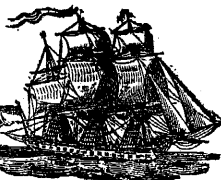


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 409.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1834.

[Vol VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting of the House of Representatives on 16th inst., the Committee of Constitutional affairs rendered its report relative to the resignation of office made by the Governor of the Province. It is dated 13th inst., and states that the Committee felt all the importance of the subject committed to its charge, and made every effort to obtain information upon the serious statements contained in the Governor's note. It had cited the Ministers, and they had attended at two different sittings. After hearing their explanations, and assurances that the alarming language contained in the note of renunciation had no reference to the House of Representatives, nor to any other authority of the province, and solely to the state of the country and the impossibility for the Government to continue in office, for the want of that moral force which public opinion gives, and without which it is absolutely impossible to carry on the Government. The Committee had decided, on so frank a confession, to draw up a project of law for the sanction of the House, admitting the resignation which General Juan José Viamonte had made of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province; and a draft of a communication to him, to the effect, that the House was well aware of the critical circumstances under which he had taken office in November last, the obstacles which he had since had to encounter, &c. &c., and requesting that he would continue in the discharge of his office until the House should appoint a citizen to succeed him.

That at a fourth sitting, which the Committee held on 10th inst., and at which the Ministers attended, it had endeavoured to elicit further explanations, in order that the new Chief of the Province might not be exposed to the same obstacles which Señor Viamonte had experienced. The Minister of the Home Department assured the Committee, that neither his colleague nor himself were authorized to make any explanations upon the note of the Governor; that it was his own personal affair, in which the Ministry had no interference.

That at a fifth sitting of the Committee, on 11th inst., at which the Ministers, Dr. Manuel J. Garcia and General Tomas Guido, again attended; Señor Garcia observed, that although the Ministers were not authorized to afford any explanations in the name of the Governor, yet they were disposed to give the Committee any information it might deem necessary, particularly upon those points expressed in the renunciation made by the Governor. After some observations from a member of the Committee, the Minister of the Home Department (Señor Garcia,) stated as follows:—

That he had nothing to say that would be new to the Committee, or unknown to any one who had paid the least attention to the state of our Province, which, in consequence of the political movements which have taken place in it, has arrived to a very difficult position. The public revenue is in a situation ruinous and threatening,

and this has essential influence as it regards order and domestic peace. To cure these evils, it is indispensable to make great reductions in the expenses of the administration, which are now enormously disproportioned to the receipts; at the same time that industry demands a very considerable diminution in the imposts, in order that it may prosper, and compete with the rivals which have risen in the neighbouring provinces. It is necessary to make a very extensive reform in the military department, and in the expenses of the frontier; to cut short the intolerable abuses which have been introduced in the consumption of provisions, clothing, stores, and equipments of all sorts; to place on a different footing the maintenance of the friendly Indians, because under the present system, according to the opinion of the Government and of those most informed upon the matter, it is impossible to be sustained much longer; it is necessary to protect in a decided manner the property in the country; and also to attend carefully to the bettering of our circulating medium, and to our domestic and foreign debt, without which credit cannot be preserved, nor any regular order established in our treasury.—All these great measures, without others no less paramount and grave which I omit to mention, are urgently demanded by the general opinion, and will at the same time come in contact with great personal interests which will necessarily oppose a strong resistance; to overcome which the firm resolution of the Government is not sufficient, nor the uniform co-operation of the Legislature. The laws and ordinances, however just they might be, would be foiled in their execution by a stronger impulse—personal interest, which always finds reason to resist that which comes in conflict with it, and would have a stronger power, as it can put a sinister interpretation upon the most just acts, clothing them with irritating colours to the eyes of the multitude, introducing distrust, and raising up popular clamours against them. In this manner the resisting force increases, and weakens the legal authority: the result cannot be doubtful. In order, then, to proceed without so much risk, in the circumstances of the country, the Government ought to be armed with a popularity capable of overwhelming this species of resistance, and against which no suspicions, distrust, nor detraction can succeed; it is necessary that this popular authority be sustained by the unanimous concurrence of all the positive influences. Now then, the Government after having used all their endeavours, have calculated with the necessary calmness their means, and believe that they are not sufficient to undertake labours which, on the other hand, the public welfare every day more urgently claims. Since they cannot effect that which all require they should do, and which ought to be promptly done, what must be the result?—That the authority falls into disrepute; that the public employes only yield an obliged, passive, and slow obedience; that the citizens do not wish, or refrain from compromising themselves, to sustain the laws and the gubernative measures; that the people feeling every day more their wants, without any hope of seeing them satisfied by the Government, the ties of subordination begin progressively to slacken in all classes, unquiet men become emboldened to dangerous and daring undertakings, ambition of every kind awakens, advancing to confusion and disorder, and the most audacious outrages pass for acts of patriotism, as invariably happens in times of anarchy. To these consequences may be added others, no less probable, as it regards our foreign affairs. The Ministry avers, that however grave and complicated such difficulties might present themselves, it would not have been dismayed or yielded to any of them, if it could have relied upon the support of the ruling opinions; but as it could not depend upon this hope, the patriotism and duty of the present members

of the Government require that they should adopt the first measure which suggests itself and which they have at their disposal, by retiring without delay from public affairs, and requesting the honorable Representatives immediately to form another administration more capable, more adequate to the circumstances of the country, against which there may be no pretexes to hold out, which may unite to a decided popularity all those means without which the wisest laws would perhaps plunge the State in furious anarchy. In fine, the Ministry believes that it is necessary to unite all the vital energies of the State, without disdaining authorities or respects purely personal, for they have likewise become a power perhaps decisive, in order to suppress whatever may oppose the perfect re-establishment of order in every branch of the administration. This does not allow procrastination, every day it is more urgent.

The Minister Guido expressed sentiments similar to the above.

At a sitting of the House of Representatives on 10th inst., the project of decree was sanctioned, rendering void those commissions granted during the latter part of the administration of General Balcarce, viz.: from 12th October to 5th November last; with the exceptions noticed in our last.

At a sitting on the 18th, the petition of the Minister of the Home Department (Señor Garcia,) was taken into consideration. Señor Insiarte stated the reasons which had induced the majority of the Committee to approve the project which it had laid before the House. Señor Irigoyen explained the motives for his voting in the minority. Señor Insiarte replied. Señor Garrigos supported the project.

At a sitting on the 19th, the discussion was resumed; in which Señores Garcia, Valdez, Portela, Anchorena, and Wright, took a part. Señor Auhorena presented a project, to the effect, that a Committee consisting of five members be formed, before which General Alzaga should be cited to appear; that he then be requested to state his charges against the Minister (Señor Garcia), producing the necessary vouchers, &c. &c. That Señor Garcia afterwards be cited, and the charges and testimonials read to him; and his reply there-to be made within 48 hours.

General Rosas arrived last week at his *estancia* of San Martin, where his family had assembled to receive him after his long absence. On the day of his arrival he was visited by General Quiroga;—the General has since returned to town.

Colonel Corbalan has arrived in town, having under his charge seven carts containing individuals (in number 100,) recaptured from the Indians, and who have not yet been claimed by their relatives.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bolivia, has proposed to the Government of Buenos Ayres, to establish a regular mail, every month, between Buenos Ayres and the Bolivian cities of Potosi and La Paz.

We hear, from authority, that a British frigate is in future to be constantly stationed at the Falkland Islands.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner *Rosa*, journals of the above city to 13th inst., from which it appears that General Lavalley, with the remains of his force, had found refuge in Brazil.

The special Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to report upon the motion to vote a sum of money as a reward to the President of the Republic, has proposed the following project:—

“Montevideo, June 9, 1834.

“That the Executive be authorized, upon the expiration of the term of office of Brigadier-General Fructuoso Rivera, as President of the Republic, to present to him, in the name of the Nation, the value of fifty thousand dollars, in the form most compatible with the state of the treasury; as an acknowledgment of the eminent services he has rendered to his country during his public career.”

The following is a summary of the European news brought by the last packet:—

The ‘Carlists,’ in Spain, were in considerable force. They had shot 115 individuals belonging to the Queen’s party, in Vittoria;—the latter, a few days afterwards, took 72 Carlists, and immediately put them to death. In one of the Carlist proclamations, the Queen Regent is designated as a weak, misled woman, to whose rule no true Spaniard ought to submit.

Portuguese affairs remained the same; that is to say, the *Pedroite* journals speak of victories gained by their party, which have never happened, and of the fine condition of this and that body of Pedro’s troops, all eager for fight; and then there were 800 Belgian troops, whose very looks, it was thought, would frighten the poor Miguelites: yet the latter, with all these odds against them, and the constant reinforcements received by their opponents from England, France and Germany, have not only managed to maintain their ground, but afford a tolerable proof of what will be the fate of the Government of Doña Maria, when deprived of foreign aid. The experiment has been tried, and hitherto not one Portuguese note has joined the Pedro party. The Portuguese people adhere to Miguel, not perhaps from any violent attachment to him, but from the very natural determination not to endure a sovereignty forced upon them by foreign bayonets.

From France, there is nothing particularly new. It was bruited that republicanism was spreading in that country, and that the Government of Louis Philippe had become very unpopular, in consequence of the passing of a coercion bill, &c.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Shiel had arraigned the Ministers for their conduct as it regarded Russia and Turkey, averring that the United Kingdom had fallen from its high bearing, and become the mockery of those who formerly dreaded it. Lord Palmerston, in reply, stated that when the Turkish envoy arrived in London, to ask for assistance, the Government had no disposable force at hand, because one fleet was blockading the ports of Holland, and another was stationed on the coasts of Portugal; and that in this emergency they (the Government,) were glad that the Russians had stepped forward to assist the Sultan. This statement brought forth some severe observations, and the Government were accused of having by their conduct brought hatred upon the British name, from nations who had for centuries been the firm and faithful friends of Great Britain, viz.: Holland, Turkey, and Portugal.

Private letters say, that British influence had greatly declined at Constantinople; that the Turkish Government had treated the British Ambassador (Lord Ponsouby,) with great neglect, declaring, at the same time, they would strictly

adhere to their alliance with Russia, *coute qui coute*. It was also said that the Turks were arming, and intended, with their new allies the Russians, to defy the power of France and England. Other accounts doubt the truth of this, and say that even if Turkey has assumed this high tone, it is mere braggadocio.

The *Times*, of 31st March, and other London papers, have copied the plan of finance which appeared in the *British Packet*, No. 384, and also notices the memorial attached to it of the Minister of Finance, (Señor Garcia.) A financial statement on the part of Spain, likewise appeared in the same papers on the same day; and the *Times* of 1st April comments upon both, giving the preference to the Buenos Ayrean plan, of which it speaks as follows:—

“The Buenos Ayrean project is of a more tangible description, and if there could be tolerable security for the preservation of tranquillity in that republic, which has undergone more revolutions and changes of government than any other part of South America, it might be said to hold out very fair prospects to the English creditor, who has received for the last six years no return of the capital lent. The debt of Buenos Ayres is small, and such an operation ought to be within its resources, if properly managed.

The *Age*, of 30th March, in noticing the remark which appeared in the *British Packet* respecting the exportation of *asses* from Buenos Ayres to Brazil, says:—

“We beg to call the attention of Pull-et Thomson to this. We have, as he must know, a pretty considerable surplus stock of asses over here, and as we can make nothing of them,—indeed they are a source of expence to us,—now that we discover a market where the gentry are in demand, we should lose no time in turning them to account. Pull-et would make a most efficient *supercargo*, and we would willingly leave the selection to himself, Joe Hume, and Lord Althorp, as the best judges of the animals.”

Those of our readers who remember the Operatic Company, ycleped “the Vacani company,” in Buenos Ayres, will probably be amused at the following details respecting it:—

Italian Opera at Macao.—We hear that the adventurous corps of operatic circumnavigators who have culivened the summer at Macao, by the hitherto unheard of pleasure of regular Italian operas acted weekly, are shortly about to take their departure for Calcutta. It would be ungracious to let them quit the celestial empire without a parting word expressive of the general feeling of approbation which their performances have excited, not however unqualified with some criticisms; yet, considering the difficulties which they have had to encounter in getting up any thing like an opera, with the imperfect materials at their disposal, the feeling of approbation excited by the result of their exertions greatly predominates. The corps consists of two ladies—Signoras Schieroni and Caravaglia, both contraltos, the latter of whom invariably enacts gentlemen’s parts, and three male performers, Signori Pizzoni, Bettali, and Mayorga. The maestro and leader of the orchestra, Monsieur Planel, and a Spanish American who leads the choruses, and is a useful actor of all work, constitute the *Corps d’Opera ambulante* who are now going to try their fortunes in the great Metropolis of the East. During the six months they have remained at Macao, no less than eleven separate operas have been produced, offering a variety in number greater than almost any theatre on the Continent; and, in point of selection, comprising some of the choicest works of the best composers. We submit the list in the order in which they were acted:—*Agnese, l’Italiani in Algieri, Il Tancredi, Il Barbieri di Siviglia, Eduardo e Christina, Portantini, Il Buchanali di Roma, Inguano Felice, La Gazzza Ladra, Otello, Elisa e Claudio*. When it is borne in mind that these operas have been acted without any aid from choruses, which have been uniformly execrable, and with but an indifferent orchestra, (which, however, has much improved of late under the tuition of Monsieur Planel,) and without either a tenor or soprano in the company, great allowances must be made, and we are only surprised at the representations having been so good as they were. The forte of our corps evidently lies in comic operas; we must, however,

except *Agnese*, in which the powerful acting of Signor Pizzoni, in the difficult and affecting part of the insane father, was highly impressive. This opera, on the whole, was very successful. The *Italiana* is an opera in which the comic powers of Signora Schieroni and Signor Bettali shine pre-eminently; it is also well adapted for the voice of Schieroni, a powerful contralto, remarkable for correctness and facility in execution. The style in which the beautiful and spirited duo of “*Ai capricci della sorte*,” was given by her and Bettali, would have met with applause from a more critical audience. *Tancredi* is beyond their power. Signora Caravaglia, whose voice, though it possesses some notes of great sweetness, yet, from ill health, wants force, is not equal to the difficult part of the hero of the piece, which requires a singer of first-rate ability to do justice to it. The *Barbieri*, however, was one of the luckiest hits of the season, and the part of the *Coche Almaviva* was played with much spirit by Caravaglia, *Figaro* by Pizzoni, *Don Bartolo*, Bettali, and *Don Basilio*, Mayorga. Schieroni also acted and sang the part of *Rosina* in a very piquant style. This opera met with unbounded applause the three times it was represented. M. Planel has led the orchestra on the pianoforte, or rather, we should say, supplied its defects; but his proper instrument is the violin, on which he has performed occasionally in a style which has been unknown of late years in our musical soirées of Macao. He will be no unworthy successor in Calcutta to his relation, Masoni.—(Canton Register, Oct. 24.)

The Señor Masoni mentioned in the above, is the same who was the “leader of the band” in the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, in the years 1823 and 1824. He has since visited Chili, Peru, and the East Indies. In the latter country he gained a considerable sum of money, the greater part of which, we believe, he has since lost by the failure of the house of Alexander & Co., at Calcutta. A friend of ours who saw him a short time since at the Cape of Good Hope, states that he appeared to have suffered from climate and anxiety, and no longer presented that *en bon point* which he possessed when in Buenos Ayres. From the papers received by the last packet, we observe that Señor Masoni was making a considerable figure in London: he is described as a first-rate violinist, a sort of Paganini; and had given a series of concerts in that capital, which were well attended.

JUVENILE EDUCATION.

(CONTINUED.)

The chief excellence of every plan, consists in its adaptation to time and place. In the following observations we will endeavour to keep this in view, and beg that our readers will do the same. The first practical question then that occurs is,—Would it be expedient to revive the Foreign Schools? To this we reply in the negative; and for these obvious reasons:—Nearly all the causes that contributed to their former miscarriage might be expected to recur; and little else than a similar result could be anticipated. There has been no change of circumstances to warrant a repetition of the same experiment. When so little extraneous co-operation can be depended on, it is better at once to leave the whole to individual enterprise and responsibility. An entire dependence on the approbation of the community, on the part of the teacher, is a much better guarantee to the public than the direct intervention of any committee. The truth of this principle has been clearly recognized, and the history of the schools in question affords a striking instance of its progressive development. In the first instance, the salary of the teacher was fixed and definite, leaving no motive to exertion except an abstract sense of duty. Next he was allowed a small premium on each scholar; a sort of bribe to diligence and activity, but too small to call forth any decided exertion. Lastly the entire fees realized were the property of the teacher; and the free accommodation and small monthly allowance assigned him, may more properly be considered as a bounty on education. In ordinary circumstances, it must be confessed, the last mentioned arrangement should have proved satisfactory and effective. It is the exact principle of the Parochial School Establishment in Scotland, which is generally acknowledged to be the most perfect in theory, and efficient in practice, that has ever yet been tested by experience. Here, unfortunately, the

public expectation had been disappointed, and their confidence alienated, before the adoption of this system; and a sound principle alone was not sufficient to counteract the circumstantial obstacles that weighed it to the ground. Out of all these essays sprung the present arrangement, which, if partially modified and invigorated, we conceive to be the best adapted to our situation of any. The principle is sound and unobjectionable. The duty and interest of the teacher are completely identified, and every farthing of the public money expended, is for a direct and specific service rendered. Formerly, the charge on the public was the same, whether many or few shared in the anticipated benefits; now, the amount of the erogation is exactly proportioned to the number of participants. The subordinate details of providing accommodation, and the necessary apparatus, has been transferred from the committee to the teacher, who, instigated by self-interest, is likely to execute these matters with more energy and economy, than any committee in the world who administer a public fund, where only a small share of any unnecessary expence falls upon them individually, where any extraordinary merit must be shared with their co-labourers, and where any remissness or inattention may be disposed of in like manner. In all these respects, therefore, our present situation affords matter of congratulation; and we now proceed to consider some of the modifications, or improvements, of which it appears still susceptible.

In the first place, then, we see no reason why the Committee for the Promotion of Education, should, as at present, limit their views to one particular establishment. Nothing is more odious and impolitic than the spirit of restriction and monopoly. Every individual can best determine what arrangement best suits himself; and as the sole object of the committee, at present, is to eke out the means of the indigent and well disposed, or to supply, in this important respect, the place of the worthless and abandoned, to them it must be a matter of very trivial import whether any given child be educated by A. B., or C. D. The grand point is that such children receive an effective education, and that the public funds be applied to their legitimate object. Now all these objects, we conceive, might be conciliated in the following way. The committee might assemble all the children under their charge at stated periods, say once every three months, and subject them to a strict and impartial examination on all the branches of education they are actually engaged with, keeping a faithful record of the results, and assigning prizes at the end of the year to the most meritorious, when their names should be published, with a specification of the establishments to which they respectively belong. Such a plan, we are confident, would be productive of great good. It leaves parents a free and unfettered choice; quadrates better than any other with the scattered and dispersed situation of foreign residents; and, an object of supreme importance, would bring our different establishments into virtual contact. All things considered, this is perhaps the most perfect arrangement at which for the present we dare aspire. Others, involving greater co-operation on the part of the public, or their representatives, may in themselves be preferable; but surely nothing is to be gained by attempting what is hopelessly impracticable.—Better aim at less, and follow up scrupulously and conscientiously the plan adopted. It is absolutely needless to talk of any thing that would require weekly, or more frequent visitations. It might sound well in words, or look well upon paper; but in practice it would be found the same heartless and inefficient thing as before.

In addition to this, the views of the committee ought certainly to embrace both sexes; or rather, perhaps, the "Ladies Committee" should be revived, and the public resources fairly divided among those that have an equal claim to them. It is now generally allowed that females have both *abilities and understandings*; and it is certainly as just as impolitic, that they should be overlooked in any arrangement that aims at the advancement of our species. Such indifference is doubly inexcusable here, with the captivating example of the *SOCIEDAD DE BENEFICENCIA* every day before our eyes,—an association that would do honour to any capital in Christendom. We trust this suggestion will be duly attended to, and feel warranted in appealing to your known *gallantry*, Mr. Editor. A little of that critical acumen and delicate discrimination which we frequently see lavished on the Theatre, might on this topic be both highly acceptable and eminently useful.—*"Verbum sat sapienti."*

Buenos Ayres, 16th June, 1834.

BENEVOLES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. MAYER,
TAILOR.

BEES 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 Stuff, 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.)

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

ACAMERON 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 Pernamby Yerbis,
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, Cavendish Tobacco, and Rapee,
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,—

Joiners, Tryng, Jack, Smoothing and Tooth Planes, Bead and Match Planes, assorted,
Circles, Sash Planes, and Astragals,
Cross-cut, Pit, Hand and Tennant Sawe, 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, Spokeshares, Gimlets,
Brass-box Door Locks, and Iron ditto, assorted,
Till, Trunk, Chest, Cupboard, Desk, and Spanish Locks, assorted,
Padocks, 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,
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 Bolts, assorted,
Silversmiths', Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Shoemakers' Files, assorted,
Sed-Irons, Spades, and Shovels,
Snod 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF JUNE, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ann, Potts,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Gandolier, Rhodes,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Porcia, Randall,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falkland for orders.
Brig Guccion, 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. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Produce, Ashton,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Hull, via Montevideo.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Martin, John Martin,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Mexico, Bucknall,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Weston, George Weston,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Drake, Gore,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Barque Brothers, Hale,	Folger, Reed & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner Mary Jane, Dayton,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Uncertain.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soré,	Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dumas,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Barque Paraguay, Coutard,	C. Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Barque Duncan, Withroack,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Pitania, Wettern,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Carl-Heinrich, Yurjens,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Loading for Antwerp, via Montevideo.
Brig Johannes, Riedick,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Adler, Schunmacher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phenix, Vesser,	Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Lange,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro, Malaga, &c.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Malaga and Genoa.
Brig Federico, Chivino,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Polare Constante, Romanino,	Lymes, Bros.,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig General Fiametta, Bacaro,	Petro A. Plover,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Borzano,	José O. Basualdo,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Aurora, Sturla,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Tempo, Podesta,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Havana.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,	Lavallol,	Discharging.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plover,	Uncertain.
Patache Novo Yermal, P. da Silva,	C. M. Huerzo,	Rio Grande.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazilis.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

AT ENSENADA.

British brig Esquimaux, Gelling, to Davison, Dorr & Co., loading with horses for West Indies.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 14.—Wind S.—rain, and foggy.
Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

June 15.—Wind S.
Arrived, British brig Vanguard, Walker, from Liverpool 1st March, Beaumaris 17th do., Montevideo 13th inst., with 18 cases and 11 bales of effects, 54 tons coal, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Henry Sparks. Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 13th inst., to C. Galeano.

(At night,) British brig Martin, John Martin, from Montevideo 14th inst., in ballast, to Mohr & Ludovici.

Sailed, American brig Rolla, Brush, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 959 salted hides, 241 bales with 4820 arrobas wool, 2 pipes with 240 doz. dog skins, 1 do. with 145 doz. sheep skins, 4 bales with 358 doz. nutria skins, 2000 gallons neat's-foot oil, 10 cases return cargo.

June 16.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, American schr.-brig Angelina, Ropes, for Salem, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 7472 dry hides.

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

H. B. M's. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.—No passengers.

June 17.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 18.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 19.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States' corvette Ontario, (18 guns,) Captain William D. Salter, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

June 20.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Portuguese brig Saudade, for Santos, is expected to sail this day.

Vessels posted to sail.

21st inst.—Juliette, for Genoa.

Hermine, for Havre de Grace.

23d.—Francisca Catalina, for Genoa.

24th.—Auphitrite, for Cowes and a port on the Continent.

Federico, for Malaga.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Sardinian frigate Almirante Desgenegs, (50 guns) sailed from Rio Janeiro about 24th ult., for Montevideo.

Arrived at Cowes 9th March, and at Helvoet 11th ditto. British brig Icenii, Lacy, from Buenos Ayres 16th December.

At Gravesend 31st March, and at London 2d April. British brig Patriot, Guild, from Buenos Ayres 7th January.

At Falmouth.

March 24.—H. B. M's. packet Goldfisch, from Rio Janeiro 14th January, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 21st December, by H. B. M's. packet Horuet.

At Havre de Grace.

March 28.—French brig Aimable Lucette, Barbedienne, from Buenos Ayres 30th December.

At Cadix.

February 25.—Sardinian polacre Concordia, Ansaldo, from Buenos Ayres 24th November.

March 4.—Sardinian polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini, from Buenos Ayres 7th December.

At Gibraltar.

March 19.—Sardinian polacre San José, Gorlera, from Buenos Ayres 26th November.

At Genoa.

March 8.—Sardinian brig Magnifico, Franchino, from Montevideo 24th November.

At Havana.

January 29.—American schooner Cicero, Janvier, from Buenos Ayres 24th November.

30th.—Danish schr.-brig Comet, Studing, from Buenos Ayres 23d November.

French brig Godefroy, Hugues, from Buenos Ayres 2d December.

February 3.—British brig Sarah, Sadler, from Buenos Ayres 27th November, Barbadoes about 19th January.

At Mauritius.

About 14th December.—British brig Helvetij, Boade, from Buenos Ayres 28th October.

At Philadelphia.

March 2.—American schooner, brig Mary, Evans, from Buenos Ayres 30th December.

American ship Edward Bonaffé, Mierckens, from Montevideo 11th January.

Sailed from Montevideo.
6th inst.—French ship Polletais, for Maldonado, and other ports.
8th.—British brig Eliza, for Havana.
Brazilian polacre Concepcion, for Rio Grande.
9th.—British brig Clotha, Dunlop, for Cork, for orders.
British brig Jane, Bell, for London.
10th.—Brazilian brig Maria, for St. Catherines.
Oriental brig Furioso, for Pernambuco.
Sardinian brig Virginia, for Bahia.
Brazilian zamaca Aurobinda, for Ygnape.
French brig Uruguay, for Havre de Grace.

Vessels on the birth at Liverpool, on 29th March, for Buenos Ayres:—

Barque Mary Worrall, Captain D. Smith.
Brig Vista, Captain Thomas Christian.
Brig Osprey, Captain W. Fisher.
Brig Victoria, Captain George Foggo.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:—
Brig Amelia, Captain Rowe; and brig Lorina.

RIO JANEIRO.

Accounts from the above city, to 25th ult., state that in political affairs more tranquillity prevailed than for some time past. *The Rio Packet*, of 21st ult., contains the following project:—

"The General Legislative Assembly decrees:—The ex-Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro I., is hereby forever prohibited from entering the Brazilian territory, or residing in any part thereof, even as a foreigner or a private individual; and if he acts contrary to this law in any way whatsoever, he shall be considered and treated as an enemy and an aggressor by the Brazilian Nation."

The discussion of this project, (says *The Rio Packet*), gave rise to some very warm debates, which lasted for two days. On the 17th, at 2 o'clock, there was a division of the House, when the Bill passed the first reading, by a majority of 69 to 17.

CORRIENTES.—The communications between the Government of the above province, and its House of Representatives, relative to the late dispute with Paraguay, have been published; in which we regret to observe the most unfriendly language as it regards Buenos Ayres, particularly in the communications of the House of Representatives. The aid offered by Santa Fé and Entrerios, is denominated as insufficient; and that Buenos Ayres had thought proper to comply with her share of a solemn treaty which she had entered into as one of the boundary provinces, by the proffered aid of a miserable flotilla. That under such circumstances, it was impossible that Corrientes could think of bearing the brunt of a war with so powerful an enemy as Paraguay.

We should think the Commissioner from the Government of Corrientes, during his abode in Buenos Ayres, must have been convinced of the inability of the latter to make any very great exertions, except under the most trying circumstances, and that she might with justice exclaim with Shakspeare's apothecary,—"My poverty, but not my will, consents."

Mechanic's Ball.—We feel pleasure in announcing that a Ball is to take place on 27th inst., at Beech's Hotel, given by a number of British Mechanics resident in this city.

The Equestrian Company intend next week to commence operations in the Circus of this capital. Principal performers,—Messrs. Laforest, Hoffmaster, Hammond, Master Smith, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Henrietta Smith. Report speaks highly of the professional talent of all engaged; nay more, that the *primera dama*, (Mrs. Smith,) is a perfect *Diana* in the equestrian art. The horses (sixteen in number,) are stated to be in excellent condition.

THE WEATHER has been cold during the week, thermometer 44 to 51.

THEATRE.

On the 15th inst. was performed the play of "Deaf and Dumb." Señor Quijano was the *Julio* of the evening. On the London stage it is invariably undertaken by a female,—here it would have been an interesting character for Doña Manuella Fanez.

On the 17th, the comedy of *El Café*; in which Señor Gonzales personated a sort of Sir Fretful Plagiary, with good effect. The amusing farce of *El Gastronomo*, was repeated. In the course of the evening Master Frederick Planel, a youth of 11 years of age, native of Montevideo, pupil of Masoni, and also of his brother, Teófilo Planel, performed on the Violin and on the Pianoforte, with considerable applause. He played with much ease, but did not attempt anything extraordinary. He is a handsome boy, and the bills state that his talents have been successfully exhibited in Lima, Valparaiso, Santiago de Chili, and Mendoza. On 19th inst., the amusing comedy of *El Austriano en Madrid*; in which Doña Dominguita Montes de Oca, was put in a prominent part. It will require time, and much study, to make her a good actress,—her voice at present is against her.

On the evenings of the 15th and 17th, the house was crowded in every part, leaving scarcely "standing room." The 19th was the first night of the second *temporada*, or new subscription; we observed that several boxes had "changed hands," and that the audience was not so numerous as on recent occasions.

Married.

At Montevideo, MR. RICHARD BANNISTER HUGHES, Merchant, to ADELINA, the eldest and highly accomplished daughter of J. RUCKER, Esq.

At the same place, on the 14th instant, MR. HENRY JONES, Land-Surveyor, to ENRIQUETA, the amiable daughter of M. PEREIRA, L. L. D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Union Library and Reading-Room, will take place at the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, on MONDAY Evening, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

(By order of the Committee.)

N. L. CLARK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have still on hand a couple pipes PRIME OLD PORT.
ORR & LAMONT.

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 Hose, and half-Hose, &c. &c.

At No. 47½, Calle Victoria.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM MONTEVIDEO, Calle de San Gabriel, No. 136, A SPANIEL DOG, with large brown ears, rather long head, point of tail cut, body brown and white. Whoever returns the same, will be handsomely rewarded.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	121 — 121½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118 — 118½	do. do.
Plata macaquina,.....	7 — 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ — 7½	do. each.
Do. Patacón, & Patacones,	7½ — 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	48 — 50	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125 — 126	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 —	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	345 — 350	dols. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ —	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ —	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	35 — 36	do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	29 — 31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.	28 — 29	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 — 26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	13 — 13½	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	55 — 56	do. per dozen.
Chinochilla Skins,.....	(none.)	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	12 — 13	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	(none.)	do. do.
Hair, mixed,.....	19 — 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	12 — 13	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 — 11½	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350 — 800	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),..	90 —	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10 — 11	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ —	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121½ dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 15-16 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.
Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.

Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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