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THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 281.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have ever refrained from mingling with or commenting upon the domestic disputes, which have so long desolated this country; it was sufficient for us carefully to detail passing events, without presuming to thrust forward any opinions of our own. The year 1832 has commenced under favourable auspices, inasmuch as domestic peace is concerned. War has ceased in every part of the Republic, and in this respect the first great step is gained to promote its future prosperity. But the wounds inflicted are still open, and as a natural course of things after such a sanguinary struggle,—animosities—great animosities, prevail; time, however, will eventually soften this, and the afflicting state of the country must have its due weight upon every citizen, unless, indeed it be determined that the Argentine Republic shall fall from its "high state," and no longer take its place among nations.

The country is now doubly suffering from the calamity of a long drought, and the stagnation of trade occasioned in great part by the late contentions amongst its sons. It would be folly to disguise the fact that these disputes have not only paralyzed commerce, but they have struck a severe blow against that which is always its main support, viz:—*credit*; and nothing but a continuance of internal peace can restore confidence, and renovate the nearly despairing hopes of the merchant and trader. It is not our intention just now to dilate upon the state of trade in this city, and the depression caused in the mercantile community, which indeed is sufficiently notorious.

Upon a reference we find the following statement of British vessels arriving at this port in former years.

In 1821 there were 128. In 1822—133. In 1823—113. In 1824—110,—of which number the following were laden with manufactured goods, viz:—In 1821 there were from Liverpool 33—from London 10. In 1822 from Liverpool 35—from London 7. In 1823 from Liverpool 23—from London 8.

The following list of British Vessels which arrived at the port of Buenos Ayres during the last year, forms rather a melancholy contrast, viz:—

In 1831 there were only 44—of which 11 were from Liverpool and 4 from London—with manufactured goods.

We do not infer from the above, that the country is beyond cure—on the contrary, we have the most sanguine hopes that a speedy change for the better will take place—worse it cannot well be. The Government has declared the difficulties under which it labours, and its determination manfully to meet them—and if the cause of the evil is apparent so is likewise the remedy—the Provinces, it is true are impoverished, but this will be temporary let only internal peace prevail—the trade of this country may not for a long time recover its former splendour, but it will improve and must be always considerable.

ENTRERIOS.

The disputes in the province of Entrerios have been adjusted by the interference of the Governments of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé and Corrientes; the Governor of the latter province (Pedro Ferré), in an official communication to the Governor of Santa Fé, stated that he had 2000 men ready to march to the frontiers should events require it. Col. Espino has therefore yielded his pretensions to the command of Entrerios, upon condition of guarantee for himself and followers.

The Government of Brazil has appointed Señor Don Antonio Candido Ferreira, as its Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Ayres, *vice* Señor D. José Agustín Barbosa, *jur.*, who retires.

A solemn mass for the repose of the soul of the late Don Juan José C. de Anchorena, was celebrated on Tuesday last, in the Church of La Merced; a vast crowd filled the Church, including many ladies. The Governor, the Ministers, and a number of officers and citizens attended to honor the memory of one who from all that we have heard, had gained universal respect from every one that knew him.

On Saturday evening last the streets in the neighbourhood of the Cabildo were more than usually thronged, particularly by ladies, for the double purpose of shopping and enjoying the air of a very fine night. The band of the Civics performed some dull music at the Mercado; we had expected a better selection, considering the number of spectators collected to hear them, and it being withal the last day of the old year.

Marrriages in Buenos Ayres in the year 1832.—We have seen a list of no less than 21 marriages, some of which have already taken place, and others are immediately to follow. This is a very good beginning of the new year—the system of Malthus was never meant for this side of the equator, and as Benedick says "the world must be peopled." There were many ready to exclaim on perusing the nuptial list, like Orlando did, when speaking of his brother's marriage, "O how bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eye."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 30th ult., provides some regulations relative to the marks to be placed on different description of hides, and specifies the fines to be levied on those who infringe upon the decree.

A decree dated 30th ult., appoints a committee, consisting of Señores D. Lorenzo Lopez, Pedro Trapani and Juan Terreros, who are to name from amongst the landholders, Inspectors for each market in which hides are introduced; and those which arrive from the *haciendas* of the Province by way of the River, are to be landed at the Custom-House, Barraca or Boca.

A note from the Minister of Finance Don Manuel J. Garcia, to the Collector General of the Custom-House, dated 29th ult., states that Government having been informed that the 6th article of the Custom-House regulations has

not been observed, which article specifies that the Consignees must insert in their invoices the weight and measure of the goods despatched. No manifests are therefore to be admitted without said requisites.

A communication from the Government, dated 29th ult., to Señor D. Rafael Minvielle, Director of the Mercantile College, states how highly it was satisfied with the progress made by the scholars at their public examination, and that it had ordered six silver medals to be forwarded to Señor Minvielle, in order that he might distribute them amongst those youths who had most distinguished themselves.

Señor Minvielle replied to the above on the 30th., expressing his high gratitude to the Government.

Dr. D. Saturnino Séguro, has been appointed to the vacant chair of Canon Deacon, *vice* Dr. B. Muñoz, deceased.

A communication from Col Gervacio Rosas, dated Rincon de Lopez, 12th ult., to the Secretary of the Governor, states that the Governor having concluded the war against the national army, which mutinied on 1st December, 1828, and returned to the capital—that he wished His Ex. to be informed of his (Col. Rosas') desire to be relieved from the responsible situation which he held, and which he was not competent to fill, besides the detriment it was to his private interests, &c. &c.

The Governor's Secretary Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, replied to the above, dated Buenos Ayres, 28th ult., stating that the Governor had allowed the resignation of Colonel Gervacio Rosas, and for the important services which he had rendered to the country, had forwarded to him the commission of Colonel in the cavalry of the line.

A decree dated 28th ult., states that the motives having ceased, which caused the grant of the extraordinary powers to Colonels Angel Pacheco and Gervacio Rosas, the former as Commandant of the Northern department of the Province; the latter of the Southern—they are accordingly withdrawn, and the department of the North is in future to be under the ordinary command. Article 5th of the decree, returns thanks to Colonels Pacheco and Rosas, in the name of the Province, for the manner in which they had exercised their respective authorities.

The House of Representatives of this Province has addressed a letter of condolence to the family of the late Don Juan Cristoval de Anchorena, eulogizing the public and private conduct of the deceased, both as a Member of the House and otherwise, and that the country has lost one of its most illustrious sons, and society a useful and good citizen. That the fatal causes which caused his premature decease, will be an eternal reproach to those agents of public the calamities, who were instrumental to it.

The above is dated House of Representatives, Buenos Ayres, 22nd ult., and signed by the President D. Felipe Arana, and Secretary D. Eduardo Lahitte.

The Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the direction of Foreign Affairs

Having examined the credentials presented by Ferdinand Delisle, Esqr., issued by the King of Belgium, on 15th September, 1831,—has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—Ferdinand Delisle, Esqr., is recognized as Consul for Belgium, in Buenos Ayres.

2nd.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Manuel J. Garcia.

Buenos Ayres, 27th December, 1831.

It appears that some London Papers to the 25th October were sent on board the Packet Reindeer, when she put back to Falmouth, and they are in possession of the Editor of the *Lucero*; which journal on Monday last contained some extracts from them. The only article in them of any great importance, is the appointment of Michael Bruce, Esqr., as Commissioner for the settlement of the British claims in Buenos Ayres during the late war with Brazil.

After the publication of our last number we received the Falmouth Packet of 22nd October, with the King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament: there is nothing particular in the said speech, except in relation to the Reform Bill—and that part is couched as follows:—

"In the interval of repose, which may be now afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquillity in your respective counties. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people, for the accomplishment of a constitutional reform in the Commons House of Parliament, will I trust be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings.

"To the consideration of this important question, the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Sessions; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their respective rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the state, are essential to the support of our free constitution."

RIO JANEIRO.

The Packet Reindeer has brought us a variety of Journals from the above capital, including the *Recopilador*.—This periodical is valuable, inasmuch as it contains gleanings from all the rest, that is whatever there may be of "pith and moment," therefore, it is useful to distant readers who may take an interest in the affairs of Brazil; and the marine list which it now inserts is a great improvement.

Tranquillity prevailed at Rio Janeiro. On the night of the 11th ult., a disturbance had taken place among the prisoners on the *Illa das Cobras*: it was suppressed without much difficulty, after shooting some concerned in it. It had no political motive.

A communication from Rio Janeiro, which has been sent to us, after describing the opposition party, designates their costume as follows:—"A coarse straw hat, placed upon one side of the head—a flower (*siempre viva*) in the bosom, and rings made from the shell of the cocoon upon the finger, are the external badges of their political faith. At some future day I will send you one of the latter, and if you are a staunch reformer I have no doubt you will wear it."

The theatre at Rio Janeiro was re-opened on the 2nd ult., (the Emperor's birth day,) to a very thin audience. The dress boxes were nearly empty. The Imperial family was present attended by the Regents. The performance commenced with an *elogio dramatico*, in which the North American and Argentine Republics represented by characters in appropriate costume, gave the *right hand of fellowship* to the Emperor. Between the acts of a five act come-

dy there were dances better performed, (so says our correspondent,) than by the *Cañetes* in Buenos Ayres, but none of the female dancers were half so good looking as the *Señora Cañete*.

The London newspaper *Atlas* is undoubtedly the largest periodical published in the world. One of its late numbers contained 230,000 letters. In that of 11th September last, is a memoir of King William IV. Few will blame the historian for becoming in some degree the monarch's panegyrist; indeed from the accounts generally received a man runs the risk in London, of getting his head broke if he should presume to say any thing against the "sailor King." Hamlet's remark would apply even at the present day, that

"There are those that would make mouths at him while his brother lived, who now would give twenty, forty, fifty, a hundred ducats a piece for his picture in little."

The memoir in the *Atlas*, however, upon the whole impartially written. The boyhood scenes of the three Princes, George Prince of Wales, Frederick Bishop of Osnaburg and Duke of York, and Prince William Henry, are amusing if not interesting, and clearly evince in spite of varnish the great superiority of intellect possessed even at that period by the late King George IV.

The following are extracts from the memoirs. "Amongst the anecdotes that are told of the prince's boyhood, there is one peculiarly expressive of his character, and his early attachment to the sea. The three brothers received from the hands of the Queen a weekly stipend, which they were at liberty to expend agreeably to their several tastes—an admirable mode of discovering the tendency of individual genius. At four years of age Prince William purchased a ship—the first act of free-will, perhaps, he exercised, and for some time he scrupulously dedicated his weekly allowance to the necessary completion of the embellishment, rigging, and furnishing of his vessel. When the gallant craft was deemed sea-worthy, the prince's maiden experiment in navigation was appointed to take place in a large swimming-bath at Kew Palace, and the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop of Osnaburg, (his royal highness was not created Duke of York till 1789,) were invited to be present. When the ship was fairly launched on the miniature waters, the Prince William, with an enthusiasm natural to his zest for the exhibition, expatiated with childish fondness upon certain parts of nautical arrangements, and a slight contention, originated in some puerile difference of opinion, gradually arose between the brothers. As the dispute increased, the Prince of Wales haughtily reminded his younger brother that, however assured he might be of the correctness of his assertions, he should at least utter them with more temperance before his future Sovereign. "Well, George," retorted the young sailor, the royal blood mounting to his cheeks, "who knows but I may be a King as well as you; I'm sure I look as like a King as Frederick does a Bishop. And if ever I shall become a King, I'll have a house full of ships, and no other King shall dare take them from me!"

In another part we read "In the year 1771, when Prince William was but six years of age, a circumstance occurred which excited such interest at St. James's as to find its way at last into the public papers. It is in itself quite unimportant, nor should we consider it worth transcription, but that it slightly illustrates the sketch of the individual characters of the princes. We find it thus stated in the London newspapers of the day.

The following are the particulars relative to the improper behaviour of the person who struck his royal highness Prince William Henry. The Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburg, Prince William Henry, &c., were at play in one of the apartments, and the head of one of their drums being out, the young gentleman prevailed on the attendant to get into the drum-hoop that they might draw her about. Prince

William (who is full of humour,) contrived to throw her down; when she in her foolish resentment, flung him against the wainscot. The King was told of it, who ordered her to go to St. James's, and remain there till Lady Charlotte Finch came to town, as his Majesty did not choose to interfere in such matters. On Lady Charlotte's arrival she examined into the particulars, when another of the attendants said, that the person accused did not strike the prince. The Prince of Wales being present, said, "Pray Mrs. — do not assert any such thing, you know that she did strike my brother, but you are both Scotch women, and will say any thing to protect each other." His royal highness's answer occasioned much diversion."

The French dramatic authors have from time to time dramatized for their stage a number of *petit pieces*, founded upon anecdotes in English history—several of which we have seen performed upon the stage of Buenos Ayres. We have lately read one of these productions, which has been translated from the French into the Spanish, and published at Madrid in July last; it is a one act comedy, entitled "Shakespeare in Love," taken from the story related of the "great bard," viz; that he was enamoured of one of the actresses, and during a rehearsal of his tragedy of *Richard III* he overheard an assignation which she had made with a favoured lover, who was to call at her house after the business of the scene was over, and was to be admitted on his giving a signal, by pronouncing the words *Richard the III*. Will Shakespeare was at the house before him—gave the pass word and the servant let him in. The lady was indignant at the deceit practised upon her, but nothing could withstand the solicitations and honeyed language of the renowned poet—she forgave him, and history relates made him happy. The other lover shortly afterwards came to the house, and exclaimed *Richard III*, upon which Shakespeare threw up the window and said "you had better be off, my good friend, for William the Conqueror reigned before Richard the III."

Upon the above materials the French author (Duval) has constructed a tolerably *piquant* piece. It is, however, amusing to read the droll names they generally affix to their dramatic characters—in "Shakespeare in Love," the disappointed lover is called Lord Wilson; and in other plays of the same nature we read of Lord Smith, Lord Thompson, Mr. Betsey and Mrs. Tommy.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

Some days since I happened to be in the shop of an ingenious mechanic, where the melancholy circumstances connected with the capsizing of a boat the day previous, and the five lives lost, was the subject of conversation.

It was suggested by one, that the fatal consequence of these accidents might be diminished, by attaching pieces of cord with a cork at the end to the boat's side, that when capsized the passengers might have something to lay hold on. In many instances life might be saved could the sufferers sustain themselves for a few minutes, till relief could arrive. This, in a rough sea, cannot be done always, even by a good swimmer, without some better hold than is furnished by the smooth bottom of the capsized boat. The suggestion struck me as worthy of attention, and as such I beg to lay it before your readers—I know nothing of boats, save that I have been in peril on board them in this river. The frequency of such accidents as those lately, makes it desirable that something should be devised to prevent them, and if the suggestion here made should prove impracticable or inefficient, it may elicit a more adequate one, from some person more familiar with the subject.

HUMANUS.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

In your account last week of the Christmas

festivities at the *Plaza de la Libertad*, I think your usual candour was in a degree wanting—surely honorable mention ought to have been made of the order and pleasing quietness which prevailed, and which in fact is ever the case at similar assemblages here—a contrast to scenes nearer home, and something in the shape of example.

A COCKNEY.

[We beg leave to inform *A Cockney* that we had noticed the above subject, and written some observations thereon—the insertion of which was prevented from want of room.]

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Among more than 100,000 people no one has licence to sell ardent spirit but the tavern keeper: ardent spirit has been excluded from more than 100 taverns. Their keepers will not consent to poison even the traveller. More than 3000, who were drunkards, have ceased to use the drunkard's drink. More than 6000 others abstained for a time, till some retailer or some moderate drinker enticed them to go back, and now there is reason to fear they will perish.

In one town of 2000 inhabitants, not a new drunkard has been made since they formed their Temperance Society, four years ago. Whereas, had they continued as things were five years ago, they had made in that time, had they furnished their proportion, not less than twenty-four new drunkards. And if the formation of a Temperance Society of 700 members had been instrumental in four years, in saving twenty-four persons from becoming drunkards, the 30,000 members of Temperance Societies in the United States may in the same time have saved from becoming drunkards, more than 10,000.

In one town, in which the quantity of ardent spirit used had been diminished nine-tenths, the bill of mortality has been lessened more than one-fourth. Should every town in the United States do the same, and should it be followed by a similar result, it would lessen the annual bill of mortality more than 70,000.

The Hon. W. Cranch, chief Judge of the Court of the district of Colombia, has estimated the loss to the country from the use of ardent spirit at more than 94,000,000 dollars annually. The value of all the houses and lands in the United States 1815, was 1,771,312,908 dollars. If the value has since increased in proportion to the increase of population, it would be now 2,519,099,222; and the loss to the consumers of ardent spirit and others, in consequence of its consumption, would, according to Judge Cranch's estimate, be in thirty years 3,832,750,000 dollars—being 313,740,778 dollars more than the present value of all the houses and land in the United States—all of which, and much more might be saved by *abstinence*.

Bathing.—This healthful recreation continues as the weather permits, but it has been so changeable and boisterous, that the bathers hitherto have not been so constant in their attendance as in former years. The evening of the 29th ult. was an exception to this: its sultriness brought crowds of both sexes to the river, they extended from the mole North and south, as far as the eye could reach, presenting to strangers a scene of no common interest. Nothing can be more decorous than the manner in which bathing is managed here, and the *ninfas del mar* attired in their bathing vestments mingle without fear in the watery element.

The Alameda.—Now and then towards evening, a few fashionable fair may be seen on this promenade—but its exposed situation renders the place any thing but agreeable. The ladies likewise are in constant danger of having their lofty combs carried away should there be any wind, and these articles cannot well be reefed.

The Weather.—Some spell surely hangs over the land to prevent rain. Oftentimes lately heavy clouds have gathered, dust has covered the town, and the wind for a moment shifted to a rainy quarter—a few drops have fallen, as if intended merely to tantalize and vex.

The 29th ult. was the hottest day which has yet been of the present summer, the thermometer in a cool place at 91 a 92. On the 1st inst., owing to a strong westerly wind it literally rained dust, which penetrated every crevice, and rendered new years day *triste* enough; on the following day it was absolutely cold, the thermometer 62 a 64.

The first number of the new daily paper *Cometa*, was published on Monday last.

We understand that Mr. Parish leaves Buenos Ayres in H. M's Barque *Reindeer*, now in this port. Mr. Gilfills will have charge of the Consulate after his departure.

Mr. Parish received his appointment to this country from Mr. Canning in 1823.

THEATRE.

As we predicted—the performers have all got to loggerheads together since they have been left to their own guidance, and have separated, one party consisting of Señores Cas-cuberta, Viera, Cogoy, &c., and Dona Matilda Diez, perform at the theatre in the

Parque Argentino, (Vauxhall;) and the other composed of Señores Caceres, David, Moreno, &c., and Doña Trinidad and Antonia remained at the old house—the probable result will be the downfall of both parties. We are not acquainted with all the circumstances of the dispute, but we sincerely wish that Señores Caceres and David, upon their return from Montevideo, had joined with their brethren, and not commenced the "starring system," which in our country, (and we presume it is the same in others,) has been the ruin of many, otherwise respectable performers. Acting in conjunction they might have formed a strong company, at once honourable to the theatre of this capital, and beneficial to themselves. The fate of the operatic corps here ought to be a warning. The opera which for years flourished in this city, and delighted both natives and foreigners, fell to the ground from an unfortunate rivalry.

We have not had an opportunity of attending the theatre at Vauxhall, the performances there have been chiefly tragedy, which in this sultry weather is like Lord Ogleby's "hot rolls and butter in July," in England. An inveterate punster, observed that tragedies were selected on account of the long drought, in order that the *Quinta* (in which the theatre is situated,) might be watered by the tears of the audience.

We have visited the rival house on the few nights it has been open, the spectators, however, were "few and far between."

A sprinkling of fashionable fair attended on the evening of the new years

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5TH OF JANUARY.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|--|--|--|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Agues, Roe, Brig June, Luckett, Brig Hube, Douglass, Brig Hercules, Piele, | F. Botet. Mc Crackan and Jamieson, S. Lozica Bros. Charles K. Horne, | Loading for Liverpool do for Antwerp. do for Havannah. do for Falmouth (for orders.) West Indies with males. Montevideo. |
| Barque Shepherd, Wilson, Brig Themis, Le Bas, | John Dalton. Bertram and Co. | |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Schooner-brig Mary, Perry, Brig Garruda, Forman, Barque Paoli, Phillips, Brig Hesper, Waldo, Brig Erie, Snow, Ship Ferata, Foster, Ship Malabar, Clapp, | Noble, Gowland and Co. Dorr and Reincke. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Rodger, Breed and Co. | Loading for Havannah, do do. do for New-York. do do. do for Baltimore. do do calling at Montevideo, do for New-York, calling [at Montevideo to finish loading do for Philadelphia, |
| Brig Mary, Lowry, Brig Fortune, Dorr, | Noble, Gowland and Co. Basobilbaso, Howard, Ridgway [and Co. | do for Boston. Discharging. do Under detention. |
| Brig Mary, Robinson, Brig Laurel, Francis, Schooner Harriet, Davison, | Charles Bunge. Dorr and Reincke. | |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Brig Neptune, Helot, | Blanc and Constantin. | Loading for Havre de [Grace. |
| DANISH. | | |
| Brig Teuton, Bendixen, | S. Lozica Bros. | Discharging. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Brig Colombo, Ardito, Brig Justicia, Capurro, Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula, Schooner Americana, Bantini, Schooner Precursors, Benato, | J. Gestal. Pedro A. Plomer. Jacinto Crapile, C. Galleno. | Loading for Bahia. do for Valparaiso. Rio Janeiro and Bahia. Discharging. do. |
| TUSCAN. | | |
| Brig Esperanza, Lunari, | Davison, Dorr and Co. | Loading for Bahia—and [a Market. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, [Da Costa, Brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez, Zumaca Alianza, Braga, Brig N. S. de la Ayuda, Peña, Schr.-brig Alfonso 1st., Lopez, Schooner Bella Eilza, J. Sousa, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Schr.-brig Juanito, C. de Santos, Brig Alianza, J. De las Nieves, Brig Principe Imperial, B. J. [dos Santos. | M. A. Ramos. M. A. Ramos. Narciso A. Martinez. J. Gestal. Antonio F. Sanchez. Manuel Carreras, J. Gestal. M. A. Ramos. M. A. Ramos. | Loading for Rio Janeiro. do do. do for Santos. Paragua. Rio Grande. Uncertain. do. Discharging. do. |
| NATIONAL. | | |
| Brig Guerrero, Rizzo, | Manuel Carreras. Charles R. Horne. | For Sale. do for Valparaiso. |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet *Reindeer*, Lieutenant Dickon, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British barque Royal Charlotte, from Liverpool bound to Singapore, was spoken on 18th November, by American brig Laurel, in lat. 27 42 N. long. 19 W.

Arrivals at Montevideo, from 26th December to 4th January.

American ship Isis, from St. Ubes, with salt. Swedish brig Najaden, from Cape de Verdes, with salt.

Schooner Union, from Rio Grande. Do schooner-brig Cesar, from Rio Janeiro. American brig Glory, from Baltimore. January 4th.—British brig Trusty, from Cape de Verdes.

Sailed from Montevideo.

January 3rd.—H. B. M. Packet Lady Mary Pelham, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Arrival at New-York.

Previous to 5th November.—American brig Mars, Devereux, from B. Ayres 19th Sept.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

[December 31st.—Wind N.E.]

Arrived (on 30th.) National packet brig Eloisa, Bregano, from Rio Janeiro 17th December; Montevideo 29th., with 47 pipes aguardiente, 193 barrels and 48 bags sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., to Pedro A. Piomer.

This Day

American brig Laurel, L. W. Francis from St. Ubes 7th November; Montevideo 29th inst., with 2400 fanegas salt, to Dorr and Reincke. 12 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, &c.

Sailed H. B. M.'s Brig Packet Lady Mary Pelham, Lieutenant Laurence, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for Montevideo.—Mr. J. Darby. Do for Rio Janeiro.—Mrs. Chambers, and 2 servants, and Don. J. R. Braga. Do for Falmouth.—Mr. John Thomas Brownlie.

National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, for Patagonia,—despatched by J. A. Rivero, with effects.

National schooner Carmelita, Bibois, for Patagonia,—despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects.

Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Carliso, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by I. S. Monteiro, with 1849 quintals of jerked beef, 1250 dry hides.

American ship Carolinian, Ruggan, for Montevideo, to finish her loading for Philadelphia,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 4775 dry hides, 2 bales with 260 dozen nutria skins, 23,570 horns.

January 1st.—Wind W. blowing strong—a very low tide. Outer and Inner Roads obscured nearly all the day by the dust.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Sardinian brig Magnifico, Jovich, for Cadiz and Genoa,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 5762 dry hides, 116,700 horns, 62 bales with 1145 arrobas wool, 276 arrobas and 1210 pounds ostrich feathers, 8 bales with 60 horse hides, 12 bales horn plates.

Passengers:—(15.) including Señores Damian Berio and family, (5 persons,) Parodi, Maglione, A. Coda and Son, C. Morales, Antonio Faccio and Capt Scott.

January 2nd.—Wind E.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Ohio, Concklin, for Montevideo, to finish her loading for Baltimore,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 1416 dry hides, 5 bales with 580 horse hides, 12,200 horns.

American barque Ann Eliza, Bassett, for Montevideo, to finish loading for New-York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 4456 dry hides, 1200 salted do., 3 bales

with 150 dozen nutria skins, 4 do with 800lbs. of ostrich feathers, 2 do with 36 arrobas of horse hair, 2 do with 40 arrobas of wool, 2 do with 30 dozen sheep skins, 60 carpincho skins, 24,200 horns.

American ship Exchange, Mezick, for New York,—despatched by Nobles, Gowland and Co., with 8733 dry hides, 10 bales with 180 arrobas of ox tails, 203 bales, with 3582 dozen sheep skins, 35 bales, with 767 arrobas horse hair, 902 horse hides, 30 bales, with 480 arrobas wool, 39,769 horns, 15,000 ox hoofs, 102,400 shin bones.

Hamburg schooner-brig Anna, Frobus, for Hamburg,—despatched by Tomas Ruiz, with 408 bales, with 6944 arrobas wool, 11,300 horns, 118 dry hides, 30lbs. ostrich feathers.

January 3rd.—Wind N.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National packet brig General Rondeau, Campbell, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 3296 quintals jerked beef. 12 sail of small craft to the N.

January 4th.—Wind E. blowing strong.

Arrived Sardinian schooner Precursora, J. E. Benato, from Genoa 11th October; Gibraltar 26th do.; Montevideo 2nd inst., to with 700 tils.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, from a cruise in the river. 10 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed American brig George Washington, S. J. Lewis, for New-York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 9304 dry hides, 1085 salted do., 9 bales, with 162 arrobas horse hair, 3 do with 300 dozen nutria skins, 5000 horns.

January 5th.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

January 6th.—Wind S.E.—slight rain.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Gaspar Reau.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaida, Bisso, from Montevideo 5., to J. and S. Lyons.

American schooner-brig Eagle, Wade, from Boston 5th November; Rio Janeiro 25th ult.; Montevideo 4th inst., with 450 barrels flour and some effects, to Rodger Breed and Co. (Was at Rio Janeiro 8 days and discharged cargo.)

Brazilian zumaca Guadaloupe, M. de Nacimiento, from Rio Grande 26th ult., Montevideo 3rd inst., with yerba, to the Captain.

Sailed British brig Themis, Le Bas, for Montevideo,—despatched by Bertram and Co., in ballast.

We received yesterday by the schooner brig Eagle, accounts from England, by way of Rio Janeiro, to the 6th November. The political news in Europe remained much in the same state as when the Packet Reindeer sailed. In Bristol there had been riots, and the Custom-House was burned.

A meeting had been called at Bristol, in order to address the Government upon the conduct of the Magistrates, for allowing the mob to proceed to such extremes, without endeavouring to disperse them.

DIED.

On 1st.—Mr. John Mc Master, aged 48.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATURAL HISTORY AND AGRICULTURE.

A beautiful collection of birds has been lately received from Corrientes, and is offered for sale. Also an assortment of choice seeds—the above may be seen at No. 66 calle de Cuyo, where birds and animals are stuffed in a superior style, so as to be taken to Europe in a fine state of preservation.

Lessons in the French and Spanish languages will be given in the same house.

FOR SALE

AT THE STORE, No. 81, CALLE DEL PERU,

Corner of the Market-Place.

BEST English Potatoes at 3 reales per pound, or 8 dollars per arroba; also a choice assortment of good old Port, Madeira, old Hock, Champaign, Claret, Hollands gin, brandy, hams, excellent cheese, mustard, lamp oil, spermaceti candles, &c. &c.

NOTICE

I shew hereby given that the General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Foreign Schools will take place on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the School House, No. 27, calle del Mayo; a full attendance is particularly requested. The Scholars will be examined on the day previous (Tuesday 10th) at eleven o'clock, when the Committee will be happy to meet the friends of the Institution.

WILLIAM BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

GROGAN, FRACOCK AND MORGAN have removed their Store and Counting-House, to No. 33, calle de la Reconquista.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN ESCHENBURG AND Co. have removed to No. 14, calle de la Reconquista.

WANTED

A Sober, steady young man and boy, or a couple of smart youths to attend to a sheep farm. Apply at No. 13, calle de Chacabuco.

A Plan of the RIVER BERMEJO, and the Memoir relative to the navigation of that River in the year 1826, by D. Pablo Soria, from its source to Nembucu: with an account of the detention of M. Soria in Paraguay during five years.

For sale at the State Printing-Office, calle de la Biblioteca, and at the Lithographic establishment of Baile.—The report, (60 pages) with the map, five dollars.

ALMANACKS

FOR THE YEAR 1832,

BY BERNARD KIERNAN

On sale at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 106 a 106½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 105 a 105½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6 a 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6 a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 56 a 58 per cent.

Bank Shares, 166 a 167 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7 a 7½ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 a 210 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6 a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada,

Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 27 a 28,

Do. salted, 21 a 22 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 29 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

Wool (common.) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 29 a 31 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 16 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.

Horns, 380 a 870 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 50 a 52 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 9 a 9½ dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 106½ dollars. The lowest price, 103½ dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

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