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AND

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[Vol. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

FUNCION

In the Parishes of SAN MIGUEL and SAN NICOLAS, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult., in honor of the Installation of GENERAL ROSAS, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

This *funcion* has been truly splendid—more so than was expected.—*Certes*, Buenos Ayres will become renowned in this sort of spectacle. The mode, too, in which these *funciones* are got up, by different parishes alternately, is entirely novel to a stranger: each parish, and each individual, seem to make every effort to outdo each other. As we before observed, the splendour of an illumination in Europe is chiefly confined to public edifices;—but here, gorgeous banners waved in countless numbers from every house, added to decorations of the most tasteful description, *arcos* of laurel and olive, silks, &c. &c., which rendered the effect as imposing in the daytime as at night. Ladies traversed the streets with as much security as in their drawing-rooms, free from interruption from the passage of horses and vehicles. Colours of all nations were exhibited; and a host of fancy flags, some of them richly embroidered with gold, and bearing analogous inscriptions. We have heard that more than eighteen thousand flags were displayed on this occasion. This calculation is probably within bounds, when it is recollected that the *funcion* in the two parishes extended over a superficies of five to six leagues, comprising 50 to 60 squares, or nearly 200 streets. We cannot pretend to give any thing like a description of the brilliancy of the scene,—it is more fitted for a tale of the Arabian Nights than any thing else.

High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated at the Church of San Miguel, on Monday, and at that of San Nicolas, on Tuesday. His Excellency the Governor attended on both occasions. In the *Plaza de las Artes* (*Plaza Nueva*) a temporary stage was erected, on which a company of boys, in Turkish costume, danced on each of the three afternoons of the *funcion*: there were also *rompe cabezas*, and the greased mast. His Excellency the Governor witnessed the dances from the azotea of the house of Señor Gavino Palacios, in which mansion a sumptuous repast was prepared. The fire-works in the said Plaza on Monday evening, were excellent, and attracted an immense crowd. One part of this exhibition represented an illuminated temple, surmounted by a brilliant star; the fire-balls it ejected caused much amusement. H. E. the Governor, and his family, viewed the scepter from the house of Señor Palacios. The carriage of His Excellency was in waiting, in which he departed shortly after the fire-works had concluded, amidst loud cheering, escorted by three cavalry soldiers, in red uniform; the coachman and footman were also attired in red, and the horses heads were decorated with red ribands.—The bells of the churches of San Miguel and San Nicolas, were almost constantly ringing during the *funcion*, and bands of music paraded the streets. Among the decorations appeared various

portraits of General Rosas: one represented him trampling upon an hydra. The poetical effusions on the transparencies were numerous; some of them possessed considerable merit; and in all parts we read the words—"Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes,"—"Viva la Confederacion Argentina,"—"Mueran los Unitarios."

Amongst such a mass of embellishments, it is difficult to award a preference, or make any particular selection: we will however notice a few of the mansions which appeared to us to excel in elegance of decoration; commencing with the residence of General Vidal, in the Calle de la Esmeralda.—The adornments here evinced infinite taste, and when illuminated presented a scene of extreme brilliancy: on the pavement in front of the house, several ornamented pillars, or altars, were placed, each omitting a light, in imitation we presume of the "Greek fire," except that it did not burn unalterably, like that mystical flame.—The residence of Colonel Juan Correa Morales, and that of Señor Antonino Garcia, in the same street, were beautifully ornamented.

In the Calle de Potosí, the house of General Mancilla was superbly adorned, and its extensive azotea magnificently lighted; the lustre of the lights showed the statues and busts on the azotea to great advantage; if any thing, we thought the ornaments were somewhat crowded; this however is a mere matter of taste. The house of Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, in the same street, was adorned with elegant simplicity; and the embellishments of the house of Señor Manuel Arrotea also excited great admiration.

In the Calle de Cangallo, the houses of Señores Ureta, Pedro Aguirre, and Dr. Insiarte,—in the Calle de Suipacha, those of Señores Juan Pedro Medrano, Lucas Gonzales, Louis Vernet, Pablo Villarino, and Señora Ventura Marco,—in the Calle de la Piedad, those of Señores Peyro, and Fermín Irigoyen,—in the Calle de Cuyo, those of Señores Ocampos, Domingo Saez, Lorenzo Fuentes, and Señora Rosa Reguera—were adorned with magnificence and taste. Most of the above-mentioned houses have *altos*, from which the *banderas* majestically waved.

In the Calle de la Plata, the house of Dr. Dalmacio Velez was beautifully adorned; and from No. 138 to 144, the ornaments and decorations evinced much taste and splendour.

In the populous neighbourhood around the Church of San Nicolas, there was much to admire. The house of the Justice of Peace of the parish of San Nicolas, was classically decorated: upon the pavement in front, was a portico, with designs representing *Ceres* and *Flora*, the whole surmounted with a portrait of General Rosas.—Another house displayed a picture of *Venus and the Graces*, one of whom held a mirror before the lovely Goddess. In other houses were moveable transparencies of landscapes, &c.; and in all of them the arrangement of the lights and wreaths was most charming. Indeed we are confident that Ladies have been the chief architects in these *funciones*; the many "rosy wreaths," and flowers

so delicately entwined, could only be the work of female hands. In one street, we observed a picture representing a British line-of-battle ship in action with two French ships of the same class; anxious to know what combat this was meant to describe, we enquired at the house where the design was exhibited, and were answered by an Italian, that it was a fancy sketch of an Italian artist.

One of the most singular sights at this *funcion*, was at the Armoury, or *Fabrica de Armas*. On the long front wall of this edifice, nearly 300 figures, to represent cavalry soldiers, were placed in line; each wore a mask, a cuirass, a red cap, and held a lance with a red flag,—one might have fancied them the armed men springing up from the teeth of the dragon which Cadmus slew; at a distance they looked like real soldiers. Their appearance at night, with the light from a few lamps reflecting upon the masks, was absolutely ghastly;—either this, or the loneliness of the place, kept away visitors; for although we were there at an early hour in the evening, (8 o'clock,) not a creature was near the spot.—But we do not "believe in ghosts," God forgive us for our incredulity.

The Churches of San Nicolas and San Miguel were illuminated. The former looked very clean and neat; it had been newly whitewashed, and bordered with red.

During this *funcion*, we wandered *par tout* in both parishes. On one of the evenings, we witnessed an African dance, in a small mansion in a bye-street of San Nicolas.—Three black young ladies, attired in the highest style of fashion, with large combs and large sleeves, and three young gentlemen of the same complexion, were dancing minuets *à la mode d'Angola*, to the music of the "tom-tom." The mansion was illuminated, and had five red banners (pocket-handkerchiefs), waving from the window.

The bonfires kindled at this *funcion* were numerous. At one of them, in San Miguel's parish, we observed some beef roasting.

We wish it was in our power to detail all the great doings at this festival, or that we could "heave too" and wait for the *Gaceta Mercantil's* description of it, in order that with original matter and extracts, our *Packet* might travel "beyond sea" with a full freight of *funcion* news.

Altogether, this *funcion* has been of a very grand description; not perhaps so superb as that of *La Merced*, because the nature of the buildings and the streets would not allow so great a display: but when it is recollected that a considerable portion of the parishes of San Miguel and San Nicolas is occupied by artizans, who, of course, cannot be expected to vie with their more fashionable neighbours, the *funcion* in question may bear a comparison with *La Merced's*. All that taste, ingenuity, and liberality could effect, was evinced in those places where the decorations could be shown to advantage—for example in the houses we have mentioned, and in many others

(See last page.)

Official Documents.

Two notes, dated 23d ult., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th; viz.: one from the Chief of Police, Bernardo Victoria, to the Government; and the other from Señor Francisco de Ezaga, to the Chief of Police;—both on the occasion of rendering the account of the receipts and disbursements of the Police Department, for the year 1834.

In consequence of the multiplicity of business which now presses upon the office of the Collector-General,—the Government have, under date 25th ult., appointed Señor José Belvis to assist in the examination of the various accounts presented to the said office; particularly those voluminous and complicated ones from the Police Department.

A note to the Government, dated May 11, 1835, from Señor Zacarías Iparraguirre, Justice of the Peace of Las Conchas, gives an account of the rejoicings on 13th April, and 10th May, in that district, upon the occasion of the installation of General Rosas as Governor of the Province; adding, that the inhabitants thereof are determined to make every sacrifice in support of the present administration.

The Justice of Peace of the Department del Monte, (Pedro Nolasco Rojas,) has also forwarded a note, dated 21st April, of the rejoicings in his district upon the same occasion; from which it appears that *Te Deum* was celebrated, salutes of artillery and musquetry were fired, and there were illuminations for three successive nights, balls, &c. &c.

(From the *Morning Herald*, of 25th April.)

“It is no reproach to Lord John Russell that he may not be sufficiently wealthy to bear at his own cost successive contests for a seat in Parliament; or, if he were, that he should decline crippling his future means by such a kind of outlay. But it does, we think, no credit to the Whigs as a party, or to the Noble House of Russell as the head of it, that they should allow a begging-box to go round for the purpose of soliciting solitary shillings from their Radical allies. Still less creditable is it to the Whigs to hand over the whole affair to the Radicals, for such seems to have been the case at the ‘ways and means’ meeting on Wednesday, at which not a single Whig of any note is stated to have attended, or to have sent a single sovereign, or even shilling, towards the good cause. In one sense, to be sure, there may on the one hand be a degree of justice in this, which is not so obvious on the other; for he must be blind, indeed, who does not perceive that the game which Lord John Russell has been playing, and the partial success of which has placed him in his present position, is much more that of the Radical than of any class of the community, be they Whigs, or what not, who are interested in the preservation of existing institutions; and it would be worse than folly were the greatest holder of what Mr. Burke emphatically pronounces to be ‘the plunder of the Church,’ to contribute any portion of its present revenues to an object, one of the ultimate, if not first, results of which must be the restoration to their primary objects of all those grants to which we allude. If the surplus revenues of the Protestant Church, either in Ireland or England—for they are one—are to be appropriated to the re-establishment and advancement of Popery, surely even-handed justice will not be long in reclaiming and appropriating to the same pious uses those enormous grants of Church property which are now vested in so many lay hands. Well then may the most influential among the Whigs, well may the head of the house of Russell itself, shrink from opening their purse-strings to such an object. But then why court the paradox—why solicit the aid which this begging-box project implies? Why accept the pay of those whose work the Whig leader, it is to be hoped, cannot seriously mean to perform? The dilemma which it involves is an awkward one, which the commonest foresight would avoid. The time must come, and probably is not far dis-

tant, when the Whigs must disclaim, as they last year did, the motives, the association, and the influence which are now, as then, imputed to them. But with what colour of common honesty or fair dealing will Lord John Russell, if returned to Parliament by the shillings of the Radicals, cast off the masters whose livery and whose wages he consents to take? At any rate he must, we imagine, deeply lament that in the great measure of Parliamentary reform, with which his name is so honourably associated, the cost of elections had not been so cut down as to have rendered subscriptions, either in his own case or that of others, wholly unnecessary. This we have little doubt might have been done, and of course may still be effected; nor will the full benefit of the Reform Act ever be obtained till the expense of elections be so reduced as to become no longer a serious burden to any one.”

The London “*Quarterly Review*,” of April last, contains some very interesting articles. The Whigs and Radicals are (as might be expected from its high Toryism,) unsparingly attacked;—but it is some consolation to the poor Tories that it does not despair of the destinies of the country, although “abandoned to the indolent inconsistency of Lord Melbourne, and the fippant mediocrity of Lord John Russell.”—“Their Ministry (it adds,) will not last a year—but what may be done within that year we tremble to think.”

Its extracts from “*Dr. Meyen's Voyage round the World*,” are amusing, and the comments thereon instructive;—but here again it takes occasion to assail Lord John Russell, comparing him to “the pilot-fish that leads the shark.”

“*Dr. Meyen* (says the *Quarterly*.) prefaces his observations on the inhabitants of Chili with some sensible hints to travellers, not to be over-ready in drawing conclusions from the particular usages of strangers, with whose general habits and notions they are little acquainted; and he speaks, we regret to say, with peculiar reference to our own countrymen:—

“It is greatly to be regretted, that the numerous English travellers, who, in the hope of wealth, have lately visited these countries, and for the most part returned disappointed, should publish their journals, in which this amiable nation is often sketched in the most offensive manner, in return for the many tokens of hospitality and friendly reception which assuredly they have invariably experienced, when they did not exhibit too much arrogance. The women have been made the peculiar object of attack, and often even individually named, whereby succeeding travellers have suffered great disadvantages, for already has the fashion disappeared of admitting every stranger of condition into the circle of the best families without the formality of a direct introduction.—The ladies dread the stiff Englishman, who cannot enter into the spirit of their manners, and makes them a subject of merriment so soon as he is out of the room. He considers himself distinguished, when he receives a bunch of flowers from a lady, though, in fact, this sort of courtesy is designed merely as a help to conversation. The Englishman calls the people dirty, because a basin of water goes round after dinner, and the whole company, men and women, dip their hands in it by turns; although these good people intend nothing further than to indicate the footing of confidence on which they wish to live with their guests.”

“The old custom, not yet quite obsolete in England, of handing round a bowl or vase of rose-water, might have warned our countrymen against so rash a conclusion as the last. In reality, after reading *Dr. Meyen's* sketch of the existing state of manners in Santiago, we are led to doubt whether the inhabitants of this remote region have not much reason to complain of the partial and discoloured representations of them hitherto afforded to the European public.

“In the evening, from nine to ten o'clock, family visits are paid, and these last till long after

midnight. Particular invitations are not the fashion here; any one once presented to the family by a friend of the house, has the right of entry ever after; he may come as often as he chooses, and go away again if he does not find amusement in the circle which he happens to meet, without its being taken ill. When the rooms are lighted and the doors open, it is a sign that the family are at home and receive visits. The gentleman of the house, however, is rarely of the party; we have been for weeks in the habit of going in and out of houses, without ever becoming acquainted with their masters. The ladies are splendidly dressed, and adorned with fragrant flowers in their hair, when they receive visits; a conversation begins, which is particularly remarkable for witty allusions and plays on words, whilst music, singing, and dancing by single pairs at a time, help to pass away the night; new guests are constantly coming in, and others departing to join a second or third company. *People here assemble only for amusement, and not for eating and drinking, which in many other countries is the principal matter*; but some preserved fruit is commonly offered, which here and over the whole west coast of South America is so renowned under the name of *dulce*. It is usual to take only a few teaspoonsful and then a glass of water. In houses of distinction the *dulce* is handed round in small crystal saucers; in inferior houses one vessel goes round, and each guest helps himself in his turn. Frequently at these evening meetings the ladies have flowers brought to them, and, with a taste and elegance peculiar to themselves, form them into little bouquets, which they present to the gentlemen; but this, as I have already said, is meant merely as an invitation to converse. Most commonly the ladies sit still and exhibit their skill in the management of the fan, which they learn to use with an adroitness and grace such as no one assuredly could match in our country. From their earliest youth the management of the fan is the daily study of the young women of Santiago.”

“We are very far from undervaluing the importance of an art which formerly engaged the thoughts of no less a person than Addison;* but we doubt the expediency of making it the study of a life, and we fear from what follows that in other respects the education of the Chilian ladies has been much neglected.

“The Chilian ladies, equally with the Peruvian, are liable to some degree of censure for surrendering themselves too unreservedly to their natural passion for dress. This makes them forget their other duties, and I have conversed with many a worthy father of a family who has broken out into the bitterest complaints about it. A Chilian woman, even of the middle class, wears nothing but silk stockings, with silk shoes so very thin that they cannot last beyond a few days; her church-going dress consists of velvet, silk, and lace; she wears the largest and costliest French tortoise-shell combs in her hair, often two or even three of them at a time, merely for the sake of show. She walks about at home in the finest China silk kerchiefs, and lies with them upon the carpets. It is not merely that domestic happiness is so frequently disturbed, and many a matrimonial union prevented because the necessary means are wanting to the men; we may even regard this folly as a cause powerful enough to bring about the ruin of the State, unless effective means can be found of counteracting its extravagance. Good, that is, practical girl-schools of the European kind, should be established;—not such as the celebrated institution of Mora, at Santiago, which, in my opinion, promotes the very thing which should be as much as possible repressed.

“It is well worth remarking, that it is only since the casting-off of the Spanish yoke, that this luxury in dress has taken such exclusive possession of the women; but no one in this country dares to speak against it openly, although it is tacitly disapproved by all; for possibly in no country are the men so completely under the dominion of the women (I do not exactly say under the dominion of their wives,) as in Chili. This, however, is a natural consequence of their beauty and charming manners.”

“What is here said of the Chilian ladies, is not altogether inapplicable to certain classes, at least, of our own countrywomen; who have learnt, indeed, to put some slight restraint on their passion for dress, but have so habituated themselves to

* See “The Spectator,” No. CII.

the indulgence of sundry even more expensive tastes, as to make marriage, in too many instances, much less a matter of mutual inclination than of expediency. In fact, there is in these days nothing very uncommon in hearing a young lady openly avow that a carriage and opera-box are in her opinion downright necessities of life; and every season brings about marriages, solely determined by such base considerations, the probable results of which need not be particularly dwelt upon. In other particulars, too, the parallel holds good.—We fear there can be little doubt that the most celebrated of those 'establishments for young ladies,' which grace this huge Babylon of ours, London and its suburbs, are schools more likely to pamper than repress a taste for the prevailing vanities."

At the marriage of Lord John Russell, on the 11th April, an accident took place which threw a shade over many a fair face in the bridal group. After the bridegroom had placed the ring, in the customary manner, on the finger of his bride, immediately on her Ladyship's withdrawing her hand, the ring fell to the ground! It was remarked that the cheek of the lady was deadly pale as the Noble Lord replaced the mystic symbol on her hand.—*Morning Paper.*

The Rev. Lord Wriothersely Russell, a son of the Duke of Bedford, has resigned the valuable living of Streatham in the county of Surrey, from conscientious motives, not approving of pluralities. His Lordship retains the living of Chenies, though comparatively of small value. The Duke, who is patron, has presented the living of Streatham to the Rev. Mr. Blunt, of Chelsea.

"BRUSSELS, April 9th, half-past 10, P.M.—This evening, at a quarter after 10, the Queen of the Belgians was delivered of a male child."

Astronomy.—A letter from Vienna announces that M. Letrow, director of the Observatory in that city, has received from the celebrated English astronomer Herschell, now residing at the Cape of Good Hope, the remarkable intelligence that Haley's comet, of which so much has been said, and which is positively expected in August this year, will not be visible, because it has long since changed its course, and now revolves in a different orbit. A report by our astronomers on this subject is expected very shortly, and will be published.—*Dutch paper.*

"*Memorias Histórico-Políticas, de Don Vicente Pasos.*"—This book has disappointed us—we say so without the slightest disrespect for Don Vicente Pasos, of whose talents we have conceived a very favourable opinion; but his book has, nevertheless, disappointed us. From the work of a native of the newest of the new South American Republics, Bolivia, published in London so anxiously, as to be printed in his own house under his own immediate superintendence, we looked for much information touching these said new republics, or, at least, touching Bolivia. But the volume before us contains merely a slight sketch *raisonné*, of the history of Spain for the last third of a century, according to the author's own judicious, but of course very American and republican views—all of which affords nothing particularly new to English readers, unless, indeed, it be the information that the Duke of Wellington and the British Army owe all their Peninsular laurels to their Spanish allies. Even respecting the civil war now distracting Spain, and the conflicting claims of the rival niece and uncle, we find little new; but a decided preference is expressed for Isabel II., upon the ground that, being a child, she may be better educated for sovereignty than the full-grown Don Carlos; and much dissatisfaction with the minister and poet, Don Francisco Martínez de la Rosa, who is, it seems, that odious animal, a gradual reformer. Of the prosperity of the South American republics, Don Vi-

cente speaks rapturously, but gives little or no detail; in fact, nothing sufficiently original, decisive, and distinct, to extract.—*Athenæum.*

"*News,*" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective *New*. In former times it was a prevalent practice to put over the principal publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:



importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice is derived the term of newspaper.

Origin of the word "Quiz."—At the time Richard Daly was patentee of the Irish Theatres, he usually spent Saturday evening in the society of some of the first wits and men of fashion of the day. Gambling was introduced, and the manager staked a large sum that he would cause a word to be spoken, by a certain day, in all the principal streets of Dublin, having no meaning, neither derived from any known language. Wagers having been laid, and the stakes deposited, Daly went immediately to the theatre, and dispatched all the supernumeraries and servants of the establishment with the word "Quiz," which they chalked on most of the shop-doors and windows in the city. It being Sunday next day, all the shops were shut, and every one going to or coming from church, saw the word; every person at the same time repeating it: so that "Quiz" was heard all over Dublin. The circumstance of so strange a word being on every door and window, caused much surprise; and ever since, should a strange story be attempted to be passed current, it draws forth the expression of "You are quizzing me."—*The Mirror.*

A short time since, a man in black hurriedly entered a druggist's shop in Edinburgh, and exclaimed, "Haste ye, and give me an emetic,—I have something here," laying his hands on the upper buttons of his vest, "that sadly troubles me." The druggist, fearing he had by some mistake taken arsenic, administered the desired emetic, which soon produced its usual effects.—The man then felt more at ease to answer the druggist's questions. "Have ye taken arsenic," said the druggist, "No," said the man, "but I

was at a funeral, and thinking the service was wine, I drank off my glass, but have since found it was rum; and as I am a member of the Temperance Society, my conscience could not feel at ease till I had got the ruinous stuff ejected."—*The Mirror.*

A LIST of FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS (excepting those of the Oriental Republic), which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres,

From the 1st January to the 30th June, 1835.

BRITISH,	33
AMERICAN,	28
BRAZILIAN,	16
SARDINIAN,	13
FRENCH,	8
HAMBURG,	6
BREMEN,	5
SWEDISH,	3
DUTCH,	2
PORTUGUESE,	1
Total,	115

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale, on moderate terms,
THE productive CHACRA, known by the name of the CHACRA de LOPEZ, about five leagues from Town, situated on the banks of the Riachuelo, in a fine sporting country. The LAND consists of 1300 varas of front, and 1 1/2 leagues in depth; all arable. The HOUSE is substantial brick-built Azotea, roofs in good repair, with eight spacious rooms; the Corridor, facing the North, is protected with iron rails. The Pigeon-House is very extensive, and well stocked. PEACH MONTE of 13 Squares, with an excellent Tuna fence. TALA MONTE, about 8 Squares.
This Property will be Sold very reasonable, as the Owner is disposed to make a sacrifice.—Apply to
MR. J. C. THOMPSON,
No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24 OF JULY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<i>BRITISH.</i>		
Brig Brilliant, Rodgerson,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Rapid, Robertson,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Bell,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ritson, Dillon,	Rodger, Bred & Co.,	Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Cork or Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Rindhorn, Wood,	Brownell, & Stegmann,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Stedfast, Barker,	Zumaran & Teserra,	Discharging.
Brig Meldon, Robson,	Floues, Atkinson & Co.,	Bahia.
Brig Sarah Bivett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Liverpool via Montevideo.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Wm. Bell,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Discharging.
<i>AMERICAN.</i>		
Brig Odessa, Denning,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	New York.
<i>FRENCH.</i>		
Brig Claire, Simonet,	C. Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<i>HAMBURG.</i>		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
<i>BREMEN.</i>		
Brig Eliza, DeHarde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Leontine, Jansen,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<i>SWEDISH.</i>		
Brig Ellide, Juell,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Havana.
<i>DUTCH.</i>		
Brig Phoenix, Visser,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<i>SARDINIAN.</i>		
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe,	F. Llavallo!,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Schr.-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpta, Durante,	Felipe Llavallo!,	Discharging.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatigalliate,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Gaileano,	Zumaran & Teserra,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Arlequino, Michelini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Henrico, Guerrero,	Felipe Llavallo!,	Discharging.
<i>BRAZILIAN.</i>		
Zumaca Penamamento Felix, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Amistad, Ferreira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Brazileira, Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

(Continued from first page.)

which we are unable to notice.—The Calle de Suipacha, generally, presented a scene of infinite splendour. The weather throughout was fine and temperate,—such much so, that almost all the windows of the houses in the districts in which the *funcion* was going on, were open; and on Tuesday evening we observed a number of ladies seated in the open air, in front of their mansions, especially in the Calle de Suipacha; and in almost every house there were *tertulias*.

The perambulations we have made during the *funciones* which have lately taken place, have served to strengthen our opinion that the population of this city, and its suburbs, amounts at least to one hundred thousand persons. On Monday evening we particularly noticed the immense throng which left the *Plaza Nueva*, after the fire-works; the greater portion of which took a contrary direction to the interior of the city, and were evidently inhabitants of the outskirts of the town. We made the same observation at the *funciones* at *La Concepcion*, *Montserrat*, and the *Residencia*.

It is reported that the forthcoming *funcion* in the College Parish, is to be at that of *La Merced*. *Nous verrons*; at any rate we shall expect great things from that portion of the said parish which bears the *soubriquet* of "Bond Street."

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The *Amistad* (whose arrival was noticed in our last,) sailed from Parnagua 1st inst.

June 27.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 28.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Findon, Frost, for Liverpool, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., with 3359 salted hides, 1246 horse do., 15,500 horses, 29 pipes with 1030 arrobas tallow, 224 bales with 5625 arrobas wool, 95 do. with 2021 arrobas horse hair, 3 do. with 1613 doz. chinchilla skins, 2 do. with 431 doz. vicuña skins, 18 do. with 2205 doz. nutria skins, 5 do. with 262½ doz. deer skins.

(At night,) British brig Camerton, Brown, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Antwerp, despatched by Alfred Barber, with 5277 dry hides, 110 pipes with 4220 arrobas tallow.

June 29.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 30.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Duan, Davison, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Havana, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 888 quintals jerked beef, and some return cargo.—*Passenger for Montevideo*, Mr. Breck.

The *Kosa* was in sight this afternoon.

July 1.—Wind W.—bazy.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. *Kosa*, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 28th ult., to C. Galeano. Do. do. *Aguila Segunda*, Soriano, from Montevideo 28th ult., to A. Martinez.

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

Sailed, British schr.-brig *Cruizer*, Bulley, for Rio Grande, to load for Liverpool, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with salt for ballast.

National packet schr. *Ninfa*, Gaban, for Montevideo.

July 2.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig *Brazilera*, Diaz, from Parnagua 16th May, with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, (during the last night,) Hamburg schr.-brig *Oberon*, Kruse, for Hamburg, despatched by J. J. Klieck, with 5994 dry hides, 17 bales with 804 arrobas horse hair, 2 boxes with 11 doz. chinchilla skins, 1 do. with 3 tiger skins, &c.

July 3.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (during the last night,) British brig *Produce*, Ashton, for Montevideo, to finish her loading for Hull, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 3774 dry hides, 796 salted do., 281 horse do., 40 bales with 1371 arrobas horse hair, 62 pipes and 19 half do., with 2680 arrobas tallow, 2900 horns, 25,000 shin bones.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 4th inst.—Rapid, for Liverpool.
Mary Queen of Scots, for Cowes.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 26th ult., wind W.—At 8 A. M., *Eliza*; at mid-day, *Carlo Alberto*; both hence 23th.
On 26th, wind W.—At mid-day, *Findon*; at 3 P. M., *Camerton*, both hence 28th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

15th ult.—Brazilian schr.-brig *Marquis de Pombal*, from Rio Grande, to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.
Danish brig *William*, from Island Mayo 22d April, with 83 *moyos* salt, to F. Nebel.
Argentine brig *Juanita*, from Parnagua, to José Gestal.
Portuguese schr. *Prudencia*, from Itapacoroy, (Brazil).
16th.—Brazilian schooner-brig *Bienvenida*, from Rio Grande.
Brazilian schr.-brig *Nuevo Libramiento*, from Sta. Catalina.
19th.—French brig *Provence*, from Marseilles 12th March.
20th.—Sardinian schr.-brig *Francisca Catalina*, from Sta. Catalina.
20th.—British schr. *Thetis*, from Saion 16th April, Gibraltar 22d ditto; with wine, and general cargo, to Figuera.

Sailed from Montevideo.

15th ult.—Portuguese brig *Eugenia*, for Angola.
17th.—Portuguese schr.-brig *Africano*, for sea, with the Slaves she brought to the port of Montevideo.
British brig *Sir William Heathcote*, Lanham, for Liverpool.
23d.—Brazilian polacre *Aurora*, for Rio Grande.
23d.—Brazilian brig *Maria*, for Sta. Catalina.
Brazilian schr. *Constancia*, for ditto.
28th.—H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*, for Rio Janeiro.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city to 27th ult.; they do not contain any thing very particular in the shape of news. The House of Senators had sanctioned the projects relative to the Loan, and Sinking Fund. A decree, dated Montevideo, 19th ult., allows those individuals, natives of the Oriental State, who held military employments, and who emigrated in consequence of the events of the year 1832, and previous to that time,—to receive monthly one-third of their pay, provided they reside within the territory of the Argentine Republic.

The smallpox was making considerable ravages in Montevideo, and other parts of the Oriental Republic.

An attempt was made a few nights since, by two individuals, to rob the public treasury at Montevideo. The robbers, whilst endeavouring to force the door of the office, were overheard; but managed to escape during the alarm.

The quarter-master and 2 seamen of H. B. M's. ship *Acteon*, were drowned on the passage of that vessel hence to Montevideo.

Monday last was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of St. Peter and St. Paul. The weather was delightful, and crowds promenaded the streets of the parishes of San Miguel and San Nicolas, to view the "goings on" at the *funcion*.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, contains a communication to His Excellency the Governor, dated Salto, 22d April, from Señor Juan Leon Charras, Justice of Peace, detailing the rejoicings which took place in Salto, upon the occasion of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. It appears that on the 18th of April, the Militia of the district was under arms, volleys were fired, and a procession took place to the Church. In this procession were two young ladies, daughters of Lieut.-Colonel Juan Garay, adorned with Federal devices, and bearing a portrait of General Rosas. On leaving the Church, the portrait was taken from house to house, amidst incessant acclamations. In the evening fire-works were discharged, and a grand ball was given in the house of Señor Gerónimo Castillo. The aforesaid portrait was placed in a conspicuous part of the ball-room, and the dancing continued until 4 o'clock on the following morning.

THE WEATHER has been fine and seasonable throughout the week—thermometer 45 to 54.

THEATRE.

Our time has been so much occupied at the *funcion*, that we have been unable to attend the Theatre lately. "The Escapes of the Water-Carrier," was performed on Thursday evening, and caused, we are told, a good deal of amusement.

Died.

At Tuckingmill, Cornwall, on 11th February last, after a protracted illness, ROBERT MONROE, Esq., at the advanced age of 77. He was born at Melbic, near the Devil's-Pick, Derbyshire; was many years a distinguished Officer in His Majesty's Navy; served under the command of Admiral Lord Rodney, and was with him in the glorious battle of 1782; was a shipmate with His Majesty William the Fourth, when a youth, and for many years was zealously employed as a Signal-Officer at St. Anthony's Head, in this county, during the war, with Lieut. Wilks, where he conducted himself as a gentleman, and was universally respected.—(From the Cornish Guardian.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Sale,

SUGAR, of the best quality; also PORT WINE, in Bottles, Pipes, Hhds., and Quarters.
At 103, Calle de la Piedad.

Wanted,

TWO WOMEN and a GIRL SERVANT, to go some distance from town. For particulars, apply at No. 12, Calle de Cangallo.

Wants a Situation,

IN a Commercial COUNTING-HOUSE, a YOUNG MAN who speaks foreign languages, and who is thoroughly acquainted with Custom-House and Shipping business. Respectable references will be given.—A line addressed to A. B., and left at No. 39, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

For Sale,

At No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for February, 1835.—BRITISH NAVY LIST; ditto ARMY LIST; both for April, 1835.

Board and Lodging.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, on reasonable terms, in an English family.—Inquire at No. 76, Calle de la Universidad.

To Let,

A LOT of dry and commodious ROOMS; as also a spacious WAREHOUSE, (ALMACEN.)
No. 155, Calle del Peru.

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.

Notice.

A REPORT having been circulated that the undersigned was about to leave the country in a clandestine manner, he thinks it his duty to assure the Public that he has no such intention, and that he never could be guilty of so disgraceful an act.
Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1835.

TIMOTHY B. WOOD.

PRICES CURRENT.

Do. bloons, Spanish,.....	120½	—	121	dollars each
Do. <i>Patrit</i> ,.....	118	—	118½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	—	7¼	do. for each.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	79-16	—	—	do. do.
Do. <i>Patrit</i> , & Patacones,.....	7½	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	56	—	57	do. do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6½	—	—	per cent. per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, (no transactions) dls. p. ct. prm.	—	—	—	—
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	—	7½	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7½	—	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	33	—	34	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	—	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 33 to 34 lbs.	26	—	30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	24	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	13	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	26	—	35	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	37	—	38	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	10	—	13	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	—	35	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	21	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	16	do. p. quinta
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	13	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	950	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7	—	9	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Dooblons during the week, 121 dollars.
The lowest price, 118 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 13-16 pence.

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