

THE
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 AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 290.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Ministerial changes which have taken place in the Government of this Province, will be found fully detailed in our number of this day. Señor García, we believe, has long contemplated retirement, and only remained in office until he had brought the Finances of the Province to that state of order and system as to leave to his successor a clear and certain path to follow. The measure by which four millions of dollars of the new 6 per Cent. Stock, has at once been taken off the hands of the Government without pressure upon the market, has had the twofold object of relieving the Treasury, and enabling the Government to proceed in earnest to any important objects it may have in view.

Of all ministerial offices that of a Minister of Finance, (or Chancellor of the Exchequer, as we should say in England,) is the most anxious and laborious, even in the time of peace; what must it then have been in circumstances like those, which have lately passed here. We will not apply to Señor García the sort of language used by the admirers of Mr. Pitt, that he is the 'Heaven-born Minister;' 'The Pilot that the weathered the Storm,' &c., &c.; but this we will say, that he stood by the Argentine state vessel in the most critical times, and did not quit the helm until the storm had subsided.—His successor, Señor Rojas y Patron, was Minister of Finance in the Government of D. Manuel Dorrego, and held that office when peace was concluded with the Empire of Brazil. Much is expected from his industry and talent.

The accession of Dr. Don Vicents Lopez to the Ministry has afforded infinite satisfaction from his known talents, high character and classical acquirements—he is the author of the National Anthem, which as a poetical composition is of acknowledged merit. May the all-bountiful Providence watch over and guide the proceedings of the Ministry, that they may discharge the duties of their respective offices, with honor to themselves and advantage to the country. We will not say that the 'eyes of all Europe are upon them,' but at any rate the eyes of all this part of the world will be fixed upon them, with more than common interest.

The names of all the individuals who subscribed for the four millions of dollars stock have been published, with the sums they contributed. The more we reflect upon this financial operation, the more we are satisfied of its beneficial effect. It is truly honourable to

Buenos Ayres and all the parties concerned; and we think it will be viewed in other countries with considerable interest, as evincing the resources which this country possesses, which, if directed with judgment will yet redeem the past, and prove that the Argentine Nation is not so fallen, or so insignificant as many in distant lands affect to believe.

The Subscription list for the repairs of the Alameda and constructing the adjoining new road, has been published by the Police Department.—It amounted to 12,693 dollars. The lamented Chief-of-Police D. Gregorio Perdríel, took much interest in the undertaking; almost on every day he was to be seen on the Alameda directing the workmen. We saw him there only a few days before his decease, and could not help noticing how anxious he appeared for the completion of the work—little did we then think that his fine portly figure and apparently robust frame, would so very soon be mouldering in the grave. Every one speaks of him with respect, and even veneration. The funeral service to his memory was performed at the Church of La Merced, and was attended by a congregation of the most respectable citizens. In this same Church a few weeks since, we saw him bearing a taper at the obsequies of his deceased friend, D. Juan José Cristoval Anchorena.

D. Gregorio Perdríel endured a painful illness with much fortitude—and was sensible to the last; indeed he seemed to prove the truth of the expression

"It is not so difficult to die."

ENTRERIOS.

The Legislature of the province of Entrerios, has appointed as Governor Proprietary of the Province, D. Pascual Echague, Major-General in the Auxiliary Confederate Army.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

The writer, who signs himself a Citizen of the U. States, seems inclined to monopolize all the conversation—he must have a poor opinion of the public discrimination to arrogate 'all the talents' to himself, and insinuate that the communications which do not happen to be on his side of the question are all foolish productions, which no one 'cares to read.'—It is, however, a circumstance not much to the credit of our inflated citizen's discernment, that in the same breath in which he accuses his opponents of writing without point, he says that the effect of his production has 'fallen upon his head,' thick, quick and heavy, like a summer shower; and when he says that he has too much respect for himself to appear before the public in the attitude of a prize fighter, or paid gladiator; why does he not candidly confess what, the style of his communication so tacitly avows, viz:—that opponents have been too 'thick, quick and heavy' for him, and, therefore he thought it prudent to relinquish the contest. If he wishes others to be silent respecting him he should study to be less blustering in his writings.

The subject of the Falkland Islands is not yet exhausted, and little has been said, com-

pared with what ought and what most assuredly will be said upon the affair by

ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 27th February, 1832.

EXCELLENT SIR,

Peace has put an end to the terrible crisis, which agitated all the Republic, from one extreme to the other. The patriotism of our fellow-citizens on the other hand has just contributed to regularize the ordinary service of the Treasury:—good order reigns in this department, and the perfect consolidation of interior and exterior credit depends now only on the exact fulfilment of the laws of the province, and the zeal and independence of the honorable Representatives. This situation, united to considerations, which it is not possible to waive, and which Your Ex. well knows how to appreciate, indicates to the undersigned the moment of his retirement, and to make as he now makes a formal renunciation of his office as Minister of Finance.

The undersigned feels secure that Your Ex. will deign to admit it; and, also, to accept the sentiments of his most profound respect.

MANUEL J. GARCIA.

To His Ex. the Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

A decree dated 2nd inst., admits the resignation of Señor García, and appoints to succeed him as Minister of Finance, Señor D. José María Rojas y Patron.

A communication from the Minister D. Juan Ramon Balcarce, to Señor Rojas y Patron, announces to him his appointment as Minister of Finance.

A communication from Señor Rojas y Patron, dated 3rd inst., states his acceptance of the appointment.

The undersigned has the honorable satisfaction to transmit the just acknowledgment, on the part of the Government of whose administration Señor García formed a part, under the most difficult circumstances, for his enlightened services in it, until the triumph of the Argentine cause under the Federal form.

The undersigned in complying with the orders of His Ex. the Governor Proprietary, offers to Señor García

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

To Señor D. Manuel José García.

A decree dated 6th inst., states that the Government having observed the multiplicity of business, which pressed upon the office of the Home Department, which rendered it difficult for one Minister to transact, particularly since the general peace in all portions of the Republic, and which deprived the Government of the necessary means to give due impulse to public affairs—it is, therefore, ordered that the Home Department should be separated from that of the Foreign.

A decree of the same date names D. Victorio Garcia de Zuniga as Minister of the Home Department; and Dr. Don Vicente Lopez as Minister of the Foreign Department, the latter retaining his situation as Member of the Chamber of Justice.

Communications from the Minister D. Juan Ramon Balcarce, dated 6th inst., to Señores Garcia de Zuniga and V. Lopez, notifies to those gentlemen the appointments above named.

Buenos Ayres, 7th March, 1832.

His Ex. the Governor and Captain-General of the Province having recovered from the indisposition, which induced him to delegate the Government to his Ministers: the delegate Government has ordered and decreed:

Article 1st.—The provisions of the decree of 6th ult. shall cease from this date, and in consequence thereof His Ex. the Governor Proprietary Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, re-assumes the command of the Province.

2nd.—Let this be published, &c.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

A decree dated 3rd inst., states that nothing is more just than to transmit to posterity the memory of praiseworthy citizens; that this practice serves to stimulate others to imitate their good actions—that the public services of Col. D. Gregorio P. d'riol had been of the most distinguished nature, the Government, therefore, orders that a monument be erected to his memory, and an autograph of his deposited in the public library.

A circular communication from D. Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the province of Santa Fé, dated 26th ult., to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, states that the general peace which all the Provinces of the Argentine Republic now enjoy, and the total extermination of the military mutineers of 1st December, 1828, had imposed upon him the agreeable duty to resign his command, as General-in-Chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army. That all the Provinces were now in the full enjoyment of their liberty, and governed by their own institutions, owing to the heroic efforts of those good Argentines, who had supported their cause.

A communication from General E. Lopez, dated Santa Fé, 30th January, 1832, to the Representative Committee of the boundary Provinces of the Republic, enters into a variety of particulars connected with the conclusion of the civil war, that the mutineers and their accomplices had been pursued, beaten and annihilated in all directions, leaving many killed and prisoners, and others had sought refuge in the neighbouring Republics—that nothing now remained for him, but to return his staff of office into the hands of the Representative Committee, who had confided it to him, satisfied that his exertions and fatigues have not been useless.

D. Domingo Cullen, President of the Representative Committee of the boundary Provinces, replied to the above, dated Santa Fé, 17th ult., returning thanks to General E. Lopez, &c.—and stated that the Confederate Provinces and the entire nation had contracted immense obligations for the eminent services rendered to the cause of order, by General E. Lopez and the officers, soldiers and citizens belonging to the Auxiliary Army.

In our last number we inserted two documents with the names of various individuals, who had been reported to the Police Department, as having been found in the house of Señor D. Ambrosio Lezica for the purpose of gambling.

One of the parties, (Lieutenant Col. José Maria Torres,) in a communication inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, states his appearance there was in consequence of his having been invited to dinner by Señor Lezica, and that all the gambling proposed was a raffle of some trifling property.

Another communication in the *Lucero*, from D. Antonio Martinez, begs not to be confounded with his namesake, inserted in the list rendered to the Police—for that he, (the writer,) is a native here—whereas the Señor D. Antonio Martinez, found at the table of Señor Lezica, is a Spaniard born.

In London, when an occurrence takes place similar to the one in question, the names of the parties are seldom or never published in the public prints, only now and then a hint is dropped respecting the parties. In Buenos Ayres they are more candid.

The periodical in the French language—printed in this city, entitled *Le Flaneur*, concluded its career on Saturday last, twelve numbers had been published. Want of adequate support is assigned as the cause of its early dissolution. In a farewell address to its patrons, it quotes the motto which it had taken, with a slight transposition, viz:—

“Messieurs, rien n'est changé; ce n'est qu'un Flaneur de moins.”

The *Boletín de Comercio* is likewise defunct, in consequence, (as stated,) of the effects of the decree of 1st ult. The last number was published on 13th ult.

We had forgotten to notice the decease of the periodical *La Viuda de un Pastelero*, (The Widow of a Jack on all sides.) It was a sudden death, viz: at the first number: from what cause we know not.

The newspapers now published in this city are as follows:—

DAILY.—The *Gaceta Mercantil*, *Lucero* and *Diario de la Tarde*.

WEEKLY.—The *British Packet* and *Cosmopolitan*, (in English.)

CARNIVAL.

“Of all the places where the Carnival was most facetious in the days of yore, For dance, and song, and serenade, and ball, And masque, and mime, and mystery, and more Than I have time to tell now, or at all, Venice the bell from every city bore.”

Byron.

Had Byron seen a Buenos Ayres Carnival, his muse no doubt would have been employed to expose its grossness. We not being

“Native here, Or to the manner born,”

shall forbear for the present to express the opinion we have of it, and proceed at once to details.

The Carnival players of Buenos Ayres, have had three fine field days. By Carnival law it ought not to have commenced until Sunday, but as early as Friday evening some black boys and girls, in the shape of skirmishers were throwing water; and others engaged in it on Saturday evening the vespers of the important day.

During the week preparations for action were going on; stores of water, and plastered egg shells filled with water were provided; syringes were likewise added as a sort of artillery to cover the attack. On Sunday active operations commenced, and in the afternoon it raged with considerable fury, men and women, boys and girls, of all sorts, of all sizes and of all colours, from the jet black negro of Congo land to those of fairer tint, occupied the housetops, balconies, windows, &c., of nearly every house, throwing water upon all passers by, and receiving in return volleys of egg shells, amidst the din and confusion which such a scene may be supposed to create. This was continued on Monday and Tuesday. On the afternoon of Monday some dusky ladies appertaining to a brigade, which had taken up a position at the

house of a musical professor, (where they had been giving specimens of the *aria* of ‘Water parted from the Sea,’ and from the grand chorus ‘He gave them Egg shells,’) were tempted to leave their entrenchment, and sallied into the street armed with pitchers and tin pots filled with water, in order to pursue some youths of their own lasting colour, who had been playing upon them with syringes and egg shells. It was an ill-advised sortie—the fair damsels were obliged to retreat, but were cut off, and took refuge in the *patio* of our mansion, they were instantly followed by their swarthy opponents—a smart action took place; a tub of water in the *patio* became an object of great contention with the belligerents—the ladies were soundly drenched and sued for mercy. The parties were too eagerly engaged in war to listen to any expostulations of ours upon this sudden irruption on neutral territory—but after the battle they retreated quietly ‘bag and baggage.’

The infatuation of the female carnivalists is astonishing, it appears impossible for them to withstand the temptation to throw water, they rush to the assault with *Nelsonian* ardour.

“Charge, Aguatero’s charge,

On egg shells on—

Were the last words of —”

We saw an elderly black female, whom we should think had never been found guilty of laughing in all her life, throwing water upon every one that passed in the street, as if it had been a matter of course, a part of her creed, or enjoined upon her as a penance, preserving at the same time the most impenetrable countenance.

The watered egg shells were sold in the streets during the Carnival. On Tuesday morning a heavy rain interfered with the sports, but it subsided in the afternoon and they recommenced with vigour. A few maskers and persons in fancy dresses traversed the streets, but they were drenched with water,—the spirit of masquerading seems as yet not to have travelled to this part of the world. Carnival gives rise to a great deal of visiting among the carnival players, who crowd to a house eligibly situated for the fun, or what might be called ‘a good stand.’ If the ladies of Buenos Ayres were to set the example and abstain from this witless amusement of water throwing, it would soon become obsolete.

We have not heard that any accident occurred: this at any rate is honorable to Buenos Ayres considering the boisterousness and rudeness of the play. Most happy we were when Tuesday came, and the mask of night closed upon the unclivil scene—at least for this year.

We have no cause to complain of any casualty during the campaign—a few shells were aimed at us—but missed: we received some slight sprinklings, chiefly when our house became the ‘battle field,’ as above related.

Braham,—the Inimitable Braham, is engaged for the present season at Covent Garden theatre; and according to all accounts sings as divinely as ever—the London papers even declare that the tones of his voice are as beautiful, and as perfect as they were thirty years since. Who that has once heard him can ever forget him. At this moment he is full in our recollection, as we have seen him waltzing the *gigue* melody from *Actis* and *Galatea*, commencing with the lines

“Love in her eyes sits playing, and sheds delicious death;

Love on her lips is straying and warbles in her breath.”

In slinging the above he used to dwell upon the music, and on each word, with such exquisite softness, as if he was determined to make the hearts of the young ladies, who composed his audience, to ‘go pitapat,’ and steal them away by wholesale.

Braham has always borne the character of being a prudent, temperate man, and it is supposed that he is now very rich. He was a great favourite with the late King George the IV: when the latter was at the Drury Lane

theatre one evening, during the period that the investigation relative to the Queen's conduct was going on, (which had then rendered him very unpopular with a certain class.) Braham electrified the audience by the impassioned manner in which he gave one of the recitatives in the opera of Artaxerxes, ending in the line "We'll quell this tumult, and protect our King."

The audience simultaneously rose and cheered his Majesty, who immediately stood up in his box, and returned the salutations by bowing to the boxes, pit and galleries: the applause was vehement and lasted several minutes.

The burlesque tragedy of *Tom Thumb* was performed on the same evening, and much laughter was occasioned after the famous bravura of Queen Dollalolla, when Lord Noodle exclaims

"Her Majesty the Queen is in a passion," and the answer of King Arthur

"Her Majesty the Queen may be d—d, we should be a pretty King of Hearts to be frightened at her squalling."

Ultra loyalty was on that night carried so far by the audience, that they obliged every one to be uncovered—even between the acts, to show their respect for the King; and those who refused to take off their hats were forcibly ejected from the theatre.

The opposition press said the house was packed for the purpose by the King's friends, who in immense numbers had at an early hour besieged the doors, and taken full possession of the theatre.

FEMALE FASHIONS.

Mr. Reinagle in a Lecture at the Royal Institution, London, said that taste was definable, was reducible to laws, and was not that vague principle that many asserted. He lamented that taste in England was poisoned by the *weeds of fashion*—that the fair forms of English women, and the manly character of the men were perpetually undergoing tasteless variations by following the fashions of a neighbouring nation. He concluded with a sketch of a lady's head, and said if they would wear such *monstrosities of bonnets*, they ought to put them on inclining to one side or the other, and not horizontally, so that the oval form produced by such arrangement might contrast with the beautiful oval forms of their faces, which could not be effected according to the present fashion.

We have lately received the publications called the *World of Fashion*, and *La Belle Assemblée*, containing various drawings of the latest fashions of the London fashionable dames, and to our *gusto* these modes with few exceptions, are any thing but pleasing—the bonnets, however, are not so huge as heretofore.

Strangers generally allow that the *trage* of a Buenos Ayrean lady is extremely graceful, the head uncovered, the hair so beautifully arranged surmounted by the splendid lofty comb; and for 'walking dress,' a white veil thrown over it—the comb, too, *nattily* placed on one side, which makes the fair wearer look so knowing. The profusion of artificial flowers now worn in the head dress, we do not think is an ornament. A simple flower, or even nothing more than the comb, (the same as worn by a young bride at the theatre, when *Shakespeare's Enamorado* was performed,) is more tasteful; fashions, however, must be regulated according to climate. Troops of females are seen here *en promenade*, with no other covering for the head but the veil; this would not be appropriate in climes less serene, where bonnets, fur pelisses, &c., are absolutely necessary.

It may be a vitiated taste, but certain it is that female attire we prefer the Turkish dress to all others, the loose trousers and vest have a noble appearance, and even serve to conceal a bad figure. In children it is charming, how very pretty, for instance, Pablito Rosquellas looks in Turkish costume, when performing Tancredi.

Knee buckles and silk stockings may be very well upon cavaliers of portly figure, but otherwise they have a very ungainly look. Our dislike to these articles of dress, (except as heretofore excepted,) may have in part arisen from the following occurrence, which, although of a very vulgar nature we shall notwithstanding relate.—Standing one night amongst a number of others at the door of the Freemason's Tavern, London, to witness the entrance of the company to a public ball; three gentlemen alighted from a carriage, with remarkably thin legs; a fellow in the crowd immediately called aloud to his companion, desiring him to go and buy a sheet of paper or some wafers, to throw at the gentlemen's legs, in order to break them.

With sincere regret we have to record the death of Don Gregorio Perdriel, the Chief of Police of this Province—he died on 3rd inst., after a short illness—the country has to deplore the loss of an excellent citizen, and his friends an invaluable friend; indeed all who knew him respected him.

There were some reports connected with his death as to the medicine which had been administered to him, which brought forth an explanation in print, from his medical attendant Dr. Pedro Carrasco.

The milk boys at the commencement of the week totally abandoned the city, engaged, no doubt, in the delightful sport of Carnival, and likewise in consequence of the rain which followed that festival.

People have been surprised in other countries, that beggars are to be seen in Buenos Ayres, who pursue their calling on horseback

—they will probably be equally so when informed that the milk venders follow the same equestrian practice.

The Weather.—Fine and continued rains have fallen during the week, and we think that we may offer our congratulations that the pernicious drought, which has so long shed its baneful influence over the country has disappeared.

THEATRE.

The theatre closed for the season on Thursday evening last, with some performances for the benefit of Señor Pizarro, the machinist of the establishment, and as there was a great deal of show brought forward, (such as the passing of automaton figures in the shape of troops across the stage, with the addition of military music,) the house was crowded in every part. Spectacles of this nature are here as well as in other countries, more attractive than the legitimate drama.—*More's the pity.*

The theatre, we presume will not re-open until Easter; we trust that arrangements will be made to better its condition. Formerly there were operatic performances here during Lent.

In London the theatres in the season of Lent are open as customary, except that on Wednesdays and Fridays, oratorios are performed. In this week the theatres are entirely closed; but this custom is not followed in Scotland,—the London stars, therefore, at that period take wing for Caledonia's land, in order to perform at the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 8th OF MARCH.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig George, Kothey,	Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Florville, Stephenson,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	do for Liverpool.
Str-brig Commercial Packet, Jeffery,	Charles R. Horne.	do do.
Brig Jane, Bell,	Best Brothers.	do for Havannah.
Brig Scamander, Rogers,	Rodger, Broad and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Scott, Irving,	Alfred Barbet.	do.
Brig Jarrow,	I. H. Kobillard and Co.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Mary, Robinson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Buenos Ayres, Adams,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Dawn, Davis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Barque Pallas, Freeman,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston.
Brig Gazelle, Bradford,	Rodger, Broad and Co.	do do.
Brig Delta, Elwell,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Havannah.
Schooner American, Leach,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Hiondelle, Sergeant,	Aynas, Mayor & Dounel Bros	do do, calling at Montevideo.
Ship Adele, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantia.	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Charlotte, Wipnell,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klieck.	Loading for Antwerp or Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Duitjen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius,	Charles Bungs.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virtud, Gasola,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Harboso,	Rezaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.
Polacre Conception, Bancalare,	J. Gestal.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Emilio, Ferreira,	I. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig San José Americano, Silva,	J. C. Moreira.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramboz.	Parnaguá.
Schr.-brig Nueva Yerbál, Pacheco,	C. M. Hucrgo.	Montevideo and Rio Grande.
Schooner Bel a Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Eclipse, Lieutenant Griffin, Commander.
FRENCH.—Brig of War Alcibiade, Captain Alix.

AT ENSENADA.

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

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Danish brig *Charlotte*, upon her arrival here from Hamburg and Portsmouth, was placed in quarantine for a few hours only. She was 40 days at Portsmouth; 30 of which, were passed in quarantine, and ten employed in getting in a new foremast, &c.

The American brig *Dawn* parted from her chain cable, in the Inner Roads, during the high wind on the afternoon of 7th inst. An anchor, &c., was sent off to her by the Captain of the Port.

The National schooner-brig *Condor*, Pyott, sailed from Antwerp about 25th December for Greenock, on her way to B. Ayres.

The galliot *Antonius* is the first vessel which has appeared at this port under the flag of Belgium. She was at first thought to be a French vessel, the colours being at a distance very similar.

The Belgian flag is black, yellow and red, perpendicular.

The name of the French corvette now lying at Montevideo, is the *Bonite*, Capt. Durand.

The French brig *Mou Plaisir*, which arrived at Montevideo, was from Marseilles, and not Bourdeaux, as inserted in our last, by mistake.

The name of the French brig, which arrived at Montevideo from Bourdeaux, is the *Nouveau Perseverance*.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

1st ult.—American schooner *Emmeline*, from Rio Grande.

The French brig of war *Alcibiade*, fired a salute of 21 guns, yesterday, which was returned from the Port by an equal number.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 3rd.—Wind S.E. blowing nearly a gale. Nothing arrived or sailed.

March 4th.—Wind E. blowing strong. Arrived Danish brig *Charlotte*, Wippell, from Hamburg 16th October; Portsmouth 26th December, with general cargo, to S. Lezica Bros.

Passengers.—Mr. Frederick Fischer, and Mr. George Meulengracht.

March 5th.—Wind E. rain.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed French brig *Martin Luther*, Alegre, for Havannah,—despatched by Guerin, Seris and Co., with 3320 quintals jerked beef.

Passenger.—Mr. Bayard,

French barque *La Bonne Mere*, Giron, for Havre de Grace,—despatched by Razac and Brest, with 1 bale with 1100 pumpas lazos, 4802 dry hides, 27 bales with 504 arrobas and 104lbs. ostrich feathers, 4 bales with 100 arrobas horse hair, 213 marks of cut silver, 33 ounces gold, 4 quintals oil copper.

Passengers.—Mr. Alfred Waylen, Messieurs Brion, J. Disay, Razac, Choudens, Igounet, Moran, Moulin and Anthoniot.

Sardinian polacre *Aurora*, Stula, for Cadiz,—despatched by J. Capille, with 14,718 horns, 1000 arrobas wool, 400 do horse hair, 53½ arrobas and 150lbs ostrich feathers, 30 nonato skins, 640 dry hides, 300 quintals iron.

March 6th.—Wind S.E.—rain.

Arrived Sardinian polacre *Conception*, Bancelaro, from Genoa 1st December; Montevideo 4th inst., with wine, paper and general cargo, to J. Gestal.

March 7th.—Wind S.E.—rain.

Arrived National schooner brig *Jacinta*, Ure, from Patagonia 27th ult., with 700 fanegas salt, hides, horns, &c., to J. A. Rivero.

French brig of war *Alcibiade*, Captain Alix, last from Montevideo 3rd.

Passengers.—Messieurs Petitjean & Roger, (the latter has been appointed vice-Consul of France to this Republic.)

March 8th.—Wind S.E. blowing nearly a gale—rain.

Arrived Oriental schooner *Bella Union*, Acere, from Montevideo 7th., with 119 pipes, 50 half do black wine, and 100 boxes of Bourdeaux wine, to J. Gestal.

Belgian galliot *Antonius*, Lange, from Antwerp 28th December, with 233 cases of glass, 11,000 tiles, &c., to Charles Bunge.

National *zumaca* *Paz Argentina*, Roberao, from Maldonado 7th inst., with wheat, to Puel Rodriguez and Co.

The polacre *Aurora*, which sailed on 5th was in sight this day.

March 9th.—Wind N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed H. B. M.'s Barque Packet *Eclipse*, Lieut. Griffin, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passengers for Falmouth.—Messrs. John Carlisle and Lewis Lyne.

Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Sailed French barque *Hirondelle*, Sergeant, for Montevideo and Havre de Grace.—despatched by Aymes, Mayor and Doanel Bros, with 3803 dry hides, and 1 bale with 24 arrobas horse hair.

MARRIED.

On 3rd inst.—At the Church of La Merced, Mr. James Kiernan to Doña Jacinta Blanco.
Same day.—At the College Church, Mr. John Shannon to Miss Ann Binn.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., in this City, Mr. James F. Bright, a native of New-York City, aged 35.

[TO CORRESPONDENTS.]

We have been informed that an arrangement is in agitation, respecting the fund noticed by 'One of the Council of Ten,' which is likely to be satisfactory to all the Council.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS AND PLANTS FOR SALE,

AT THE PUBLIC GARDEN OF THE RETIRO;
NEARLY the whole of the vegetable productions of the country; also, dried specimens of the same, assorted for those who wish to carry such to Europe or N. America.

DYERS.

ALPHONSO BOURIER AND Co.,

Have the honor to inform the Public, that having worked for some years at the most respectable Dyers of this capital; they have taken a Shop at No. 128, calle del Peru, one square and a half beyond the Market-Place—where they clean and dye men's clothing of every description and all sorts of silk, thread or cotton; crapes, veils, lace, &c. They make look like new, Cachemires, shawls and handkerchiefs of black merino, which may have lost their colour, or become soiled.

A machine, which they alone have and new chemical preparations, as also, a complete assortment of superior drugs, recently received from Europe; permits them confidently to solicit public patronage, which by activity and the most careful attention, they will make every exertion to merit.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE-MAKERS.

ONE or two first rate shoe-men, will find steady employ, by applying to Mr. Parker, No. 45, calle de la Paz.

NOTICE.

THE SALE BY AUCTION.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND AND Co.,
AT THE

HARDWARE STORE OF

MESSRS. C. P. CAPPER AND Co.

WILL continue on Monday 12th and Tuesday 13th inst.: on the latter day will be sold the Household Furniture, &c.

FOR SALE.

AT No. 16, CALLE DE LA FLORIDA:
CHILDREN'S Navarino Bonnets at 4 dollars each
Also, a few Ladies rich laced caps.

WANTED

A female servant at Mr. Mc Graw's Hotel, No. 53, calle del 25 de Mayo; to do the house work.

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 16 dollars, or if required to wait on them, the price will be 20 dollars per Month, for Cards of address, apply to Mr. Harveaves Store, No. 55, calle de la Piedad.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

BY desire of the Church Committee, and at the requisition of many of the subscribers of the British Episcopalian 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.

THE SWAN AND CANNING RIVERS.

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

NOTICE.

THE London news paper ATLAS of the 6th and 13th November, 1831—are requested to be returned to No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE,

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleloos, Spanish, 111 a 111½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 110 a 110½ do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Putacones, 6½ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 45 a 88 per cent.
Bank Shares, 160 a 162 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 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, 30 a 31 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 26 a 28 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 27 a 28.
Do. salted, 20 a 23 pesada.
Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each
Natria skins, 18 a 28 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.
Wool (common,) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 26 a 32 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 17 a 22 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 16 a 17 dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 950 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 48 a 54 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.
The highest price of Doubleloos, during the week 112 dollars. The lowest price, 108 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½.

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

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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