

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 407.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

All the news of the week will be found carefully detailed in our columns of this day; the most important part of which is the resignation of office tendered by the Government to the House of Representatives, on Thursday last. Such an event has been for some time expected, and the names of their successors have been also bruited. It is probable that our next number will contain the particulars of the appointment of a new Government.

We have not read the note of the Governor to the House; but we understand it states, that the Government had endeavoured to conciliate all parties, and to attract as much as possible the support of the most influential persons: that success had not attended their efforts, therefore no other alternative remained but to resign office.

Eleven ruffians entered the Quinta of Mr. Robert W. Cairns, on Thursday night last, plundered it of every thing valuable, and stabbed Mr. Cairns so seriously in various places that his life is despaired of.—Will punishment never overtake the perpetrators of such dreadful and repeated outrages?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on 2d inst., the House, after discussing and examining the different motions relative to the premium to be awarded to General Rosas, sanctioned the following:—

Art. 1.—The Island of Choelechel, in the Rio Negro of Patagonia, is bestowed on Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, in full property for himself, his issue and successors.

2.—The Island of Choelechel shall be demarcated in future, the Island of General Rosas.

3.—The Government shall order a Sword, Medal, and Sash, to be prepared in the form expressed in the following articles, which shall be presented to Brigadier-General Juan M. de Rosas, in the name of the Representation of the Province, in memory of his important and distinguished services.

4.—The Sword shall be garnished with gold, and on one side shall be engraved the arms of the province, ornamented with laurel, and on the other the following inscription: *The Province of Buenos Ayres grateful to the services of its illustrious defender, Brigadier-General Juan M. de Rosas.*

5.—The Medal shall be of gold, in the form of a sun, with a circle of brilliants, and shall be worn suspended from the collar. On one side shall be engraven the following inscription: *The expedition to the deserts of the South, in the year 33, aggrandized the Province and secured its properties:* and on the reverse, the column ordered to be erected by the Government in their decree of 9th February last.

6.—The Sash shall be of scarlet silk, and shall be worn by General Rosas across his breast, from the right to the left shoulder.

7.—The Government are authorized to make the necessary disbursements demanded by the present decree, the estimates to be previously laid before the House.

8.—Let this be communicated, &c.

At a sitting on 5th inst., a note was read from the Governor, tendering his resignation; which was referred to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs.

The Minister of the Home Department, Señor Garcia, addressed the House,—stating, that the decision of the Jury on 4th inst., left him exposed to a degrading accusation, and the laws do not provide the means to obtain reparation for the injury he had sustained: that he was about to retire to private life, and that he wished to do so with a spotless reputation as the only reward for his services. He therefore requested the House to cite his accuser, General Felix Alzaga, to exhibit the documents in support of his accusation; thus giving him (Señor Garcia), an opportunity of defending his official conduct.

The above produced an interesting debate, and it was decided that the Minister should lay his complaint before the House in writing.

A note from the Government was read, requesting authorization to aid the Province of San Luis. As also a note from Dr. Martin Garcia, complaining that the Government had deprived him of his employment of Professor, and requesting restitution of it; and another note from Señor Garcia Valdez, requesting permission to resign his seat in that House,—which was not admitted.

Official Documents.

On the 21st ult., the Government addressed a note to the House of Representatives, requesting authorization to expend the sum necessary to fulfil the objects of the resolution of 6th ult., relative to the premiums awarded to the army lately in campaign against the Indians of the South; stating also the satisfaction of the Government that having effected all within their attributions to express their sentiments of the distinguished services rendered by General Rosas to his country, they now conceive it their duty to recommend his merits to the attention of the Hon. Representatives. That the inhabitants of a part of the country districts of this province, who had for a long time been victims to a ferocious enemy, have now their persons and property placed in security; and more than 400 families held in painful captivity, have been restored to their homes. That it was reserved for that worthy son of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to put in execution an enterprize which had long been the object of his profound meditations, and the result of which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. In spite of every difficulty, General Rosas has redeemed his pledge, and conducted the army of the province to places never before penetrated by civilized man. The Government, therefore, relies with confidence upon the Hon. House, that it will express those thanks towards General Rosas, in conformity to the sentiments manifested by the people of Buenos Ayres.

A communication, dated 24th ult., from Señor José Maria Terrero, to the Minister of the Home Department, states that the arrangements ordered by the decree of 13th November last, relative to the Public Library, have in greater part been completed; and that the establishment will be open to the public from 1st June.

Señor Insiarte, the Assessor, has addressed the Government, in answer to the consultation to him

as one of the State law officers, on the subject of Dr. Mariano Escalada's Bulls, giving his opinion in accordance with that manifested by the Attorney-General, and published in our No. 405.

Two documents were published on 5th inst., relative to various clerical appointments, and the permission given by the Government to the Rev. Canon Pedro Pal's Vidal, to retire, declaring, at the same time, the Chair which he occupied in the Clerical Senate to be vacant.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The day of Corpus Christi was celebrated on Sunday last, on which occasion the Governor attended the Cathedral, accompanied by the civil, military, and clerical authorities. Triple salutes were fired from the Fort, and from the national vessels of war; the latter were dressed out with colours. Troops were drawn up from the Fort to the Church, and consisted as follows:

INFANTRY.	
A company of Marine Artillery, Commandant Maza,	100 men.
Battalion of the 'Guardia Argentina,' Major Ponce,	216
Battalion of 'Defensores,' Lieut.-Colonel Ramon Rodriguez,	250
Battalion of 'Patrios,' Commandant Miguel Ascunaga,	245
Total infantry,	811 men.
CAVALRY.	
Squadron of the 1st Regiment of Veterans, Lieut.-Colonel Isidro Quesada,	117 men.
Squadron Militia Cavalry, Commandant Benavente,	61
Total cavalry,	178 men.

The whole under the command of General Rolon.

In the procession were Generals Pinedo, Maucilla, Huidobro; Colonels Planes, Correa Morales, Torres; and the officers of the navy, &c. &c.

Eighteen Franciscan Friars were in the train, being nearly all, we believe, that remain of that once numerous body formerly resident in this capital; and of these eighteen, several appeared closely verging to their "eternal rest," as if their "Short date of breath was not so long As is a tedious tale."

The congregation in the Cathedral was numerous, particularly of females; but the spectators in the Plaza de la Victoria were few, the weather being cold and boisterous.

CATAMARCA.—Private accounts state that a change has taken place in the Government of this Province, which was brought about by its House of Representatives, during the absence of the Governor at Tucuman. The details of this event are not known, or if serious consequences are likely to ensue therefrom.

CORDOVA.—It is reported that an invasion of this Province by the Chilean Indians, is likely to take place. It appears that the Government of Cordova have received official notice from Chili, that the Indians, in number about 2000 men, were preparing to pass the Cordillera. The Government of Chili have provided every means in their power to frustrate the intended incursion; and that of Cordova have taken measures to repel it, should it be put in practice.

Festival of 25th May.—On the 27th ult., a grand dinner was given at Beech's Hotel, by General Mancilla, Chief of the Police Department, to several of his friends, and to the employes attached to the department of Police. The General presided upon the occasion; Vice-President, Dr. Manuel Vicente Maza. The toasts were numerous and appropriate.

In our No. 405, we mentioned that an action had been brought against the author of the communication which appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th ult., entitled,—"Admonition to the friends of the Minister of the Home Department, Don Manuel José Garcia." On the 31st the trial came on, before a Jury consisting of Señores Faustino Lezica, José Olaguer Felgu, Evaristo Villarino, Dalmasco Yelez, Miguel Rodriguez.

General Felix Alzaga was declared to be the author of the communication. The Fiscal stated at length the grounds upon which the action was founded, and called for judgment against the defendant. General Alzaga then addressed the Jury, as also his Counsel, Dr. Valentin Alsina, and proffered documents in order to justify the communication in question; which documents were not however admitted, and the jury gave sentence that the said communication was abusive of the liberty of the press, and condemned the author of it, General Felix Alzaga, to pay a fine of 500 dollars, and that he be prohibited, for the space of four months, from becoming guarantee to any printed communication whatever.

General Alzaga appealed against this sentence, and the appeal came before another jury on 4th inst., consisting of Señores Rivero, Valle, Miró, Chavarria, Mier; who annulled the sentence given by the jury of 31st ult. The Fiscal did not attend, owing to indisposition, and the arguments advanced by his agent were replied to by the counsel for the defendant, Dr. Alsina.

Notice from the Police-Office.

A notice, dated 31st ult., has been issued from the above office, stating that from the 5th inst., the horse patrols are to traverse the streets of this city in the day time, and to commence their duties each morning when the nightly watchmen retire. The said patrols are to be responsible for any disorders that may occur in the streets, occasioned by their neglect; to take into custody boys and others found gambling in the streets, or making use of obscene expressions; to clear the *pulperias* of improper company, &c. Each of the patrols are to carry a staff, and are authorized to claim the assistance of the inhabitants, especially of the Teniente Alcaldes, porters, and others employed in the police department. Should any of the latter refuse to assist, they are to be kept in custody for eight days, and be deprived of their privilege as porters.

These horse patrols are also to prevent any obstructions in the streets, from carts, horses galloping, &c. &c. Their duties, it will be seen, bear a great similarity to those of the constables in England.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY; by Monsieur Victor Cousin, Peer of France, Professor of Philosophy of the Faculty of Paris, &c. &c. Translated into Spanish, and published by Messrs. José Tomas Guido, and Alfred G. Bellemare.—Buenos Ayres, 1834; printed at the office of Hallet & Co.

Our contemporaries, the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and *Imparcial*, have so ably spoken upon the above work, and the excellence of the translation into Spanish, that we were almost inclined to follow the example of Mr. Burke's colleague when at the election for Bristol. he summed up his remarks by exclaiming,—"I say ditto to what Mr. Burke says." We shall however ha-

zard a few observations, without for a moment presuming to enter upon the merits of the ancient or modern philosophers.

Monsieur Cousin most deservedly enjoys the first reputation among the learned men of the present day; his fame has resounded throughout Europe and America, and the present translation of his work will render his sublime thoughts familiar to the Buenos Ayres public. The *Gaceta* enlarges particularly upon the "profession of faith" put forth by M. Cousin; that in his philosophical researches he advocates no particular school; and in adhering to the Christian religion, he does so without bigotry; confessing that he is satisfied with the age in which he lives—with his country, and the present state of things; that he is a decided supporter of constitutional order in all its parts, such as they are, without retrenchment, without reserve, without *arriere pensée*.—Here, the throne and public liberty;—there, Christianity, and the sacred right of examining it.

His observations upon the idea of a God, are indeed grand. "A God (he says,) without a world, is to man as if the Creator did not exist. A world without a God, is an enigma incomprehensible to the thought of man, and an oppressive weight upon his heart."

Our limits will not permit us to make the extracts we could wish from this most interesting book; the following one, however, we cannot forbear inserting:—

"The spirit of an age is not a dead letter; it is a principle of development and action,—it is an agent or a force from which a nation borrows its strength. This force moves, animates, and sustains, as long as it lasts; and when it retires or withdraws, it abandons and delivers up a nation to the first conqueror. This very spirit is that which constitutes one's country—our native country. Gentlemen, it is not only the soil in itself, nor such or such particular institution,—it is a spirit common to every citizen, it is the idea which expresses for all, the soil we inhabit, the institutions, the laws, the religion of which they participate. Patriotism is nothing else than the powerful sympathy of all—with all in a same spirit, in a same order of ideas: take away the unity of spirit and ideas, and it is all over with country and patriotism."

Even by these slight extracts, it will be seen that the mind of M. Cousin is not tinctured with that scepticism either in politics or religion, which has been attributed to modern French philosophers. He advocates no particular creed, but would rather seem to inculcate the lines of our poet:—

"For modes of faith let senseless zealots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

The belief of a particular Providence guided the philosophers of all ages, as being the most animated persuasion that the mind of man can embrace. Thus we read that Scipio Africanus never undertook any important affair, either of private or public concern, without going to the Capitol in order to implore the assistance of Jupiter. None of the ancients, however, had a stronger impression of a ruling Providence upon their minds than the immortal Homer. He scarcely ever makes his heroes succeed, unless they have first offered a prayer to heaven.—"He is perpetually acknowledging the hand of God in all events, (says Mr. Pope,) and ascribing to that alone all the victories, triumphs, rewards, or punishments of men."

Mr. Boyle, in his Philosophical Essays, never gave his opinion with positiveness upon any point of mere speculation; but yet philosophers disagree in opinion as well as other folks, and one of the old school held out the ungenerous precept, that "it is better to converse with our friends as if they might one day prove our enemies." Mr. Locke maintains that the majority of mankind have no thought or opinion at all about these

doctrines concerning which they raise the greatest clamour. Like the common soldiers in an army, they follow where their leaders direct, without knowing or even enquiring into the cause for which they so warmly contend.

Varro declares, that there is no opinion so absurd, but has some philosopher or other to produce in its support.

"We who follow Plato, (says another philosopher,) or are engaged in the high passion, can see a lady's ankle with as much indifference as her wrist: we are so inwardly taken up, that the same ideas do not spring in our imaginations as do with the common world."

Shakspeare avers in his "Much ado about nothing," that "there was never yet philosopher that could endure the tooth-ach patiently." And again, in his "Romeo and Juliet," when Friar Laurence counsels the banished lover to bear his misfortunes with philosophy,—"*Hang up philosophy, (says Romeo,) unless philosophy can make a Juliet.*"

Some even suppose that, as a matter of course, philosophers must be strictly "temperance men," both in eating and drinking; and it is related, that a stupid fellow one day seeing a man of learning enjoying the pleasures of the table, said, "So, Sir, philosophers I see can indulge in the greatest delicacies."—"Why not? (replied the other,) do you think Providence intended all good things for the ignorant?"

We have before alluded to the admirable translation which Messrs. Guido and Bellemare have made of this great production of M. Cousin; they have followed the rule which Horace has laid down for translators, by preserving every where the life and spirit of their author, without servilely copying after him word for word. This is what the French, who have most distinguished themselves by performances of this nature, so often inculcate when they advise a translator to find out such particular elegancies in his own tongue, as bear some analogy to those he sees in the original, and so express himself by such phrases as his author would probably have made use of had he written in the language into which he is translated.

M. Cousin has certainly done much to benefit mankind; and a great author of our own country has written, that "He that has improved the virtue or advanced the happiness of one fellow-creature,—he that has ascertained a single moral proposition, or added one useful experiment to natural knowledge, may be contented with his own performance; and, with respect to mortals like himself, may demand, like Augustus, to be dismissed at his departure with applause."

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city to 2d inst. They contain an official despatch, dated Head-Quarters, Cuareim, 16th ult., from the President of the Oriental Republic, (Fructososo Rivera,) to General Oribe, Minister of War and Marine, at Montevideo; giving an account of the total defeat of General Lavalleja's force. The President states, that after incessant and laborious marches, he had on the 15th ult., at dawn of day, succeeded in surprising the advanced posts of Lavalleja, consisting of Indians;—that Lavalleja himself, with 80 to 100 men, was close at hand; but wishing to prevent the effusion of blood, a summons was sent to him to surrender; the officer who conveyed it was, however, fired upon, therefore no alternative was left but immediate action. The President accordingly formed his troops, and attacked and routed the anarchists, who fled in all directions, leaving behind them a number of killed, wounded, horses, &c. &c. General Lavalleja, and others, escaped into the Brazilian territory, where they were disarmed, &c. The President states that his loss in the encounter only consists of one killed and ten wounded; among the latter is Commandant Arellano, but not dangerously. The conduct of the Government troops is also highly eulogized.

The President, in a letter to his wife dated 21st ult., says that the brother of General Lavalleja (Manuel Lavalleja,) was killed in the above action.

JUVENILE EDUCATION.

(CONTINUED.)

In treating of Education, it may be assumed as a fundamental principle, that Nature on her part acts with nearly undeviating uniformity, and that every age and nation contains within itself an almost equal proportion of talent and capacity.—It is a prevalent but very erroneous and pernicious idea, that intrinsic genius will necessarily burst its fetters, and shine forth in its native splendour and dignity; and, on the other hand, that some societies of men may become so debased and brutalized, as to render every effort to restore or improve them utterly hopeless. A little observation and reflection on the many great mutations daily taking place in the world, will serve to shew us that both these opinions are as false and unwarranted in theory, as they are impolitic and hurtful in practice. One deeply skilled in human nature, has elegantly summed up the evidence on the one side,—

“ Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air!”

On the other hand it is a melancholy yet animating reflection, that in the most abject state of human existence there lie latent the germs of knowledge, civilization, and social happiness.—The roving Arab, now so forlorn and despicable, once supported the splendour of literature, and bequeathed to science the noblest of her gifts—the art of decimal arithmetic and algebraic calculation. The swarthy African, on the banks of the Nile, now immersed in the grossest darkness and the most debasing superstition, at a former period stood first in the ranks of science and philosophy, and has the high honour of inventing the invaluable science of geometry. What can the men who talk of talent and genius as the birth-right or inheritance of one particular clime or colour, answer to such facts? May not these barbarians, as we now term them, and as they formerly termed us, awake from their torpor and lethargy, and extend the boundaries of human knowledge by other discoveries as splendid as those that honour their ancestors and reflect approbation on themselves? Let the heartless misanthrope sneer if he will, we affirm that all this is not only possible, but probable; nay, that the very capabilities are now existing in their most ample perfection, and only await the magic influence of an *exciting cause*. Their present forlorn circumstances is not the criterion by which to judge of their natural capacities. Their condition is not necessary, but accidental; a state of violence and constraint. Tyranny and oppression have debased the man into the slave; and light and freedom, in the lapse of ages and in circumstances more propitious, may yet transform the slave into the man. We are aware that theories without facts to corroborate and substantiate them, pass for little. Fortunately, recent facts, on a large scale, are not wanting, to bear out the principle we support. We have seen a horde of slaves, by their own unaided efforts, elevated to a nation of freemen; and although the liberty of Haiti cost much innocent and defenceless blood, still we must, on the whole, congratulate them on their success. They have shewn that human nature may bend low and yet retain its native elasticity;—that colour is only an accessory quality of man;—that black men, in certain circumstances, are capable of self-government, just as white men, in other circumstances less favourable, may be incapable of it: in short, that both contain alike the natural elements of improvement and civilization; and that nothing more is wanted to elevate the most abject race in the universe, than freedom and security, and the skilful hand of cultivation.

And if the principle hold true on the large scale on which we have been considering it, it will do so equally in any given circle or society, however reduced its numbers. Recollect we are not to expect a perfect equality among individuals: one may fall short, and another may excel; but, taken one with another, the general average will be nearly preserved. We may bewail the particular difficulties that press upon us, or the scanty means we possess of cherishing and fomenting our particular resources; but to talk of any natural inability, or any moral or intellectual incapacity, as characteristic of a whole class or society, is at once blasphemy against God, and treason against our kind. Our only legitimate inquiry is, what are the best means to be used in our particular circumstances, for stimulating the latent energies and calling into action the secret and mysterious powers of those in whom we are interested, or with whom we are connected?—All else is a vain attempt to bribe our consciences to a treacherous peace, or to disguise to others an indifference that we ourselves know and feel to be culpable.

Before proceeding to a direct consideration of the measures it might be proper to adopt with a view of giving an impulse to the cause of Education, it may be proper to inquire shortly into the causes of that notable failure which has been experienced in the use of the means hitherto applied. As the only public institution of education that has existed here, our observations for the present are necessarily confined to “The Buenos-Ayran British Schools,” or, as latterly styled, “The Buenos-Ayran Foreign Schools.” The girls’ school, if we recollect aright, lasted little more than two years; and in the space of about seven years, the boys’ school dwindled progressively into such a state of insignificance and inefficiency, as fully justified the measure of its recent suspension. Now it must be remembered that all this has taken place, with a British and N. American population amounting to at least 7000 souls; with no other establishment of any kind for the specific purpose of educating boys speaking the English language; and only a few inconsiderable girls’ schools, including perhaps a few boys of a very tender age. From this, two inferences are at least obvious:—first, that the schools in question cannot have failed from any paucity of children; nor, secondly, from the successful competition of rival establishments. Another consideration also obtrudes itself from the statement above-mentioned, and to which we beg leave in passing to call the serious attention of the friends of education. A population of 7000 souls, according to the average usually adopted in such cases in Britain, ought to afford an amount of 700 scholars; that is, one scholar for every two families of five persons each. Making due allowance, however, for our peculiar circumstances, we may safely take one half that number as a minimum, that is to say, 350 children fit to receive

instruction, and that consequently ought to receive it. Now, without pretending to have made an accurate census, we venture to affirm that the total number receiving education, in all our private and public seminaries, has at no one time amounted to 150. What, in the name of God, are the prospects of the remaining 200 hapless and helpless beings that certainly exist among us? Would it not be well to make immediate inquiry? If so gross an abuse exist, certainly it ought to be corrected; and if it do not exist, then for the honor of our good name let this calumnious insinuation be refuted. Inquiry will serve either of these good purposes; therefore let immediate inquiry be made.

It ought also in justice to be stated, that the schools in question, at their outset, met with a moderate share of public patronage; and we have no doubt would have continued to do so, had it been clearly seen that the public were receiving an equivalent. Nay, we even venture to predict that if matters can yet be put in such a train as to ensure a certain public good, that the liberality of the public will not be withheld. In every view of the case, therefore, it is important to ascertain the true causes of our past miscarriage, that they may be avoided and guarded against in any future undertaking.

These causes may be classed under three general heads:—1st. The want of experienced and efficient teachers;—2d. Inadequate superintendence;—and 3d. Imperfect accommodation, and defective apparatus. In a subsequent number we purpose to offer some reflections on each of these particulars, in the hope that our past errors may serve as beacons for our future guidance.

BENEVOLOUS.

Buenos Ayres, 21st May, 1834.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5th OF JUNE, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Esquimaux, Gelling,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Loading for West Indies.
Brig Ann, Potts,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes,.....	B'Cracken & Jamieson,.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.,.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Grecia, Randall,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Grecian, Young,.....	A. Barber,.....	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Dunottar Castle, Patterson,.....	R. & J. Carlisle,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Baronet, Wylie,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for a port in England for orders.
Brig Urania, Bergh,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,.....	Dickson & Co.,.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Mexico, Bucknall,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Discharging.
Ship Brutus, Adams,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Rolla, Brush,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Harriet, Strout,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Cape de Verdes.
Brig Weston, George Weston,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Discharging.
Brig Draco, Gore,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Angelina, Ropes,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Salem.
Barque Brothers, Hale,.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.,.....	Havana.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Soret,.....	Poncelet & Co.,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Jeanne Gabrielle, Dumas,.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.,.....	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Barque Paraguay, Coutard,.....	C. Brest,.....	Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Catherina Dorothea, Tiemann,.....	J. J. Klieck,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Barque Duncan, Withrook,.....	J. J. Klieck,.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Titania, Wether,.....	J. J. Klieck,.....	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yurjens,.....	Mohr & Ludovici,.....	Uncertain.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vesler,.....	Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for a port on the Cont. of Europe.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Lango,.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,.....	Loading for Antwerp.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig Espartaco, Cruz,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro, Malaga, &c.
Barque Juliette, Dodors,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig Federico, Chivino, Wetero,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Poisane Constante, Romuino,.....	Aynes, Bros.,.....	Uncertain.
Brig General Fiametta, Bacaro,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Cadix and Barcelona.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Borzano,.....	José O. Basualdo,.....	Genoa.
Brig Aurora, Sturia,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Genoa.
Brig Tempo, Podesta,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,.....
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,.....	Lavallol,.....	Discharging.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardozo,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plover,.....	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Yermal, P. da Silva,.....	C. M. Huerzo,.....	Rio Grande.
Brig Faquete de Santos, Berisso,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,.....	J. S. Monteiro,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Marquez Pombal, Demoras,.....	A. M. Thymin,.....	Rio Grande.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,.....	J. S. Monteiro,.....	Brazils.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Ontario, (18 guns.) Captain William D. Salter.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 31.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 1.—Wind S. S. E., strong.

Arrived, Hamburg galliot Carle Heinrich, Yurjens, from Pernambuco 21st April, in ballast, to Mohr & Ludovici.

British brig Production, Ashton, from Hull 5th March, Lands-End 14th do., with coal, 309 bags wheat, barley, paints, &c., to Dickson & Co. Passenger, Mr. George Holmes.

June 2.—Wind N. N. E.

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

The barque Jeune Gabrielle, was in sight all the afternoon.

June 3.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, French barque Jeune Gabrielle, Damas, from Bourdeaux 15th January, Montevideo 1st inst., with wine, brandy, &c., to Guerin, Seris & Co.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 2d inst., to C. Galeano.

Do. do. do. Minerve, Cuneo, from Montevideo 2d inst., to C. Galeano.

June 4.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian zamaca Alianza, Vasconcellos, for Rio Grande, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with wine, and a general cargo of dry goods.

June 5.—Wind S.—foggy, and calm.

Arrived, French barque Paraguay, Contard, from Havre de Grace 10th February, Montevideo 2d inst., general cargo, to Christopher Brest.

June 6.—Wind S. S. E.—hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Esquimaux, Gelling, for Ensenada, to load with horses for the West Indies. National schr.—brig Jacinta, Ure, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects. Passenger, Captain Samuel Adams.

American ship Harriett, Strout, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with about 500 quintals jerked beef, corn, &c.

The French brig Cosmopolite, for Valparaiso, is expected to sail early this morning.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 10th inst.—Brutus, for New York.

The British brig Clutha, will sail from Montevideo about 12th inst., for a port in England.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Oriental schooner Minerve, now belongs to the line of packets between this and Montevideo.

Arrived at Montevideo.

20th ult.—British schooner-brig Maria Teresa, from St. Catherine's.

Oriental schooner-brig Esperanza, from Rio Janeiro.

British brig Strlinghshire, from Rio Janeiro, in ballast, to Hall, Dutton & Co.

21st.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Janeiro.

26th.—Sardinian barque Paulina, from Genoa and Pernambuco.

Sailed from Montevideo.

23d ult.—Sardinian brig Misericordia, for Cadix.

27th.—Brazilian patache Porfia, for Pernambuco.

THEATRE.

On 1st inst, was performed the play of *El Montañez*, Juan Pascual, founded on the anecdote of the Canon of the Cathedral of Seville, who in his passion killed a shoemaker, because he had brought him a pair of shoes which did not please his taste. The family of the deceased made their complaints to the Chapter: the Canon was prosecuted, and condemned "not to appear in the choir for a year."

The son of the murdered shoemaker having attained to man's estate, and at the same time very poor, sat down on the day of a procession at the door of the Cathedral of Seville: in the procession he saw the murderer of his father; rage and despair got the better of his reason, and he stabbed the priest to the heart. The young man was seized, convicted of the crime, and condemned to be quartered alive. Peter, whom some call the cruel, and others with more reason call the lover of justice, was then at Seville. The affair came to his knowledge: he reversed the sentence just pronounced by the clergy, and after asking the young man what profession he was, "I forbid you," said he, "to make shoes for a year to come."

Out of the above materials an interesting play

has been formed, and it was well played at this Theatre. Doña Marcellita Funes, sang very prettily in it; she has a good voice.

On the 3d, *El Maestro de la Niña*. After which, Señores Casacuberta and Quijano danced the *boleros*, the latter in female attire. The dance was coldly received. Señor Casacuberta may dance very well in private, but certainly his public exhibitions of that art are not very effective.

On the 5th, *A Madrid me vuelvo*. This comedy is full of bustle. Señor Casacuberta personated a sort of village bully, with large whiskers. Señor David, an amorous Dr. Pangloss, (those acquainted with the drolleries of this excellent actor, can judge how well.) He informed his mistress that he was Schoolmaster to the Village, Secretary to some Society (the name of which we did not understand,) and Parish Clerk. The Señora Funes played admirably the part of a vixen widow.

In the farce, Señores Casacuberta and Quijano both appeared in female attire, and caused much laughter: the former reminded one of the giants in "Tom Thumb."

The house, on each of the above evenings, was extremely well attended, and the boxes graced by a brilliant assemblage of fashionable fair.

A part of the Equestrian Company, from Montevideo, have arrived in town, including two ladies. The remainder of the company, with the horses, are hourly expected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buenos Ayres Temperance Society.

QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society, will be held at the Chapel of the *Ree. Wm. Torrey*, No. 36, Calle de la Catedral, on Tuesday Evening next, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock. The Members, and all others desirous of promoting the cause of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend.

(By order.) JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

Any persons wishing to enrol their names as Members of the above Society, can do so by applying to either of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Mr. Joseph S. Allen, Calle de Potosi; Mr. Henry W. Gilbert, No. 15, Calle de Cangallo; Rev. John Armstrong, No. 27, Calle de Cuyo; Rev. William Torrey, No. 93, Calle de las Piedras; Mr. John Whitaker, No. 129, Calle de 25 de Mayo; Mr. Hugh White, No. 73, Calle de la Piedad; Mr. S. Marcela, No. 154, Calle de Belgrano; Mr. John Johnson, No. 63, Calle de la Catedral.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPERIOR assortment of Gentlemen's fashionable Clothing; consisting of Dress Coats, Frack Coats, Trowsers, and Waistcoats, of the newest patterns and fashion. Likewise Gentlemen's *Worsted Hose*, and *half-Hose*, &c. &c.

At No. 47 1/2, Calle Victoria.

A few tons of this year's most excellent HAY, is bale, and can be delivered on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP formerly existing in this City, under the Firm of MACKENZIE, EDGAR & BLACK, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the fourth day of June last. All parties indebted to the above Firm, are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE; and also those having claims against the concern, are requested to present their accounts for payment within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1834.
GEORGE MACKENZIE.
JOHN EDGAR.
JAMES BLACK.

GEORGE MORRIS,
THOMAS FAIRBROTHER, } Witnesses.

The business hitherto carried on by the above Firm, will be in future conducted by GEORGE MACKENZIE, on his own account.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP formerly existing in this City, under the Firm of JAMES BLACK & CO., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the fourth day of June last. All parties indebted to the said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts to Mr. JAMES BLACK; and also those having claims against the concern, to present their accounts for payment within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1834.
JAMES BLACK.
GEORGE MACKENZIE.
JOHN EDGAR.

GEORGE MORRIS,
THOMAS FAIRBROTHER, } Witnesses.

The business hitherto carried on by the above Firm, will be in future conducted by JAMES BLACK, on his own account.

NOTICE.

TEA and Dinner service, and Cut Glass Ware, for family use, for Sale by LAVALLE & MACOME, No. 63, Calle de la Reconquista.

REMOVAL.

S. MORETON, CABINET-MAKER, respectfully informs S. his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from the Calle de Cangallo,

To No. 154, Calle de Belgrano.

A COOK WANTED.—Apply as above.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c., No. 46, Calle de Reconquista.

A CAMERON respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he has succeeded Messrs. ADAM YOUNG & CO., in the GROCERY STORE, No. 46, Calle de Reconquista; where, by strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Since entering to the above Store, he has laid in a FRESH STOCK of
Old Port, Madeira, Sherry and Claret Wines,
Cogniac and Parnagua Yebo,
Spanish Brandy,
London Porter, and Scotch Ale,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas,
Paraguay and Parnagua Yebo,
Loaf, Havana and white Brazilian Sugar,
Irish Butter, first quality, and English Cheese,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Almonds, Raisins,
Currants, Sauces, French Preserves, Olive Oil, Mustard, &c.,
Cayenne, Allspice, and Black Pepper,
Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, and split Peas and Beans,
Lochfine Herring, and Codfish,
Patent shaving and Windsor Soaps,
Havana Cigars, Cacedonia Tobacco, and Rapes,
Monte-Grande Fresh Butter, and Cheese, &c. &c. &c.

A. C. begs leave also to intimate to Tradesmen, and others, that he has likewise in his New Store a complete Assortment of HARDWARE, and CARPENTER'S TOOLS; and that from his experience in the Carpenter business, he has been able to select goods of the most approved description. Besides a selection of the best articles in the Buenos Ayres market, he has lately received a supply of Tools and Hardware from the first Manufacturers in England, ordered by himself expressly to accommodate his Customers, and which will be found well deserving of the notice of the public in general.—Among other articles will be found,—

Joiners, Tryng, Jacks, Smoothing and Tooth Planes, Bead and Miter Planes, assorted,
Orbits, Sixth Planes, and Astragals,
Cross-cut, Pit, Hand and Tonnant Saws, assorted,
Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and single and double Plane Irons,
Thompson's Serice Augers and Serice Bits, assorted,
Cast-Steel Socket and Mortise Chisels and Gouges,
Turning Chisels, Gouges, and Carving Gouges in sets,
Squares, Compasses, Foot Rules, Speckshores, Gimlets,
Brass-bar Door Locks, and Iron ditto, assorted,
Till, Trunk, Chest, Cupboard, Desk, and Spanish Locks, assorted,
Padlocks, and Trunk Handles,
Brass and Iron Bits, and Card-Table and Quadrant Hinges,

A complete assortment of Gate and Door Hinges,
Brass and Iron Tacks and Brads,
Serice Nails, of all sorts and sizes,
Cut and Wrought Nails, assorted,
Bed Screws, and Bed Keys,
Commode Rings, Knobs, and Sash Screws,
Brass and Iron Castors,
Silver and Spanish Bolts, assorted,
English and Spanish Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Shoemakers' Files, assorted,
Sod-Irons, Spades, and Shovels,
Saw Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Gunpowder, and Patent Shot,

Together with a number of other articles, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

A. C. feels confident, that to those wanting first-rate articles at very moderate prices, an inspection of his Stock will be found well worthy of attention.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.
N. B.—A quantity of empty BOXES and TEA CHESTS on Sale.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	—	121	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117 1/2	—	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	—	7 1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	74	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	74	—	74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	118	—	118	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	7	—	7	pence per dol.
Exchange on England,.....	350	—	350	dols. p. c. prm.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	74	—	74	do. p. patacon.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	74	do. p. U. S. dol.
Do. on United States,.....	35	—	36	do. per pesada.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	30	—	31	do. do.
Do. country,.....	28	—	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	22	—	26	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	13	—	13	do. each.
Do. Horse,.....	50	—	56	do. per dozen.
Nutria Skins,.....	(none.)	—	13	do. per arroba.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	12	—	13	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	19	—	24	do. do.
Hair, long,.....	13	—	14	do. per quintal.
Jerked Beef,.....	11	—	12	do. per arroba.
Tallow, melted,.....	350	—	350	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	80	—	100	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8	—	13	do. per jarra.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	—	3	p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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