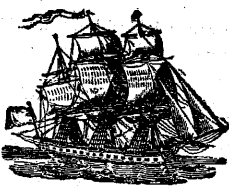


British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 412.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1834.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The House held an extraordinary sitting on Saturday last, when the following note was read from General Rosas:—

“San Pedro, July 4, 1834.
25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.
“To the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province.

“The undersigned has had the honor to receive the duplicate of the esteemed note, dated 30th ult., which was directed to him by the President of the House, accompanied by the decree of same date, by which the Representatives have deigned to name him Governor and Captain-General of the Province, conformable to the law of 23d December, 1823. If the undersigned, in fulfillment of the duty devolving upon him in this case, only lent attention to the feelings of profound gratitude and respect towards the Representatives which the honorable and flattering expressions of the note of the President conveys, he would not hesitate a moment to admit this delicate office. But gratitude and patriotism degenerate from their noble nature when exercised with indiscretion; and the undersigned cannot view the public affairs of the Province except as being in the most critical and lamentable state; in which the Hon. House must have considered them, on casting its eyes over all the branches of the administration, and attentively observing the powerful influence which the immorality of their domestic enemies have acquired in the country, and, above all, upon the frightful breach which has been made in the national cause of federation: a state, indeed, which profoundly affecting the moral of the country in the most vital points of its existence, presents a problem in the form of chaos, the solution of which is above the common capacity of the undersigned, and besides demands efforts and sacrifices which it is impossible for him to support.

“It is true, that when the undersigned had the honor, under very serious difficulties, to occupy the high office to which he is at the present moment called, he was able to face the imminent dangers which then threatened this Province; but it is likewise true that at that period all the good Argentines, occupying themselves more with the substance of things than with the glare of opinions, did not let themselves be drawn away by the artful suggestions and studied manoeuvres of intriguers, and afforded the undersigned moral elements which are only created by general opinion, and which unfortunately were despoiled since the triumph which the cause of order and of the laws had obtained in fields of battle against the mutineers of 1st December, and which (he regrets to say,) now no longer exist. Then, also, the undersigned possessed extraordinary good health to undergo the inexpressible labours, disgusts, and anxieties consequent upon such weighty undertakings; those would be now greatly increased by the intricate position in which the affairs of the country are placed, and the undersigned feels at the present moment all the debility of health and strength arising from the arduous and fatiguing attentions which he has taken upon himself for five successive years without interruption.

“Add to this, Messrs. Representatives, that even if the undersigned considered he had abilities and strength at all proof to undertake the government of the Province, honor, that virtue without which no one can call himself a patriot, imperiously forbids him for the present to occupy such an elevated post. The recollection of the public events which have occurred in this and the preceding year, are fresh in the memory; as likewise the unjust accusations invented against his honor by the treachery and perfidy of the

multitude of men pernicious to morality and public order which infest this Province; and if, when traversing the deserts, and exposed there to all kinds of labours, privations, and dangers, for the general good of the Republic, they have dared with the most barefaced impudence to imagine and hint suspicions against the intentions of the undersigned, to what height would not their insolent reach should they see him occupy the seat of Government; and this being a consideration which offers itself to the eyes of the least discerning, were the undersigned to lose sight of it, would he not place his patriotism at stake, even in the opinion of those men who until the present have done justice to his sentiments?

“The undersigned sincerely regrets that he cannot this time accord with the wishes of the Representatives, in virtue of the invariable resolution to which he is impelled from the insufficiency of his talents, the debilitated state of his health, and the duty which his honor imposes upon him, and which he cannot absolutely disregard. Confiding, therefore, in their well-known justice and generosity, he hopes that, accepting this excuse with all the conviction procured by the foregoing allegations, they will deign to admit the assurances of the most sincere gratitude and respect with which he has the honor to salute them.

“God preserve Messrs. the Representatives many years.

“JUAN M. DE ROSAS.”

A debate took place upon the above, and it was unanimously resolved not to admit the proffered resignation: also, that a Committee of the House should be sent to inform him of this resolution. Accordingly, Señores Medrano, Anchorena, Pacheco, and Pinedo, were appointed for that purpose; but their departure was delayed in consequence of the indisposition of Señor Anchorena. Señor Villegas was named in his stead.

The House assembled on Thursday last, and the Committee rendered an account of its mission. This was in fact contained in a note which was read from General Rosas, dated San José de Flores, 9th inst., to the effect—that he was at a loss for expressions of gratitude to the Representatives, for the singular and honorable demonstrations with which they had favoured him, and especially for the sentiments conveyed by the Committee, in the name of the House; but after profoundly meditating upon the arguments advanced by the Honorable Members composing it, he did not see any reason to change the opinion he had formed, that the general interest of the country, and his own honor, forbid him to accept the high and delicate office to which he had been called by the Representatives; and that to act contrary to this feeling would be to betray his own conscience, and detract from the respectability of the Government, the dignity of the country, and his very reputation, so necessary in whatever other service he might be called upon to perform. He therefore again requested the Representatives to accede to the resignation he had made of the said office; solemnly assuring them that he would never hesitate at any sacrifice which might be considered useful and conducive to the security of the country, and the general welfare of all his fellow-citizens.

A discussion then took place upon the proceedings to be adopted in consequence of the

above note. Señor Garcia Valdez said, that the present deplorable situation of the country was the most powerful reason why General Rosas should be placed at the head of public affairs, as being the man whom public opinion points out for that purpose; and that even those who differ in political opinions with that worthy citizen, wish him for Governor.

The House then sanctioned a note, to be forwarded to General Rosas, in purport—That the irresistible force of the public exigencies, the welfare of the country, and the voice of all the province, decidedly proclaim him as the Chief destined to establish firmly its happiness and its destinies; therefore the Representatives have unanimously decided not to admit this second resignation, and that the same Committee has been empowered to convey to his Honor this resolution, to request, in the name of the House, that he will yield to the sacrifice required of him; and that he will accompany the Committee to the city, where the Representatives will attend to receive from him the customary oaths.

In the course of the debate which took place upon the above occurrences, Señor Medrano observed, that in the conference which the Committee had had with General Rosas, the General said that however necessary and salutary the extraordinary powers might have been to the Executive in other periods, they would at the present moment be highly pernicious to the country.

FESTIVAL OF THE NINTH OF JULY.

It is now eighteen years since the Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate was signed by the Congress at Tucuman, that act having taken place on the 9th of July, 1816.

On the 9th inst., the usual observances took place in Buenos Ayres. Salutes were fired from the Fort and the National vessels of war, at sunrise, mid-day, and sunset, flags hoisted, &c. The public offices, the theatre, and the town generally, were illuminated on the evenings of the 8th and 9th, as also the pillar in the Plaza de la Victoria; and military music was stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo. No procession took place to the Cathedral, but there were two occurrences which distinguished the anniversary of this year, viz.: the removal of the Female Orphans to the suppressed Convent of *la Merced*; and the visit made by the members of the Philanthropic Society to the General Hospital for Men, which is to be repeated on every 9th July. Both these events partook of considerable splendour, and were extremely imposing, being honoured with the attendance of the Governor and his cortege, and a numerous assemblage of Citizens and Ladies.

All the apartments destined for the reception of the Orphans, were thrown open for public inspection. The Lady President (Señora Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana) made a suitable address to them; refreshments were provided in the Convent; High Mass was celebrated in the Church of *La Merced*; and indeed the scene altogether was highly interesting. Military music was also attended.

At the door of the Hospital, the grenadier company of the regiment “Guardia Argentina,” and their Band, were drawn up. The order, regularity and cleanliness now so conspicuous in this establishment, produced general admiration; and the gratitude of the patients for the care and attention bestowed upon them, was fervently expressed.

The streets throughout the day were crowded with promenaders, the weather being fine and temperate.

JUVENILE EDUCATION.—The communications of *Benevolus*, upon Juvenile Education, and particularly as it regards the present state and prospects of the Buenos Ayrean Foreign Schools, inserted in Nos. 402, 404, 407, 408, 409, 410, and 411 of our journal, have, we have reason to know, made a profound impression here: indeed such sentiments speak to the feelings, and (what perhaps is more in such a case,) to the common sense of every nation and every community of the civilized world, and prove the author of them to be imbued with the principles of true philosophy. It is not for us to make any comments upon his masterly productions; a few observations, *en passant*, is all that we shall intrude upon our readers.

Replete as these communications are with wholesome and sound truths, it would be difficult to make any very pointed selections where all alike is meritorious;—the following, however, appeared to us as possessing much interest. The communication in No. 404, says—"Let each and all remember that increased attention must be given to the quality of the native-foreign population, that springs up with such rapidity, and that must one day, and that no very distant one, exercise a powerful influence on the destinies of this young country." And again,—that in No. 410,—that we, as foreigners here, have only a very limited range for aspiration; but "our children, Citizens by birth, their civil and social rights and privileges are entire and complete; and if qualified by their attainments or entitled by their merits, they may aspire to the highest offices in the State." The whole of this part is truly important.

We were also highly gratified to read in the same communication, that "some of the subordinate branches of juvenile education, such as drawing, vocal music, dancing, &c., should not be so neglected as heretofore; and certain intervals of relaxation allowed."—Such ideas evince the philanthropist. The austerities to which gloomy enthusiasts would subject youth, has ever appeared to us as against-nature. It has been well observed, that poor humanity cannot exist without some sort of recreation; even the rigid Cato says, "the man who has no time to be idle is a slave."

It is related of the famous Dr. Busby's system of education, that the child instantly develops the talent of his pupil, and apply it, as nature designed. The soil which he prepared always grew fertile, but it is not in the planter to make flowers of weeds; but whatever it was under Busby's eye, it was sure to get forward towards the use for which nature designed it.

In the Edinburgh Review of July 1833, is an article entitled "Education of the People," founded on the Report of Monsieur Victor Cousin, relative to the state of public instruction in Germany, and particularly in Prussia. The Reviewer says: "Those (if there are any) who argue against the expediency of universal education, are not desirous of an answer. In England, the State has done but little for the education of the people, and private benevolence more than has been attempted elsewhere; in Germany the Government has done every thing, and left to private benevolence almost nothing to effect. The German people are therefore highest in the scale of knowledge. Although Scotland enjoys a popular education above any other Kingdom of the British Empire, she owes it to the State. Our Government, France, and England are those who have most neglected the education of the people. In the United States, parents are obliged to send their children to school; the duty has been long enforced by law. The only title of exemption is the proof that a

competent education is furnished to the child in private. Parts of the education consist of singing, and gymnastic exercises.

Even among the much calumniated Turks, education is strictly attended to. In all their Mosques there are schools established. We were acquainted with a Turkish gentleman in London, who could speak most of the living languages, and some of what are termed the dead ones. The following anecdote, related by Lord Byron, proves that the ignorance so generally attributed to the Ottomans is without foundation:—"I remember Mahmout, the grandson of Ali Pacha, asking whether my fellow-traveller and myself were in the upper or lower House of Parliament. Now this question from a boy of ten years old, proved that his education had not been neglected. It may be doubted if an English boy at that age knows the difference of the Divan from a College of Dervises; but I am very sure a Spaniard does not. How little Mahmout, surrounded as he had been entirely by his Turkish tutors, had learned that there was such a thing as a Parliament, it were useless to conjecture, unless we suppose that his instructors did not confine his studies to the Koran."

We have not merited the high eulogiums with which *Benevolus* has been pleased to honour us in his last communication. Praise from such a quarter must be at all times gratifying,—and that we have been fortunate enough to obtain the approbation of such a Correspondent, affords us infinitely satisfaction. We intreat him to accept our fervent acknowledgments; with the assurance that our columns will ever be open to whatever may be deemed instructive, useful, or amusing.

CELEBRATION

Of the Fifty-Eighth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of North America,
BY THE RESIDENT CITIZENS IN BUENOS AYRES.

A meeting of the Citizens of the United States was held at Beech's Hotel, on the evening of the 18th June, to take into consideration the measures to be pursued in the celebration of an Anniversary so dear to the recollections of every American. Mr. Jacob C. Flint was called to the Chair; and Mr. N. L. Clark appointed Secretary. The meeting being unanimous in deciding on commemorating the day by a public dinner, proceeded to the choice of a President, when Mr. George H. Thorndike was declared duly elected; and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, viz.—Messrs. J. C. Zimmermann, Charles L. Cadett, T. W. Dominick, Merritt Parker, H. W. Gilbert, George H. Thorndike, Edward Dorr, Wm. T. Livingston, Samuel D. Lets, Doctor Morrison, and Nalbro Frazier.

In pursuance of the above regulations, a dinner was prepared at Mr. Beech's Hotel. The Declaration of Independence was read to the company assembled, by Mr. H. W. Gilbert, and received by the hearty cheers of all present. The Band immediately after playing 'Hail Columbia,' the company proceeded to the Banqueting Room, which was tastefully decorated with the banners of various nations, among which were conspicuous the flags of the South American Republics.

The Hall was honoured in course of the day by numerous visitors, native as well as foreign, who expressed much gratification at the picturesque scene presented, and particularly the very tasteful and elegant arrangement of the table.

Mr. Thorndike was assisted by Mr. Charles L. Cadett, who officiated as Vice-President.

After partaking of an abundant and most

sumptuous repast, the cloth being removed, the following toasts were drunk:—

- 1.—The day we celebrate—a day of glory for America, and of hope for mankind.
- 2.—The President of the United States.
- 3.—The Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.
- 4.—The United States: a vast region consecrated to Civil and Religious Liberty.
- 5.—The Argentine Republic: may her gallant Sons, laying on the Altar of Concord all antipathies, reap the reward of their sacrifices to the cause of Freedom, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings resulting from Union.
- 6.—The memory of Washington.
- 7.—The Army and Navy of the United States: the bulwarks of our national rights.
- 8.—Don Juan Manuel Rosas, the Governor elect—May the success of his administration equal our most fervent desires.
- 9.—The Banner of our Country: may it ever wave free and respected on every sea and in every clime.
- 10.—The Constitution of the United States: the safeguard of our Union, the shield of our Liberty.
- 11.—The Revolutionary Patriots: may their children preserve unimpaired the glorious inheritance which their valor won.
- 12.—The dark-eyed maidens of Buenos Ayres: distinguished alike for mental accomplishments and personal attractions.
- 13.—The Fair sex of our country—Lovely in their habits; more lovely in virtue, which adorns the most.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President.—The Sons of the land in which we are now residing, distinguished alike for their valor and hospitality: thrice have they been engaged in an unequal contest, and thrice have they conquered.

By the Vice-President.—Daniel Webster—"the observed of all observers;" a real patriot and honest man.

By Mr. M. Riglos.—The United States: may the momentary cloud which obscures her commerce, vanish like the vapor of the morn, and be succeeded by a long day of untarnished splendor.

By Mr. J. Rozabal.—Prosperity to the United States, and extension to her commerce.

Mr. A. F. Wright.—Gentlemen: however fluently I may appear to speak the English language, you will permit me, availing myself of the President's hint, to express myself in my native tongue, particularly when unprepared I am called upon to reciprocate the sentiments which have been manifested in regard to my country, and towards persons whom I respect. Gentlemen: both Greece and Rome, in their annals, had left us the most confused and perhaps the most frightful ideas of Republican Governments; and the Republics of the middle age had left nothing that would destroy those ideas, nor anything worthy of imitation. It was held, at least as an axiom, that a Republican Government was incompatible with a powerful State; with an extensive territory. The 18th century has presented a phenomena which contradicts and annuls all the systems and theories which were then received; and this phenomena, Gentlemen, is the United States of North America. There, a great and powerful nation has been raised, which is governed by a Republican system, and whose members are free and happy. They are not, as under the despotism of a monarch, slaves of a King; nor of a society, as in former Republics; and this Republic, of an order formerly unknown, occupies an extensive territory, and prospers with a rapidity also unknown in the history of the world.—Let us drink, Gentlemen, that the United States

of North America may continue in its Federal Union—to the People and Government of that nation whose tolerant policy welcomes all, with a liberal and uniform hand.

By Mr. J. C. Zimmermann.—To the memory of the public men of our country, whose remains rest in this congenial soil: our distinguished fellow-citizens, Cesar Augustus Rodney, John Murray Forbes, and George Washington Rodgers.

By Mr. H. W. Gilbert.—The Governor elect of this Province, Brigadier-General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. His well-earned popularity, which renders him at this moment his country's hope in an emergency when the stoutest hearts shrink at the helm of State, is only surpassed by the high claims which he possesses to the gratitude of the friends of humanity, for the redemption of so many victims from the galling fetters of the most ignominious captivity.

By Mr. Joseph Dorr.—Daniel Webster.—Distinguished alike for his private virtues and political honesty. May the people of the United States shew their sense of his merits, by electing him to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

By Mr. J. C. Flint.—The land of our birth: may her sons never lose their inheritance by the influx of foreign adventurers and demagogues.

By Doctor Morrison.—The United States of North America—"the land of the free, and the home of the brave." May she never sully the brightness of her stripes and stars, by denying an asylum to the oppressed of all nations.

By Mr. W. P. Ford.—The Congress of the 4th July, 1776.—Their virtues shall live for ever; their names are a glorious monument to our latest posterity.

By Mr. N. L. Clark.—The Federal Constitution of our country: a noble edifice, raised and cemented by the sacrifices and blood of its statesmen and heroes. May eternal infamy be their portion whose sacrilegious hands aim to overthrow it.

By Mr. Muller.—May the South American States soon become constituted, and preserve inviolate their institutions as long as their Sister Republic of the North.

By Mr. Henry Rodewald.—Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster: our Senate's brightest ornaments; our country's pride, our country's hope.

By Mr. A. F. Wright.—Let us drink, in silence, to the memory of the fifty-six heroes who signed the Act of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States.

By Mr. John Duffy.—The sticking point: the battle of Bunkers Hill.

By Mr. ——Our Tars; who submit to no stripes but those of their flag; and will never be pressed but by the arms of their sweethearts.

By C. L. Cadett.—General Mancilla. May his energetic and patriotic measures be justly appreciated, and imitated by all those in authority who feel an interest in the welfare of their country.

By N. L. Clark.—General Viamonte, Governor of Buenos Ayres. The respect and affection of all parties, which attends him in his retirement, is the most honorable testimony to his private virtues and political excellency.

By J. C. Zimmermann.—The people of the United States: who fight domestic adversaries with reason and argument, and reserve powder and ball for the foreign foe.

By Mr. Wm. P. Ford.—The city of Buenos Ayres: always distinguished for her commerce, her hospitality, and social happiness.

By Mr. A. F. Wright.—That my countrymen may preserve the spirit of hospitality which has ever distinguished them: that the Government, participating in it, imitate the domestic policy of

the United States; and the Argentine Nation, and Buenos Ayres, become the asylum of the universe, and reach that high station of prosperity and aggrandizement which distinguishes the Northern Republic.

By Mr. B. C. Foster.—To the Argentine Republic. Its patriotism, liberality, and valour, have been triumphantly displayed by her Sons, in her Councils, and upon the plains of Chacabuco, Maypú, and Ituzaingó. The monument which they have erected majestically protrudes far above the dark clouds raised by the calumnious invectives of her enemies, bearing an imperishable testimony to the world that its base is firm.

By Mr. Wm. West.—The *Porteña fair*. Equalled in charms and grace on our side the globe, Symmes might have found something as pretty inside.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received Montevideo papers to 4th inst., by the schooner *Adelaide*, from which it appears that the invasion of the Oriental territory from the Brazilian frontier, and the attack made on the town of S. Servando, on 10th ult., were on the 20th unknown to President Rivera: he at that date was pursuing the Charruas Indians, having dismissed the militia of Paysandú. The Brazilian Marshal Barreto had, on the 6th ult., disarmed 38 individuals, including 18 officers, belonging to the force of General Lavalleja. The Charruas Indians were on an island of the Cuareim, and the Brazilian authority had intimated to them to pass on the other side and lay down their arms:

but they declared their intention of repassing to the Oriental territory the moment the water in the river had fallen; in consequence of which the President had ordered the Oriental troops to remain in that quarter: he had also forwarded to Montevideo the following officers (prisoners,) to be placed at the disposal of the Government there; viz.: Juan Carballo, José Maria de Avila, Antonio Ponce, and José Aguilar.

The Montevideo journals contain a variety of extracts from European papers recently arrived. It would seem that the cause of Don Pedro was going on most prosperously: Admiral Napier had been scouring the coast, capturing towns, &c. &c. Moreover, Spain had made common cause with Pedro; 10,000 Spanish infantry, and 1500 cavalry, under the command of General Rodri, had entered Portugal, destined, in conjunction with the Pedroite army, to act upon Santarem, in order to force Don Miguel out of that city. Niguel, it is said, was reduced to the last extremity,—as well he may, with such a host of foreigners upon him.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
SELLING at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo, the following Cheap and Good Articles, viz.:
Fashionable Boots, at 35 dollars per pair;
First-rate local men's Shoes, (or abotinados) at 20 dollars per pair;
Boys English-made Shoes, from 8 to 10 dollars per pair.
Lady's Shoes, (English made,) from 7 to 8 dollars per pair.
A few pairs of best English made Lady's Slips.
Gum elastic, or Indian-rubber Braces.
Gum elastic, on Indian-rubber Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF JULY, 1854.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale.....	M'Crackan & Jamieson.....	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Forcia, Randall.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Green, Young.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Danotter Castle, Patterson.....	A. Barber.....	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Baronel, Wylie.....	R. & J. Carlisle.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Grania, Bergh.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Coves, for orders.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Pradace, Ashton.....	Dickson & Co.....	Loading for Hull, via Montevideo.
Brig Vanguard, Walker.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Marlin, John Martin.....	Mohr & Ludovic.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Osprey, Fisher.....	John M'Dougall & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Themis, LeBas.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.....	Discharging.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith.....	M'Crackan & Jamieson.....	Discharging.
Brig Castor, W. Thompson.....	R. & J. Carlisle.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Draco, Gore.....	Dorr, Reineke & Lee.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Brothers, Hale.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.....	Loading for New York and Boston.
Schooner Mary Jane, Dayton.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.....	Uncertain.
Brig Ottoman, Cary.....	Manning & Dorr.....	Boston.
Brig Sanders, Skatts.....	Grogan & Pleasants.....	Discharging.
Brig Martha, Pullen.....	Grogan & Pleasants.....	Discharging.
Brig Brazen, Raines.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Jeanne Gabrielle, Dumas.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Barque Paraguay, Coutard.....	C. Brest.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Claire, Simonet.....	C. Cochart.....	Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Dunan, Withrock.....	J. J. Klick.....	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Vuygens.....	Mohr & Ludovic.....	Loading for Antwerp, via Montevideo.
Brig Johannes, Riedick.....	J. J. Klick.....	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Güte Christine, Driewes.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.....	Discharging.
GERMANS.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Adler, Schmecher.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Active, Beckman.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Albatross, St. hollig.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Discharging.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser.....	Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Amsterdam.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Lange.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Antwerp.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Constante, Romano.....	Aymes, Bros.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Gedeat Frattetta, Escarp.....	Pedro A. Plomer.....	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Tempo, Podesta.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Havana.
Polacre Sáb Aulouis.....	P. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Ship Bazaarier, G. Pansa.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Discharging.
Brig Succates, J. Havana.....	Wetteg, Thallu.....	Discharging.
Brig Colombo, Arjona.....	J. Gestal.....	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lupo.....	Amadeo & Caprike.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salazar.....	Amadeo & Caprike.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
PORTUGUESE.		
Diate Bom Fir, A. T. R. Mundo.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Florea, Mofelles.....	Pedro A. Plomer.....	Uncertain.
Paquete Novo Yermal, P. da Silva.....	C. M. Huelgo.....	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso.....	Amadeo & Caprike.....	Brazil.
Brig Justina, J. R. Silva.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Zumaça Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—Nenc.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 5.—Wind S. S. W.
Arrived, Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from Santos 1st ult., with sugar, rice, and tobacco; to M. A. Ramos.
 American brig Brazen, Raines, from Baltimore 3d May. Montevideo 3d inst., with 1200 barrels flour, tobacco, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. *Passenger,* Captain Edward Holbrook.
Sailed, (during the last night.) National schr.-brig Condor, Pyott, for the Mauritius, Batavia, and Canton, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 60 mules. *Passenger,* Mr. Frederick J. Kauffmann.
July 6.—Wind W.
Arrived, National brig Ximeno, Burnester, from Patagonia 28th ult., with 1060 fanegas salt, and 396 fanegas wheat, to Davison, Dorr & Co.
 Hamburg brig Gute Christine, Driewes, from Hamburg 18th March, Montevideo 4th inst., general cargo, to Bertram, Delisle & Co.
 Sardinian brig Colombo, Ardito, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., with wine, sugar, tobacco, &c., to José Gestal. 21 *Passengers*.
July 7.—Wind N.
Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 4th inst., to J. S. Lyons.
July 8.—Wind N. N. E.
 No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Sorisno, for Montevideo.
July 9.—Wind W.
 No arrivals or sailings.
July 10.—Wind S.—opposite coast visible; slight rain in the afternoon.
Arrived, British barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith, from Liverpool 7th April; general cargo, to McCrackan & Jamieson. (She was becalmed on the Line for 39 days.) *Passengers,* Mr. and Mrs. William Orr, the two Misses Ludlams, Miss Heathfield, Messrs. Murphy, Muir, Serjeantsen, and Langston; and twenty-nine steerage passengers.
 British brig Castor, W. Thompson, from Sicily 18th March, Montevideo 7th inst., with 852 bushels ruff, wine, oil, &c., to R. & J. Carlisle.
 French brig Claire, Simonet, from Havre de Grace 17th April, Montevideo 4th inst., with a general cargo, to C. Cochart.
 National zumaca Providencia, P. Moratorio, from Patagonia 27th ult.; with 755 fanegas salt, 150 do wheat, and 80 dry hides, to C. Galeano.
Sailed, American brig Weston, J. G. Bynon, for Valparaiso, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with yerba; and a general cargo of dry goods. *Passengers;* Señor Juan de la Barra, Monsieur Auguste Cassin, and Madame Canon.
July 11.—Wind S. W.—Joggy.
Arrived, National brig-of-war Sarandi, Captain Sinclair, from Esenadao.
Sailed, Hamburg barque Duncan, Withrock, for Havana, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 6644 quintals jerked beef, 600 arrobas tallow.

The Paraguay is expected to sail this day.
Vessel posted to sail.
 12th inst.—Produce, for Montevideo and Hull.
 13th.—Gondolier, for Liverpool.
 Draco, for Boston.
 14th.—Baronet, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, from Buenos Ayres 26th May, bound to Havre de Grace, was struck by a sea, and put into Rio Janeiro on 13th ult. to repair the damage it caused, which it was supposed would detain her about 15 days. None of the cargo was in the least injured.
 The American brig Caroline, Warnack, from Buenos Ayres 24th May, bound to Philadelphia, has been totally lost off Cape Rio, as also the cargo. Captain, crew, and passengers saved.
Vessels spoken by the Mary Worrall.
 May 24, in lat. 3, 17 N. British brig Victoria, 36 days from Liverpool, bound to Buenos Ayres.
 May 26, in lat. 3, 18 N. Schooner Margaret, of Baltimore, from Havana 35 days, bound to Bahia.
 And on the 6th inst. observed a barque off shore on the Island of Flores.
Arrived at Salen.
 April 28.—American brig Abby M., Ingham, from B. Ayres 28th February.
At Philadelphia.
 April 26.—American brig Estay, Smack, from Buenos Ayres 1st March.
At Havana.
 March 18.—Bremer barque Jason, from Montevideo 24th December.

At Rio Janeiro.
 May 28.—Sardinian brig Enrico, Gareto, from Buenos Ayres 8th May.
 29.—French barque Prosper, Tribou, from Buenos Ayres 7th May.
 30.—Sardinian polacre Livietta, Migueline, from Buenos Ayres 15th May.
 H. B. M's. packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 15th May, Montevideo 15th ditto.

At Patagonia.
 12th ult.—National schr.-brig Jacinta, Ure, from Buenos Ayres 6th ult., and was to sail for Parnagua.
Arrived at Montevideo.
 27th ult.—Sardinian brig Trafalgar, from Cadiz 20th April.
 28th.—Brazilian diate Siete de Abril, A. Rivero, from Rio Grande.
 Oriental schr.-brig Relia Union, from Pernambuco, Portuguese schr.-brig Duke of Braganza, A. J. de Silva, from San Paulo.
 30th.—Sardinian polacre Hercules, Vieri, from Genoa 3d April, Gibraltar 10th ditto.
 Brazilian zumaca Espiritu Santo, M. de Santos Lara, from St. Catherine's.
 1st inst.—Brazilian patache Teimoso, A. Pereira, from St. Catherine's.
 American schr.-brig Susan, Tilden, from Baltimore 26th April, Rio Janeiro 20th June, with 1160 barrels flour, &c., to James Noble.

Sailed from Montevideo
 28th ult.—Oriental brig Rio de la Plata, for the Coast of Africa.
 Bremer barque Johanna, for the Island Mayo.
 4th inst.—Brazilian schr.-brig Empress, for Brazil.
Erratum in our last.—For American brig Wanderer, arrived at the Havana, read, Bremer barque Wanderer.

THEATRE.

On 6th inst. was performed *El Asesino*.
 On 6th, *La Fuerza de las Leyes*. We have seen this piece much better played here. The plot of it seems to be founded on the English historical anecdote of Henry V., when Prince of Wales, insulting Judge Gascoigne in a public Court of Justice. — Señor and Señora Caton appeared on this evening, for the first time this season, and danced the boleros.
 On 9th, *Guillermo Tell*. His Excellency the Governor, attended by various public officers, occupied the State Box. The National Anthem was sung, the exterior of the Theatre was illuminated, and the interior extra lighted, in honor of the Festival of 9th July. We had only an opportunity of seeing the farce, (having been at the Circus on the former part of the evening) and hearing Felipe David sing the comic aria, — “*En tuimo de Maria Castañeda, Una vieja solta cantar.*” which was, as usual, rapturously eulcored.
 On 10th, *A Madria me vuelvo*; which play was substituted for that of the “*Duque de Visco*,” in consequence of the indisposition of the Señorita Manueita Funes.
 The house continues to be well attended; particularly the boxes, which are generally occupied by ladies. On the 6th and 9th it was excessively crowded.

CIRCUS.

In our last we noticed the ill-chosen selection performed here, in presence of H. E. the Governor, and a full and fashionable audience on 4th inst.; which, coming as it did immediately after the really classical performances of the preceding Wednesday, rendered the disappointment of the evening extreme. These drunken-soldier exhibitions, riding in sacks, &c., create disgust, and are only fit to be exhibited at Fairs.
 We attended on the 9th inst., and were happy to observe the audience so numerous, notwithstanding the great attraction at the National Theatre. The evening's entertainment went off with eclat: the Orchestra, however, was very deficient, and the house was not so well lighted as usual. The grand entrée was much admired. Messrs. W. P. Smith, Hoffmaster, &c., greatly excited themselves; and the lovely child James Smith, caused universal interest: he looked indeed to admiration. As we before stated, the horses are all natives of the Banda Oriental, (except the poney,—he is an old stager.) That they have been rendered so docile in so short a period, is not the least extraordinary part of the affair. “*The Quarterly Review*,” in an excellent article upon the Turf, says:—“*That noble gift of Providence, the horse, has not been bestowed upon mankind without conditions. The first demand upon us is to treat him well; but to avail ourselves of his full powers and capacity, we must take him out of the hands of nature, and place him in those of art.*”
 Mrs. Smith has not performed during the week, owing to indisposition.

Married.

On the 5th inst., at the British Church, Mr. Thomas WAIN, to Miss ISABELLA MCCOIN.
 In Montevideo, on the 29th ult., Mr. P. BROWN, to Miss E. A. FRIZSIMONS, both natives of the County of Wexford, Ireland, and for the last ten years residents in this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DONA MERCEDES ASTABURUAGA having notice from Chili that a LETTER to her address has been transmitted through the medium of an English House in this place; she hereby begs to inform the persons in whose possession said Letter may be, that she lives at No. 1, Calle de la Paz, where its delivery will be duly appreciated.
 Buenos Ayres, 11th July, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a few Pipes of very superior COGNAC BRANDY; which he offers for Sale in quantities to suit Purchasers; at his Store, No. 48, Calle de la Reconquista.
 A. CAMERON.

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 tasteful handles.
 Boot Hooks, from common to first quality.
 Cannon Cork-Screws, of a great variety; also Patent ditto.
 Liqueurs 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 Prunella 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 with 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.

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, gun breeching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning,) from their resulting from soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 400 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 Vallet, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.
 M. LAWRENCE.

↳ An allowance made to purchasers of large quantities.

CIRCUS.

A variety of performances will take place to-morrow evening, 13th July, the particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublions, Spanish,.....	121 — 12½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117½ — 118	do. do.
Plata macanigua,.....	7½ — 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ — 7½	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	52 — 53	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	124 — 125	do. each.
Bank Shares,.....	6 15 — 16	7 pence per dol.
Exchange on England,.....	345 — 350	dols. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	7½ — 7½	do. p.ct. tacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ — 7½	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	35 — 37	do. per peso.
Do. country,.....	81 — 32	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	30 — 31	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 — 26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	13 — 14	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	54 — 56	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	(none.)	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	12 — 18	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	37 — 39	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	18 — 25	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15 — 17	do. per quintal.
Yellow, melted,.....	12 — 12½	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350 — 780	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	100 — 110	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8 — 12	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ — 3½	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublions during the week, 12½ dollars. The lowest price, 12½ 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 (courtesy) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.
 Subscriptions and communications addressed 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.