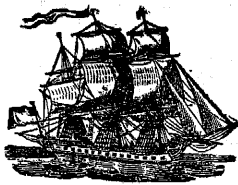


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 403.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the British Packet.

#### HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Members assembled on 5th inst., and after transacting some routine business, Señor Maza was elected to the office of President,—Señor Pintos, 1st Vice-President,—and Señor Juan Nepomuceno Ferrero, 2d Vice-President.

On the 7th inst. the Session was opened with the usual formalities; a Guard of Honour with a band of music was stationed at the doors of the House; and the Secretary read to the assembled Members, the following

#### MESSAGE

##### TO THE TWELFTH LEGISLATURE.

“Messrs. Representatives.—The Government congratulate themselves on seeing you assembled in the midst of peace to commence anew the important duties of the Twelfth Legislature. In the meantime you will please to inform yourselves of the state of the affairs of the Province, and of the labours of the Administration.

“Our relations with friendly nations remain unchanged. The Government have manifested to that of the United States of North America, the reasons which have obliged them to delay the intended mission to adjust the difficulties occasioned by the conduct of the Captain of the corvette ‘Lexington,’ at the Falkland Islands; expressing at the same time our disposition to admit a Consul, none having resided here since the departure of the late Envoy of the said nation.

“At the same time the Government regret to acquaint you, that the Protest presented by the Argentine Minister at the Court of London, relative to the violent occupation of the said Islands by a British force, has not been satisfactorily answered; but the Government, confiding in the wisdom and justice of the British Cabinet, no less than on the clear nature of the rights of this Republic, do not desist from their purpose.

“The Government, invited to a preliminary treaty of friendship and commerce with the French nation, are preparing to adjust it, persuaded of the advantages derived from drawing closer their relations with an enlightened and powerful nation. This affair will be opportunely presented for your consideration.

“Measures of precaution have been arranged with the Oriental State of the Uruguay, against the epidemic calamity which afflicts Europe; and negotiations are pending with it in order to establish a floating light upon the head of the English Bank, and the buoying of the banks of the Uruguay. It is to be hoped that these schemes of mutual convenience will have a happy result, and that without attacking any right, the navigation of the river may remain secure and without impediment. The Government have not been less solicitous to remonstrate with the Oriental State, against several measures relative to the searching of Argentine vessels navigating the interior rivers, and of others which affect public and private property situated in the territory of that Republic; and although they cannot congratulate themselves that these have received due consideration, yet they do not despair of obtaining it, founded as these claims are upon the immutable principles of justice.

“The communications which have been received from the different Republics of our Continent, manifest their conformity with the political and with the fraternal sentiments evinced by this Govern-

ment, on announcing to them the project conceived by the King of Spain in his last days, to create monarchies in his late colonies. This sympathy and good understanding compensate for the displeasure caused by the sinister impression which this affair produced in the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. The latter has since had a new proof of the frankness of our conduct, in the efforts which were employed to frustrate the plans of some emigrants, who abused the asylum in our territory, in order to disturb the peace of their country. If the Government had not the good fortune to suppress them entirely and of having their efforts justly appreciated, they cordially congratulate themselves that anarchy has been restrained in its first advances, constitutional order happily prevailing.

“With the Provinces of the Confederation the best understanding is preserved, and all express their desire to perfect their interior organization. The Government of Corrientes have announced that the naval force which they had requested, and which was about to sail, is now unnecessary. The assurances which that Province has that it will not be molested, and the sentiments of friendship and gratitude which it manifests for our efforts in its aid, ought to be highly satisfactory to us.

“As it regards our interior situation, the Province enjoys tranquillity, but feels the necessity of its being supported, not in fortunate circumstances, but in the constant power of the law, which may vigorously protect and subordinate the interests of all. The sanction of a Constitutional Charter has been considered as the most speedy means of obtaining that end, and of accelerating the desired epoch of restoring to the country and to their families those citizens who suffer far from it through political events.

“A reform in the law of elections is required, from the intimate conviction of all the citizens. You will doubtless provide for these great necessities, without being detained by inferior considerations, beneath your august mission. Recent occurrences ought to evince that the liberty of the press needs efficacious protection against the licentiousness which tyrannizes over it.

“In the mean time, Gentlemen, reforms have been adopted in the University, which will be of importance to the classical education of youth. The public Library has been reorganized. The primary Schools attended to with unflinching zeal. The Beneficent Society every day increases its valuable claims to the public gratitude. The Philanthropic Society, recently charged with the care of the Hospitals and the Prisons, promises already the inestimable fruits ever produced by the spirit of charity.

“Divine worship is provided for with the accustomed splendour; and the occupation of the Episcopal Chair, so many years vacant, has been a memorable event for this Church. All leads to the persuasion that our relations with the Holy See will be satisfactorily established.

“The establishment of nightly watchmen, the organization of the horse patrol, and other useful labours, attest the activity of the Police Department. The public roads are an object of especial attention, and the citizens who direct and inspect them, deserve the public thanks for the disinterested zeal and ability with which they have dedicated themselves to this important service. Nevertheless, the Government feel the necessity immediately to organize the municipal authority.

“The volunteer forces which assembled in consequence of the disturbances in the month of October last, have been completely paid, and dispatched to their homes; those who wished to continue in the service, have been retained to augment the garrison. The reorganization of the militia infantry has commenced; its enrolment and service will be completed, consulting all in-

terests. The cavalry force of the line has been augmented by the creation of a squadron of carabineers, and a company to form the Government escort. The garrison of the frontier is stationed so as to give the greatest security to every point of the line, and with considerable saving to the revenue. The regiment of Auxiliars de los Andes has been paid, and incorporated with the army, after a long campaign in which it distinguished itself by its valour and constancy. The expeditionary army has been dissolved, and completely paid, leaving glorious recollections to the Province of their courage and of their patriotism. Nothing is more worthy of the attention of the Hon. Representatives, than the immense services rendered by this brave army, and by the distinguished General to whom it was confided.

“In the Marine Department important labours have been effected, and others are in preparation. A floating light has been established in the Outer Roads, and a map and suitable route have been published for the use of navigators. A scientific Commission is at present engaged in the demarcation of the points where other lights can be placed on the principal banks and rocks of the coast, which will diminish the dangers of the navigation of the River Plate. The buoying of this port and that of Ensenada has been effected, after correcting the last map of the latter by new hydrographic operations. In order to correct the morals of the seamen employed on shore, and to regulate the branch of shipwrights, measures have been pursued the effects of which have been of high importance to the coasting trade, and to the labours of the arsenal. The regulation respecting the Branch Pilots has also been completed, and the difficulties which have given rise to embarrassing and important questions, have been removed.

“The public Treasury suffers the accumulated weight of so many years of misfortune and sacrifices. Nothing has been omitted in order punctually to fulfil the obligations of the Treasury. But the service needs that regularity which expediency and justice demand. This part of the Administration, Gentlemen, claims all your zeal; and the adoption of radical measures, equally just towards the national and foreign creditors, cannot be now delayed. The latter, after a long silence, have again put forward their claims, and it is not possible to be longer deaf to them without sacrificing honour and ruining our credit. Considerable retrenchments have been made in the ordinary expenses, but still greater may yet be effected. The revenue may be bettered, credit may be recovered, and industry reanimated and rendered prosperous, if it can be reconciled with the concurrence of all influential citizens in order to establish an authority strong in the law, which may not be obliged to stop short before subalterne considerations or vulgar prejudices.

“In fine, Gentlemen, comparing the present state of our affairs with what it was on 4th November last, certainly no cause for dismay appears. If the Government, thrown suddenly in the midst of a society profoundly agitated, have been able to remain faithful to their duties and to pursue a legal course, they owe it to the elements of constitutional order, which are justice and equality, publicly and honestly exercised towards every citizen. By the force of these alone they have been enabled to overcome the difficulties which have multiplied in their career, and to meet urgent and unforeseen wants. The Administration would have wished to do more, and to have put a formal termination to their labours with the promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of the Province, which the last Legislature promised to give. But when invincible causes have on one hand prevented the fulfilment of that promise, and on the other considerations connected with the dignity of the Supreme Magistracy are shewing to the Government the moment when they should cease, in order that the citizen destined to succeed them may be elected in the midst of peace; they therefore announce to you their resolution to call forth your attention to this important object. For the rest, the Government are confident that the Hon. Representatives recognizing true public opinion, the situation of this Province and that of the others of the Confederation, will be persuaded that at no time since the period of our revolution, the people have required more elevation in their ideas, more virtue, union and patriotism in their Deputies, nor more punctuality in the discharge of their duties.

“Buenos Ayres, May 7, 1834.”

JUAN JOSE VIAMONTE.

MANUEL J. GARCIA.—TOMAS GUERO.

The House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, is now composed as follows:

*President*, Señor Dr. Don Manuel V. de Maza. *First Vice-President*, General Don Manuel G. Pinto. *Second Vice-President*, Señor Don Juan N. Terrero.

*Representatives for the City*.—Don Luis Argerich, Dr. D. Felipe Arana, Dr. D. Nicholas Anchorena, D. José Fuentes Arquivel, Dr. D. Baldomero Garcia, D. Felipe Elortondo, Dr. D. Manuel Inciarte, D. José Lagos, Dr. D. Ignacio Martínez, Dr. D. Pedro Medrano, Dr. D. Manuel Obligado, D. Manuel Pereda Saravia, Dr. D. Irineo Portela, General D. Agustin Pinedo, D. Francisco A. Wright, D. Francisco Piñeiro, General D. Mariano B. Kolon, Dr. D. Manuel Irigoyen, Dr. D. Roque Saenz Peña, Dr. D. José María Terrero, D. Romualdo Seguro, D. Luciano Monteseuca, General D. Angel Pacheco, General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas.

*Representatives for the Country*.—1st Section, D. Juan N. Terrero. 2d Section, D. Justo Villegas. 3d Section, General D. Celestino Vidal, D. Inocencio Escalada. 4th Section, D. Francisco Silveira, (one vacant). 5th Section, D. Prudencio Rosas, D. Juan A. Argerich. 6th Section, D. Antonio Ramirez, D. Justo Garcia Valdez. 7th Section, D. Vicente Arraga, (one vacant). 8th Section, Dr. D. Mariano Lozano, (one vacant). 9th Section, D. Felipe Senillosa, General D. Lucio Mancilla. 10th Section, Dr. D. Manuel V. Maza, D. Agustin Garrigos. 11th Section, General D. Manuel G. Pinto, D. Miguel de Ríglas. 12th Section, D. Juan Correa Morales, (one vacant). 13th Section, D. Pedro Trapani.

*Note*.—The vacancies above noticed are in consequence of a double election.

### Official Documents.

A communication, dated 29th ult., from Señor Ju-to Garcia Valdez, director of the Vaccine establishment, to the Minister of the Home Department, encloses a statement of the individuals of both sexes who have been vaccinated in this province, from 1st January to 31st December, 1833, in number 4307; and also says that a similar statement had been forwarded to the Royal Jennerian Society of London, by the last packet: and that a considerable quantity of Vaccine matter, with the correspondent instructions, was at the latter end of the last year forwarded to the Governors of the provinces of Tucuman and San Juan, which had been gratefully acknowledged by the said Governors; adding that vaccination was successfully practised in both provinces.

The Minister acknowledged the receipt of the above on 5th inst., and at the same time expressed the desire of the Government that the director of the Vaccine establishment would redouble his efforts to propagate vaccination, not only in this province, but in all the Republic.

A variety of communications have been published during the week, from the Governments of the provinces of Cordova, Santiago del Estero, and San Juan; chiefly relating to local matters, and in answer to communications forwarded from the Government of Buenos Ayres.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We received, by the packet *Adelaide*, journals of the above city to 3d inst. From their tenor one might suppose that the defeat of General Lavalleja has not been so decisive as was at first expected. The last accounts left him near the *Paso de Bautista en el Cuareim*, where he had been joined by a number of individuals, including the Sarachos, and a Frenchman named Echeveste. The Charrua Indians have likewise made common cause with him. With the above exception, the whole of the Oriental territory is stated to be perfectly tranquil; and the President of the Republic, with a strong force, was advancing towards the disturbed district.

The Government had laid before the House of Representatives at Montevideo, three projects of law; the first of which proposes, that investments made by foreigners in the national funds, of whatever denomination, shall not be subjected to confiscation, detention, or embargo, not even in case of war.

Some of the Montevideo journals have of late been playing at cross purposes, upon the subject of the massacre at the Falkland Islands. Their different versions of the story, and half scolding lectures to each other, would be highly amusing were the matter in question less distressing. In fact they appear to have been as much in the dark relative to the true history of this lamentable catastrophe, as we were in Buenos Ayres until the *Gaceta Mercantil* inserted the details which were copied in our *Packet* of last week, and which we have reason to believe were furnished by a person who was at the Falklands at the time the horrid murders were committed. When, therefore, the correct statement shall have found its way to Montevideo, the disputants have only to exclaim, as others have done under similar circumstances, "Brother, brother, we're all in the wrong."

The Government having received official intelligence that the dispute between Paraguay and Corrientes has been amicably arranged, the sailing of the flotilla destined for the protection of Corrientes was in consequence countermanded, and the provisions, &c., were on Saturday last ordered to be disembarked.

In times when the public mind is not exactly settled, "trifles light as air" produce the greatest excitement. A variety of rumours were afloat about town on Sunday morning last, in consequence of an occurrence which took place at the barracks of the Retiro, of which the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday gives the following details:

"Yesterday, a little before day-break, in consequence of a report that some movement was going on in the barracks of the regiment *Auxiliares de los Andes*, the battalion of the *Guardia Argentino* was put under arms, and other measures of precaution taken, amongst which the regiments of militia cavalry in the neighbourhood of town were assembled by Colonel Rosas, and stationed near the *Puente de la Restauracion*, (Barraca-Bridge.) The alarm soon subsided, and we hear that the circumstance which gave rise to it has been satisfactorily explained."

The actors in the outrage committed on the evening of 29th ult., still elude discovery. From details rendered by the Police, it appears that about half-past 3, on the morning of the 30th, five men passed the *Polvora de Cueli*, with their faces concealed and ostrich feathers in their hats; but owing to the disguises they had assumed, and it not being quite daylight and the weather hazy, it was impossible to make them out. It was observed, however, that they took the road towards the country.

*Philanthropic Society*.—Brigadier-General Carlos Maria de Alvear, and Señor Mariano de Sarratea, members of the above Society, having been commissioned by the directive council thereof to visit and report upon the present state of the hospital for men, have rendered a detail, dated 28th ult., to the effect that on the 24th they had visited the said establishment, and were received by Doctors Lepper and Argerich, and Señor Domingo Banegas; and in company with these gentlemen they attentively examined the establishment. The report then enters into a variety of particulars, and points out where, in the opinion of the commissioners, the establishment might be improved.

*PARQUE ARGENTINO*, (*Vauxhall*.)—Mr. Michael Hart, "King of the Fire-Eaters," had a farewell performance at this Theatre on 27th ult.; he has since embarked for Rio Janeiro. M. Beltran was to have exhibited some "extraordinary *pruebas*" on 4th inst., but a postponement took place.

*ALAMEDA*.—The weather was fine on Sunday last, and the promenade was visited by a number of persons, chiefly males. The band did not attend.

The ex-Manager of the Montevideo Theatre, (Señor Gonzalez,) with the remainder of his theatrical corps, have arrived in this city from Montevideo, after

"Most disastrous chances  
Of moving accidents by flood and field."

It appears they were for eight days on board a leaky balandra, without seeing land; the Master of which "put to sea" without compass, chart, or telescope, steering hap-hazard; moreover, they were in danger of perishing for want of provisions. At last they made the South coast, and with infinite difficulty got on shore, the boat at the time being nearly half full of water. They proceeded to the *estancia* of Señor Wright, where they were most hospitably received, and assisted with every thing necessary for their journey to Buenos Ayres.

### JUVENILE EDUCATION.

"The Education forms the human mind;  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

The cause of Juvenile Education, in point of importance, is second to none. It is the source of all that is great and honourable; the basis of true and rational religion; the centre of social happiness, and the cement of civil liberty. It fits a man for acting his part in the great drama of life with success, honor, and advantage; it opens up springs of pure and satisfying pleasures, to which the ignorant and uninformed are utter strangers; and by regulating the affections, and restraining the grosser and sensual appetites of our nature, both increases the amount of present happiness, and points to realms of pure and lasting bliss beyond the grave. If parents, and statesmen, and all others interested in private comfort or the public weal, would only bear in mind that in a very few years the highest offices of trust and responsibility must be confided to those whose minds they may now mould to virtue or debasement to vice, nothing more would be required to stimulate their activity in the sacred cause. Nor has the cause of late been stationary. In Britain and in N. America it advances with a firm and steady pace. It has already obtained many important advantages. Its true principles have been developed and systematized; its apparatus, if not perfected, has been at least greatly improved and simplified; and the social stultices of its immediate agents has been considerably elevated. To such men as Bell, Lancaster, Hamilton, and a thousand others of inferior note, the cause is greatly indebted; whilst some of pre-eminent abilities, such as Thomson, Chalmers, Wood, and Brougham, have not only condescended to treat of its theoretical details, but in the daily routine of the class-room have substantiated their practical efficiency. And as the facilities are now greater, so the opposing causes are fewer than at any former period. The oft repeated calumny, that education would unfit men for the common avocations of life, has been triumphantly refuted. Facts on a large scale clearly shew, that the most intelligent are uniformly the most moral and most worthy,—at once the best servants and the best subjects. The triumph of the principle has been complete; and no man with any pretensions to taste, or the slightest acquaintance with ancient and modern history, would any more think of advancing the antiquated notions of ignorant devotion and blind submission, than he would of questioning the principles of the Newtonian philosophy, or cavilling at the daily trophies of inductive science. True, the Despot and his booby minions may still cling to ignorance, as the last tottering prop of their once extended dominion; the Infidel may scoff and sneer at the pains-taking of Parents and the exertions of the Christian philanthropist, as the pliability of his principles easily absolves him from any idea of personal responsibility or future retribution; and the Libertine may be expected to feel callous and indifferent, as the indulgence of his grovelling propensities tends more than almost any other vice

"To harden 't within  
And petrify the feeling."

With these exceptions, however, and perhaps a few starchy Aristocrats, quaking amidst the march of intellect for the precedence and prerogatives of their motley order, there scarcely exist

any thing that deserves the name of opposition. The great obstacles at present to be encountered, are rather of a passive than an active nature. The cause advances slowly, not that its enemies are powerful, but because its friends are indolent. Men have yielded to the good cause the homage of their understanding; but they withhold what is still more essential—their personal co-operation in giving life and energy to its practical details. With an almost entire unanimity of sentiment, the avowed principle in many remains dormant and inert, profitless as the benevolent wish of the sluggard. Where so great an object is to be achieved, two things are essentially requisite,—*Harmony of Counsel, and Unity of Effort.*

If the preceding observations, Mr. Editor, meet with your approbation, you may give them a place in the pages of your valuable journal, as the preamble to some further remarks which we purpose to remit you, on the actual state of education among ourselves, (the foreign residents of Buenos Ayres,) and the most probable means of promoting it.

Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1834.

BENEVOLOUS.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### ENGLISH MADE CLOTHING.

ON SALE, at Reduced Prices, an excellent assortment of English made COATS, LEVITAS, and PANTALOONS, of superior quality and newest fashion. Also, BOOTS, SHOES, SHIRTS (cotton, linen, and coloured,) HATS, CRAVATS, &c. &c.

Superfine Coats, from 120 to 150 dollars.

Do. Levitas, 130 to 100 do.

Do Pantaloon, 55 to 65 do.

Also, English made LADIES' STAYS, at the very low price of 12 dollars per pair; and superior English Beaver HATS, at 35 dollars.

No. 62, Calle de Cangallo,

#### NOTICE.

ANDERSON, WELLER & CO., have just received for sale, a few packages of 4 dozen bottles each, of excellent *SPERRY WINE*; also, of old and high flavoured *PORT*; in bottles; and some small casks of strong concentrated *SCOTCH ALES*.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have on Sale a few Hds. of very superior *REFINED LOAF SUGAR*, imported per Condor.

ALEX. SPEARS & CO.

#### THE TRIUMPH OF ART.

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, and LEMONS, exquisitely carved in Marble, and possessed of the delicate tints which belong to the several fruits, rivaling Nature's productions. FOR SALE at No. 30, Cathedral Street.—Price, One Dollar each specimen.

#### ON THE 1st OF MAY WAS PUBLISHED,

No. 1 and 2, of a series of Engravings, entitled **SKETCHES FROM NATURE.**

THIS WORK will be divided in Four Parts, viz: 1st, BEAUTY and FASHION of Buenos Ayres; 2d, PUBLIC CHARACTERS, do.; 3d, CUSTOMS and CHARACTERS, do.; 4th, VIEWS, and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, do.

Though the Publisher has found much interest in the contemplation of the proposed work, he is not certain how far the Public will participate with him in the same feeling; and wishing to ascertain in some degree what probability there is of success, he offers the above as a fair sample of the Work in general, which he puts to sea as a pilot-boat, to ascertain soundings, before he ventures his more hazardous vessel to the contending seas of experiment and speculation.

A Plate will appear the 1st of every month.

To be had at Mr. STODART'S Music Warehouse, No. 99, Calle de la Piedad; and at Mr. STREADMAN'S Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

#### UNION LIBRARY and READING ROOM.

THE following BOOKS having been taken out of the Library during the Librarian's absence, it is requested that they will be returned; and any information where they may be found, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

No. 221.—*Tales of a Grandfather.*

220.—*Southey's Life of Nelson.*

225.—2d. Vol.: *Travels of a Bachelor.*

316 & 17.—*Woodstock.*

336 & 7.—*Nicholson's Mechanics.*

315.—*Country Curate.*

404 to 407.—*Moore's Works.*

☞ The words "UNION LIBRARY" is stamped on the back of each Book.

### COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

M<sup>R</sup>. RAMSAY respectfully intimates to the Public, that he has opened an Establishment, Calle de Bolsonero, No. 66, for the Education of Foreigners speaking the English Language. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of Elementary Education, together with English Grammar, English Composition, Geography, Book-Keeping, Mathematics, and the Spanish and Latin languages.

Hours of attendance, from 8 to 1, and from 3 to 5.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, Calle de Maipú, No. 14.

Hair Cloth, 18, 19, 23, 25 inches.  
Carpenter's Planes, assorted—made by James Clarke, Liverpool.

Saws, a general assortment of the very best quality. Steel, shear, tilted and bilster.

English hammered iron, in bars 24 inch square, for Axletrees.

Iron Axletrees, with Bushes complete.

Iron Barrow-Trundles, with Axletree complete.

Iron Cartrags, with and without bottoms.

Patent and Crown Scythes, superior quality.

Pruning Shears.

Shoemakers' Knives, Raps, and Pinners.

Sheet Brass, suitable for Trunks, Arms, Accoutrements, &c.

Large Bells, with hangers, suitable for large Establishments.

Black Lead, in powder, in papers of 4 lb. each.

Blue Slates, for roofing.

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Shoes.

Good Butter, in Bricks of 50 to 60 lbs. each.

Counting-House Books, sold separate to the wish of the buyer,—superior quality.

Kitchen Ranges, complete.



### MARINE LIST.

#### Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 3.—Wind N. N. W.—foggy.

Arrived, Sardinian schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, R. Borzano, from Genoa 17th February, Montevideo 1st inst., with wine, paper, and general cargo, to José Ortiz Busualdo. Passengers, Señora Antoinette, wife of Señor Capriole of this city, and two ladies.

Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Amsterdam 4th February, Island Mayo 11th March, Montevideo 28th inst., with 104 moyes salt, 176 cases glass, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale, from Liverpool 4th February, Dublin 20th do.; general cargo, to McCracken & Jamieson.

British schooner-brig Lowther, Carr, from Liverpool 24th December, Holyhead 8th February, Montevideo 29th ult.; general cargo, to R. & J. Carlisle.

May 4.—Wind N. N. W.—foggy.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Aurora, L. Sturla, from Genoa 17th February, Montevideo 20th ult., with wine, paper, and general cargo, to Amadeo & Capriole.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 3d inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, Oriental schooner Star of the North, (Pilot-boat,) for Montevideo.

May 5.—Wind S.—strong.

Arrived, Brazilian zancaa Alianza, Vasconcellos, from Parnagua 9th ult., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Belgian galliot Antonius, Lange, from Antwerp 5th January, Flushing 1st February, Montevideo 3d inst., with general cargo, gin, &c., to Bunge, Hutz & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Charles Bunge, Frederick Scheuten, and Paoli; and Mr. Kluin, his wife, and two children.

British brig Porcia, Martin, from Liverpool 4th February, with a general cargo, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

British brig Elizabeth, Brown, from Liverpool 9th January, Island Mayo 30th March, Montevideo 1st inst., with 118 moyes salt, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Brazilian brig Paqueta de Santos, Berisso, from Santos 10th ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with sugar, to Amadeo & Capriole.

May 6.—Wind S. E.—heavy rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, British brig Grecian, Young, from Liverpool 26th December, Cork 27th January, with general cargo, 1045 bags wheat, 97 tons coal, iron, &c., to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

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

Brazilian schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., with sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.

May 7.—Wind E.—hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque Prosper, Tribou, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Poucel & Co., with 2800 strings onions, 5 doz. deer-skins, 10 homes. Passengers, Monsieur Richaud, Captain Francisca Morales, and Mr. Michael Hart.

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

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF MAY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Lady Clinton, Day	Zumaran & Treserra, James Miller	Loading for Falmouth, for orders. Loading for London, via Montevideo, West Indies.
Brig Esquilman, Gelling	Davison, Dorr & Co.	West Indies.
Brig Ann, Potts	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Goddolph, Rhodes	Lafone, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Lowther, Carr	R. & J. Carlisle	Montevideo and England.
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale	McCracken & Jamieson	Discharging.
Brig Porcia, Martin	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Liverpool or London.
Brig Elizabeth, Brown	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Grecian, Young	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Carolina, Wannack	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Carrier, Brown	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Albert, Dayton	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees	Boston.
Barque Mexico, Bucknall	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees	Discharging.
Brig Britia, Adams	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
Brig Rolla, Brush	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees	Boston.
Ship Harriett, Strout	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
Brig Mary Helen, Ryder	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Comopolite, Boudias	Zumaran & Treserra	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Deux Freres, Frappaz	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret	Poucel & Co.	Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Catharina Dorothea, Tiemann	J. J. Klieck	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Coves, for orders.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Catherine, Wessels	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonius, Laugo	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Repartano, Cruz	Pedro A. Plomer	Loading for Genoa.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna	Amadeo & Capriole	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere	Amadeo & Capriole	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig Federico, Chivino	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Poñcare Luvicta, Mignelino	Amadeo & Capriole	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Poñcare Constante, Romano	Aymes, Bros.	Loading for Rio Janeiro and Bahia.
Brig General Flametta, Bacaro	Pedro A. Plomer	Cádiz and Barcelona.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Borzano	José O. Basualdo	Genoa.
Brig Aurora, Sturla	Amadeo & Capriole	Genoa.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro	Lavallol	Discharging.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi	Lavallol	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meicelles	Pedro A. Plomer	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Yerbil, P. da Silva	C. M. Huergo	Rio Grande.
Zancaa Alianza, Vasconcellos	M. A. Ramos	Rio Grande.
Brig Paqueta de Santos, Berisso	Amadeo & Capriole	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira	J. S. Monteiro	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

May 8.—Wind N., foggy.—rain at night.  
 Arrived, National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, from Patagonia 4th inst., with salt, to Edward Lumb. *Passengers*, Messrs. Samuel Adams, J. Coelho, James Jefferies, Jonathan Dorr, and Madame Augusta Deglan.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Henrico, Gareto, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 18 pipes with 600 arrobas tallow.  
 British brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson, for Liverpool, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., with 6114 salted hides, 564 dry hides, 36,339 horns, 23 bales with 490 doz. sheep-skins, 98 do. with 2688 arrobas horse hair, 69 do. with 1636 arrobas wool, 5 boxes with 694 doz. chinchilla skins, 80 pipes with 3000 arrobas tallow. *Passengers*, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord and son, and Mr. Samuel Robinson.

May 9.—Wind S. S. E., strong.—heavy rain all day.  
 No arrivals or sailings.

**Vessels posted to sail.**

On 11th inst.,—Jane, for Montevideo and London.  
 Livicta, for Rio Janeiro.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

*Vessels spoken by galliot Antonius.*

About 20th March, in lat. 2, S.—H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, from England bound to Rio Janeiro.

About 10th March, in lat. 2, N.—H. B. M.'s ship Andromache, bound to Canton.

*Vessels spoken by brig Porcia.*

On 30th March, in lat. 15, 2 S., long. 28, 20 W. brig Hannah, Barrel, from Buenos Ayres 27th February, bound to Liverpool.

On 1st ult., in lat. 19, 6 S., long. 30, W.—ship Recovery, from London, bound to Madras.

On 2d ult., in lat. 21, S., long. 31, 33 W.—ship Triumph, from Plymouth, bound to Bombay, out 50 days.

*Arrived at Montevideo.*

29th ult.—Sardinian polacre San Juan Bautista, from San Xavier.

1st inst.—Prussian ship Die Braut, from Island Mayo 7th March, with 205 moyes salt, to Bertram & Co.

2d.—British brig Louisa Maria, from Sicily 24th January, with wine, &c., to Lafone & Co.

3d.—Hamburg brig Johannes, Riesdick, from Hamburg.

Bremen barque Johanna, from Bremen.

*Sailed from Montevideo.*

28th ult.—Oriental zuzaca Union, for St. Catherine's.

American ship Martha, for Havana.  
 Oriental barque Rosaura, for Parnagua.

**ROBBERY.**

On Tuesday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, two men entered the house of Mr. John Appleyard, in the Calle de Balcarce, and stated to Mr. Appleyard that they had called for the purpose of offering him cattle for sale. By degrees others went in, in all ten persons. They then bound Mr. A., as also his Clerk, and a black man (the cook), and avowed that their purpose was robbery. Mr. A. had struggled with them, and received several wounds, chiefly on the head, but none of them are thought to be dangerous. The villains remained in the house until nearly 8 o'clock at night, using the most diabolical threats and ill-treating their victim. They were evidently disappointed at the smallness of the booty, viz., 50 doubloons, and about 3500 paper dollars. Mr. Appleyard had fortunately on that morning paid a bill of twenty thousand dollars, of which he informed them; and at the same time, to save himself from further ill usage and to preserve his life, he offered them a check upon the Bank for 100,000 dollars, which they rejected. At last, satisfied that nothing more was to be got, the robbers left the house. It is supposed some foreigners were amongst them.

We have little hope that speedy punishment will overtake these wretches: they had no doubt well digested their plan, and it is feared may escape detection. The residence of Mr. Appleyard, in the Calle de Balcarce, is in a rather

lonely situation, and was rendered more so on the afternoon the robbery was committed, from the incessant rain which fell.

The establishment of the Nightly Watch goes on prosperously. We have not heard of a single nocturnal robbery in this city since the new watchmen have been on duty. The night of Thursday last was very tempestuous, in the midst of which we repeatedly heard the voices of the guardians of the night vociferating the hour,—*par exemple*: "Son las doce de la noche, y lloviendo."

The 8th inst., (Ascension Day), was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

Señor Antonio Gonzales, the new Manager of the Theatre of this city, has issued an address to the public, dated Buenos Ayres, 7th inst., in which he states the terms of the Subscription for twenty nights, viz.:

Boxes, at 8 dollars each per night,	-	160 dollars.
Entrance, 1 dollar per night,	-	20
		180
Pit seats, at 12 reals per night,	-	30
Entrance, 1 dollar per night,	-	20
		50

For non-subscribers the Boxes will be 10 dollars per night; and Pit seats, 2 dollars each.

Upon any extraordinary performances when the prices are raised, the price to Subscribers will remain the same.

When any performance is advertised it will invariably take place, notwithstanding bad weather or the apprehension of a thin audience.

The performers now engaged are,—Señores Antonio Gonzales, Juan Casacuberta, Joaquin Cult-bras, Manuel Cosio, Antonio Castañera, Fernando Quijano, Felipe David, Juan Antonio Viera, José Rodriguez, José Gil.—Señoras Matilde Diez, Josefa Funes, Ana Campomanes, Manuela Funes, Dominga Montesdeoca.

THE WEATHER was warm on Saturday and Sunday last, the thermometer nearly 70; since which it has fallen to 60 and under: yesterday it was at 57.

**THEATRE.**

The Comedy of *El Tirano Doméstico*, translated from the French, was performed on the evening of the 6th inst., and proved very amusing. Sr. Antonio Gonzalez, (the new Manager,) played the domestic tyrant with much force.—Sr. Quijano personated a sort of fashionable "Jerry Sneak," and received the reprimands of his wife (Doña Matilde), "with a patient shrug."—he made the character highly diverting. The Señora Funes, and her daughter *Manuelita*, appeared on this evening: the former is a good actress, and the latter is a pretty little girl. Doña Matilde Diez acquitted herself so well in this Comedy, that we never wish to see her play Tragedy again: she was attired in the highest style of fashion, with the ponderous comb, &c., and really looked handsome.

The house was not very full, owing no doubt to the threatening weather: the entertainments concluded at half-past 9 o'clock. In the boxes we observed the Lady of General Rosas, and daughter; the Lady of General Alvear, and daughter; and other fashionables.

On the 7th was represented the sentimental play of "Lord Davenant," also a translation from the French, the scene of which is laid in London. The plot of this drama turns upon the visitings of conscience felt by Lord Davenant, he having knowingly committed bigamy, and used other degrading deceptions, whilst the world conceived him to be an honorable man and his Sovereign loaded

him with honours. But all is at last discovered: his two wives come on the stage together, and like high born dames sympathize with each other, instead of vulgarly quarrelling and fighting like Macheath's two ladies. Señor Casacuberta was the Lord Davenant. It seems to be one of his favourite characters, and he makes a great deal of it. He shoots himself, (in make-believe behind the scenes,)—at this moment there was a general shudder among the ladies, and some of them shed tears, although he was such a naughty man. Señores Culebras and Cossio performed with much discrimination. Señor David's attempts to be serious were laughed at,—it is like Liston playing Hamlet. The Señoras Funes and Diez imparted considerable interest to the characters they assumed: the former wore a very pretty bonnet, and the latter a rather ordinary cap.

The Pit and Cazuela were crowded; the Boxes, middling.

The Señora Alexandra Pacheco has not yet joined our theatrical corps. Green-Room report says that, like the *prima donna* of other countries, she is sticking for a higher salary than the Manager can afford to give; and that she threatens to return to Montevideo, having for that purpose taken out her passport. Some opine that this is a *ruse de guerre*;—but there may be "metal more attractive" in Montevideo.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Commercial Business carried on heretofore by Mr. CHARLES BURKE, in his own name and under the firm of C. W. BURKE, will be continued by the same under the firm of BUNGE, HUTZ & CO. Buenos Ayres, May 1st, 1834.

**TO FAMILIES.**

L AVALE & MACOME have for Sale at their Store No. 63, Reconquista-Street, Cork rose BUTTER, in skins; also, CUT FLINT GLASS, to suit Private Families; fine EARTHENWARE, &c. &c.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The Proprietor of the Equestrian Company now performing in Montevideo, has arrived in this city. The object of his visit is to make preparations for the immediate establishment of a CIRCUS, which will probably be accomplished in two or three weeks. The novelty of such an exhibition in this city, and the well-earned fame which devolves upon each member of the company, we hope will be sufficient inducement for the liberality of the inhabitants of this city, both native and foreign, to be displayed. L. M.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	122½	-	123	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	-	119½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	-	7½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	-	7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones, 7 5-16	-	7	7-16	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	48	-	48	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	116	-	116	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	37½	-	7½	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	37½	-	350	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	-	7½	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States, 7	-	7½	do. p. U.S. dol.	
Hides, Or, best,.....	33	-	34	do. per pesado.
Do. country,.....	30	-	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	28	-	29	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	-	26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	-	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	55	-	58	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40	-	45	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	13	-	14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	-	35	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17	-	17	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	-	14	do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10	-	11	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	-	850	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	90	-	90	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	13	-	15	do. per funega.
Discount,.....	1½	-	3 p. ct. p. month.	

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 118½ dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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