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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

[Vol. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

FESTIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY,
Anniversary of the Emancipation of this Country from
the dominion of Spain.

Economy being now the "order of the day," the observances usual in Buenos Ayres on the above anniversary, have not this year been upon so grand a scale as heretofore. The only decorations in the Plaza de la Victoria of any consequence, were the Obelisk, and some flags in front of the Police-Office. The former was environed with flags; the most conspicuous of which were the National, British, American, French, and Brazilian: it had also various inscriptions, amongst which were the names of *Dorrego, Quiroga, Santos-Ortiz, and Latorre*. Branches of olive and laurel around the Plaza, superseded the ornamented circle which was wont to be erected on such occasions. The greased mast, and "roundabouts," for the amusement of the juvenile community, were placed in the Plaza; but there was no *rompe-cabeza*.

On the evening of the 24th, the Obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria, the public offices, and the town, were illuminated. Two bands of music (one of them a bugle band,) were stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo. The spectators were not very numerous.

On the 25th, at sun-rise, a salute was fired from the Fort, and from the National vessels of war,—drums were beat, and the bells of the Churches struck up a merry peal. These demonstrations all took place simultaneously. The salutes from the Fort, and from the National vessels of war, were repeated at mid-day, and sunset. The Fort likewise fired on the Government procession leaving the Cathedral, about half-past 1 o'clock. The National brig-of-war *Sarandi*, was dressed out with colours. His Excellency the Governor was not present in the procession, public business having prevented him.—It was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Señor Arana,) various of the Civil and Military authorities, and the Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Troops were drawn up from the Fort to the Cathedral; viz.: the *Defensores, Patriotas, Guardia Argentina, &c.*—The Cathedral had a numerous congregation; but the visitors to the Plaza during the day were very few, compared with other years. The day was fine, and the balconies in the Plaza de la Victoria which commanded a view of what was to be seen, had the usual portion of spectators: and on that of Señor Riglos were several ladies; as also His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, in scarlet uniform. At night the illuminations were repeated, and the military music performed from the gallery of the Cabildo; but the attendance in the Plaza was again scanty.

On the 26th, the colours were displayed all day at the Fort, Marine-Office, &c., but no salutes were fired. The Female Schools of this capital, appertaining to the Beneficent Society, assembled during the morning in the Theatre, where premiums were adjudged to those of the scholars who have excelled in morality, industry, and filial love. These proceedings, always interesting, were closed by an address from the Lady President of the Beneficent Society, (Señora Isabel Casamayor de Luca.) The concourse of ladies to witness this ceremony was very great: all of them wore the Federal device, it being understood that no lady could be admitted without it. The Governor did not attend.—The Minister of Foreign

Affairs, and other public officers, were present. It was the first time the Theatre was used on such an occasion; and the selection was made from its suitability for the purpose.

At night there was a continuation of the illuminations, and music at the Cabildo. The assemblage in the Plaza de la Victoria was on this evening considerable, in consequence of a procession of the Boys Schools through the Plaza and around the Obelisk, with banners and music; each boy carrying a small flag, and all attired in Turkish costume, with turban, &c. The only fire-works exhibited on the evenings above mentioned, were a few rockets.

The troops under arms on the 25th inst., in the Plaza de la Victoria, were commanded by General Guido, who issued a proclamation to them; in purport—That twenty-five years had now elapsed since intrepid Portenos assembled in that same Plaza, to invoke for the first time the sacred rights of the country, in order to emancipate it from the dominion of Spain: That the sacrifices the Republic had made were not sterile; it is now independent, and might have been happy but for the fatal influence of ambition and discord. The proclamation concluded by exhorting the troops to preserve their discipline, and to defend the Federal system which has been proclaimed by all the Republic; and that they will then comply with the ends of the revolution of 25th May, 1810.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Señor Felipe Arana) was the Representative of the Government on 25th inst., and received the felicitations usual to the day, from the various Corporate bodies; to which he returned appropriate answers. Mr. Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, addressed the Minister on the part of the Diplomatic Corps,—felicitating the Republic of the United Provinces of the *Rio de la Plata*, upon the anniversary of a day so conspicuous in its history; and expressing the hope that the independence of the country, which they were called upon that day to celebrate, would be consolidated by the preservation of peace, both domestic and foreign.—The Minister replied to the above, in a suitable address.

Mr. Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, gave a grand Dinner and Ball, on Thursday last, in honor of His Majesty's birth-day.—Both entertainments were of the most splendid description; and all who were present speak in glowing terms of the attentions and urbanity of their noble hosts.—Amongst the company at dinner, were the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, the Under-Secretaries of the Interior and War Departments; Generals Guido, Rolon, Mancilla, and Pinedo; the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, the Consul-General of France, the British and Belgian Consuls; Captain Perceval of the United States corvette *Erie*, several officers of the French frigate *Thibée*, &c. &c. &c. The assemblage at the Ball was brilliant in the extreme: It was attended by some of the most lovely of the Buenos Ayrean fair, attired in that unique and magnificent style for which they are so remarkable. We regret that we have neither time nor space to describe more fully this scene of enchantment—for such it was.

Official Documents.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

Buenos Ayres, 22 del Mes de América.
Año 23 de la Libertad, 20 de la Independencia, y 6 de la Confederacion Argentina.

A decree, headed as above, states that the Government having observed the non-fulfilment of the provisions of the decree of 3d November 1832, respecting the mode of addressing official communications to them, order the said decree to be re-published; and in future, in addition to what is therein stated, the year of the *Confederacion Argentina* must be inserted.

A printed form of the above is circulated in the public offices.

The decree of 3d November 1832, was re-published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23d inst.

A circular, dated 22d inst., from the Government to the different public departments, states that the Government having noted the inconvenience occasioned by the non-observance of the gubernative resolutions, have ordered that from this date the decrees, &c., of the Government be punctually executed by all the public functionaries; and that in future any employé, of whatever class or condition, who may be wanting in this respect, shall be punished according to the nature and circumstance of the offence.

The decree of 23d March 1831, relative to the official memorials which pass through the office of the *Escribania Mayor de Gobierno*, was re-published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th inst.

A communication, dated 23d inst., from the Government to the Bishop of the Diocese, states that upon the memorial presented by the Rev. Dr. Mariano José de Escalada, relative to the resolution of the Government to retain the Bull of His Holiness the Pope, constituting the Rev. Doctor Bishop of Aulon in *partibus infidelium*;—the Government order the correspondent pass to the Bull expedited in Rome on 2d July 1832, by order of His Holiness Pope Gregorio XVI., by which the Rev. Dr. Mariano Escalada, native of this city and resident of this diocese of Buenos Ayres, has been elected and constituted Bishop of Aulon in *partibus infidelium*; and that the said Bull is therefore to be rendered to the Rev. Dr. Escalada.

The Bishop of this Diocese, under date 20th inst., proposed the Rev. Justo Muñoz y Perez to be the clergyman of the Church of Nuestra Señora del Socorro, *vice* the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich, who has been promoted to that of La Merced.

The Government, under date 23d inst., approved of the above appointment; and at the same time expressed their wish that the Reverend Bishop would use all the influence of his high and sacred office, in order to co-operate efficaciously to sustain and secure the National cause of Federation, which has been proclaimed by all the Provinces of the Republic.

The Bishop, under date 20th inst., proposed the Rev. Juan Bautista Bigo, to be chaplain to the establishment at Bahía Blanca.

The Government, under date 23d inst., approved of the above appointment.

A communication dated Patagonia 6th inst., from the inhabitants thereof to Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, congratulates him upon his election and installation as Governor and Captain-General of the Province; and that they feel happy in adding their votes in favour of the legitimate cause of Federation, &c. &c.

A communication dated Santa Fé, 11th inst., from the Governor of that Province (Estanislau Lopez,) to Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, commences by alluding to the disturbed state of the major part of the Republic: that the opinions of the Federals were divided, in consequence of the fatal intervention which they had incautiously afforded the Unitarians in public affairs; that through the intrigues of these latter, some of the most worthy defenders of Federation had been basely murdered; the country threatened to be torn in pieces by its implacable and ferocious enemies; and those elements which ought to place it in that rank which nature designed it, every day becoming more and more weakened.—He (the Governor of Santa Fé,) therefore could not but feel deeply afflicted at such a series of calamities, and the lamentable picture which the country of the Argentines presented. Every thing then denoted that the country was about to be plunged into the most frightful misery, when

he (the Governor of Santa Fé,) had the happiness to receive the note dated 20th ult., from the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, containing the full particulars of his election and installation as Governor of Buenos Ayres; the whole of the public power being vested in his person, in order that he might thereby avert from the country the dreadful evils which threatened it. On view of these events, and that the Province of Buenos Ayres has now at its head an estimable citizen, a true patriot, and an illustrious Federal who has ever given proofs of his zeal in the sacred cause of Federation, the Governor of Santa Fé no longer feels the gloomy forebodings which the state of affairs had caused; certain that confidence will be restored among the confederate Governments, and the machinations of their enemies defeated.

The communication concludes by reiterating the pleasure which the Governor of Santa Fé feels on General Rosas becoming Governor of Buenos Ayres; promising in the most solemn manner to co-operate with him in all that concerns the welfare and tranquillity of that Province and of the Republic in general, as well as to sustain the great cause of the Argentine Federation, &c. &c. In conclusion he congratulates General Rosas, and also, in his person, the people of Buenos Ayres, for the honor and great confidence they have reposed in him.

Six documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th inst., relative to the assassination of General Quiroga:—

No. 1, is a private communication, dated Santa Fé, 8th April 1835, from General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of that Province, to the Governor of the Province of Cordova, (José Vicente Reynafé,) stating that public report avers that one Captain Santos Perez was concerned in the murder of General Quiroga: that the Government of Cordova ought to have him instantly arrested. That the delegate Governor of Cordova, in his letter to the Widow of General Quiroga, had made the assertion that some of the assassins of her husband had found refuge in the Province of Santa Fé; that this was most unfounded, and the delegate Governor should have been more cautious ere he made such an assertion. That the Government of Santa Fé ever pursued to the utmost all criminals, but particularly murderers, robbers, &c. &c.

No. 2, is a letter dated 8th March 1835, from the delegate Governor of Cordova, (Domingo Aguirre,) to Señora Maria de los Dolores Fernandez, (widow of General Quiroga,) stating the particulars of the murder of her husband.

No. 3, is an explanatory letter, dated Cordova 28th April 1835, from the delegate Governor thereof, to the Governor of Santa Fé, respecting the assertion that the assassins had sought refuge in Santa Fé; and denying the intention of making any imposition upon the Government of Santa Fé.

No. 4, is a note dated Cordova 4th April 1835, from the Governor thereof, (Reynafé,) to Colonel Manuel Lopez, ordering him to make inquiries respecting the assertion imputed to the Rev. Máximo Ferreira, that the Governments of Cordova and Santa Fé were implicated in the murder of General Quiroga.

No. 5. Colonel Lopez's reply to the above, stating that the Rev. M. Ferreira had made use of the language in question.

No. 6, is a communication dated Santa Fé, 6th inst., from the Governor thereof to the Governor of Cordova; to the effect that he despised the assertions of the Rev. Máximo Ferreira, and expresses his surprise that the Government of Cordova proceed in so passive a manner as it regards the discovery of the authors of a crime so horrible as the murder of General Quiroga, which so deeply concerns the honor of the Republic and of all the Argentines; and insists upon the punishment of Ferreira as a calumniator, averring that he will otherwise close all communication with the Government of Cordova, and adopt such measures as the nature of the case, and his own dignity, require.

We have perused Liverpool journals of 16th, 17th, and 19th March, received by way of Montevideo. It seems that the "Peel Administration," as it is called, "held on" notwithstanding they were beaten on the division for Speaker; there being

For MR. ABERCROMBIE, 316
For SIR CHARLES MANNESS SUTTON, 306

Majority against Ministers, 10

On the Address they were again beaten: 302 to

309,—majority 7 in favour of the amendment.— Lord Stanley, and his party, voted with the Ministers. Upon the malt tax, the Ministers had a majority of 158; they opposed the motion for the repeal of that tax, in which they were supported by a number of the opposition: the speech of Sir Robert Peel upon the occasion: the speech of Sir Robert Peel upon the occasion: was loudly cheered. The Liverpool papers above mentioned are opposed to the Ministry: they complain that their friends of the opposition do not pull together, and that if more exertion be not made, the Tories will decidedly get the day. The aforesaid journalists, however, entertain hopes of catching the Ministers on some vulnerable point, such as the Irish Church affair, when Whigs and Radicals can all join to oust the Tories from office. Some observations having been made in the House of Commons, reproaching the appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry to the Russian embassy, the Marquis, in consequence thereof, resigned that mission. The Duke of Wellington said in the House of Lords, that from the military experience of the Marquis—his fitness for a diplomatic employment, from various diplomatic services for many years, more particularly in one embassy to the Court of Vienna for nine years—he had made the recommendation to His Majesty for the appointment in question. The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his gratification that the Marquis of Londonderry had acted so nobly, in yielding the deference he had done to the feelings of the House of Commons.

The London journals say they have authority to contradict the report of the Queen's being "in the family way;" and that such was an idle tale invented by some wag.

There was news in London from New York, to 27th February; at which time it was the prevalent opinion in the States, that the dispute with France would be amicably settled. The Government of the United States were collecting evidence in order to prove that the Hon. George Poindexter, a member of the Senate, had instigated the maniac Lawrence to assassinate the President.— Mr. Poindexter has demanded of the Senate a full investigation of the charge; and a committee of five members was appointed to inquire thereon.

The Emperor of Austria died at Vienna, on the 2d of March, aged 67; and is succeeded by his son, Ferdinand Charles Leopold Joseph Francis Marcellin, who was born on 19th April, 1793.

We inserted in our No. 445, the following extract from a tale published in London, entitled "Los Puelches; or, The Pampa Indians."

"For the defence of their frontiers against the incursions of these savages, the Buenos Ayrean Government had established a chain of posts along the frontier, but they proved ineffectual in checking the depredations of the Indians, which were more frequent in ratio as the immense herds of cattle became thinned, a circumstance which the late revolutionary war had greatly increased.— About eighteen months ago they accordingly despatched an army under the command of Manuel Rosas, for the purpose of ridding themselves of the scourge that had so long been the terror of their frontier line. The result was crowned by the most signal success,—the once formidable Puelches have been nearly exterminated, and their scattered remnants driven into the inaccessible fastnesses of the Andes." * * * * "The success which has attended the late expedition of Manuel Rosas, will have put an end to the barbarous warfare that has so long desolated these regions, and rooted up every germ of civilization almost as soon as planted. The spear of the Puelche is broken; in a few years he will exist but as an old tradition, or a nurse's tale. Or, if he should still be found, it will be with the mighty condor, in the higher regions of the Cordilleras, where alone he can escape from the persecutions of civilized man."

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst., contains interesting extracts from the said tale, and in a very copious leading article of that date, and the

occasion to make some important comments, to the following effect:—That of twenty thousand Indians who inhabited the deserts from the neighbourhood of the frontier of Buenos Ayres to the Rio Balchitas, whose daring and warlike spirit had rendered them the terror of this country for more than two centuries, few remain. All the vast extent of territory above noted, is now free from them: the greater portion of them who escaped the swords of the brave troops of General Rosas, (viz.: the Chileno and Ranqueles Indians,) are wandering on the other side of the Andes, whilst the few that yet remain on this side, have sought refuge in the woods of this same Cordillera. These have lately suffered new defeats in their very haunts; so that it is difficult for them to unite four hundred men for any predatory excursion. It is doubtless those Indians who now incommode the frontiers of the Sister Provinces, being placed under the necessity of robbing in order to provide themselves with sustenance; and in whose pursuit a squadron of Buenos Ayres cavalry, under the command of Colonel Mariano Garcia, has marched from Fort Federation, in conjunction with another squadron belonging to the Province of Santa Fé. That though the distance is immense, yet, pursued as these marauders will be even to their strong holds, it will be difficult for them to escape; for even if they should elude the force above-mentioned, they are likely to fall into the hands of that which is encamped beyond the Salinas Grandes, and which lately destroyed the tribe of the ferocious Yanquetruz.

The deserts and coasts stretching from the 41st degree of latitude to Magellan, are likewise free from the desolating plague of these robber Indians. The Tehuelchos Indians who inhabited these regions, are greatly reduced in numbers; indeed no difficulty offers to place cattle in the important peninsula of San José, where, not many years since, there was more than twenty thousand head of horned cattle.

Upwards of six thousand friendly Indians are now spread over various points of the vast extension of the frontier of the Province of Buenos Ayres, participating in the advantages of civilization. "The spear of the Indian of the Desert (as the author above quoted states,) is broken."— The illustrious General Rosas has displayed the standard of Christianity and civilization, and destroyed the ferocious enemy of both; he has broken the chains of one thousand captive Argentines. This result alone would be sufficient to immortalize the author and conductor of the enterprise: but in thus overcoming obstacles which were thought to be insurmountable, other no less glorious objects have been obtained.— The important topographic and astronomical information which the country has obtained by means of this memorable expedition of His Excellency General Rosas, will form a valuable treasure for the sage, and contribute also to the elucidation of some scientific points. The exact knowledge which has been acquired of the habits and pursuits connected with the wandering life of the said Indians, will be useful to the literary man, who uniting the data of all epochs, and observing mankind in their distinct states, primitive and derived, will be enabled thus to solve the most important moral questions.

Another result, no less important and useful.— Two hundred leagues of coast to the Southward, with various commodious and secure ports, have been added to the Province of Buenos Ayres, by means of this glorious expedition; and thus the foundation is laid of future advantages in this respect.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in conclusion, says,— "It is not in vain that civilized nations have directed their attention to this great event, and the

writers of other countries begin to mention it with the honor which it merits."

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last, in noticing the address of the inhabitants of Patagonia to His Excellency the Governor, states that the Tehuelches Indians continue to give proofs of friendship, respect, and submission to General Rosas; that the three Caciques of that tribe, Quebicochi, Malacan, and Chagaye, had arrived at Patagonia with 150 persons in their retinue, and having for sale 250 head of cattle. When informed that General Rosas had been appointed Governor of the Province, these Indians expressed the most lively joy. Dr. Funes, in his historical work, says that the father of General Rosas, Señor Leon Ortiz de Rosas, was for some time a prisoner among this tribe of Indians. The *Gaceta* adds, that half a century has elapsed since that event, yet they still speak of him with veneration and esteem.

At a banquet during the *funcion* at San José de Flores, Señor Wright, in proposing the health of General Rosas, alluded to the late expedition to the deserts of the South, and the important advantages which must accrue therefrom to the Argentine Republic,—inasmuch as Buenos Ayres was the only port it possessed, and the most insignificant foreign war would, under such circumstance, place the commerce of the country in the most imminent peril; whereas the success of the enterprize under the command of General Rosas, has added to the territory of the Province two hundred leagues of coast, with various good harbours, which, securing the commercial interests, secures likewise the national independence, because an effectual blockade of such an extent of coast is utterly impossible. Those fertile regions thus free, will give to the Provinces on this side of the Andes, easy communication with Chili and the coasts of the Pacific, and enable them to extend their commerce to those countries; whilst the navigation of the rivers Diamante and Negro places them in immediate contact with the ocean.

The daily papers were not published on 25th and 28th inst., they being *días de fiesta*.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th inst., contains full descriptions of the *funciones* in the town of San Pedro, and in that of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, in honor of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. —High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated at the Churches of the towns above mentioned; the troops were under arms; and at night there were illuminations, fire-works, balls, &c. &c.

Circulars, signed by Señores Mariano Fernandez, Isidoro Peralta, Pedro José Vela, Celestino Vidal, Roque Saenz Peña, Julian Salomon, Juan Bautista Peña, and Felipe Senillosa, have been forwarded to various land proprietors both in town and country, and to the different Justices of Peace in the country districts, proposing to form a Guard of Honor to His Excellency the Governor, from the body of landholders, on 9th July next, being the anniversary of the Independence of this Republic. The said Guard is to consist both of cavalry and infantry; all to be uniformly clothed, and to muster in this city at 8 o'clock in the morning of 9th July. The Circulars notice the great services which His Excellency the Governor has rendered to the Republic, particularly in the late expedition to the South, whereby landed property in the country has been secured against the marauding attacks of the Indians. A subscription from the landholders is also proposed, for the relief of those who have been saved from the power of the Indians during the late campaign, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in it.

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.

NOTICE

No. 27, Calle de la Piedad.

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.

FENCING ACADEMY.

MR. 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, have for their object the giving straightness, firmness,

and equilibrium; the practice of it gives the most favorable and convenient 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 shown that Fencing has in repeated instances destroyed symptoms of the phtisis, 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.

LATELY RECEIVED.

From MESSRS. ACKERMANN & CO., London, A VARIETY of articles for DRAWING, as Paint-Bboxes, 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 25th OF MAY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Maria Caellia, Vionée.....	Rezaval, Bros.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Camerton, Brown.....	Alfred Barber.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Findon, Frost.....	Rodger, Bred & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgerson.....	Brownell & Stegmann.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Cicely, Sewell.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Rapid, Robertson.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Jane, Bell.....	James Miller.....	Discharging.
Brig Rites, Dillon.....	Rodger, Bred & Co.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Crutser, Bunley.....	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Discharging.
Brig Silvanus, Young.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Glide, Townsend.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read.....	Dorr, Reucke & Lees.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, A. W. Sheaffe.....	Daniel Gowlard & Co.....	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Plant, Perkins.....	Daniel Gowlard & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Odessa, Denning.....	Daniel Gowlard & Co.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Constance, Autié.....	Auguste Dejean.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Juliana Elizabeth, Bock.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
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, DeHarde.....	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, Godbersen.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Montevideo to load for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vines.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Portego.....	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe.....	F. Llavallol.....	Discharging.
Sc.-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpta, Durante.....	Felipe Llavallol.....	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevrasco.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliate.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Galleano.....	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Loading for Bahia.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Juan A. Madera.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Albes.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) Captain John Perceval.
FRENCH.—Frigate Thibse, (32 guns,) Captain de la Tresorière.

AT ENSENADA.

Hamburg brig Exile, Hoseason, to J. J. Klick.—Bahia, with mules.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 23.—Wind E. N. E.
 Arrived, National brig Ximeno, James Harris, from Patagonia 15th inst., with 1235 fanegas salt, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co. Passengers, Señores Juan Pinto, Rufé Guerrero, and Tomaso Oliveira; and Monsieur Martin Haroise.
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.
 Sailed, Hamburg brig Exile, Hoseason, for Ensenada.

May 24.—Wind N. W.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, American brig Quito, Moors, for Montevideo (in ballast), to load for New York, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. W. H. West, John Villatte, Guest, Donald Mackenzie, &c.

British brig Ann Wise, Rennie, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 3864 salted hides, 543 pipes with 2300 arrobas tallow, 23,955 horns, 14,000 marrow bones, 6 bales with 864 doz. chinchilla skins, 330 do. with 8106 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 923 horse hides, 18 do. with 2718 doz. and 3 nutria skins, 21 do. with 992 doz. and 11 deer skins, and 44 doz. and 5 fox skins, 4 do. with 358 doz. and 7 viscachas skins, 1 do. with 6 doz. vicuña skins, 5 doz. sheep skins, 5 doz. hare skins, 5 doz. fox skins, 6 doz. goat skins, and 5 doz. deer skins, 1 bale with 20 doz. and 2 sheep skins, 11 bales with 319 arrobas and 15 lbs. horse hair. Passengers, Messrs. Thomas Philip Bevans, and John Stevenson.

May 25.—Wind E. N. E.—Foggy.
 Arrived, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 23d inst., to C. Galeano.
 Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 23d, to J. & S. Lyons.
 Do. do. do. Aguilá Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 23d, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, Oriental schr.-brig Twenty-fifth May, for Montevideo, despatched by José Gregorio Lezama, with wheat.
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

May 26.—Wind N. N. E.
 Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Albes, from Rio Grande 13th inst., Montevideo 23d, with 374 tierces yerba, 4000 oranges, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

British brig Silvanus, Young, from Liverpool 1st March, with general cargo, to Anderson, Wel-ler & Co.

American brig Odessa, Denping, from Tarragons 19th February, Gibraltar 11th March, Montevideo 24th inst., with wine, aguardiente, and general cargo, to Daniel Gowlard & Co.

Sailed, American brig Braganza, Lane, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 3054 dry hides, 183 bales with 4154 arrobas wool, 4 bales and 1 hhd, with 815 doz. nutria skins, 2 boxes with 41 lbs. tortoise shell.

May 27.—Wind N. W., variable—foggy.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. del Rosario, Schifflini, for Montevideo, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with wheat, &c.

May 28.—Wind E. N., variable—foggy.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Jacinto, José Coelho, for Rio Grande, despatched by C. M. Huergo, in ballast.

May 29.—Wind N. N. E.
 Arrived, National packet schr. Ninfa, Gahan, from Montevideo 26th, to Dowdall & Lewis.
 Oriental packet schr. Rosa, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 27th, to C. Galeano.

Vessel posted to sail.
 On 30th inst.—Confance, for Havre de Grace.

The Trafalgar is expected to sail this day, for Rio Grande.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
 On 19th inst., wind S. W.—at 1 P. M. Napoleon; at 7 P. M., Temistocles; both hence 17h.
 On 21st, wind S. S. W.—at P. M. Trafalgar; at 9 P. M. Hermine; both hence same morning.
 On 25th, at 3 P. M., wind N. E.—Ann Wise, hence 24th.

Arrived at Swansea.
 About 11th March.—National brig Ombú, Wylie, hence 2d December, bound to Liverpool, put into Swansea very leaky.

Arrived at Falmouth.
 About 25th February.—H. B. M's. packet Skylark, from Rio Janeiro 24th December, with the Mail forwarded hence 21st Novr., by H. B. M's. packet Hornet,

At Liverpool.
 On 21st February.—British brig Lively, A. Spittle, hence 5th December.
 About 24th February.—British schr.-brig Packet, Cross, hence 21st November.
 On 1st March.—British brig Forth, Williamson, hence 11th December.
 On 12th March.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, Coxon, from Montevideo 21st December.

At Coahuila.
 About 1st March.—British brig Alert, Snowden, hence 15th December.
 At Havana.
 Previous to 31st January.—Danish schr.-brig Comet, Styding, hence 15th November; American ship Draper, Hillert, from Montevideo 27th November; American ship Restitution, from Montevideo 21st November; Belgian barque Jean Key, Ruard, hence 14th December.
 [* The price of Jerked Beef at the Havana, on 31st January, was 8½ reals per arroba.

The brig Produce, from Hull, bound to Buenos Ayres, was spoken on 18th April, in lat. 7 N., long. 23 W., by the brig Amella, arrived at Montevideo.—The brig Salantini, and the schr. Clipper, (the latter with coals and potatoes), sailed from Liverpool about 22d February, for Buenos Ayres; and the brig Eliza, on 15th March, for ditto.—The brig Jack, sailed from Liverpool on 1st March for Montevideo.—The brig Findborne and Sarah Birkett, were to sail from Liverpool about 20th March, for Buenos Ayres.—H. B. M's. packet Laywing, with the March Mail for the Brazil and River Plate, put back to Falmouth from stress of weather. She sailed again on 14th March.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 19th March.
 For Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, the barque Isabella, and batque Mary Worrall.
 For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Brig Lavinia, Captain Richard Brown.
 For Montevideo.—Brig Thomas Dempsey, Captain John Coxon.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 13th inst.—Brazilian schooner Twenty-fourth October, from Rio Grande.

14th.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande. Sardinian brig Precion Fanny, from Pernambuco. American brig Bruce, Smith, from New York 1st March, general cargo, to Stanley, Black & Co.
 British schr. Stedfast, Barker, from Malaga 27th February, to Carreras & Co.
 18th.—French barque Fauvette, from Tarragona 8th March.

American brig Ann, Chambers, from Baltimore 22d February, Rio Janeiro 3th inst., with 1500 barrels flour, &c., to Southgate & Co.
 Sardinian polacre Cesar, from Rio Janeiro. Do. do. Angelina, from Sta. Catalina.

20th.—Brazilian brig Maria, from Sta. Catalina.
 21st.—British brig Amelia, Roe, from Liverpool 19th March, to Beley, Steward & Co.
 25th.—Brazilian brig Triunfo de la Desgracia, from Rio Janeiro.

27th.—French brig Phaeton, from St. Maloes.
 Sailed from Montevideo.
 20th inst.—Sardinian brig Achilles, for Barcelona. Oriental schooner-brig Esperanza Oriental, for Brazil. British ship Victor, for the Mauritius, with 90 mules. Sardinian schr.-brig Delta Victoriano, for Rio Grande. Sardinian polacre San Antonio, for Santos.
 22d.—Brazilian schr.-brig Seventh April, for Brazil.
 27th.—American brig Velocity, for Baltimore.

THE WEATHER has been fine throughout the week,—thermometer 50 to 56.

The French frigate Thisbe exercised great guns on Tuesday last, in the Outer Roads. The weather being calm, the report of the cannon made a great noise on shore.

The British merchant vessels in this port, displayed their colours on Thursday; and the French frigate Thisbe, in the Outer-Roads, hoisted a British flag (St. George's Ensign) at the fore-top-gallant-mast head, in compliment to the birth day of His Britannic Majesty.

The definitive sentence of death was passed on Luis Bernardo Bizcarra, for having killed his wife one morning whilst lying in the bed where he and the deceased had passed the night. The Under Sheriff was therefore ordered to conduct the murderer to the town of Dolores, for execution, as being near the spot where the murder was committed. The culprit arrived there on 25th inst., at the moment when the whole town and neighbourhood were simultaneously celebrating the anniversary of the Twenty-fifth of May, and the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. It appears that the people, struck by the contrast, raised their voices on behalf of mercy; and two Justices of Peace, and a number of the inhabitants, requested the Under Sheriff to suspend the execution of the sentence, and at the same time addressed a petition to His Excellency the Governor, for a commutation thereof, in attention to the day and the motives of the celebration. — The Governor directed the acting Minister to reply, stating that the Government, in acknowledging the motives which prompted the interference in favour of the criminal, were nevertheless surprised that the Under Sheriff should be so wanting in his duty as

to suspend for a moment the execution of his orders: that a crime of such magnitude and atrocity as the one in question, was not a proper subject for H. E. the Governor to exercise his prerogative of mercy; and if, contrary to expectation, the law had not taken its course before the arrival of the reply to the intercession, the Justice of Peace must intimate to the Under Sheriff to fulfil his duty forthwith. That His Excellency the Governor most sincerely regrets that the culprit should have arrived at Dolores on a day of such festivity, which would not have happened had His Excellency been aware of it. He was however totally ignorant of the circumstance, his time being incessantly occupied with public business; so much so, that he was not able even to attend the celebration of the Twenty-fifth of May in the capital.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city, to 23d inst.—They speak of the probability of some disturbances in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande.

The following decree has been published: Department of War and Marine.

Montevideo, May 19, 1835.
 The Government, convinced that the Company of Branch Pilots established by the decree of 12th November 1833, has not produced the advantages which might have been expected, both on account of the viciousness of its organization, and by its very composition; ordains the following, until this branch of the public service be regulated in a manner corresponding to the ends of its institution:—

- Art. 1. The Company of Branch Pilots is dissolved.
2. The Captain of the Port shall regulate the services of the Pilots, in the manner which was established before the formation of the said Society.
3. Let this be published, &c. &c.

ORIBE.—Pedro Lengua.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Ladies.
 SELLING by Retail, at MR. HAYTON'S Store, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, a small quantity of Ladies GUM-ELASTIC SHOES. With those Shoes, the feet are always dry and warm; and the Gum is so introduced as to have the appearance of handsome Black Stuff Shoes. Also Gum-Elastic Shoes for Men.

Free Passage to England.
 A FAMILY returning to Europe towards the end of June or the beginning of July, are desirous of engaging a Female to wait upon a Child during the passage.—Apply at No. 53, Calle de Balcarce.

Vocal Music.

MR. WILSON has the honor to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends opening a Class for the purpose of giving instruction in the Theory and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC, on Monday evening, 8th June, at 7 o'clock; in Mr. RAMSAY'S School-Rooms, No. 58, Calle de Balcarce.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Wilson, personally; or at Mr. Ramsay's Academy.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	121	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—	do. do.
Plata macquina,.....	6½	7½	do. for 28.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	9-16	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacanes,.....	7½	—	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	53	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	122	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6½	—	penecer dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	dis. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7½	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	26	—	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27	—	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	do. do.
Nutria Skins,.....	26	—	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	36	—	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	—	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	—	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	do. p. quintal
Horns,.....	11	—	do. p. arroba.
Flour, (North American),.....	350	—	1000 do. per mil.
Salt, on board,.....	70	—	do. per barrel
Discount,.....	6	—	do. p. fanega.
	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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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.