

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 411.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1834.

[Vol. VIII.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

THE Committee of the Buenos Ayres Foreign Schools, will meet on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at No. 75, Calle de Cangallo, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

W. TORREY, Secretary.

ON SALE,

HAY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, in Bales—Apply to J. C. THOMPSON, No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

FOR SALE, AT JOHN WATSON'S STORE, No. 26, Calle de la Piedad.

Brown English Soap, in large bars, of best quality, manufactured for the English market originally, and recently imported here; being the first of the kind introduced into this country.

Knives and Prongs, in sets, of excellent quality, with useful handles.

Boot Hooks, from common to first quality.

Common Cork-Screens, of a great variety; also Patent ditto ditto.

Liquors of best quality, and most superbly put up.

Pickles and Preserves of very best quality, and of great variety.

Queen's Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, of various sizes and patterns.

Ladies' dress Prusella Shoes, of best quality, and of a variety of fanciful colours.

Hardware, Earthenware, &c. &c. &c.

J. W. embraces this opportunity to mention, that he keeps constantly on hand for Sale, a complete assortment of every thing in the GROCERY LINE, also SPIRITS and WINES, and all of the best quality the market can afford; knowing well, from experience, that well-articles of good quality, and at reasonable prices, together with unremitting attention to business on his part, he may hope to merit a continuance of the Public patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

SEILING at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo, the following Cheap and Good Articles, viz.:

Fashionable Boots, at 35 dollars per pair;

Fast-rate laced men's Shoes, (or abutments) at 29 dollars per pair;

Bays English-made Shoes, from 8 to 10 dollars per pair.

Lady's Shoes, (English made,) from 7 to 8 dollars per pair.

Four pairs of best English made Lady's Stays.

Sam elastic, or Indian-rubber Braces.

Sam elastic, or Indian-rubber Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

A MIDDLE-AGED respectable WIDOW, of sober habits and without imbecility, wishes to engage herself in some respectable family in the capacity of Housekeeper, wherein she would make herself generally useful; and as she has had great experience in the management of household affairs, she trusts she will be found an acquisition to those who are in need of her services; who will be pleased to apply at No. 34, Calle de la Piedad.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of the Owners and Captains of National and foreign vessels to the fact, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent less than that made of hemp; whilst a Hide Rope of 2½ inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages:—It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gill breasting, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning), from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 800 per cent. better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, Carri-Coaches, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Valletti, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gouviand, Plaza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.

M. LAWRENCE.

27 An allowance made to purchasers of large quantities.

BUENOS AYRES.

Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, was elected Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, by the House of Representatives, on Sunday last.

At a sitting on Monday, the following law was sanctioned:

"House of Representatives.—Buenos Ayres, }
June 30, 1834.

25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.

"To the Executive Power of the Province:—

"The House of Representatives of the Province, using the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has, in a sitting of this date, sanctioned the following law:

"Art. 1.—Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, is named Governor and Captain-General of the Province, in conformity to the law established 23d December, 1823.

"2.—Let the correspondent despatch be expedited, signed by the President of the House and the Secretary, and sealed with the seal of the Representation.

"3.—Let this be communicated to the Executive, in order that, informing the elected, he may attend in person to take the usual oaths.

"MANUEL V. DE MAZA, President.

"Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary."

The following communication was then sanctioned:—

"House of Representatives.—Buenos Ayres, }
June 30, 1834.

25th year of the Liberty and 19th of the Independence.

"To the Commandant-General of the Country Districts, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

"The voice of the House of Representatives has called Your Honor to occupy the seat of the Government. The Representatives, in admitting the resignation of General Viamonte, are persuaded that the obstacles and resistance he has encountered in his administrative career, were superior to the power of the opinion upon which he reckoned to surmount them.

"Under these circumstances the Representatives have elected Your Honor, in whom they recognize that well-known grandeur of soul, which has known how to found the credit of a name which alone is the best guarantee of public order, and that which the general voice of all the Province designates to execute the great benefits and reforms which are so anxiously claimed. The name of Your Honor has always been the most solid foundation of order, under favour of which the cause of the Laws, of which you are the worthy Restorer, will arrive at an issue.

"The Province, from these circumstances, has the right to count upon the acquiescence of Your Honor, and that you will not excuse yourself from facing the new glories which still remain, but will lend yourself to the work of bettering our institutions which you have so worthily secured, giving them new life which public credit so urgently demands, and securing the foreign and domestic peace of the Province under solid guarantees. Enterprizes so noble are reserved for the firmness and wisdom with which Your Honor marked the legal period of your previous administration; and they can easily be brought to perfection, since the House of Representatives, convinced as it is of all the importance of the public exigencies, will afford its most decided co-operation and preferent attention to whatever the authority may propose in order to forward such sacred and interesting objects.

"The House of Representatives, were it not for the distance at which Your Honor is placed, would remain in permanent sitting in order to receive the customary oaths; which once given,

would alone be the harbinger of the felicity of the Province, and the dawn of the day which the Porteños so anxiously desire.—May Your Honor second the public voice, and calm the anxiety in which all fluctuate.

"God preserve Your Honor many years.

"MANUEL V. DE MAZA, President.

"Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary."

At a sitting on 3d inst., communications were read from the Provinces of Cuyo, requesting that the aid which they had applied for to protect them from the incursions of the Indians, should be immediately forwarded. The House was to meet yesterday, to consider the project of a decree presented by the Finance and Military Committees, authorizing the Government to dispose of a force of two hundred cavalry of the province to protect the frontiers of Cuyo, and to invert four thousand dollars, current money, for the extraordinary equipment of the said cavalry. This force to remain on the frontiers of Cuyo for one year; or if a longer time be necessary, the consent of the House of Representatives of this Province must be previously obtained.

We believe that no answer has yet been received to the communication forwarded to General Rosas by the House of Representatives.

(From the "Gaceta Mercantil," of 3d inst.)

"Extract of a private letter, dated Baltimore, 10th April, 1834.—You will have heard ere this of the dreadful state of things in this country:—the derangement of the currency; want of credit and confidence; the extended distress among all classes; the many and heavy failures among merchants; stoppage of factories; decline in all articles of produce, both foreign and domestic; the scarcity of money, and the rate of interest which is now common at 2 and 2½ per cent. per month; no facilities from the Banks, several of which have failed; and the circulating medium and domestic exchanges in the hands and under the control of capitalists, operating through the brokers. The times are indeed awful; the storm is raging, and no ray of light in the horizon. All this has been produced by the contest between the Government and the Bank of the United States, the one wishing a re-charter, and the other opposing it. The House of Representatives has decided against the renewal, and likewise against the restitution of the public deposits, in amount about 9 millions, produce of the revenue; and this property has been placed in the provincial Banks.

"We must also expect an event even more melancholy. The U. States Bank is obliged to be liquidated in the year 1836, and then 52 millions of dollars must be withdrawn from circulation; that is to say, about two millions every month. You may well imagine what the consequences will be, as the provincial Banks are indebted to that of the United States; and the total amount of specie in the country does not amount to 21 millions, eleven of which belongs to the United States Bank."

The Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Segunda*, on her arrival here on 27th ult., had a Sardinian flag at the main, in consequence of her having on board the following passengers from Montevideo, viz.:—the Cavalier Rito, Captain of the Sardinian frigate *Admiral Desgeney*; Baron de la Rochette, and Marques Oradio Denegri, his Lieutenants; and Monsieur Rodon, Secretary, and first Astronomer.

All the Sardinian vessels in the port hoisted their colours upon the occasion. The said passengers landed on the morning of the 28th, under a salute from the *Aguila Segunda*.

Admiral Desgeney, from whom the frigate takes her name, is a Sardinian Admiral of considerable professional acquirements: he is at present very old, and resides in Sardinia.

The *Mechanic's Ball* took place at Beech's Hotel, on the evening of the 27th ult. About 180 persons were present; among whom, we are informed, were some very charming fair, and some excellent dancers. The dancing continued until sunrise on the following morning. Great credit is due to the Managers for the manner in which the affair was got up; and we feel infinite regret that we were unable to take advantage of the invitation to it so kindly forwarded to us.

Day of St. Peter and St. Paul, (20th inst.)—Vespers were celebrated at the Cathedral on Saturday evening, and High Mass on the following morning, in honor of the above day, at both of which the Bishop attended;—the congregation was extremely numerous. On the evening of the 29th there were balls and *tertulias* out of number, it being the Saint day of the *Pablos, Pedros, Paulus, and Petronas*:—besides which, rockets were flying in all directions, the Marine Office was illuminated, and the usual serapades took place.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

H. B. M.'s ship *Conway* arrived at Valparaiso on 13th May, having on board the following prisoners, who were connected with the late murders at the Falkland Islands, viz.:—Luciano Flores, Felipe, Manuel Godoy, Manuel Gonzales, Latorre, F. Martinez, D. M'Kay, J. Stokes, G. Hopkins, and P. Kerwin. The five first mentioned are Charrus Indians; the four latter are Englishmen, and formerly belonged to the schooner *Unicorn*, Captain William Low. Those who are stated to be most implicated in the horrid transaction, are in custody on board H. B. M.'s surveying barque *Beagle*, Captain Fitzroy; viz.: Henry Chanmer, (an Englishman), Antonio Rivero, and José Maria Luna. The prisoners brought by the *Conway*, were to be sent to England in H. B. M.'s ship *Dublin*; which ship was to sail from Valparaiso on 25th May, calling at Rio Janeiro. The whole are to be tried in England, and if found guilty, it is thought that one or two of the Gaucho prisoners will be transmitted to the Falklands, in order to be executed there, as an example. It was generally supposed that it would go hard with the Englishmen, particularly Chanmer and Hopkins, as they are reported to have been acquainted with the intention to commit the murders, and to have supplied the murderers with powder and ball the night previous to the deed. They, it is said, surrendered themselves to the Governor on condition that he would intercede for their lives.

Captain William Low was acting as pilot on board the schooner *Adventure*, (late *Unicorn*), tender to the *Beagle*. Our correspondent at Valparaiso expresses great surprise that he should have been suffered, under pretended claims, to take away the hides and skins belonging to Mr. Louis Vernet.

PERU.

Notwithstanding the defeat of General Nieto at Miraflores, by the troops of General Gamarra, the supporters of the legal Government have succeeded in other parts of Peru. All the division under the personal command of the *soi disant* Supreme Chief, (General Bernudez,) had passed over to the ranks of the President Obregoso; and General Miller, Chief of the vanguard of the Government army, had obtained important advantages over the insurrectionary troops.

NORTH-AMERICAN CEMETERY BY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—FEES OF INTERMENT.

For every grave occupied by a Subscriber, or member of their immediate family, the sum of Five Spanish Dollars shall be paid, independent of all other expences.

For every grave occupied by a Citizen of the United States of America, not a subscriber, the sum of Ten Spanish Dollars shall be paid, independent of all other expences.

For every other grave that is occupied, not in conformity with the foregoing regulations, the sum of Forty Spanish Dollars shall be paid, independent of all other expences.

The charge for digging the graves shall be— for adults, four Spanish dollars each; and for children, two Spanish dollars each.

All fees shall be paid to the Treasurer, on receiving the order for interment; which order the Treasurer shall issue, or, in his absence, any one of the other Trustees.

Charity-graves may be appropriated free of expence, in accordance with the article to that purport adopted at a General Meeting of Subscribers, on the 3d of April, 1833.

2d.—APPROPRIATIONS.

Any Citizen of the United States may appropriate any number of graves not exceeding six, for the purpose of family interment, or for the purpose of building a vault or tomb; but no such appropriation shall be made without first having received the approbation of the Trustees; and for every grave so appropriated the same sum shall be paid, and the same regulations observed, as contained in the first and second regulations.—These vaults, or tombs, or separate burial-places may be held in perpetuity, and may pass by inheritance, or may be devised by will, or disposed of by sale, provided that no transfer shall be made to any other person than a Citizen of the United States of America. Whenever the vault, tombs, or burial-places shall be opened, the same charge shall be made as made for digging of graves.

3d.—TOMB-STONES.

No monumental stone, board, &c., can be inserted in or placed against the boundary walls.

No monument of any kind can be intruded upon the paths, or otherwise interfere with the general order of the ground.

No stone, board, brickwork, &c., or monumental erection of any kind, can be placed, or trees planted, on graves, tombs, &c., unless approved of by the Trustees.

4th.—SEXTON.

No person except the Sexton is allowed to open ground for interment, or interfere in any way with the same, without the sanction of the Trustees.

The Sexton will not permit any interment without a written order from the Treasurer, or one of the Trustees; nor shall any fees be demanded or received by him on the ground; neither shall any grave be occupied, or monument, tomb-stone or head-stone erected, unless by special order.

At every interment the particular grave will be designated; the Sexton therefore will strictly observe that such grave be appropriated, and none other; he will also cause all the graves to be dig-

six feet deep, and when closed, cause them to be neatly covered in.

Persons desirous of enclosing ground appropriated, or to put up any monument, &c., will be required by the Sexton to produce an order from the Treasurer.

The Sexton will take care that the ground, alleys, and trees be kept in order; and must not suffer the grass to be cut, unless by special order.

It is requested that the earliest information of deaths may be given to the Sexton at the Cemetery, that due time may be allowed for the opening of the graves.

5th.—CARRIAGES, &c.

No wheel-carriage, horses, or cattle of any description, are allowed to enter the ground.

6th.—REGISTER.

A correct Register of all interments shall be kept by the Sexton at the Cemetery, and a copy of the same furnished monthly to the Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a particular register of all interments.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH DORR, JACOB C. FLINT, Treasurer.
SAMUEL D. LEES, HENRY H. JONES, Secretary.
GEORGE W. BLAKE,

JUVENILE EDUCATION.

(CONCLUDED.)

The important query still remains,—how is all this to be effected? To this general question, we reply in general terms,—by the union and steady co-operation of the different parties interested.—As the views we have advanced, however, embrace a variety of objects, differing considerably in their nature and importance, it may be proper to enter a little more into detail.

With regard to the higher branches of education, the parties interested should frequently consult together, and concert their measures. They need not expect that any third party will either think or plan for them; the entire care and cost must necessarily devolve upon themselves. It is of consequence, therefore, that they should know each other's views, and act on a preconcerted and well digested plan. By so doing they mutually strengthen and animate each other, and impart health and vigour to the cause they countenance. The cause cannot remain for ever amongst us in its present forlorn and abject condition. Improvement must be kept in view, and regularly followed up as circumstances will permit. A superior establishment; where the *subdivision of labor*, that prolific source of improvements, may be at least partially introduced, is already wanted, and in a short time will become indispensable: and this we can hope to see realized only through the agency and combined efforts of respectable and influential parents. When they stand forward as a body, and take a prominent part in the measure, we may augur well of the result;—till then, hope must languish, and individual efforts prove comparatively feeble and fruitless.

As to vocal music, dancing, &c., we see no manner of difficulty so far as regards financial measures. The surplus proceeds of a Public Concert, placed at the disposal of the Educational Committee, or rather perhaps of a *pro re nata* committee, consisting of, or nominated by, the amateurs themselves, would probably be more than sufficient to provide a due supply of those "innocent superfluities" for the ensuing year. Here the means and destination are analogous and in good keeping. The mode of taxation is unexceptionable, inasmuch as it is entirely voluntary, and could neither be felt nor grudged by the community. The only difficulty would be to rally a sufficient number of amateurs; and in justice to the devotees of the SACRED ART, it must be confessed, that they are seldom backward in any cause of benevolence or public interest,—an additional proof that such acquirements are far from being useless.

In treating of Elementary Education, as incomparably the most important, we shall still consider it as under the immediate direction and control

of a public Committee. The first duty then of the Gentlemen or Ladies who consent to occupy this *honourable and responsible* situation, is to get into personal contact with parents, and ply them with just views of the nature and importance of the cause. If successful in this, their next step is to bring them into contact with the actual business of teaching and learning. To a parent, and indeed to any man of unwearied feeling, nothing can be more captivating than to witness the ardour of enterprise, the generous competition, the heartfelt exultation, or the ingenious shame which are the natural characteristics of a virtuous and well educated youth. Here these feelings still exist in their unadulterated simplicity, and their appeal to the human heart is powerful and lasting. Hence the parade of a Public Examination, the solemnity of a Public Distribution of Prizes, the publication of Names, &c., are any thing but a useless formality. In addition to the direct stimulus they afford to the young, they excite the sympathies of parents; who, being parties directly interested, will always be found the staunchest and steadiest coadjutors of the Committee. If parents could only be prevailed upon, we will not say to comply with their duty,—but to see their own interest, to consult their own honour, to promote their own gratification, and to lay a solid foundation for their future peace and comfort, we might pronounce the eventual triumph of the cause as sure and certain. Nor let any one be deterred from this labour of love, by the bugbear apprehension that it must necessarily prove an ungracious and a thankless duty. Proved as human nature is, you will scarcely find a parent so recklessly abandoned, as not to appreciate, in some degree, a disinterested kindness toward his child. Before this chord ceases to vibrate, every other vestige of moral worth and dignity must have been swept away; and wherever any track of it remains, there is at least a hope or a possibility of a moral resurrection.

Nor is there any danger that the public in general will stand aloof. There are general sympathies, springing from a much higher source than either reason or choice, that bind man to man. If these can only be awakened and kept in healthful exercise, their natural consequences may confidently be anticipated. Means similar to those already recommended for parents, must also be employed with regard to the public. All the benevolent affections languish if long left in inaction. Care must be taken to obtrude on the public attention, the views and objects that are calculated to attract their notice and excite their affections. The Pulpit,* and the Press,† each in its respective department, must be put in requisition: public meetings must be held, harangues delivered, committees and sub-committees formed, reports printed, &c. &c. &c. The cause must be rescued from the back ground to which it has been shuffled, and reinstated in the high rank that properly belongs to it in the scale of our social undertakings. To the Foreign Community of Buenos Ayres, it is at this moment second in importance to none. Its relative importance must be distinctly recognized, and its natural means and resources held sacred and inviolable. This prominence and individuality are essentially requisite. Its interests have been too often postponed to others of an inferior order; an abuse that must be carefully guarded against for the future. We repeat that the cause must have its natural precedence among all public causes; that no other claims must be allowed to interfere with its claims; that no personal or private interest must be attended to; and that no crooked policy or disguised tampering must be tolerated: and we venture to predict that the cause will yet become flourishing and prosperous,—a blessing to the present and a blessing to future generations. "This is not the cause of party or faction, but the common interest" of every man that can lay his hand upon his bosom and say, *I wish well to my species.*

Buenos Ayres, 30th June, 1834.

BENEVOLEUS.

* The subject would form an appropriate Appendix to a very interesting series of discourses lately delivered on a "Knowledge of the Truth," and the means of acquiring it.

† Those disposed to avail themselves of this medium, (and much yet remains to be done,) may safely calculate on the known patriotism and enlightened benevolence of the learned Editor of the British Packet. On this topic we do not speak from hearsay or conjecture.—His patience and condescension in our own case has been truly exemplary; and for which we prefer him, even in this Note, thanks as sincere and as unfeigned as ever graced a Dedication.

B.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM THE POEM
"O FLUMINENSE."

The politician from the island of Madeira continues his conversation with our author, and relates to him a love scrape he had got into with a *Señorita* of Rio Janeiro,—or rather the love was all on his side. He made various efforts to get an interview with her: at last chance assisted him, which he describes as thus,—

"Returning home one eve in twilight's gloom,
I met a negro, carrying on his head
"A mattress, destin'd for the very room,
"Where slept the arbitress who rul'd my earthly doom."

He bribes the negro, and gets into the lady's bed-chamber enshrouded in the mattress;—but he did not find his lady reading in her bed like Shakespeare's divine *Imogen*, when the false-hearted *Iachimo* had concealed himself in her room in a trunk; neither had he the satisfaction, like him, to remain *perdue* until sleep overpowering the fair one, gave opportunity to gaze upon her charms, and to snatch

"One kiss!—Rubies unparagon'd!
"Tis her breathing that perfumes the chamber thus."

The Brazilian lady was absent, and her venturesome lover roamed about her chamber, or as he says—

"My thoughts in fact were actively employ'd,
"And to and fro with some concern I pac'd;
"When near her couch an open book I spied:
"It was a ledger, Sir, in which were trac'd
"The sufferings of such blackhead, who had grac'd
"Her train of lovers: there, with conscious pride,
"The billet-doux were to their credit plac'd;
"Snipes from the air were on the other side,
"And all was bain'd at the proper time and tide.

"Among the rest—the fifteenth in the list—
"Your humble servant's name was noted down.
"My faculties were so absorb'd, I wist
"Not how to act, when to! a rustling gown

"Caos'd us to turn, and meet the angry frown
"Of my enchantress!—down upon my knees
"I fell,—in vain—for she, alas! had frown
"To tell papa, that thieves, intent to seize
"His chattels and his cash, were making off with these.

"I heard the out-cry of the spiteful fair,
"And knew not where to run, or what to do:
"The sound of footsteps rose upon the stair,
"When to the balcony at once I flew,
"And, leaping on an orange tree that grew
"Beneath, I fell by chance upon a bough,
"Which fortunately thence its foliage threw;
"And, sliding to the earth, I made a vow
"No more to venture there—which I have kept till now."

Here supper was announc'd: but thro' the scene
The orator continu'd his address:—
"I have," said he, "some time in England been,
"As by my conversation you may guess:
"Ave Maria! how the women dress!
"I never saw such frights in all my life!
"If but their virtue match their awkwardness,
"I think I yet shall take an English wife;
"Less the temptation—less the chance of future strife!

"But what annoy'd me most, when I was there,
"Was—(take a little curry, Sir)—to see
"Such flagrant Sabbath-breaking ev'ry where:
"With us it is a day of jubilee,
"To dance, and sing, and guiltless pleasure free;
"Whereas with you,—(moleque, a glass of wine)—
"The populace appear indecently
"Intoxicated, like as many swine;
"And call it, keeping up an ordinance divine."

* *Molque*—Anglicé, Waiter.

Two murders were committed last week: one on 23d ult., at half-past 1 in the day, at a *pulperia*, upon the person of an Irishman, who was stabbed with a knife by a porter, (a native).—The murderer is in custody. The other victim was Señor Victor Fernandez: he was stabbed on 24th ult., about 9 o'clock at night, in the Calle de Cuyo. The murderer (who is stated to be a Correntino,) has escaped.

Private quarrel is stated to have been the cause of both the above dreadful events.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3d OF JULY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale.....	McCrackan & Jamieson.....	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Porcia, Raudall.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Grecian, Young.....	Lafone, Reed & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Dunottar Castle, Patterson.....	A. Barber.....	Loading for London, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Baronet, Wylie.....	R. & J. Carisile.....	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.....	Dixon & Co.....	Loading for Hull, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Vanguard, Walker.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for London, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Martin, John Martin.....	Mohr & Ludorici.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Osprey, Fisher.....	John M'Dougall & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Theus, LeBas.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Weston, George Weston.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Draco, Gore.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.....	Loading for Boston.
Barque Brothers, Hale.....	Redger, Reed & Co.....	Loading for New York and Boston.
Schooner Mary Jane, Dayton.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.....	Uncertain.
Brig Ottomani, Carey.....	Manning & Dorr.....	Discharging.
Brig Sanders, Skauts.....	Grogan & Pleasants.....	Discharging.
Brig Martha, Pullen.....	Grogan & Pleasants.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dumas.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Barque Paraguay, Coutard.....	C. Brest.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Duncan, Withcock.....	J. J. Klick.....	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yurgens.....	Mohr & Ludorici.....	Loading for Antwerp, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Johannes, Riedisch.....	J. J. Klick.....	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Shi' Adler, Schumacher.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Active, Beckman.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Albatross, Scholborg.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Discharging.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser.....	Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Amsterdam.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonias, Lange.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Antwerp.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Constante, Ramanino.....	Aymes, Bros.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig General Fiametta, Baccaro.....	Pedro A. Pionner.....	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Tempo, Podesta.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Havana.
Polacre San Antonio.....	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Shi' Bananier, G. Pansa.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Discharging.
Brig Socrates, J. Ravera.....	Felipe Lavallol.....	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Luro.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Discharging.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatori.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Discharging.
PORTUGUESE.		
Diate Bom Fin, A. J. Reimundo.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Kleisa, Meirelles.....	Pedro A. Pionner.....	Uncertain.
Fatache Novo Yermal, P. da Silva.....	C. M. Hertzog.....	Rio Grande.
Brig Paqueta de Santos, Berisso.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, Cardozo.....	U. S. Moufreiro.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 28.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 29.—Wind S. S. E.—dense fog all day. Arrived, American brig Ottoman, Carey, from Boston 19th April, with 623 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Manning & Dorr. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. George Manning, and servant; Messrs. Joseph Dorr, Jun., and J. E. Jones. American brig Ceres, Davis, from Boston 12th April, Montevideo 26th inst., with 1824 barrels flour, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co. Bremen brig Active, Beekman, from Cete 29th March, Maldonado 29th inst., with 409 pipes 22 half do. and 34 quarter do. wine, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Bremen brig Albatross, Scholberg, from Rotterdam 20th April, with gin, starch, butter, cheese, &c., to Bunge, Hutz & Co. National brig Bella Juanita, Manuel Trucco, from Parnagua 6th inst., with yerba, to Juan Pablo Gestal.

National schr.-brig Condor, Pyott, from Ensenada, with mules. American brig Sanders, Skaats, from Tarragona 5th April, with 195 pipes 90 half do. and 92 quarter do. black wine, aguardiente, oil, paper, &c., to Grogan & Plessants.

(At night.) American brig Martha, Pullen, from Baltimore 17th April, with 1216 barrels flour, gin, rice, aguardiente, &c., to Grogan & Plessants. British brig Themis, LeBas, from Tarragona 25th April, Montevideo 29th inst., with 255 pipes 48 half do. and 34 quarter do. black wine, aguardiente, oil, &c., to Bertram, Delisle & Co.

Sardinian brig Socrates, J. Ravenna, from Genoa 12th March, Montevideo 28th inst., with paper, beans, &c., to Felipe Llavallol. July 1.—Wind N. N. E.—rain in the morning. Arrived, Portuguese diate Bom Fin, Antonio Joaquin Reimundo, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult., with 3000 bags rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, American brig Ceres, Davis, for Montevideo, with the same cargo which she brought to this port, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co. National brig of war Sarandi, Captain Sinclair, for Ensenada, to buoy the "Spit" and harbour of Ensenada.

British brig Ann, Potts, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 1903 dry hides, 5466 salted do., 16,836 horns, 3000 horn tips, 88 pipes and 6 half ditto with about 2650 arrobas tallow, 5 bales with 605 doz. nutria skins, 84 do. with 2343 arrobas horse hair, 13 do. with 317 doz. sheepskins, 1 do. with 63 doz. deer skins, 5 do. with 1911 slunk-calf skins, 90 do. with 1812 arrobas wool, 1 box with 12 doz. chinchilla skins, 2 bales with 330 doz. dog skins, 6 lion skins, 19 doz. of fox, visacha, and hare skins, 1 do. with 100 horse hides, 2 do. with 32 lbs. ostrich feathers, 21 goat skins, 9 guanaco skins, 117 sheep skins and 12 doz. of do., 3 boxes domestic goods.

July 2.—Wind W. No arrivals. Sailed, Brazilian brig Independente, Cardozo, for Parnagua, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, in ballast.

July 3.—Wind W. No arrivals. Sailed, Hamburg schr.-brig Titania, Wettern, for Havana, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 2561 quintals jerked beef. National brig Diligente, Vicente Magdalena, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast. Oriental packet schooner Minerva, Cueno, for Montevideo.

Oriental zamacata Hatabualpa, B. Dassoris, for Montevideo, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, in ballast. July 4.—Wind N. Arrived, Brazilian brig Justina, Joaquin Rodriguez, from Parnagua 6th ult., with yerba and timber, to M. A. Ramos. Sailed, Sardinian brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna, for Rio Janeiro and Barcelona, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 11,964 dry hides, 9,188 horns, 2000 arrobas tallow, 28 bales with 700 arrobas horse hair, 600 quintals old iron, 30

do. copper. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Frederick Farrager. Passengers for Barcelona, Señores J. B. Magne, and B. Mely. Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

The National schr.-brig Condor, is expected to sail this day for the Mauritius, Batavia, and Canton.

Vessel posted to sail. 6th inst.—Weston, for Valparaiso.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Cargo of brig Amphitrite, whose sailing was announced in our last:—14,160 dry hides, 939 salted ditto.

H. B. M's. ship Blonde, (46 guns), from Jamaica bound to Rio Janeiro, was spoken in lat. 31, 45, N.; long. 33, W.; by the brig Ottoman.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

April 19.—American brig Avon, from Boston 112 days. British brig Arab, Lowe, from Liverpool 114 days. British brig Cyrus, Wilson, from Santos 75 days. British barque Jane Prowse, from Liverpool 150 days. 22.—British brig Mediterranean, from Rialejo 40 days; her Captain (Smith), dead,—mate (Warnack), in command.

27.—Danish brig Cecilia, from Cadiz 128 days. May 8.—H. B. M's. ship Challenger, from Italy. 12.—British brig Plata, Youngusband, from Montevideo 63 days. 13.—American ship William Rush, (wbaler), Waterman, from sea. British barque Peru, from Liverpool 121 days. American ship Gerald, Martin, from Gibraltar 110 days. H. B. M's. ship Samarang, from San Luis. Hamburg ship Amadis & Carolina, Adams, from Hamburg 125 days.

French barque Styphide, from Bourdeaux 102 days. H. B. M's. ship Conway, from Rio Janeiro 33 days. British brig Bolivar, from Liverpool 92 days. American ship General Smith, Taylor, from Alexandria 111 days. 14.—British brig Oberon, from Liverpool 99 days. French brig Veloz, from Bourdeaux 85 days. 15.—British brig Betsey, Hunter, from Buenos Ayres 22d March. British ship Elizabeth, Robertson, from Cadiz, last from Rio Janeiro 86 days.

At Havana.—(From 20th February to 15th March.) Sardinian zamacata Aguilu, Colombino, from Buenos Ayres 1st December. American brig Edward, Calder, from Buenos Ayres 3d December. Bremen barque Mary, DeKuyter, from Buenos Ayres 27th December. Dutch brig Hollander, Boysen, from Buenos Ayres 4th January. American schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, from Buenos Ayres 7th January. American brig Wanderer, from Montevideo. American brig Talisman, from Montevideo 15th December.

At New York. March 19.—American brig Velocity, from Montevideo 31st January. (Previous to 3d April.)—American barque Statira, Curtis, from Buenos Ayres 11th January. April 8.—American ship Virginia, Hewitt, from Buenos Ayres 1st February. 11.—American ship Caroline, Doughty, from Bs. Ayres 7th February. 13.—American brig Montevideo, Farran, from Buenos Ayres 13th February.

At Baltimore. March 10.—American brig David Moffatt, from Montevideo 75 days. 12.—American schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson, from Buenos Ayres 23d January. 23.—American brig Poultney, Mouatt, from Bs. Ayres 25th January. At Boston. April 9.—American ship Paraclete, Tilcomb, from Montevideo 5th February. 14.—American brig Gertrude, Freeman, from Buenos Ayres 5th February.

Sailed from Montevideo. 25th ult.—French brig Courier de Montevideo, Reynaud, for St. Maloes.

THEATRE.

The performances since our last do not call for particular notice. The house continues to be crowded on every evening.

CIRCUS.

The equestrian exhibitions at this house, have now assumed "a tangible shape." We again attended on Wednesday evening last, and were more than pleased—we were delighted,—because we had not the least idea of witnessing performances so nearly upon a par with those of the famed Astley's.—Indeed we scarcely know what most to praise—the sagacity of the horses,—the care with which they have been trained,—or the talent of their riders. The horse Selim, was in a manner idolized by the audience—his actions partook more of the human than of the brute creation. Mr. W. P. Smith (who, we are informed, is only 15 years of age,) exhibited acts of horsemanship which rank him as a first-rate artiste. He was greatly admired, and de-

servedly applauded. His manner of riding erect on two horses at full gallop, bearing the child on his shoulders, forms a perfect picture. The child (James Smith, 4 years old,) is lovely in the extreme,—the Fairy Queen Titania might prize him even above her Indian boy. Mr. W. P. Smith also performed a sort of counterpart of the "Peasant's frolic." The disrobing himself of so many waistcoats, and his appearance as the Parisian lady of fashion with the high French bonnet,* assumed bursts of laughter; and the Clown's assumption of the same character, as the clothes were thrown into the ring, increased the merriment.

Mr. Hoffmaster is really an excellent Clown: he is active, witty, and a good horseman. We were glad to hear him on this evening retail some of his jokes in Spanish,—it highly pleased the native part of the audience. He was at one time during the evening in rather a painful situation, by remaining too long on his head upon a pole 14 feet high, in consequence of the fire-works not exploding:—the audience requested him to descend.

The entertainments of the evening were closed by the mishaps of "Billy Button," in which was introduced a black Shetland pony, only 35 inches in height. The little rogue appeared both wicked and cunning, and has been a great traveller by land and by water. We hear that he was regularly disciplined at Astley's Amphitheatre in London; thence he was sent to the West Indies, having been purchased by a gentleman for the use of his son; and was there bought by Mr. Wood, now proprietor of the Circus of this city.

The house was crowded in almost every part: in fact it was altogether a brilliant scene, and the excellence of the performance was the theme of every one. In the boxes we noticed the Chief of Police and his lady; the Sardinian naval officers now on a visit to this city; His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires; Colonels Prudencio Rosas, Crespo, Narciso del Valle, Torres, &c.; and a number of charming *damas*, native and foreign. One of the latter caused much admiration; and the hope was expressed that no perfidious lover might ever plant in her bosom a Thorn.

We would suggest that the police officers in attendance should exert themselves to prevent smoking in the interior of the Circus.

H. E. the Governor, and a crowded audience, attended the Circus last evening; and we regret to say the performances were very inferior to the previous representations, the selection was not in good taste, and general disappointment prevailed.

* When the Duchess d'Angouleme landed in France, in the year 1814, after her long sojourn in England, she wore a Cottage bonnet; and the first exclamation of the French ladies on seeing her was,—"*Mon Dieu, que petit bonnet!*"

THE WEATHER, during the last fortnight has been moderate,—thermometer 50 to 58.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish.....	121	— 121½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	117½	— 118	do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	7	— 7¼	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7-16	— 7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacon.....	7½	— 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	52	— 52	do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	125	— 125	do. do.
Exchange on England.....	6 15-16	— 7	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	345	— 345	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo.....	74	— 74	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States.....	73	— 73	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best.....	35	— 36	do. per peso.
Do. country.....	30	— 31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	29	— 30	do. do.
Do. salted.....	22	— 23	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	13	— 13½	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	53	— 57	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	(none.)	—	do. do.
Wool, common.....	13	— 16	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	36	— 37	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	18	— 25	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	15	— 16	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11½	— 12½	do. per arroba.
Horns.....	350	— 500	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American,).....	100	— 100	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	8	— 13	do. per fanega.
Discunt.....	14	— 13	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 15-16 pence.

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