

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1832.

[Vol. VI.]

*With this number concludes the quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.*

### BUENOS AYRES.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These Islands seem still destined to occupy a prominent place in the affairs of nations, and the dispute relative to them in the year 1770, between Great Britain and Spain, is now in a manner revived, between the descendants of these two nations.

Considerable excitement was caused in Buenos Ayres on Tuesday last, upon the arrival of the schooner *Fior del Rio* from Montevideo, bringing an account of the proceedings of the U. States sloop-of-war *Lexington*, Capt. Duncan, against the Colony at the Falkland Islands. Several individuals from thence came in the schooner, and gave the following detail.

That the *Lexington* arrived on 28th December, below the Islands in Berkeley Sound, where she anchored under the French flag, with a signal at the fore for a pilot, and having in tow a small shallop, built among the Islands, and which was going to Port Louis to obtain Buenos Ayres papers, in order to seal on account of the Colony—Capt. Duncan had told the Master of the shallop, that the fishery on the coast was open to all the world, and he would give him a sea letter to sail under the American flag, upon which, those in the shallop separated themselves from the Colony. A gale of wind detained the *Lexington* 3 days at her anchorage—she then made sail and anchored abreast of the Colony: a Lieutenant and a number of men landed in a boat from the shallop. Captain Brisbane and Mr. Metcalf, (the latter had been left in charge of the Colony,) were walking the beach unsuspecting of danger. The Lieutenant invited them in the name of the Commander to go on board the *Lexington*, which they did—other boats had come on shore with marines, who took off forcibly all the men they could find—most of the natives of Buenos Ayres escaped to the interior; the cannon was spiked, fire arms broken to pieces and thrown into the water; powder set fire to, &c. All the persons who had thus been forcibly taken away were put on shore, except Capt. Brisbane and six B. Ayreans—the latter were placed in irons. The seal skins and some trilling articles which had been embargoed, awaiting the decision of the prize Court of B. Ayres, were taken from Mr. Vernet's store-house, and delivered to Capt. Davison of the *Harriett*, who had gone from B. Ayres in the sloop-of-war as pilot,—this property was then shipped on board the American schooner *Dash*, Capt. Keating, which at the time was lying there—Capt. Duncan had told Davison to go into the store-house and take away any thing he thought was his property—he accordingly took a few boat oars, a boat keel, some loose pieces of boat, 3 bags of shot, some powder, a little sheet lead, a whale boat and oars, and muskets; neither the boat or muskets belonged to him, Davison posted on the door of Mr. Vernet's dwelling-house, a proclamation in writing, signed by Capt. Duncan, declaring the capture of the

vessels to be piracy, &c.; announcing at the same time freedom of fishery. During the stay of the *Lexington*, the Buenos Ayreans, who had fled into the interior, returned, and Capt. Duncan gave their head man a document, stating that he was a peaceable person, &c.—Captains Duncan and Davison, it is stated, spread a variety of reports, in order to alarm the settlers, such as, that they would never be safe from the resentment of the American whalers—that Mr. Vernet would not again return to the Islands, that the Government of B. Ayres disapproved of the capture of the vessel, &c., &c., and Capt. Duncan offered a free passage to those who wished to leave the colony—the consequence was that all the female residents, as well as Mr. Vernet's slaves and various individuals, went on board the *Lexington*. The families killed all the mitch cows which Mr. Vernet had lent them, and most of the beef and hides were sold to the *Lexington*; which ship finally quitted the Falklands on 22nd January, and arrived at Montevideo—with Capt. Brisbane and the six Buenos Ayreans prisoners. It is added that, notwithstanding the anxiety expressed relative to the 7 Americans, who were left on Staten land by the schooner *Superior* for the purpose of sealing, and who were reported to be destitute of provisions, it was nearly a fortnight after the arrival of the *Lexington*, before the schooner *Dash* was sent to take them away.

Mr. Vernet has given notice through the public press of Buenos Ayres, that he shall publish a statement of all the circumstances connected with the case, to prove how scrupulously he has acted, and that nothing has been done but what was perfectly justifiable on his part.

The Message of the President of the United States has arrived in town, part of it noticing the occurrences at the Falkland Islands—says that in hand acting, as they pretended, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres, had captured American vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade, which the Americans enjoyed without molestation; that an armed vessel had been ordered to join the American squadron in those seas; and a Minister was to be sent to inquire into the nature of the circumstances, and also of the claim, if any, that is set up by the Government of Buenos Ayres to those Islands; that in the mean time the President would submit the case to the consideration of the Congress, that they might clothe the executive with such authority and means as they may deem necessary, for providing a force adequate to complete the protection of American citizens fishing and trading to those seas.

*To the Editor of the British Packet.*

SIR,  
Much excitement, as you are no doubt aware, has been occasioned by the late events at the Falkland Islands, and opinions have been expressed, in no very guarded language, of the temerity of Captain Duncan's proceedings. Whether those proceedings will be countenanced by a Government whose general policy is, we may say, pacific in the extreme, is a question that we shall not here enter upon. We

leave its decision to the wisdom of those in authority, and we shall for ourselves rest content, in the belief, that the position which the Government of the United States may assume, will be honourable towards itself, and just to this country.

We cannot, however, Sir, remain passive, under such harsh terms as the *Gaceta Mercantil* has been pleased to cast upon our countryman Capt. Duncan, who may have erred in the exercise of his official authority, but is nevertheless, we must believe, as the commander of an American vessel-of-war, a gentleman and no coward.

We could say a great deal more upon this subject, but we fear to trespass upon your columns—and, therefore, hope that the public will not prejudice the case, confident that when the time comes for explanation, and these events shall be stripped of that exaggeration which has been attached to them, much in extenuation will appear.

A NORTH AMERICAN.

The public journals have lately passed some high eulogiums upon the conduct of D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, during the time he was Minister of State—he certainly undertook office in most perilous times, when many would have hesitated to do so, and performed its arduous duties without faltering.

*Alameda.*—*De tems on tems* a numerous assemblage attends this promenade, for want of a better, for indeed it scarcely possesses the requisites looked for in a public walk, viz:—to see and be seen.

We have received by the *Packet Eclipse*, London Papers to 21st December; Paris do. to 18th do.; and Hamburg, Amsterdam and Rotterdam do.: we have not had time fully to peruse them. The Parliament met on 6th Decr., the King opened it in person, & in his Speech recommended that the reform question be brought to a speedy and satisfactory settlement. The bill with some modifications of the original had on its 2nd reading on 17th December, in the House of Commons, a Majority in its favour of 162. The Cholera Morbus has made its appearance at Newcastle on Tyne and North Shields, but not to any great extent, and it remained much in the same state at Sunderland.

The forces of Don Pedro, intended for the expedition to Portugal, were assembling at Belleisle.—Don Miguel was making every preparation to receive them, and seemed confident of success.—Spain, it is positively said, will assist him.

It seems that the dispute between the English and Chinese has been amicably arranged.

There had been some disturbances at Lyons, caused by a *strike* for more wages among the journeymen silk weavers, at least that was the pretence, although it has been said to have a political motive.—Troops have been sent from different parts of France to that city—and tranquillity was restored.

The last accounts from London assert that the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify the Belgian treaty, and that this refusal has caused considerable agitation amongst the European powers.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 1st February, 1832.

Since the brilliant triumphs of the Federal arms in different parts of the interior Provinces of the State announce the prompt termination of the civil war, the Government has observed with regret that some *Periodicals* of this city, instead of answering the favours of Heaven, and endeavouring to redouble their efforts in order to calm the agitated passions, to tranquilize the minds, enlighten public opinion, and strengthen the bonds of fraternity and union between the Sister Provinces and their inhabitants, have begun to decline from that circumspection and moderation with which until the present moment they had seconded the line of conduct, and beneficial views of the Governments of the boundary Provinces, and untimely to agitate importunate questions, which without observing the least decorum in the manner of discussing them, have made them, and continue to make them serve at each step as a pretext to lavish insults between the parties, discrediting the situation of the country, and promulgating injurious ideas against their respective Governments, prejudicing in this ignominious manner the amicable relations preserved amongst them—that the public Journals which ought to be the luminous torches to point out to the people and the Government, the paths of justice and true felicity, have more often made a shameful traffic, for the purposes of interest and lucre, converting them into torches of discord and alarm, to agitate the mind, create resentments, foment animosities, excite dissensions, place the people in continual agitation, corrupt the manners at the cost of the public morals, of the honor of the country, and of the tranquillity of its inhabitants to gratify the avarice of its authors. The Government taking into consideration the frequent public disorders and inexpressible evils, which this scandalous abuse has produced in every part of the Republic, without the existing laws and decrees upon this matter being sufficient to prevent it, (as they have been likewise insufficient to repress the encroachments of power as often as it has wished to violate them,) desiring to prevent their being repeated, but in an energetic manner; and to take convenient precautions against the abuses, and especially against the iniquitous manoeuvres of ambition and sordid interest, for thus to guarantee the true liberty of the Press by the force of public opinion, that this may be the only support on which an enlightened and virtuous people can and ought to rely against the caprices of power. Using the extraordinary powers with which it is invested—it has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—No person shall establish a Printing-Office, or be Director of one in this Province, without the express previous permission of the Government, which must be solicited and obtained through the Government Notary's Office.

2nd.—Neither shall any person be allowed to publish a *Periodical print*, in any language, without the above expressed formality, and without placing at the end of each number the christian and surname of the Editor to whom the publication has been permitted.

3rd.—No person shall establish or direct a Printing-Establishment, or be Editor of any periodical, except a citizen of the Republic, residing in the Province, or the foreigner who previously shall present, in order to be registered in the Government Notary's Office, an authentic writing drawn up by a Notary of this city, whereby he will declare his desire to reside perpetually in this Province, and become a subject of it, renouncing all dependence and protection from the State in which he was born, or of which he may be a citizen, or of any other Government; which declaration must be made for this express purpose, notwithstanding they may reside in the country and be considered as subject to it.

4th.—He who gives his name as Editor of any periodical, shall be immediately responsible for every abuse of the liberty of the Press which it may contain, even for communications inserted, or transcriptions made from other papers.

5th.—Every Printer of any periodical must deposit, gratis, four copies of each number in the Archives of the Government, on the day of its publication; of which one is to be sent to the Minister of the Home Department; another to the Governor of the Province; one to the Public Library, and the other to be regularly filed in the Archives.

6th.—The present Proprietors and Possessors of Printing-Establishments, and their directors, and the Editors of Periodicals published in this city, cannot continue their respective Printing-Offices and Periodicals after fifteen days from the publication of the present decree, if within that period they have not solicited and obtained the required permission from the Government Notary's Office, with all the formalities, responsibilities and obligations prescribed in the preceding articles.

7th.—He who contravenes the aforesaid provisions of the decree shall be punished by a fine of six hundred dollars for the first offence, and in default thereof three months imprisonment—for the second double penalty, and for the third he shall be punished as a disturber of public order, according to the more or less gravity of the offence.

8th.—Whoever solicits favour, exemption or privilege, in contradiction to that which is ordained in the first 6 articles of this decree, shall be for the mere fact of making such a solicitation subject to the fine of 200 dollars, and in default thereof a month's imprisonment, for the first offence—double penalty for the second, and so on successively.

9th.—Whatever favour, exemption or privilege may be obtained by any individual or society against the tenor in the whole or part of the six aforesaid articles, while this decree is in force, shall be null and void, and must be considered as being obtained by illegal means, and no evidence to the contrary will be admitted, and those who present themselves as being exempt shall be subject to the aforesaid penalties.

10th.—The laws and the anterior decrees on the liberty of the Press, which are not opposed to the present decree, shall remain in full force and vigour.

11th.—The Minister of the Home Department is charged with the fulfilment and execution of this decree.

Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

Buenos Ayres, 3rd February, 1832.

The use of the insignia of the defenders of the laws in the days of the restoration, adopted at that period by the first authorities of the Province, might now be judged unnecessary, and perhaps odious after the triumph of the good cause in all parts of the Republic,—nevertheless, the Government, guided by the experience of the past, and knowing practically the value of engraving upon the heart of the sons of Buenos Ayres, a principle which many years since has become essential to the peace and prosperity of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, has considered it advisable to adopt one of the measures which have been well received in cases of a similar nature, consecrating the Federal insignia in the same mode as the National colours in this Province, and constituting it, not as a signal of division and odium, but of fidelity to the cause of order and of peace, and union amongst its sons under the Federal system, in order that calling to mind the blessings which have been experienced more than once, by the influence of this principle, and the disasters which were always the result of having abandoned it, they may be at length secure in it,

and sustain it in future with as much care as even the *National independence*.

It is with this salutary idea and for considerations of so much weight, that the Government has ordered and decreed.

Article.—In thirty days from the publication of this decree, all *employés* civil and military, including the chiefs and officers of the militia—seculars and ecclesiastics, who under whatever title may receive pay, pension or assignment, from the public Treasury, shall wear a distinctive insignia of scarlet, placed visibly on the left breast.

2nd.—The same distinctive mark shall be used by the professors of law, and of medicine and surgery, the practitioners and students of the said faculties—attorneys, brokers, and in short all those who, notwithstanding they may not receive pay from the State, may be considered in the public employ, as well from the nature of their employments or profession, as for having been appointed to them by the Government.

3rd.—The military officers, including the chiefs and officers of militia—the troops of the line, in short all who compose the Army of the Province, and that of the militia in active service, shall wear on the insignia the inscription *Federation or Death*. The rest comprehended in the preceding articles shall use the inscription *Federation*.

4th.—Those who contravene the above dispositions—if they are in the public employ shall be immediately suspended from their employment, by the respective chiefs or magistrates upon whom they depend, who will take care to make it effective under the most strict responsibility, giving an account thereof through the corresponding channel to the Minister.

5th.—With respect to those who are not *employés*—the Chief of Police will watch over the fulfilment of this decree, and render to the Government the necessary information.

6th.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

Buenos Ayres, 6th February, 1832

The Governor of the Province being unable to attend to public business on account of severe illness, and considering that under such circumstances the most convenient mode is to delegate the Government to his Ministers, transferring to them only the use of the ordinary powers and reserving to himself the extraordinary—has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—The Government is delegated to the two Ministers, with only the use of the ordinary powers.

2nd.—Each of the same, in the business of their respective departments, and in those which are at present under their charge, shall act in virtue of the said delegation.

3rd.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

MANUEL J. GARCIA.

A note from the Minister of Finance. (Don Manuel J. Garcia,) dated 3rd inst., to the Tribunal of Commerce, states that the Government having understood that a number of citizens had expressed a desire to relieve the public Treasury from the debt which now pressed upon it, resulting from the expenses of the late war, by purchasing from the Government the newly created stock, it wished that a meeting should be called of the mercantile community, to propose to them the purchase of 4 millions of the public funds, at 50 per Cent., in four payments, viz:—one immediately, the others at 30, 60 and 90 days; that for the better security of the purchasers the subscription list must at least amount to 3 millions of stock.

A note dated 4th inst., in reply to the above, from the Tribunal of Commerce, and signed by Señores Miguel de Rigos, E. M. Realdeazua



and Mariano Lozano, fixed the 10th inst., for the meeting in question.

Col. D. Prudencio Torres arrived in town a few days since, from Tucuman. General Quiroga had given up the command of the Auxiliary Division of the Andes to Colonel Huidobro, and resolved to retire to Mendoza. The General has addressed a letter upon the occasion to the new Commander-in-Chief, dated Tucuman 10th ult., extolling the virtues and conduct of the division, which had given so many days of glory to the country; and that in delivering up the command of the Army to Col. Huidobro, he had sent him likewise his lance and sword, with the double object of evincing the esteem in which he held him, and that preserving them in his power he may bear in mind that he (Gen. Quiroga) had caused them to be respected and feared, as well by those under his orders as by the enemies of the National liberty.

Col. Huidobro, in reply to the above, said that it was not sufficient that the General had sent the lance and sword, it was necessary to possess likewise the heart and arm which had wielded them, and gathered so many laurels, which neither time nor envy could destroy—that Gen. Quiroga might now retire under the shade of these laurels, and take a place in glory by the side of the Tells and Washingtons, &c. &c.

An order of the day signed by Gen. Quiroga, at Tucuman on 9th ult., states that the indigence to which the Provinces have been reduced, and the conclusion of the war, has rendered it necessary to disband the infantry and cavalry, which had been raised to fill the ranks of the Auxiliary division of the Andes, and enters into a variety of particulars thereon.

Col. Huidobro has addressed the Government of Buenos Ayres—stating that the division of the Andes was about to be reduced to its original complement of four squadrons and a flanking company, &c. &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst., states that on the day before the departure of Col. Torres from Tucuman, (viz 15th ult.) the House of Representatives of that Province had named Col. D. Alejandro Heredia as Governor.

Col. D. La Torre had been named Provisional Governor of the province of Salta.

Generals Alvarado and Arenales, Señores Gorritis and Señores Puches, have emigrated with other compromised persons, to Peru.

General Aldao, and Captains Monge and Velasco had not returned from Peru: they had been set at liberty some time since, by the Unitarians, on condition of proceeding to Peru. Gen. Ibarra was in Tucuman, and was about to return to his own Province.

On board the Santa Fé schooner of war Uruguay, arrived the following prisoners, forwarded to this port from Santa Fé.—D. Julian Martinez, Dr. D. Juan Antonio Sarachaga, D. J. Isasa, Revd. Dr. D. Eusebio Aguero, Pedro J. Castro y Barros, Dr. D. Roque Savid.

We have received by the brig Floraville, from Liverpool, London Papers to 25th November; Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow do., to 23rd do.; they contain very little news.

The King of Great Britain had issued a proclamation, suppressing the political union Societies in his dominions. On the Continent of Europe there was nothing particularly new—the usual quantity of *on-dits* were flying about.

The opposition press in Paris were railing against the Ministers for creating 36 additional Peers, and likening the conduct of the said Ministers to the Pottignacs and Peyronnets of Charles X.—The King of Holland remains sulky with the peace, which the allied powers have imposed upon him; and well he may—

but he must submit. The King of Spain, and the King of Sweden, were both very ill with the gout.

The French Government seems anxious respecting the state of the province of La Vendee—the Marchioness De la Rochejaquelin was arrested, near the town of Herbiers, in La Vendee, on suspicion of exciting to rebellion against the Government—she, however, escaped in the disguise of a milk woman. The Marchioness is only 28 years of age.

The following is an extract from Miss Plumtre's Travels in France.

“CHOUANS.—This denomination of a band of insurgents, during the French revolution, is not in general better understood than the distinction made between the “Chouans” and the “Vendéens.” Under the gabel law of the old government, there was much smuggling and a great contraband trade in salt. The salt smugglers used to go about in parties at night, when they made use of a noise imitating the scream of the *chouette*, or little owl, as a signal to each other to escape the revenue officers if the party was not strong, or to assemble if they felt themselves in sufficient force for resistance. Among the insurgents in the departments of the Morbihan, of Ille et Vilaine, and of the Lower Loire, there was a great number of these smugglers, who, going about as formerly on marauding parties at night, made use of the same signal to call each other together. This occasioned the republicans to give the name of *chouettes*, as an appellation of contempt; which, by a transition familiar to the French language, afterwards changed to *chouans*. For example, in proper names, Anne is called Nannette, or Nannou; Jeanne is called Jeannette, or Janneton; Marie, Miette, or Myon. The easy transition, therefore, of *chouettes* to *chouans* is obvious.

The *chouans* were the refuse of the Vendéens, who united with troops of marauders; and, having no principle of their own, but seeing that the attachment evinced by the Vendéens to the cause of royalty had acquired them much reputation, and gained many adherents,

they assumed a character to which they had no pretensions. Unlike the Vendéens, who could not bear nocturnal fighting, the *chouans* made all their attacks by night. It was never their aim, by taking towns or hazarding a battle, to strike any decisive blow. They never deserted the name of soldiers; they were smugglers transformed into banditti.”

**FIRE.**—A house on fire in Buenos Ayres is rather an extraordinary occurrence—we have, however, to record a serious accident of that nature, which occurred on Saturday night about 10 o'clock, in which the interior of the house of Señor Bibanco, in the calle de la Plata, was destroyed.—It originated in the liquor Store, No. 125.—Some aguardiente having accidentally caught fire; burning liquor and wine, ran through the neighbouring streets. The loss of property has been very great, and as there are no Insurance Offices in this country it has fallen heavily on private individuals. The police and military were prompt in their attendance, and rendered every assistance to stop the conflagration, which was limited to the house in which it commenced—indeed from the construction of the edifices in this city a fire cannot well extend, and fire-engines would have little or no employment.

The crowd was very great, attracted by the novelty of such a spectacle.

**The Weather.**—On Saturday it was extremely hot, the thermometer above 90, there was slight rain on that evening—and on Monday it rained for some hours, but not heavy,—it will, however, afford considerable relief to this suffering parched country—there have been one or two shower-storms, which cooled the air, and the thermometer fell to 80. Several heavy squalls have occurred during the week—the wind from all quarters with “lots” of dust—but no particular accidents occurred therefrom.

**Bathing.**—On Saturday last, the crowd of bathers was immense—amounting we might say a thousands, who occupied the banks of the river from the *Boca* to the *Recoleta*. The threatening appearance of the weather about 10 at night alarmed the ladies, and they hurried home thinking a storm was coming, but “there was no such thing.”—Since Saturday the bathers have not been so numerous.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig George, Rotheby,	Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Bell,	Best Brothers.	Havannah.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr and Reincke.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Laurel, Francis,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for New-York, calling at Montevideo to finish loading.
Brig Seneca, Jennings,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Havannah.
Brig Glory, Peterson,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Baltimore.
Barque Pallas, Freeman,	Davidson, Dorr and Co.	For a Port in the United States.
Brig Mary, Robinson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Neptune, Helot,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Bonne Mere, Giron,	Rozac and Brest.	do do.
Brig Martin Luther, Alegre,	Guerin, Suria and Co.	do for Havannah.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Uncertain.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klick.	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Cesar, Deljeu,	S. Lezica Bros.	Under Quarantine.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula,	Jacinto Orapilo.	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gasola,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for Cadix, Barcelona & Genoa.
Schooner Procuradora, Benato,	Jacinto Orapilo.	Uncertain.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner Bel a Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Goual.	do.
Brig San José Americano, Silva,	C. J. Moreira.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Light July, Soza,	F. Bardiou.	do.
Polacre Conception, José,		Discharging.

### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

**BRITISH.**—Packet Skylark, Lieutenant Ladd, Commander.

AT ENSENADA.

**BRITISH.**—Barque Shepherd, Wilson, to John Dalton,—West Indies with mules.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig *Mary, Robinson*, from Hamburg, underwent quarantine for 44 days, part of which she performed in the Outer Roads of this port, and part at Ensenada—and was released on 4th inst. All her cargo was landed and aired and the vessel fumigated at the latter port, and the cargo put on board again. The *Mary* is now discharging in the Inner Roads.

Had it been thought necessary to continue the above quarantine regulations, it would have proved of most serious detriment to the commerce and revenue of this country. The loss which it has occasioned to those concerned in the brig *Mary* has been very great.

The British brig *Packet, Cross*, sailed from Liverpool on 26th November for Montevideo.

The *Packet Skylark* is posted to sail on 15th inst., for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth. The Commander may be spoken with at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo—or at Mr. SMITH'S Hotel.

The *Packet Lyra, St. John*, was to bring the January mail from Falmouth for this.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

February 1st.—American schooner *Emmeline*, from Rio Grande.  
3rd.—Brazilian patache *Third of May*, from St. Catherine's.

American brig *Clarice*, from New-York.  
American corvette *Lexington*, from the Falkland Islands.

Brazilian schooner-brig *Nueva Yermal*, from Rio Grande.

5th.—H. B. M. Frigate *Druid*, Capt. Hamilton, from Rio Janeiro.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

January 25th.—American brig *Ohio*, for Baltimore.

20th.—Do brig *Cambrian*, for Salem.  
Do schooner *Arcadia*, for Santos.

28th.—Argentine schooner-brig *Governor Rosas*, from Rio Grande.

February 4th.—H. B. M.'s Barque *Packet Reindeer*, for Falmouth.

### Arrival at Philadelphia.

On 4th December.—American brig *Elm, Mierkens*, from B. Ayres 1st. October.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 4th.—Wind N.—slight rain at night

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

Sailed Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide, Bisso*, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner *Agulla Primera, Soriano*, for do.

American barque *Pauli, Phillips*, for New-York,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 24,115 dry hides, 31 bales with 493 dozen sheep skins, 36 bales with 616 arrobas horse hair, 21 do. with 1857 dozen nutria skins, 8 do. with 550 deer skins, 80 calf skins, 9 tiger do., 30,792 horns.

Passengers.—Messrs. M. Monson and Aaron Johnson.

Sardinian schooner *Americana, Bandini*, for St. Catherine's,—despatched by C. Galieno, in ballast.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

February 5th.—Wind E.S.E. blowing hard in the afternoon.

Arrived American brig *Mary, Robinson*, from Ensenada.

No. 7, Gun-boat and several sail of small craft from Ensenada.

The American schooner-brig *Algerine*, and

National schooner *San Juan Bautista*, were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored in the Outer Roads, from head wind.

February 6th.—Wind N.E.—rain in the morning.

Arrived American barque *Kailas, Freeman*, from Boston 1st December, with a general cargo and 547 doubtloons, to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Sailed American schooner-brig *Algerine, Knowles*, for Havannah,—despatched by Lorr and Reincke, with 2385 quintals of jerked beef.

National schooner *San Juan Bautista, Dos Santos*,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

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

8 sail of small craft to the N.

February 7th.—Wind E.N.E. shifted at dark to S. blowing strong, with rain.

Arrived Brazilian polacre *Concepcion, A. Jose*, from Rio Grande 25th ult., Montevideo 5th inst., with 105 tierces of yerba, timber, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

Oriental packet schooner *Flor del Rio, Costas*, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Sailed American schooner-brig *Eagle, Wade*, for Boston,—despatched by Roger, Breed and Co., with 5802 dry hides, 1 bale with 70 dozen nutria skins, 9 tiger do., 5 seal do., 3000 horns.

February 8th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Bremen brig *Cesar, Deitjen*, from Bremen, November, general cargo, to S. Lezica Bros.

She was placed under quarantine.

February 9th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Rosa, Moratorio*, from Montevideo 8th inst., to C. Galieno.

A National zamaca and several sail of small craft from the N., with hides, &c.

At (9 o'clock at night.) H. B. M.'s Barque *Packet Eclipse, Lieut. Griffin*, Commander, from Falmouth 23rd December; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 26th January, sailed from thence 29th; and Montevideo 8th. inst.

No Passengers.

Sailed Brazilian zamaca *Feliz, Labrador*, for St. Catherine's,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 quintals jerked beef.

February 10th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived American brig *Delta, Elwell*, from Boston 15th December; Montevideo 8th inst., general cargo, to Davison, Dorr and Co.

National brig *Domingo*, (late *Merceditas*), Pontier, from Bahia 17th ult., with rum, &c., to order.

Sailed British brig *Hercules, Piele*, for Falmouth,—despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 388 bales with 6621 arrobas wool, 4083 dry and salted hides, 64,500 horns.

Passenger.—Mr. Frederick Hargreaves.

British brig *Hebe, Douglass*, for Havannah,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 3480 quintals jerked beef.

Passenger.—Mr. C. Koler.

### Meeting of Capitalists for the purchase of public funds.

We have been requested by the Gentleman named by the Consulado, to apologize for him to those of the British and other foreign residents in this city, who, owing to the negligence of the person charged with the distribution of the Circular, may not have received the printed invitation to attend the Meeting.

We are informed that notwithstanding this neglect 260 individuals attended, 100 of whom subscribed for the amount of one million two hundred thousand dollars. It not being possible to collect on the spot the signatures of the remainder of those present, a list of whom were willing to subscribe—a Committee was named to wait upon them for that purpose. Since the Meeting four persons have subscribed for the amount of 150,000 dollars; and according to the present appearances the sum required will be obtained.

### [ TO CORRESPONDENTS.]

We regret to state that the communication of AMERICUS, intended for insertion this week, has been mislaid.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, hereby gives notice, that the general Meeting of Subscribers to the British Church in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Church, on Saturday 18th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. B. M.'s Acting Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Buenos Ayres, 1st February, 1832.

ALE.—White Ale of superior quality, at 15 dollars per dozen, on sale at the brewery No. 73, calle de Cordova, behind the church of Santa Catalina. Also. White Wine Vinegar for sale at the said brewery.

### NOTICE.

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

## 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 of other profession to merit a preference, having had an extensive business of the same nature in England. Gentlemen, Ladies' and Children's shawls, 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.

### FOR SALE.

THE Lease (of more than two years unexpired,) and fixtures of the Liverpool Tavern, No. 29, calle de la Piedra.

The above house has every accommodation to carry on an extensive business.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleloons, Spanish, 110½ a 111½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 110 a 110½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¾ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 50 a 53 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, 6¼ dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 28 a 30 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 26 a 28 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 22 a 25,

Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 25 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

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

Hair, long 27 a 29 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 15 a 17 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 d per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 52 a 58 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubleloons, during the week 111½ dollars. The lowest price, 108 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼

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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