

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 285.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A decree was published yesterday, dated 1st inst., of which want of room prevents our giving a full translation.

Article 1st.—States that no person shall establish a Printing-Office, or be Director of it, without the previous permission of the Government.

2nd.—No one shall be allowed to publish any periodical print, in any language, without the expressed permission, and without the name of the Editor be placed at the end of each number.

3rd.—Only those who are citizens of this Republic, and reside in the Province, shall be permitted to establish a Printing-Office, or be Director of one, or be Editor of any periodical; and any foreigner who follows such pursuits must reside perpetually in the Province, and become a citizen of it, renouncing all dependence on and protection from the State in which he was born, or from any other Government.

6th.—States that the present proprietors, possessors and directors of the Printing Offices, and the Editors of periodicals published in this city, cannot continue such beyond fifteen days from the publication of this decree, unless they conform to the provisions of the decree, by becoming citizens, &c. &c.

A number of documents were published in the Lucero of Monday last, relative to the province of Entrerios, connected with the late attempt of Col. Espino, to retain the Government of that province, to which he had been temporarily appointed, in consequence of the illness of Señor Barrenechea—

1st.—Is a communication from Governor Lopez of Santa Fé, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated Santa Fé 30th ult., stating that the moment the vanguard of the Santa Fé troops entered the Province of Entrerios all the inhabitants disavowed the pretended authority of Col. Espino, and that it had not been necessary to fire a single shot to establish the legal authorities—the Santa Fé troops were therefore ordered to retire to their own territory.

2nd.—A communication to the same from Governor Lopez, dated Santa Fé 5th ult., stating the perfect order which prevailed in Entrerios, and Col. Espino desisting the guarantees which had been offered him, preferred retiring to the Banda Oriental. In order to reside with the rest of the emigrants enemies of the public tranquillity.

3rd.—The resolutions of the House of Representatives of Entrerios, declaring that Col. Espino had usurped the Government of the Province by force, and declaring its illegality, not only on that account, but that he did not possess the qualifications necessary, according to the constitution of the Province, to be Governor, inasmuch as the law required, that the Chief Magistrate should be 35 years of age, which he was not, and moreover he did not know how to write; and therefore was an unworthy and improper person to be Chief of the Province—and that *ad-interim* the House had named D. Toribio Ortiz as Governor.

Some other communications of minor importance follow, consisting of a communication from the House to Col. Espino—requiring him

to disband the militia, and place the veteran troops which were with him at the disposal of the Government, &c. &c.

The answer of Col. Espino, stating that he should retire to the Banda Oriental to private life,—two communications dated 2nd and 4th ult., to Governor Lopez, from Col. P. Echague, Commander of the Santa Fé troops in Entrerios, stating that even part of the troops of Col. Espino had mutinied, and of the few officers who accompanied him some of them had presented themselves to the Government, and others had passed over to the Banda Oriental; and that every thing was perfectly tranquil in Entrerios.

A communication from the provisional Governor of Entrerios, (D. Toribio Ortiz.) to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated Parana 7th ult., recapitulating the events above detailed, concludes the documents in question.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 15th December, appoints Dr. D. Ramon Olavarría Deputy for the province of Buenos Ayres, in the Representative Committee of the boundary Provinces in Santa Fé, with a salary of 200 dollars in specie during the time he fulfil that commission.

TO THE CHIEF OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In virtue of the extraordinary powers with which I am invested, and taking into consideration the particular respect which is due to the Argentine Confederation. Having equally in view how indispensable it is that the union should exist between the people and inhabitants of the Provinces of the Republic, for the better establishment and consolidation of order, and that nothing might be published, which may prejudice these salutary objects; I have decided to suspend the periodicals *Cometa* and *Nuevo Tribuna ó Clasificador*; and to this effect I desire the Chief of the Police to intimate to all the Printers of this city, the suspension decreed until a new order of the Government, each one of them signing the intimation at the foot of this order, which shall be returned immediately to the Government.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1832.

A communication from D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, of a back date, viz, 4th August, 1831, states that when in the month of March, 1830, the Republic and the province of Buenos Ayres in particular, were threatened with imminent danger, he was called by H. Ex. to occupy the port folios of the Home and Foreign Department; that notwithstanding the state of his health, and the inferiority of his talents he considered it a duty to make every sacrifice for the salvation of the country, and therefore accepted the office.—that Providence had in a most special manner favoured the cause of the people, dangers had disappeared, &c.,—and he therefore requested to resign.

Another communication from D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, to the Governor, dated 30th ult., refers to the above communication of August last, and states that now it has become

absolutely necessary that he should resign of-
fice, since, to the precarious state of his health
are added the duties imposed upon him, by
the death of his brother D. Juan J. Cristoval.
He mentions the abandonment to which he has
been obliged to leave his private affairs, invol-
ved as they have been in the disasters which
have befallen the commerce of this country—
the long imprisonment he suffered on board a
vessel of the State by order of the intrusive
Government, in which vessel he was taken to
the South coast as far as Patagonia, during the
equinox of March 1829; the loss of property
he had sustained, &c.; and the impossibility of
attending in the least to his own affairs, conti-
nually occupied as he was in the business of
his office; all required this resignation, particu-
larly now that Divine Providence had crowned
the heroic efforts made, and the country was
at peace.

A decree dated 30th ult., admits the resignation of
D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena; and that the duties
of the Home Department still for the present be per-
formed by the Minister of War; and those of Foreign
Affairs by the Minister of Finance.
The Government likewise conveyed to Señor An-
chorena its thanks and gratitude for the services he
had rendered the country.

A decree of 30th ult. appoints D. Lorenzo Lopez
as Protector General of the poor and minors.

A note from the office of the Home Department,
dated 31st ult., appoints several medical men to ad-
minister the vaccine matter in various portions of the
Province.

A list of the prisoners taken by Gen. Quiroga, in
the battle of 4th November, has been published—they
amount to a considerable number, both officers and
men.

Mr. Parish, and his lady and family, em-
barked on Monday morning last, at the *Boca*,
in the Government felucca—attended by an
officer of the National Marine—the boatmen
were in their best attire. The felucca had a
crimson awning, and the flag of this Republic
at the bow. We have heard that it
was the intention of Government to render
military honours upon the occasion—but Mr.
Parish declined them, and preferred to embark
privately.

The Packet Reindeer saluted him with 11
guns upon his arriving on board.

Nothing it seems that we can say will satisfy
Mr. Angelis—he is perfectly welcome as it
regards ourselves to have all the honors of the
last word, and to give a meaning to that ex-
pression, which no one else in Buenos Ayres
would think of.

Mr. Angelis commenced his skirmishes with
the *British Packet* under his own flag: what
necessity was there for his shifting it to a
foreign vessel?

Rejoicings in Buenos Ayres for the conclusion
of the civil war in all the Republic.

We have little to add to our account of last
week respecting these festivities.

On the return of the procession on Friday
morning, from the Cathedral church to the
Fort, under salutes from the Fort and National
vessels of War,—the Governor received the
congratulations of the Civil and Military Au-

thorities, and of the Ecclesiastical Senate; the harangues made upon the occasion, and the answers thereto have been published. The Government were congratulated upon the termination of the most disastrous and sanguinary war, which had ever afflicted the Republic, which happy event was owing to the extraordinary efforts made by its worthy sons. On the part of the Army—The Inspector General, General Martinez, spoke of the fidelity and enthusiasm which all the Confederate Army had displayed, and the brave men composing the distinguished division of the Andes, to which it was ascribed that the Provinces were released from the tyranny of the mutineers of 1st December, 1828, and the glorious peace which the Argentine people celebrated.

Brigadiers D. Juan Ramon Balcarce, and D. Enrique Martinez, wore on the occasion, (we believe for the first time,) the decorations of their new grade as Brigadiers.—The former, as was stated in our last, officiated for the day as Governor—in consequence of the indisposition of the Governor, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The illuminations were continued on Friday evening—the pillar in the centre of the Plaza de la Victoria, besides the usual lights, had a number of appropriate inscriptions on each front. The band of the Civicos and that of the Cazadores, were stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo, and performed alternately—the former band as usual “bore away the bell.” The attendance in the Plaza was tolerably numerous, including a number of ladies. Rockets were discharged at intervals, and the bells of the different churches rang a “merry peal.”

About 1700 troops of all arms were drawn up on Friday morning, from the Fort to the Cathedral church, and in the Plaza de la Victoria.

Upon again perusing the Papers brought by the Packet Sky Ark, we really cannot find any thing particularly interesting more than what we inserted in our last number.

The British Parliament was to meet on the 6th December, in the mean time the whig and tory papers are still in great part occupied with the question of reform, and they abuse each other without mercy—the former calling their opponents boroughmongers, blood-suckers, &c. &c., and the tories retort by denominating the reformists as revolutionists, jacobins, levellers, &c., &c. Were we to give extracts from these precious *morceaux* it could afford but little entertainment to the generality of our readers—indeed both parties seem adepts in the description of language used by Polly Peuchum and Lucy Lookit, in the *Beggars' Opera*—

“Why how now Madam Flirt, if thus it is you chatter
And are for flinging dirt,
We'll see who can best buspatter.”

There were reports in London, that the King had evinced repugnance to create the sufficient number of new peers to carry the question of reform, as being unconstitutional, and that in consequence thereof the Ministers had expressed their desire to resign office. Reform and the Cholera Morbus, entirely occupied the public mind in England—the supposed appearance of the latter in Sunderland, (we say supposed because many were of opinion it was only a common disease of the country,) had at first created much alarm, which according to the last accounts was fast subsiding. A form of prayer had been ordered by Government to be used in all the churches and chapels throughout the United Kingdom, praying the Almighty to avert from it the horrid pestilence of the Cholera Morbus. The idea that it had reached England seems to have caused great anxiety in France, and the French Government had taken strong precautions thereon. The latter is always very strict in its quarantine regulations. In one of our voyages from Brighton to Dieppe, in the Packet boat, we were stopped off the latter port by a Custom-

GENERAL STATEMENT Of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres, FOR THE YEAR 1831.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Dollars.	reals.
Customs,	6,151,326 54	Deficit of 1830, (included under the head	
Stamps,	387,635 04	Debts,)	
Property Tax,	289,100 64	13,542,688 5	
Port Duties,	103,426 5	Home Department,	1,610,203 54
New Duties for the annihilation of Bank		Foreign do.	93,040 7
Notes,	1,174,762 04	Treasury do. and Dividends	
Various minor Duties,	84,701 64	or public debt,	3,541,012 54
Rents and Dividends,	657,791 3	War do.	8,016,886 32
Sales,	140,490 0		
	8,989,234 34	Purchase of land,	18,861,149 54
On account of new Loan,	3,114,969 14		79,500 0
Deficit,	14,770,228 54		
TOTAL,	26,874,339 24	TOTAL,	26,874,339 24

DEBTS.		CREDITS.	
		Dollars.	reals.
National Bank, (including interest,)	16,848,597 14	Bank Shares and Public Stock,	3,084,000 0
Treasury Bills	2,658,018 4	Exchequer, (<i>Colecturia</i>)	1,620,561 24
Deposits,	836,564 2	Treasuries,	107,086 12
Various minor Debts,	91,758 6	Various minor Credits,	851,192 32
	20,432,938 54	Deficit,	5,662,810 04
TOTAL,	20,432,938 54	TOTAL,	20,432,938 54

JAMES WILDE.

House boat, who informed us that a fever raged in Brighton, and we must go into quarantine, our captain laughed at the idea, and insisted upon proceeding to the harbour.—The Custom-House officers presented their muskets and protested that if we attempted to do so [they would fire a volley into us. After some detention and a strict examination by medical men, we were released. It seems that some wag had been hoaxing the authorities at Dieppe, respecting the reported fever.

An address has been presented to Government numerous signed by the inhabitants of Bristol, complaining of the supine conduct of the Magistrates of that city during the late riots. More than 200 persons were in custody charged with being implicated in the disturbances, and it is supposed that many of them will be executed. One of the chief incendiaries is among the prisoners, he is a hump-backed man, and was very active in leading on the mob, before whom he was observed repeatedly to dance and play on two sticks, in imitation of performing on the fiddle. A number of the felons who were released by the rioters when they burned the gaols, have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the authorities. The tory press of course accuse the reformers with being the cause of all the mischief.

The British Government had placed an embargo upon the vessels fitting out in the River Thames, for the expedition of Don Pedro against Portugal, upon the plea that it was an infringement of the foreign enlistment bill. This embargo was occasioned at the instance of the Portuguese ambassador at London. The following curious extract we have taken from the English Papers:—

“Amongst the different musical novelties brought forward at the theatre Italian, Paris, on the 29th of October, was an overture composed by Don Pedro. The ex-Emperor was present, and directed the band in the execution of this piece, taking special care to mark the most striking passages.”

In the remarks in our last respecting the dispute at Canton, we denominated Foo-Yuen as a Mandarin:—a correspondent has requested us to state that Foo-Yuen means the Fiscal.

RIO JANEIRO.

The accounts brought by the Packet Sky-ark represent tranquillity to be the order of

the day in Rio Janeiro. The *anarchistas*, however, were making continual efforts to disturb the peace of the country, but their influence has become very limited, and none but the lower orders constituted the ultras at present. Some dissatisfaction had been expressed at the undecisive measures as yet taken towards punishing the conspirators and mutineers of the Cobras affair,—the Ministers were thought to be too much engaged in other matters, in anticipating the views and intentions of the Federal society, which has been established all over Brazil, and musters very respectable and strong. The Members are in greater part opposed to the Government.

Present appearances notwithstanding gave him room to think that Peter II is firmly seated on his throne, and has nothing to fear from any party in Brazil—partial disturbances may take place, as in Bahia, Pernambuco and Para, but nothing to affect the stability of the State. The *understood* aim of the *Sociedade Federal* in Brazil, is that each Province shall elect its own Governor, President, &c.; (the common centre to be Rio Janeiro) that the revenue collected in each Province shall be in a greater measure than heretofore, applied to its respective use. The election of President and other officers (nominated by the Government) to be subject to the approval of the general Government at Rio Janeiro. Many are of opinion that the aim of the Brazilian Federals, (in spite of their protestations) is to form a Republic, and the circumstance of a quantity of military men being amongst that party, gives an air of probability to the surmise. The organization of the National Guard was nearly completed, the battalion of the parish of Santa Anna received its colours on the 8th ult., in the Plaza of that name. The Emperor attended, accompanied by the Regents—H. I. M. wore a jacket of the same fashion as that of the National Guard, the cuffs and collar of which were embroidered with gold—white kerseymere pantaloons, with a broad stripe of gold lace, and a cloth cap. Upon his breast were some orders. He is represented as a good-looking boy, but seemed rather out of his element, and his manner of acknowledging the *vivas* given him, were stiff and formal, but then every allowance was made for him, considering that he is now only an apprentice.

The periodical *Republican* had been suspended.

The Montevideo brig *Predco*, was burned on the 7th ult.—cargo principally saved. She had cleared from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, and was to have sailed on the 8th.

The prospects at Rio Janeiro for this year as it regards business were rather favourable. For the last nine months little has changed hands, and the people had not discontinued wearing coats, trousers, petticoats or gowns—the shopkeepers had some time since taken fright, and only purchased from day to day; many of their stores are now empty, or only enough to keep them moderately stocked, as imports have fallen off considerably, and if goods from Europe are not forced upon the market business it was thought would greatly improve.

The demand for Brazilian produce in Europe acts favourably for Brazil. Exchange upon England on the 18th ult., at Rio Janeiro, was at 30d., and looked well.

The Brazilian Government remitted by the Rinaldo Packet, (which sailed from Rio Janeiro on 17th ult.,) cash to London, to pay all the dividends on the loan—this certainly will tend to inspire confidence.

A slight disturbance in the mines had taken place, to proclaim Pedro I., but it is reported as a mere momentary ebullition. The proceedings of the ex-Emperor are viewed with much interest in Rio Janeiro—but it was thought he would not succeed in his attempts in Portugal, not from any want of courage on his part or arrangements; doubts were entertained if the constitutional party would firmly stand by him when the crisis arrived.

The ship *Courier* has arrived from Jersey, with news from England to the end of November.

The London Journals which advocate reform have got a variety of reports, in order to prove that not a doubt exists of their favourite measure being carried in the ensuing Parliament—but the Tory prints declare it “a weak invention of the enemy,” some of the Bishops have expressed their intention to join the reform party, and that with this aid and their influence, and the creation of about 12 to 15 new Peers, the Bill will be carried.

Part of a Squadron destined for India arrived at Rio, in order to relieve others on that station, and probably some of them would be sent to offer the Chinese the “olive branch of peace,” at the mouth of their four-and-twenty pounders.”

It is added that the supposed Cholera Morbus, at Sunderland, had entirely subsided.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN
SCHOOL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR 1831.

Your Committee in reporting their proceedings during the past year, have to regret that it is not in their power to congratulate the friends and patrons of the schools on its state and prospects. The hope expressed at the conclusion of the former year's report, has not been realized. It is believed that there is considerable interest felt in the community in the cause of education, and there may exist a disposition also to contribute towards its support, but notwithstanding former favourable appearances and the exertions used by our Committee, the Foreign School has not participated very largely of the public bounty, nor have parents availed themselves of the facilities it affords for the education of their children to the extent that might have been expected and is desirable. The present state of the establishment, accordingly, is not very satisfactory nor encouraging. Its funds and its efficiency are very limited: your Committee, at the same time are happy to say that sufficient means have

finally obtained to meet the demands of the year, and that the institution is now free from debt. The main evil of the limited income is, that being merely adequate to maintain the establishment on the humblest basis, no room is afforded for making any improvement or alteration in its management.

The whole number of boys that have attended the school during the past year is 75, of them the average attendance has not exceed 35.

This is evidently much under the proportion that requires the benefit of the school, and that might be in regular attendance, and it is much to be regretted, therefore, that from whatever cause the purposes of the institution are so partially attained. Your Committee have endeavoured in the course of the year to bring it more prominently before the public, and to infuse a healthier and more vigorous spirit into its management, by means of public examinations, the distribution of rewards and a vigilant superintendance. These measures it is satisfactory to think have been productive of some benefit; they have tended to promote increased regularity of attendance, and to stimulate a greater degree of application, although not at all to augment the numbers.

The funds enabled your Committee of last year to extend the benefit of the institution to a number of girls, by paying part of their fees at a private school. In the beginning of this year it was considered that a greater number might be taught at a very little additional expense, by revising the girls' school, and your Committee accordingly directed their attention to this object: but its attainment soon appeared impracticable from the want of funds—the previous arrangement even was obliged to be abandoned, mainly from the same cause.

In regard to the religious instruction of the children, it may be said that they are all in attendance more or less, regularly at some one or other of the Sunday Schools established in this city.

From the apparent good tendency and effect of the public examinations, your Committee beg to recommend their continuance. Some change in the system of tuition now followed,

and a slight augmentation of the present rate of fees, might also, perhaps, be accompanied with advantage.

On the whole, although the state of the institution is not as flattering as might be desired, yet there can be no doubt that good is accruing from it to the community, it is earnestly hoped, therefore, when its vast importance is considered, and more especially in the actual circumstances of this country, that the society will use increased endeavours during the ensuing year, to promote its usefulness, by adopting such plans as may appear most likely to render it worthy of the public favour and patronage.

Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1831.

Committee of Management for the ensuing Year.
REV. J. ARMSTRONG, CHAIRMAN.
W. BROWN, SECRETARY.
MR. E. E. D. LAMONT, TREASURER.
REV. W. TORRY, MESSRS. ZIMMERMAN, HARRAT, ROBERTSON, T. STEWART, EDGAR and HILL.

BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TREASURER.

1831.	Dr.	Dols. cts.
	To amount Teacher's salary paid to 12th December at 100 dollars per month.....	1200 0
1st Jan.	Ditto rent of School house at 50 dollars per month.....	600 0
	Ditto paid for instructing girls at another school.....	420 4
to	Ditto paid for books, &c., for prizes to a scholar.....	24 7½
	Ditto paid for glazing windows and sundry incidents.....	11 4
31st Dec.	Balance, cash in Treasurer's hands.....	440 14
		<u>2697 1</u>
1831.	Cr.	Dols. cts.
1st Jan.	By balance, cash on hand, as per last Statement published..	212 1
	Outstanding subscriptions for 1829 and 1830, and donations collected.....	465 0
	Amount of subscriptions for 1831.....	1930 0
	Ditto donations, ditto.....	30 0
		<u>2697 1</u>

E. E. D. LAMONT, Treasurer.
Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1831.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Jane, Lockett,	Mr Crackan and Jamieson.	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Heba, Douglass,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Havannah.
Brig Hercules, Piele,	Charles R. Horne.	do for Falmouth for orders
Brig George, Rothery,	Charles R. Horne.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Paoli, Phillips,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Montevideo, Fuhran,	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Brig Laurel, Francis,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for New-York calling at Montevideo to finish loading.
Schooner Brig Algerine, Knowles,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Havannah.
Brig Seneca, Jennings,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Schooner Brig Eagle, Wade,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Gory, Peterson,		Under detention.
Schooner Horriet, Davison,		
FRENCH.		
Brig Neptune, Helot,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Bonne Mere, Giroc,	Razac and Brest.	do do.
Brig Martin Luther, Alegre,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do for Havannah.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Hamburg.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klieck.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacro-brig Aurora, Stula,	Jacinto Crapile.	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Schooner Americana, Bandini,	C. Galleno.	Uncertain.
Schooner Precurara, Benato,	Jacinto Crapile.	do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner Bel a Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	do.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Brig San José Americano, Silva,	C. J. Moreira.	do.
Schooner-brig Eight July, Sosa,	F. Bardiera.	do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.
BRITISH.—Packet Skylark, Lieutenant Ladd, Commandet,
AT ENSENADA.

BRITISH.—Barque Shepherd, Wilson, to F. Botet,—West Indies with mules.
AMERICAN.—Brig Mary, Robinson, to Charles Bunge,—under Quarantine, and discharging cargo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Liverpool.

About 22nd November.—British brig Prompt, Dickenson, from B. Ayres 12th August.
Do do.—Do brig Thomas Dempsey, from Montevideo 26th August.
At Montevideo,
French brig Herminie, from Havre de Grace 25th November.
Do brig Androgine, from Marseilles.
Brazilian zamaca Imperial Pedro, from Bahia.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

The Hamburg brig George and August, whose arrival on 23rd January was noticed in our last, was released from quarantine on 28th, —cargo 100 moyes salt, glass, 773 petacones, 250 hard dollars, 200 patacas, to John J. Klick.

January 28th.—Wind S.E. blowing strong in the afternoon.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Eighth July, Sosa, from Paragua 18th inst., with 531 tierces and 78 cestos yerba, 40 bags of rice, to F. Berdier.

Sailed Tuscan brig Esperanza, Lunari, for Havannah,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 2230 quintals of jerked beef.

American ship Malabar, Clapp, for Montevideo and New-York,—despatched by Roger, Breed and Co., with 10,450 horns, 8,933 dry hides, 1700 salted do., 5 bales horse hair, (70 arrobas.) 69 bales with 1092 doz. sheep skins.
Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

January 29th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived a zamaca and 10 sail of small craft from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, &c.

January 30th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived British brig George, Rothery, from Liverpool 19th October; Montevideo 28th inst., with a general cargo, to Charles R. Horne.

French brig Martin Luther, Alegre, from Montevideo 28th, in ballast, to Guerin Seris and Co.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

January 31st.—Wind N.

Arrived Santa Fe Gun-boat Uruguay, from Santa Fé.—(She fired a gun on anchoring in the Inner Roads.)

9 sail of small craft from the N., with hides, wood, &c.

Sailed H. B. M.'s Barque Packet Reindeer, Lieut. Dickens, Commander, for Montevideo and Falmouth.—(She fired a gun and hoisted a blue petar at 8 A. M.)

Passengers for Falmouth.—Woodbine Parish, Esqr., (H. B. M.'s late Chargé-de-Affaires to this Republic.) his lady and family.

British barque Shepherd, Wilson, for Ensenada.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

February 1st.—Wind N. shifted at dark to S.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

February 2nd.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed (during last night.) American brig Hesper, Waldo, for New-York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 600 salted hides, 118,900 shin bones, 27,100 horns, 33 bales with 528 dozen sheep skins, 91 bales with 528 quintals cut hides. (She fired several guns on getting under weigh.)

This Day

Sardinian brig Justicia, Capurro, for Valparaiso,—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with a general cargo of effects.

Passengers.—Señores Juan Manuel Balbas José Maria Perez.

February 3rd.—Wind S.N.E.

Arrived British brig Floraviva, Stephenson, from Liverpool 26th November, with a general cargo, to Mc Crackan and Jamieson.

Passengers.—Messrs. Holland & Parkinson. British brig Jane, Bell, from Liverpool 23rd November, with a general cargo, to Best, Brothers.

Passengers.—Messrs. John Davidson, Patrick Smart and John Watson.

Sardinian Polacre Virtude, C. Gasola, from Gibraltar 21st November; Montevideo 1st inst., with a general cargo, to Pedro A. Plomer.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 1st inst., to A. Martinez.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 1st, to J. S. Lyons.

We have received a letter of thanks from the President and Committee, acting on behalf of the subscribers to the Address voted on the 18th inst., to Woodbine Parish, Esq.: it is signed by Mr. Robert de Billinghurst. In giving publicity to the Address and the ulterior proceedings, we only fulfilled a pleasing duty.—We treat those gentlemen to accept our sincere acknowledgments, and likewise the Secretary, for the language in which he has been pleased to communicate the vote in question.

The Weather.—The drought continues, and the heat has been excessive, particularly on Wednesday last, when the thermometer was at 93 in the shade. The dust as usual most dreadfully annoying.

Bathing.—The extreme heat has attracted multitudes of bathers to the river almost on every evening during the last fortnight, the great portion of whom are females, and this continued until a late hour, forming a curious spectacle from the lanterns in use, (the night being very dark.) It might be compared to a Chinese festival of lanterns: The ladies had one or two freights from sudden puffs of wind and dust, which, however, soon evaporated. On Wednesday night about half-past 11, we met in the interior of the town a troop of male bathers, marching in double files towards the river, each covered with a white sheet, preceded by an individual carrying a lantern, and another playing on the guitar, likewise in bathing costume. The renowned Knight of La Marcha would have sought an adventure from such a reconre, had he lived in our day.

The Alameda.—On various evenings lately, this promenade has been well attended and was graced by the presence of several *ballets* of fashion.

The Union Library and Reading Room, at No. 75, calle de la Piedad, opened on 1st inst.: we most sincerely wish it every success.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mrs. JANE BOOTH having given up all interest in the business lately carried on at the Store, No. 30, calle de la Piedad, begs to return her most grateful thanks to all those kind friends, who have assisted her with their constant support for so many years; and now takes the liberty to recommend to their attention, and to solicit their patronage for Mr. GEORGE WARREN, who has opened a Store at No. 15, nearly opposite, in the same Street, who will adjust and liquidate all demands of the above establishment.

NOTICE.

THE British Consulate is removed to No. 73, calle de la Florida.
Buenos Ayres, 1st February 1832.

NOTICE.

ANY Person having books or charts belonging to ROBERT S. PULSTER, is requested to leave them at Mr. Fleming's Store, calle del 25 de Mayo.

MRS. ANN VEALE

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has opened a shop at No. 47, calle del Peru, in the Millinery and Fashionable Dress line, and hopes by her entire knowledge and other professions to merit public favour, having had an extensive business of the same nature in England. Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children's ship, straw and Leghorn hats and bonnets made, cleaned and altered, in a superior style.

A large assortment of Leghorn hats, and Ladies and Children's dresses constantly on sale.
Orders received for mournings, and executed with the greatest despatch.

TO LET,

THAT large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, No. 128, calle de Catedral:—Also an excellent Store House adjoining thereto. The premises are in excellent repair, and can be let together or separately. Entry can be had to either of them immediately. Any further particulars may be obtained by applying at the Store of Mr. Henry Jenkinson, in the Plaza de la Victoria.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A beautiful collection of birds lately arrived from Corrientes, is offered for sale, at No. 66 calle de Cuyo, where it can be seen every day, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening; equally an assortment of seeds of Parana and Corrientes, plants, arbutus, &c.
Lessons in the French and Spanish languages will be given in the same house.

TO ECONOMISTS.

TWO REALS a pound will be paid for white cotton and linen rags of all descriptions, at No. 118 calle del Peru.

FOR SALE.

THE Lease (of more than two years unexpired,) and fixtures of the Liverpool Tavern, No. 29, calle de la Piedad.
The above house has every accommodation to carry on an extensive business.

BLINKHORNE, & ATKINSON.

TAILORS & DRAPERS.

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment at No. 15, calle de la Paz, for the purpose of carrying on the above business.

B. and A. After many years practice which they have had in the most fashionable shops in London and Liverpool, flatter themselves, that they can execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

ERRATUM.—In the birth noticed in our last, it should have been Mrs. Joseph Dorr, of a son, instead of a daughter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMERICUS, shall appear next week.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 108½ a 109 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 107½ a 108 do. do.
Plata Macquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 51 a 55 per cent.
Bank Shares, 165 a 166 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 210 a 215 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 a 29 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 26 a 27 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs, 23 a 25.
Do. salted, 18½ a 19 pesada.
Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each
Nutria skins, 18 a 26 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.
Wool (common.) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 29 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 16 a 17 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 800 dollars per mil.
Flour. (North America) 55 a 58 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.
The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 109 dollars. The lowest price, 107 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.

Printed at the State Printing-Office