

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 293.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 31st MARCH, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The accounts from the Provinces of the interior represent that perfect tranquillity prevails, a continuation of which is decidedly the grand step, or we might say the only one, which can restore confidence and lead to the resuscitation of the Republic.

If "no news be good news," Buenos Ayres has been very fortunate this week: there has scarcely been a rumour afloat, not even of scandal.

A number of men, who have fulfilled the term of their enlistment in the regiments of Artillery, Argentine Guard, Carabineros, &c.; have within these few days been discharged from service.

A very ingenious work called the *Calendario Perpetuo*, has been published lately in this city, and is now on sale, price 10 dollars. The author Monsr. J. F. Guerrin, has bestowed immense labour upon it, and it is the most beautiful specimen of the lithographic art which has probably yet appeared from the prolific press of Messrs. Bacle and Co.

This perpetual almanack will be found useful. At the same time it requires some little study and strict attention to the explanations, in order perfectly to understand it. Monsr. Guerrin should, however, correct a very palpable error, which appears on one part of it, viz: The taking of Buenos Ayres by the British, and its recapture was in the year 1803, and not 1805, as there stated.

The *Calendario Perpetuo* has been dedicated by the author to the *Argentinos*; and as an object of curiosity alone, it well deserves a place in the cabinet of the curious.

The Journals brought by the Napoleon, announce that Francis Baylies, Esqr., of Massachusetts, has been appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* from the United States, to the Argentine Republic, in place of the Hon. I. M. Forbes, deceased. It was said that the sloop-of-war Peacock, and schooner Boxer, were fitting out in the U. States, for the Falkland Islands. In Mexico political affairs were in a very disturbed state. An insurrection had taken place among the negroes in Jamaica, and they had set fire to several plantations—martial law was proclaimed, and it was supposed the disturbance would soon be quelled.

MONTEVIDEO.

The following address from the Government appeared in the Montevideo Papers lately received.

"The Senate and House of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, united in a general assembly, have decreed.

Article 1st.—The Executive Power shall

invite the public writers for the love and honor of the country to respect themselves, the Republic and the laws. *Orientalists*—listen to the voice of your Representatives, they have invoked the honor and love of the country: the Government has nothing more to add. Public writers, respect morality, respect the Republic, respect yourselves".

LUIS PEREZ.
SANTIAGO VASQUEZ.

It is stated that in consequence of the above appeal, the following periodicals published in Montevideo have been suspended, viz:—*La Matraca; La Diabla*, and *El Domador*.

The address of the Government of the Oriental State to its public Journalists is *unique*, at least in modern times, and truly republican. An English writer of the last century has said that—

"A satirist of true genius, who is warmed by a generous indignation of vice, and whose censures are conducted by candour and truth, merits the applause of every friend to virtue. He may be considered as a sort of supplement to the legislative authority of his country; as assisting the unavoidable defects of all legal institutions for the regulating of manners, and striking terror even where the divine prohibitions themselves are held in contempt. The strongest defence, perhaps, against the inroads of vice, among the more cultivated part of our species, is well directed ridicule: they who fear nothing else, dread to be marked out to the contempt and indignation of the world. The voice indeed of an honest satirist is not only beneficial to the world as giving alarm against the designs of an enemy so dangerous to all social intercourse; but as proving likewise the most efficacious preventive to others of assuming the same character of distinguished infamy. In this view, therefore, it should seem the function of a satirist may be justified notwithstanding it should be true (what an excellent moralist has asserted,) that his chastisements rather exasperate than reclaim those on whom they fall.

"It is not every arm, however, that is qualified to manage this formidable blow. The arrows of satire when they are not pointed by virtue as well as wit, recoil back upon the hand that directs them, and wound none, but him from whom they proceed. There cannot indeed be a more odious, nor at the same time a more contemptible character, than that of a vitious satirist. The most favourable light a censor of this species could be possibly be viewed in would be that of a public executioner, who inflicts the punishment on others, which he has already merited himself. But the truth of it is, he is not qualified even for so wretched an office, and there is nothing to be dreaded from a satirist of known dishonesty but his applause".

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 22nd March, 1832.
TREASURY OFFICE.

Since the Bank notes have been declared

current money in all the territory of the Province, the establishment at Patagonia is the only one which has continued the metallic circulation, to the great prejudice of public and private interests. The Government cannot any longer be indifferent to the continued remonstrances of the employés at the said place, upon the sort of money in which they ought to be paid, and it perceives the inequality which exists in their advantages, since some can be paid in Bank notes and others in specie. In order, therefore, to annul the obstacles which the continuation of this state of things causes in keeping the accounts of the public revenue, and to render the legal dispositions effective: it is ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—The notes of the Bank are declared current money in the establishment at Patagonia.

2nd.—The duties received, and the payments made by the Treasury of the said establishment, shall be in Bank notes.

3rd.—The employés at the said place, both civil and military, shall be paid double salary.

4th.—The effects which arrive from sea, and the produce of the country, upon their importation and exportation in Patagonia, shall be subject to the same dues as in this capital.

5th.—For the fulfilment of the provisions in the preceding article, the Collector-General shall forward immediately to the Treasury of that establishment the correspondent instructions.

6th.—If notwithstanding what is specified in the 4th article, it is felt to be necessary to alter some of the duties, the Commandant of Patagonia shall as soon as possible inform the Minister of Finance.

7th.—This decree shall take effect in the establishment at Patagonia, in ninety days from its publication in this city.

8th.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.
JOSE M. ROJAS.

IMPORTANT TO THE OCCUPANTS OF STATE LANDS.

The Government having been informed that the occupiers of properties in the suburbs of the city, have understood that the sale which is about to take place of them, by the authorization of the hon. House of Representatives, must be by public auction; has thought it its duty to announce that for the present the sale will not be made until after an arrangement has taken place with the present occupants, conciliating as much as possible the peculiar circumstances of each of them, and with the consideration to which they have entitled themselves for the industry with which they have improved the said properties.

Buenos Ayres, 27th March, 1832.

A decree dated 24th inst., states that the Professorship of the law of nations and civil law, shall in future be filled by only one Professor, and that Dr. D. Rafael Casagamas is appointed to that office, with the correspondent salary.

The lady of Gen. D. Juan José Viamont died a few days since—her family has been rendered thereby inconsolable—and her friends deeply deplore the loss of, one so universally esteemed.

The Supreme Tribunal of Justice has pronounced definitively upon the petition presented by Colonel Rojas, charged with the murder of his wife—he has been condemned to 8 years banishment from the territory of the Province.

The Weather.—During the last fortnight it has been what might be termed fine autumn weather—the thermometer averaging about 68. The strong winds on 20th and 26th brought plenty of dust notwithstanding the late heavy rains. On the 27th it was sultry. At night there was a good deal of lightning, and insects flew into the rooms from *el campo*, denoting a change in the weather. On 28th it rained without intermission all the day.

The Alameda.—This promenade has been but indifferently attended lately—the solemn season of Lent prevents any fashionable display.

As many of our readers in Buenos Ayres may possibly feel interested in regard to the settlement at the Swan River, we have inserted the following extract from a letter, in a London paper lately received. Should any emigration take place from this, it would be as well not to forget taking a choice assortment of *cats*, both (*toms* and *tabbies*.) as according to the account in the subjoined epistle—*puss* is a valuable animal in that part of the world.

“After stating the dangers and difficulties they had encountered in their journey to their location, (part of which, in despite of the alarming tales of natives and wild dogs, was performed through the trackless forest!) the letter informs me that they reached in safety the house or hut which had been assigned them. Scarcely, however, had they congratulated themselves on the termination of their journey, when the river overflowed to such an extent, that they were compelled to leave their hut in the middle of the night to insure their personal security; and after wading through a swamp, during a tremendous hurricane, they reached the high ground in safety, but with the mortifying reflection that the whole or greater part of their property had fallen a sacrifice.” She proceeds—“The floods did not leave the ground for the space of six weeks. All this was truly discouraging; but, thank God! we have surmounted all the difficulties that beset us. The last was awful in the extreme. The country all around us was in a blaze of fire, bearing down upon us with frightful rapidity, which our neighbours on the other side observing, kindly came over to our assistance, and prevented the great body from reaching us by setting the wood on fire a short distance from our house. In this manner they effected a breach between us; they then let it run, and soon the two fires met. As night came on the appearance of the forest baffled all description, far surpassing the grandest illumination, and this continued for many nights. This was another cause that demanded our gratitude to the SUPREME BEING, as a family of property, some miles higher up, lost every thing. From such sufferings you will doubtless get unfavourable reports; but every one ought to have been prepared for such an event as a fire, through the country, as the whole appearance indicated as such; but the case above is suspected to have been perpetrated by a discarded servant.”—“I should have told you that we were nearly devoured by rats, so daring that they ate or pulled to pieces even the clothes under our heads, carried off the shoes, &c.; in short, we could keep nothing secure till the summer came. Oh that some one would bring a cargo of *cats*, many of which animals have been sold for £2!

The climate is heavenly in spring and autumn; winter, too, is very pleasant at intervals; but the storms are violent, and continue a week at least, and then we have a week's respite. The nights are as cold as in England, as indeed are the days, only that the sun has more power here—certainly the heat at times, in the summer, was insupportable to the European constitution, the thermometer being occasionally at 111; this generally preceded a thunder-storm, which cooled the air for a while. We have been without rain for 16 weeks, but seldom without sea-breeze. I have infinite pleasure in assuring you that we have met with neither *sea nor land monsters*. The large species of kangaroo is about the size of a doukey. Mr. Healy's people had one while I was there; the tail, without the skin, weighed 9½ lbs., and being an entirely glutinous substance, makes excellent soup. The *flesh* is poor dry stuff. You will hardly believe that there have been two balls, besides public dinners, at Perth, notwithstanding the great dearth of provisions; but the Governor tells us that Guilford (our parish) is to be one of the first places. He is coming to live here, having just completed his mansion. Here are plenty of parrots, paroquets, cockatoos, and other birds of beautiful plumage. Shot two wild ducks, and three golden-winged pigeons.”

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

“We are happy to have it in our power to announce that the Duke of Wellington has so far recovered from the effects of his late indisposition as to be able to take exercise for above an hour yesterday, in the enclosure behind Apsley House, where his presence excited some observation. His Grace does not appear to have lost flesh during his illness, which can scarcely be a matter of surprise when one considers how little he had to lose. His features, however, have become more prominent, and his face more like the caricature likeness which every body has seen. The Duke was accompanied during the whole of his promenade by the Earl Bathurst, with whom he appeared in earnest discussion. He wore the sort of cloak which was familiar to all who were in the Peninsular army, which the soldiers used jocularly to observe must have been made when the General was a little *un*, as he had greatly outgrown it.” He walked with the quick firm step, and military air, which have always distinguished him.”

London Paper.

PRINTING MACHINE.

“It is nearly 18 years since *The Times* was first printed by steam, and a mechanical apparatus, invented by Mr. Keating. This machine printed 1,100 sheets in the hour; but a new machine has recently been constructed, which yields at the rate of 4,000 an hour, or nearly seventy in a minute! The author of this improvement deserves to have his name commemorated, and his fame handed down to posterity. It is Mr. Augustus Applegarth, from whose ingenious and ever active mind other inventions or improvements in the mechanical arts may be expected. It is proper, however, to add that the inking apparatus is the invention of Mr. Cooper.”—From the *Times Newspaper*.

A special commission was formed at Nottingham in January last, to try several individuals charged with being engaged in the late riots in that county, three of them were convicted of entering the dwelling house of John Masters, Esqr., (Colwick Hall,) and set fire to same. This trial caused much interest. It seems that the mob entered Mrs. Masters's bed-room, destroyed the furniture, stole jewellery and a gold comb, &c. The lady, her daughter, and a young lady then on a visit, ran from the house and concealed themselves under some laurels in the shrubbery. Mrs. Masters the lady here spoken of, was formerly Miss Chaworth, of An-

nesley in the county of Nottingham, celebrated as being the object of Lord Byron's strongest and most lasting attachment—an attachment which, to use the words of Mr. Moore, “according to his own deliberate persuasion exercised a lasting and paramount influence over the whole of his subsequent character and career.” He fell in love with her, but she had formed an early attachment for Capt. Masters, of the Nottingham Militia, whom she married. “If at any moment” says Lord Byron's biographer, “the noble Lord had flattered himself with the hope of being loved by her; a circumstance mentioned in his ‘memoranda,’ to which the defect in his foot had exposed him, must have let the truth in with dreadful certainty upon his heart. He either was told of or overheard Miss Chaworth saying to her maid: ‘Do you think I could care any thing for that lame boy?’ This speech as he himself described it, was like a shot through his heart. Though late at night when he heard it, he instantly darted out of the house, and scarcely knowing whither he ran, never stopped till he found himself at Newstead”.

Mrs. Masters was the “Mary,” in one of the noble author's most interesting poems “the Dream;” Lord Byron was only 15 when he indulged in this romantic attachment, of which, however, it appears, the lady at that time only 2 years his senior, was an indifferent observer. The beautiful poem above cited says,

“but the boy gazed on her;
And both were young, and one was beautiful;
And both were young—yet not alike in youth,
As the sweet moon on the horizon's verge,
The maid was on the eve of womanhood;
The boy had fewer summers.
He had no breath, no being but in hers;
She was his voice, he did not speak to her,
But trembled on her words; she was his sight,
For his eye followed hers, and saw with hers,
Colour'd all his objects;—he had ceased
To live within himself; she was his life,
The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
A touch of hers his blood would ebb and flow,
And his cheek change tempestuously—
But she, in these fond feelings had no share,
Her sighs were not for him; to her he was
Even as a brother—but no more.”

It was a name which pleased him and yet pleased him not—and why? Time taught him a deep answer—when she loved another; even now she loved another, And on the summit of that hill she stood, Looking afar if yet her lover's steed Kept pace with her expectancy, and flew.”

Sir Richard Phillips, in his tour through the United Kingdom, visited Newstead. In his notes on this interesting spot, he says,

“While in this vicinity, I heard many particulars of Byron's first love, a passion which tinged the whole of his future life. Near Newstead stands Annesley Hall, a house as considerable and venerable as Newstead itself, and the daughter of the owner, Mr. Chaworth, was an heiress of immense fortune, interesting, amiable, &c., &c. From the eastern windows of the southern front of Newstead all the scenery of the poem of “The Dream” is visible, except Annesley Hall, which lies over the Cape, of which he speaks; but there still are trees, and the high point at which he describes the impassioned interview. I read the poem with the objects before me, and was overpowered by the sympathies and recollections which must be familiar to all men, for most men have felt as Byron felt, though few ever portrayed their feelings with such energy of thought and language. Night overtaking me at Newstead, the splendid hospitality of Colonel Wildman was kindly exerted, and he indulged a sentimental traveller, by allowing me to sleep in Byron's room, and Byron's bed. Those who admire Byron, (and for those who do not I care but little,) will participate in the luxury of such a night. The bed is elegantly surmounted with baronial coronets, but it was Byron's, and I cared nothing for the coronets, though all the conveniences of the apartment were delightful.

“I will add to these details a fact which will interest many; that the dog which Lord Byron reared in Greece, and the grandson of

Boatswain, having been brought home with his body, is still alive at Newstead, cherished for the sake of his master, and respected for his own good qualities'.

Some of the English journals received by the Packet *Lyra*, ask what would have been Byron's feelings had he lived to this day, to know that the "lady of his love" was obliged to seek refuge amongst laurel leaves, from a brutal mob, he would have indeed exclaimed "A change came o'er the spirit of my dream, The lady of his love; Oh! she was changed."

Yet there is something of romance connected even with the place where the lady sought shelter—"under the laurels of a shrubbery".

Lord Byron was born in January, 1788; and Miss Chaworth—now Mrs. Musters in 1786. She is therefore 46 years of age.

The Westminster Review of January last, in an article entitled "Portuguese Africa," has the following observations.

"There were read last week, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, a few notes from the Journals of M. Douville, a French traveller of varied acquirements and talents, who has recently passed four years in the heart of Portuguese Africa. The publication of M. Douville's accounts of his travels may be expected to throw a great light upon the present state and capabilities of the countries he saw".

M. Douville is the same individual who was landed in Buenos Ayres, from the Brazilian Squadron by a flag of truce, during the late war, under the character of a French naturalist, and during the Presidency of Señor Rivadavia he was, however, thrown into prison a few months after his arrival, charged with an undue use of a lithographic press, which he had with him. Upon his release he quitted this country, and proceeded to Brazil and Africa, from whence he returned to Buenos Ayres in the year 1831. We believe he is now in Paris.

The same Review in an article "On Political Economy," quaintly asks if "Abelards abound in Patagonia." In Europe they are strange notions of Patagonia, the inhabitants are supposed to be absolutely giants. At Astley's theatre in London, a performer was advertised by the title of the "Patagonian Sampson."—It was said that he could not speak a word of English. We, however, saw him at a tavern in the neighbourhood of that theatre, speak excellent English with a very pleasing Irish accent. There may not, however, be Abelards in Patagonia, but there are *Estantieros* and paper money.

In another article upon the "History of Medicine,"—the Review says "that medicine is perfect quackery, without a knowledge of anatomy. Anatomy is as indispensable to the knowledge of medicine, as medicine is indispensable to the welfare of society; and so long as the legislature will persist in making no provision for the table of the anatomist, the science must be supported by unestablished means, or be ultimately extinguished."

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

"Enterprise frequently leads to more splendid achievements, than either learning or genius. United with industry, it is impossible to set limits to its power. It is often remarked, that the Scotch, as a people, are remarkable for a spirit of enterprise; and the fact of individuals of that nation being to be found in every country on the face of the globe, is brought forward as a proof of the accuracy of the statement. I am not inclined to accede to the inference drawn from this circumstance; in fact, I believe Scotsmen to be rather remarkable, speaking of them in regard to their *natural* dispositions, as being in general distinguished by nearly a total want of enterprise, and the possession of an extreme spirit of caution—if the word spirit is not misapplied in speaking of that negative quality. "Thousands of Scotsmen have made fortunes by Commerce,"—true

—and so have millions of Englishmen. But Scotsmen have kept theirs—Englishmen have never been remarkable for their merely saving propensities. An Englishman makes or loses a fortune by fearless and often noble daring. What is won by the exercise of any merely mental power, is less prized because not so laboriously obtained, as that which is gained by corporeal exertion—earned by the "sweat of the brow." Enterprise has more of the former than of the latter in its nature. What is accumulated through its agency appears of less value, and, consequently, is more readily dissipated, than what is heaped up by industry, preserved by caution, or hoarded by avarice. Englishmen and Irishmen may have won more money in foreign climes than Scotsmen; but they have not so well preserved it".—*Chameleon*.

We believe the author of the *Chameleon* is a native of Glasgow, and that the work in question is his "first born." Is he correct in denying the quality of enterprise to his countrymen. Scotsmen have been thought to be more prudent and cautious than Englishmen and Irishmen, and till now equally enterprising. Scots soldiers, it is said, if they get a shilling a day will manage to live upon fourpence; and moreover, that they can generally boast of having a watch in their fob, which is something more than the English or Irish soldier can do.

Foreigners have remarked that "an Englishman with his belly full, an Irishman half drunk, and a Scotsman half starved, will fight the devil".

PHILOSOPHY OF CHEERS.

"Among all the various methods of expressing satisfaction and enthusiasm, there is none

more universally resorted to in Great Britain, by at least one half (the male one) of the inhabitants, than cheers by lots of three, and its squares and cubes. Is a speech made, or a health drunk at a dinner, "three times three," or nine times nine," demonstrates the "magic of the name," or the power of the oration? Cheering is the thermometer of British feeling. It never is heard but when the "mercury is up." Have news of a victory arrived, cheers herald the progress of the Mail—three cheers welcome its arrival, and rounds of cheers echo the triumphant conclusion of every sentence of the "cheering" details. Critics, citizens, even *Dandies* and the gods, cheer when the King visits the playhouse; of cheers soldiers give three, the mystical number, when they are led to battle; and sailors,—why sailors cheer at every thing! They have no other possible method of demonstrating their joys, when ever its cause, and whatever its complexion. Joy and gladness are said to have a section of looks and language peculiar to themselves, and which can express no other emotion. With Sailors, three cheers supply the place of these on every emergency. Dancing is the action of exuberant animal spirits,—Singing is their melody; but cheering is with us, their unmodulated, but more vivid indication;—unsophisticated and thrilling, natural and unaffected. It generally comes from the heart's core, and that core I deem honest in its deepest recesses, which most warmly prompts, and most feebly echoes them. Yet, there are even exceptions to this. I remember at a public dinner given by some Statesman or other, of a man proverbially a rascalion, who was so exuberant in his cheers, that he amazed even a company of four hundred half-drunk political partisans!—*Chameleon*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 29TH OF MARCH.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig George, Rothey.	Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Hamburg.
Schr. Commercial Packet, Jeffery,	Charles R. Horne.	do for Liverpool.
Brig Jarro, Sutton,	I. H. Kobillard and Co.	do do.
Brig Jane, Bell,	Best Brothers.	do for Havannah.
Brig Seaman, Rogers,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for Gibraltar for orders.
Brig Scott, Irving,	Alfred Barber.	do for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Susannah, Dunn,	John Miller and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt,	Parlane and Macalister,	do.
Brig Harriet, Lewis,	S. Lezica Bros.	do.
Brig Catherine Ann, Norie,	S. Lezica Bros.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Dawn, Davis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Gazette, Bradford,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for Boston.
Schooner Arcadia, Macey,	C. H. Melchert and Co.	Santos.
Schooner-brig Pilgrim, Rice,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Boston.
Brig Talisman, Williams,	Alfred Barber.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Napoleon, Trott,	John Langdon.	do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Sorot,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Senegalais, Souborteau,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Ship Adele, Barry,	Blanc and Constantin.	do do.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Charlotte, Wippell,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klicke.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Duijlen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
Ship Eagle, Koch,	Zimmorman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
BEELIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Longe,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virtud, Gasola,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa,
Brig General Americano, Barbosa,	Rozaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.
Polacre Concepcion, Bancalare,	M. Gestal.	do for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Temistocles, Chiovasco,	Cornet and Prnt.	do do.
Schooner Americano, Bandini,	C. Galiano.	St. Catherine's.
Ship Carlota, Vialo,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 15th.—Brazilian brig Libertador, from Rio Grande

16th.—Do schooner-brig Maria Rosa, from Rio Janeiro.

24th.—Hamburg galliot Wettrenner, Saubertlich, from Cape de Verdes.

26th.—American barque Suffolk, Smith, from Boston and Rio Janeiro.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 12th.—H. B. M's Barque Packet Eclipse, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

14th.—American schooner Emmeline, for Rio Grande.

15th.—Brazilian zumaca Imperial Pedro, for Bahia.

18th.—American brig Laurel, for New York.

23rd.—Do do Clarice, for do.

Do do Seneca, for Havannah.

Arrivals at New York.

On 6th January.—American brig Orient, Ellis, from B. Ayres 20th November.

About 11th do.—Do ship Sophia, Frazier, from B. Ayres 8th November.

At Cadiz.

In January.—Sardinian brig Socrates, Ravenna, from B. Ayres 1st November.

At Havannah.

On 27th December.—Bremen ship Brunswick, from B. Ayres 25th October.

Sailings from Cadiz for Buenos Ayres.

On 28th January.—British brig Harriet, Morley.

On 24th.—do Sardinian brig Buen Amigo.

The American brig Spark, was loading at Cadiz for B. Ayres.

The British brig Brothers, Spittal, had sailed from Cadiz for a port in the Mediterranean, to load for B. Ayres.

The American ship Moss, and brig J. Ashman, both for B. Ayres, and ready to sail, were frozen up in the Delaware on 23rd January.

The Packet Lynn, is posted to sail on 5th April, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 24th.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American schooner American, Leach, for the Island of Cuba,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 910 quintals jerked beef.

March 25th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 24th, to J. S. Lyons

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

British brig Susannah, Dunn, from Liverpool 24th December, with general cargo, to John Miller and Co.

Passenger.—Mr. Robert Ellis.

March 26th.—Wind S.E. blowing nearly a gale.

Arrived Bremen ship Eagle, Koch, from Bonavista 1st February, with 80 moyes salt, 14 tons coals, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

British brig Brilliant, Mordaunt, from Liverpool, with general cargo, and 99 tons coal, to Parlane and Macalister.

A National schooner-brig and 8 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, horns &c.

March 27th.—Wind N.

Arrived British brig Harriet, Lewis, from

Cadiz 22nd January, with Jerez wine and 92 lasts salt, to S. Lezica Bros.

American schooner-brig Pilgrim, Rice, from Boston 5th January; Cape de Verdes 14th February, with general cargo and 36 moyes salt, to Davison, Dorr and Co.

National schooner Caroline, Densmore, from Rio Grande 21st inst., with 1285 tierces yerba, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Passenger.—Mr. M. W. Sheaffe.

The British brig Catherine Ann, was in sight this afternoon.

March 28th.—Wind S.S.E.—rain all day.

Arrived British brig Catherine Ann, Norie, from Cadiz 6th February, with wine, paper, general cargo and 186 tons salt, to S. Lezica Bros.

Passengers.—Senores Joaquin Potier, Hilario Llanos and Juan Rodriguez.

American schooner-brig Napoleon, Trott, from New York 26th January, with general cargo and 800 hard dollars to John Langdon.

Passenger.—Capt. Langdon.

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

March 29th.—Wind S.S.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American barque Pallas, Freeman, for Boston,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 9807 dry hides, 1800 salted do, 2 bales nutria skins with 218½ dozen. 4 do nutria skins with 94 dozen, 4 do ostrich feathers, 3½ arrobas, 84 do sheep skins with 1322 dozen, 2 do with 18 arrobas wool 1 do with 20 dozen deer skins, 1000 horns, and some return cargo.

Passenger.—Mr. Samuel Woolcut.

Brazilian zumaca Estrella, Brillante, Veler, for Parnaqua,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 275 fanegas salt.

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

11 sail of small craft to the N

March 30th.—Wind N.N.W.

Arrived American ship Galxy, —, from New York 21st January, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

(At sun set boat not on shore.)

In sight a schooner-brig.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

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

MARRIED.

On 14th instant.—Mr. Duncan Stewart, to Doña Dorotea Agell.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

No. 51, calle de la Universidad,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE SELLING AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

PATENT watches and others; gold chains, seals and Keys; plated candlesticks, branch ditto; snuffers and trays; britannia metal tea and coffee pots; plated and Japanned crust stands; soap indies and spoons, different qualities; telescopes, opera glasses and goggles; gilt and steel chains; lancets; shaving and tooth brushes.

Roger's razors and penknives of the best quality; razor strops and sundry articles.

HENRY JONAS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he undertakes the management of funerals, and hopes from his experience as an Undertaker to merit the approbation of those who may have occasion to employ him.

Ready-made coffins of various classes, will be constantly on hand; and having lately received a general assortment of coffin furniture, he will be able at the shortest possible notice to furnish full or half mounted coffins in a very superior style; application to be made at the house adjoining the vestry of the British Episcopal Church, where orders forwarded will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM S. WILSON.

Buenos Ayres, 29th March, 1832.

WANTED,

PRIVATE LESSONS IN LATIN, GREEK AND ALGEBRA.

ANY Person competent and willing to give instruction in the above branches, is requested to leave his address at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

JUST RECEIVED

AT No. 90, CALLE DE LA CATEDRAL,

OPPOSITE THE BANK:

Black currant jelly.	Preserved damsons.
Red currant jelly.	Do strawberries.
Raspberry jam.	Do green gages.
Preserved gooseberries.	Fine Durham Mustard.
Do red currants.	Pickles and sauces of different kinds.
Do black currants.	

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.

A few dozens of ladies shoes, London made, of superior quality.
N. B.—Men's shoes, superior elastic hair, gloves, &c.

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.

LONDON NEWSPAPER ATLAS OF 15TH JANUARY 1832.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 110½ a 111 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 109½ a 110 do. do.

Plata Muecuquina, 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, 46 a 47 per cent.

Bank Shares, 148 a 150 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.

Do on Rio Janeiro, 220 a 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 32 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 a 27,

Do. salted, 20 a 21 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 16 a 27 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 38 a 40 do.

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

Hair, long 26 a 31 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 16 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 dl per quintal.

Horns, 380 a 880 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 48 a 55 dolls. p. bbl.

Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the

week 111½ dollars The lowest price 109 dolls.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7½ The lowest do. 7

This paper is published every SATUR-

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Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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