

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

Some important documents, connected with the pecuniary affairs of the Province, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday. They are:—

1.—A statement of the floating debt, to the end of April last; from which it appears that 2,811,895 dollars 5½ reals, are owing to the Civil and Military Lists; and 4,097,681 dollars 6 reals, in Bills, and Treasury Promissory Notes.

2.—A notice from the Treasury, states that the Government being on the point of making known to the creditors of the State, the mode in which they propose to liquidate the floating debt, received various propositions to provide the means to that effect: that those who may wish to enter into any contract thereon, must forward their propositions, in writing, to the Treasury-Office, on or before 15th inst.; with the understanding that it is only for the liquidation of the sum due to the Civil and Military Lists, for which the Government wish to treat.

3.—An *Acuerto*; stating that the Government being aware that the most solid revenue consists in a rational and severe economy, so as not to compromise the order and security of the State, and to cut short the abuses and the many fictitious necessities which have been introduced during the course of the revolution; that retaining public *empleados*, without punctually paying them and at the same time exacting their services, places the authority in a very odious situation, and drives the said *empleados* to desperation:

And it being obvious that without the payment of the floating debt, it will be utterly impossible to save the State from bankruptcy which must produce misery and ruin to thousands,—the Government therefore have endeavoured all in their power to introduce the most rigid economy into every branch of the administration:

That the Government, however, fully aware of all the urgent necessities, know nevertheless that several reductions can be made. For instance, the Hospitals ought only to receive those patients who are really poor, and who cannot obtain assistance from their friends. In the preparatory Schools, the expences are out of all proportion to the means of the Government. The expences of the Police Department, both in town and country, ought to be reduced. In the Foreign Department it is necessary to suppress all expence which is not absolutely necessary. In the military department, many important reductions are necessary as it regards equipments, clothing, horses, &c. &c.; as also in the victualling department.

That as it relates to the public finance, all is anarchy and confusion: the revenue badly collected, and the expenditure of it worse, the forms and regulations for its management being destroyed. That the country must be liberated from the devouring usury which is exhausting it; and order, guarantees, and economy introduced into the administration.

All the public offices and establishments ought to be examined in their very mechanism; not a single superfluous person should be permitted to remain in them, nor a single item of unnecessary expence incurred.

The Government find themselves obliged not to make any payment whatever, without first having before them all the vouchers, and being certain that the claim is just. For these same reasons, the Government themselves must, in conjunction with each department of the Ministry, examine the accounts rendered by the public administrators.

The Government order that a copy of the present *Acuerto* be sent to all the departments, so that each may propose the reductions and regula-

tions compatible with public order and security; with the understanding that, at a period like the present, the dignity of the Province consists in adopting true economy.

The above document is signed ROSAS.
José Maria Rojas.

FUNCION

In the Parish of *la Concepcion*, in honor of the Installation of GENERAL ROSAS, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

This *funcion* commenced on Saturday evening last, and concluded on Tuesday. Sunday, however, was the grand day. In the morning of that day, High Mass was celebrated at the Parish Church, at which the Bishop of the Diocese assisted. His Excellency the Governor was amongst the congregation. After Divine Service, H. E. adjourned to the house of Señor Pastor Teléchea, where a splendid banquet was prepared. In the afternoon, a vast concourse of persons assembled in the *Plaza de la Concepcion*, to witness the horsemanship, or *juego de la sortija*. These sports afforded great amusement: the horses were richly caparisoned, with red ribands, &c., and the riders elegantly attired in rigorous country, costume; all wearing the Federal device, and masked. The effect was excellent.

In the evening of Sunday we visited *La Concepcion*, in order to see the illuminations, fireworks, &c. &c. The *Plaza de la Concepcion* (which, by-the-by, has many claims to notice for its neatness,) was prettily laid out. Various promenades were formed, flanked on each side with laurel branches and boughs of trees, and illuminated with small lamps.—Vauxhall in miniature. The streets displayed a quantity of laurel and olive branches, and triumphal arches; besides which, flags out of number, and of all nations, waved from the different houses. Many of the latter had been newly whitewashed, and the streets of *Concepcion's* Parish not being so broad as those in the interior of the city, the *coup d'œil* of the lights, colours, and transparencies, was rendered more effective,—at least we thought so. There were various portraits of His Excellency the Governor; some of them tolerably good, and others so-so.—Each transparency exhibited lines of poetry, generally in praise of His Excellency, and expressing the hope and expectancy that through his means the Republic will yet see happier days. The successful issue of the late expedition against the Indians, under the command of His Excellency, was also alluded to in these effusions.

There was a good deal of ingenuity and taste in the arrangement of some of the decorations.—One of the arches had boughs of trees projecting from it, in the form of chandeliers, each of which contained a quantity of lights. The exterior of the house for spiritual exercises was ornamented. His Excellency the Governor visited this establishment: one of the *Beatas* addressed His Excellency, in a very pertinent speech. In the house of the Justice of Peace of the parish, refreshments of all sorts were placed: the *Sala* was splendidly adorned. We observed there a number of individuals appertaining to the *Sociedad*

Popular Restauradora, in strict costume. Military music was also in attendance during the three evenings.—Indeed, altogether, the *funcion de la Parroquia de la Concepcion*, will bear a comparison with those which have preceded it in other parishes.

A *funcion*, for the same purpose as the one above described, was given on 28th ult., in the parish of *Balvaneda*. This parish is in the outskirts of the town, and therefore the magnificence displayed in the *funciones* of the more fashionable districts, could not be expected here. It exhibited however simplicity, if not splendour. The Church, the Plaza, and the streets were adorned. There was horse racing, (the *juego de la sortija*), the horses and their riders being decorated with red plumes and red ribands, exhibiting “a gallant show.” In the evening there were illuminations, fire-works, and music.

Divine Service was celebrated at the Church, at which the Bishop presided; the congregation was numerous, amongst whom was H. E. the Governor. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, His Excellency was conducted to the house of the Rev. N. Rios, and partook of the repast which had been prepared. There was also a splendid banquet at the house of Señor Manuel Garcia, which His Excellency attended, accompanied by the Chief of Police, &c. &c.

A Guard of Honor was given to His Excellency, consisting of various parishioners of *Balvaneda*. This guard was presented to His Excellency with an address from the Commandant thereof;—one part of which address was to the effect,—that the individuals composing the guard were ready to sacrifice their lives in the cause of Federation, the laws, and the person of their *Illustre Restaurador*.

There was a *funcion* at *Quilmes*, on 24th ult. in honor of the new Government. We have not yet seen any account of it in the daily papers.—The *literati* of *Quilmes* have been very idle in this respect. We, however, with the aid of a good telescope, saw something of this *funcion* from our *azotea*, and plainly made out the flags streaming in the village of *Quilmes*, and the illumination at night.

THE WEATHER has been fine and seasonable throughout the week,—thermometer 54 to 59.

Official Documents.

A note, dated 2d inst., from the Government to the Bishop of this Diocese, states that the Government having determined that the officiating clergymen, both in town and country, shall consist of those who merit the confidence of the Government, as well for their virtues as for their constant adhesion and fidelity to the Federal system; the Rev. Bishop is therefore requested to dismiss the Rev. Santiago Rivas from the *Cura* of *Quilmes*, and appoint another ecclesiastic in his stead, who, to his virtues and ability, has given proofs of his attachment to the National cause of Federation, which all the Provinces of the Republic have sworn to sustain.

A note from the Rev. Mariano José de Escalada, to the Government, expresses his gratitude and thanks for the manner in which they had decided upon his Memorial, and in having returned to him the Bull of His Holiness the Pope, by which he was appointed Bishop of Anlon.

A note, dated 27th ult., from the Government to the Rev. Saturnino Seguro, Inspector-General of the Boys' Schools of this capital, complains that some of the pupils in the said schools do not wear the Federal device; that the regulation in this respect ought not to be neglected, both as accustoming the scholars, in infancy, to obey the laws of the country, and to educate them in a political system which the Government conceive will constitute the happiness of the country, and which has been adopted by all the Provinces of the Republic.

INTERIOR.—A decree, dated Santa Fé, 12th ult., signed by the Governor of that Province, (Estanislao Lopez,) states the necessity of his retiring for a time from public business, in order to recruit his health; that he therefore delegates the Government, during his absence, to Señor Domingo Cullen.

The particulars connected with the detention of the French brig *Herminie*, on suspicion of having smuggled goods on board, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2d inst. They are extremely long, and we can only give a very brief sketch thereof.

The French Consul-General claimed that the French authority be present at the examination of the cargo. The Government would not allow such a claim; as the acquiescence therein would be derogatory to the Sovereignty of the Nation, by permitting a foreign authority to exercise jurisdiction or power in its territory. A long discussion took place, in which each party sustained its principles;—finally, the shippers abandoned their cargo. The Government then requested, in the most formal manner, that the Consul would appoint persons to represent the shippers in the proposed examination; with the proviso that the persons appointed should not invest any public or privileged character. The Consul acceded to this request, and named two persons unconnected with the Consulate, to represent the French property; stating, at the same time, that this must not be understood as forming a precedent, the Consul reserving to himself the right of acquainting the French Government, in order to obtain instructions to regulate his conduct, should any similar case occur. The Government then taking into consideration this acquiescence, and that this had been the first case of the kind for some time—the laws having been so relaxed as to make it appear that the persons interested in this transaction were now severely dealt with,—decreed from these motives of equity, an indulgence, and agreed to put the brig at liberty: at the same time notifying the Chief of the Resguardo, that although his zeal had been great hitherto, yet it must in future be redoubled; and that after this example, there will be no excuse for the infraction of the laws prohibitory of contraband.

A great many principles of importance were sustained on both sides; and it was hinted by the Consul, that the difficulty which existed was in consequence of the want of a treaty. The Government, in a long reply, stated that whatever may have been the reason to prevent the celebration of a treaty, they did not regret its non-existence, however much they appreciate the act of justice of France in acknowledging the independence of the Confederate Provinces of the River Plate. The Government, in their various replies, fully developed their international principles; and stated that it was only in accordance with them that the French Consul, or that of any other nation, might sustain with this Republic their commercial relations: the interruption thereof, however disagreeable, would never be so much so as to see their rights called in question, which they are determined to uphold and preserve in all the integrity which the National honour and sovereignty demand.

We have, since our last, received a variety of newspapers from England: they are however of back dates, but they serve to fill up the void in our notices from Europe.

The British Parliament assembled on 24th February. The King opened it in person, and was well received by the people in his passage to and

from the Houses of Parliament, notwithstanding the late political events. The King's Speech embraced a variety of topics connected with the local affairs of the British Empire, and concluded as follows:—

"I feel assured that it will be our common object, in supplying that which may be defective, or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State, which are the inheritance and birth-right of my people; and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

When the amendment upon the Address was carried by a majority of 7, the opposition set up a loud shout. In a debate a few evenings afterwards, Mr. Hume twitted Sir Robert Peel upon the majorities against the Ministry. Sir Robert replied that these majorities were upon questions entirely hypothetical, and that the Ministers did not intend to resign in consequence thereof. This announcement caused great cheering on the ministerial side of the House. Lord John Russel gave notice that he should bring forward a motion to limit the supplies to the period of three months; he afterwards declined to follow up this resolution. Some smart language has taken place between the contending parties. Mr. Hume said the Ministers were only hatching the eggs of their predecessors;—to which Sir R. Peel replied:

"The honorable gentleman had been wonderfully learned and curiously facetious upon the subject of incubation.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.) The honorable gentleman had recently had some practical experience of the throes of labour, and the anxious cares and doubtful results of the process to which he alluded.—(Loud cheers and laughter.) The honorable member had laid an egg which he could neither hatch himself, nor get any body else to hatch for him.—(Great laughter.) What was to become of this redoubted egg? It had been, after an appropriate prelude, laid a week since.—(laughter)—there was then a great doubt as to whether it was to be hatched by the hon. gentleman, or by some other hen.—(peals of laughter.) But after all this patient agony of incubation, it appeared that neither the honorable member for Middlesex nor any other biped, feathered or unfeathered, could bring this egg to maturity.—(Loud laughter.)"

Mr. O'Connell rejoined that the Ministers were counting their chickens before they were hatched.

Neither Sir Francis Burdett nor Mr. Cobbett voted upon the questions respecting the Speaker and the amendment to the Address. This proceeding caused a deputation from some of the constituents of Sir Francis to wait upon him, and they plainly told him that he appeared to be no longer the patriot he was twenty years ago, when he first gained the title of "Westminster's pride and England's glory;"—that the Tories were vermin, and ought to be rooted out, as not deserving the chance of "a fair trial," &c. &c. Sir Francis, in reply, said he conceived the questions relative to the Speaker and the Address, to be merely party ones, and he was determined not to lend himself to any party; he had therefore declined voting; and that he would willingly accept of good measures, from any party of men. Other explanations followed, and the deputation retired in dudgeon. Mr. Cobbett published in his Register, a long address upon the subject; in which he abused the Whigs "up hill and down dale," calling them a deceitful, sneaking, cruel, and cowardly race. That the King's speech, dictated by the present Ministers, was so good, so kind towards the people, so different from the sanguinary speeches which the Whigs put into the mouth of the King, that he felt extremely anxious to vote for it, and would have done so but for one or two passages in it. That he believes nothing in human shape could be so bad as the Whigs; and if Sir Robert Peel had the wisdom to give way upon the question of the repeal of the malt-

tax, Lord John Russel and all his tag-rag would be left in a minority, and the night close upon the dastardly and perfidious Whigs for ever and ever.

Mr. Wakly, Member of Parliament for Finsbury, in a speech to his constituents, gave the following description of the Whigs and Tories:

"With respect to the Tories, he would tell them honestly that he hated them,—(cheers.)—most sincerely, cordially, and emphatically he hated them.—(Cheers.) As to the Whigs, as sincerely, cordially, and emphatically he despised them.—(Great cheering.) The Tory was their honest, bold-faced villain, that met them on the highway and demanded their money; presently they met the Whig, who speaks of the horrid fellow of a Tory, but before the Whig had passed on a hundred yards they find he has picked their pockets. (Cheers, and immense laughter.)"

The Hon. Member, in the same speech, said:—"They now saw Sir Robert Peel come forward as a Reformer, and if he and his colleagues were prudent men, and introduced reform measures, he knew there was not a man in the House of Commons that would withhold from Sir Robert Peel his ardent support."

Private letters from England express the opinion that "the Peel Administration" will triumph over its opponents.—"A split" had already taken place amongst the opposition; the Whig and the Radical cannot agree; and unless they act in concert, the Ministers have no very powerful opposition to fear, and on great public questions they will in all probability be able to obtain a majority.

We have London news in town to 27th March, from which it seems that the Ministers carried the tythe question by a majority of 15. The salary allowed to Bishops is to be reduced to £4000 per annum; and Dissenters can now make marriage a civil contract, and be united by a magistrate.

Lord Napier died at Macao, in China, in October last. Mr. Henry Hunt, late M. P. for Preston, died at Alreton, in Hampshire, on 13th February; aged 62.—The deceased was far from being a rich man, and left very little property to his heirs.

H. B. M's. ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* had a skirmish, in October last, with the Chinese forts and junks, which attempted to dispute their passing the Bogue, to Canton. The British ships passed with the loss of one man killed, and two or three wounded: the Chinese, it was said, suffered a good deal. Business was going on again quietly at Canton.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, respecting the war with the Caffres, were somewhat serious,—at least judging from the following extracts:

"Cape-Town, January 8.—The 72d Highlanders, Colonel Smith, had advanced into the interior for the protection of the frontier. A proclamation was issued at Cape-Town, on the 7th January, calling upon every man to consider himself a soldier. By the last mail from Graham's-Town, dated 2d January, a despatch had been received from Colonel Souerest, who had been obliged to quit all the forts on the frontiers, after killing a great many Caffres. All the farmers had retired to Graham's-Town for protection, leaving all their property to the mercy of the Caffres. The Caffres say that they can bring 185,000 men into the field. They are generally from six to seven feet high, and are for the most part very powerful and muscular men. Their only weapon is the *assagai*, a lance tipped with poison, which they throw with great precision, and seldom miss their aim at sixty yards distance. They already occupy 600 square miles of our territory. We have no fears for the safety of Cape-Town, as they will never be able to effect the passage of the Blue Mountains. These, indeed, could easily be defended by a few pieces of ordnance."

"January 15.—The Caffres, amounting to nearly 20,000, made a bold, sudden irruption on the colony, committing devastation, outrage, and murder; driving the flocks and herds into the in-

terior as they seized them. Small parties have met with a slight repulse from our troops, and some portion of the cattle have been recaptured; but they have succeeded in securing 30,000 head of black cattle, 18,000 sheep, and 1000 horses. The towns of Salem and Theopolis were abandoned. By the last accounts (15th January), the Caffres were within 18 miles of Graham's-Town; Macona, their chief, declaring death to the traders, (including all the white inhabitants,) but to spare the missionaries. Lieut.-Colonel Smith had arrived at Graham's-Town, and taken command of the forces on the frontiers, where a burgher guard had been formed and placed themselves under the command of Captain Smith. Every preparation was made for defence, and martial law had been proclaimed in the colony. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas B. Capel, K. C. B., sailed in H. M.'s ship Winchester, from Simon's-Town, on the 9th of January, with the Governor, Sir Benjamin d'Urban, K. C. B., accompanied by His Majesty's ships Trinculo and Wolf, with troops, arms, and ammunition, for Algoa Bay; and all the disposable force had been ordered to the same point."

On the Continent of Europe, there was nothing particularly new. The civil war in the North of Spain continued. Portugal remained tranquil; Don Miguel is said to lead a very retired life at Rome.

The Lapwing, Lieut. Foster, put into Plymouth on 11th March, from stress of weather. She left Falmouth on Friday, 6th March, with the South American mails on board; but in the gale of Saturday she was driven up Channel as far as Torbay, and it was but by a strong effort and a press of canvass she contrived to make the Eddystone and run into Plymouth, minus bulwarks and several spars. These will be replaced whilst she waits for the weather to moderate, when she will again sail for her destination.—(Falmouth Packet, of 14th March.)

H. B. M.'s ship Acteon, saluted the town on

Sunday last, with 17 guns; which was returned on the following day from the Fort, by an equal number. The Acteon had the flag of this Republic at her fore, whilst firing the salute.

General Juan Antonio Lavalleja arrived in town on Saturday last, from Rio Grande. He and two others came passengers in the pilot-boat Star of the South, which took them out of the American schooner E. Dorsey, from Rio Grande bound to Montevideo. The said schooner had also passenger the Lady of General Lavalleja. She was permitted to go on shore in Montevideo; but that permission, it is said, was refused to her husband. He landed here from the felucca of the Port-Office; and looked extremely well, much better than when we last saw him.

General Juan Martin Pueyrredon, and family, quitted Buenos Ayres on Monday last, in the packet schooner Luisa, for Montevideo. Thence they intend to proceed to France, in the French barque Hirondele.

Lord Edward Russel, Captain of H. B. M.'s ship Acteon, landed from that ship on Monday last. The boat in which his Lordship came on shore attracted much admiration, both for its model and the splendour of its ornaments and appurtenances. The boat's crew wore on their breasts the word *Acteon*, in red letters; and their blue jackets had a narrow binding of red. The inside of the boat, too, was painted red;—so that boat and crew displayed to the fullest extent the colour which now predominates in this country. The coincidence is certainly rather curious. One of the Jacks was asked in the streets if he was a Federal; but not understanding the meaning of the term, he replied that he was "dubersome."

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.

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.

LATELY RECEIVED,

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

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.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 30.—Wind N. Arrived, British brig Eliza, Wheeler, from Liverpool 13th March; general cargo, to M'Dougall & Co. Passengers, Messrs. John M'Dougall and John Brannick.

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

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

(At night,) American brig Trafalgar, A. W. Sheaffe, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with salt, flour, and domestic goods.

May 31.—Wind N. Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Acteon, (26 guns,) Captain the Rt Hon. Lord Edward Russel, from Plymouth 22d March, Rio Janeiro 16th inst., Montevideo 28th, with the Mail of H. B. M.'s packet Lapwing, from Falmouth 16th March.

British brig Produce, Ashton, from Hull 3d March; general cargo, to Dickson & Co. Passenger, Mr. Thomas Kidd.

British brig Findhorn, Wood, from Liverpool 22d March; general cargo, to Brownell & Stegmann.

June 1.—Wind N. N. E. No arrivals.

Sailed, United States' ship Erie, (24 guns,) Captain John Perceval, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian schr.-brig Caboclo, Juan A. Madera, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

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

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

Oriental do. do. Adelaide, Bisso, for ditto.

June 2.—Wind S. E.—slight rain, and foggy. No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Confidence, Autié, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Auguste Dejean, with 3410 dry hides, 217 salted hides, 25 pipes with about 900 arrabas tallow, 18 hales with 424 doz. and 6 sheep skins, 29 hales with 728 arrobas and 4lbs. wool, 2 bales with 216 sheep skins 2 doz. fox skins and 5 lion skins, 7 bales and 4 boxes with 4571 horn plates and 5900 half do., 14 barrels with 55 arrobas tortoise-shell. Passengers, Messieurs Schonning, Destour, and Passiverte.

June 3.—Wind S. E. E.—foggy. Arrived, Sardinian brig Astequino, Antonio Michelini, from Genoa 29th January, Montevideo

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 4th OF JUNE, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Cameron, Brown,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Findon, Frost,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgerson,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly,	S. Leticia, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield,	Revinie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Cicely, Sewell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Rapid, Robertson,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,	Renie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Discharging.
Brig Ritson, Dillon,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Cruiser, Bulley,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Cork or Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Eliza, Wheeler,	M'Dougall & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Produce, Ashton,	Dickson & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Findhorn, Wood,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Discharging.
Schr.-brig Stedfast, Barker,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Brig Melton,	Flowers, Atkinson & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Glide, Townsend,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Plant, Perkins,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Odessa, Denning,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Juliana Elizabeth, Bock,	S. Leticia, 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. Leticia, Bros.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Eliza, Delharde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Leontine, Jansen,	S. Leticia, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Ellide, Juell,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vissar,	S. Leticia, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacra Carlo Alberto, Fertego,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe,	F. Liavalloi,	Discharging.
Schr.-brig N. Sra. de la Ananija, Durante,	Felipe Liavalloi,	Discharging.
Polacra Temistocles, Chervaco,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliatte,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Galleano,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Arlequino, Michelini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Albes,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Acteon, (26 guns,) Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russel.

FRENCH.—Frigate Thisbe, (32 guns,) Captain de la Tresoriere.

AT ENSENADA.

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

31st ult., with wine, oil, tides, &c., to Amadeo & Capri.

British schr.-brig *Stedfast*, Barker, from Malaga 27th February, Montevideo 2d inst., with wine and general cargo, to Zumaran & Treserra.

June 4.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental schr. *Bella Theresa*, Cille, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., Montevideo 2d inst., with tobacco, &c., to Justo & Risan.

British brig *Meldon*, Baynes, from Newcastle 13th March, with 260 tons coal, glass, &c., to Plowes, Atkinson & Co.

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

The two last mentioned vessels came to the Outer Roads with their colours half-mast, in consequence of the Captain of the *Meldon* having died suddenly this morning.

Sailed, National packet schr. *Ninfa*, Guhan, for Montevideo.

June 5.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

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

Vessels posted to sail.

6th inst.—*Sophia & Eliza*, for New York.

Juliana Elizabeth, for Bremen.

7th inst.—*Glite*, for New York and Boston.
Maria Cecilia, for Cadiz.

The *Swea* intends to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at London.

March 2.—British brig *Victoria*, Foggio, hence 10th November, Montevideo 28th ditto.

At Falmouth.

March 18.—H. B. M.'s packet *Lord Melville*, from Rio Janeiro 28th January, with the Mail forwarded hence 23d December by H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*.

At Liverpool.

March 7.—British brig *Philomela*, Sprott, from Montevideo 21st December.

At Antwerp.

February 25.—The *Dapper*, Dickinson, from Montevideo.

At New York.

About 6th March.—American ship *Brutus*, Adams, hence 3d January.

At Boston.

Previous to 6th March.—American brig *Level*, Doane, hence 27th December.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

4th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, hence 15th April, Montevideo 13 days.

H. B. M.'s brig *Sparrowhawk*, from Montevideo 6 days.
14th.—H. B. M.'s packet *Lapwing*, from Falmouth 16th March, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

April 14.—H. B. M.'s packet *Pigeon*, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 24th March, by H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet*.

Arrived at Montevideo.

28th ult.—American schr. *E. Dorey*, from Rio Grande.
31st ult.—Argentinian brig *Hippocrates*, from Rio Janeiro, with 1600 barrels flour, to Southgate & Co.—[She got on shore at Punta Carretas, and lanchons were sent to lighten her.]

American brig *Ranger*, Stanwood, from Boston 10th March, with rice, tobacco, tea, flour, codfish, &c., to Davison, Leland & Co.

1st inst.—American brig *Duan*, Davison, from Matanzas 31st March, with sugar, rum, molasses, tea, &c., to Davison, Leland & Co.

In our last we noticed the arrival of various vessels from this and Montevideo, but were unable to give the dates of some of these arrivals; they are as follows:—The schr.-brig *Packet*, arrived at Liverpool 22d February; brig *Forth*, at do. on 4th March; brig *Alerit* at Cowes 1st March; ship *Restitucion* at Havana 16th January; H. B. M.'s packet *Sylark* at Falmouth 23d February; brig *Ombé* at Swansea 8th March.

The schooner *Clipper*, when leaving Liverpool on 2d March, bound to Buenos Ayres, got in contact with another vessel, and received such damage that she was obliged to discharge her cargo.

The brig *Saltstiel* sailed from Liverpool on 16th March, and the brig *Sarah Birkett* on 22d ditto, both bound to Buenos Ayres.

The British brig *Ann*, Gray, hence 4th December, bound to Cork, got aground early in March off Caernarvon, and it was supposed would be obliged to discharge part of her cargo before she could get off.

Captain Alexander Baynes, of the brig *Meldon*, died suddenly on board his vessel, on Thursday morning last, of an apoplectic fit. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant burial-ground of this city, on 5th inst. The deceased was only 36 years of age, and we understand was a most amiable man.

His late mate (Thomas Robson,) has succeeded to the command of the *Meldon*.

THEATRE.

Want of space prevented our noticing the Theatre last week: we shall now, however, endeavour to bring up the lag way, in order to keep "the run" of Theatrical news.

On 24th ult. was performed, "*Lo que puede un Empleado*."—This piece was written by Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa; it abounds in wit and humour, and was much applauded in Spain. It has been classed among those works called *pieces de circonstances*; but its sketches of character, and life of its dialogue, are probably as true to nature as that of Moratin himself.

In the farce of "*No mus Muchachos*," which followed, Doña Manuella Funes de Casacuberta was the "Little Pickle" of the piece, and looked and played very prettily. By-the-bye, a friend of ours now in London, was in love with Manuella, and has requested us by the last packet from England, to mention her as much as possible in our *Packet*. . . . Do not be jealous, Señor Casacuberta; our friend was only a "despairing lover,"—he never spoke to your fair lady, and will never return hither.

The house, on this evening of the 24th, was extremely well attended, it being the eve of the Festival of the Twenty-sixth of May.

On 25th, the tragedy of "*Pelayo*."—It was well represented; and had the author of it (Don Manuel José Quintana,) been present, we think even he would have been satisfied. A modern Spanish critic, in speaking of this play, says that "it is thoroughly French in its style, and little more than one of Quintana's patriotic odes in dialogue. It teems with national enthusiasm, and abounds with spirited lines. The versification of some passages is admirable, the plot is good, and yet it gives pleasure as a poem rather than as a drama. Our sympathies are not excited,—we listen with pleasure and approbation, but we neither shudder nor weep over its scenes. The author himself appears in all his characters. The successful stand made by this half fabulose person (*Pelayo*), against the Arabs, those temporary invaders and conquerors of Spain, is the subject of one of the most popular traditions current among the Spaniards, who revere in *Pelayo* the restorer of their national independence, and the founder of the Spanish monarchy, which followed the Gothic."

On this night (25th,) the Theatre was crowded to excess. His Excellency the Governor did not attend;—the State Box was occupied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Señor Arana,) Colonels Prudencio Rosas, Ramiro, Corbalan, &c. There were also present in the boxes, Generals Mancilla, Pinedo, and Alvear; Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Lady; the Chargé d' Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c. &c.

On 26th, the "*Si de las Niñas*." The house was again very full; a bevy of charming females was present, many of them wearing the Federal device.

On the evenings of 24th, 25th, and 26th, the National Air was sung previous to the commencement of the performance; and the Theatre had extra lights, the exterior illuminated, and transparencies, &c.

On 28th, "*Los dos Sobrinos*." Doña Matilde was charmingly dressed. Señor Casacuberta performed extremely well. The house was full.

On the 31st we were only in time to see the farce, having been engaged in viewing the *funcion* at *La Concepcion*.

On 2d inst., "*Llegar a Tiempo*," to a very thin house.

On 4th, "*El Chismoso*." The house was not very full, but the boxes were graced by several very lovely Señoritas.

CIRCUS.

The performances on Wednesday evening last, were for the benefit of the Señora Caton. We were not present; but are informed that an Ode was recited, addressed to His Excellency the Governor; and that Mrs. Laforest sang several *arias* in rather an indifferent manner,—we regret to hear this.

The boxes were fashionably attended: our informant states that he noticed there, General Guido, Colonel Prudencio Rosas and his Lady; Mr. Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and his Lady; Captain Lord Edward Russel; and several officers of H. B. M.'s ship *Acteon*.

"The Maid and the Magpie," is to be performed on Wednesday next.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Buenos Ayres Temperance Society, takes place at the Chapel No. 30, Calle Cathedral, on Tuesday evening 9th inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

In our last we cursorily noticed the Ball given by Mr. Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, on 28th ult., in honor of His Majesty's birthday. It was most brilliantly attended. Amongst the company were:—the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Felipe Arana; the Minister of Finance, Señor José M. Rojas; the Under-Secretary of State, Señor Agustín Garrigós; the Ambassador-General, Señor Lohitte; the President of the House of Representatives, Señor Maza; Generals Manuella, Guido, Bolon, Pinedo, and their Ladies; Colonel Prudencio Rosas, and his Lady; Señores Panatino Lezica, Miguel Riglos, Cobos, La Rondé, and their Ladies; Dr. Rivera, and his Lady; Messrs. Samuel Lyons and Lewis Vernet, and their Ladies; the Lady President of the Beneficent Society, Doña Isabel Casamayor, and her two sisters; the Señoras Manuella Rosas, Ventura Villanueva, Mercedes Zapola, Mercedes Lavalle, Dolores Ramos Mexias, Henriqueta Martinez, Carlota Alvarez, the two Señoras Lezica, the two Misses Ludlam, Miss Elena Zimmermann, and the Lady of General Alvarez; the Marquis de Vina de Peyrago; the Consul of His Britannic Majesty, Mr. Griffiths; the Consul-General of France, Monsieur Mendeville, and his Lady; the Consul-General of His Majesty the King of Belgium, Mr. P. Delle; the Chargé d' Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Señor G. Labon; the Consul-General for the City of Hamburg, Mr. J. H. Zimmermann; Captain Perceval, of the U. States' corvette *Erle*, and Lieutenants Pope and Eagle, of same ship; the Commandant *La Trescriste*, and Lieutenants of the French frigate *Thistler*; Señores Ezequiél Real de Azua, Vicente Perceval, Emilio Alvarez; Dr. Lepper, Mr. R. B. Lyne, &c. &c. &c.

Mrs. Hamilton was superbly attired; her dress consisted of rich crimson velvet, and was greatly admired. She danced with General Manuella in one *contra danza* only,—her attentions were solely devoted to her guests. She speaks Spanish fluently—*commé il faut*; and the company was delighted with her frank and amiable manners.—The same may be said of Mr. Hamilton; and it was generally allowed that he was the best waltzer and quadrille dancer in the room.

The company did not separate until 6 o'clock on the following morning.

Married.

At the British Episcopal Church, on the 2d instant, Mr. W. A. WALKER, late of Birmingham, to Miss LAVINA MCKINNEY, a native of Devonshire.

On the 4th instant, at the British Episcopal Church, GEORGE BROWNELL, Esq., Merchant of this City, to MATILDA, eldest daughter of JOHN LUDLAM, Esq., of same place.

Died.

On 2d instant, Mr. JAMES KELLAHAW, aged 42; many years a resident of this City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAP

Of the United Provinces of La Plata, the Banda Oriental, and Chili, DRAWN PRINCIPALLY FROM MSS. furnished by WOODBINE PARISH, Esq., F. R. S.; many years H. B. M.'s Consul-General and Chargé d' Affaires in Buenos Ayres.—FOR SALE at No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

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Doublons Spanish	1204	121	dollars each.
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Plata macuquina	84	74	do. for each.
Dollars Spanish	74	7	do. for each.
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6 per cent. Stock	52	53	do. per cent.
Bank Shares	120		do. each.
Exchange on England	84		pence per dol.
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Do. on Montevideo	74	74	do. p. patacaon
Do. on United States	74		do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best	38	34	do. p. pesada.
Do. country	27	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	28	30	do. do.
Do. salted	22	24	do. do.
Do. Horns	10	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins	20	30	do. per dozen.
Chnoatilla Skins	36	38	do. do.
Wool, common	8	12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long	34	35	do. do.
Do. mixed	20	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	15	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted	11	124	do. p. arroba.
Horns	350	350	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American)	70	75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board	7	9	do. p. fanego.
Discount	1	2	p. cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 1184 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 84 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.