

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 287.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18th. 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The official details relative to the late occurrences in the Falkland Islands, have been published in the periodicals of this city, the substance of which we inserted in our last number. These details consist of the particulars of a minute examination before the Captain of the Port, (Don Francisco Lynch,) of three individuals, (Messrs. Henry Metcalf, William Dickson and J. Grossy,) relative to the proceedings of the U. States Ship Lexington.

The following has been issued by the Government.

PROCLAMATION.

The Delegate Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres to the people.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The official details collected by the Government, has confirmed the truth of the scandalous acts, said to have been committed in the Falkland Islands. The Commander of the U. States ship-of-war Lexington, has invaded in the midst of the most profound peace, this, our new Colony; has destroyed with rancorous animosity the public property, and has carried off the effects legally deposited there at the disposition of our Magistrates. The Colonists were unexpectedly assaulted under a friendly flag; some of them fled terrified to the interior of the Island; others were violently torn from their homes, or under deceitful pretences have been brought away and thrown clandestinely upon the coast of the Oriental State, which now afford them a noble hospitality; and others, natives and our fellow citizens, are conducted as prisoners to the U. States, with the apparent object of being tried there. The unanimous indignation which this odious outrage has produced in you is fully justified; and no doubt the same sentiment will be felt by men of honour in every part of the world, who may hear of this transaction.

But, Fellow Citizens, it is as impossible that the Government of Washington will approve such acts, as that your Government can tolerate them in silence,—the former acting up to the principles of moderation and justice which characterize it, will no doubt give a correspondent satisfaction, due to the dignity of the two Republics. In the meantime, whatever may be the result of these disagreeable events—your Government will maintain with equal firmness as its rights, the inviolability of the persons and property of North American Citizens, and in no case will stain itself, by any ignoble reprisal upon innocent men, who are under the safeguard of the National faith, and the National honour.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE,
MANUEL J. GARCIA.

Buenos Ayres, 14th February, 1832.

CIRCULAR.

To the different Provinces.

The delegate Government of this province has the honor to address His Ex. the Governor of, to inform him that the political

and military Governor of the Falkland Islands having embargoed three North American vessels, which had been sailing against orders of the Government, it proceeded immediately to the investigation of the affair. The Consul of that Republic forwarded to the Government his remonstrances; these were answered, but without concluding the enquiry, or a decisive sentence being pronounced: the Commander of the U. States Corv. U. Lexington, which sailed from this port, with the avowed object to take off some men, who had been left on one of the Islands; invaded on 31st December last, the port of La Soledad, went on shore with armed men, destroyed the artillery, burned the powder; disposed of the public and private property, and keeps under arrest on board the said Corvette, the director of the fisheries of the Colony, and intrans six citizens of the Republic.

The Government of Buenos Ayres is far from personating itself, that that of the U. States can approve conduct so opposed to the rights of nations, and contrary to the good understanding existing between both Republics. By the last Message of the President of the U. States to Congress, it appears that he is about to send a Minister to this Government, who will remove any difficulty or doubts that may have arisen.

The Government trusts that all will be amicably arranged, and that the rights of the nation it is charged to defend will be preserved, and worthily sustained.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE,
MANUEL JOSE GARCIA.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

I admire to see national spirit in individuals of whatever nation they may be, but this spirit should be shown in a manner becoming so noble a feeling.

Tho' the intention of "a Citizen of the U. States" may be good, I consider the acrimony and bitterness with which his article in the *Cosmopolitan* of yesterday is filled, as altogether uncalled for in the present question.

It is a personal attack on Mr. Hallet, after he has disclaimed having written, or had any part in the editorial article of the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 9th inst., and also, after the Editor of said paper, and writer of the article, has disclaimed the charge imputed to him, of having bestowed the epithet of coward on Captain Duncan, and braided him as no gentleman.

As an impartial person, I will make one remark, in reference to the assertion of "a Citizen of the U. States," that a Proprietor of a Newspaper is responsible for the editorial publications in as much as they receive his sanction; this supposition is erroneous, for how often is it the case in other countries that a Proprietor of a paper not only is ignorant of the editorial matter before it is published, but even of the routine of the Printing and Publishing Establishment?

As I understand that Mr. Hallet does not intend to notice the article above referred to, I think it necessary, for the information of his friends at home and abroad, to be acquainted with the editorial article of the *Gaceta* of this day, as I think it places the case in a proper

point of view, and may screen him from unjust censure. I therefore beg you will insert in your next number the following translation

ANOTHER CITIZEN OF THE U. STATES.

"All the Newspapers, both National and Foreign, published in this city and Montevideo; with only one exception, have reprobated, in more or less strong terms, the scandalous aggression of the Commander of the American Corvette, in the Falkland Islands. That dishonorable exception, is the *Cosmopolitan*, which, in its number of yesterday, proscribes in toto the sentiments which were elicited from us in the *Gaceta* of 9th inst., by that outrage;—sentiments which we entertain in common with impartial men of all nations, and all opinions. This audacity is aggravated by the circumstance, that all American residents here, are held up as sticklers for that deed, on the day that the Government, with a generosity becoming itself, and the magnanimous people over which it presides, disclaims all pretensions to reprisal on men whom it with justice considers innocent, but whom their false defenders point out as culpable to a population, profoundly wounded in the most delicate point of their honor, and who, however passive they may be deemed, it would be too much to expect, that once convinced of the reality of the sanction which the Americans are imputed to give to those proceedings, they should limit their indignation to the bounds of the praiseworthy moderation which they observe. And in the event of credit being given to the unfounded assertion of the *Cosmopolitan*, who would be answerable for the consequences? he who threw upon the right author the responsibility of his actions, or he who endeavoured to implicate the "Americans one and all?" Let the sensible and reflecting citizens of the North decide.

"A correspondent worthy of the paper which admits him, directs, in the same number of the *Cosmopolitan*, a most virulent attack against the individual who has hitherto managed the establishment, by which this journal is published, for having permitted the *Gaceta* should speak in the terms it has done, of the outrage committed by Capt. Duncan, in the Falkland Islands. Whatever may be the opinion of the individual alluded to; regarding the affair in question, no one has a right to tax him with what the *Gaceta* has said editorially in this respect. The quality of Partner and Conductor of the Printing-Office did not authorize him to exercise any interference in the management of the journal, which is delivered over to the exclusive responsibility of an Editor, who, under this responsibility, cannot allow the exercise of such a prerogative. Let the communication-writer, therefore, be undeceived, and know that the undersigned Editor, who has acted in this capacity for a long time, never has borrowed an opinion, nor permits that his own be influenced by any undue control. Let him know more, in order the better to direct his shafts, that as the undersigned claims alone and exclusively all the merit; so he submits to all the animadversion, just or unjust, to which the *Gaceta* may have entitled itself since the 7th of August, 1830, when its editorship was entrusted to

JAMES KIERNAN."

The political news brought by the Packet Eclipse, is not of very great importance, except indeed the local matter, the always "something new" in populous Europe, particularly in France and England.

We mentioned in our last the disturbances at Lyons. It seems that at Rouen and Marseilles, some popular commotions have occurred: in the latter city, it appears to have been rather of a serious character: it happened after a review of the National Guards, by Field Marshal Molitor, a party of armed citizens were returning from the parade, when they were met by a still stronger body of *Henriquinquistes*, in which the latter are said to have been the aggressors. The London Newspaper Standard of 21st December, says that on the 19th there had been some commotions at Paris, in which several lives were lost.

In England incendiarism, continues in some of the country districts, and various farms have been burned—these acts are attributed to the farmers' labourers. The horrid system of *Barking* has been revived lately in London to a most appalling extent, and two individuals (Bishop and Williams,) were executed at the Old Bailey, in December last: one of them confessed that he had murdered fifteen persons and sold their bodies to the anatomists—these murders were effected by enticing boys or girls to a house and giving them laudanum mixed with rum—which caused a death-like sleep, they were then immersed in a well until dead, this mode prevented any appearance of violence, and the bodies were bought for the purpose of dissecting at 8 guineas each. One of the malefactors (John Bishop,) stated that he had obtained a livelihood as a body-snatcher for 12 years, and had obtained and sold nearly 1000 bodies, but they were nearly all obtained after death.

The debates on the second reading of the Reform bill in the House of Commons were not very interesting, the subject having become in a manner threadbare—the Orators were chiefly of the Anti-reformist-party, few of the other side spoke; aware perhaps that nothing new could be elicited, and relying upon their numerical strength—in fact some who had formerly opposed the bill expressed themselves now as friendly to it, with the modifications which had taken place; Mr. Croker gave his decided opposition to the bill in a long speech, in which he taunted the taciturnity displayed by the ministerial party in the following language.

"He would rather speak feebly as he could, unworthy as he knew himself to be of the attention of the House, and interrupted as he had been, than be one of those mutes who attempted to strangle a discussion which their masters were afraid of. (Continued cheers.) He would take care that the discussion should not be strangled as far as he was concerned, let the mutes interrupt him as much as they pleased."

In the House of Lords the Earl of Aberdeen requested to be informed of the intentions of Government, respecting the expedition fitting out in England against Portugal—he stated that "Don Pedro had been dethroned and expelled his dominions; he had abdicated his crown and come as a fugitive to Europe. He was in Europe only as a private individual. This Prince he believed returned to Europe with no hostile disposition towards his brother, and with no intention to make war on Portugal; but being speedily surrounded by adventurers and speculators—for there were speculators in revolutions as well as in every thing else,—he was furnished with the means of carrying on a war which he had never before contemplated."

Earl Grey replied. "That some vessels had

been detained by the Custom-House Authorities in the River Thames, under the foreign enlistment act; that the matter had been submitted by the Treasury to the Law Officers of the Crown, who reported that the Government had no right or authority to detain these vessels—under these circumstances the vessels were released. A representation was also made to the Government with respect to Englishmen being engaged for foreign service, and that subject was likewise referred to the King's Advocate, and all the law Officers of the Crown, and their answer was, that under the circumstances stated, there was no room for Government to interfere."

Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, alluded to the dispute between the British factory at Canton, and the Chinese Authorities, in which he highly censured the conduct pursued by the former, that their intemperate conduct had exposed British property and lives to imminent peril, that they had done every thing to irritate the Government of China; amongst other things his Lordship said that the English newspaper published at Canton spoke of the Government of the Chinese Empire in most disrespectful terms, and called upon the British and other Governments to protect by armed interference, the interest of the merchants at Canton. That a petition was published at Canton, and it spoke of the Government of China as being most oppressive, corrupt and venal, and conjured the British Government to take possession of some Island in the neighbourhood of Canton, to protect the merchants; all these documents were regularly translated, and forwarded to the Court of Peking—yet, notwithstanding these provocations, the Chinese local Authorities showed every disposition to make reasonable compliances.

A new periodical in the whig interest, called the Satirist, has lately appeared in London, written in the style of the *Age*, but far inferior to that paper in the piquancy of its *stang*, at least judging from the copies we have seen of it.

In the *Age* of 13th November, is a burlesque account of the festivities on Lord Mayor's Day, in London—under the head "Tom Fool's Day in the city." The Lord Mayor, (Alderman Key,) is a staunch reformer, and on that account the *Age* lashes him severely, affirming that the King of Spain had some time since made him a Don—and that now my Lord Mayor Key is the greatest Don-key in the known world. The Ministers, &c., who attended the Lord Mayor's dinner, are satirized, (if it can so be called,) in the following strain.

"Duet—Lord Grey and Lord Althorp (with chorus):—
Lord G. and Lord A. Then merry, merry, merry
let us be—A cobbler and a tinker.
Lord GREY You sing cob.
Lord ALTHORP You sing bier.
Lord GREY I sing tin.
Lord ALTHORP And I sing ker.
Lord G. and Lord A. With a cobbler and a tinker.
Chorus of all the Ministers:—
Then merry, merry, merry let us be,
We're cobblers and we're tinkers;
We all sing cob, and we all sing biers—
We all sing tin, and we all are curs—
We're cobblers and we're tinkers."

RIO JANEIRO.

The latest accounts from the above city represent every thing as tranquil there, but a great deal of intrigue was going on in the political world, and some apprehensions were entertained that it was the prelude to a violent change—and that the Regency would be removed as well as the Ministry. A private letter from Rio Janeiro says—

"The newspaper Aurora, published in this city, contains some very sensible remarks upon the state of affairs in Brazil. The Editor is a well informed man, and as patriotic as he is clever, which under all circumstances, (considering the state of this country,) is saying a great deal. His name is Evarista Ferr de Veiga. The journals in opposition to him, which

some denominate the "Anarchista papers," accused him of being sold to the English, and even stated that he had bought the house in which he resides with the proceeds of bribery. You will perceive what a masterly defence he makes in the Aurora of 25th January.—He is decidedly opposed to slavery, not only from principle, but because he perceives but too plainly that unless checked, it will be the utter ruin of Brazil."

Montevideo.

We have not lately noticed Montevideo, or the Republic of the Uruguay, for the soundest of all reasons, there was nothing of moment to communicate. The decree of the Oriental Government respecting the navigation of the Uruguay, which materially interfered with the coasting trade of Buenos Ayres, has been modified.

The President of the Republic, D. Fructuoso Rivera, was making a tour of the country districts: the drought which prevails in this country has been equally felt in the Banda Oriental.

The Annuals for the year 1832, published in London, are, (judging from the criticisms we have read in the Athenæum and other works,) equal, and some of them very superior to former productions of the same nature. We have seen several of them in Buenos Ayres, and scarcely know to which a preference is due: the plates are superb, and those in the continental annual, particularly the Cathedral churches of Antwerp and Rouen, have been pronounced in Europe as "chef d'œuvres" of the art.

The Amulet has a full length picture of the divine Marchioness of Londonderry and her son, (the latter a complete Castlereagh face,)—some poetry is inserted, of which the following is an extract.

"Paint me a woman, Painter do thy best,
A woman—paint her like a full-blown flower,
Radiant as summer—conscious as she sits, that
EYES ARE ON HER,
Feeling on her looks like bees on roses!"

The annual entitled Friendship's Offering is on this year fully equal to that of the last, which was so generally admired.

THEATRE.

The theatre has become in a manner deserted, owing to hard times, hot weather and the disputes among the performers—this latter circumstance has deprived it of its most efficient actor Señor Casa-cuberta.

The play entitled the death of Riego was enacted some evenings since; Señor Caceres personated the hero, and the character afforded him fine scope for his declamatory powers—his appeals in the cause of liberty at the concluding scene, were loudly cheered. Poor Riego's fate is another lesson to prove how evanescent is all popular applause. His execution (so all accounts say,) was viewed without emotion, by those same people who a few weeks before were strewing flowers in his path,—he sunk under the accumulation of misery heaped upon him, and did not meet death with that celebrity which the drama above noticed would seem to indicate.

"Death is a fearful thing;
To die and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot."

On Tuesday a play was represented for the benefit of Doña Antonina, and the house was again miserably attended.

On the 10th inst. Señor Forresti made his debut on these boards in an operatic *melange*—he has a fine clear tenor voice, and proved that he is not only an excellent musical professor, but a first rate *buffo*—not equal, certainly, to Vacani; for "it is not every one can wear the armour of Achilles." Vacani is perhaps, the first *Barbero* in the world, he has been pronounced as such by no mean judges, who have seen the best *buffos* of Europe. We have often witnessed the performance of the celebrated

Naldi, at the London opera—Vacani is in our opinion fully equal to him.

Señor Forresti was highly and deservedly applauded—and *Pabito* sung and acted with his usual talent, particularly in the grand duo from *Otelo*. Rosquellas, Senior, was as he always is, gentlemanly, skilful and pleasing. We regret to state that the house was but indifferently attended—the heat it is true was intense, but we expected a better house. We trust that Señor Forresti will not become discouraged thereby and leave us. The boxes, however, contained some lovely females—amateurs of “divine music”—and all clad in “virgin white.”

Dust storm.—On Saturday last, shortly after mid-day, the town was visited by another of those storms of dust, which may be truly called the phenomena of this country, and peculiar we presume to it in seasons of drought so extraordinary as the present. The obscurity was more intense than during the similar visitation on 16th December last, but it did not continue so long. On the present occasion, there was utter darkness for 8 minutes and a half and it was 11 minutes and a half before the atmosphere became clear. Its approach from the West was grand beyond description; thousands of birds were seen screaming with fright, and wandering seeming at a loss whither to fly, and they all appeared of a white colour from the reflection of the clouds, which, surcharged with dust, rolled one over the other, until they were in a manner pressed to the earth enveloping all in darkness. These clouds were of a yellow hue, and the tint reflected therefrom on the earth was ghastly in the extreme. Thunder was heard, but there was no lightning visible—it like wise rained, but not with water alone—it absolutely rained mud, and the white-washed buildings exposed to its influence were completely disfigured by it; doors and windows were hastily closed, and people in the streets sought shelter in the first place they could find—it was a

grand but appalling scene, and many *wicked* people began to think of their sins. The thermometer, which in the morning was at 90, fell in the afternoon to 70.

We can fancy the astonishment of a stranger landing in Buenos Ayres at such a moment as the above described,—he would probably recall Dante's inscription upon the gates of his hell.

“Per me si va nella città dolente;
Per me si va nell'eterno dolore;
Per me si va fra la perduta gente.”

The Ancients in their mythology have provided a Deity for almost every element; had they been acquainted with this country, and the dusty meteors to which it is exposed, they would no doubt have appointed a god or goddess of dust. Perhaps future generations may have a god *Polveron*, but until the present moment these scourges of nature must be placed to the account of the evil genius, who seems to prevail over the good one.

The Weather.—The drought continues, notwithstanding it has often threatened rain, and a few drops have fallen. On Wednesday morning it seemed as if another dust storm was in agitation, the clouds gathered in the S.—but they soon passed away—the least wind produces an immensity of dust. The evening of Tuesday last was, however, most delightful, the streets were crowded, and the balconies and windows of different mansions were occupied by ladies, enjoying the calm air of a fine moonlight night.

Bathing.—The bathing season may now be said to have concluded, the mornings and evenings are too cool for the *ninfas del mar* to venture into the “purling stream,” the river, therefore has been, but scantily attended lately.

Alameda.—This promenade has not been much frequented of late, owing to boisterous winds, and heat and dust:

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Liverpool.
On 6th December.—British brig Plata, White, from B. Ayres 23rd September.
9th do.—Do brig Beatrice, Pryde, from B. Ayres 27th September.

At Amsterdam.
On 3rd. December.—British brig Hannah, Barrell, from B. Ayres 24th August.

At Antwerp.
On 8th. December.—Argentine schooner-brig Condor, Pyott, from B. Ayres 15th September; she touched at Falmouth on 26th November.

On 8th.—British brig Warrior, Le Bas, from Montevideo.

At Hamburg.
On 10th December.—Danish ship Indianer, Schildkuecht, from B. Ayres 15th September.

At London.
On 8th December.—British schooner Clementina, Wotton, from Montevideo 25th Sept.

At Genoa.
On 25th November.—Asunta, Costa, from Montevideo.

At Cadiz.
On 7th November.—Sardinian schooner-brig San Jose, Sardi, from B. Ayres 15th August.

At Mauritius.
On 9th November.—British barque Susannah, Walker, from B. Ayres 28th August.

At Baltimore.
About 16th December.—American brig John Gilpin, Wiugate, from B. Ayres 21st October.

At New-York.
About 16th December.—American brig Ruth, Jufferson, from B. Ayres 11th October.

At Havannah.
On 29th November.—American ship Thomas Gibbon, Baldwin, from B. Ayres 3rd Sept.

Arrivals at Montevideo.
On 9th February.—Sardinian brig Correo del Brazil, from Cadiz and Rio Janeiro.

11th.—British schooner-brig Commercial Packet, Jefferys, from London.
Bremen ship Anna, (late American ship Eliza, Henrietta) from Bremen.

Sailed from Montevideo.
February 4th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, for Rio Janeiro.
Do schooner-brig Ninfas, for St. Catherines.
Sardinian brig Socorro, for Genoa.
Brazilian brig San Jose Americano, for St. Catherines.

Do brig Rio Grande, for Rio Grande.
Oriental brig Montevideoano, for do.
7th.—Oriental schooner-brig Congreso Oriental del Uruguay, for Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian schooner-brig Triunfo da Victoria, for the Capitania del Espiritu Santo.

8th.—H. B. M's Ship Rattlesnake, Capt. Graham, for the Pacific.
American schooner Emmeline, for Rio Grande.

9th.—Oriental schooner Aurora, for Patagonia.

American ship Malabar, for New-York.
10th.—British brig Themis, for Antwerp.

11th.—American ship Ferata, for Baltimore.
Oriental Diata Telemaco, for Rio Grande.
Brazilian brig Dos Hermanos, for St. Catherines.

The Bremen brig Cesar, from Bremen, was placed in quarantine, in the Outer Roads of this port on the 9th inst.—and released on the 10th.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig George, Rothery.	Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Fleraville, Stephenson.	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	do for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Bell.	Best Brothers.	do for Havannah.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Montevideo, Ferran.	Dorr and Reinecke.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Seneca, Jennings.	Dorr and Reinecke.	do for Havannah.
Brig Gory, Peterson.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Baltimore.
Barque Pallas, Freeman.	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston.
Brig Mary, Robinson.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Delta, Etwell.	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do.
Brig Buenos Ayres, Adams.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Under detention.
Schooner Harriet, Davison.		
FRENCH.		
Brig Neptune, Hulot.	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Graco.
Barque Bonne Mere, Girou.	Rozac and Brest.	do do.
Brig Martin Luther, Algre.	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do for Havannah.
Brig Hermine, Soret.	Garnier, Bros.	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen.	S. Lezica Bros.	Uncertain.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock.	J. J. Klieck.	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Daljen.	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacra-brig Aurora, Stula.	Jacinto Crapillo.	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacra Virtud, Gasola.	Pedro A. Plomar.	do for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barbosa.	Razaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Polacra Concepcion, José.	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Grande.
Schooner Bel a Eliza, J. Sousa.	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Plumincosc, Santiago.	F. Remigio Vieira.	do.
Brig San José Americano, Silva.	C. J. Moreira.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Bright July, Sosa.	F. Berolzi.	do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Eclipse, Lieutenant Griffin, Commander.

AT ENSENADA.

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

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

February 11th.—Wind N. shifted about mid-day to W., the town and river obscured with dust—it shortly afterwards shifted to S.S.E.
Arrived Oriental packet schooner Adelaide,

Bisso, from Montevideo 10th., to J. S. Lyons. She anchored in the Outer Roads, from head wind and very low tide.

February 19th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived Sardinian brig General Americano, Barbosa, from Montevideo 11th., with wine, oil, &c., to Rezaval Bros.

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

Sailed British brig Jane, Luckett, for Hamburg,—despatched by McCrackan and Jamieson, with 329 bales with 5728 arrobas wool, 3 do with 50 dozen sheep skins, 2 do with 68 arrobas horse hair, 31,000 horns, 1 case with 75 lbs ostrich feathers.

6 sail of small craft to the N.

The schooner Adelaide came into inner roads this morning.

February 19th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.

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

February 19th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived 2 zamaca, and 9 sail of small craft, from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, &c.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 13th inst., to A. Martinez.

February 15th.—Wind N. shifted in the evening to E.S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived French brig Herminie, Soret, from Havre de Grace 25th November: Montevideo 14th inst., with general cargo, to Garnier Bros. 15 Passengers including M. Garnier, of the house of Garnier Bros of this city.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, for Ensenada.

February 16th.—Wind E.

Arrived American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, from New York 20th December, with general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers—Messrs. Edward O'Harra, and S. K. Tibbets.

Sailed H. B. M's Barque Packet Skylark, Lieut. Ladd, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falkland.

Passengers—for Rio Janeiro.—Mr. J. H. Plowes, Mons. and Madame Egle.

American brig Laurel, Francis, for Montevideo and New-York,—despatched by Lorr and Reincke, with 505 salted hides, 3162 dry do., 53 bales with 810 dozen sheep skins, 2 do with 40 arrobas wool, 6 do with 663 dozen nutria skins, 2 do with 179 vicuña skins, 8000 shin bones, 20,160 horns, 2041 horse hides, 1899 loose dry hides.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

The schooner Rosa which sailed yesterday was in this sight day.

February 17th.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

The Bremen brig Cesar, whose arrival was noticed in our last, sailed from Bremen 30th November.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

Considering that a sufficient explanation has been given of the part I have had in the unpleasant affair of the Lexington, to satisfy such of my countrymen as have no other cause to complain of me, I think I shall be justified in passing over in silence the article of 'a citizen of the United States,' which does as little credit to its author as harm to your obedient servant

STEPHEN HALLET.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

Permit us to address ourselves through your paper to Capt. Joseph Adams, of the brig Buenos Ayres, and to express to him our high sense of gratitude for his cordial and gen-

tlemanly deportment towards us throughout our late voyage. He, no doubt, is satisfied with having discharged his obligation; but persons who anticipated, like ourselves, some sixty days of monotonous, half-existence, and who, through his agency, have been so agreeably disappointed, think ourselves bound to make all the return in our power. We recommend his vessel to our friends and acquaintance generally, who may be shortly bound homeward, and feel perfect confidence in assuring them that if they are fond of good cheer and good treatment, they had better secure a berth at once. We hope this public return of thanks will be considered by Capt. A. as well meant, and we take our leave of him for the present with our best wishes for his welfare, and assurances of our high esteem.

EDWARD O'HARRA.
P. K. TIBBETS.

We are informed that Mr. George W. Slacum has been suspended from his consular functions, in consequence of the interference attributed to him in the proceedings of the corvette Lexington in the Falkland Islands. *Gaceta Mercantil.*

The subscription for the four millions of stock has been completed, and a notice has been issued from the treasury to that effect.

A communication from D. Santiago Vasquez, Minister of State of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, dated Montevideo, 6th inst., states the arrival of the U. States ship Lexington at Montevideo with the colonists from the Falkland Islands, and that every thing had been done to alleviate their misfortunes.

Mr. Louis Vernet, Governor of the Falkland Islands, has published an exposé relative to these islands and the late occurrences there, which we have not space to notice this week.

The boat of the packet Skylark was capsized on Tuesday afternoon, near the Mole. The crew were precipitated into the water, but quickly gained the shore.

The mail-bags for Santa Fé and Chili will be despatched from the Post-Office of this City on 20th inst., and that for Peru on 21st.

Music.—The band of the Civicos ever and anon takes its accustomed stand at the *Mercado*. A few evenings since it favored numerous spectators (including many ladies) with some charming *Arias* from Tancredi, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between Black and Boyd, Timber Dealers, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All debts due to the concern, and all accounts owing by said firm are particularly requested to be presented to Mr. Black on the premises calle Nueva, in the rear of St. Domingo Church, for adjustment before the 4th day of the next month.

THOMAS BOYD.
JAMES BLACK.

JOHN HALKETT, } Witnesses.
JOHN ROBSON. }

JAMES BLACK AND Co.

PRESENT their res. acts to their Friends and the Public, and are grateful for past favours, and intimate their intention to continue their Timber and Carpentering business as heretofore, at the same place, calle Nueva; where will be found an assortment of tirantes, aflagies, mahogany, cedar, birch, oak, ois and other hard wood, plank and boards; together with a general assortment of pine, poplar, &c., suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach makers, &c.—all on moderate terms.

N. B.—On hand a number of doors and windows, of various classes; also tiles, &c.

AN English Lady, who is competent to give instruction on the Piano forte, takes the liberty of informing the Public, that she proposes to receive

pupils at her own house, at 10 dollars, or if required to wait on them, the price will be 20 dollars per Month, for Cards of address, apply to Mr. Hargrave's Store, No. 55, calle de la Piedad.

MRS. BURY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKER.

RETURNS her warmest acknowledgments to the ladies of Buenos Ayres, for the liberal support she has experienced during her residence in this city; she begs to inform them she has removed from calle de la Catedral, to No. 37, calle Suipacha, half a square from St. Michael's, where she hopes to have a continuance of their favours; nothing will be wanting on her part to merit that preference she has so long experienced.—She also receives direct from Paris the monthly fashions; and her prices will be moderate.

FOR SALE

THE Annual for the year 1832, called the *Harmoni*, published in London, price 12 shillings. The *Edinburg Review* for September 1831, price 6 shillings.

A new work for the year 1832, consisting of *Tales, Sketches, Songs, &c.*; entitled the *Chameleon*, price 10 shillings. Apply at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

LONDON HATS.

BLACK and drab, of the latest fashion just landed, and for sale by Lavalle and M. come, 36, calle de Potosi.

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.

NOTICE.

THE British Consulate is removed to No. 73, calle de la Florida.

Buenos Ayres, 1st February 1832.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 110 a 110½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 109 a 109½ do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6¼ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6¾ a 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6½ do. 6 per cent. Stock, 50 per cent.
Bank Shares, 160 a 162 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7¼ per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 212 a 215 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, at pa.
Do. on the United States, 6¾ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 33 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 29 a 31 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 25 a 28.
Do. salted, 19 a 20 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 27 a 30 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 15 a 18 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 dl 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 2¼ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 113 dollars. The lowest price, 109 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7¼. The lowest do, 7½

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

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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