

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 457.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1835.

[Vol. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no particular news to communicate this week. The *funciones* in honor of the new Government continue; and in order to "show the very age and body of the time," we have inserted the particulars of those that have fallen under our observation. In the country districts, there have been also various *funciones*, at which the military, both infantry and cavalry, assisted.—That at *Lujan* is stated to have been of a most splendid description.

FUNCION

In the Parish of Nuestra Sra. de Monserrat, on Sunday last, in honor of the Installation of GENERAL ROSAS, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

The Amateurs aver that this *funcion* has been the best of all that has yet been given upon the above occasion; and we are almost inclined to coincide in this opinion. Certain it is, that the architects of it evinced infinite taste in the arrangement and style of the decorations. The triumphal arches and streets displayed a forest of flags,—we could not have supposed there were so many in the whole Province as we saw on this evening: there were colours of all nations, signal flags, and British Union-Jacks out of number.—The streets were adorned with branches of laurel, olive, and boughs of trees; and the exterior of the houses with silks, and other ornaments. There were, besides, various transparencies, with appropriate inscriptions; and several portraits of General Rosas: all of which, with the illuminations at night, and bonfires, produced a splendid effect. One of the flags which was flying from a triumphal arch, caught fire and was totally consumed. The ornaments in the Plaza de Monserrat were extensive, and in accordance with the rest. Two bands of military music performed there, and the fire-works were capital.

In the morning of Sunday, High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated at the Church of Monserrat, at which His Excellency the Governor attended. In the evening, His Excellency promenade the Plaza de Monserrat until after the fire-works were discharged, and was loudly cheered. A grand banquet was "spread out" in the Sala of the house of the Rev. C. Garay, close to Monserrat's Church; a committee superintended the arrangements, and the expences were defrayed by the parishioners. The decorations of the Sala were extremely elegant, and the refreshments abundant.

We strolled about the joyous district until ten o'clock at night, and found full employment in reading the various poetical effusions, and viewing the transparencies, &c. We observed with some pleasure, the demonstrations of good feeling and respect displayed on this occasion by our countryman, Mr. Alfred Horton, at his residence, No. 79 Calle del Buen Orden;—he seemed to have opened both his house and his heart, and entertained a numerous assemblage of cheerful visitors, natives and foreigners, all of whom endeavoured to rival each other in bursts of patriotic feeling. The National and British flags surmounted an elegant Tent in front of the Sala, and in this Tent there was a plentiful supply of sweetmeats, wines, and liquors; whilst in the Sala substantial viands were displayed in hospitable profusion. Toasts and sentiments for the happiness of the Republic were drunk with enthusiasm; and this festive scene continued, as we are informed, until Tuesday evening,—during which time the board (thanks to Mr. Horton's generous care,) was always fully provided with the "ways and means."

This *funcion* of Monserrat has equalled if not surpassed its predecessors; and the crowd to witness it was immense, notwithstanding the weather was rather unfavourable. Indeed the whole

of Monserrat's populous parish presented a scene of hilarity,—the Tertulias were numerous,—every house seemed open to visitors, and the Piano and Guitar were heard from all quarters,

We are informed that a grand *funcion* is to take place on 25th inst., at the *Punta de San Fernando*.

Decease of CAPTAIN PIERRE ESPIAUX, of the French frigate *Thisbe*.

This officer died in this city on Sunday last, at midnight, after a short illness. He had undergone an operation, from which he was recovering; but having caught cold, it brought on a locked jaw which occasioned his death. His body was removed on Monday evening to the Church of *la Merced*; and on Tuesday his exequies were celebrated at the said Church, by the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich, assisted by the clergy. The congregation was numerous in the extreme; amongst whom were the Consul-General of France (Monsieur de Mendeville,) the Vice-Consul (Monsieur Roger,) the Chancellor (Monsieur Petitjean,) the Marquis de Vins de Peyssac, the Commandant and various officers of the *Thisbe*; His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, (Mr. Hamilton,) and Consul (Mr. Griffiths,) the Consul of the United States (Mr. E. Dorr,) the Consul of His Majesty the King of Belgium (Mr. Delisle,) the Consul of His Majesty the King of Holland (Mr. Bunge),—Captain Perceval, of the United States corvette *Erie*, and several officers of that ship; Generals Pinedo, Rolon, and Guido; the Chief of Police; and a number of Officers of the Staff, and citizens of distinction. A large concourse of the French inhabitants of this city also attended, and afterwards proceeded with the body to the Recoleta.

Thirty marines of the *Thisbe* were drawn up in front of the Church, and fired three volleys.—The coffin was black, with gold lace and gilt ornaments; on it were placed the uniform coat, decorations, epanettes, and cocked hat of the deceased. At the conclusion of the funeral rites, the body was conveyed to the door of the Church, where it was received by the marines of the *Thisbe*, with muffled drum beating. Thence it was conveyed to the cemetery of the Recoleta, accompanied by a great number of persons, both on foot and on horseback.

Lieut. de Chailie, of the *Thisbe*, pronounced a funeral oration over the grave; to the effect—That in Captain Espiaux, the French had lost an estimable and distinguished countryman; their marine, a valiant and able officer, a Chief beloved and respected.—That the deceased was a Member of the Legion of Honor, and of the Order of *San Fernando* of Spain; and Captain de *Frégate*.—That he had entered the naval service of his country at a time when all France was called upon to take part in the glories of the nation, and had fought with honor in various combats. At Trafalgar, where the French seamen were deserted by fortune, he received two bullets in his body: he was also on board the frigate *Meduse* when she was wrecked, and was the last to quit her. Such, then, (said the orator,) was the brave officer whose death is now so deeply deplored. In recompense for his noble conduct, he was appointed to command the corvette *Sylphide*, but by one of those fatalities which no skill can counteract, this vessel, after he had commanded her for two years, was wrecked: the coolness and talent he displayed upon the occasion, obtained for him a new title to glory. He was then placed in command of the *Thisbe*. Thus, after twenty-eight years of active service, he has terminated his career in the prime of life, at a moment, too, when in all probability he would have been further promoted in a service to which he was so great an ornament.

On the day of the funeral, the *Thisbe* fired five guns—the complement usual in the French navy upon such occasions; her colours were half mast, and yards crossed. The United States corvette *Erie*, had also her colours half mast; as well as various British, American, Hamburg, and other foreign merchant vessels. The yards of the French brigs *Hermine* and *Confiance* were crossed, colours half mast.

Official Documents.

The ex-Accountant of the Tribunal of Accounts, Señor José Belvis, addressed a note, under date 14th inst., to the Minister of Finance, tendering, for the use of the State, one year of his pay as super numerary, as a trifling mark of his attachment to the Federal system.

The Minister replied to the above under date 19th inst., thanking Señor Belvis in the name of the country.

Under date 19th inst., Señor Juan Pablo Izarzualde was appointed to the office lately under the charge of Señor Miguel Mogrovejo, dismissed.

Señor Antonio Fausto Gomez has been appointed 1st Escribano of the Consulado, Señor Faustino Ortiz, 2d; and Señor Francisco Ramiro, auxiliary Escribano of the said Tribunal.

In consequence of a note, dated 24th ult., from the Lady President of the Beneficent Society, (Señora Isabel Casamayor de Luca,) to the Government, requesting that the 36th article of the regulations of the College for Female Orphans, which designates the attire of the orphans, be corrected, so that in future they may adopt that colour which now distinguishes the employés and citizens who are decided for the system of Federation, which has been proclaimed by all the Provinces of the Republic;—the Government, therefore, under date 19th inst., ordered the correction requested.

A note, dated 8th inst., from the Lady President of the Beneficent Society, to the Government, requests the sum of 3500 dollars for the annual premiums, to be distributed on 26th inst. to the pupils, as on preceding years, &c. &c.

The Government replied to the above on 15th inst., stating the necessity of economy in every branch of the administration, and therefore they could only expend 2000 dollars for the purposes proposed. At the same time they requested that a report be rendered, relative to those reforms which may be effected in the establishments under the care of the Beneficent Society, so as to relieve as much as possible the public treasury.

A decree, dated 20th inst., states that justice and equity demand that the law established by the Spaniards for the general confiscation of property, be set aside in this Province: It is therefore ordered that the said law be abolished for ever, and not be applied in the shape of punishment for any crime whatever. The foregoing only relates to the general confiscation of property;—the laws of the country as it regards smuggling, &c., still remaining in force.

A note, dated 5th inst., from Señor Eduardo Lahitte, to the House of Representatives of the Province, tenders his resignation as Secretary to the said House; stating that the Government having appointed him Assessor-General, he could not fulfil the duties of both offices.

A note, dated 19th inst., in reply to the above, from the President of the House, (Señor Manuel Vicente de Maza,) states that the House had, in its sitting of 16th inst., accepted the resignation of Señor Lahitte,—at the same time it highly appreciated the services he had rendered during the seven years and some months in which the office of Secretary had been under his charge.

A decree dated 15th inst., orders that the decree of 16th November 1833, be abolished; and that that of 27th April 1832, ordering that public officers render their accounts to the respective Ministerial office, instead of the Collector General's, be re-established.

The decree above referred to, of 27th April 1832, was republished in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst.; as also one of same date, relative to payments made at the Treasury, in which some variations, under date 15th inst., have been made, to the effect—that no document for the payment of money shall be paid by the Treasury, without having the signature of the Governor, and of the Minister of Finance.

A note dated 15th inst., orders that the decree of 9th May 1832, relative to the mode of cancelling documents for payment at the Treasury, be republished; the Government having noticed that it has not been strictly observed.

The decree above referred to, of 9th May 1832, was re-published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled on Saturday last, and named a Special Committee to report upon the projects of reform proposed by the Government.

The resignation of the office of Secretary to the House, made by Dr. Eduardo Lahitte, was accepted.

The watchman Ramon Altamira, reports that on the night of 16th inst., after he had called half-past 12 o'clock throughout his beat, he met the watchman Lenzino, with whom he engaged in conversation;—presently a countryman ran towards them, crying for help, as some soldiers of the 1st regiment of cavalry were robbing a companion of his. Altamira, accompanied by Lenzino, went to the spot, and summoned the soldiers to surrender themselves; but they were answered with insults, and as the soldiers were armed with swords, the watchmen found it necessary to make use of their lances, and give the alarm with the whistle for assistance. The soldiers and the watchmen fought in the streets for the distance of two cuadras, until Altamira ran his lance through one of the soldiers, of which wound he almost immediately died. The other soldier, who had been fighting with Lenzino, when he saw his companion fall, attacked Altamira with such fury that he had great difficulty in parrying the assault. The result however was, that the assailant was wounded and made prisoner.

The coach in which General Quiroga was travelling when he was assassinated, arrived in this city on 14th inst.; it yet bears the impression of the balls which pierced it, and is stained with blood. A number of persons have been to see it.

We have perused a very interesting volume of Poems, in 290 pages, lately published in this city at the Imprenta de la Libertad, No. 58, Calle de Cangallo; entitled—“*El Parnaso Oriental; ó Guirnalda Poética de la República Uruguaya.*” The Editor, we understand, is Señor Luciano Lira. The selection he has thus ushered to the world, certainly reflects honour upon his judgment and taste. The poetry relates to the emancipation of this country from the dominion of Spain,—the late war with Brazil,—amatory odes, &c. &c. &c.; Love, Liberty, and “glorious war” combined.—The following is a list of the gentlemen whose poetical talents have served to form the very pretty work in question: *Orientales*.—Señores Francisco A. de Figueroa, Eusebio Valdenegro, Bartolomé Hidalgo, Francisco Auracho, A. M. Arufe, Manuel Aguiar, and Carlos G. Villa de Moros. *Argentines*.—Señores Juan Ramon Rojas, Juan Cruz Varela, and Florencio Varela. *Bolivianos*.—Señor Angel Elias. *Spaniards*, Señor P. Delgado. There is also a Sonnet from an author, name unknown: it is called the *Despedida de las Damas Argentinas á los Orientales*,

cuando estos pasaron desde Buenos Aires, á libertar su país, dominado por los Portugueses en el año de 1825. The following delightful reward is promised by the said *Damas* to the warriors:—

“Adios! Vengad la Patria... A nuestros brazos
Volveréis algun dia vencedores,
Y mas tiernos serán nuestros abrazos,
Y mas dulces serán nuestros amores.
Id, y venced; cuando el tirano muera,
El beso en nuestros labios os espera.”

El Parnaso also contains the fine *Canto Lírico* upon the victory of Ituzaingó, written by Señor Juan Cruz Varela; commencing with the line
“Las barreras del tiempo.”

This production was highly eulogized in the periodical “*Repertorio Americano*,” published in London. Many of our readers will recollect the elegant translation into English made from the said Poem, by our gifted friend and countryman, Mr. Robert Billinghurst, and which appeared in our *Packet*, of August, 1828.*

All must acknowledge that considerable poetical genius has been evinced by natives of this country. The richness and copiousness of the Spanish language, has enabled them to give full vent to their imaginations. The ancients are said to have excelled the moderns in the poetical way, because the religion of the former inspired them with a sacred enthusiasm: they were inflamed by the fancied presence of their Muses,—every oak and fountain was believed to be the residence of some presiding deity; yet even the ancients themselves have confessed and lamented that the Latin language is a very meagre one, as it regards poetry and subjects of philosophy; and it has been observed that “it is usually the little dealers in Parnassus, who have not a sufficient stock of genius to launch out into a more enlarged commerce with the Muses, that hawk about classical gleanings from Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, &c.”—After all, give us our native English, in which Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Scott, Byron, Burke, and a host of others, embodied thoughts which will last
“Till time shall cease.”

Cromwell, when at the head of the Government of England, ordered his Secretary, the great Milton, always to address his despatches to foreign Governments in English.—“If they cannot read English, (said the sturdy Protector,) let them get some one that can.”—He was right.

A modern author “opines” that the English language will at no great distance of time be the general one. He notices the progress it has made on the Continent of Europe, (Spain excepted.)—of its being the language of North America, the West Indies, East Indies, many parts of Africa, Australia, &c. &c.: and that in South America it is also “progressing.”

A pamphlet of 40 pages, has lately appeared in this city, entitled—“*El Voto de América*,” being a brief examination of the question, whether or not it would be advisable for the new Republics of America to accelerate the acknowledgment of their Independence, by sending Ambassadors to the Court of Madrid?

This pamphlet is written upon the most liberal principles, and is at once honorable to the philanthropy and patriotism of its author. We would recommend its perusal to every one interested in the question upon which it treats: not that we agree in all therein contained,—on the contrary; yet there is a great deal of good sense and good feeling displayed. One or two of the propositions of *El Voto* might, we think, be successfully impugned, both by every-day facts, and precedents. It is not for us, however, to enter into any controversy upon the affair, constituting as this would a deviation from the course we have hitherto steered, and at the same time involve us

* It appears from the List attached to *El Parnaso*, that 400 copies of the said work were subscribed for in Montevideo alone.—In Buenos Ayres it had only eight Subscribers.

in matters to which it has always been the object of our *Packet* to give “a wide berth.”

This pamphlet is published at the “*Imprenta del Comercio*,” the author's name is not affixed to it, but report states that it is from the pen of Señor José Rivera Indarte, native of Buenos Ayres, whom we noticed in our No. 438, as being the author of *La Volkameria*.

SACRED MUSIC.

MR. EDITOR:—We perfectly coincide with your insinuation in last No., that the Choir of the Scotch Church is entitled to prominent and honourable mention, whenever and wherever that Institution is spoken of. Mr. Wilson's merits as a leader, are well known. His clear full voice is admirably calculated for a Presbyterian congregation; where, instrumental accompaniments being dispensed with, the skill and power of the vocalist are more severely tested. In this respect, the selection could not have been more judicious; and, as like attracts like, his acknowledged excellence has drawn around him a number of Amateurs, all respectable for their musical qualifications, and some of them deeply read in the mysteries of the Divine Art, and imbued with that zeal and enthusiasm which give a zest and impart a secret charm to all their performances. One voice in particular, possesses over us an electrifying influence. What depth and power—yet so full of softened pathos, and of such exquisite intonation! We can sometimes hardly help doubting whether we are not in a reverie, and listening, not to a human voice, but to the solemn sounds of the “deep toned organ.” We have never heard Braham, but we have heard some that were accounted first-rate singers; and we must say, in justice, that in point of power and sweetness combined, we have never heard any equal to the Amateur referred to. Altogether, we have had some specimens of Psalmody truly sublime. We would quote, as favourite illustrations, the majestic 100th Psalm, powerful in exciting what Burns has so happily styled “heart-felt raptures;” the stately French, with its measured tread and thrilling concords; and the beautiful Dohlogy commonly sung at the close of the service. But we are attempting description, where description must necessarily fail;—they must be felt to be duly appreciated. We challenge the most fastidious to the experiment, and abide his decision with confidence. It is rarely indeed, as you most justly remarked, that so effective a Choir is to be met with; especially in our communion, where accidental influences have been converted into national prejudices; and where, we say it with due deference, the rage for simplicity has been carried some degrees beyond its legitimate boundaries. Time, however, has not only a soothing balm for our woes, but corrective emollients for our tastes and manners. A more liberal and enlightened spirit is fast gaining ground; and we hail its advance, in particular, with regard to the subject of which we treat. If not quite prepared to advocate the introduction of Instrumental accompaniments, we can at least see no good reason why the human voice should not be cultivated to sing the praises of the Almighty, with all the skill of science, and all the assiduity of art. He that disposed of the component parts of this material world in such admirable harmony and proportion, and robed it in beauty so transcendent,—He that painted the rainbow, and gave to the rose and the lily their tints of inimitable hue,—He that formed the human eye to be delighted with external loveliness, and the human ear to be enchanted with the ravishment of “sweet sounds,” could never intend that his creatures should leave these divine faculties dormant, or withhold them in that sacrifice of Praise and Thanksgiving of which He is the immediate object.

Observe, we do not blame the use of inferior and subordinate appliances; what we regret and censure is the neglect and disregard of the first, and most obvious, and most efficient means; especially in the sacred services of the Sanctuary, where the best and most acceptable part of the offering is necessarily the heart and the understanding. If the concord of sweet sounds produced by mechanical combination, and proceeding from irrational matter, be pleasing and delightful, as we frankly concede it is,—how much more powerful and transporting must the same sounds be, when proceeding from volition, and associated with all the kindling emotions of love, gratitude, and repentance, which Sacred Music seldom fails to excite, for a time at least, in the coldest and most obdurate breast? It has been said, and we think with truth, that man, even in his most daring and successful undertakings, is only an

humble copyist of Nature, whose capacious storehouse contains the models and archetypes of every thing that he has achieved, or is capable of achieving. The human voice we consider the archetype of every musical instrument that the ingenuity of man has framed; and when cultivated to its highest perfection, as much superior to the best of these, as the mechanism of the human eye is superior to that of a telescope.—But, alas! inconsistency is the boon and inheritance of our race; it descends from generation to generation, and springs up with rank luxuriance in every soil! We leave the simple and ample means provided by a bountiful Providence, and weary ourselves with clumsy contrivances, fraught with difficulty and disappointment. The human voice is the most direct medium of communication with the human heart, and the most powerful agent that can be brought to bear upon it; and he that sincerely desires to improve the musical department of Divine Service, and to give it that "unction" which will render it acceptable to God, and profitable to man, must direct his chief attention to the primary means that nature has furnished for this specific purpose.

As no critique now-a-days is esteemed passable, without finding some fault, or pointing out some improvement; we would, in conclusion, suggest, but very good-naturedly, the advantage that might accrue from adding a few female voices to the Choir in question, or perhaps rather a few boys, well trained and disciplined. This, in our opinion, would tend to mellow and improve still farther the harmony and general effect; and, besides, would afford a spectacle of deep moral interest to every well-formed mind. Reiterating once more, then, to the Gentlemen of the Choir our humble thanks, which they may rest assured are re-echoed by every wellwisher to the Institution; and tendering you, Mr. Editor, our warmest acknowledgments for your uniform courtesy and kindness, and for the lively interest you have evinced in the affairs of our nascent Establishment; we remain, with every sentiment of respect and kindness,

Your obedient and obliged servant,
CALEDONIUS.

EXTENT of the BRITISH EMPIRE.

The great extent of the British Empire, and the immense space over which its parts are distributed, form one of the most remarkable phenomena ever exhibited to the world. She has dominions in North America, which are themselves larger than the Roman empire at its greatest extent. She possesses seventeen rich islands in the West Indies; the countries of Australia, which are themselves larger than all Europe, are entirely at her disposal, and will one day be occupied by a population speaking her language, and proud of their descent from her people. In India she has another large and populous empire, which is her own not only in right of conquest, but almost in right of creation; for it is the regular government, the suppression of internal wars, and the leisure for agriculture, which she has bestowed, that have rendered India what it now is, and what it never was formerly, either in respect to population or commerce. The population of these immense dominions, lying in four quarters of the globe, speaking different languages, and having interests entirely different from each other, look to Britain for protection, for the regulation of their laws and government, and for the continuance of a prosperity which the foreign possessions of no other country have ever enjoyed. The number of people in all the different British possessions, may be recapitulated as follows:

	Population.
British Islands,	24,271,758
British dependencies in Europe,	247,701
North America, Canada, &c.	1,066,208
West Indies,	884,050
Australian colonies,	39,685
Islands of Ceylon and Mauritius,	1,034,736
British possessions in Africa,	154,048
East Indian empire,	80,377,200
	117,375,390

This table shows that Britain rules over a population about five times as numerous as her own, and over an extent of country fifty times as large as the whole British Islands.

Will the prosperity of Britain continue?—The question is often asked, Will this singular people always remain as prosperous as they now are? Will not their far-extended empire, made up of so many different elements, one day crumble in pieces? Will not their unrivalled manufacturing skill be one day surpassed, and driven from the market?—their profits, or which their grandeur is founded, be given to others?—and their immense national wealth dissipated in vain rivalry with more skilful competitors? We may

answer this question by simply asking another—*On what does the superiority of Britain rest?* It is not on her large armies, or her powerful fleets. These, whatever they are, are supported and created by her resources, and do by no means give birth to them. It is her admirable form of government, the equality of her laws, the advantages of her insular situation, and, above all, the steady industry and perseverance of her people, which have given her her present superiority; and the same causes which have bestowed, will maintain it, till some other nation be found better governed, more secure from foreign invasion, furnished with better roads, canals, and harbours, &c., and with a people more industrious and skilful.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATELY RECEIVED.

From MESSRS. ACKERMANN & CO., London, A VARIETY of articles for DRAWING, as Paints, Bases, Drawing Pencils, London & Bristol Boards, Drawing Paper, &c.; also a variety of FANTASCOPIES, or Optical Delusions. ENGLISH STATIONARY, as Letter Paper, of different classes, Foolscap, Ink, &c.; also Superfine prepared Copying Paper.

Five Views (four of the interior) of WORCESTER CATHEDRAL, for Sale. Subscribers to THE PENNY MAGAZINE, who have not taken away their numbers, are requested to call for them. No. 30, Cathedral Street.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON, WELLER & CO. make known they have yet a few Casks containing four dozen bottles of PORT and of SHERRY WINE, on Sale, introduced by the Condor, early in 1834; and also 28 gallon casks of really good and strong ALE.

A CARD.

MRS. DAVIS respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has Removed to No. 34, Calle de la Piedad; where she has every convenience to accommodate from six to eight steady Boarders.

FENCING ACADEMY.

MRS. ANDREW CESARIO has the honor of informing the Public, that he has established a FENCING ACADEMY, (with the requisite permission,) where persons who may desire to learn or exercise themselves in this Art, will find him most willing to attend to them. Many think that the Art of Fencing only serves to promote duels and broils, yet do not consider that a man

who wishes to revenge himself has no necessity to use either the sword or pistol, as in some parts the dagger serves as a weapon, in others a bludgeon, or even the fist. All these arms, when ignorantly used, are the more destructive in not being regulated by scientific rules, which serve to diminish the evils contingent on personal revenge, and that custom which at times compels the most pacific man to fight with his fellow-creature.—The excellency of the Art of Fencing is well known, if it only be considered as a Gymnastic Exercise, and not as a means of destruction. In Europe, it has always been considered as one of the appendages of a good education.

To satisfy the public on this point, the opinions of many distinguished men might be quoted, in order to make known the true merits of this Art.—SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, in his "Art of Health and Longevity" observes that Fencing is "the most convenient exercise for the preservation of health, in the higher classes of society. The position and attitudes which are necessary, to have for their object the giving straightness, firmness, and equilibrium; the practice of it gives the most forcible and constant motion to the chest, neck, and shoulders; the various changes in the limbs, whilst the body remains in a firm position, gives the muscles an extraordinary flexibility. Young men who devote themselves to this exercise, will strengthen themselves by opening the chest, and thus avoid many painful disorders. Experience has shewn that Fencing has in repeated instances destroyed symptoms of the phthisis, asthma, and consumption; and it is observed that those who practice it, enjoy long life and good health." "Fencing (says the celebrated LOCKE, in his Treatise "on Education,) is a most recommendable acquirement in a well educated man; and its advantages with respect to the health and bodily habits are so valuable, that every man of honor who wishes to please, ought to acquire perfection in it."

WRIGHT, the EARL of CHATHAM, and many other modern authors, lay great stress on the utility of this Art; but it is not necessary to multiply quotations to enable the Public of Buenos Ayres to judge of its usefulness. Suffice it to say that all Europe, and especially France, cultivate it with attention, as it forms one of the branches of a good education.

A C. confidently trusts he shall be enabled to give every satisfaction to those Gentlemen who may wish to perfect themselves in the Art, not only from his knowledge of it, but also from the assiduous care he will take to instruct them. His Academy is established at

No. 11, Calle de Balcarce,

where he gives Lessons every day from 8 in the morning till 11 in the afternoon, and from 6 to 9 at night. The Rules of the Academy will be made known at the same time, from which no deviation will be allowed under any pretext.

Lessons given at private houses, at such hours as may be agreed on.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF MAY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée,	Rezaval, Bros.	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Camerton, Brown,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Findon, Frost,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgerson,	Brownell & Siegmann,	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Corves, for orders.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Cleely, Sewell,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Discharging.
Brig Ritson, Dillon,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Cruiser, Bulley,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Glide, Townsend,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read,	Dor, Reincke & Lers,	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, A. W. Suedde,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Boganza, Lane,	Davidson, Milner & Co.	Loading for New York or Boston.
Brig Quito, Moore,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Plant, Perkins,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Boston.
FRENCH.		
Brig Constance, Autié,	Auguste Dejean,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Juliana Elizabeth, Bock,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders, Bahia, with mules.
Brig Exile, Hoseason,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Schr.-brig Oberon, Kruse,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Ship Alexander, Marcus,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Eliza, Delfarde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Leontine, Jansen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Ellide, Juell,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Swea, Godhørsen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Montevideo to load for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phnix, Visser,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe,	F. Liavallol,	Discharging.
Sr.-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpta, Durante,	Felipe Liavallol,	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Do dig for Genoa.
Polacre Nra. Sra. del Rosario, Schifini,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliate,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Gallenano,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Bahia.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Jacinto, José Coelho,	C. M. Hoerge,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Juan A. Madere,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) Captain John Percival.
FRENCH.—Frigate Thibet, (32 guns,) Captain de la Trésorier.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 16.—Wind S. S. E.—rain during the last night. No arrivals or sailings.

May 17.—Wind E.

Arrived, British schr.-brig Cruiser, Bulley, from Malaga 12th March, with wine, oil, brandy, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.—[The Cruiser experienced very rough weather between Rio Janeiro and this.]

Brazilian schr.-brig Caboclo, Juan Albes Madera, from Parnagua 17th ult., Montevideo 15th inst., with yerba, rice, coffee, oranges, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Temistocles, Morello, for Barcelona and Genoa, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 10,474 dry hides, 7 bales with 227½ doz. slunk-calf skins, 6912 horns, 5200 shin bones, 28 pipes with 1063 arrobas tallow, 60 bags horn shavings, 27½ quintals old copper, 2 boxes and 1 barrel pieces horn. Passenger, Señor José Elias.

American brig Napoleon, Cushing, for New York, despatched by Manning & Dorr, with 13,711 dry hides, 1500 salted do., 3 bales with 164 doz. nutria skins, 7 do. with 1274 sheep skins, 2 do. with 31 arrobas wool, 1 box with 22lbs. tortoise shell, 2 packages with 140 chinchilla skins. Passengers, Captains Andrew Bates, William Purbeck, and Benjamin Shillaber; and Mr. John Johnson.

May 18.—Wind S.—foggy.—slight rain. No arrivals or sailings.

The brig Napoleon, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

May 19.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals. Sailed, National schr.-brig Caroline, Burnester, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gouland & Co., with a general cargo of domestic goods, &c. Passenger, Mr. Amory Edwards, Supercargo, Mr. M. Sheaffe.

National packet schooner Ninfa, Gahan, for Montevideo.

Oriental do. Adelaide, Bisso, for ditto. Do. do. Rosa, F. Moratore, for ditto.

May 20.—Wind W.—Opposite coast visible. Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-Boat), from Ensenada.

May 21.—Wind S.

No arrivals. Sailed, Portuguese diate Bom Fin, A. J. Reimundo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with some domestic goods, and 4 horses.

Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, for Rio Grande, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with salt, Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, for Cadiz, despatched by Manuel Saenz de la Maza, with 8156 dry hides, 1 bale with 7 arrobas and 20 lbs. ostrich feathers, 5 bales with 608 slunk-calf skins, 254 deer skins, and 1050 goat skins, 1 bale with 10 arrobas horse hair, 1 box with 20 doz. chinchilla skins.

French brig Herminie, Soret, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Poucel & Co., with 5519 dry hides, 6 pipes 16 half do. and 1 quarter do. with about 600 arrobas tallow, 3 bales with 1200 goat skins, 8 do. with 320 arrobas horse hair, 18 do. with 405 arrobas and 13 lbs. wool, 54 do. with 1190 doz. sheep skins. Passengers, Señora de Mollo, her son, daughter, and 4 servants; Señor O. F. Mossotti, Monsieur Garnier, and Mr. Ferd. Tornquist.

May 22.—Wind S. No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 24th inst.—Braganza, for New York. Ann Wise, for Liverpool.

↗ The British brig Steadfast, sailed from Malaga, for the River Plate, about 26th February.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Gaceta Mercantil of yesterday, contains a communication dated 3d March 1835, from the Government of the Province of Tucuman, to that of Cordova; and from the Government of San Luis, dated 20th ult.,—and from that of San Juan, dated 28th March 1835,—both to the Government of Buenos Ayres. The whole three relates to the assassination of General Quiroga. The Governor of Tucuman in his communication, says—that he had the honor to accompany the unfortunate General during his stay in Santiago del Estero, and often, in conjunction with the Governor of that Province, pressed him not to despise the reports current that violence would be offered him, and either to take an escort as far as the jurisdiction of Santa Fé, or travel by another route;—but his

great soul never could believe that a crime so abominable was meditated against him, particularly in a Province which he had so essentially served, and he therefore declined the propositions made. The Governor of Tucuman speaks of the murder of General Quiroga in the strongest terms of reprobation; and states that the memory of the illustrious victim will be eternally cherished by all good patriots.

The communications from San Luis and San Juan, contain no further particulars upon the subject, than those with which our readers were before acquainted.

A communication, dated Malanzan, 16th ult., from the Widow of General Quiroga, to General Rosas, expresses her gratitude for the letter of condolence received from the latter; that herself and her three orphan children rely with confidence upon his protection, and upon that of all those who can appreciate the merit of a true patriot, as was her husband.

The General Tariff (in Spanish,) of the Custom-House of Buenos Ayres, for the year 1835, by Señor Vicente Rosa, is now published at the "Imprenta Argentina," No. 37, Calle de la Universidad. It contains, besides the Custom-House Guide to Merchants, their assistants, and Captains of vessels,—a recapitulation of the laws and decrees as far as relates to the Custom-House of this city, and the commerce connected with it.

This General Tariff is comprised in a book of 87 pages; and besides the information above specified, it has the regulations of the Resguardo, the forms to be observed by Captains of merchant vessels on arrival here, and respecting Pilots, &c.—It would be most desirable to see the above work in English, because the major part of the commerce of this country is carried on by those who speak that language, and to whom, in many instances, the Spanish language is totally unknown. The compensation, however, for the expence and trouble attending such a translation, would in all probability be very inadequate; so we must be satisfied with what we have.

THE WEATHER, during the last fortnight, has been seasonable,—the thermometer from 50 to 60.

THEATRE.

We saw the amusing comedy of *Don Dieguito*, on Thursday evening. Señor Jimeno, and his Señora, performed in it. The Gentleman imparted a good deal of spirit to the character he personated, although we do not think his *forte* will be found in genteel comedy; besides which, it was generally remarked that he spoke in too rapid a manner. The Lady has a pretty foot, and is very lively.

The audience, if not numerous, was at any rate select. In the boxes we observed the Marquis de Vins de Peyssac; the Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c.

CIRCUS.

On Wednesday evening was performed the melo-drama of "The Maid and the Magpie," with the original music, new scenery, &c.; and the farce of "Love laughs at Locksmiths,"—being for the benefit of Mr. Fay, scene-painter to the establishment.

The melo-drama was well got up, and what is more, was well performed;—the second act was highly impressive. Mrs. Laforest, as "Annette," displayed some fine acting, and brought tears (that sure sign of approbation,) to the eyes of many of the fair spectators. The manner in which she delivered the appeal to the Jew, was both natural and touching, and was deservedly applauded;—she is really a clever woman. She dressed the part of "Annette" simply and prettily.

Mr. Fay's "Martino," was excellent. Who could have supposed he had talents for sentimental characters?—yet so it is; and he has proved that he is a good actor, as well as a good painter.—Mr. Laforest was, as he always is, sensible and gentlemanly; and Mr. Hammond played well. Miss Henrietta had very little to do. The Amateur who personated "Malcour," rather mistook the drift of the part. The Jew was respectfully represented. The scenery (especially the prison scene,) was good; indeed "The Maid and the Magpie," as now performed at the Circus, is worth seeing; and we shall most sincerely rejoice if it be the forerunner of the performance of more English pieces at our Circus. The audience was not annoyed by that abominable nuisance of the prompter's tub. A hand-bell, as on the English stage, announced the rising of the curtain.

We can only briefly notice the farce. Risk and Totterton were very amusing; so was Vigil. Mr. Fay, as "Risk," sang the classical ditty of

"Miss Bailey," and was encored, although it was midnight—the hour, too, when Miss Bailey's ghost is supposed to appear. Mrs. Laforest played "Lydia," in a very lively manner; and sung "Home sweet Home," which, by-the-by, is a Sicilian air of great antiquity, and not the composition of Bishop, as given out.

The audience was numerous, chiefly, of course, consisting of foreigners. The boxes contained some Anglo-Portefia beauties. There was Catherine—but not Catherine de Medici, nor Catherine of Arragon, nor Catherine of Russia, nor the blue-eyed Nun of St. Catharines,—but the pretty Catherine of Buenos Ayres.

It was half-past 12 before the curtain finally dropped: this is too late an hour.

There will be a performance at the Circus on Sunday afternoon, instead of in the evening.

The Maid and Magpie is to be repeated on Wednesday.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, MR. HENRY H. JONES, of Boston, to Miss CAROLINE ALLEN, of Bradford, North America.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

A YOUNG MAN of steady habits, who speaks the Spanish Language fluently, wishes to engage himself as Clerk in a Mercantile House, Barraca, or Saladero, in any of which he could be of general use to his employer. Respectable reference can be given. A few lines left at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be duly attended to.

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in WHITFIELD'S QUINTA, now occupied by the Subscriber; with a good STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, and an extent of Ground nearly producing in pasture the value of the Rent. As the Subscriber, having acquired premises more proportioned to the extent of his family, leaves it shortly, having at the same time the hire until the 15th of April next, he is willing to proportion the Rent for the remainder of the term, to what it would be only for the Summer Months,—thus offering to any Family who would now acquire it, the advantage of some utility and recreation during Winter, though living in the city. Apply on the Premises, or to

JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN, No. 66, Calle de Belgrano.

NOTICE

No. 27, Calle de la Piedra.

JAMES NOTT returns his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received during his residence in this City. He likewise respectfully reminds them, that having worked many years in some of the most fashionable houses in LONDON, he is completely Master of his Business, in all its various branches; and holds himself responsible to CUT HAIR equal, if not superior, to any one of his profession in Buenos Ayres.

N.B.—Gentlemen's Hair cut or dressed at their own habitations, at the shortest notice.

↗ WIGS and SCALPS made to order. Razors ground and set, and if not to perfect satisfaction no remuneration required.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	121	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	119	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	87	— 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7.9	— 6	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patucones.....	7½	— 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	53	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	124	— 125	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	62	—	puceper dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	353	— 355	ats. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo.....	74	—	do. p.pataccn
Do. on United States.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best.....	33	— 34	do. p.pcada.
Do. country.....	29	— 31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	27	— 30	do. do.
Do. salted.....	22	— 24	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11	— 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	23	— 26	do. per cezen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	36	— 37	do. do.
Wool, common.....	9	— 12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long.....	33	— 34	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	30	— 32	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	— 16	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted.....	11	— 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	350	— 950	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	70	—	do. per barrel
Salt, on board.....	6	— 9½	do. p. fanega.
Discount.....	1	— 2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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