

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 282.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

On Monday evening the Session of the House of Representatives for the year 1831, after having been prolonged beyond the usual period, was closed. A new election will of course take place, to renew half the number of Members who have been balloted out as is customary. The ensuing Legislature will assemble in May next. In the mean time the standing Committee for the despatch of any extraordinary business, is composed of the President and vice-President, and Señores D. Nicolas Anchorena and Silveira. The House previous to its adjournment transacted the following business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a sitting on the 5th inst., the project presented by the military Committee, (inserted in a former number,) proposing the promotion of various Colonels to the rank of Generals, was taken into consideration.

Señor D. Baldomero Garcia was of opinion, that at the present moment so great a promotion was inexpedient, that he sincerely appreciated the services rendered by the individuals whom it was proposed to promote, still there was a great deal to be said against such a measure—besides which, when the country should have its national representation, it was natural to expect that the grade conferred would be national, and if the province of Buenos Ayres alone presented 10 new Generals, how many would the nation have?

Several other Members spoke, and Señor Garcia de Zuniga stated that as it was a subject which required mature deliberation, and as several Members were in the country who might wish to express their opinions, he moved that the discussion be postponed until the next legislature,—this proposition was agreed to.

Señor Mariano Lozano addressed the House to the effect, that the war which had desolated the vast and rich territory of this Republic had ceased, and that every probability existed that the genius of evil which promoted it had fallen forever, that the people now had a right to look forward to happy days of peace—that too much praise could not be bestowed upon the patriotism of those valiant citizens who had placed their fortunes and lives at hazard, in order to effect the re-establishment of the laws and institutions, and to make the disturbers of order feel that no power is irresistible where the love of liberty exists—that the distinguished services rendered by Generals Lopez and Quiroga, entitled them to the thanks of the House, he therefore proposed that a note should be addressed to each of the Generals, to the effect that after the disasters which the province of Buenos Ayres and all the Provinces of the Republic had experienced, in consequence of the military mutiny of 1st December 1828, destroying the legitimate authorities and killing the supreme Chief of the Republic, plunging its inhabitants into the most frightful anarchy, that a new and glorious epoch had now taken place, and the restoration of the laws and institutions had raised the hopes of all good Argentines for the future prosperity of their country, having for its base the Federal form

of Government, as being most analogous to the liberty and independence the Province.

That the province of Buenos Ayres was justly sensible how much the great and heroic efforts of Generals Lopez and Quiroga had tended to these glorious results, and intreated them through its House of Representatives to accept its thanks, &c. &c.

In a sitting on the 9th. the House sanctioned the above, altering the word killing the supreme Chief of the Republic, and substituting the word assassination.

The project of law relative to the supplies for the present year, and the presumed expenditure for the year 1833, were sanctioned by the House.

A project of decree relative to the uniform to be worn by the Brigadier Generals of the Province, was presented to the House accompanied by the following note from the Government.

To the Hon. House of Representatives.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, has the honor to submit to the consideration of the Hon. House of Representatives the annexed project of a decree, prescribing the distinctive uniform of the Brigadiers of the Army of the Province; and in proposing this measure, it has held in view that all the Provinces of the Republic having decidedly pronounced for its organization under the Federal system, which it has heroically sustained at the cost of the blood and fortunes of its sons; each Province ought to sanction its own particular institutions, and decide upon the Army which it will be convenient to maintain, establishing for this class peculiar distinctives, which some have already done.

In making the election of the distinctive marks indicated in the project of the decree, the undersigned Governor has not forgotten that with which the Defenders of the laws have fought against the mutineers of 1st December, and have liberated the entire Republic from those who sought by main force the total destruction of the country, with the pretext of constituting it under a system which the majority of the people has opposed with a constancy, which could only be the effect of patriotism and exemplary love of order.

Saluting the Hon. House, &c. &c.

Remain,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Juan Manuel Balcarré.

Buenos Ayres, 30th December, 1831.

A curious controversy has taken place in this city, upon the sublime subject of comets.

Mr. Bernard Kiernan, in his Almanack of this year, copied some remarks from the European Journals, chiefly to expose how unfounded were the fears infused in the German Papers, that a comet was likely to come in collision with our planet. Some *comunicados*, &c., appeared in the *Lucero*, in relation to the matter, which provoked the ire of Mr. James Kiernan, son of the Professor, who immediately answered the assailants, (his father being at the time absent from Buenos Ayres,) and like a good son he firmly defended the positions taken up by his parent. We thought of the song we have often heard Fawcett sing in the musical after-piece of "Out of Place,"

"Father had a jolly knack of cooking up an Almanack; He could tell very well,—very well he could tell, When the eclipses would come—when the comets would run,

When the world would have done."

The dispute ended in a drawn battle, or rather Mr. James Kiernan got the better of it, as he managed to have the "last word" in this paper war.

For ourselves we should be loth to meddle with such terrible subjects as comets, fearing it might come to their knowledge, and they take umbrage thereon, and send one of their body to visit us.

Amongst a certain class in England, Almanack makers are looked upon with considerable awe, and the expression is often heard when talking of them.—"Ah, he is a Con-ju-rer—a cunning man, and deals in Almanacks and mouse traps;" both these articles being supposed to have a good deal of mystery attached to them.

The old ladies of England would be lost without Moore's Almanack, its poetry, politics and state of the weather.

Moore's Almanack for the year 1807, when noticing the political events which were to happen in the month of May of that year, had a paragraph to the following effect:

"The Emperor of Turkey will in this month lose his head."

It so happened that the Sultan, (Selim,) had for a long time been obnoxious to the Janissaries, on account of his wishing to introduce European discipline amongst them. Some one informed him that a famous astrologer had foretold his death, and that the book containing the prediction was in Constantinople. The Almanack was produced and explained to him, and it was noticed that from that moment he became melancholy and lost his usual energy. His enemies took advantage of it, and it is a well-known fact that Selim was strangled in his own palace, in the month of May 1807.

Moore's Almanack of the ensuing year, chuckled a great deal upon the above circumstance.

The Weather.—From the long drought which has desolated this country, (and which unhappily yet continues in all its plenitude,) it has become in a manner necessary for the journalist who desires to give a faithful relation of "times and manners," to devote an article to that which would be otherwise an unimportant matter.

Rain—heavy continued rain—would now be the greatest blessing which providence could bestow upon this distressed country, whose parched-up fields look more like Arabian deserts than fertile South America: the mortality amongst the cattle has been dreadful, they have perished by thousands, nay tens of thousands.

On Monday night another dust storm enveloped the town, which continued until after midnight, and those persons who were in the streets had great difficulty in finding their homes. The dust penetrated into chambers which were thought to be impervious, and in the morning persons were busily employed in removing it from the court yards and pavements.

The summer season in Buenos Ayres is not the most agreeable portion of the year, except to the amateurs of heat, dust and wind.

The riots in Bristol, to which we alluded in our last, appear to have been of a serious nature, judging from the following details.

On the 30th October it was known in Bristol that Sir Charles Wetherell intended to enter the town, and to attend the Court House in his official capacity as Recorder—as he had been an active opponent of the Reform Bill the mob determined upon vengeance,—accordingly he was assailed in his carriage with yellings, stones, brickbats and all the usual armament of words and missiles, generally used by an English mob.

In passing the Commercial Room Sir Charles was cheered by those assembled within, this enraged their high mightinesses the mob; and great violence was committed; a detachment of the 14th cavalry came up, and one of the soldiers shot a man who had thrown a stone at him,—the troops were then ordered by the Magistrates to depart, which they did amidst the hootings of the mob,—rioting then began in the greatest degree, both on that and the following day: Sir Charles Wetherell, however, managed to get away. The mob broke into the wine vaults and liquor shops, and soon became brutally drunk—thus maddened, they ran through the streets, set fire to the Custom-House, Excise-Office, Bishop's Palace and about forty houses in Queen Square, &c.; all of which was burnt to the ground, with property to a great amount, and a number of the drunken incendiaries perished in the flames. Bristol, the capital of the West of England, from the conduct of the Magistrates, was in possession of a drunken mob for the space of three days. The cavalry were at last desired to act; they accordingly cut down and shot those who refused to disperse, the streets were soon cleared, and two small detachments of the 14th and 3rd regiments of cavalry were found quite sufficient to quell the riots,—some artillery and infantry had proceeded thither from other parts, and Bristol, according to the last accounts, was perfectly tranquil. It is said that nearly 400 persons perished, including those who fell a sacrifice in the burning buildings—about 60 were wounded. These events will cause great affliction to the friends of reform as tending to injure the cause; Sir Charles Wetherell is blamed for entering a city where amongst the lower orders he was so obnoxious. The journal from which we have collected the above, is the Evening Mail of 2nd November, and being a reformist it has selected those details only, which are on that particular side of the question, but hints that the tory party attribute all the mischief to the excitement raised by the reformers, which of course is strenuously denied. It is certain that many of the advocates of reform sincerely regret the language used in many of the English reforming prints, as being likely to raise to violent action spirits much less inflammable than those which compose an English mob. Those engaged in the Bristol riots were of the very lowest order, not one decent person was to be seen amongst them, and a number of houses were set fire to by boys of 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

Bristol being the residence of numerous colliers, &c., abounds in the materials for rioting—it has been always looked upon as the nursery of the London ring of prize-fighters—the scenes we witnessed during a two months abode in Bristol, we shall not forget—in a spot called Avon Street, we saw on one Sunday afternoon several clergymen of the Methodist persuasion and others singing hymns on one side of the way, and on the other side was a regular boxing match between two pitmen, and the noise of the assembled crowd mingled with

the singing may be fancied, but not described.

Intelligence from Europe by the way of Rio Janeiro, to the beginning of November, states (as a report,) that some cases of the Cholera Morbus had appeared, both in France, and in Great Britain and Ireland. The disputes between Belgium and Holland do not seem settled, but the poor Dutchman must succumb, threatened as he is by a French army and a British fleet: the policy of these two powers in order to preserve the peace of Europe,—will not allow Myneer, the advantage of the old English maxim, viz:—"a clear stage and no favour."

We read in a recent London paper, (and one too which is in the whig interest,) that this interference of Great Britain in the dismemberment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, may at a future period be justly adduced as a precedent, should it be at any time proposed to separate Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, or even Ireland, from the connection with Great Britain.

Some villain has been hoaxing the *Montevideanos*, with a report that the Cholera Morbus was in Buenos Ayres; and it attained such credence, that the Judge of the Police, (Señor Lamas,) issued a long notice, in order to tranquillize the people of Montevideo, stating that the Government would take every precaution, and setting forth the particulars of the rumour, viz: that an English vessel had arrived at Buenos Ayres, which had met with a ship near the line, and that on going on board they found no living creature there, except a dog—a number of dead bodies were lying on the deck and the dog had feasted upon one of them, and as the said bodies had no wounds about them it was certain they had died of the horrid Cholera Morbus—that the boarding boat took some papers from the dead men's ship, and when returning to their vessel the Captain hailed them, and having learned the horrid news, he refused to let his own people come on board until after great intreaty, and they had to undergo the ceremony of being steeped in vinegar, &c.

Such is the circumstantial tale which some ingenious hoaxer invented to alarm the timid, and give extra employment to the *empleados* in the *Departamento de Policia* of Montevideo.

The Alameda.—The 6th inst., (twelfth day,) was kept as a holiday—a slight rain fell in the morning, which cooled the atmosphere, and in the evening the Alameda was extremely well attended, a number of ladies were present.

On Sunday evening last it was literally crowded we have never seen it more so, or so many lovely females collected there, attired in the usual beautiful costume, which strangers generally so much admire—but this said Alameda is a miserable affair for a city like Buenos Ayres, and we doubt if it can ever be materially improved. Its situation is greatly against it.

We have perused the pamphlet of Don Pablo Soria, (advertised in our last page,) in which he gives a detail of his proceedings to the society, which had employed him to explore the River Bermejo.

The attempt on the part of Señor Soria was at once patriotic and heroic, and deserves the highest approbation; he has by practical demonstration solved the highly important question to the Argentine Republic, that the River Bermejo is navigable.

The seizure of his papers by the Dictator of Paraguay, (Dr. Francia,) is a great misfortune; they would have been both useful and interesting. This said Dr. Francia continues the same uncivilized being as heretofore, and it is certain that he will never be honoured with a medal from any of the societies of arts or sciences, of any nation, under the sun.

We agree with Señor Soria, that the free navigation of the River Bermejo will be of as much importance to the Bolivian and Argentine Republics, as was the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, to the world at large; and if to this was likewise added, the free navigation of all the rivers in its neighbourhood as pointed out in Captain Dyerhagen's essay on the topography of the said rivers, the two Republics would enjoy in a manner unmixt prosperity.

However, we hope the time is not far distant when this will take place. Sooner or later the nation appreciating the advantages will make efforts to effect it, although just now such an undertaking appears chimerical.

In Whitaker's Monthly Magazine, published in London, is the following extract, to prove the antiquity of the use of the lasso.

"In proof of the antiquity of the lasso, we may be allowed to quote Herodotus. In his catalogue of the different nations who, under Xerxes, formed the invading army of Greece (Polymnia,) the historian enumerates the Sargatians, who brought 8000 cavalry into the field, and were brigaded with the Persians, who constituted the flower of the army.

"There is a Nomadic tribe, called the Sargatians—a Persian nation, and using the language: they have, however, a costume which pertains to the Persian and the Partyean. They use no arms, whether of brass or iron, excepting daggers; but they use cords made of twisted hides. The following is their mode of fighting when in presence of an enemy. They throw out their cords, which have running nooses at the end; whatever the noose may fall upon, whether horse or man, the Sargain draws towards him, and immediately puts to death."

"Judging from the force of their contingent, we may presume them to have been a considerable people, although modern geographers are divided as to the exact position of their country. But, in reading this description of their mode of fighting, written 450 years before the birth of Christ, we may literally apply it to the manner of the guacho of the present day, the inhabitants of a continent the very existence of which, in the days of Herodotus, and for many centuries afterwards, was unknown. This missile is of two kinds—the bolas, and the lasso, properly so called. The former consists of three leaden balls attached to three thongs, about three feet in length, and joining at the centre. It is generally launched, and is uncommonly sure in its operation. In pursuing his game, the guacho, on approaching within thirty yards of his victim, commences whirling the bolas in an horizontal position around his head, and having given to them the necessary momentum, with unerring aim they fly from his arm, coil round the legs of the flying animal, and bring him to the ground.

"It was in this manner that Gen. Paz, the leader of the Unitarian party, was lately made prisoner on the Pampas. Although surprised by a party of the Buenos Ayrean cavalry, the General had time to mount a swift horse, and, in all probability, in another country, would have escaped; but a guacho spurred after him, and hurling with unerring aim his bolas at the legs of the General's charger, brought him down, and captured the rider.

"The lasso on the other hand, is made of very thin stripes of hides plaited together like the thong of a whip. Attached to one end is a small iron ring, through which the cord runs when it is thrown. Its length varies from eight to ten yards, according as it is used, either on foot or on horse back. In the latter case, it is attached to the saddle-girth, and, like the bolas, previously to its being thrown, is whirled horizontally round the head of the rider. The horse should also be well trained, and taught to turn the instant the lasso has fallen on the

object at which it was thrown, for the purpose of tightening the noose. Great strength of arm and quickness of eye are indispensable for the skilful use of the lasso—qualifications which can only be attained by long practice, commenced at an early age. It is from this circumstance that we are led to doubt the practicability of successfully introducing it into our service. During a residence of nine years in South America, we never met with, or even heard of, an European who was considered skilful in the use of the lasso; but even were it possible, by dint of long practice, to render our troopers as expert in the use of this instrument, we might after all exclaim, 'cui bono?' In Europe there certainly exists no field where its introduction could be attended with either advantage or utility; while, on the other hand, in South America, every circumstance in the habits of life of the natives renders the lasso an instrument of the first necessity. Almost as soon as he can walk, the young guacho may be seen launching his bolas at the inhabitants of the Basse-Cour; while archbush of a larger growth amusing themselves with the lasso, in making war on the numerous flocks of water-fowl which swarm to the banks of rivers for their prey.

"The lasso-harness, used by the Buenos Ayrean artillery, certainly possesses the merit of extreme simplicity. Whether the trace attached to the girth, in preference to the horse-collar, diminishes the draught of the carriage, we will not venture to decide—the great advantage of this harness consisting in the facility of unhooking a jaded horse from the gun, and putting on another, not only without halting the carriage, but without diminishing its speed. But in South America, it must be borne in mind, that every gun, as well as every regiment of cavalry, is accompanied by an immense number of supernumerary horses—a circumstance which does not, and which never can, exist in the regular armies of Europe. The introduction of this harness into our service would render it absolutely necessary to have a driver on each horse, or the great advantage of changing horses, without halting the gun, would be lost; but, in South America, the introduction of the practice of giving a rider to each horse has not arisen from any conviction of its superiority over the European method, but from the impossibility of managing their half-broken horses in any other way than by the application of their all-powerful bits, and the murderous castigation of their ponderous spurs, which, to the eye of an European, appear more calculated to kill a horse than to urge it forward."

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Report of the Committee of 1831, to the General Meeting of Subscribers held at Mr. Ferguson's Tavern, 5th January, 1832.

GENTLEMEN.

The short period that has elapsed since your Committee were intrusted with the direction of this Society, renders a lengthened Report of their proceedings unnecessary. The formation of the Library has occupied the principal share of their attention, and in this they flatter themselves that their efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful. Two thousand dollars have been remitted to the United States for the purchase of books; and in the mean time nearly three hundred volumes, chiefly historical and scientific have been purchased here, and have been in circulation among the Members for the last three months. Your Committee are aware that the Library does not at present contain a due proportion of what is commonly called *light reading*, but this proceeds from a cause over which they have had little or no control. Works of the latter description here are charg-

ed at so enormous a rate, that their purchase would at once have drained the Society of its resources, and deprived us of more solid and permanently useful works. It is proper, however, to remark that among the books ordered from the United States will be found a reasonable share of the class alluded to. The materials of every public association are necessarily heterogeneous; and the grand object of your Committee has been to accommodate all parties, supplying to the studious means of useful instruction, and to the gay innocent entertainment.

The actual receipts of the Society since its institution in the month of August last, will be seen in the annexed statement of the Treasurer's accounts. For a certain class of readers the Institution as yet possesses only few attractions; to this must be ascribed the apparent lukewarmness of some from whom your Committee still anticipate an effective co-operation.

The arrival of the newspapers and periodicals, and the opening of the reading room, may be expected to give a new and favourable impulse: in the mean time your Committee see no reason why any of the original arrangements should be abandoned. The present number of Subscribers (eighty,) is perfectly adequate to carry through the measure. Your Committee are prepared to transmit to their successors a circumstantial detail of all their proceedings and correspondence; a minute enumeration of which on the present occasion would be at once tedious and uninteresting.

In closing their report and resigning into your hands the delegated authority, your Committee see just cause to congratulate you on the positive progress that has already been made. That most formidable difficulty, the first grand effort, has been surmounted; and to insure ultimate success nothing more is requisite than firmness and unanimity.

No one must expect to have every thing precisely his own way: we live in society, and for the sake of the advantages we there enjoy most be content to resign somewhat of our own opinion, and forego some what of our own interests and convenience.

The cause is good, and the public cannot long remain indifferent to its claims. The selfish and inconsiderate must yet combine their efforts; the former for the personal advantages that may accrue to themselves; and the latter for the good that they foresee must result to society at large. It is cheering to think that whilst we the immediate members share first and most liberally in its advantages, it continues at the same time exerting a slow and silent, but certain and progressive influence over the whole mass of society. If any thing can appeal more powerfully to our sympathies, it is thought that the youth of our respective communities have a sacred right to be remembered, and are provided for. In their lives and histories we may expect to see exemplified the practical tendencies of this institution. Their intellectual endowments—their moral principles—their social welfare, may in no small degree be modified by the measure in which we are now engaged. Considerations of interest, duty and generosity all combine, to animate us in this laudable undertaking. Yielding to the force of these motives, let each in his particular sphere exert his utmost influence; and your Committee do not hesitate to predict its final triumph.

JOHN WHITAKER, *President.*

GILBERT RAMSAY, *Secretary.*

N. B.—The terms of Subscription are 12 dollars per quarter, entrance 50 dollars.

Further particulars may be known by application to the Treasurer, Mr. Edgar, No. 132, calle Victoria, or to the Secretary, J. G. Fay, No. 57, calle 25 de Mayo.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12TH OF JANUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Avesa, Roe.	F. Botet.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Luckett.	M. Crackan and Jamieson.	do for Antwerp.
Brig H. b., Douglas.	S. L. zien Bros.	do for Hav. naah.
Brig Hercules, Fiele.	Charles R. Horne.	do for Edinb. for orders.
Baque She per, Wilson.	John Dalton.	West Indies with mules.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Paul, Phillips.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Loading for New-York.
Brig H. aper, Waldo.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Erie, Snow.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Baltimore.
Ship Ferrato, Foster.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do calling at Montevideo.
Ship Malabar, Clapp.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for New-York calling at Montevideo to finish loading.
Brig Fortune, Dorr.	Basobilbaso, Howard, Ridgway and Co.	do for Boston.
Schooner-brig Eagle, Wade.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Brig Mary, Robinson.	Charles Bunge.	Under Quarantine.
Brig Laura, Francis.	Dorr and Reincke.	Discharging.
Brig Mont-vidéo, Ferran.	Dorr and Reincke.	do.
Schoone Harriet, Davison.		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Neptune, Helot.	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Benlixen.	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Colombo, Ardito.	J. Gestal.	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Justicia, Capurro.	Padro A. Plomar.	do for Valparaiso.
Polacro-brig Aurora, Stula.	Jacinto Crapilo.	Rio Janeiro and Bahia.
Schooner Americana, Bandini.	C. Galleno.	Discharging.
Schooner Procuradora, Benato.		do.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari.	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Bahia—and a Market.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr-brig Nueva Jaquino, Da Costa.	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez.	M. A. Ramos.	do do.
Zumaca Guadalupe, Nacimiento.		Rio Grande.
Schooner Bel a Eliza, J. Sousa.	Manuel Carreras.	do.
Barque Fluminesc, Santiago.	J. Gestal.	do.
Brig Alianza, J. De las Nieves.	M. A. Ramos.	Discharging.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador.	M. A. Ramos.	do.
B. Principe Imperial, B. J. dos Santos.	Manuel Carreras.	For Sale.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.
Packet Reindeer, Lieutenant Dickon, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at New-York.—About 3rd November.—American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, from B. Ayres 7th September.
At Parnagua.—On 29th ult.—National schooner-brig Ana, Vasconcellos, from B. Ayres 10th ult.

The American brig Mary, Robinson, from Hamburg, has been ordered 25 days more quarantine, commencing from 11th inst. She is lying in the Outer Roads, between the Guard vessel Cacique and Gun-boat No. 7.
 There are no sick on board.

The Packet Reindeer is detained.

The British brig Jane, which sailed from Liverpool for B. Ayres on 10th October—we are informed had put back and sailed on 19th October.

The crew of the British brig Jane, McNulty, from Montevideo bound to Havannah, mutinied at sea last month, and killed the Captain and Mate, and wounded the carpenter. The said brig was afterwards lost North of Bahia, and the carpenter was drowned in the rigging.
 It is not stated if any of the mutineers have been apprehended.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ERRATA.—For schooner *Aguila Primera* as having sailed on the 5th inst., read *Rosa Moratorio*.

January 7th.—Wind N.
 Nothing arrived or sailed.
 January 8th.—Wind N.
 Nothing arrived or sailed.
 January 9th.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.
 Nothing arrived.
 Sailed Brazilian brig N. Sra. de la Ayuda, Peña, for Parnagua,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 150 quintals jerked beef and general cargo of effects.
 January 10th.—Wind S.W. shifted in the afternoon to S.E. blowing hard.
 Arrived National schooner-brig Governor Rosas, M. Coffin, from Rio Grande 5th inst., with 1305 tierces of yerba, &c., to Noble, Gowland and Co.
 American brig Montevideo, Farran, from New-York 20th November, with general cargo and 217 doubloons and 5000 hard dollars, to Dorr and Reincke.
 Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. M. Parker, F. Farrington, Domingo, Seger, Hawkins, Livingston, Willis, Hyne and Newman. Steerage Passengers.—Messrs. Adams, Miller and Thornton.
 Sailed American schooner-brig Mary, Perry, for Havannah,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co. with 2340 quintals of jerked beef.
 Passenger.—Capt. W. Mc Alpin.
 The schooner Adelaide for Montevideo, was prevented sailing this evening from strong head wind.
 January 11th.—Wind E.
 Arrived Brazilian zumaça Pensamiento, Feliz, Labrador, from Iguape 27th ult., with 1482 bags of rice, 54 do coffee, 13 tierces yerba, to M. A. Ramos.
 14 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, &c.
 Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.
 Brazilian schooner-brig Alfonso 1st., Lopez, for Rio Grande,—despatched by Antonio F. Sanchez, with 200 fanegas of salt and effects.
 American brig Mary, Lowry, for Philadelphia,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 4349 dry hides, 6000 horns, 1000 shin bones.
 American brig Gertrude, Forman, for Havan-

nah,—despatched by Dorr and Reincke, with 2542 quintals of jerked beef.

12 sail of small craft to the N.
 January 12th.—Wind N. shifted in the afternoon to E.S.E. and at night it blew from all quarters—with slight rain.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 11th inst., to C. Gallieno.

Oriental schooner Invincible, Gochi, from Montevideo 11th., with 186 tierces of yerba, to C. M. Huergo.

Sailed (at night,) Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio Costas, for Montevideo.

January 13th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.
 Sailed Brazilian brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 1160 quintals jerked beef, 1046 dry hides, 260 dozen deer skins and effects.
 Passenger.—Monsr. Poucel.

Brazilian schooner Genevieve, Cr de Santos, for Santos,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt and effects.

Brazilian zumaça Alianza, Braga, for Santos,—despatched by Narciso A. Martinez, with 340 quintals of jerked beef, 777 dry hides.
 10 sail of small craft to the N.

Bathing.—Monday being a sultry day—the attendance of bathers in the evening at the river was great, extending from the Baracenas to the Recoleta. About 10 o'clock there were symptoms of an approaching storm of dust—which alarmed the ladies and they hurried from the water side, and as it was very dark little time was necessary for the labours of the toilet.

The Governor of Entrerios, (Señor Barrenechea,) did a few days since after a long illness. Señor D. N. Ortiz has been appointed to succeed him.

Buenos Ayres, 7th January, 1832.

The undersigned, desirous of convening a General Meeting of the British Residents in this city and its environs, for the purpose of drawing up an address, expressive of their respect towards H. M. late Chargé-d' Affaires and Consul General, WOODRINE PARISH, Esq., have determined that you, Sir, as our senior Resident, be solicited, on receipt of this requisition, to publish an advertisement in the gazettes, signed by you, inviting all our fellow-countrymen, without distinction, to attend at Fauch's Hotel, on Wednesday next the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, where we pledge ourselves to support you during the proceedings.

To James Barton, Esq.

A. DICK.
 Wm. DOUGLAS,
 OLIVER JUMP,
 GEORGE BARKER,
 HODGON AND ROBINSON,
 A. ROWLEY,
 JOHN DOWNES,
 J. C. THOMPSON,
 PETER CHISNALL,
 JAMES LEPPER,
 S. BISHOP,
 S. PUDDINGB,
 T. LINDSAY,
 J. M. PORTIS,
 T. G. LOVE,
 JAMES HARGREAVES,
 S. HESSE,
 G. WATSON,
 J. COYLE,
 ALFRED HORTON,
 JOHN WHITAKER,
 R. DE BILLINGHURST,
 J. QUENBY BEECH,
 T. WINDOVS REEVE,
 MATTHEW JACKSON,
 EDWARD TAYLOR,
 JOHN SULLIVAN,
 J. G. FAY.

In consequence of the foregoing requisition having been presented to me, I hereby solicit the attendance of the British Residents of Buenos Ayres, generally, at Fauch's Hotel, on Wednesday next the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

JAMES BARTON.

Buenos Ayres, 13th January, 1832.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montevideo, 3rd January, 1832.
 On my departure from Buenos Ayres, my feelings were too deeply excited to allow my bidding farewell to the numerous friends I left behind.

I cannot, however, delay expressing my heartfelt acknowledgment for their kind, generous and disinterested services proffered to me during the distressing events that succeeded my melancholy bereavement.

In the midst of grief, it has been a source unalloyed consolation to view myself, the object of such general and intense interest, manifested in that kind, warm and marked a manner, as can never be obliterated from my heart.

In bidding farewell to my kind friends, I entreat them to accept the assurance of my grateful remembrance.

(signed)

CATHERINE CHAMBERS.

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. 56 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 Spanages language will be given in the same house.

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 Nembutu; 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 Bache.—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.

NOTICE.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 108 a 108½ dollars each,
 Do. Patriot, 106½ a 107 do. do.
 Plata Macuquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one
 Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¾ dollars each.
 Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¾ do.
 6 per cent. Stock, 50 a 55 per cent.
 Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.
 Exchange on England, 7½ a 7¾ per dol.
 Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 a 210 p. ct. prem.
 Do. on Monte Video, 6¼ dollars for one.
 Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¾ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
 Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 32 dollars per pesada.
 Do. country, 28 a 29 do. do.
 Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs, 26 a 27.
 Do. salted, 21 a 22 pesada.
 Do. Horse, 7 a 7¼ dollars each
 Nutria skins, 18 a 27½ dollars per dozen.
 Chinchilla, 40 a 48 do.
 Wool (common,) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.
 Hair, long 29 a 31 dollars per arroba.
 Do. mixed, 18 a 18 do. do.
 Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.
 Horns, 370 a 860 dollars per mil.
 Flour, (North America) 52 a 55 dols. p. bbl.
 Salt, 9 a 9½ dollars per fanega on board.
 Discount, 1¼ a 2¼ per cent.
 The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 109 dollars. The lowest price, 106 dols.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¾.

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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