

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 408.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

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.

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THOMAS FAIRBROTHER, } Witnesses.

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

J. A. MAYER,
TAILOR.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has an excellent assortment of *Superfine and second-rate CLOTH, of all colours*; also, a beautiful assortment of *Silks, stout Muslins and Worsted Stuffs, for Waistcoats*; which he offers to make up in the latest Fashion, and the best workmanship, at very low prices; hoping, by attention to business, to merit a continuation of that patronage which he has received for these last eight years.

Calle de la Paz, No. 70,
(From the Plaza de la Victoria, one Square and a-half towards the Retiro.)

BUENOS AYRES.

In addition to the particulars stated in another part of our paper under the head "House of Representatives," the following took place at a sitting of the House on 11th inst.:

The Government were authorized to employ the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the renovation of the Bank Notes. The projects annulling the Commissions granted by General Balcarce, during the latter part of his administration, were admitted.

The Special Committee appointed to report upon the petition of the Minister of the Home Department, (Señor Garcia), gave in the said report. Señor Wright, although a member of the Committee, dissented from the majority, and presented a project of his own.

Project of decree proposed by the Special Committee.

Art. 1.—The House shall name a Committee of "Instruccion," composed of five members, to enquire into the circumstances referred to in the petition of the Minister of the Home Department, dated 6th inst.

2.—The Committee shall take the evidence, and collect the necessary documents.

3.—The evidence shall be received by the members of the Committee in presence of the Secretary of the House, and signed by them and the deponents.

4.—The Committee is authorized to demand from the public offices, or archives, any documents they may need.

5.—When the *instruccion* be concluded, the Committee shall give an account to the House, upon the measures which it will be proper to adopt on the present occasion.

Buenos Ayres, 11th June, 1834. — *Insiarte, — Parlela, — Garrigos, — Garcia, — Wright.*

Señor Wright presented a long report relative to the affair, (which we have not room to insert,) and a project of decree to the following effect:

Art. 1.—That the Minister of the Home Department, Dr. Manuel José Garcia, and General Felix Alzaga, shall present themselves to the House.

2.—General Alzaga shall there declare upon what he founds the charges contained in the advertisement inserted in the journals of this city, of which he has confessed himself the author.

3.—The aforesaid declarations made, the Minister shall reply thereto, either at the time, or in 48 hours afterwards.

4.—The House shall name a Committee of nine members, who shall forward the documents, &c. &c., to the Secretary.

5.—This Committee shall, within 48 hours, present to the House a project of what they may deem advisable to be adopted upon the present occasion.

We received yesterday, by H. B. M's. packet *Cockatrice*, London papers to the 2d of April, and Paris do., to 30th March. We have not yet had an opportunity of reading them; but from what we can learn, the civil war in Spain had extended, and the Carlists had taken Vittoria.—In Portugal, affairs remained much in the same situation. Warm discussions were going on between France and England on the one part, and Russia and Turkey on the other.

The Citizens of the United States of America resident in this city, have formed a *Society* for assisting their countrymen in distress; of which the following is the

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st.—This Society shall be called the NORTH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

2d.—The object of this Society is to relieve Citizens of the United States of America in distress, to take care of them should they be sick, and to provide for their funeral (should it be necessary) in case of death.

3d.—Every Citizen of the United States paying three dollars (currency of Buenos Ayres) per month, shall be a Member of this Society during the time such subscription be continued.

4th.—There shall be a General Meeting of Subscribers held annually on the first Thursday in January, (if no other day be specially fixed,) at which meeting shall be appointed a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee of twelve members, to act until the next General Meeting, or until others are appointed. These appointments shall be made by the Sub-

scribers present at the meeting, or by the majority of them.

5th.—The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, shall be (*ex officio*) Trustees of the funds and property of the Society.

6th.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the General Meetings, to preserve order, to decide on questions where the votes may be equally divided, and to see that the object of the Society be carried into effect. The President may also call Special General Meetings, at the request of the Committee, or at the request of ten of the Subscribers.

7th.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to execute all the offices of the President, in case of his absence. And in case of the death or resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall succeed to this office till the next General Meeting.

8th.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect, or cause to be collected, all monies due the Society, and disburse the same in accordance with the object of the Society, under the direction of the Trustees. He shall also keep account of the receipts and disbursements, and lay the same before the General Meeting, together with all other information appertaining to his office.

9th.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the records of the Society, to notify the different Officers of their appointments, and to give public notice of the time when General or Special Meetings shall be called.

10th.—It shall be the duty of the Committee, together with the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, to enquire into the circumstances of distressed citizens of the United States of America, and to relieve them (should they be found deserving,) in such a manner as they may judge best, from the funds of, and in accordance with the object of this Society; and they shall report their proceedings at the following General Meeting.

11th.—The Trustees shall appoint their own Officers, and make such laws for their own government as they may judge best; and the Committee shall fill up any vacancies that may occur in their body, until the next General Meeting.

12th.—In case of the death or resignation of the Vice-President, the Committee shall appoint one of their body to succeed to this office, until the next General Meeting.

13th.—In case of the death or resignation of the Treasurer or Secretary, the Committee may appoint any member to fill these offices, until the next General Meeting.

14th.—This Constitution shall not be altered except at a General Meeting, and with the consent of at least three-fourths of the members present; but no alteration shall ever be made that may at all impair or alter the object of the Society, or the disposition of its funds as mentioned in the second article; though other articles (not inconsistent with the foregoing,) may be added at a General Meeting, the majority of the members present consenting thereunto.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH DORR, President, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Treas.
MERRIT PARKER, V.-Pres. HENRY H. JONES, Sec.

COMMITTEE.

Samuel D. Lee, N. L. Clark, P. Timony,
Jacob C. Flint, H. C. Henry, J. Rockwood,
Natho Francis, Isaac L. Wickham, C. Brill,
O. J. Hayes, Wm. T. Livingston, Wm. E. Palmer.

Persons wishing to become members of the above Society, can do so on application to either of the above-named gentlemen.

All applications for charity must also be made as above.

In our last we stated that at a sitting on the 5th inst., the Governor had tendered his resignation. The following is a translation of the note which he addressed to the House upon the occasion:—

“Messrs. Representatives,

“The same feeling which forced me from my domestic asylum in a day of peril, is that which now decides me to deposit in your hands the authority which was then conferred to me. You cannot but be aware of this. I will, notwithstanding, give you a brief detail of my conduct, and of the motives which render my retirement indispensable.

“In taking upon myself the administration, I knew that the uniform wish of the province was that of having a legal Government. This was what you demanded,—this, what I swore,—and this, also, was my most ardent desire. But the better to accomplish it, I sought the means which prudence or the policy of the time pointed out to me, and confided the first offices to persons most marked out by the ruling opinion. My purpose was to quiet the minds of all, and re-establish tranquillity; to immediately undertake, without apprehension, the work of repairing past misfortunes, and expediting the road to the Constitution with which the Legislature was engaged. Among other labours, there were reforms and measures of paramount importance most urgently demanded by the general opinion, but which being at variance with great personal interests, required an extraordinary impulse, adequate to the sort of resistance. The Government could not remain inactive, and in order to act, it was necessary to make use of special influence, whose importance is felt by the public mind. It complied with this duty which circumstances imposed upon it; but the results have not corresponded to its expectations, and the ties of subordination begin to relax in such a manner, that it would not be extraordinary to see the most inexcusable excesses classed as acts of patriotism. In this state, and after having honestly complied with the pledges I contracted on the 4th of November last, I have considered that the best service I can render to my fellow-citizens, is to tender, as I now tender, my resignation of the office of Governor of the Province. It only remains for me to recommend to you not to prolong uselessly the period, always dangerous, of an uncertain authority.

“Buenos Ayres, June 5th, 1834.

“JUAN JOSE VIAMONTE.”

The Special Committee charged to report upon the motion which Señor Anchorena brought before the House on 29th December last, have rendered the following projects of decrees, dated 3d inst., for the sanction of the House:

No. 1.—All the Commissions issued from 12th October to 5th November, of the last year, shall be declared void and of non-effect, except those expedited for regular promotion, from vacancies which have occurred.

A draft of a communication is attached to the above, signed by the Special Committee, viz. — Señores Manuel Inclarte, Felipe Arana, Lucio Mancilla, Agustín Pinedo, Juan Antonio Argerich,—stating, that in sanctioning the decrees in question, the House acts in accordance with its preceding resolutions, annulling arbitrary promotions which burdened the treasury of the province, and which were adopted by a Government who in moments of disorder did not hesitate at any step, however illegal, that afforded a probability of successfully counteracting public opinion.

No. 2.—Art. 1. All the Generals, Chiefs, and Officers, who may have previously received an equivalent for quitting the service, (reformados,) but who are now in pay, and who do not occupy an employment in the army of the province, which in the opinion of the Government is absolutely necessary, shall be dismissed, and return to their old and true state of reformados; receiving from the Inspector-General's office a document specifying the length of time they have served since they were again called into service, in order that they may obtain whatever benefit the Legislature may hereafter think proper to bestow.

Art. 2. Every General, Chief, or Officer in service, who may not have been reformado, and whom the Government may consider as not absolutely necessary to fill a determinate situation in the army, shall be placed upon the Staff inactive, on a simple half-pay.

Art. 3. Every General, Chief, or Officer absent from the territory of the province, and who does

not present himself at the Inspector-General's office in the peremptory term of twenty days from the publication of the present decree, shall be deprived of his commission.

Art. 4. In seventy days from the publication of this decree, the Government shall report to the House the dismissals which have taken place, and the officers who remain in the service of the army.

A draft of a communication is attached to the above, stating that the House of Representatives cannot be indifferent to the immense expenses which press upon the treasury of the province, and which its receipts are not sufficient to cover. That the House has wished to open the road, in order to commence a reform so imperiously demanded by the circumstances of the country, and so necessary to revive public credit. That the Representatives will be always ready to support the Government in an undertaking which the general voice of the province demands.

In our last we stated, that the House had decided that the Minister of the Home Department, Señor Garcia, should by his complaint before it in writing. At a sitting on 6th inst., a petition from the Minister, dated 6th inst., was read; in purport,—that being on the eve of quitting the situation he occupies, he feels the necessity of invoking the laws, protectors of the honour of the citizens, in order that his reputation as a public functionary, in the present period of his administrative career, may remain undefiled. That he would have despised the accusations made against him in an anonymous advertisement or admonition which appeared in a newspaper of this city, if the trial promoted by the Fiscal had not made known to him the author, and if the rank he (the author,) occupies in society had not given to his calumnious assertions a certain importance which this class of productions does not generally possess. As a private and a public man, it was impossible he could waive putting in exercise a right which the laws, in all nations, accord to those aggrieved; he had therefore voluntarily presented himself before the Representatives of the Province, to hear the accusations which General Felix Alzaga may prefer against him, and should expect him at the Bar of the Hon. House to bring forward his charges, that he (the Minister,) may answer them. That examples are not wanting of Ministers who have been called upon to give an account of their official conduct before the Representatives of the Nation; at any rate, this will be the first in which a member of the administration presents himself, to submit to their judgment, without being cited. Whatever be the result of this trial, he had at least the consolation of having made his own misfortune serviceable to his country, inasmuch as it would establish a precedent which would not be fruitless; because this example taking away, on one hand, all excuse for public functionaries not to justify themselves, would, on the other, restrain the audacity of detractors.

The House decided that the above petition be referred to a special committee. The President therefore named for that purpose—Srs. Insiarte, Baldomero Garcia, Wright, Carrigros, and Portela. Also, that when the committee reports thereon, the affair be taken into consideration in preference to any other, and that the House should hold continued sittings until it was disposed of.

The resignation which Señor Riglos had for the third time made of his seat in the House, was admitted.

The decree of the House, making over the island of Chocobol to General Rosas, and to present him with a sword, medals, and cash, (the particulars of which were inserted in our last,) was accompanied by a note, dated 6th inst., addressed, “To the Citizen Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas,” and signed by the President of the House, Manuel V. de Rosas, and by the Secretary, Eduardo Labitte; in tenor,—that the Representatives contemplating the immense benefits which

General Rosas had conferred upon the province, thought that no reward could be too great for the zeal he had displayed; that they have held in view his pure and ardent patriotism, the dangers to which he had on so many occasions exposed himself solely for his love of country, the sacrifices he had made of his property, and the generous disinterestedness which prompted him to make over to the public the salaries of the various employments which he has held, &c. &c. &c.

Under date 6th inst., a law was sanctioned by the House, declaring that article 10, of the law of 25th November, 1822, which orders that the alterations made in the duties upon imports shall not have effect except at the periods which it designates, must be understood in respect to any alteration which augments the dues, and not when by those alterations they are reduced, &c. &c.

JUVENILE EDUCATION.

(CONTINUED.)

That our first essay in behalf of Public Education should have proved so unsuccessful, is in every view of the case deeply to be regretted.—Here, as every where else, there is a large class of men who readily give their sanction and support to any prosperous measure, and as readily withdraw them from any falling cause, with little or no inquiry into their intrinsic merits or relative importance. The experiment made, it is to be feared, may have cost us nearly the whole of this passive patronage. A moments reflection, however, will convince any unbiased man of proper feeling, that it is a cause that cannot be abandoned; a cause becoming every day more urgent and imperative. Our only alternative, therefore, is to review impartially our past proceedings, and with our dear-bought experience as our safest guide, to recommence operations with renewed resolution and increased alacrity. Despondency here is worse than folly; it is madness, imperty. The cause of Education is the cause of truth, peace, good order, individual happiness and social well-being; such a cause, we repeat, cannot be abandoned.

Agreeably, then, to the classification formerly made, we now proceed to remark, that our past failure may, in the first place, be ascribed to the want of experienced and efficient Teachers. In saying this, he it remembered, we deprecate every thing that may seem to have a personal allusion to any individual that may have been connected with the schools in question. Our business at present is with measures, not men. They may have done all in their power, without being able to accomplish the desired object; and are certainly not responsible for the issue of an undertaking, in which they pretended neither to theoretical knowledge nor practical experience.

In every situation, it is evident that much must depend on the skill and practical efficiency of the Teacher. In every system, he is the main-spring; and here, where every thing was to model and arrange, and many things almost to create, too much attention could not have been given to this indispensable requisite. People are apt to suppose that any person who has received a respectable education, should be competent to instruct children in at least the first rudiments of learning. This is a capital error, that has done much prejudice to the cause both here and elsewhere. As no knowledge, however extensive, of the general principles of mechanics, will render a man an efficient operative; or as no grammatical knowledge of a foreign language will enable a man to converse fluently in it, or transact business accurately and expeditiously; so no general acquaintance with the ordinary routine of school education, will render a man a good practical teacher. The art of teaching, is a thing quite distinct from the capacity of learning; and can only be acquired by early practice, and perfected by long experience. In fact, few things are more difficult than to simplify instruction so as to adapt it to the capacity of a child. Men of the most accomplished parts, and who could address a numerous audience with freedom and fluency, have been seen to falter and feel embarrassed when speaking to a class of children; so true is it, that no literary qualifications, without personal experience, are adequate to this delicate and important task. And the common plea, to be heard every day from sensible and well-meaning parents, that “my child is only just beginning, and consequently that the qualifications or experience of the teacher is a minor consideration,” ought also to be exploded. It is

at the very outset of the career when the experience of a teacher is most wanted, and where his practical efficiency is generally put to the severest test. The power of habit is proverbial; and the habits of early youth are pre-eminently powerful and lasting. If a child, on first going to school, is habituated to slow, posing habits of intellectual action, they are certain to retard his after progress, and may even give a complexion to his future life. At this stage, of all others, it is important that all be energy and decision. It is now that habits of diligence, activity, enterprize, good order, and subordination, may be most easily and certainly formed; or when, if these are neglected, others of an opposite tenor are seen to gain the ascendancy.

In the second place, the little success of the Foreign Schools may be traced, in part, to an inadequate superintendence. In the system of Mutual Instruction, this forms an indispensable element. Its characteristic excellence consists in the cheerful emulation it tends to excite among the scholars, and the reciprocal aid they afford each other in carrying on the general business of the school. To animate this subordinate agency, and keep alive a spirit of generous rivalry, a certain degree of publicity is requisite; and hence the countenance and co-operation of the Committee become second in importance only to the personal qualifications of the Teacher. Stoicism is no prevalent quality among the young. Their earliest aspirations confirm the remark of the ancient philosopher: "*Honor alit artes; omnesque incendimur ad studium gloriae.*" The Committee of Superintendence, then, are the depositaries of this sacred trust. They are the witnesses, the judges, the rewarders, the heralds of that superior merit which must constantly be held up as the highest scholastic trophy. Their high mission is to counteract the *irksomeness of obscure exertion*, and impart new charms and attractions to virtue, in the praises and rewards that accompany her. This is the grand talismanic influence in the systems of Bell and Lancaster; and, like the circulation of the blood in the natural body, if obstructed or suspended, communicates to the whole system a drowsy lethargy, or a deadly torpor. Now, no one certainly can feel aggrieved, or question the accuracy of the assertion, when we affirm that this vigilant and systematic superintendence has been a grand desideratum; and that a proportionate share of the consequent ill success, must in justice be charged to its account. The fact is undeniable, and the phenomenon easily accounted for. In Britain, for example, every town, and almost every country village, has a circle of men of easy fortunes, general intelligence, and active habits, retired from the cares of business, and who feel at once a relief and personal gratification in the discharge of those minor duties. Such men are the very *stamina* of the system; and such, unfortunately for the cause, are wanting here. Those who are best qualified, and whose standing in society would have the greatest weight and influence with children, parents, and teachers, are too much engrossed with the demands of active business to give a steady and decided attention to the claims we advocate. It is true, that perhaps more might be done if time were strictly economized, and the paramount importance of the object duly appreciated; but in the mean time there are sufficient grounds for a plausible pretext, and of this the majority of mankind may be expected to avail themselves. In these circumstances, as might naturally have been expected, nearly the whole weight of the measure devolved on our clergy-men, and a few others of the most zealous and indefatigable; and a burden that, more subdivided, might have appeared light and easy to all, proved too heavy for the few that magnanimously attempted to bear it.

If to the causes already assigned, we add, in the third place, the want of suitable accommodation, and the imperfect supply of books, maps, and other school apparatus, little more will be required to account for a result that all must concur in deploring. During the greater part of the first year, there was little more than naked walls and benches; no books, no slates, no lessons, no maps, no pens, no paper,—nothing, in short, but the ungracious Egyptian task of *making bricks without straw or stubble*. Indeed the same description, with a few inconsiderable modifications, might be extended to nearly the whole period of their duration; for although the evil at last could no longer be disguised, and a supply of books and other necessities was procured, the remedy arrived too late; the disease had already penetrated to the core, and recovery was impossible. All this while, the down-hill tendency was accelerated by inadequate accommodation. What place

more ineligible for a public seminary, than the immediate vicinity of a blacksmith's shop, where the voice of the teacher must frequently have been drowned in the noise of the anvil? or an apartment in the same court-yard with a public workshop, where there must have been a thousand daily occurrences to distract the attention, and occasionally language and expressions unbecomingly youthful ears; the children all the while cooped up in a narrow space, where they could neither move freely, nor see distinctly, nor breathe comfortably. With these antecedents before him, we leave it to any impartial man to say, whether any very marked success could have been anticipated. The fact is, that no system can yet be said to have been tried; and the hue and cry of incapacity on the part of our youth, is nothing more than a gratuitous slander.

BENEVOLOUS.

Buenos Ayres, 9th June, 1834.

CONSULAR ELECTIONS.—These elections took place on the 1st inst.; the following was the result:—

Prior, - - - - -	Señor Joaquin Bezaal.
Lieutenant of do., - - - - -	" Miguel Ramon Rodriguez.
Consul, - - - - -	" Manuel Arrotea.
Lieutenant of do., - - - - -	" Laureano Cazoza.
Sind'co, - - - - -	" José Iturrriaga.
Lieutenant of do., - - - - -	" Felipe Llavallo.

The late American schooner Harriett, has, by permission of the Government, been sold for three thousand dollars, currency, to Señor Vicente Casares, Agent of the Society of Branch Pilots of Buenos Ayres.

SANTA FE.—General Estanislao Lopez having concluded the legal term of his government of the province of Santa Fé, has been succeeded by Señor Leiva.—(Universal.)

Señor Bernardino Rivadavia, is stated, in the Montevideo papers, to have arrived in Colonia.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the Aguila Segunda, journals of the above city to 6th inst.: they do not contain any particular news. The capture of two of General Lavalleja's officers (Major Carballo, and Lieut. Duarte,) and three soldiers, is stated.

The Government at Montevideo had presented to the *Camaras*, at a sitting on 4th inst., a project of law for the creation of a *Comandancia General* of the country districts; which, it is supposed, will be conferred on President Rivera, whose term of office expires in October next.

The *Asamblea General*, at a sitting on 4th inst., sanctioned a project of law for the establishment of a Sinking Fund.

Señor Francisco A. Vidal, President of the Chamber of Deputies, brought forward a motion that the President of the Republic, Fructuoso Rivera, should for his eminent services receive a certain reward from the public treasury, as a demonstration of national gratitude. It was referred to a special committee.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12th OF JUNE, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ann, Polts,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Gondolice, Rhodes,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Porcia, Randall,	Anderson, Welser & Co.,	Loading for Palmouth for orders.
Brig Grecian, Young,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Dunotter Castle, Patterson,	A. Barber,	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Baronet, Wylie,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Urania, Bergh,	S. Lexica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in England for orders.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Produce, Ashton,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Hull, via Montevideo.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Mexico, Bucknall,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Rolla, Brush,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Weston, George Weston,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Draco, Gore,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Schooner-brig Angelina, Ropes,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Salem.
Barque Brothers, Hale,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner Mary Jane, Dayton,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.,	Uncertain.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Poncel & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dumas,	Gnerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Barque Paraguay, Coutard,	C. Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz,	S. Lexica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Barque Duncan, Withrock,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Titania, Welteru,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yujens,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Loading for Antwerp, via Montevideo.
Brig Johannes, Riestick,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	Lexica, Bros.,	Loading for a port on the Cont. of Europe.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Lange,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagua,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro, Malaga, &c.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig Redesico, Chivino,	S. Lexica, Bros.,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Polacore Constante, Romano,	Aymes, Bros.,	Uncertain.
Brig General Flametta, Bacero,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Sobr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Borzano,	Pedro O. Esnaldio,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Amora, Sturla,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Tempo, Podesta,	S. Lexica, Bros.,	Havana.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,	Lavallol,	Discharging.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardozo,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Santos.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Momples,	Pedro A. Plover,	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Verbal, P. da Silva,	C. M. Hurreo,	Rio Grande.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brasils.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

AT ENSENADA.

British brig Requinax, Gelling, to American, Dorr & Co., loading with horses for West India.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 7.—Wind S. E., calm.—*regularly in the morning.*
Arrived, Hamburg brig Johannes, Riedick, from Hamburg 3d February, Montevideo 5th inst., with 372 hampers potatoes, 266 cases glass, 20 tons coal, and general cargo, to J. J. Klicke. *Passenger from Montevideo,* Mr. C. H. Anderson.

Sailed, French brig Cosmopolite, Bondias, for Valparaiso, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with a general cargo of dry goods, &c. *Passengers,* Messrs. Cornet, Duchamp, Delaunay and family, L. Nozetti and niece.

June 8.—Wind W.
Arrived, Oriental packetschr. Aguila Segunda, from Montevideo 6th inst., to A. Martinez.

June 9.—Wind S. W.
Arrived, American schr. Mary Jane, Dayton, from Montevideo 6th inst., with 16 horses, belonging to the Equestrian Company. *Passengers,* Mr. and Mrs. Timothy B. Wood, and son; Captain Fish, Messrs. Win. Wood, Charles Laforest, Frederick Hoffmaster, and Joseph Hammond.

Sailed, Sardinian schr.-brig Espartaco, Cruz, for Genoa, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 5704 dry hides, 1 bale with 400 slunk-calf skins, 7 hales horn plates, 20 do. with about 450 doz. deer skins.

June 10.—Wind N.
 No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Marquez Pombal, Demoras, for Rio Grande, despatched by Antonio Martin Thyum, with a general cargo of dry goods, &c. *Passengers,* the Lady of General Lavalleja, and three children.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

June 11.—Wind N. N. E.
 No arrivals or sailings.

June 12.—Wind W.
 No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by J. S. Montevideo, with 710 quintals jerked beef, 350 doz. salt-d tongues, 450 arrobas tallow, tobacco, &c.

Hamburg ship Catherina Dorothea, Tiemann, for Havana, despatched by J. J. Klicke, with 6913 quintals jerked beef, 600 arrobas tallow.

Oriental packet schooner Minerve, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for ditto.

June 13.—Wind N.
Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., Montevideo 11th inst., with the April mail of H. B. M's. packet Pigeon. *Passengers from Rio Janeiro,* Mrs. and Miss Couchor, Miss Ann Peppio, Mr. Joseph Eglin, the two Messrs. Soriano, and Captain Risso. *Passengers from Montevideo,* Mr. and Mrs. P. McLean, and servant.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 11th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, American ship Brutus, Adams, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3216 dry hides, 30,000 shin bones, 5805 horns, about 900 doz. nutria skins in bales and bundles, 8 bales with 243 arrobas horse hair, 4 do. with 805 vicuña skins, 9 bales with 3637 deer skins, 26 do. with 780 doz. deer skins, 113 do. with 2307 arrobas wool, 46 do. with 860 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 528 deer skins, 39 slunk-calf skins, 110 nutria skins, 6 calf skins, 1 hog skin and 3 seal skins, 1 do. with 2 dozen sheep skins, 13 arrobas horse hair, and 22 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 case with 47 doz. swan skins, about 2073 arrobas tallow in pipes, 1 case with 38 doz. nutria skins, 11 bales with 489 pieces woolsens, 1 billiard table, 600 lbs. sadulo rojo. *Passengers,* Mrs. Hector, Mr. John Edgar, and Mr. Hart of the U. S. navy.

Vessels posted to sail.
 On 14th inst.—Rolla, for Boston.
 On 16th do.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The barge Mary Worrall, was to sail on 30th March from Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres.

H. B. M's. packet Pigeon, sailed from Falmouth 4th April, and arrived at Rio Janeiro on 23d May.

H. B. M's. packet Rinaldo, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 22d May, with the mail from Buenos Ayres, forwarded on 17th April, by H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice.

H. B. M's. packet Lord Melville, was appointed to bring the May mail, from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

The Sardinian ship Bahnanier, was to sail from Valparaiso on the 2d of May, for Montevideo.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 31st. ult.—Sardinian polacre Virtud, from Tarragona and Gibraltar.

The newspapers *Imparcial*, and *Censor Argentino*, have lately become morning papers.

The journals now published in this city, are: **DAILY**,—*Gaceta Mercantil*, *Monitor*, *Imparcial*, *Censor Argentino*, and *Diario de la Tarde*. **WEEKLY**,—*British Packet*, in English.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the last fortnight, although at times cold:—thermometer, 44 to 54.

THEATRE.

On 8th inst. was performed a play founded on a personal anecdote of the Emperor Joseph the Second. All the performers exerted themselves with much effect; and the Señorita Manuella Funez, played with considerable *raisonné*. From the dim state in which the Theatre was suffered to remain during the greater part of the evening, we pre-sume the Chief of the Lamp Department was indisposed.

On the 10th, four pieces, each in one act, were represented, *viz.*:

1.—*La Cena de Enrique IV.*, (not the Opera.) Señor Cosío looked very majestic as the King. We longed to hear the strains of the operatic piece,—the *"Viva Enrico."*

2.—*El Gastronomo sin Dinero*. This proved an amusing affair, and produced much laughter. Sr. Casacuberta personated to the life a "Raising the Wind" or "Where shall I dine" sort of character; but he did not get a dinner after all.—Doña Manuella Funez was in male attire: she wore long garters, and this was provoking.

3.—*El Novio en mangas de Camisa*: the plot of which turned upon the distresses and contrivances of an Officer and his servant, who having pawned their coats, were obliged to remain in the house. The officer, in an interview with his mistress, explained his coatless appearance by averring that in the hurry to rush to her presence he had forgotten his coat, the warmth of his love defying the elements.

4.—*La muerte de Arlequin*: and a most wretched exhibition it was; consisting of a parcel of old pantomime jokes, which even children could scarcely laugh at. Señor Casacuberta was the Clown. We regretted to see him in a situation so beneath the dignity of a "leading performer." He should avoid those things, whatever his penchant may be for them, else the world may call him a triffer. Señor Casacuberta has histrionic talent, which we do not wish to see injured. The Minuet from *Don Giovanni*, was danced by the Harlequin and Columbine, (Señor Quijano, and the Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca.) Its beautiful music compensated for every thing.

The audience expressed their contempt for the harlequinade generally, by quitting ere it was finished;—the curtain was therefore dropped abruptly.

On 12th, the *Si de las Niñas*,—(the Consent of the Maidens.)—but, like Moliere's *Medecin malgré lui*, it is impossible to give a good translation of the title. A farce called the *No de las Niñas*, followed.—The heroine both of play and farce, was performed very prettily by Doña Manuella Funez.

The house on every night is now thronged with brilliant and fashionable audiences, the boxes being chiefly occupied by ladies. The Manager must be making "a good thing of it;" but he should take care and always keep the house well lighted. On this evening (the 12th), the assistance of the lamp-snuffer was sadly needed.

Married.

On 22d ult., CHARLES BUNGE, Esq., Merchant of this City, to DOÑA GENARÉ DE PEÑA.

Died.

On 9th inst., aged 58, SEÑORA ANTONINA MONTES DE OCA. The deceased was for many years a performer at the Theatre of this City, and in some characters, particularly those of querulous old women, she displayed considerable talent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

At No. 47, Calle Victoria.

A few tons of this years most excellent HAY, in bales, and can be delivered on the shortest notice.

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 Brandy, Holland Gin, Whiskey, Rum, and Spanish Brandy,
 London Porter, and Scotch Ale,
 Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas,
 Paraguay and Parnagua Yerba,
 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.
 Ceynne, Allspice, and Black Pepper,
 Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, and split Peas and Beans,
 Lochfine Herring, and Codfish,
 Patent shaving and Windsor Soaps,
 Havana Cigars, Cavenish Tobacco, and Raper,
 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 **CARPENTERS' 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,—

Jointers, Trying, Jack, Smoothing and Tooth Planes, Bead and Mutek Planes, assorted, Oolius, Sash Planes, and Astragals, Cross-cut, Pit, Hand and Tennant Saws, assorted, Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and single and double Plane Irons, Thompson's Screw Augers and Screw Bits, assorted, Cast-Steel Socket and Mortise Chisels and Gouges, Turning Chisels, Gouges, and Carving Gouges in sets, Squares, Compasses, Foot Rules, Spirit-levels, Gimlets, Brass-bar Door Latches, and Iron ditto, assorted, Tilt, 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 Tracks and Brads, Screw 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, English and Spanish Bells, assorted, Silversmiths', Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Shoemakers' Files, assorted, Sand-Irons, Spades, and Shovels, Soda 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.

Doubletons, Spanish,.....	121	—	121½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	—	118	do. do.
Plata mancuquita,.....	7	—	7½	do. for one Dollar, Spanish,.....
Do. Patriot, & Pataciones,.....	7½	—	7½	do. do. each.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	46	—	47	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—	125	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	83	—	7	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	345	—	350	dols. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	74	do. p.patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	74	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	35	—	36	do. p.persadado.
Do. country,.....	30	—	32	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	29	—	31	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	15	—	15½	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	55	—	50	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	(none.)	—	do.	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	12	—	13½	do. per arroba.
Do. mixed,.....	(none.)	—	do.	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	19	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12	—	13	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	12	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	800	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),..	80	—	80	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10	—	12	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	3	p.ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 121½ dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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PRINTING, of every description, executed in a very superior style, and on reasonable terms, at the Office of this paper.