

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 356.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At a sitting on the 7th inst., General Olazabal presented a Project of Law, in order that the law of 8th May, 1828, relative to the Liberty of the Press, be re-established; and the restrictive decrees which from strong circumstances had been imposed thereon, be abolished.

On presenting the project, the Hon. Member stated, that the matter of it was in strict accordance with public opinion, its rights, and liberties. That the House would see that his only object in taking the lead in this important affair, was to fulfil the sacred duty intrusted to him, and to re-establish those principles for which the country had made so many sacrifices,—that country which now relies with confidence upon the patriotism and wisdom of its Representatives. That in reclaiming those precious rights, he had no desire to allude to events which caused the restrictive measures, persuaded that the time had arrived when such events should be covered with an impervious veil. That the attention of the House was soon to be occupied on affairs of great moment, and in order to the examination and discussion of such grave interests, it was right that the organs of public opinion should be consulted. That the country had demanded great sacrifices in order to reconquer the liberties of which it was ignominiously deprived; and now that this same country is free from treason and discord, it reclaims from the depositories of its most sacred rights, remuneration for so many sacrifices: and that, entrusted as the House is with the sacred deposit of the public liberties, it is necessary to preserve them without blemish, sworn as it was before the Almighty, and the country, to sustain them.

General Iriarte presented a draft of a Decree, in order to abolish the Decree of 1st February, 1832, restrictive of the use of the Press; and that the law of 8th May, 1828, upon the Liberty of the Press, be re-established in all its force and vigour. Also, that the Government present to the House, on or before the 30th of the present month of June, a complete collection of all the decrees promulgated in the two last epochs in which the Province has been governed by extraordinary powers, excepting that of 1st February, 1832, restrictive of the use of the Press, which shall be separately considered. The House shall afterwards occupy itself in revising the said decrees, making a classification of those which ought to remain in force, be modified, or revoked.

General Iriarte addressed the House upon the above occasion, stating, that before he occupied the distinguished post to which he had been called by the vote of his constituents, he had sworn before God and upon the Holy Evangelists, to defend the sacred rights of the country; that is to say, he had sworn to defend and sustain in the tribune, the republican, representative system sanctioned by the representatives of the people;

and averred, that in order to fulfil a compromise so solemn, he was resolved to make the sacrifice of his social enjoyments, and, should the necessity occur, even of his own existence. Without this firm resolution, he should have believed that he entered that sanctuary of the laws only to profane it with his presence; and if he had not considered himself possessed of sufficient strength of mind to encounter with a serenity front the troubles and dangers which such a resolution might incur, he should have tenaciously resisted being incorporated with that House. The Hon. Member then entreated the indulgence of the House for his insufficiency as a public speaker, and proceeded to notice the events which had caused the granting of the extraordinary powers to the Executive; stating, that the decrees which were issued at that terrible epoch, ought now to be abrogated, and not suffered to hang over the heads of honorable citizens like the threatening sword of Damocles. That the effects of the said decrees exist, and those citizens in the least compromised are agitated with fear and hope, and unable to make the necessary exertions to support their families; and this, too, precisely at a time when the country is suffering under penury greater than it has ever before known. That the universal cry of the inhabitants of this land of glory and misfortune, is to return to the constitutional regimen. The Hon. Member concluded by invoking the memorable day of the country,—the *Twenty-fifth of May*; and *Liberty*, which was the noble end and grand object of the sacred resolution.

The propositions of Generals Olazabal and Iriarte were referred to the proper Committee; and at a sitting on the evening of the 13th inst., the said Committee reported thereon, advising that the law of 8th May, 1828, be re-established, and that the Decree issued by the Government on 1st February, 1832, be abrogated.

The House then ordered, after a slight debate, that the report and projects presented by the Committee of Finance of the Tenth Legislature, relative to the estimates of the general expenses of the present year, be distributed to the members; and that afterwards the motions of Generals Olazabal and Iriarte be taken into consideration; and the doubt which exists if Señor Trapani ought to continue a Representative; and the motion of Señor Anchorena, relative to the Constitution.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

The election of six Members to the House of Representatives, takes place to-morrow, to replace five for which there had been a double return, and Señor Francisco Alzogaray, who has resigned his seat.

A good deal of electioneering bustle is again visible: lists, and various communications upon the subject, have appeared in the journals of this city. Report states that the following list is likely to be the successful one, viz.—Señores Manuel José García, Manuel Insarte, and José

C. Lagos; Generals Tomas Guido, Mariano B. Rolon, and Celestino Vidal.

The *Lucero* of yesterday, contains accounts from the army of General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to 2d inst. The vanguard, under the command of General Pacheco, attacked, on 26th ult., the Indians of the Cacique *Paillaren*, on the coast of the Rio Negro. The Cacique was killed, with the greater part of the Indians, and their families were made prisoners.

The army is stated to be in the best possible order and discipline, and celebrated the festival of 25th May with great enthusiasm. General Rosas addressed the troops upon the occasion.

The Diary of the Army comes down to the 27th ult., inclusive, and was published in the *Lucero* of this day.

In the *Lucero*, No. 1075, is a detail of the sufferings of a woman (Francisca Guzman,) who left Buenos Ayres in the year 1820, with various persons, on a visit to the estancia of D. Pablo Perez, distant 30 leagues from this; where she was taken by the Indians, who murdered all her companions. After being with them for some years, her captors were attacked by Pincheira's Indians. She fell into the hands of the latter, and remained so for four years; when they in their turn were routed by Chili troops, into whose hands she was fortunately transferred and sent to Chili, where she received every assistance, and arrived in Buenos Ayres from Valparaiso on 24th May last, having been in captivity nearly 12 years.

Señor Manuel de Irigoyen, Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, received the degree of Doctor of Laws on 9th inst., at the University. A number of distinguished persons attended the ceremony. After the degree was conferred, Dr. Pedro José de Agrelo pronounced an eloquent oration. The Rector of the University (Dr. Paulino Garay,) presided on the occasion.

The present chilly, damp weather, and dark nights, have caused the streets to be nearly deserted of an evening; and the few that ventured there were closely "muffled up," the ladies in shawls and cloaks, and the gentlemen in capotes.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

It was reported at Montevideo, that General Lavalleja had been assassinated, in El Arroyo Ibicuy, by one of his own people. This report, however, was generally disbelieved, as well as other *on dits*; one of which gave out that the said General, at the head of 600 men, had entered the Oriental territory from Entrerios. It seems probable that some demonstration has, or was intended to be made from the neighbourhood of the Uruguay, President Rivera having proceeded to that quarter to reconnoitre.

Dr. Mariano Medrano, Bishop and Apostolic Vicar of this Diocese, addressed a Note, dated Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1833, to the Venerable Senate of the Clergy, requesting its opinion whether or not his powers authorized him to dispense with the existing impediments against marriages between Protestants and Catholics; and if he possesses those powers, under what circumstances they ought to be used.

In consequence of the above Note, a consultation of the Clerical Senate took place, and a Report thereof was rendered to the Bishop, dated Buenos Ayres, May 17, 1833. This document is long, and enters into every detail connected with the subject, of which we can only notice a few particulars.

It states, that generally speaking, and in ordinary cases, such dispensation could not be granted unless by special permission of the head of the Catholic Church; but the difficulty of communicating with the Court of Rome, separated as it is from this country by the immense and stormy seas of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, ought to be taken into consideration. That in other times, when the foreign commerce of this country was exclusively carried on by its inhabitants and those of Spain, and the natives of both countries were continually passing the seas, the communications with Rome were then prompt and easy; but now every thing has completely changed in this respect,—the native capitalists have turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, and maritime commerce has been entirely abandoned to foreigners of all countries.

After entering into other arguments to prove the great difficulty of communications with Rome, the Report takes another ground, that of religious toleration, and states: that religious liberty exists in Europe, in the same degree as that of commerce; except, indeed, in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Catholic worship is allowed in countries where Protestantism prevails, as in Sweden, Prussia, Denmark, Wurtemberg, Baden, and other States of Germany; and that the example of England has in a great measure contributed to this. In North America, there is no State religion. In Brazil, the Treaty with Great Britain in the year 1810, sanctioned religious liberty, and the Protestants immediately erected a church there. Individuals professing the Catholic, and those of the Protestant religion, now mingle together in almost all countries, in social, political and commercial relations: all those rivalries which in other times caused so many victims to fall by fire and the sword, have disappeared, in consequence of which ecclesiastical and civil laws have taken a character of moderation and tolerance. In the treaty between this country and Great Britain, commerce has been sanctioned and regulated with the English, who are in general Episcopalians or Presbyterians; in consequence of which, their entrance into this country in the present day has been frank and numerous, and will gradually be more so in future. With respect to other foreigners, although no compromise of this class has been contracted, yet the principles thereof have been recognized, and confidence is inspired by an example so solemn. Great Britain has never pretended to any particular privileges here above other nations, and the same line of conduct is observed towards others, as that pursued with British subjects.

The same treaty allowed religious liberty to British subjects, and to construct churches for their public worship: one has been constructed in one of the principal streets of this city, where Protestants perform the divine offices corresponding to their profession and to their rites. Many

among the foreigners here have been conspicuous for their moral customs, and the circumspection of their conduct: they are received with esteem among all classes of society, and in the lapse of years a number of marriages have taken place between them and females even of the most distinguished families of this country, which they have contracted without abjuring their religion. Among those marriages may be stated that with the daughter of the present First Magistrate of this Province. Time has done away with many of the religious prejudices which existed. The Protestants acknowledge the holy revealed writings of the Old and New Testament.—[The Report then enters into other particulars upon this subject, to prove that it is only upon certain points that their faith differs from the Catholic, and then proceeds.]—

Reflecting men have often been astonished at the spectacle which the United States presents, where the Government has not the least influence in religious matters, and where there are such a variety of religious sects, among whom marriages continually occur, and yet public and domestic peace are not in the least disturbed thereby: decidedly proving that public peace can be preserved in the midst of such a diversity of opinions, although in matters of such serious import as those of religion.

That the Clerical Senate, wishing to tranquilize the minds of the faithful, and to render their Report as serviceable as possible to their religion, to their church, and to their country, has drawn out, in the form of articles, certain precautions which it believes ought to be adopted to prevent future abuses:—

1. The Protestant, or any other profession anti-Catholic, provided it be Christian, can marry with a Catholic woman or Catholic man; first swearing, in presence of a Notary or public Scrivener, not to molest or endeavour to seduce in any way his or her consort from the profession and public and private exercise of his or her religion.
2. That the consort who is not a Catholic, shall not place the least obstacle in order that the children of the said marriage, males and females, be educated by the other consort in the Catholic religion.
3. That the Catholic female be admonished, on receiving the dispensation, upon the great obligation she contracts to remain faithful to her holy religion, and to educate all her children in it.
4. That the marriage be celebrated according to the Catholic rites, omitting only the benediction and nuptial mass.
5. The dispensation is to be granted gratis, as ordered by the Council of Trent; and no oblations or voluntary alms admitted.
6. The Curé, at the time of performing the marriage ceremony, shall make special mention of the dispensation, &c.
7. At the time of the celebration of the baptism of any one of the children, the parents, or in default thereof, the sponsors, shall be again admonished upon the obligation contracted, that all the children shall be educated in the Catholic religion.

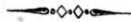
There are two other articles, making nine in all; but those we have inserted are the most prominent.

The Report concludes by stating, that although the impediments to marriage caused by a disparity of religion, cannot, generally speaking, be dispensed with; yet it can be done in extraordinary cases, in the name of His Holiness, particularly in the present situation of this country, and under the precautions above indicated.

The Report is signed by  
Diego Estanislao Zavaleta,—Valentin Gomez,

—Pedro Pablo Vidal,—Bernardo de la Colina,—Miguel Garcia,—Saturnino Segurola,—José Maria Ferrero,—Francisco Silveira,—Manuel Pereda Saravia.

We are sorry that our confined space will not permit us to insert the whole of this Report. It is throughout extremely interesting, and remarkably well written. The extract which we have given must not be considered as a correct specimen of its style and argumentation.



A grand operatic *funcion* was given on the evening of the 5th ult., in the City of Cordova, by Señor Rosquellas and his son Pablito. The performance took place in the "gran Salon" of the University. A private letter from Cordova, dated 7th ult., says:—

"The Cordoveses were delighted with Rosquellas and Pablito. The former touched the Violin in the same masterly style as you have heard him in Buenos Ayres, giving variations of the *Tirana*, &c. Pablito was in excellent health and spirits, and sung and acted from the best scenes of Rossini most charmingly, to the great admiration of a brilliant audience. I thought he was better than ever. At any rate, every body seemed even more than content;—and so ought Señor Don Pablo Rosquellas, for in spite of the poverty of this country, he gained 200 hard dollars by the night's performance. This you may not think a great deal; but the applauses received were abundant, and one must go against the other. Rosquellas, his Lady, and Pablito, left Cordova this day (7th ult.) for Tucuman. General Quiroga is expected here (Cordova,) about 14th May."

Señores Caceres and Moreno, and Doña Trinidad Guevara, were, according to the last accounts, "starring it" at the Theatre of Valparaiso. The latter was advertised as being the "*primera Dama*" of the Theatre of Buenos Ayres. Her large comb was a source of great "wonderment" to the Chili fair ones; but the fashion was not much admired, and that such was the case caused great delight to fathers, mothers, and husbands, who began to tremble for their pockets. Our informant, however, says (and it is a prodigious bold assertion) that the Chili husbands are not so uxorious as those of Buenos Ayres.

In the Valparaiso play bills, we observe that Señores Caceres and Moreno were advertised to sing the Duet of "*Al idea di quell metallo*." We were not aware that Señor Caceres was a vocalist, as he never attempted to sing at the Theatre here. Señor Moreno has—and we sincerely hope he has improved.

Señor Ramiro (whom we thought was dead,) likewise belongs to the Chili Theatre. Often he has amused us with his personification of English characters, on this stage,—particularly of the "Duke of Cumberland," in the play of *Un Proscritto*. This we saw him perform almost the first night of our arrival in Buenos Ayres.

The following is an extract from the Valparaiso journal *Mercurio*, of 2d April last:

"The contents of the papers which we have received from Buenos Ayres, by the Argentine barque *Veloz*, chiefly refer to the occupation of the Falkland Islands. The general discontent caused by the conduct of the British Government in this affair, is pretty evident. It seems that the position of British subjects resident there begins to be somewhat dangerous, from the excitement which this unexpected event has occasioned among the people. The *British Packet*, which is thought to be the organ of the British Legation, with the moderation which is characteristic of all its productions, finds itself in an amusing dilemma in order to express the opinions of the rest of the journals, and has been obliged to have recourse to the system of mutilating many productions of its contemporaries, inserting only

those parts which do not compromise too much its opinions."

The course taken by the *British Packet*, as it respects the Falkland Islands, has been directly the reverse of the above statement. All the most pointed productions of the journals of this city, upon that subject, were reproduced in the *Packet*: so much so, that we thereby incurred the censure of many of our friends; and we even declined to insert various communications in answer to the assertions of the journals here.

The idea of the *British Packet* being the organ of the British Legation, is the most amusing part of the story. We can however assure our friend, *Mr. Mercury*, that it owes its support entirely to the public, and never has been the organ of, nor in the most remote degree connected with, any Legation or party.

#### FULMINATION against FASHIONABLE COMBS.

The following communication appeared in the *Lucero*, a few days since, which we have translated in full, in order to show "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure."

"To those who can remedy it.—Is there any ecclesiastical or secular authority in the Capital of the United Provinces of the River Plate, who will unsheath a sword of fire against the want of reverence to the house of God? If there be, they ought to put forth a ray of their authority against those who are forgetful of that sacred place. What greater irreverence can there be, in a people the most Catholic and religious of the Christian world, than to see a crowd of females enter the temple of God with castles or towers upon their heads, horrifying even the least religious among us? Some of these females, in addition to their large combs, have high *banderas* on each side, so that when they enter by the door they appear as if wishing to dispute the homage due to the God of Majesty. Is it not horrible to the Catholic possessing the least piety, to see a female who, not being able to enter by the narrow passage to these temples, passes through the Sacristy with these imperial crowns, and by the High Altar, to take her place in the church? Is it not painful to the pious Christian to be a spectator of these things, occurring as they do every moment? It was only a few days ago, I saw with my own eyes some ladies enter by the Sacristy when the Sacrament was uncovered, and among the persons who were praying was an individual recently reconciled with the church: his devotional exercises were disturbed; he followed them with his eyes until they had taken their places, and then devoutly crossed himself. This was witnessed by all the congregation: a proof of the scandal caused by those ladies who, with these standards on their heads, insult at once the goodness and the faith of Jesus Christ. What a pity it is that they are permitted to assume the *giraldita de Sevilla*, or a windmill, in order to promenade, to go to the theatre, or wherever they please! The ruin it brings upon the people is, however, of greater importance; because nine or ten thousand combs, at the average of 250 to 300 dollars each, is property lost, and only serves to enrich about four men. But the affair from which I have inadvertently made a digression, is of greater importance still. What opinion must those have of our belief, who thus mock at the holy religion of Jesus Christ? This multitude of devout ladies coming to the house of God, all crowned, and disputing about the height of the castles which they carry on their heads! Yet all this is passed by as a matter of little import: scarcely any one raises his voice against it. The females come with diadems of such an enormous height, that the religion of Jesus Christ imperiously demands a reform or a prohibition against their entering the church.

"Our Pastor has not noticed this great excess committed in the house of God, and which every day increases, and will increase, if the arm of the church does not prevent it. In a—I command it,—the grievance would be remedied; because this excess takes place without any malicious motive, only the wish of the ladies not to be less than their neighbours. But the good cause has the docility as well as the piety of the people in its favour, and especially of the devout sex, as they are called. God preserve the magistrates many years, in order to the observance of the cause of God.—*Un Pobre Cristiano.*"

We have no great admiration for the *petit*

comb: the medium one, in our opinion, was becoming, and made a lady look very handsome, very dignified, and very knowing. The combs now in vogue have a tremendous grenadier-like appearance, especially when the shawl is thrown over them; and there was some plea for the question which a stranger asked a few days since, on his first landing here, *viz.*: whether it was the back of a chair which the ladies wore on their heads!

It is fortunate that it is not the fashion for the ladies to attend the pit of the Theatre here, as in England and the United States, for these said combs would obstruct the view of the Stage, even more than the so much complained of bonnets.

#### [COMMUNICATED.] MY BARBER.

There is something about a Barber which I like very much; it may be nonsense, but that's nothing. A Barber is the only tradesman I care to have any dealings with: he ever looks pleased, welcomes one so kindly, and is withal so obliging that it is quite an honour to be his customer. He is besides so neat and clean, and takes his payment with such a grace, that makes a shave cheap at a dollar. I may be thought partial,

because *Not* one has cut my throat. A Barber's was the last house I was in before leaving Scotland: he was an old grenadier of the 71st regiment, and had been in Buenos Ayres; all he told me about it I then believed to be nonsense. However, all is not so that we choose to call so. Paper money is said to be nonsense, and yet how eager we are to get it; but I admit that is no proof against its being so. On the contrary, how many there are endeavouring who shall live longest, and leave most of it behind them,—this is *great nonsense*. Others are "jovial souls," and seem striving who shall die first, and leave least,—this is still greater *nonsense*. Others are idlers, who take pleasure in calumniating their neighbours, and making bad worse,—this is insufferable *nonsense*. To believe all we read in the shape of news, is perfect *nonsense*; to repeat all we hear, is downright *nonsense*; and to think of any change for the better is complete *nonsense*. But my manufacturer of socks, who can friz, perfume, and, blade in hand, take one by the nose, honestly telling one at the same time his intentions, is a man who stands no *nonsense*; and until mankind have all become Barbers, and set-to to shave each other, there never will be an end to *nonsense*.

G.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF JUNE, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Camerton, Hewitt,	T. Carlisle & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bonañide, Brown,	Kelshaw, Wilson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Dickson & Co.	Montevideo, to load for Cork or Falmouth.
Schooner-brig Intrepid, Grayson,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool or London.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Haidee, Keaney,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	Loading for London.
Schooner-brig Lowther, Suiter,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Falmouth for orders, calling at Mvdece.
Barque Zoe, Dick,	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Abeona, Rusel,	John Best, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Esquimaux, Gelling,	Davison, Durr & Co.	West Indies.
Brig Nimrod, Robertson,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for the Havana.
Schooner Nacer, Knill,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	Exeter.
Ship Tyrer, Canningham,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Brig Jarow, Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Liverpool, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Duke of Clarence, Clark,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Cork or Falmouth.
Brig William J. Lenfesty,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	For Sale.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Stephen, W. Lord,	Davison, Durr & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Amanda, York,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Monument, Eaton,	Davison, Durr & Co.	New-York, calling at Montevideo.
Ship Guide, Biunt,	Howard & Kidgway,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	St. Catherine's.
Brig Charles, Devereux,	Durr, Reicke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Hancock, Higgins,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for New-York calling at Mvdece.
Brig Triumph, Green,	Durr, Reicke & Lees,	Discharging.
Ship Tyrer, Biliotti,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
Brig Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel G. Wiant & Co.	Discharging.
Barque George and Martha, F. Sayer,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Valparaiso.
Brig Ann Luiza, Sumner,	Davison, Durr & Co.	Boston.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Louise, Gautier,	Dejean,	Loading for Marseilles & Cete.
Barque Paraguay, Contard,	Rasse & Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace calling at Mv.
Brig General Foy, Duhamelle,	Guerin Sons, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Giause, Fourneaux,	Bertram, Deislé & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Swea, Olson,	Zumaran & Treseera,	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Johannes, Rüdick,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg.
Cutter Leopold, Ebsen,		Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Amsterdam, calling at Cowes.
Brig Cesar, Deetjen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Rotterdam, calling at Cowes.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Loading for Cadiz, and ports in Mediter.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig General Fiametta, Saconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Americano, Peila,	Amadeo & Capribe,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Empirio, Pitaluga,	F. Botet,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Merelo,	E. Lavallol,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dell'epiane,	Pedraibes & Cabot,	Discharging.
Polacre Concepcion, Bernasconi,	Amadeo & Capribe,	Brazil.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Brig Trafalgar, Reggio,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre Theis, Pierangiolo,	Pedro Alfaro,	Cadiz and Barcelona.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Maria Rosa, Caballeiros,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Maria, Cohn,	Amadeo & Capribe,	Brazil.
Zumaca Union, Gonzales Viana,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvallo,	A. M. Pintos,	Rio Grande.
Schooner brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
<b>CHILIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Janssen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Uncertain.
<b>ROMAN.</b>		
Brig Concordia, Boratini,	Pedraibes & Cabot.	Discharging.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque Nicholas the First, Aspena,	Zumaran & Treseera,	Discharging.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 8.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, from Montevideo 4th, Colonia 8th.

June 9.—Wind W., strong.—rain.

Arrived, British brig Duke of Clarence, Clark, from Messina 7th March, Montevideo 7th inst., with wine, aguardiente, oil, raisins, paper, &c., to Mohr & Ludovici.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 8th inst., to A. Martinez.

Sailed, American schr. Lady's Return, Gore, for St. Catharines, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 650 quintals jerked beef.

June 10.—Wind W. S. W., very low tide: in the morning the bank between the Inner and Outer Roads nearly dry. No arrivals.

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

June 11.—Wind N., strong at night.

Arrived, British brig William John Lenfesty, from Messina 7th March, Montevideo 7th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Bertram, Delisle & Co. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. John LeBas.

June 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals nor sailings.

June 13.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Neapolitan polacre barque Dolorata Anima del Purgatorio, Savattau, for Montevideo and Brazil, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 2694 quintals jerked beef, 2600 horns, 3000 strings onions, 108 doz. salted tongues, and 51 boxes candles.

Gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.

June 14.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Casimir, Lecompte, for Montevideo and Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Son, Seris & Co., with 2008 dry hides, 12,400 horns, 66 bales with 1984 arrobas and 3 lbs. horse-hair, 1 do. with 20 arrobas ostrich feathers, 12 doz. chinchilla skins. Passengers for Havre de Grace, Monsieur Cambaceres and two daughters; and two Mates of the French barque Magellan, which was wrecked at the Falkland Islands.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 15th inst.—Charles, for Boston.

Intrepid, for Montevideo.

18.—Gloria Deo, for Hamburg. Lowther for Montevideo.

The Lowther will take a mail for the Ann Wise, which vessel intends to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool, upon the arrival of the Lowther at the former port.

The Ann Wise was the only British vessel at Montevideo loading for England, on 8th inst.

The British brig Jane, Bell, sailed from Taragona 18th February, for the River Plate.

Arrivals at Valparaiso.

April 2.—American brig Ann Wayne, Codman, from Callao.

5.—American schr. Fourth of July, Wheelwright, from sea.

6.—American ship Hellespont, from Boston, last from Rio Janeiro 50 days.

French ship Gabrielle, from Callao 37 days.

8.—British schooner Sir John Keane, Frazier, from Payta.

9.—American schooner Yellott, Murphy, from Callao 18 days.

13.—American schr.—brig Emulous, Lord, from Payta.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

May 31.—Spanish schooner Veloz Mariana, last from Maldonado.

June 1.—Portuguese diate Buen Fin, from St. Catharines.

Brazilian schr. San Roque, from do.

2.—Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. del Boschetto, from Taragona.

Sailed from Montevideo

June 3.—Brazilian zumaca Feliz Pensamiento, for Rio Grande.

American schr. Matilda, for Baltimore.

June 7.—H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. George Bely. (She had sailed on the 4th, but put back on the 5th with loss of jib-boom, the wind then strong from the Southward.)

## THEATRE.

On 2d inst., a play; after which Señor Basiluga (we mistook him for Señor Cogoy,) attempted to sing *Di tanti palpiti*. It was an ill-advised affair; and the audience, by various intimations, expressed their disapprobation of it. He would sing well in a room.

On the 6th, the play of *El Eclair Portuguez*, the dresses of which were very showy.

On the 9th, a Play, &c.

On the above evenings, Señores Rossi and Viera have sung in *aria's* and *duo's* from Rossini; and Señor and Señora Caton have danced the *bolero's*, &c., (the lady with more execution than heretofore); and both singers and dancers have met with applause. If their efforts be not first-rate, they are at any rate pleasing. Señor Rossi has a voice which, if properly cultivated, would make him a good singer. The house has not been remarkably well attended.

## AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

On the 7th inst., the Amateurs repeated the performances of 29th ult., and with the same eclat. Doña Cipriana Varela performed the *Condesa* with more force than on the first evening: there was nothing trifling in her acting; she made the character conformable to the received opinion that the manners of the Spanish woman of quality are from the very course of her education, serious and stately. Some flowers, in the shape of nose-gays, were thrown upon the Stage when the *Condesa* and *Rodrigo* appeared. This gifted young gentleman, and indeed all the performers, received the applause due to superior talents.

His Excellency the Governor, attended by General E. Martinez, Señor Zuñiga, and various officers, again occupied the State-Box; and the house, although at double prices, overflowed in every part. The boxes were nearly all occupied by ladies, richly, but not simply, attired. For several days previous to the performance, every seat had been engaged, not one was to be had "for love nor money;" and the receipts were appropriated to the use of the Beneficent Society. Señor Olague (the manager,) has accordingly paid over to that Society, the sum of 2065 dollars, as the product of the evening.

In closing our remarks upon the Amateurs, we cannot avoid expressing the satisfaction we felt to observe that they avoided, in their acting, that glaring fault of the regular performers here, of addressing themselves so much to the audience. What can be more preposterous than to see a performer, in a soliloquy, dashing over the pit! Señora Matilde Diez is greatly addicted to this; but Señor Moreno, (now in Chili,) was worse than the lady, for he absolutely seemed as if he was holding a conversation with the audience in the pit.

**THE WEATHER.**—The rain of Sunday last was followed, on Monday, by a real *pampero*, the first we have had for a long time; and it produced, as is usual with such winds, a very low tide in the River. It has been cold during the week, the thermometer about 45.

The celebration of the day of *Corpus Christi* has been again postponed, and will probably not take place until the 9th July. It was to have been observed on Sunday last, but the rain prevented it. Small trees have been planted around the Plaza de la Victoria, as a part of the festival.

A Notice from the Office of Grace and Justice, dated 4th inst., appoints Señor Ruperto de la Cocha to act as Ship-Broker.

The *Redacteur* of New York, (published in Spanish, in its No. 234, notices the resignation by General Rosas, of the office of Governor of Buenos Ayres; and says that "this renunciation really does him honor, because the almost dictatorial power which he exercised during his Governorship, was not for his own aggrandizement, but from the conviction that the said people, as well as all the rest of Spanish America, need a bridge to restrain their disorders."

**TOO CIVIL BY HALF.**—A learned Irish Judge, among other peculiarities, has a habit of begging pardon on every occasion. On his circuit a short time since, his favourite expression was employed in rather a singular manner. At the close of the assize, as he was about to leave the bench, the officer of the Court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on one of the criminals, as he had intended. "Dear me!" said his Lordship, "I really beg his pardon—bring him in."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WANTED.

FOUR Journeymen SHOEMAKERS,—two on Men's Shoes, one on Women's wets, and one on Boy's Shoes; also wanted, an APPRENTICE to the above business. Enquire of M. PARKER, Calle de la Paz, No. 45.

### FOR SALE.

TEN dozen of 3 and 4 bushel English SACKS; also, loose and baled HAY, very cheap; and 100 dozen of excellent PORT WINE. Apply at No. 11, Calle de Maypu, or 47 1/2 Calle de la Victoria.

### SALADERO.

WANTS a situation, a person well acquainted with this line of business: has no objection to go to the Banda Oriental, or Entre-Rios. Enquire at No. 32 Calle de la Catedral; or at No. 89 Calle de la Paz.

### CAFÉ DE LA ARMONIA,

(Late "Café de los Catalanes,") Calle de Cangallo, No. 59.

THIS COFFEE-HOUSE is open every morning at Day-break, and those persons whose occupations may call them abroad at an early hour, can always have well-made Coffee, Tea, &c.; and for Breakfast, beef-steaks, sausages, eggs, butter, chocolate, ham, potatoes, soup, &c., with promptitude, and the strictest attention; and also at all times of the day.

Every class of Liqueurs of the best quality to be found in the country.

### REMOVAL.

LAVALLE & MACOME have removed their AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, to No. 63, Calle de la Reconquista, opposite the Church of San Francisco.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	124 1/2	125	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119 1/2		do do.
Plata Macuquina.....	6 1/2	7 1/2	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	do each.
Do. Patriot, & Pacatores 7 1/2	7 1/2	do	do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	43		per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	135	136	each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 9-16	6 1/2	pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	350	360	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	per patacon.
Do on United States,.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	34	31	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	31	32	do do.
Do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 29	29	31	
Do salted,.....	24	25	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	8	10	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	55	58	do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	25	28	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	9 1/2	12	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	27	29	do do.
Do mixed,.....	21	22	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12	13	do per quintal
Horns,.....	350	600	do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	80	80	do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13	14	do per fanega
Discount,.....	1 1/2	2 1/2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 125 dollars. The lowest price 119 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 9-16 pence.

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Where PRINTING of every description, is executed with neatness, correctness, and despatch.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.