

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 359.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The "paper war" noticed in our last, between various journals of this city,—that is to say, the *Gaceta Mercantil*, versus *El Iris*, and *El Defensor de los Derechos del Pueblo*,—so far from decreasing, raged with the utmost fury at the commencement of the week: no quarter was asked or given on either side. The abolishing of the decree of 1st February, 1832, relative to the Press, was hailed by the political disputants with as much delight as boys at school hail the "breaking up" for the holidays. "School's up," was the order of the day.—

"Boys and Girls come out to play,
The moon doth shine as bright as day."

But this sort of play among the journals began to assume a serious aspect: private character was noticed as well as public acts; so much so, that a variety of communications appeared in different journals, from some of the parties assailed; among them was one from the Minister of War, (General E. Martinez), stating, that whilst his public acts as Minister of War were those of a patriot, enemy of tyranny, and a friend to the laws and public liberties, he valued not what was said of him in other respects. Another from General Felix Olazabal, stated, that he gave full authorization to every person to publish what they chose respecting his public and private life; that between traitors and patriots, moral and immoral, there would soon be a classification.

The Government, on the 2d inst., passed a note to the different Printing-Offices, stating the re-establishment of the law of 8th May, 1828, relative to the Press; and its determination to prosecute those who infringed upon it. The Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil* (Mr. James Kiernan,) replied to the above on the same day, stating that he would most faithfully obey the law; and that if at any time the Office under his charge had acted against the spirit of it, it was in consequence of most scandalous provocations, which by every sense of justice demanded reprisals; and trusted that the authority would see the urgent necessity of repressing such deplorable abuses.

A Memorandum was published by the Government, dated 2d inst., stating that the Governor having assembled the Ministers, and Assessor-General, addressed them to the effect, that enquiry should be made relative to those journals, or other publications, which, since the elections of 28th April and 16th June last, had transgressed against the law, in order that a prosecution might be commenced against them. The Governor noticed various communications in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, which have arraigned his conduct; and that one of them affirmed that he had in a manner suspended the elections on 16th ult. by the authority of his sword,—that sword, said the Governor, which has been so often drawn in defence of the liberties of the country.

A hollow truce, for one day, followed the publication of the above; when, in answer to an attack in the *Defensor* of 3d inst., the Editor of

the *Gaceta Mercantil* said, that as his antagonists by their conduct seemed to set at naught the mediation of the Government, he had no other resource but to use reprisals, and that he was resolved to combat them with the same weapons with which they had attacked him. In fact, the Editor of the *Gaceta* seemed determined to fight when provoked, and to exclaim with Shakspear:

"Damn'd be him that first cries hold; enough."

The Government has ordered the Fiscal (Don Pedro José Agrelo,) to prosecute the offending papers, and the affair is now under his consideration. In the mean time another truce, which we trust will lead to peace, has taken place.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At a sitting on 27th ult., Señor Anchorena presented a draft of two projects of law, in order to make some corrections and additions to the law of 8th May, 1828, upon the Liberty of the Press; which were referred to the Committee of Legislation. After which the House proceeded to the order of the day, to take into consideration the motion of Señor Anchorena relative to the forming of a Constitution for the Province, and the Report of the Committee thereon, published in our No. 357.

Señor Matco Vidal stated, that as he was one of the Committee, it was necessary for him to inform the House that the said Committee had given every attention to this important affair, and had in substance adopted the project as presented by Señor Anchorena, with some alterations, particularly as it regards the 1st article, in which the Committee had substituted the word Republican, for the word Federal; because a Federal Constitution would imply that there were parts of this province independent of each other, and therefore the word federal would be entirely out of place.

Señor Anchorena said, that the words "under the federal form," were susceptible of a variety of interpretations, according to the application made of them; and that in this instance, it was meant that this province was allied to the others under the federal system. However, if the project as altered by the Committee was adopted, he should propose an additional article, viz.: that the province should not enter into a general organization with the rest of the nation, except under the Federal system, in conformity to the compacts entered into with the sister provinces, and the general desire of all the Republic. After a few remarks from Señores Ugarteche, Valdez, Martinez, Matco Vidal and Baldomero Garcia, to the effect that the additional article proposed by Señor Anchorena, or any other article which might be proposed, could be taken into consideration when the discussion upon the Constitution should take place, the House adjourned.

The special Committee appointed by the House to examine and report upon the proceedings during the election on 16th ult., has rendered the said report to the House; in which it approves of the conduct of the Government in suspending the elections.

The Anniversary of the 4th of July, was this year observed in Buenos Ayres with more than usual splendour. The United States corvette *Warren*, in the Outer Roads, was "dressed out" with the colours of all nations, and at 1 o'clock she fired a salute of 21 guns; at the conclusion of which the Argentine flag was displayed at the Fort, and also at the Marine-Office, and a salute was fired from the Fort, and from the National

schooner-of-war *Shrenck* in the Inner-Roads, in honor of the day; the latter had the American flag at the fore. The American merchant-vessels hoisted their colours, and two of them (the *Glide* and *Janus*), were decorated with flags. The American flag also floated from the *azotea* of Mrs. Wells' Hotel, in the Calle del 25 de Mayo. Some drum-boys were drumming during the morning in front of various houses, and vociferating "Viva;" but these disinterested youths would, we fear, vociferate *viva el diablo*, if they could obtain money by it. The weather was not very propitious, the day being cold and damp.

A number of Citizens of the United States, resident in this city, gave a grand dinner at Mr. Beech's (late Fauch's) Buenos Ayres Hotel, to celebrate the day. We are informed that upwards of 90 persons attended, including the Governor and his Ministers. We are promised the full particulars of this entertainment, which shall be inserted in our next.

The Commandant of Patagonia broke his leg a short time since, by a fall from his horse: the last accounts from that establishment state that he is recovering. The weather has been very cold at Patagonia, the ice on 16th inst., being more than an inch thick.

The first number of a new daily paper, called *El Restaurador de las Leyes*, was published yesterday; and a new journal, called *El Constitucional de 1833*, is advertised to appear.

THE WEATHER.—Cold has prevailed during the week, the thermometer about 40; and the fire-side has been in great request.

MONTEVIDEO.

By the schooner *Agua Segunda* we received journals of the above city to 1st inst.; and from them it appears that the Oriental State is now likely to enjoy domestic tranquillity. The Government of the province of Entrerios, in an official document, dated Parana 11th ult., states, that having been informed that the Oriental emigrants on the coasts of the Uruguay were making preparations to invade the Oriental Republic, thus compromising the peace of the province, and what is more, the honor and credit of the Argentine Republic; in order therefore to avoid evils of such great magnitude, all the emigrant officers are ordered to retire to the capital of Entrerios, (Parana,) and not to hold any meetings together on any pretence whatever.

Letters from the Uruguay state, that the President of the Oriental Republic (Francisco Rivera,) and the Governor of Entrerios (Pascual Echagüe,) were to have an interview in the department of Paysandú, relative to a definitive arrangement for the preservation of the tranquillity of both States.

Two persons have been arrested at Montevideo, charged with having introduced and circulated in that city false *Ousces* of gold, bearing the stamp of the Colombian Republic. There are also false *Patacons* in circulation at Montevideo, and they are stated to be tolerably well executed.

The following is from the *Universal* of Montevideo, of 27th ult. —

"We are informed that the authorities of Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the abuses committed by the Pilot-Boat belonging to that State, in boarding vessels under the very guns of Montevideo, have taken the most efficacious measures to repress such conduct; recommending to the Captain of the Port, that should the Pilot-Boat repeat such an abuse, that she be detained at Montevideo, advising them officially thereof; and that every time she arrives there, the Captain and crew must present themselves, and state the motive of their calling in there, in order to obtain the correspondent licence to sail again."

A work has lately been published in this city, entitled,—“*A brief Essay upon the Prosperity of Foreigners, and the Decline of that of the Natives*,” by Agustin F. Wright. It is dedicated to Señores Vicente Lopez, and Manuel José Garcia.

Chapter I., headed *El Extrangero*, states the disadvantages which a foreigner has to contend with on disembarking on these shores; the capitalist excepted, he being a welcome guest in every country. The personage meant by the author, is the working-man who, from the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood in his own country, visits foreign climes, with nothing to depend upon but his professional industry. Arrived here, he has to struggle against many difficulties, arising from his ignorance of the language of the country; difference of religion, customs, and manners; mode of working; want of connexions; the want of those feelings and sympathies which are only afforded by one's own native country; prejudices; ridicule; ignorance of the value of things; legislation. From such premises, the author deduces that the foreigner, in order to surmount the great difficulties before him, is obliged assiduously to exert himself: and, in comparison, the native is careless and indifferent, he having relations, friends, and connexions; that it is often the case that a native attains the age of 25 years, without having to provide for any other necessity than his mere clothing; his parents give him board, lodging, &c.: and that it is a rare occurrence for a foreigner to find himself thus situated.

Chapter II., is headed *El Nacional*. It states, that having in the preceding chapter noticed the obstacles which the foreigner has to encounter, and the advantages possessed by the native; yet the former is more prosperous than the latter: and as neither opinion, nor religion, nor the laws give any advantage to the foreigner, on the contrary, are all in favour of the native citizen, it is necessary to enquire into the causes of so great a contrast. The author then enters into a dissertation thereon; stating, that the foundation of private and public prosperity, depends upon the inviolability of property and capital, and that the fruits of labour be protected; that prohibitory or restrictive measures, and political persecutions, render property insecure; that foreign war takes away industry and capital from the country, and civil war destroys all. That in the last 8 years this country has endured all those evils, to which are owing the present poverty and general misery; that the foreigner has had advantages, because, not mingling in the political convulsions, he has been enabled to pursue his vocation, whilst that of the rest of the country has been in a manner completely destroyed: for if one works and the other does not, the consequence must be obvious. That in reasoning thus, it is not inferred that the foreigner has not absolutely suffered; but that his sufferings have been less than those of the native. The author then enlarges upon the advantages of foreign commerce; that the introduction of foreigners, and the free exercise of their industry, are highly advantageous to the country; that prohibitions or restrictions in time of peace, not only infringe upon treaties with friendly nations, but are also in direct opposition to the principles which the country promulgated to all the world, when it invited hither men of all nations. The treaty with Great Britain is then alluded to, and commented upon; and the advice which H. B. M's. Chargé d'Affaires (Mr. Parish), gave to a deputation of his countrymen, during the civil war here in 1829.

Chapter III. is a continuation of the same subject, in which the author, by a variety of arguments, strenuously advocates the principle not to irritate foreigners who come with their labour

and industry to benefit the country as well as themselves, but rather to extend the arm of friendship and kindness toward them, in order to form one common family; also to combat against vulgar errors, and instead of saying at the sight of a pulperia of a Genoese,—“Look, this foreigner came here yesterday destitute; now he is rich, he has taken our substance,”—say to the poorer native,—“Look at this foreigner, he came here yesterday destitute, he has worked and been saving, and now he is well off; you have not worked, because your hands have been tied; but be faithful and obedient to the legal authorities of the country, avoid the counsels of demagogues and the seditious, then your talent and industry can be exerted, and you will become rich too.”

Chapter IV. is headed *Servicio Militar*,—*Milicias*. It treats of the effects of military service upon the country, both in a pecuniary point of view, and the danger to the Government in having a whole population under arms, forming as it were one great army: that the soldier of the regular army is under severe discipline, &c. &c., but that the militiaman, a soldier by law and a citizen by right, never consents to lose that right; and when he rebels against the legal Government in order to sustain some leader who assumes that he is acting for the public good, the militiaman believes that he is only putting in practice the right of resistance against a bad administration; and even if eventually put down, it is a long time ere he repents and becomes a good citizen. That the militia laws are bad in the extreme, and the militia service, such as it has been for some years, and as it continues at the present moment, is prejudicial when considered by itself, ruinous and destructive as it regards industry, and a serious burthen upon the public treasury: that it is one of the principal and more immediate causes of the poverty of the natives of this country; and that if the Government wishes to promote its prosperity, it ought to effect an alteration as soon as possible, being persuaded that it is only by a frank and liberal administration, hospitable to the foreigner and generous to the native, that the diffusion of wealth can be obtained, the Government rendered strong and powerful, and the public authority just and absolute.

The work, of which the above extracts are only a mere index, is highly creditable to the good sense and patriotism of its author. He has evinced an intimate knowledge of the wants of his own country, and boldly combated against vulgar prejudices by forcible and just reasoning. He seems well aware of the feeling which exists here, as well as in most countries, (and in none more so than in our own,) against foreigners; and has been among the first, at least in Buenos Ayres, to make a determined stand against it. The *Breve Ensayo* will not be popular with “the million:” but it will be esteemed by the reflecting and philanthropic of all nations.

Señor Wright, author of the above-mentioned work, is of British lineage, as his name denotes. We have been informed (for we have not the honor to be personally acquainted with him,) that his grandfather was born in the United Kingdom. We mention this by way of explanation, having been repeatedly asked by strangers here, if Mr. Wright was not British born.

Accounts from Havana, to 26th March, state that the Cholera continued unabated, and its total number of victims is supposed to fall not short of nine thousand. It attacked whites and blacks indiscriminately; and among the former was the U. S. Consul, Mr. Shaler. A letter of the above date states that the number of deaths was about 300 a day, and the disease did not appear to be abating. The Arch-Bishop of St. Domingo,

and acting Bishop of Havana, Dr. D. Pedro Valera y Ximenes, fell a victim on the 19th, aged 74.

Another letter of same date, says:—“It is true that the mortality was greater on the 10th, than for several succeeding days; but it afterwards increased, and on the 18th the number of deaths was 600. On the 21st, 270 bodies were interred in the principal burying-ground; but as besides this there is the burying ground of Carragua, and I believe others, the whole number of deaths was probably not less than 400. The Government has opened two Hospitals; one for men in the Arsenal, and the other in a house of the Campo de Morte, for women. On the 19th the artillery of the forts was fired, by order of the Government, as a means of purifying the atmosphere. Many of the physicians have fled or concealed themselves, and it is not strange therefore that those who remain are unable to attend upon all the sick, so that many die without being visited by them. Azearate and Guarro are the physicians who deserve most praise for their humanity and indefatigable zeal. They attend as much upon the poor as the rich.”

The population of Havana is perhaps 150,000. It has been estimated by intelligent Spanish gentlemen, as high as 200,000. Even if this estimate be correct, the mortality has been already greater there, in proportion to the population, than it was in Paris during the whole prevalence of the disease; and nearly as great as it was in Montreal and Quebec. The disease, we understand, has spread itself more or less over the greater part of the island.

Mr. Shaler, whose death is mentioned above, is the same gentleman who after residing a number of years as the Representative of the American Government in Algiers, wrote the volume which served as a guide to the French expedition against that city in 1830. He was about 55 years old at the time of his decease, and though he has not left a family to deplore his loss, there are many who will feel it to be a public calamity.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

The great logician, Locke, observes that “A sound mind in a sound body, is a short but true picture of human happiness;” and as this happiness is all the fortune I possess, I think it worth labouring and even contending for.

Shakspere hath some such words as these: “He who steals my purse, steals trash; I but he who fishes from me my good name, takes that which can do him no good, and leaves me poor indeed!!!”

I have been informed that an Englishman has in a letter to Liverpool said, that I was mad; and I have heard of others also, who have taken the unjust liberty of making the same assertion. I think that all such gossips, janglers, and back-biters, whether male or female, would do much better to mind their own business.

Alas! wherein have I offended? What have I said or done to merit such imputation? If having of late continued my daily occupations though writhing with bodily pain, be considered as madness,—I say, the imputation is unjust, for the necessity of attending to my daily engagements obliged me to it.

For seven years and more, I have worked hard as a teacher in Buenos Ayres, during the whole of which time I have laboured for the every good and improvement of my pupils. I have deceived no one. I have paid my way; I have worked honestly and honourably so to do. I have injured no one, in their reputation, person, or property. I have never engaged in any plots against constituted authorities, or persuaded others to do so; nor have I directly or indirectly wrought to create public uneasiness or discontent.

I have since my arrival in Buenos Ayres, observed the most profound veneration for the Religion of the State, and its Ministers. I have respected and obeyed the laws and civil authorities. I have not transgressed the bounds of moral rectitude, in word or deed.

I wish this man would come forward, and present himself before me in the presence of three or four respectable witnesses, to prove his ridiculous assertion.

Two years ago, a temporary abstraction of mind for a short time prevented me from following my daily occupations; but this has nothing to do with time present.

I therefore protest against every species of imputation, alleging my incapacity; being able to serve the public as a teacher, in my present occupation, according to my last advertisement; or as a practical agriculturist, or land-agent; or as a commercial agent, or as a military officer.

But if, after this declaration, malevolence hath aught against me, I will stand firmly on the defensive; and let any one argue with me before competent and impartial judges,—before Doctors in Divinity, Physic, or Law,—in order to prove that I am neither a rogue nor a fool; and as I am unconscious of any malice prepared toward any individual, I hold myself prepared publicly to impugn as liars and calumniators, any individual or individuals, either male or female, who shall bring against me any charge of mental incompetency: declaring that to combat falsity/slander, I have a pen; and to defend myself against personal assault, I have always at hand weapons necessary for self-defence.

HENRY THOMAS BRADISH,
Calle del Peru, No 155.

1st July, 1833.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

RIO DE LA PLATA, JUNE 30, 1833.

MR. EDITOR.—The following Lines have been prompted by the perusal of a *Skull*, which has been my companion through distant lands, and over the "vasty deep." From its "expressive silence," and in the "very wincing-time of night," I have drawn many a useful and mournful reflection. It has proved a faithful monitor; and of many highly valued treasures in my possession, is by far the most interesting.

I have stood upon the crumbling relics of once Imperial Rome, the "Niobe of nations;" I have gleaned from the rubbish of Time, some moulder-ing traces of her proud rival, Carthage; while from the plains of Ithum, in Homer's deathless song, temples, palaces, and heroes have filled the scene with all its former glory, and the clangor of conflicting armies has seemed to sound upon my ears. There is an imposing splendor in these memorials of the past,—the moral impress they convey to the mind is truly sublime; but its character is of general import, and touches not so thrillingly upon the heart, so affectingly upon the soul, as the simpler unsculptured records of individual history, starting us in the face, and speaking from the tomb. "Truth is strange; stranger than fiction." The manner alone in which I became possessed of this precious relic, would stagger the wildest credulity. It is mine, in sacred trust, and fairly, though perilously won. I have glanced at the story, but its history is not yet ripe for development. Two sordid victims to the great leonardist must yet be offered up; and when the actors in the melancholy drama shall have left the stage,

"I may unfold a tale
Whose lightest word will harrow up thy soul!"

"Auri sacra fames, quis non mortalia pectora cogunt."

Reluctant Beauty! start not thus with dread,
Gaze on this sad memorial of the dead;
This wreck of one, who, in her life's brief day,
Was formed, like thee, of Nature's breathing clay:
This bleaching skull, devoid of every sense,
Was once the throne of bright intelligence;
Around this barren brow, once free from care,
Curl'd raven ringlets of the glossiest hair;
Within the caverns of each sightless hole,
Revolv'd the mirrors of a spotless soul,
No longer tenants of these chambers dear,
They beam with glory in a deathless sphere:
This face which wears the vestments of the tomb,
In life was rob'd with beauty's loveliest bloom;
The rosy tints of nature's purest eyes,
And fond delight of idolizing eyes;
A lip of love, affection without guile
Play'd like a sun-beam in its winning smile;
And accents sweet, in mellow cadence hung,
Loth to depart, upon the enraptured tongue.
This once was one, all lovely as thyself,
Whom the accursed thirst of sordid pelf
Betray'd to misery, thro' a monster's art,
And crush'd the victim of a brook-n heart.
Scarce seventeen summers shone upon this form,
So ghastly now, with feelings then so warm,
The mandate came; no earthly aid could save
The blighted being from an early grave!

The tears hallow'd,—let this moral tale
O'er earth's affections with thy heart prevail;
Think, when a few fast-fleeting years have past,
"To the complexion thou must come at last;"
Prepar'd to meet the summons when 'tis given,
And with love, in cheering hope, on Heaven.

TERRAQUEOUS.

FESTIVAL of SAN PEDRO and SAN PABLO.

The vespers of the above festival were celebrated at the Cathedral, on the evening of the 28th ult. The musical part of the ceremony was under the able direction of the Reverend Padre Apolinario. The choir was excellent: the fine bass voice of one of the singers, and the plaintive tones of the boy singer, were delightful. They were accompanied by the organ; and we greatly prefer this noble instrument, on such solemn occasions, to the violin orchestra which so often takes the place of the former in the churches here. The high altar was splendidly decorated. Bishop Medrano officiated, assisted by various dignitaries belonging to the Cathedral. We did not expect to find so numerous a congregation,

considering that the evening was cold and boisterous.

The 29th (the day of San Pedro and San Pablo,) was kept as a close holiday. A Sermon was preached at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Juan Antonio Argerich, (formerly a Colonel in the army.) The preacher pronounced an eloquent discourse, upon the subject of the life of St. Peter.

During the day, music was performed in the patios of various mansions of the Señores Pedro, &c., and at night there were a profusion of birthday balls, some of which were kept up until a very late hour on the following morning.

A fire-balloon was launched at half-past 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 29th, from the azotea of the house of Don Miguel Guiterrez, in the Calle de Cuyo, in honor of the birth-day of his daughter, Doña Petrona.

On the 30th there were numerous observances consequent upon the day of San Pablo, and dancing was the order of the night, in celebration of the *dia de cumple-años* of the Señores Pablo, and Señoras Paula.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 4th OF JULY, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Cameron, Hewitt,	T. Carlisle & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bonafide, Brown,	Kelshaw, Wilson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Dickson & Co.	Montevideo, to load for Cork or Falmouth
Brig Vaugard, Walker,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Haidee, Keaney,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for London.
Barque Zoe, Dick,	Charles Taylor & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Abeona, Russel,	John Best, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Esquimaux, Gelling,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for the West Indies.
Brig Nimrod, Robertson,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for the Havana.
Schooner Racer, Knill,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Exeter.
Ship Trypan, Canningham,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Jarow, Suito,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Duke of Clarence, Clark,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Loading for Cork or Falmouth.
Brig William J. Lentesty,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	For Sale.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Brazil.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Liverpool.
Brig New Holland, Thompson,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Glide, Blunt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Discharging.
Ship Draper, Hullert,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Barque George and Martha, F. Sayer,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso
Brig Ann Eliza, Sumner,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Amazon, Lefavour,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Alexander, Pendleton,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Boston.
Brig Angola, Windsor,	Dorr, Reische & Lees.	Boston.
Barque Palmure, Gibson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Janus, Robins,	Dorr, Reische & Lees,	Discharging.
Ship Six Brothers, Whitmore,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Louise, Gautier,	Dejean,	Loading for Marseilles & Cette.
Barque Paraguay, Coutard,	Razac & Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace calling at St
Brig General Foy, Dufaitelle,	Guerin Sons, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace, via Mviedo.
Brig Gineuse, Fourcaux,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Havna.
Barque Mironelle, Sergeant,	Aymes, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace, via Mviedo.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Swea, Olson,	Zunaran & Tressera,	Loading for Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Johannes, Riedick,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg.
Cutter Leopold, Ebbesen,		Discharging.
AUSTRIAN.		
Poliacre Noe, Kotnich,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Cesar, Dreefen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Loading for Cadix, and ports in Medite.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig General Fianetta, Saconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Empirio, Pitalaga,	F. Hotet,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Merelo,	F. Lavallot,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Piccolo Giorgio, Deltiepana,	Pedraibes & Cabot,	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Berninzone,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Brazil.
Brig Trafalgar, Baggio,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadix, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre Thetis, Pierangiolo,	Pedro Alfaro,	Cadix and Barcelona.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Basaro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferre, Castellano,	Pedraibes & Cabot,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner brig Maria, Cohn,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Brazil.
Zunaca Union, Gonzales Viana,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
Brig Elisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Zunaca Bon Fin, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Schooner brig Eliza,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Brazil.
CHILIAN.		
Brig Twelfth February, Januens.	S. Lezica, Bros.	Uncertain.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Boratini,	Pedraibes & Cabot,	Loading for Cadix, Barcelona & Genoa.
RUSSIAN.		
Barque Nicholas the First, Aspren,	Zunaran & Tressera,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN. — Corvette Warren, Captain Benjamin Cooper.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 29.—Wind N.—calm.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British schooner Adelaide, (Tender to H. B. M's. barque Beagle,) Edward M. Chaffers, Commander, for Montevideo.

June 30.—Wind S.—strong.

Arrived, British brig New Holland, Thompson, from Salo 12th March, Cadiz 17th April, with 264 pipes 51 half and 18 quarter do. black wine, and 2488 fanegas salt, to S. Lezica, Bros.

National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-Boat,) from a cruise in the river.

Brazilian zumaca Bom Fin, Oliveira, from Santos 9th ult., with wine, sugar, coffee, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

American barque Palinuro, Gibson, from Sicily 12th April, Gibraltar 27th do., Montevideo 29th June, with 386 pipes 36 half and 49 quarter do. Carlon wine, 450 bushels salt, oil, &c., to Rodger, Breed & Co.

July 1.—Wind S.

Arrived, National brig Domingo, Clemente, from St. Catherine's 21st ult., with rice, farinha, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, British brig Gondolier, Rhodes, for Liverpool, despatched by M'Crackan & Jamieson, with 9942 dry hides, 18,556 horns, 14 bales with 1680 horse hides, 1 do. with 22 arrobas vicuña wool, 3 do. with 608 doz. nutria skins, 5540 arrobas tallow in pipes. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grant, and Mr. Alexander Burton.

American brig Stephen, Lord, for Philadelphia, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 3172 horns, 125,950 shin-bones, 158 bales with 948 quintals cut hides, 50 do. with 1295 arrobas horse hair, 76 do. with 1362 arrobas wool, 40 sticks of jacaranda, 400 feet horn plates, 5 doz. nutria-skins. Passengers, Messrs. J. K. H. Redue, and George Berckley.

Hamburg barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6609 dry hides, 93,428 horns, 1708 sheep-skins, 21 bales with 455 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 22 arrobas horse hair, 7 horse hides, 12 calf-skins, 12 deer-skins, 25 tiger-skins, 3 boxes seal-skins, 1 arroba ostrich feathers, 6 barrels and 1 case pearl shells, 4 doz. horn combs, 200 quintals iron. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gloede.

[The above three vessels were ready for sea some days, but were detained by contrary wind.]

July 2.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 1st inst., to A. Martinez.

American brig Janus, Robius, from Boston 22d April, with 1385 barrels flour, 3000 cigars, &c., to Dorr, Reinecke & Lees.

Brazilian schooner-brig Elisa, J. A. Silva, from Santos 9th ult., with sugar, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Maria Rosa, Caballeiros, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 1000 quintals jerked beef, 16 barrels tallow, and 200 dry hides.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

July 3.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig General Rondeau, S. Bartlett, for Montevideo, despatched by Dewdall & Lewis, in ballast.

July 4.—Wind S. E.—slight rain.

Arrived, American ship Six Brothers, Whitmore, from Valparaiso 29th May, with 3405 fanegas wheat, &c., and 720 doubloons, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American brig Danube, Weeks, from Boston 1st April, Bahia 1st ult., Rio Janeiro 23d, and Montevideo 2d inst., with rice, sugar, and a general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dorr, Mrs. John Milner and son, Mr. George Manning, and Mr. Edward Orne.

July 5.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Amistad Feliz, J. F. Z. Ferreira, from Rio Janeiro 26th May, Montevideo 3d inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., and 300 barrels flour, to M. A. Ramos. [She experienced very bad weather, and received damage in her hull and sails, which prolonged her voyage.]

American ship Parachute, Titcomb, from New York 12th April, Montevideo 3d inst., with general cargo, to Dorr, Reinecke & Lees.

French ship Caroline, Liger, from Bourdeaux 14th March, Rio Janeiro 12th ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with wine, and general cargo, to order.

National barque Veloz, Dellepiane, from Talcahuano 3d ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with 3361

bags wheat, 200 Ounces of gold, and 1051 hard dollars, to José Gestal. Supercargo Señor Ide-fonso Gestal.

Sailed, British brig Duke of Clarence, Clark, for Montevideo, to load for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Mohr & Ludovic, in ballast.

Sardinian brig Americano, Pella, for Maga, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 715 dry hides, 3 bales with 700 slunk calf-skins, 500 arrobas tallow, 22 bales with 586 arrobas horse hair, 173 quintals copper.

Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 3000 horns, 50 dry hides, and 1237 quintals jerked beef.

American brig Triumph, Green, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reinecke & Lees, with 1990 quintals jerked beef, 377 dry hides, 112 bales with 17 arrobas each of wool, 25 do. with 750 arrobas horse hair, 15 do. with 98 quintals cut hides, 1 case return cargo.

Sardinian polacre Virtud, Gazole, for Cadiz, despatched by Pedro A. Pomer, with 7090 dry hides, 9214 horns, 8 bales with 894 calf-skins, 14 do. with 1930 slunk calf-skins, 17 arrobas ostrich feathers, 54 guanvita skins, 25 deer-skins. Passengers, Señores José Pedraibes, and Juan Vidiella.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Passengers in the brig Ferrer, whose arrival from Patagonia was noticed in our last:—Mr. Joseph Crowther, and Señor Iruzuaga.

Arrived at Liverpool.

On 19th April.—British barque Helvellyn, Boodle, from Buenos Ayres 20th January.

At Havana.

On 20th March.—American barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen, from Buenos Ayres 31st December, Montevideo 14th January.

Arrivals at Valparaiso.

April 15.—British brig Swallow, Nielson, from Gibraltar 88 days.

Prussian ship Princess Louisa, from Hamburg 117 days.

17.—British ship Medway, White, from New-Holland 60 days.

British brig Susannah, Duan, from Buenos Ayres 20th February.

American schooner Victoria, from Sandwich Islands 67 days.

18.—British brig Llana, Dickson, from Liverpool 96 days.

20.—British barque Glanmalia, from Liverpool 106 days.

British brig Joseph Winter, from do. 107 days.

American barque Danielson, Cunningham, from New-York 109 days.

27.—British schooner Olive Branch, Henry, from Otahete 63 days.

May 2.—French ship Coucin, (whaler), from sea.

British barque Marshall Bennett, Williams, from Bourdeaux 109 days.

11.—American ship Porcia, from New-York 104 days.

19.—Sardinian brig Principe Eugenio, from Santos.

24.—French barque Philanthrope, Goubie, from Santos.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 20th ult.—His Britannic Majesty's packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 31st May, Montevideo 7th ult. Her mail would be despatched by the packet which brings the May mail from Falmouth; the packet Lady Mary Pelham having sailed from Rio Janeiro previous to the arrival of the Cockatrice.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

June 23.—Sardinian polacre Nombre de Maria, from Genoa and St. Catherine's.

Brazilian schr.-brig San José de Flores, from Parangua.

French ship Rio, from Tarragona, to Bertram & Co.

25.—Brazilian Polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande.

Brazilian schr. Esperanza, from Puerto Alegre.

Oriental brig Dos Amigos, from Parangua.

30.—Tuscan schooner-brig Triunfante, from Bahia.

British brig Philonela, from Liverpool 21st April, to Stanley, Black & Co.

American schooner Cívico, from Baltimore 15th April, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

June 24.—Neapolitan brig Union, for Brazil.

28.—American brig Monument, Eaton, for New-York.

The American brig Paulina, Ricketson, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 22d ult., for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Laura, (of London,) Brockley, bound to Valparaiso, had put into St. Catherine's in distress, and was to sail from that port on 22d ult., for Valparaiso.

The Austrian barque Stock, from Montevideo 2d January, bound to the Havana, was totally lost on Isle la Vache, on the night of 28th February last. Crew saved.

THEATRE.

Señor Felipe David took his benefit on Saturday evening last, upon which occasion was performed a piece founded on the wars between the Spaniards and the Moors. Señores David and Gonzalez appeared on horseback in the patio of the play, and talked very boldly to the Moors on the stage. It was, altogether, a Bartholomew-Fair sort of a play.

Dña Matilde Diaz performed on this evening, being her first appearance since her *accouchement*, and she looked "better than could be expected."

The audience was numerous, but not select; our fashionables being engaged at the numerous *tertulias* held on this evening.

On 30th ult. was performed a play and a farce.

Died.

On 29th ult., aged 60, Don FRANCISCO BELGRANO. On same day, aged 41, Mr. ROBERT S. PELLSER, late Branch Pilot of the Ayres Plate. Numerous friends of the deceased attended his remains to the Protestant Cemetery of this city, on the 30th inst.

On 21st ult. at Rio Janeiro, Mrs. PEPPIX. She had been for many years His Britannic Majesty's Packet-Agent in the above city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUT FLINT GLASS,

Of superior quality for family use, for sale by LAVALLE & MACOME, 63, Calle de la Reconquista.

FOR SALE,

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA CORDAGE, at No. 66, Calle de la Reconquista.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

J. TWEEDEE, of the Public Gardens at the Retiro, has just received a large collection of new Tree, Shrub, and Flower SEEDS of this country, assorted to suit those who want such to carry to Europe or North America. Also, a fine collection of Shrubs and Flowers for the Gardens and Patios of Buenos Ayres.

FOR SALE.

THE BARRACA, DWELLING-HOUSES, &c. with land adjoining, situated in the Huera de los Sauces, and known as the QUINTA DE LEZICA. From its locality it is a desirable situation for any description of business in Country Produce, particularly for the staking and salting of Hides. The Dwelling-Houses are commodious, and the property is secured by titles. Apply to J. J. ARRIOLA & CO. No. 21, Calle Peru.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	126	1-7	dollars each.
Do Patriot,.....	124	12-4	do do.
Plata Macuquina,.....	7	7-4	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	71	7-4	do each.
Do Patriot & Pacafines,.....	73	7-4	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	43	46	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	133	134	each.
Exchange on England,.....	8 9-16	6 1/2	per cent per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	360	—	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	74	—	per patacon.
Do on United States,.....	74	—	per U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	34	37	dols. p. pesada
Do country,.....	31	32	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 29	—	31	—
Do salted,.....	24	25	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	8	12	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	60	62	do. per doren
Chinchilla,.....	30	31	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	95	12	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	36	32	do do.
Do mixed,.....	19	25	do do.
Jerked beef,.....	13	13	do per quintal
Tallow melted,.....	12 1/2	14	per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	950	do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	96	98	do per barrel
Salt, (on board),.....	13	14	do per fanega
Discount,.....	14	2 1/2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week, 127 dollars. The lowest price 124 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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