

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 291.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 17th MARCH, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The week has passed away without any material news—and what little has occurred will be found duly noticed in our pages of this day.

We have received by the Packet *Lyra*, London Papers to 18th January, and judging from a hasty perusal of them, their contents are not very interesting.

The dispute between Holland and Belgium was not decided; the former still refused to agree to the 24 articles of the treaty of London. The 15th January had been the day fixed for the decisive answer of the King of Holland—it was, however, deferred until 30th January. There seemed little doubt of the Dutchman being backed in this delay by Russia, Austria and Prussia. The Emperor, it is said declares he will not interfere, and that if Holland makes war it must be at her own risk; but at the same time hints that no other power ought to take active measures in favour of Belgium—but let the parties fight it out themselves. The Orangists in Luxemburg had formed an insurrection against the Belgian Authorities there, but it was suppressed.

In France there was nothing particularly new—there had been a few arrests in Paris, but it was not supposed they would lead to any discovery of importance. The unpopularity of the Government was said to increase, and the King by no means in spirits.

The news from Spain, states that the ill-fated Gen. Torrijos and 54 of his companions, (including an Englishman of the name of Boyd, all of whom had left Gibraltar, and landed upon the coast,) were shot in the Plaza, at Malaga. The Authorities at Malaga, are stated to have decoyed these unfortunates, by promising to support their cause.

In Portugal every preparation had been made to receive the expedition of Don Pedro: Don Miguel seemed confident he should be able to crush it, and had issued a proclamation, in which, he in a manner invited his opponents to come and try a 'pass at arms.' The expedition still remained at Belleisle, and it was supposed would not sail until the spring. It was also said that the French Government had interdicted its subjects from going in it, and that the ex-Emperor of Brazil was about to quit Paris for Terceira.

The Pacha of Egypt, has declared war against the Sultan of Turkey, under the avowed pretext that it is to protect the religion of the Prophet, which Mahmoud, the Sultan, he says, has insulted by his pretended reforms.

The Parliament of Great Britain met on 17th January, and would no doubt in a few days afterwards pass the Reform Bill to the House of Lords—no new Peers had been created. The London Atlas says that 'people are tired of the debates on reform, and are impatient to arrive at the conclusive principle, by which the representation is to be governed.' The Cholera Morbus had abated at Sunderland, but it continued at Newcastle and Gateshead,—the alarm which its first appearance in England produced, had in a great degree subsided. The trial of the Bristol rioters had concluded—5

of them were ordered for execution—and others were to be transported for life—the latter were conveyed on board a Frigate, which had been moved to the mouth of the Avon, for that purpose. Those ordered for death, implored the Judges with streaming eyes to have mercy on them, that they had never joined in the riots, or took part with the mob—and that their being amongst them was entirely accidental.

The Court Martial held at Bristol, upon Col. Brereton, for his conduct during the late riots in that city, had suddenly terminated—the Colonel having committed suicide, by shooting himself with a pistol through the heart. The evidence against him was overwhelming. It was proved that he would not allow the military to act, notwithstanding the repeated entreaties of the magistrates and of his own officers. He likewise parleyed with the mob, and at various times waved his cap when they cheered for King William and reform.

Every one allows that Col. Brereton was an excellent and brave officer, and that mistaken notions of humanity had tempted him to act as he had done—he himself stated that his conduct could not be defended in a military point of view, but that he had the greatest aversion to shedding blood—and hoped that the mob would not have proceeded to extremes, but have dispersed as they promised him they would, if he ordered the soldiers to withdraw.

On Monday morning last, was celebrated at the Church of San Francisco, the funeral rites of the lamented Chief-of-Police Colonel Don Gregorio Perdriel. The congregation was numerous—including His Ex. the Governor, the Ministers, and Generals Vedia, Guido, Mancilla, &c. &c.

A battalion of the regiment of Patricios, under the orders of Commandant Ramiro, was drawn up in the porch of the Church, and performed the funeral honors, corresponding with the rank which Señor Perdriel held in the militia.

His Ex. the Governor, after the ceremony, paid a visit of condolence to the family of the deceased.

We are assured that the Congress of Bolivia has issued a decree, in order to refund to Señor D. Ambrosio Lezica of this city, the funds which he had advanced to co-operate in the great undertaking to liberate that fine portion of the American Continent. This act of justice confers much honor upon the Bolivian Legislators.

Gaceta Mercantil.

BANK.

The following gentlemen have been elected to form the Committee of Accounts, viz:—D. José Maria Coronel, D. José Maria Gallardo, D. Juan P. Varangot.

A variety of documents have been published in the periodicals of this city, relative to the appoint of Col. D. Pascual Echague as Governor of the province of Entrerios. The House of Representatives of Entrerios, addressed D. Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the province of Santa Fé, stating the result of its deliberations, and requesting that he would permit Colonel

Echague to accept the charge to which it had appointed him. Governor Lopez in reply, requested the House to reconsider its vote, that such an appointment might probably appear to be owing to undue influence on the part of Santa Fé, and might compromise the Confederate Provinces, who had solemnly stipulated to respect the independence of the Sister Provinces. Col. Echague likewise stated in a communication to the House, that he was ready to make all sorts of sacrifice to serve their common country—the country of the Argentines, but that he was a citizen of Santa Fé, and dependent upon the will of its Government. These communications were replied to by the House; and in the end Governor Lopez left Col. Echague at liberty to accept the appointment or not,—the latter did accept it, and has been installed as Governor Proprietary of the province of Entrerios.

Monsieur Aimé Bonpland (after eight years detention in Paraguay, by order of the Dictator Dr. Francia,) arrived in town on 13th inst., last from Santa Fé.

We rejoice to learn that this celebrated naturalist is in excellent health; and it is said that he intends shortly to proceed to France.

The Governor of the Province, Brigadier D. Juan Manuel de Rosas—attended the Fort on 12th inst., for the first time since his indisposition, and transacted public business.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from D. Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, to the Minister of War, Brigadier D. Juan Ramon Balcarce, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th inst., states that he accepted the appointment of Minister of the Home Department, to which His Ex. the Governor had appointed him, although he feels extreme diffidence upon the occasion, conceiving that his talents will not be found adequate to the office; still he had waived all excuses, in order to comply with the wishes of the Governor, who had so many claims upon his services.

A communication of the same date, from Dr. D. Vicenté Lopez, to the Minister of War, states his acceptance of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that he had made a great sacrifice in so doing, conscious of his insufficiency; but as the Government had called him to it, he had resolved not to put any difficulties in the way, and to devote his feeble talents to the service of his country.

Buenos Ayres, 13th March, 1832.

The Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic.

In virtue of the credentials presented by D. Antonio Candido Ferreira,

Has ordered and decreed.
Article 1st.—D. Antonio Candido Ferreira, shall be recognized in the character of Consul-General and Chargé-d'Affaires, *interino*, of the Empire of Brazil, to the Government of the United Provinces of the River Plate.

2d.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.
VICENTE LOPEZ.

DESTRUCTION OF PINCHEIRA'S INDIANS.

The following important document has been received from Chili—and published in the periodicals of this city.

Communication from the Inspector-General of the city of Chillan.

To the Minister of War.

CHILLAN, 16th January, 1832,—
at 9 at night.

Under date of yesterday, the General-in-chief has addressed me from the encampment of Las Lagunas, as follows.—

“Yesterday 14th inst., after having surmounted daily forced marches, and immense difficulties, in the passage over lofty and rough mountains, I came out at 2 in the morning at this position with three columns, which formed the Army under my command, and, which immediately executing with valour and promptitude the dispositions I had made, has reduced to nothing the banditti horde, who were encamped on the said point, united with the native savages of Pehuenches. Of the former the principal sanguinary men have been shot, that is to say Pablo Pincheira, Hermosilla, Fuentes, Loaiza, and others in considerable numbers, who by their unheard of crimes have well merited this punishment,—keeping those that remain, with all their families, which are in my power; and with which I intend to cross over and search all the mountains to apprehend José Antonio Pincheira, who with difficulty escaped with twelve men, by favour of good horses; but there is almost a certainty of his apprehension, in which I shall incessantly labour.

The Pehuenches, who had retreated precipitately, were pursued, and had the audacity to wait for our cavalry, but were not able to resist its terrible charge, and were then totally destroyed; and their families made prisoners; the Caciques Neculman, Coletto and Triaman, did not escape death; these men from their influence among the natives were the most obstinate and active disturbers of these settlements. For this reason their death forms the most interesting part of this triumph, and is an acquisition of immense value, to prevent the incursions which they had constantly made upon the Sister Argentine Provinces, to which they have caused so much devastation, and in which they have collected the elements of war and injured our provinces; who now may count themselves free and secure from this horrible plague.

I intreat you to inform His Ex. the President of this happy and fortunate occurrence; receiving at the same time on my part, the most expressive congratulations for a triumph, which goes far to ensure the quietude of the Republic. Requesting you to accept the sentiments of my highest esteem.

Remain, &c.

JUAN A. VILLAGRAN.”

Santiago de Chile, 20th January, 1832.

The above news is really of great consequence, particularly if that ruthless robber José Antonio Pincheira, who has caused so much devastation in this Republic and that of Chili, should be taken.

Gen. D. Juan Antonio Alvarez de Arenales died lately in the town of Moraya, Bolivia. Gen. Arenales was in the service of the Argentine Republic; he was a Spaniard by birth, but devotedly attached to the cause of independence for which he had fought and bled in the campaigns of Peru, &c.

The advertisements inserted in the journals of this capital, for the purpose of promoting

emigration from hence to the settlement at the Swan and Canning Rivers, is a remarkable sign of the times.

A few years since Foreign mechanics could always obtain profitable employment in Buenos Ayres—the reverse is now the case, and indeed to that extent that we are informed there are many, (who if not absolutely out of employment,) can scarcely find sufficient work for two days in the week.

The proposed emigration is stated to be in a very forward state, a number of individuals having put down their names for that purpose.

The French corvette *La Bonite* will shortly sail from Montevideo for Chili, having on board Monsr. De la Chainaye, who is appointed Consul-General of France to that Republic, in the room of Monsr. Laforest.

MONTEVIDEO.

It appears from the statement in the *Universal*, No. 732, that the expenditure of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, from 16th February, 1831, to 15th February, 1832, amounted to 929,455 dollars, 5 reals, 53; and the receipts 885,193 dollars, 5 reals, 90; leaving a deficit of 44,261 dollars, 6 reals, 45.

D. Luis Eduardo Perez, had been elected President of the Senate—D. Julian de Gregorio Espinosa, first vice-President, and Don Manuel Caleros, second vice-President.

The rain had been equally copious on the Montevideo side of the river, as here; this blessing was hailed with satisfaction as the drought had extended its direful influence to the same extent as in the Province of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

A new periodical called the *Matraca*, (the Rattle,) has been published lately at Montevideo, and seems to have made as much noise amongst its brethren there; as its name would indicate, indeed, like a London Watchman's rattle, it has brought all its *companeros* around and in contact with it.

The journal entitled *Matraca*, which is published in Rio Janeiro, spares neither friends or enemies, but deals out a fair modicum to all. The theatre at Montevideo, was open on the three nights of carnival—(would we could say as much for our theatre.)

We have translated the following from the *Universal*.

“The three days of carnival have passed, and public order and personal security have not been in the least interrupted; judging from the licences issued from the Police-Office, there were more than four hundred persons in masquerade attire, and various parties of them were dancing in private houses; there was but little water or egg throwing, and that little was confined to the lower orders of people. This in a manner instantaneous reform of a brutal and long established custom, confers honor upon the inhabitants of Montevideo, and the order which prevailed amongst all classes announces the rapid progress which this country is making in the career of civilization, and gives to the Chief of Police and those attached to that establishment, more praise than any we can offer. On the concluding night there was a public ball at the theatre.”

After translating the above, we commenced writing a few lines in commendation of the *Montevideanos* for their rational mode of passing carnival, (compared with that of Buenos Ayres)—when the *Indicator* of 8th inst. came to hand and forced us to pause. The *Indicator* says that the *Universal* has given an incorrect statement of the affair, that it was not the lower orders only, who were throwing water, &c., and all which can be said on the subject is; that carnival playing has greatly diminished in Montevideo, and that in the course of time, and with a Chief of Police like the individual who now holds that office—the disgraceful

sports at present practised will in all probability be done away with.

SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

The only voyage of this nature now in progress under the auspices of the British Government, is that of H. M. S. *Beagle*, commanded by Capt. Fitz Roy, which vessel has just sailed from Plymouth. After touching, as usual, at Madeira, the *Beagle* will commence her scientific operations on the coast of Patagonia, at the Rio Negro, and examine the coast so far as the Southern part of the Gulf of St. George, at which place the late surveys of Capt. King, in the *Adventure*, began. There are many points on this coast, particularly to the Southward of the Rio Negro, which are laid down at random, having never been closely examined. The Falkland Islands form also an important point of survey; these, with the exception of the Eastern Island, never having been thoroughly examined. The exterior coasts of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and the shores of the principal channels, will employ the officers of the *Beagle* a considerable time, as well as the dangerous coast of the continent in the Pacific Ocean to the Southward of Chiloe, which is rendered more so from its boisterous climate, and exposure to the Southwest gales. The coast of New South Wales will most probably be visited; and in the progress towards Torres Straits, inside the Barrier Reefs on that coast, the position of several doubtful points, essential to navigators, will be ascertained; after which the *Beagle* is expected to return by the Cape of Good Hope to England.

THE COMETS OF THE YEAR 1832.

About the latter part of the year 1828 an impression generally prevailed that some baleful influence was connected with a comet then about to appear, of which it had been affirmed that it was the most likely of all others to come in contact with the earth; this was the comet of Encke. The German and French philosophers also predicted that the comet of Biela would, in the year 1832, breathe desolation on the humane race, and by its shock reduce this beautiful world to its original chaos. In this country notices appeared in the public prints relative to a comet said to be visible, and those who possessed telescopes were directed to the place in the heavens where the monster was to be found. Every one who saw it wondered that it remained stationary; it would indeed have been a wonderful phenomenon if it had moved, for this fancied comet proved to be the nebula in the girdle of Andromeda, the position of which in the heavens was as permanent as that of any of the fixed stars. At length the expected comet did appear, but only dimly seen with the telescope. It passed the earth's orbit, crossed the paths of Venus and Mercury, mingled its mysterious cloud-like form with the solar rays, and disappeared. Both of these comets—the comet of Encke, and the comet of Biela—will return this year, and cross the earth's orbit—the former in the spring, and the latter in the autumn, and the only antidote to any terror is an investigation of the nature of these bodies, and the paths which they pursue. It is not very probable that the comet of Encke will be satisfactorily visible in this hemisphere during its return in the present year: it will pass its perihelion in the early part of May. The comet of Biela will be nearest to the earth on 22nd October, when its distance will be about fifty millions of miles. The alarm which prevailed in Paris and on the Continent, with respect to the danger of the return of this comet in 1832, seems to have originated in some supposed calculations made by the celebrated Lalande, and the popular tumult at last increased to such a height, that the Government were compelled to publish that celebrated astronomer's memoir in order to appease it. It is known that the comet of 1770 passed through

the system of the planet of Jupiter, without in the slightest degree affecting the motions of either the primary or his satellites, and that it passed sufficiently near our planet to have shortened the length of the year, had its mass been equal to that of the earth. Most of the calculations respecting the effect of the proximity of a comet to our earth have proceeded on erroneous principles—over-rating the quantity of matter in comets, and losing sight of their great velocity when in this part of the system. For a comet to produce any direful effect, it ought to contain not merely a great quantity of matter, but also to be vertical and stationary to the earth's surface for several hours; instead of which, we have reason to believe that, though vast in volume, comets contain but little matter in proportion; consequently their attractive energy would be inconsiderable, while their velocity would in a very short period carry them beyond the limit of exerting any influence on the waters of the globe. But the very circumstance which, in case of proximity, would be the security of our globe—namely, velocity, would, in the event of contact, be attended with the direst effects. Should the comet strike the earth obliquely, it would glance off, and the consequence would be partial. If the point of collision were on a continent of the globe, mountains would be hurled from their bases, and new ones would elevate their ridges towards the clouds. Were the place of meeting on either of the great oceans, some regions would be deserted, and others would be inundated, by the waters of the sea. But if the point of contact were in the direction of the earth's centre—the meeting would be terrific—the earth's period of revolution would be altered—a different inclination of the axis might be given—there would be a consequent change of seasons—and the vast continents of the globe would be again covered with the ocean, which, deserting its bed, would rush to the new equator. It must, however, be stated, that the probability of such an event is all but infinitely removed. The most likely of any that is known to effect such a consummation is the comet of Encke, which, it has been calculated, would come in collision with our earth after a lapse of 219 millions of years. This calculation proceeds on the soundest principles of reasoning, and proves not so much the safety of our globe from cometary destruction (for some comet hitherto unseen by mortal eyes may now be winging its flight directly towards our globe) as the astonishing powers of the mind of man, which can thus essay to penetrate the veil of futurity, and read the destiny of a world.

Times Telescope.

Considerable stir was excited in town on Sunday last, amongst the musical amateurs when the intelligence arrived that *Vacani* the great *Vacani* was at Montevideo, on his route hither; congratulations took place in all quarters, particularly when it was known that the *divina Angelita Tani*, and the syren *Doña Justina Piacentina*, were shortly expected. Only those can appreciate the satisfaction such news caused, who remember the great pleasure the talents of Angelita and *Vacani*, have afforded in other times.

Vacani and his son came to Montevideo in the Sardinian ship *Carlota*, from Rio Janeiro; the former, it is stated, to be in excellent health and spirits, and delighted with the idea of again visiting Buenos Ayres. *Doña Angelita Tani* has taken her passage in a French schooner, with *Doña Justina Piacentina*, and her two sisters *Elise* and *Carolina*, and were to sail immediately from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo and this. Angelita comes without her family, she having separated from her brothers and sister, by 'mutual consent;' *tant mieux*, although we certainly should like to hear her again sing with her brother *Marcelino*, the delightful duet from *Tancredi*, *L'asciami non*

l'ascolto. Report says that Angelita is likewise in high spirits with the idea of again coming here, where she passed her happiest days, and before she felt the pangs inflicted by that 'cruel tyrant love'; but it is stated that she has recovered from all this, and that now

"The chain is broke, the music mute,
As past—to them and thee adieu."

Doña Angelita Tani first appeared before a Buenos Ayren audience in the year 1823, being then about 16 years of age: Señor Rosquellas might in a manner be said to have been her instructor. The dulcet tones of her voice, and the natural style of her acting, (so unusual in a singer,) raised her to the highest pinnacle of public favour. The arrival of the Schironi operatic company created bickerings—two companies were then formed, but this and the effects of the civil war, which had then just ceased, obliged both parties to leave. Buenos Ayres could not support two opera companies.

The opportunity now offers to form an opera establishment, superior even to that, which for so many years delighted the public, and which surprised many, who had been accustomed to those of Europe—*par exemple* the manner in which the Barber of Seville was got up—the *Figaro* of *Vacani* unequalled, in modern times, in any country. We think that Señor Rosquellas, under the circumstances which have so unexpectedly occurred, will for the present waive the idea of leaving us, and become the director of the new establishment, which we so fondly hope will take effect. We feel the most anxious desire that Buenos Ayres should take the lead of all cities in this Southern hemisphere, in the career of civilization and the fine arts; and hope that no undue jealousies will interfere to prevent the opera being formed here.

Natives and foreigners, will crowd to support it, with their powerful talent which will be now put forth—we shall hear again the sweet strains of Rossini, and in this city they are enthusiasts in that respect,* besides, which, it is said that a *corps de ballet* can be arranged. Ballet master, *Vacani*, Junior.

But we must not go too far in expectation, and 'reckon without our host.' The *Montevideanos* are making great efforts in order to detain the operatic corps in their city, during the winter,—but this must not be. The following is a letter we have received upon the subject.

"Señor *Vacani* with his son arrived here on 8th inst., from Rio Janeiro. Angelita Tani, and Justina Piacentina and her two sisters, will be here in the course of next month. Justina I have frequently heard in Rio Janeiro; she is, I assure you, a delightful singer, her action is also very graceful; and I certainly think she is fully equal if not superior to Angelita, at all events her voice is more powerful.

I trust we shall have the benefit of their vocal powers for some time in Montevideo. People here are most anxious that they should remain; and you may depend upon it that great efforts will be made to induce them to do so,—but I much fear Buenos Ayres, (no doubt you heartily hope it will,) will hold out more inducement to them.

Vacani, however, is now enleavouring to make some arrangements here."

* "During the short revolution at Naples in 1820, a Neapolitan was heard to swear, that if the Government intended that the Constitution should be understood, or accepted by the people, they must first have it set to music by Rossini."

Foreign Review.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF MARCH.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &C. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| <i>BRITISH.</i> | | |
| Brig George, (tothery, | Charles R. Horne. | Loading for Hamburg. |
| Brig Floraville, Stephenson, | Mc Crackan and Jamieson. | do for Liverpool. |
| Schr. Commercial Packet, Jeffery, | Charles R. Horne, | do do. |
| Brig Jane, Bell, | Best Brothers, | do for Havannah. |
| Brig Scumnder, Rogers, | Rodger, Breed and Co. | Discharging. |
| Brig Scott, Irving, | A. Fred Barber, | do. |
| Brig Jarrow, | I. H. Kobilhard and Co. | do. |
| <i>AMERICAN.</i> | | |
| 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, | Davidson, Dorr and Co. | do for Boston. |
| Brig Gazette, Bradford, | Rodger, Breed and Co. | do do. |
| Brig Delta, Ewell, | Davidson, Dorr and Co. | do for Havannah. |
| Schooner American, Leach, | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | do do. |
| Schooner Arcadio, Macey, | | Discharging. |
| Schooner Harriet, Davidson, | C. H. Melchert and Co. | Under detention. |
| <i>FRENCH.</i> | | |
| Brig Hermine, Soret, | Garnier, Bros. | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Scuegalais, Souberteau, | Tartiere, | Havre de Grace, |
| Ship Adele, Barrey, | Bianc and Constantin. | Discharging. |
| <i>DANISH.</i> | | |
| Brig Teuton, Bendixen, | S. Lezica Bros. | Loading for Falmouth for Orders. |
| Brig Charlotte, Wippert, | S. Lezica Bros. | Discharging. |
| <i>HAMBURG.</i> | | |
| Brig George and August, Witrock, | J. J. Klick. | Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg. |
| <i>BREMEN.</i> | | |
| Brig Ceasar, Dittjen, | S. Lezica Bros. | Loading for Bremen. |
| <i>BELGIAN.</i> | | |
| Galliot Antonius, Lange, | Charles Bunge. | Discharging. |
| <i>SARDINIAN.</i> | | |
| 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. |
| <i>POLAC.</i> | | |
| Polacre Concepcion, Bancalare, | J. Gestal. | Discharging. |
| Ship Carlota, Vial, | Davidson, Dorr and Co. | do. |
| Cutter Neptuno, C. Paris, | Pedro A. Plomer. | do. |
| <i>BRAZILIAN.</i> | | |
| Brig Emilio, Ferraira, | I. S. Montelro. | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Brig San José Americano, Silva, | J. C. Moreira. | Brazil. |
| Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa, | Manuel Carreras. | Uncertain. |
| Barque Fluminense, Santiago, | | do. |
| Zca. Estrella Brillente, J. V. Veler, | M. A. Ramos. | Discharging. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet *Lynx*, Lieutenant St. John, Commsander,
FRENCH.—Brig of War *Alcibiade*, Captain Alis.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Falmouth.

On 4th January.—Packet Frolic, from B. Ayres 6th October, Montevideo 11th., Rio Janeiro 6th November.

4th do.—Packet Hope, from B. Ayres 31st October, Montevideo 7th November, Rio Janeiro 21st do.

At Liverpool.

December 24th.—British brig Caraboo, London, from B. Ayres 12th October.
January 3rd.—Do brig Lima, Smith, from do 11th October.

At Cadiz.

On 3rd, December.—British brig Brothers, Black, from B. Ayres 21st September.

At Marseilles.

On 20th December.—Sardinian ship Aurora, Rizzo, from B. Ayres 18th September; (she arrived at Cadiz on 20th November.)

At the Texel.

On 26th December.—Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser, from B. Ayres 23rd October.

At St. Maloes.

On 23rd December.—French brig Admiral Villaret, from Montevideo.

At New York.

In December.—American brig Paulina, Rickelton, from B. Ayres 20th October.

Ditto.—Do ship Romulus, Barker, from B. Ayres 11th October.

On 7th January.—Do schooner-brig Patsey B. Blount, from do 25th do.

At Maldonado.

On 9th inst.—American schooner brig Emily Cook, Rogers, from Boston 9 January.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 11th February.—Brazilian brig Principe Imperial, from B. Ayres 22nd January.
14th do.—Do brig Novo Jupiter, from do 13th do.
28th.—American ship Malabar, Clapp, from do 28th January, and Montevideo, bound to New-York, put into Rio Janeiro leaky.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 3rd.—Bremen brig Catherine, Wesels, from Bonavista.

5th.—French do Phaeton, from St. Maloes 49 days.

8th.—Sardinian do Correo, from Gibraltar.

9th.—British do Brilliant, Mordaunt, from Liverpool 4th January.

Brazilian do Nova Sorte, from Rio Grande, bound to Liverpool, with cut hides and wool, put into Montevideo leaky.

Oriental do.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 4th.—American ship Emerald, for Havannah.

6th.—Bremen ship Anna, for Havannah.

The British brig Prompt, Dickinson, and the barque Byker, Bruce, were to sail from B. Ayres about 27th January.

And do brig Thomas Dempsey, was to sail from do for Montevideo, about 27th January.

It was not known, what Packet would be appointed to bring the February mail from Falmouth for this.

The French ship Eucharis, Laudumley, bound to Bourdeaux, put back to the Mauritius 4th September, with damage, after being out 66 days.

The British barque Shepherd, from Ensenada, and French barque La Bonne Mere, from B. Ayres, were off Montevideo on 10th inst.

In the gale of 15th inst., the Brazilian schooner Bella Eliza, in the Inner Roads, parted from her anchor—an anchor and cable was immediately sent off to her by the Captain of the Port. A balandra capsized in the Inner Roads—no one on board.

The U. States sloop-of-war Warren, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 3rd inst., for the River Plate,



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 10th.—Wind N.E. shifted at evening to S.E. blowing hard.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

March 11th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 10th inst., to Gaspar Rosa.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 10th inst., to C. Galieno.

Sardinian ship Carlota, Viale, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult.; Montevideo 9th inst., with 1345 bags maiz, 248 rolls tobacco, 16 barrels sugar, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Sardinian cutter Neptuno, Cayetano Paris, from Genoa 7th November; Montevideo 10th inst., with 4 cases of effects, nuts, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, from Ensenada, having been hove down and repaired.

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

March 12th.—Wind E.—rain in the morning.

Arrived Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, J. V. Veler, from Parnagua 1st inst., with 377 tierces, 75 half do and 8 baskets of yerba, plank, &c., to M. Ramos.

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

March 13th.—Wind W.—opposite coast visible.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed schooner-brig Nueva Yerbal, Pacheco, for Rio Grande,—despatched by C. M. Huer-go, with some cases of effects and 327 fanegas salt.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

March 14th.—Wind S.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, Olivera, for Parnagua,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 300 fanegas salt, 1000 barrels of gunpowder, 60 barrels flour, &c.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

March 15th.—Wind E. variable and blowing a gale—rain nearly all day.

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Packet Lyra, Lieut. St. John, Commander, from Falmouth 20th January; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 29th February, sailed from thence 3rd inst., and Montevideo 12th.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro.—Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey and family.

American brig Tallisman, Williams, from Bonavista 2nd ult.; Montevideo 11th inst., with 140 moyes salt, to Dorr and Reincke.

American schooner Arcadia, Macey, from Santos 2nd inst., with 1122 bags, 456 cases sugar, to C. H. Meichert and Co.

French brig Senegalais, Sonberteau, Havre de Grace 27th December; Montevideo 13th inst., with general cargo, to Guerin, Soris and Co.

The schooner-brig Cacique, which sailed on 14th was in sight this day.

March 16th.—Wind N.E. calm.

Nothing arrived.

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

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

Sailed from Ensenada.

On 7th inst.—British barque Shepherd, Wilson, for the West Indies,—despatched by John Dalton, with 106 mules, and return cargo 20,000 bricks.

It will be seen by the official documents in our number of this day, that the new Brazilian Consul-General has commenced his official duties. His predecessor Señor Barbosa, Junlor, has gathered golden opinions from all sorts of people here; and we trust his successor will merit equal approbation.

The Weather.—The drought has now de-

cidely disappeared—on several days during the week it was sultry—the thermometer at 80. On Monday and Thursday there were heavy rains.

MARRIED.

At the British Episcopal Church, on Saturday the 10th inst.—Mr. James Scott, to Miss Ann Strike. And on Monday 12h inst.—Mr. William Harley, to Miss Ann Atkinson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LADIES.

SELLING AT Mr. HAYTON'S STORE,

At No. 62, Calle de Cangallo; ENGLISH STAYS of the very best quality, and make at 15 dollars per pair.

Also, children's fine white cotton stockings, at from 14 to 20 reals per pair.

TO LET.

A Room genteely furnished, in an English family, in a desirable situation. Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

CARD.

JAMES Mc CARTY, in announcing his removal from No. 32 to No. 35, (late Sala Argentina), calle del 25 de Mayo; embraces the opportunity of returning his most heartfelt acknowledgments to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for the very liberal share he has heretofore enjoyed of their patronage, and trusts that the same unremitting zeal and attention to the comforts of his guests will insure to him a continuation of their favours.

J. Mc C. begs at the same time to claim the attention of the public to the numerous and elegant apartments of which his present establishment is comprised; and flatters himself that amongst them, will be met with some, which from their localities and conveniences, are highly worthy of notice for public entertainments.

Breakfast at half-past 8 o'clock.

Dinner at 2

N. B.—J. Mc C. has just laid in a fresh stock of wines, spirits and other refreshments of every description, and of the very best quality; which having purchased for cash, he can offer to his friends on the most moderate terms.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 112 a 112½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 111 a 111½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 7 dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patscones, 6½ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 45 a 46 per cent.

Bank Shares, 150 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 216 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 32 dollars per pesada,

Do. country, 27 a 28 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs, 26 a 27,

Do. salted, 20 a 22 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 25 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 42 do.

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

Hair, long 26 a 32 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 17 a 24 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 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 Doubloons, during the

week 113 dollars. The lowest price 110 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½

This paper is published every SATUR-

DAY, 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.

Printed at the State Printing-Office