

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 289.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1832.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The week has been barren of news. Several vessels have, however, arrived from Europe and other parts—the harbingers we trust of increased trade and prosperity to this country. Various communications appear in our present number, respecting the Falkland Islands. We agree with one of our Correspondents, that the question, (at least for the present,) has been amply discussed.

The Government having declined any longer to recognize Mr. Sicum as Consul of the U. States a note was forwarded to him from the Captain of the Port's Office, requesting him to remit the Registers of the American vessels in his possession—this note was returned unopened, in consequence of its not being addressed to Mr. Sicum in his capacity as Consul. The registers of American vessels which now arrive, are deposited in the Captain of the Port's Office.

According to the last accounts from the interior the tranquillity of the province of Cordova had been menaced, but happily an event so ominous had not been realized. It appears that some partizans of the deceased Governor Bustos had placed themselves in opposition to the Government, and had proceeded to the country, where they endeavoured to collect armed men in support of their pretensions. But the country people of Cordova, profiting by melancholy experience, showed themselves inexorable to the perfidious suggestions of intrigue, and remained faithful to the existing legitimate authorities. The presence of Governor Reinafe with a small force in the country districts, was sufficient to overturn the machinations of the factious, and guarantee the preservation of public order: some of the principal persons compromised in this affair had emigrated out of the Province, and the rest had returned to their duties, soliciting and receiving the indulgence of the Government. We have heard the persons named, who have figured in this movement, but for want of sufficient data we do not feel ourselves authorized to publish the same, until better assured.

Gaceta Mercantil.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Buenos Ayres, 20th February, 1832

In consequence of the private note of the Minister of 18th inst., the following persons were surprised yesterday at a quarter past two in the afternoon, in the house of D. Ambrosio Lezica, according to the annexed list, from the Commissary in charge of the 1st section.

Remain, &c.,

GREGORIO PERDRIEL.

To the Minister of the Home Department.

SECTION 1st. OF THE POLICE.

In consequence of the verbal order from Your Ex. on the preceding evening, I on this day, after having taken the necessary precautions, surprised the following persons in the

house of Don Ambrosio Lezica, calle de Cangallo, near the theatre, assembled at a table for the purpose of gambling, viz:—Don Pedro Blas Escribano, D. Jorge Terrada, D. Bernardino Rosetti, D. Pedro Diana, D. Carlos Barbara, D. Pedro Martinez, D. Manuel Alarcon, D. Juan Arias, D. Jose Velasquez, D. Antonio Martinez, D. Jose Maria Torres, and the owner of the House, the said Lezica, to whom I intimated, after having taken their names, that they must personally appear at the Police Office, to pay the fine ordered by the existing laws, and to the owner of the house to receive from Your Ex. the suitable reprimand.

MATIAS ROBLES.

To the Chief of the Police Department:

Buenos Ayres, 19th February, 1832.

Señor Rosquellas has composed a funeral march, which is to be performed by the band of Civicos on 'Holy Thursday.'—Its performance, it is said, will occupy half an hour.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

So much has been said and written about the late occurrences at the Falkland Islands, that the larger portion of your readers are already I have no doubt sufficiently 'drugged.'

A domestic brawl, if I may call it so, originating partly in those events, has borne no small part in this tax upon the general forbearance; and as far as I am justly culpable therein, I shall make the complainant public the only amends in my power, that is, to say nothing more upon the subject. At the same time I think it nothing more than fair that such of my opponents as have written apparently without point or purpose, should bear with the honor, the responsibility, also, of their productions; for if they will write what no body cares to read, the consequence of their folly cannot, I think in equity be placed to my account. For my own part I shall permit all misconstructions and vituperations that have recently fallen upon my head;

"Thick, quick and heavy like a thunder shower;" to go down to future generations without reply. I will not allow in the first place that I can possibly have been affected, by any thing that has been written against me. I have, therefore, nothing to dispute about—no grievances to redress. And if I had, Sir, I would not be thus forced into the arena, for I have too much respect for myself to appear before the public in an attitude of a prize fighter or paid gladiator,—and I have, also, a better opinion of its taste than to believe it could be pleased with such an exhibition.

Permit me, therefore, through the medium of your paper to present my respectful compliments to Mr. James Kiernan—to, 'Another Citizen of the U. States'—to All good Citizens;—and to say that, however gratifying it might be on any other occasion to run them through, (figuratively I mean,) yet in this case I cannot see the utility of it—for what emolument could there result to me in urging this dispute to extremities?

I am, Sir, your much obliged and obedient servant,
A. CITIZEN OF THE U. STATES.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

I cannot for the life of me, see the benefit that is to result, if any, from the discussions that have been for some time kept up in your columns. He who maintains that Capt. Duncan, in his late proceedings at the Falkland Islands, adopted measures which were extreme and violent in their nature, and of which he will be called upon to render the most strict account to his own Government, 'is certainly right;' and he who insists that he ought not, for those proceedings, to be hastily condemned and loaded with invective by his countrymen resident here, before he is himself heard, and sentence given by that high authority to which he is accountable for his official acts, and to which alone responsible, 'is right, also.' But when one, for this reason, pretends that we should not even express surprise at that 'violence'—or the other, for that reason, that we have no right even to doubt that it will be visited with the most severe and plenary punishment—permit me to say, I think they are both wrong.

Surely I have a right, as one of the sovereign people of a free Republic, to my own opinion,—but [this I shall be ever ready to make conformable to justice—when made manifest by proper investigation—and to uphold the decision of the expounders of the laws of my country. Whatever that decision may be—'my country—right or wrong—my country.'

In the meantime, I intreat my fellow-citizens East, West, North and South, to forbear any further discussion of this unpleasant affair. The spirit of Virginia is sufficiently shown—Maryland has done her duty, even on tiptoe—Massachusetts teaches us magnanimity—Delaware, moderation—in short, the feelings and sentiments of all, though they may differ in points, no doubt accord perfectly as to the main broad principle of justice and right.

KENTUCKY.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

I beg leave to state, through the medium of your paper, for the public's information—which I do once for all—that I have, as yet, taken no part whatever in the discussions of the day. The erroneous reports which have ascribed much, that has been written to my pen, have lost me many friends, male and female, on both sides. Sir, of the precise modern import and abstract meaning of the philosophical—botanical, (any adjective you please,) terms 'Nationality' and 'Partiality; Editorship' and 'Proprietorship;' and 'Fellowship' and 'Citizenship;' and 'Drab' and 'Tantamount;' that have been battledoored about like so many snuttlecocks; I have written not a word—have whispered nothing—do profess to know nothing. In such hot times, Sir, I shall continue to preserve a prudent neutrality—reserving only to myself the natural right of every rational being—the right to reason and to think.

Yours, &c.,

HIRAM BARTLETT.

ABSTRACT
OF
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUMS
RAISED BY THE
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT ON THE PART
OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS IN BUENOS AYRES,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAYING THEIR HALF SHARE OF THE EXPENSES
OF THE BUILDING AND FINAL COMPLETION
OF THE
BRITISH CHURCH.

	Dollars.
Mr. R. Adams.....	1000
W. Adams.....	50
Appleyard.....	750
Rev. J. Armstrong.....	3600
Mr. T. Armstrong.....	1500
G. C. Arnstong.....	100
Atkinson.....	1000
Barker.....	750
A. Bartien.....	100
J. Barton.....	500
T. Barton.....	200
Becker.....	300
Bely.....	350
Messrs. Bertram and Co.....	625
Mr. T. Best.....	250
Bishop.....	250
Thomas Binn.....	100
C. B. Black.....	250
Britain.....	2000
S. Brooks.....	50
W. Brown.....	200
Campbell.....	1000
D. Campbell.....	100
E. Capper.....	50
J. Carlisle.....	500
Thom's Carlisle.....	50
Chalkin.....	200
Chisnall.....	1000
G. Clark.....	500
Coats.....	20
Messrs. Dickson.....	1125
Downs and Sillitoe.....	600
Mr. Dowdall.....	200
Douglas.....	250
Jonathan Downes.....	400
Duguid.....	500
Edwards.....	250
Fair.....	1200
Falcon.....	100
Mrs. Fauch.....	150
Mr. J. G. Fay.....	120
Fielding.....	100
Garrat.....	250
Gibson.....	400
W. Gilpin.....	100
D. Gowland.....	500
T. Gowland.....	150
Hargreaves.....	100
J. Harratt.....	500
Henry Harratt.....	100
Hurvey.....	750
Haxell.....	500
Helaby.....	70
Messrs. Heyworth and Co.....	1000
Mr. S. Hill.....	30
Hoker.....	200
M. Hudson.....	250
R. Hudson.....	100
G. Hunt.....	500
Hyndman.....	150
Hyne.....	100
Jamieson.....	1000
Janvri.....	100
Jenkinson.....	350
Jeffery.....	50
Jones.....	500
Kennedy.....	70
Lafont.....	600
Lamon.....	600
Long.....	1000
Lord.....	500

	Dollars.
Mr. Love.....	100
Ludlam.....	200
Lumb.....	250
Lyon.....	375
Lyons.....	250
Mc Allister.....	100
McAcome.....	100
R. Mc Donald.....	250
Mc Doual.....	1000
James Mc Gaw.....	100
S. Mc Gregor.....	250
Mc Kibbon.....	250
Mc Nab.....	500
John Miller.....	500
Mitchell.....	20
James Moore.....	100
T. Moore.....	100
Messrs. Mohr and Ludovici.....	1500
Noble, Gowland and Co.....	500
Mr. Orr.....	1200
Parish.....	5000
Frank Parish.....	291
Perfumo.....	350
Pithouse.....	50
Portis.....	150
Fristley.....	500
Pudicomb.....	100
Roeve.....	250
W. P. Robertson.....	500
Röbiliand.....	600
William Röder.....	200
Rowley.....	250
Edward Saunders.....	100
Schmaing.....	500
Sharpe.....	200
Smith.....	100
J. H. Smith.....	100
Stoddart.....	225
Styler.....	1000
Thomas.....	20
Thompson.....	250
J. C. Thompson.....	150
Thwaites.....	500
Turner.....	20
Villani.....	50
George Watson.....	50
Weller.....	500
Whitaker.....	200
White.....	50
Whitfield.....	400
Williams.....	50
Wilson.....	100
Wilson.....	50
Young.....	200
Zimmerman.....	400
Sundry Subscriptions.....	2057

55,718

Amount of a Bond raised in the name of the Subscribers, pursuant to a Resolution of a General Meeting, the 18th April, 1831, the same being for £300 sterling, or at the exchange of 64s., Dols. 11,076, towards the paying off of which the Trustees have received possession of a house given by the late Alexander Williams..... 11,076

Total amount of sums raised by the British Residents..... Dis. 66,794

and explicitly rejected all communication on subjects of the highest and most vital national importance with any persons under such circumstances, and with such persons under any circumstances. His Lordship, however, was taken by surprise, if not by assault, and he may, perhaps, under the suddenness of invasion, be excused for having submitted to the required interview. But mark the inconvenience of taking the apothecary and the tailor, and the other fifteen parish deputies, into the cabinet, and intrusting them with views of state policy—mark also the further inconvenience of the Prime Minister being obliged to submit those conferences (however constitutional and proper they might otherwise be,) at mid night, and, to discuss, single handed, without a colleague, or even a secretary to bear witness as to what might pass, these high national topics with Mr. Carpué and Mr. Place."

"ENGLAND IN 827, 1827, 2827."

One thousand years have now elapsed since Egbert laid the foundation of England's glory, by uniting the kingdoms of the heptarchy. What was England then? what is it now? what will it be in 2827?

In 827, how confined her empire, how narrow her limits, how few her resources; the lord and his vassals the only classes of society. In 1827, she may exclaim with Spanish Philip, "The sun never sets upon my dominions." How difficult to mention the bounds of her empire, or to calculate the vastness of her resources! and still more difficult task to enumerate the gradations of society which modern refinement has produced. Where will this extended sway, this power, these resources, and these refinements be in 2827?

"O for the glance of the prophet's eye, To scan thy depths, futurity!"

Judging by the fate of nations, they will have passed away like a morning cloud. Look at the fame of Nineveh levelled in the dust. Search for the site of Babylon, with its walls and gates, its hanging gardens and terraces? Contemplate the ghost of the enlightened Athens, stalking through the ruins of her Parthenon, her Athenaeum, or Acropolis. Examine the shadow of power which now remains to the mighty Rome, the empress of the world, our stately palaces and venerable cathedrals, our public edifices and manufactories, our paintings and sculpture, will be fruitful subjects of conjecture and controversy to the then learned. And a fragment of a pillar from St. Paul's, or a mutilated statue from Westminster, will be as valuable to them as a column from the Temple of Belus, or a broken cornice from the Temple of Theseus, is now to us.

London Mirror

SHAKSPEARE AND LOPEZ DE VEGA.

Voltaire it is well known was highly prejudiced, and had so great an idea of the refinement of the French stage that he fancied nothing could compete with it, and in speaking of the above authors he says,

"Unfortunately Lopez de Vega and Shakspeare possessed genius when taste was not at all formed—and they corrupted that of their fellow countrymen, who at that time were in general extremely ignorant. Many dramatists in Spain and England have endeavoured to imitate Lopez and Shakspeare, but not having their talents they imitated their faults, and by this means they served to establish the reputation of those whom they wished to surpass.

We should have resembled these nations if we had been in the same situation. I have always thought that a happy and adroit mixture of the action, which reigns on the theatre of London and that of Madrid, with the wisdom, the elegance, the nobleness and the decency of ours, might produce something perfect, if, however, it is possible to add any thing to such works as *Iphigenie* and *Althalia*."

Yet for all this sort of writing Voltaire, he lived to retract these opinions; and it is stated that if he censured inconsiderately, at

The London Quarterly Review of November last, in an article entitled "State of the Government," expresses its great delight at the rejection of the Reform Bill, which it states has for a season, at least, arrested the progress of revolution;—and asserts that the country is not governed by the King or his Ministers; that there now really exists, what was formerly a political fiction "something behind the throne greater the throne itself"—the Press and the POPULACE. The Review in the article above named, indulges in its accustomed irony, particularly when giving the details of an interview which took place between the Minister and a deputation from Westminster, headed by Mr. Place and Mr. Carpué. The Quarterly would

scarcely permit such a subject to escape its better satire.

The following is the part which speaks of the commencement of the interview.

"On Wednesday, October 12th., the Prime Minister, on returning home about 11 o'clock at night, found in his house, uninvited, and unexpected, sixteen persons calling themselves a deputation from the parish of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Mr. Carpué, a medical man, but of which class of the profession we know not, and Mr. Place, a tailor.

"Most readers will think that Lord Grey's personal and official station, as well as his public duty, required that he should have at once

one part of his life, he compensated by sounder criticism at another, when increased knowledge and more matured judgment gave weight to his opinion. Thirty years after he had called Shakspeare *un saltimbanque et un sauvage pris de vin*; he acknowledged him to be *un génie sublime—le peintre de la nature et de la vérité.*

LOPE DE VEGA.

Montalbano, the biographer of Lope de Vega, relates that to his knowledge 1800 of Lope's comedies were actually represented, besides 400 sacred dramas, and that of those more than a hundred were written in a day. The Duke of Sesa, testamentary executor of Lope, celebrated his obsequies with a magnificence unparalleled in the history of literature. The Duke himself, with the grandees and other lords of Spain marched at the head of the procession; and the ceremonies of the interment lasted nine days.

William Shakspeare and Miguel de Cervantes, both died on 23rd April, 1616. It is a singular coincidence that the two greatest authors of the time, should both terminate their existence on the same day.

Foreigners on their first coming to London generally pay a visit to Westminster Abbey, (that is those who constitute the *gens commodes* and often we have seen them viewing the monument of Shakspeare, and reading the inscription thereon from his *Tempest*, which to those not conversant in the English language is rather difficult to understand, and still more difficult properly to translate. We have not Shakspeare this moment at hand, we believe it as it follows,

“And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.”

The generality of the English have not their Poets so much in mind as strangers suppose; and a pleasant story is related of Madame de Stael, who on her arrival in London, eagerly enquired for the tomb of the immortal Richardson, the author of Pamela. The person of whom she made the enquiry did not, however, understand her, and referred her to Richardson's hotel, in Convent Garden—the hotel keeper was likewise at a loss, and sent her to Richardson's Lottery Office, in Cornhill—his gentleman it is said, consulted a bookseller in the neighbourhood, and found that Richardson the author, was buried in St. Clement's Church, in the Strand; thither the lady proceeded, but the doors of the church were closed—she had then to look for the curate and the sexton, and after the doors were opened she with difficulty found a small tablet inscribed with the name of him whose memory she so enthusiastically cherished.

Never shall we forget our feelings on visiting the monastery des Augustins, at Paris—and the cemetery of *Pere la Chaise*; particularly on viewing the place which contained the ashes of the unfortunate lovers Abelard and Eloisa, and part of the convent of *La Paraclete*, which Abelard built; and our great surprise when accosted by a Frenchman, who, by his attire seemed of the very ordinary class, who stated that he well knew that we had then been thinking of our great poet Pope, and his poem of Abelard and Eloisa—but *arretes un moment*, said he—and running to the grave he plucked from thence some violets—take those violets to London he added, they were gathered from the grave of Abelard and Eloisa.

We hear that Señor Rosquellas and family meditate a voyage to Rio Janeiro and Europe, and that it is probable *Pablito* will not again appear at our theatre. With them will depart all our hopes of another opera establishment; and as it regards the Buenos Ayres opera, one might exclaim, that

“Othello's occupation's gone.”
Our opinion of Don Pablo and his gifted

son has often been expressed,—the former as a musical professor would honour any country, we question if there is another so generally talented in South America. Of *Pablito* we can only observe, that if his talents proceed in the ratio to those he has exhibited here, he will be one of the chief stars of the musical world, but his days of study are yet to come, not, perhaps, with all the anxiety of the care-oppressed author, who toils by the light of the ‘mid-night taper,’ but equally intense if he wishes to excel.

We shall often think of Señor Rosquellas, and the many happy hours his talents have afforded us—hours, ‘which may never return again.’

When the opera was in its full tide of splendour and prosperity in Buenos Ayres, what astonishment it created in many, to know that Señor Rosquellas could attend to it, immersed as he was in mercantile pursuits to the amount of millions of dollars, with all the consequent agitation of that agitated period—there must be some charm, (as we said in our last,) hovering over the profession, which none, but its followers can appreciate.

Señor Forrester has returned to Montevideo, disappointed no doubt at the little encouragement he received here—we hope he will return with the Señora Piacentina and her two sisters, who were hourly expected in Montevideo from Rio Janeiro, on their way to this city. Señora Piacentina was for some time the star at the opera of Rio Janeiro, and is described to us as being a charming singer, and at the same time a lovely graceful woman. She was a great favourite with the ex-Emperor, who, if he did not always lend an ear to the complaints of his subjects, had, according to all accounts an excellent ear for music. Nothing is said of Vacani's movements, or whether he is likely again to visit us.

It is said that propositions have been made to Señor Olaguer to rent the theatre of him. At any rate we wish something might be done to place it upon a better footing.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday was performed a doll play, entitled *La Espectacion*, and the farce of Shakspeare in Love. The latter is an amusing trifle, and far beyond the monstrous farces generally performed here, which almost on every occasion end in *palos*, making one wonder and sometimes vexed at having laughed at such folly.

Señor Caceres personated Shakspeare—he seemed to have particularly studied the part, indeed we never saw him as a lover so animated, he rated the supposed perfidy of his mistress with spirit without being too violent, and his confusion when his fair one applauded him, saying that it was excellent acting, that she never saw him act so well, &c., was not the least amusing part of the performance.

Upon the whole the essay was highly creditable to Señor Caceres—he had likewise taken some care in dressing the character, the short beard and mustachios are strictly conformable to the fashions of the ‘Elizabethan age,’ and of the pictures which represent the cavaliers of that period—his open forehead too was not unlike the pictures drawn of Shakspeare.

Doña Trinidad performed her part respectably, but she might have been more efficient in the boisterous scene with Shakspeare—Fanny Kelly in such a part would have convulsed the house with laughter.

The theatre notwithstanding a damp and boisterous night was extremely well attended, numerous ladies graced the boxes, amongst whom we noticed the lady of Gen. Alvear and daughter; all remained until the conclusion of the performance, which is not usually the case, and the curtain fell upon *Shakspeare Enamorado*, amidst loud applause.

The music performed by the orchestra between the acts during the evening was dull enough; and the firing of the musquetry on the stage alarmed some of the ladies.—The musquets were too highly charged for so small a theatre.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 1st OF MARCH.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig George, Rothley.	Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Floraville, Stephensson.	McCrackan and Jamieson.	do for Liverpool.
Sr-brig Commercial Packet, Jeffery.	Charles R. Horne.	do do.
Brig Jane, Bell.	Best Brothers.	do for Havannah.
Brig Scammoner, Rogers.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Scott, Irving.	Alfred Barber.	do do.
Brig Jarrow.	I. H. Soubillard and Co.	do do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Mary, Robinson.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Buenos Ayres, Adams.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do do.
Brig Maria, Freeman.	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston.
Brig Delta, Ewell.	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Havannah.
Schooner American, Leach.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	U. States.
Brig Dawn, Davis.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Gazelle, Bauford.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison.		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Barque Bonne Mere, Girou.	Razac and Brest.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret.	Garnier, Bros.	do do do.
Barque Hirondele, Sergeant.	Aymes, Mayor & Dounel Bros	do do do.
Brig Martin Luther, Alegre.	Guerin, Soris and Co.	do for Havannah.
Ship Adèle, Barry.	Blanc and Constantin.	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Tauton, Bundiken.	S. Lozica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock.	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Antwerp or Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Daitjen.	S. Lozica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virtud, Gasola.	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barboso.	Rozaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports in the Mediterranean
BRAZILIAN.		
Polacre Concepcion, José.	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Emilio, Ferreros.	I. S. Monteiro.	do for Rio Janeiro.
Brig San José Americano, Silva.	J. C. Moreira.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira.	M. A. Ramos.	Paraguay.
Schr.-brig Nueva Yermal, Pacheco.	C. M. Huergo.	Montevideo and Rio Grande.
Schooner Bel a Eliza, J. Sousa.	Manuel Casceras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago.		do do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Eclipse, Lieutenant Griffin, Commander.
AT ESENENADA.

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

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Packet Eclipse is posted to sail on 7th March, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The British brig Susannah, sailed on 22nd December, from Liverpool for B. Ayres.

Arrivals at Montevideo,

22nd February.—French brig Mon Plaisir, from Bourdeaux.

26th.—A French brig, from do.

29th.—Do brig Senegalais, from Havre de Grace.

American ship Martha, from Rio Janeiro 13 days.

Sardinian Polacre Conception, from Genoa, March 1st., at 4 P. M.—A French frigate, and a French brig of war.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

February 25th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived American brig Dawn, Davis, from Portland 23rd December, with 90,000 feet of plank, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

2 zamacas, and 7 sail of small craft, from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, &c.

Sailed Brazilian schooner brig Eight July, Sosa, for Paragua, despatched by F. Berdier, with 200 fanegas salt.

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

February 26th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Adelaide Bisso, from Montevideo 25th., to J. S. Lyons.

Sailed French brig Neptune, Helot, for Havre de Grace,—despatched by Blanc and Constantin, with 7576 dry hides, 24 bales with 573 arrobas horse hair, 1 do with 188lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 do with 20 dozen deer skins, 1 do with 13 dozen carpincho skins, 36 tiger skins, 9 bales with 4 dozen hogs skins, 4 dozen goat skins, 52 dozen deer skins, 2 do deer skins, 2 do tiger cat skins and 2 do visacha do.

Passenger.—Monsr. Bassaget.

The schooner-brig Eight July, which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

February 27th.—Wind N. heavy shifted in the afternoon to S.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Glory, Peterson, for Baltimore,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 7402 dry hides.

February 28th.—Wind S. blowing strong.

Arrived British schooner-brig Commercial Packet, Jeffery, from London, 9th November; Ramsgate 26 do.; Montevideo 25th inst., with general cargo, to Charles R. Horne.

Passengers.—James Mackenzie, Gaspero Vizano, (both landed at Montevideo.)

Do from Montevideo.—Mr. and Mrs. George Mackenzie.

National schooner Maria, (lete Precursora,) from Colonia, to C. Galieno.

Oriental schooner Nuestra Sra. de Monserrat, from Montevideo 26th., with wine, paper, &c., to F. Corrales.

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

The American brig Seneca was under weigh this evening, but anchored again from head wind, S.E. of the Outer Roads.

February 29th.—Wind E. blowing strong.

Arrived National schooner brig Ana, Vasconcellos, from Paragua 12th inst., with yerba, &c., to F. Berdier.

Do do Paquete del Rio, Grenet, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with general cargo, to Guerini, Seris and Co.

Do schooner Ana Constanza, from Patagonia 24th inst., with hides, to C. Galieno.

Passenger.—Capt. Adams.

British brig Jarro, Sutton, from Newcastle 24th October; Portsmouth 18th November; Montevideo 28th inst., with general cargo and 375 tons of coals, to I. H. Robillard and Co.

Sailed American brig Seneca, Jennings, for Montevideo and Havannah,—despatched by Dorr and Reincke, with 2181 quintals jerked beef.

March 1st.—Wind E.S.E.

Arrived British brig Scott, Irving, from Liverpool 24th December, with general cargo, to Alfred Barber.

British brig Scamander, Rogers, from Sicily 24th November; Montevideo 29th ult., with 219 pipes, 59 hogsheads, 79 quarter do of carlon wine, 10 pipes and 20 hogsheads of aguardiente, to Rodger, Breed and Co.

American brig Gazelle, Bradford, from Sicily 18th December; Rio Janeiro 18th ult., with 230 pips 60 half do, 160 quarter do of carlon wine, 30 pipes liqueurs, &c., to Rodger, Breed and Co.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

March 2nd.—Wind S.E.—rain at night.

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

Sailed Brazilian polacre Conception, Jose, for Rio Grande,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 300 fanegas salt.

MONSIEUR AIME BONPLAND.—This celebrated Naturalist, who has been so long detained in Paraguay, is shortly expected in this city, from whence he will probably embark for Europe.

A private letter, dated Parana, province of Enteros, 14th ult., states as follows.

“D. Pedro Ferré, Governor of the province of Corrientes, arrived here two days ago, and is now in Santa Fé, to arrange matters for placing a permanent Government in the province of Enteros, under the guarantee of the boundary Provinces.

M. Bonpland is come with Señor Ferré, and has gone with him to Santa Fé.—He is expected back soon to pass a short time here.”

Don Antonio Caudido Ferreira, (the new Brazilian Consul General to this Republic,) arrived in town yesterday, from Montevideo.

Carnival.—This three days saturnalia commences on Sunday and ends on Tuesday next, and we fear it will be carried on with all the provoking folly which has marked its progress in other years.

A note has been issued from the Police Office, allowing persons to play Carnival with moderation, and specifying the pains and penalties to be imposed on those who infringe upon certain rules and regulations, which are detailed in the said notice.

Alameda.—This promenade had a tolerable display of visitors on Sunday evening last, amongst whom were some fashionable dames.

The Weather.—It rained heavily the whole of Monday night, and in a slight degree on Tuesday morning; there is every appearance that the weather has broken, pray Heaven we may not be deceived.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

BY desire of the Church Committee, and at the requisition of many of the Subscribers of the British Episcopal Church Establishment. The Undersigned, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the aforesaid Subscribers, will be held at the British Church, on Monday the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, to determine the arrangements to be adopted, on affording the use of the Church for

accommodation of the British Presbyterian congregation of this city.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. B. M.'s Acting Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, 3rd March, 1832.

FOR SALE

A good horse, very excellent in all his paces; and if required, a new saddle and bridle. Apply at the Apothecary's shop, No. 222, calle de la Victoria.

THE SWAN AND CANNING RIVERS.

PERSONS desirous of proceeding to the above settlements are requested to enter their names in lists provided for that purpose, previous to 20th March, which lists are at Mr. Siedman's book-store, No. 92, calle Cangallo; and Mr. James Rule's, No. 23, calle del Tucuman. Further particulars may be learnt by application.

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, }
JOHN ROBSON. } Witnesses.

JAMES BLACK AND Co.

PRESENT their respects to their Friends and the Public, and are grateful for past favours, and intimates 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, affagos, 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.

BIRTH.

On 12th February.—Mrs. Thomas Widdows Reeve, of a son.

DIED.

On 27th ult.—Don Carlos Celone.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 109 a 109½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 108 a 108½ do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 45 a 50 per cent.

Bank Shares, 158 a 160 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7¼ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 215 a 220 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, at par.

Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars,

per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 33 a 36 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 28 a 33 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25½ a 27.

Do. salted, 19 a 20 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 27 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 48 do.

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

Hair, long 27 a 31 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 18 a 21 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 16 a 17 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 50 a 53 do. p. bbl.

Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the

week 109½ dollars. The lowest price, 107 do.

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 No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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