time of Charles the I. What was then the first thing done? Charles was then a patriot King—may, more, a citizen King. (Cheers from the opposition.) But what followed, the very next year the Commons took his Ministers from him, and compelled him to subscribe to a judicial murder. (Hear, hear.) What came next, the Commons deprived the Bishops of their seats in Parliament, and passed resolutions declaring that they were the only body entitled to direct the affairs of the Kingdom. Then there was

only one Chamber, and the privileges of the House of Peers were for some years suspended. (Cheers from the Opposition.) Such had been the march of events formerly—such would it be again if this bill were unfortunately passed into a law. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of London, in voting for the second reading said, that "a more moderate remedy would have satisfied the people when the bill was first introduced. At present they must deal with things as they were, and he could not now but express his conviction, that it would be as vain to expect that the sun would trace back his degress on the dial, as the people of England would ever return to the same channel of thought and opinion as before the introduction of this measure. It was too late to say that the experiment must not be tried."

Lord Harrowby was listened to with much attention, his Lordship having voted against the bill in the last Session,—he now said that "he still thought that Ministers were much to blame in launching a measure of such sweeping change—and being once launched it was equally dangerous to reject or to adopt. He thought the people of England were wrong as to their opinions of the benefits, which they possibly could derive from that measure; and he thought the House of Commons still more wrong in twice adopting its provisions. (Hear.) He also retained his conviction, that the day on which the King on his throne had pronounced the plan of that measure was a day fatal to its integrity—perhaps existence,—a day only less fatal than that on which for the second time, His Majesty was advised to call the attention of his Parliament to the necessity of speedily adopting it. (Hear, hear.) It was now not a question between this or that plan of reform, but one wholly of a choice of evils. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He had therefore determined to vote for the adoption as the lesser evil, and that in the present state of the public mind it was impossible that any Ministry could hold together that were unfavourable to reform."

The Duke of Wellington expressed his opinion, that the King did not wish for parliamentary reform, in the manner proposed by the bill; and that he only followed the advice of his servants in supporting it.—the Duke made a long harangue against the bill, and said, "that it was extraordinary that the Secretary of the Home Department should view that he did not expect any relief to the distress of the country from this measure; (hear, hear,) and that a measure of such immense consequence would not tend to relieve the distresses of the country. He (the Duke of Wellington) would maintain that so far from relieving any portion of the distresses of the country, it would aggravate every one of them. (Hear, hear.) That France had expended during the last two years £50,000,000 sterling beyond the amount of her expenditure, under the government of Charles X.; that Charles was able to preserve the peace of Paris with an Army of 500 to 1000 men; that ever since the revolution in July 1830, it required 60,000 men on an average, to be out every month, to preserve the tranquillity of that capital: that the riots of Bristol were put an end to, as soon as an officer at the head of a small detachment was found to do his duty; whereas, it required not less than 40,000 of the best troops in France, with the Minister of War and the Prince of the blood at their head, to quell the disturbances at Lyons. Their Lordships would consider well the consequence of those differences, and judge whether it was possible for them to expect to carry on the civil government of England has hitherto, under a system of government, such as they were going to establish if they should pass the bill."

Party spirit seemed to run very high in England upon the reform question, and the periodicals on both sides have ransacked the English language in order to find out new terms of abuse;—the reforming press have, however, a decided advantage, both as advocating a popular cause and having the majority of readers. The Tory papers console themselves by quoting an observation attributed to the late Mr. Windham, viz:—"That the wisest portion of the community are always in the minority."

Several new journals have started lately in London,—we have received two of them, viz:—"The Town. (a reformist;) and "Old England," (anti-reformist.)

At no period of English history was the liberty of the press (some would say licentiousness,) carried to so great an extent as at the present moment. Some of the papers assail without mercy, (according to the political tenets they espouse,) all the public men who have made themselves in any way conspicuous upon the Reform Bill. One of these journals, called the *Satirist*, in the reform interest, "out herods herod." Its rival the *Age* cannot compare with it. In the *Satirist* of 15th April, is a sketch in connection with the anti-reformers, which we should not care to describe in this paper. In that of the 1st of the same month, after alluding to the power which Lord Grey was said to have to create new Peers, and that consequently the Tory Peers had prudently determined to give in, rather than expose their lives and fortunes to the chances of national exasperation,—it then proceeds as follows.—

"So much the better for this eternal question being set at rest, we shall have time to consider the down bringing of the clergy; the simplification of the debt; and the total abolition of tithes, tyrisim, and twaddling from these regenerated isles?"

It seems that the Duke of Buckingham in his quality of Peer of the realm, had written a letter to the King upon the state of public affairs: this letter had appeared in the *Times* newspaper. Lord Grey positively denied in the House of Lords that either he or any of the Ministers were privy to this act.

We have perused one or two Tory papers of the month of April last: one of them states, that the King, in justice to his own character, ought to explain how this document came into print; and hints in terms that cannot be misunderstood, that if his Majesty was in the least connected with the act,—although he may be a crowned King, yet, that many will call in question his right to the appellation of a gentleman.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner *Rosa*, Montevideo papers to 30th ult.

They contain an account of the defeat and death of Colonel Bernabe Rivera, (brother of the President of the Oriental Republic;) by the Charras Indians. The following is the despatch which announces this event.

Rincón de Cuareim upon the Uruguay, 21st June, 1832. The undersigned informs His Ex. the President of the Republic, that Col. D. Bernabe Rivera, with a force composed of Captains D. Rosendo Velazco, D. Roque Viera, and 60 soldiers, marched five days since upon Cuxco, in pursuit of the Indian Agustín Naspaca, the only one of the matineers of the Misiones, who at the head of 40 men disturbed the tranquillity of this territory.

At this moment Capt. D. Maximo Arias has joined me, wounded by a lance in the left breast, with Lieut. Fortunato Silva and 40 men; they bring intelligence, that on the day before yesterday they had attacked the rebel Naspaca, on the shores of the Cuareim, in front of Zarado, obliging him to seek refuge on the Brazilian frontier,—having likewise thrown themselves into the said rivulet, and wounding various individuals. Col. Rivera had learned that the Charras were in a *potrero*, about four leagues distant from the said point: he made preparations to attack them, which he accordingly effected on the morning of the day before yesterday, and at first dispersed them, but they united again, and attacked the force commanded by Col. Rivera, and at mid-night yesterday totally defeated it.—The brave and estimable Col. Rivera, Commandant Pedro Bazan, Eusebio Roque Viera and 9 soldiers were killed.

Capt. Rosendo Velazco passed over to the other side of the Cuareim with 5 soldiers, in order to have an interview with the Brazilian Col. D. Bento Manuel Riveiro, by order of the late Col. Rivera, the day before yesterday; and Capt. Arias not having joined up it is supposed he has proceeded to the same point.

In communicating this disagreeable intelligence, the undersigned reiterates his most profound respect to His Ex. the President of the Republic.

JOSÉ MARIA NAVAJA.

To His Ex. the President of the Republic, D. Fructuoso Rivera.

The Indian Tacuabe, and those who passed over into Enterrios with him have been made prisoners, and conducted to the Arroyo de la China. A number of individuals connected with the late mutiny had been taken, and were on their route to Montevideo, under a strong escort.

A decree dated Montevideo, 19th ult., appoints Frederick Delisle, Esqr., as Consul of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, in Great Britain.

And Señor José Maria Languache has been appointed Vice-Consul of the same Republic, in the city of Santos—Brazil.

Parties of Indians have lately made incursions, and robbed several *Estancias* in the province of Santa Fé. On the 11th ult., they were attacked by some of the Santa Fé cavalry, under the command of Commandant Pajon.—The Indians hastily fled, leaving behind them all the cattle they had robbed, and 20 men killed;—they could not be promptly pursued, owing to the Santa Fé division not being so well mounted as their opponents.—The troops of Santa Fé did not suffer any loss.

Dr. D. Ramon Olavarrieta, Commissioner of the province of Buenos Ayres, to the Representative Committee in Santa Fé, has returned to this capital.

A document has been published, dated 23rd ult., from the Minister of the Home Department, in answer to a note of the 16th ult., from the Director of the Hospital for men, stating that fears were entertained of the 1st and 4th salas of that establishment being insecure, and in danger of falling.

The Minister states, that the Engineer of the Province had immediately examined the premises, and given a report that no danger was to be apprehended.

On Sunday afternoon last, some altercation took place near the Alameda, between two individuals, (British,) and blows ensued;—one of them John Kennedy, a native of Scotland, aged 38, received a blow, of which he died almost instantaneously.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

The London journal *Times* being now the great champion of Parliamentary Reform,—it may be interesting to some of your readers to read the following extract, from the *Edinburg Review* of May 1823.

A. B.

“THE TIMES NEWSPAPER is, we suppose, entitled to the character it gives itself, of being the “Leading Journal of Europe,” and is perhaps the greatest engine of temporary opinion in the world. Still it is not to our taste—either in matter or manner. It is elaborate, but heavy; full, but not readable: it is stuffed up with official documents, with matter-of-fact details. It seems intended to be deposited in the office of the Keeper of the Records, and might be imagined to be composed as well as printed with a steam-engine. It is pompous, dogmatical, and full of pretensions, but neither light, various, nor agreeable. It sells more, and contains more, than any other paper; and when you have said this, you have said all. It presents a most formidable front to the inexperienced. It makes a toil of a pleasure. It is said to be calculated for persons in business, and yet it is the business of a whole morning to get through it. Bating voluminous details of what had better be omitted, the same things are better done in the *Chronicle*. To say nothing of poetry (which may be thought too frivolous and attenuated for the atmosphere of the city,) the prose is inferior. No equally sterling articles can be referred to in it, either for argument or wit. More, in short, is effected in the *Morning Chronicle*, without the formali-

ty and without the effort. The *Times* is not a classical paper. It is a commercial paper, a paper of business, and it is conducted on principles of trade and business. It floats with the tide: it sails with the stream. It has no other principle, as we take it. It is not ministerial; it is not patriotic; but it is *civic*. It is the lungs of the British metropolis; the mouthpiece oracle, and echo of the Stock Exchange; the representative of the mercantile interest. One would think so much gravity of style might be accompanied with more steadiness and weight of opinion. But the *Times* conforms to the changes of the time. It bears down upon a question, like a first-rate man-of-war, with all hands on deck; but if the first broadside does not answer, turns short upon it, like a tired galley, firing off a few paltry squibs to cover its retreat. It takes up no falling cause; fights no up-hill battle; advocates no great principle; holds out a helping hand to no oppressed or obscure individual. It is “ever strong upon the stronger side.” Its style is magniloquent; its spirits is not magnanimous. It is valiant, swaggering, insolent, with a hundred thousand readers at its heels; but the instant the rascal rout turn round with the “whiff and wind” of some fell circumstance, the *Times*, the renegade, inconstant *Times*, turns with them! Let the mob shout, let the city roar, and the voice of the *Times* is heard above all, with outrageous deafening clamour; but let the vulgar hubbub cease, and no whisper, no echo of it is ever after heard of in the *Times*. Like Builly Bottom in the play, it then “aggravates its voice so, as if it were a singing dove, an it were any nightingale.” Its coarse ribaldry is turned to a harmless jest; its

swelling rhodomontade sinks to a vapid commonplace; and the editor amuses himself in the interval, before another great explosion, by collecting and publishing from time to time, Affidavits of the numbers of his paper sold in the last stormy period of the press.

The *Times* rose into notice through its diligence and promptitude in furnishing Continental intelligence, at a time when foreign news was the most interesting commodity in the market; but at present it engrosses every other department. It grew obscene and furious during the revolutionary war; and the nicknames which Mr. Walter bestowed on the French Ruler were the counters with which he made his fortune. When the game of war and madness was over, and the proprietor wished to pocket his dear-bought gains quietly, he happened to have a writer in his employ; who wanted (or out, as if any thing more was to be got by his continued war-hoop, and who scandalized the whole body of disinterested Jews, contractors, and stockjobbers, by the din and smithery with which, in the piping time of peace, he was for riveting on the chains of foreign nations. It found, or thought at least, that this could not go on. The tide of gold no longer flowed up the river, and the tide of Billingsgate and blood could no longer flow down it, with any pretence to decency, morality, or religion. There is a cant of patriotism in the city: there is a cant of humanity among hackneyed politicians. The *writer* of the LEADING ARTICLE, it is true, was a fanatic; but the proprietor of the LEADING JOURNAL was neither a martyr nor confessor. The principles give way to the policy of the paper; and this was the origin of the NEW TIMES”.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS.

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5th OF JULY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Jarrow, Sutton,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gae,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	do do.
Brig Mary, Lee,	R. and J. Carlisle.	do do.
Barque Byker, Bruce,	George Lord.	do do.
Brig Sarah Bickell, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Brig Margaret Boak, Salmon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Hurrigain,	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Harriot, Masley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadix.
Brig Thales, Robertson,	José C. Reising,	do for Gibraltar for Orders.
Brig Dorothys, Newbold,	Tudoro, Reising,	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	Discharging.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do.
Brig Minx, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do.
Barque Diana, Suggden,	José Gestal.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Moss, Mc Quillen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Sophia, Frazier,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Panama, Yorland,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Havannah.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Dummer, Kennedy,	Rezaval Bros.	do for Cadix.
Brig Fortune, Dorr,	Heasbithson and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Shr.-brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for St. Catherine's.
Brig Navarino, Weeks,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Boston or New-York.
Brig Erie, Spow,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Discharging.
Brig Harriet, Baker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Schooner Harriot,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Ship Adele, Barry,	Blanc and Constantia.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Durance, Guillibort,	Garnier Bros.	do do.
Barque Paraguay, Coutard,	Razac and Brest.	do do, calling at Mon-
		tevideo.
Brig Glanepse, Fournoux,	V. Courass	do for Cadix.
Palacre Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet, and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles and
		Genoa.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte, Wypell,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Laage,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Fal-
		mouth.
DUTCH.		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Phœnix, Vesser,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Buen Anigo, Campiano,	José Gestal.	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona & Genoa.
Schooner Americana, Bandini,	C. Galino.	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Cotumbo, Ardito,	J. Gestal.	Discharging.
Schooner Nra. Sra. de Guadalupe y dos		
[Amigos, Orberoitto,	J. M. Jollans.	do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Veler,	M. A. Ramos.	Paraguay.
Brig Niufa, L. José Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Flaminio, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Tyrion, Lieutenant Hoekes, Commander.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Warren, Captain Bengamin Cooper.
 Schooner-of-war Enterprise, Captain S. W. Dawning.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Argentine brig *Guerrero Argentino*, Riso, sailed from Valparaiso on 15th May for B. Ayres.

The French brig of war *Nisus*, was to sail from Valparaiso on 20th May for Rio Janeiro.

The Argentine brig *Domingo*, O'Brien, from B. Ayres 21st March for Valparaiso, had not arrived at the latter port on 15th May.

Several boats belonging to different vessels in the harbour, drifted during the late high winds, but no particular damage occurred.

The British brig *Hannah Moore*, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, was to have sailed yesterday.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—H. B. M.'s Barque Packet *Tyrian*, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falkmouth.

On 7th inst. at 2 P. M.—British brig *Mary*, for Liverpool.

On 7th inst. at 10 A. M.—Belgian Galleot *Antonius*, for Antwerp, calling at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

On 8th inst. at 9 A. M.—Danish brig *Charlotte*, for Antwerp.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

June 25th.—Brazilian brig *Baron del Rio de la Plata*, from Rio Janeiro 10th.

26th.—Oriental brig *Montevideo*, from do. 28th.—French brig *Courrier de Montevideo*, from St. Maloes 5th May.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

June 30th.—Wind S. S. E.—rain.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

July 1st.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived British barque *Diana*, Sogden, from Cadiz 3rd May; *Montevideo* 27th ult., with wine, paper and general cargo, to J. Gestal.

July 2nd.—Wind S. E.

Arrived (at night) Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 1st., to C. Gallieno.

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

Sailed (during the last night) British brig *Plata*, Davis, for Valparaiso,—despatched by James Miller, with general cargo of effects, and about 850 tierces yerba.

Passengers.—Messrs. F. Frye, E. W. Sanders, and John Ramsay.

July 3rd.—Wind S. E. blowing nearly a gale—slight rain at night.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

July 4th.—Wind S. blowing strong—heavy rain all the last night and this day.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

July 5th.—Wind S.—(foggy.)

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National brig *General Rondeau*, D. Campbell, for Valparaiso,—despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with a general cargo of effects, and about 1086 tierces of yerba.

American brig *Orient* Ellis, for New-York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 12,363 dry hides, 4451 salted do., 10 bales horse hair 18 arrobas in each, 9 do. sheep skins—with 20 dozen in each, 4000 horses, and some cases of goods.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Telemachus E. Coffin and child; Mr. Ruggles, Mrs. Campfield, Mrs. Ellis and child.

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

Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

13 sail of small craft to the N.

July 6th.—Wind E. S. E.—thick fog.

It could not be ascertained if any vessels had arrived or sailed.

“The whole of the seamen employed in the mercantile navy of France amounted in 1816, to 8,000; in 1826, 10,000; in 1837, to 31,000; and in 1849, to 12,000; but in 1850, in fell to

10,000, and at the end of 1831, to 7,414”.

“The Editors of *The Liverpool Mercury* have computed that the sum of the national debt considerably exceeds the amount of one dollar per minute ever since the creation of the world, reckoning the date as given in the Bible, and the dollar at 5s. sterling. We well ‘stagger’ under the load. Fifteen pounds an hour, day and night, since Adam and Eve were in Paradise!”

Extract from the *London Paper EXAMINER*, relative to the Fast Day lately held in England.

“The prologue to the performance was spoken in the House by Mr. Perceval, before the drawing up of the curtain of night. It was amusingly conceived and delivered, and furnished prodigious entertainment. He began—‘Men, do you sit here? In whose name do you sit here?’—obviously a very ugly question to an unreformed Parliament, in which nomination so extensively prevails. Mr. Croker, Sir Charles Wetherell, and several others, did not know which way to look. Most of them would have had to answer that they sat there in the name of a Lord who had no business to meddle with elections. They thought the question of nomination, therefore, a very odd and uncivil one to proceed from an Antireformer; but Mr. Perceval soon put them out of their pain, and made it appear that the Lord for whom he was seeking was the only Lord who never has had an influence in that House. The gentlemen who sat as Lords’ nominees, did not speedily, however, recover countenance and composure, and many left the House, much ruffled by so awkward a misapprehension of so inconsiderate a question. It is said of Rowland Hill, that in the middle of one of his discourses, he suddenly took up a Bible and exclaimed, ‘I see a—! (bad woman)—I’ll throw this Bible at her head!’ upon which, the story calumniously adds, that all the ladies ducked, to avoid the force of conscience. With similar effect, when Mr. Perceval surprised the House by the abrupt and unexpected question, in whose name do you sit here—many had the names of Lords, Dukes, and Marquises, on their tips; and Sir Charles Wetherell, in his incontinence of speech, is said almost to have declared, ‘my Lord Duke of Newcastle!’ Had the answers been given, what a list of names would have been furnished! Lord Exeter, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Hertford, and such other unheavenly personages, known for all the corruptions of earth!”

THEATRE.

On 1st inst., a play and farce were performed. Some alarm took place during the first act of the play, in consequence of the curtain having been suddenly dropped: a number of persons, especially from the pit, rushed out of the house, supposing fire or some such accident.—The ladies on this occasion were more valiant than the men and, in comparison, very few of them left their seats. One of the actors came forward to state that no cause for alarm existed, that the interruption had been in consequence of Señor David having fallen down the stair-case—he, however, came upon the stage shortly afterwards, apparently unharmed.

On 2nd, for the benefit of Señora Campomanes the drama of *Abelino*; founded probably upon Monk Lewis’s tale, of that name, and which has been dramatized on the London Stage, as a 5 act play, (the “Venetian Outlaw,”) and as a mejo drama, under the title of “Regantino.”

It produced some *clat* at this theatre;—Señor Caceras personated Abelino; and Doña Trinidad (the only actress on these boards,) made the part of the bravo’s bride very interesting.

The house, although far from being full, contained some youthful beauties in the boxes.

On 5th, for the benefit of Señor Caceras, a play, &c.—the house was tolerably well attended.

We have observed a notice posted at the entrance of the theatre lately, respecting the police regulations, and we should conceive that nothing can be more to the purpose than the articles in question.—Amongst other things smoking is prohibited in the lobbies of the theatre.

An Opera, with entirely new music, composed by Señor Rosquellas, is to be immediately produced at the theatre,—the plot or story of which is sentimental. The vocal parts will be chiefly undertaken by Señor Rosquellas and his son Paquito;—and the prose by Doña Trinidad, and other performers of the theatre.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

AT No. 61, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD. A small quantity of superior Scotch Whisky and a few dozens of the best London Syrup.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., druggist, late of No. plaza de la Victoria, are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to John Harratt, Esq., No. 142, calle de la Piedad. And also, all persons having claims against Mr. Jenkinson are requested to lodge certified statements with Mr. Harratt within one month from the date hereof, as those entrusted with the affairs of Mr. Jenkinson, will not hold, after that period, any funds belonging to that gentleman. Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1852.

MR. AMEDEE 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 *FUNCION* already announced, will take place on WEDNESDAY next, 11th July, in the Saloon of Fauch’s Hotel; and he flatters himself that the performance will prove a superior entertainment.

37—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 Catedral; and at Ballasteros’ Hotel, No. 32, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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 his Office No. 118, Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 114 a 114½ dollars each

Do. Patriot, 113½ a 114 do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 7, dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do

6 per cent. Stock, 42 a 42½ per cent.

Bank Shares, 143 a 144 dollars each.

Exchange on England, a 7d per dcl.

Do on Rio Janeiro, 238 a 240 p. ct. prem.

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 30 do. do.

Do. do. weight 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 28.

Do. salted, 22 a 23 pesada.

Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 18 a 35 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 30 a 40 do.

Wool (common), 7½ a 8 dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 25 a 26 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 16 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15½ a 16 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 350 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 55 a 60 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per faega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 116 dollars. The lowest price 113 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d. The lowest ds. 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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