

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 292.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 24th MARCH, 1832.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The periodicals of this city have lately made some remarks upon the system of smuggling so prevalent at this port, and which deprives the Revenue of so great a portion of that which it ought to receive.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, (which paper, by the bye, took the initiative upon the subject,) contained, besides some observations of its own, two pointed communications in its number 2437, upon the same topic. This contraband trade is not only exceedingly annoying to the fair trader, but it prevents any just criterion being formed of the produce shipped from this country, so that it is entirely impossible to form any estimate of its exports.

We have received several communications from different parts of the world, complaining that the notices of the outward bound cargoes inserted in our journal are incorrect, inasmuch as they do not specify any thing like the quantity of produce which actually arrives—(and indeed how should it be otherwise). We copy from the Custom-House clearances, and of course cannot be aware of the smuggled produce on board.

It is hard to say what would be a preventive to the grievance in question. It has been hinted, that the trifling salary which a Custom-House Officer receives exposes him to temptations, which a larger stipend would prevent, and therefore increase of pay has been advised; and that severe punishment should fall both upon the suborner, and the suborned to smuggling. The existing laws against contraband traffic are severe enough,—the speech of the Duke, in Shakspeare's play of 'Measure for Measure,' might, perhaps at the present moment be somewhat applicable.

"We have strict statutes and most biting laws,
Which for these fourteen years have slept,
Even like an overgrown lion in a cave
That goes not out to prey: now, as fond fathers,
Having bound up the threatening twigs of birch,
Only to stick it in their children's sight,
For terror, not to use; in time, the rod
Becomes more mock'd than fear'd—so our decrees
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead,
And liberty plucks justice by the nose;
The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum."

A decrease in the duties now levied upon goods has been named as likely to have a beneficial effect, as not only tending to destroy smuggling (by rendering it an object of no importance), but that it would absolutely bring an increase to the Revenue; that the prohibition to export the precious metals deprives the State of the 2 per Cent. duty on gold and silver, which might be exported of the quantity that is imported of those articles here.

The chief resource of this country is upon the Custom-House, and the State surely ought to receive the full benefit of it.

We believe that a few years since some observations appeared in a public journal of this city, on the advantages that would accrue by doing away with the Custom-House altogether, and making Buenos Ayres a free port—at the same time, in order to meet the expenses of the Government, to impose direct taxation upon the people—this would indeed be a great object if it could be effected,—at present, should the

country be involved in war, with any power possessing moderate naval means—it shuts the Custom-House and leaves the Government destitute, unless by extraordinary means, to raise money. The time, however, we fear has passed for making an experiment of the nature alluded to. It was proposed at a period, when the country was not burthened with the heavy debt, which now presses upon it.

An officer arrived in town on Thursday last, from Tandil, from whom we learn that there had been several days successive rains in that quarter, to the infinite joy of the inhabitants.

In the Northern districts of this Province the country is stated to present a fine verdant appearance from the abundant rains which have fallen.

The 17th inst., (St. Patrick's Day,) was celebrated with all due honour, by the warm-hearted enthusiastic sons of the 'Emerald Isle,' resident in Buenos Ayres. No public dinner took place, but there were various private parties, in which we are informed 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul' prevailed to the fullest extent.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Santa Fé, 9th March, 1832.

The perusal of the official document of 14th ult., from His Ex. the Delegate Governor of Buenos Ayres, explaining the circumstances relative to the scandalous act committed on the 31st December, last, at the Falkland Islands, by the Captain of the American sloop-of-war Lexington, has been highly mortifying to the undersigned Governor. This act, so contrary to the rights of nations, is so much more disagreeable, as being perpetrated by a subject of a Government so perfectly identified in political principles with those of the Argentine Republic, and whose relations of friendship and good understanding, it was to have been hoped would never have suffered interruption; but when an event so offensive to the Republic, at the same time so unmerited and unexpected has unfortunately disturbed them; the Government of Santa Fé confidently trusts that that of Buenos Ayres, to whose able direction the Foreign Affairs of the Republic are entrusted, will act in the affair to which this answer relates in a manner conformable to the established principles existing amongst civilized people, and the dignity and decorum so justly due to the Argentine Republic.

Remain, &c.,

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

To the Brigadier Gobernador: &c., &c., of the province of Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, 10th March, 1832.

The Committee of land proprietors created by the decree of 29th December last, with the object of naming Inspectors, is authorized in cases in which it may have to render reports to the Government, or execute commissions of the same, to cite and assemble to the number of 3 of the said body, and in grave cases to the number of five.

Signed,

DE ZUNIGA.

Buenos Ayres, 20th March, 1832.

The Government, consulting better order in the despatch of Administrative Affairs in the different offices; and for the greater preciseness of its resolutions, has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—In all transactions, whatever may be their nature, after having undergone the preliminary formalities, the resolution on the same shall be preceded by a consultation of the Governor, with the corresponding Minister.

2nd.—The affairs noticed in the preceding article shall be signed with the signature of His Ex., and countersigned by the respective Ministers.

3rd.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

VICTORIO GARCIA DE ZUNIGA.

A congratulatory communication was forwarded from the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, (D. Juan Manuel de Rosas,) dated Buenos Ayres 19th inst., to the Governor of the province of Santa Fé, (D. Estanislao Lopez,) in answer to the note of the latter, dated 26th ult., in which note it was stated that he had resigned the command of the Confederate Army, in consequence of the general peace in all the provinces of the Argentine Republic.

A communication from D. Pascual Echaguo, dated Parana, 2nd inst., to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, states that on the 1st inst., he had assumed the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Entre-rios—and his determination to support the holy cause of the people of the Argentine Republic under the form of Government, for which they have so unequivocally pronounced.

The Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, returned a congratulatory answer to the above, dated Buenos Ayres, 20th inst.

NOTICE FROM THE POLICE-OFFICE.

The public is informed that the superior Government has ordered that on Sunday, 1st April next, the elections shall take place of Representatives for the city and country, to compose the tenth Legislature of the Province. In the city, elections are to take place for fourteen Members, to replace those who go out by rotation, viz:—D. Juan del Pino, D. Manuel Guillermo Pintos, D. Manuel Lazurain, D. Gregorio Gomez, D. Francisco Pihero, D. Manuel Obligado, D. Nicolas Anchorena, D. José Maria Escalada, D. Vicenta Lopez, D. Victorio Garcia Zuniga, D. Pedro Feliciano Cavia, D. José Ramon Elizaga, D. Juan José Anthoniarena, and for the deceased Dr. D. Santiago Figueredo.

In consequence of which, all citizens, who by law are entitled to vote, are invited to do so in their respective parishes, trusting that they will not view with indifference an act of so much importance, and that they will by their attendance give it the solemnity which it merits.

BERNARDO VICTORICA.

By Superior Order.
Buenos Ayres, 21st March, 1832.

RIO JANEIRO.

The accounts brought by the Packet *Lyra*, from Rio Janeiro, convey no political news of importance. The Government of Brazil was making itself rather unpopular, in consequence of the too strenuous enforcement of a number of petty and vexatious regulations of the Custom-House. They have confiscated several parcels of goods, and actually measured the yards of every piece throughout entire bales. It was thought the present system of despatching goods would not continue long. Our correspondent compares it to a thunder storm; too violent to be lasting.

The office of Consul-General in Brazil has been abolished by the British Government. The late British Consul, Mr. Pennell, was shortly to leave Rio Janeiro for England, with the vice-Consul, his son. It was said that mercantile men would henceforward be eligible to serve as Consuls, but as the salary paid by the British Government is now reduced from about £1400 sterling to £600 per annum, the post will not probably be so much sought after as formerly. Mr. Pennell, who retires, will of course have a pension. The salary of the Consul in Bahia has also been reduced to £600 per annum.

In Ceara, a party of mutinous fellows had risen up, and under cover of again proclaiming Don Pedro I, had sacked the interior of the Province: a party of militia had marched against them from the town, and there was little doubt but that they would be soon put down.

On the 15th ult. a new election of jurors in matters of the press took place in Rio Janeiro, the existing one being composed of men, who would not on any account convict those who had written against the Government. The opposition spoke very strong about it, and the probability of a disturbance on the day of election was bruited, but every precaution was taken, and nothing particular occurred. The Government obtained a decided majority.

On the 17th ult. there was a general review of the National Guards, (in number about 3000,) in the *Campo da Honra*, Rio Janeiro. The troops were reviewed by the infant Emperor, accompanied by the Regent, (Lima,) and other officers: H. I. Majesty was dressed in the uniform of the Guard, wearing also a cap with a green plume. He was mounted on a black poney, the saddle being of green velvet richly embroidered with gold, and upon the saddle cloth was placed the Imperial cypher (P. II.)—likewise in gold. The bridle was also green and mounted with gold. In addition to the above mentioned there was a person on foot, to keep His Majesty from coming to the earth in any untoward manner, should his steed prove restive. The Emperor took his station, and the troops passed in review—here he was accompanied by his sister, the Regents, Ministers, &c. &c. The Guards are stated to have presented a very good appearance, and altogether it was highly creditable to them; all were in uniform—not much could be said of their military evolutions, but every excuse was made for them.

A private letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 1st inst. says—

“The opposition papers manage to keep up some excitement: what will be the result, it is hardly possible to form an opinion. Some change in all probability will take place, but not in my opinion to the extent which the *farro pilhos* wish. Whether the patriotism of this party cools or not, I cannot say,—but certain it is that straw hats are becoming less common as well as the *sempre vivas*, and the cocoa nut

frings are made to look as civilized as the engravers art can make them.

The Baron de Bulow, whom you managed to banish from Buenos Ayres, has lately made some figure in Rio Janeiro. He for some time past conducted a paper called *O Americano*, in favour of the Government—but it seems he interfered in some way or other with a family here, and application being made to the Government, he was ordered to be quiet or ‘clear out. Picking that he was likely to ‘get more kicks than half-pence’ from those in power he suspended the *Americano* and commenced the *Carijo*, which paper is *farro pilho* in its principles. Several papers on that side of the question have lately become defunct—others have, however, appeared on the same plan.

We have a report that there are some disturbances in Bahia—I know not how true it is.”

MONTEVIDEO.

A project of law has been presented to the House of Representatives of the Oriental Republic—for the better regulation of the press—and likewise a project for a general change and reform in the military department.

A petition was presented to the Government at Montevideo, to allow theatrical performances at the theatre of that city, during Lent. The petition was acceded to, and the theatre permitted to be opened on any night in the week, except Wednesdays and Fridays. In ‘Passion week’ it was to be closed. This arrangement is nearly similar to that in force at the theatres of London. Our theatrical stars may now take a trip to Montevideo *pour passer le tems*.

The London newspaper *Examiner* has given a very circumstantial account of the destruction of Torrijos and his party. It was copied into most of the English papers.

The following is a copy of it.

“It is now stated, that for a long time past, remonstrances have been made, by the Court of Spain, against the assemblages of liberals at Gibraltar, to organize expeditions against that Government. There could be no doubt about the fact; and consistently with international law, permission could not be given to the liberals to remain there. After a former expedition which was concerted from Gibraltar, they were not allowed to land on the rock, and remained on board their own vessel in the bay. They were not driven from thence, as has been represented, but were invited to make an expedition to Malaga by *Dun Vincente Gonzales Moreno*, the Governor. This man had once professed himself a liberal, and during nearly two years he had corresponded with Torrijos and his party.

Latterly he assured them that all was ready for them, that the troops assembled at Malaga, a considerable force, were there for the purpose of assisting them, and they had only to land and proclaim the Constitution, and be joined by the whole of the soldiery, and by the middle classes. We are informed that one of the party, up to the last moment, suspected the treachery of Moreno, and made a formal protest against the expedition. The condition in which the party was, however, disposed them to believe any thing favourable. On the 28th November, the party left the bay of Gibraltar in two small vessels, and sailed towards Malaga; on the 2nd ult., they were chased by some *guarda costa's*, which appeared to have been upon the look out for them, and which fired upon them and drove them on shore, at about five leagues to the West of Malaga. On their landing, they were pursued, and surrounded in a farm-house, two leagues from Malaga, by a great number of troops, commanded by Moreno himself, to whom they surrendered. Torrijos' party did not number more than 80 men. On Monday 5th., they were marched into Malaga, imprisoned, and not allowed to

communicate with any one, till orders were received from Madrid respecting their fate. Every exertion was made by the British Consul to save the Englishman, (Mr. Boyd,) but without success. The royal warrant for their execution reached Malaga at 10 o'clock, on the 9th ult., and it was carried into effect on the following day. (Then follow the names.)

Torrijos was first shot. He marched to the place with a firm and composed air, taking farewell of his comrades in arms—the word was given, and he fell amidst the balls of those soldiers for whose cause he had so valiantly fought during the war of independence. After him came Calderon, his constant companion, with a determined step. The others were all drawn up in file, and met the same untimely end as their heroic chief. An immense crowd of people attended, and filled the air with the most horrible vociferations. After the execution, they demanded, with loud cries, that all who had been thrown into prison, as accomplices of the revolutionists, should also be put to death. They threatened to force the prisons; and it was only on being assured that *speedy justice* should be administered, that they forbore to press for immediate execution.

Te Deum was sung in the churches, and at night, the city was illuminated, by order of the authorities. It has been suggested that those who made the outcries were the lowest ruffians, and hired by the priests and the civil authorities. But we fear that all the ignorant population, that is to say, the great mass of the people, were violently hostile to the liberals. The best informed liberals were aware of the hostility of the more ignorant of the people, but trusted to their inactivity, and expected that a revolution might be effected by the more intelligent classes, and by the soldiery, a large portion of whom were known to be well disposed towards them. In such states of society as prevail both in Spain and in Portugal, where there are no organs of public opinion on which reliance can be placed, there are insuperable difficulties in the way of ascertaining correctly the disposition of the people; and clear headed men may there, as indeed they often do here, be led to view the state of mind of their own connections as the state of the mind of large and influential classes. We cannot help attributing to most unhappy misconceptions, this and preceding expeditions, which have terminated so fatally to many estimable men, and so mischievously to the cause which they were intended to serve. The loss of Torrijos is most severe. He was a man of considerable ability, and of noble morality. Calderon too was as high a character as any which adorns the pages of Plutarch.

Robert Boyd, who was executed along with Torrijos, &c., at Malaga, was the son of Archibald Boyd, Esqr., of Derry, Ireland, a highly respectable gentleman, and Treasurer of the county (Derry); two of his brothers have attained superior rank in their respective professions; one a barrister, the other a Protestant clergyman. About three years ago, Mr. Boyd, sen. died, leaving a handsome provision for a large family. Robert was then in India, a Lieutenant in the East India Company's Service; at his father's death he came home on leave, and when I first knew him, about November, 1829, he had returned from Greece, having gone out under the romantic and ardent influence that led him to devote himself to the Spanish cause. At that period, Nov. 1829, he had not met with Torrijos and his friends, but was undecided as to return to India, his leave being nearly expired; he had then about four thousand pounds in *Cont's* bank; he was what is called a wild fellow, but his wildness was of that kind that was sure to abate in time; he had received a good education, and had read a great deal. Those poems that breathe an ardent love of freedom he could repeat by the hour; he wrote poetry and prose with ease and correctness. We believe he gave three thou-

sand pounds to the Torrijos project, in which he embarked with ardour just about this time two years; often was it tried to dissuade him from it, but arguments were answered by a quotation from Moore or Byron, which had more fire with him than "cold prudence," as he used to say. "Yes," he would cry, "tis all very good for those who are content to vegetate from day to day, and year to year, until they slide into their graves—their only memorial, their money—their only history, their ledger—for me, sink or swim, I'll gain a glorious name or an early grave"—then would come the glowing poetry, and the unanswerable romancing. It is thought that had he outlived the Spanish affair, he would have been so far sobered down as to apply himself to some feasible pursuit, and that he had talents for almost any; in a word, he is a perfect sample of a young, wild, romantic, and highly gifted Irishman. His age at his death was about twenty-four; in person he was of middle size, or rather tall and slight: his face was plain, but agreeable, and indicative of liveliness, good temper and talent.

D. José M. Torrijos, who stands first in the melancholy list, was an officer of great distinction. Being the son of the intendant of the King's palace of Buen-Retiro, he filled in early life the situation of page of honor to the King, from which, when still a boy, he was appointed, according to the custom of the Court of Spain, a captain in the army. In 1817, being excited by his services during the Peninsular war, to the rank of brigadier-general, was dragged to the dungeons of the Inquisition at Murcia, for being concerned in an extensive conspiracy to restore the constitution of the Cortes. Since that time Major-General Torrijos has been one of the warmest supporters of constitutional liberty, in his endeavours to restore which he has found a premature, but a glorious death.

Don Manuel Flores Calderon was the head of an ancient family. Having been sent by his Province as a Deputy to the Cortes of 1822, was the president of that assembly at the time of the translation of the King and Government from Madrid to Sevilla, in 1823, and his opening address to the National Congress, upon their arrival in that city is a document which will reflect great honour on his memory.

Of Don Francisco Fernandez Gola, it is impossible to speak without sentiments of profound regret. As a Deputy of the Cortes, and a Magistrate, no man was ever more entitled to the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens. By his death the constitutional party will be deprived of a kind and amiable individual.

Don Juan Lopez Pinto, a young Colonel of artillery, known by his talents and intrepidity, will also prove a severe loss to the constitutionalists, who have also to deplore the fate of several intrepid officers and soldiers who have fallen by the same iniquitous blow.

MILITARY MUSIC.

The summer having passed, the band of the Civicos and that of the Cazadores, now leave the Fort at 8 o'clock on alternate evenings instead of 9. The former still holds the sway, and often perform some charming strains at their usual stations, in the calle de la Victoria and at the Mercado,—to admiring audiences, including a great portion of ladies, the fine moonlight evenings lately have increased the interest of the scene. Shakspeare avers that music at those times

"Sounds much sweeter than by day," and we believe it.

The Civico band a few evenings since performed the *finale*, which has been introduced into the opera of the 'Barber of Seville' here. It is the same air which we have often heard in Drury Lane Theatre, London—accompanying the dance of the *Houris*, in the melo dramatic piece called *Nourjahad*.

The Parade or 'relief guard,' at the Fort,

takes place at 11 o'clock in the morning instead of 8, and is to continue so until the summer.

"WHICH OF THE FEMALE CHARACTERS OF SHAKESPEARE IS THE MOST INTERESTING?"

We once attended an amateur debating society in London, when the above question came under discussion, and it produced an animated and pleasing debate. The tender love-sick *Juliet*, the romantic *Viola*, *Portia*, &c., had numerous supporters, and a great deal of amusement was caused by an orator of no mean talent, undertaking to prove that *Lady Macbeth* had the greatest claim to preference. The great struggle was, however, between the admirers of *Desdemona* and those of *Juliet*, and it was at last decided by a small majority, that the former was the 'most interesting of Shakspeare's female characters.'

A communication from a German doctor of music is going the round of the newspapers, in which he asserts that the Professors of music in the various places visited by that insatiate disorder the Cholera, have uniformly escaped its gripe, and those who were in the habit of listening to their best performances, were in a like manner privileged: this he attributes to the elasticity of fibre communicated to the system through the exhilarated spirits produced by the 'concord of sweet sounds,' and of course the more exquisite the music the greater the security. It follows that, instead of storing their medicine chests with nauseous powders and draughts, our fashionables should take care to have their pianos and their harps in good tune, and on the slightest approach of *ennui* play away for the life of them—and as to the common people, whose ears are not so delicate, they had better 'throw physic to the dogs;' and on

feeling pain in the fingers and toes, the ordinary precursors of Cholera, send instantly for a fiddler.

Falmouth Packet.

Poets of all ages and all nations, have sung the praises of music, and

"Therefore the poet Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones and floods, By the sweet power of music." It is not, however, a sovereign balm for every malady, and an admired bard has declared that

"Music, a cure for lighter ills might prove, But cannot ease the heart that's sick with love." If our ruling men would lend their powerful patronage to entice hither the operatic syrens, now in a manner within call, who knows but it might bring better times to Buenos Ayres—at any rate it is worth the experiment, and greater miracles have been performed than this.

SMALL BONNETS.

Play-goers will be glad to hear that small bonnets will soon be the rage. At Paris it is the mode to wear them with brims not more than six inches in depth.

London Paper.

It seems that Paris is still looking up for the fashions, and nothing passes current in that respect, except it be *à la mode de Paris*. Strangers, (even Frenchmen) were accustomed to admire the simplicity of an English lady's dress, particularly the cottage bonnet and gipsy hat. The French ladies, however, used to sneer at it; and when the Duchess d'Angoulême landed in France from England, after the restoration of the Bourbons, she wore a cottage bonnet,—*les dames Françaises* stared at her with astonishment, and their first exclamations were *mon Dieu, quel petit bonnet!*

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 22ND OF MARCH.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig George, Rothley,	Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Hamburg.
Scho. Commercial Packet, Jeffery,	Charles R. Horne,	do for Liverpool.
Brig Jarow,	I. H. Kobillard and Co.	do do.
Brig Jane, Bell,	Best Brothers.	do for Havannah.
Brig Seamaner, Rogers,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Scott, Irving.	Alfred Barber.	do for Gibraltar for orders.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Dawn, Davis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Barque Pallas, Freeman,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston.
Brig Gazelle, Bradford,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Schooner American, Leach,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havannah.
Schooner Arcadia, Macey,	C. H. Melcher and Co.	Santos.
Brig Tallman, Williams,	Dorr and Reulcke.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havro de Grace.
Brig Scagala's, Souberteau,	Gourin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Ship Adele, Barrey.	Blanc and Constantin.	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Charlotte, Wipoff,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klieck.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Deltjen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonia, Lange,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virtud, Gasola,	Padro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barboso,	Rezaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports in the Mediterranean.
Polacre Conception, Bancalare,	J. Gestal.	do for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Cutter Neptuno, C. Paris,	Padro A. Plomer.	Maldonado.
Schooner Americano, Bandler,	C. Gallano.	St. Catherine's.
Ship Carlota, Viale,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Tomiteles, Chevasco.	Cornet and Prat.	do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig San José Americano, Silva,	J. C. Moreira.	Brazil.
Schooner Bolta Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.
Zca. Estrella Brillante, J. V. Veler,	M. A. Ramos.	Painagua.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Lyra, Lieutenant St. John, Commander.
FRENCH.—Brig of War Alcibiade, Captain Alix.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

A mistake occurred in our last, respecting the brig Prompt, &c. It should have read as follows. —

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

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

The Oriental brig which arrived at Montevideo on 9th inst., was the Dos Amigos, from Parnagua.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 16th.—Sardinian brig Delfino, Dalorso, from Genoa and Gibraltar.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 5th.—American ship Isis, for Havana.

10th.—Sardinian brig Correo del Brazil, for Rio Janeiro.

11th.—Swedish brig Nayaden, for Bahia.

The Packet Lyra, is posted to sail on 30th March, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Fal-mouth.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 17th.—Wind E.

Arrived Sardinian schooner Americana, Bandini, from St. Catherine's 7th inst., with rice, porotos, &c., to Carlos Galieno.

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

March 18th.—Wind S.S.W.—slight rain in the morning.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguilá Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 17th inst., to A. Martínez.

Sailed American brig Delta, Elwell, for Havana, —despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 3700 quintals jerked beef.

March 19th.—Wind W.S.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed British brig Floraville, Stephenson, for Liverpool, —despatched by Mc Crackan and Jamieson, with 2000 dry hides, 4000 salted do., 6 bales with 85 dry hides in each, 211 bales with 20 arrobas wool in each, 2 do with 1033 pounds wool, 12 bales with 150 dozen nutria skins in each, 7 do with 120 dozen do in each, 6 do containing 816 dozen do., 94 bales with 3588 arrobas horse hair, 6 do with 22 arrobas do in each, 34 carpincho skins, 30,000 horns, 240 marks of silver, and 3 bars and 1 piece of silver.

Passengers.—Messrs: Robert Black, Kelton, Park, and Masters Frederick and Charles Bergmann.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

1 yuzuca and 8 sail of small craft to the N.

March 20th.—Wind W. blowing strong—Outer Roads at times during the day obscured by dust.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

March 21st.—Wind W.N.W.

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

Sailed American brig Mary, Robinson, for New York, —despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 9455 dry hides, 500 salted do., 2 bales with 250 dozen nutria skins, 3 do with 100 dozen do in each, 2 do with 16 dozen sheep skins in each, 5 do with 20 dozen do in each, 5 do horse hair with 100 arrobas in each, 5 do wool with 20 arrobas in each, 500 horns, 103 dollars cut silver and some return cargo of various vessels.

Passengers.—Messrs. Lick, Hawkins, and Sanna.

National brig Domingo, O'Brien, for Valparaiso, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 1545 tierces yerba, and a general cargo of domestic goods.

Passengers.—Señores Juan Bautista, Jose Benabides and Vicente Fernandez.

March 22nd.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived Sardinian brig Temitocles, Chevasco, from Barcelona 18th January; Montevideo 17th inst., with wine, paper, &c., to Cornet & Prat.

Sailed American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, for New York, —despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 7761 dry hides, 1483 salted do., 17 bales sheep skins, 16 dozen in each, 10,500 horns.

Passenger.—Mr. George May.

March 23rd.—Wind E.S.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian brig Emilio, Ferrara, for Rio Janeiro, —despatched by J. C. Tinoteo, with effects, and 300lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passenger.—Manuel J. Rocha.

Oriental packet schooner Aguilá Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

On the 19th inst., being the day of San José, those whose birth-day it was received the compliments of their friends, the day altogether was observed with more than ordinary ceremony, (the *Pepés* and *Pepitas* being very numerous in Buenos Ayres.) Music was performed in the front and in the patios of various mansions, in honour of the day.

The National Schooner-of-war Sarandi, lying in the Inner Roads, was decorated with colours, (a British red Ensign was flying at her fore-top-gallant mast-head.) it being the birth-day of her Captain, Señor D. José M. Pinedo.

MARRIED.

On Monday 19th instant, at the British Episcopal Church.—Mr. Edmund Crofton Armstrong, to Miss Ellen Susan Taylor.

DIED.

On the 21st inst.—Of Apoplexy, Mr. Silas Atkins, aged 52.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that only the Correspondence of British Subjects will be received at the British Consulate, to be forwarded by His Britannic Majesty's Packets.

All other letters must be sent to the General Post-Office of Buenos Ayres, from whence they will be transmitted as usual.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. B. M.'s Acting Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Buenos Ayres, 23rd March, 1832.

WESTON WRIGHT.

THE friends in England of the above named individual, are anxious to have some information respecting him. If living in Buenos Ayres he is requested to call at No. 64, calle de la Florida, or should any person be able to give information respecting him, it would be thankfully received.

JUST RECEIVED per Commercial Packet, from London, and now selling at the Store, No. 47½, calle de la Victoria:

Children's coloured boots and shoes

Boys boots and shoes, of all sizes

Mens brown cotton hose.

Boys strong cotton hose

Children's cotton socks, sorted sizes.

Worsted do.

A few dozens of ladies shoes, London made, of superior quality.

N. B.—Men's shoes, superior elastic hats, gloves, &c.

LONDON NEWSPAPER ATLAS OF 15th JANUARY 1832.

THE above Paper is requested to be returned to No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

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.

FOR SALE

A respectable Pulperia, on the Beach, in front of the Mole; inquire at No. 31, on the Beach, or at No. 27, calle de Cangallo, for particulars.

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.

EDUCATION.

A school for girls designed to give a thorough and useful English education, will be opened under the immediate charge of a competent and experienced instructress on Wednesday 4th April, in the vicinity of the Plaza. Particulars may be learned by those interested in knowing them, on application to J. C. Zimmerman, Esqr., or the Rev. W. Torrey. The number admitted will be limited.

Mr. JOSEPH WILSON

WISHING to quit the business he now follows, offers for sale his well-known establishment, No. 69, calle del Peru, which has a lease for 16 months yet to come, and as the situation is very desirable being close to the Market, if not sold by Monday the 26th inst., he will sell it by Public Auction.

TO LET

ONE or two rooms handsomely papered and furnished, with a fine ascent, commanding a view of the River, in a desirable situation; and suitable for a married gentleman.

Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle de 25 de Mayo.

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 reas per pair.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, 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 Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do
6 per cent. Stock, 45 a 46 per cent.
Bank Shares, 148 a 150 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 225 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 27 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 a 26.

Do. salted, 20 a 21 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 18 a 27 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 42 do.

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

Hair, long 26 a 31 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 16 a 23 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 a 17 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 43 a 53 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, 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 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.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.