

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 294.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 7th APRIL, 1832.

[VOL VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Elections of Members of the House of Representatives for the province of Buenos Ayres, to replace those who have gone out by rotation, took place on Sunday last—the greatest order and regularity prevailed.

The following gentlemen were elected to represent this city, viz:—Brigadier General Henrique Martinez, Doctors D. Pedro Pablo Vidal, D. Manuel Obligado, D. Ramon Olavarrieta, D. Juan José Cernadas, D. Bernardo Pereda; Señores D. Lorenzo Lopez, D. Francisco Alzogaray, D. Laureano Rufino, D. Manuel Pereda de Saravia, D. Antonio Ureta, D. Nicolas Anchorena, Eusebio Medrano and D. Cosme Argerich.

For *San Isidro*.—Señor D. Diego Alcorta.

For *San José de Flores*.—Señor D. José Ormachea.

For *Quilmes, Ensenada and Magdalena*.—Señores Don Santiago Rivas, and Don Felipe Senillosa.

The result of the elections has been entirely in favour of the Government; none but those in the Federal interest have been returned.

The mode in which the elections are carried on in this country is a great contrast to that practised in England. A contested election in the latter, would sometimes make a stranger fancy he had got into a second pandemonium.

The House of Representatives is to meet for the despatch of public business early in May.

We are informed that Dr. D. José Miguel Diaz Velez, who was the general Minister under the Government of Señor Lavalle, died lately at Paysandu.

The first number of a new daily paper, entitled *El Telegrafo del Comercio*,—*Diario, Comercial, Científico y Literario*, was published this day, at the Commercial Printing-Office, No. 60, calle del 25 de Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms;—the terms are seven dollars per month.

There is plenty of room in Buenos Ayres for the “new comer,” particularly should the state of trade revive, which a cessation of civil war in the Argentine Republic leads one so anxiously to expect.

El Telegrafo, we believe, intends to avoid as much as possible the dangerous path of politics, and to abide by the titles which it has assumed. We sincerely wish it success and that its infancy may pass with few or none of the maladies incidental to that period—its manhood robust—and its old age hale and hearty.

El Boletín de Comercio is again advertised for publication, from the Lithographic Press, lately appertaining to Messrs. Bacile and Co.

The “old standards” of the British residents in Buenos Ayres are quitting us by degrees. It will be seen by our marine list that Messrs.

Wm. Orr, John Campbell, John Miller and Alex. C. Dunlop, went passengers in the Packet *Lyra*. A great number of their countrymen attended them to the place of embarkation, to bid farewell to those they so much esteemed. Such scenes always render us *triste*, and we avoid them if we can. There is a secret sensation almost of horror attached to a last adieu, and we dare aver, that more than one of the passengers in the *Lyra*, although their long residence in this city might not have afforded them much pleasure, yet, took their last look at it with heaviness of heart, conscious that it would be their last.

Messrs. Wm. Orr and John Campbell, we believe, do not intend again to return to Buenos Ayres. Were we to give vent to the feelings which now weigh upon us, at the recollection that we have parted forever, with friends whom we have known from our first arrival in this country, this article, which was intended merely as one of information, would become out of place and sermonizing—farewell then. May every happiness through life attend the voyagers.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

In perusing some of the late numbers of your paper, the advertisement relative to the proposed expedition, or emigration to Swan River, met my eye. After reflecting upon the temerity (not to give it a stronger term), of forming such schemes in a country like this I was inclined to address you in terms of strong reprobation upon the author or authors of such a wild project—I will, however, waive this proceeding, and rather proceed to caution those who have harboured any idea of joining this association, to pause, ere they commit themselves too far, and not “sacrifice substance for shadow.” But as times are in this country, it yet holds out to the industrious and enterprising mechanic and agriculturist, prospects of a comfortable and independent livelihood; and although fortunes cannot be made so rapidly as formerly, I defy any one to prove that a subsistence cannot be obtained by those who choose to seek it.

Those persons Mr. Editor, who informed you that mechanics in Buenos Ayres can with difficulty obtain employment for two days in the week, have given you wrong information—the fact is, that master tradesmen have difficulty in getting their men to work more than two days in the week; and the greater part of the promoters of the new scheme have gained in B. Ayres the money which they propose to embark in the new undertaking.

Emigration to Swan River I should have thought had been by this time sufficiently exploded, and the misery and trouble which emigrants must necessarily endure for advantages, which if at all realized will be of little benefit—there are difficulties barely calculated upon, to be surmounted, before the settler is properly located, and when this takes place his troubles are scarcely begun. Should the “man of substance” in Swan River land, suffer a reverse of fortune, which is but too often the case there, those who depend upon him are left to pass a half savage and indolent life, or seek some way of leaving the country; and the “lord of

many acres” has the satisfaction of owning what can never be of service to him. It follows of course, that the artisan and mechanic, who mainly depend on the realized hopes and success of the “practical agriculturist” would have a still smaller chance of success, and they would be speedily glad to abandon the place, if they fortunately can procure the opportunity.

To the indolent any change is a “change for the better,” but I would most fervently recommend to the opposite class to “*let well alone.*”

CANOUR.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 30th March, 1832.

The Government, in consideration of the serious injury which the Post-Masters have sustained in the territory of the Province, and in conformity to a proposition from the Director of the Post-Office—has ordered.—

Article 1st.—The Post-Master now, and until a further resolution of the Government, shall recover from the Treasury a real per league for saddle horses, and two for draught horses, furnished for the public service.

2nd.—Private travellers shall pay two reals for the first, and four for the second,

3rd.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

VICENTE LOPEZ.

D. Vicente Castex has been appointed Inspector of the Market in the N. of the city, for the month of April and May next,—*vice* D. M. G. Pinto, resigned.

D. Gabino Palacios has been appointed Justice of Peace, for the parish of San Miguel,—*vice* D. D. Corrales, absent at Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO.

A decree, dated Montevideo 19th ult., appoints D. Antonio José de Oliveira Campos, as Consul-General of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to the Empire of Brazil.

Invitation from the Government of the Allied Province to the other Provinces of the Argentine Republic.

Santa Fé, 9th March, 1832.

Peace and tranquillity, which had been disturbed by the military mutineers on 1st Dec., 1828, having been happily re-established in all parts of the Republic, and the people being now at liberty to express their wishes, through the efforts of the boundary Provinces, and the co-operation of the numerous friends of their cause, the Representative Committee of the Allied Governments of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Entrerios, Santa Fé, Corrientes, Cordova and Mendoza, assembled in this capital, in fulfilment of the 5th stipulation of the 16th article of the public treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, signed 4th January, 1831; address themselves to His Ex. the Governor of the Province of, with

the object to invite him to adhere to the said treaty, of which an exact copy is now remitted him for his Government. The Committee assumes, that in the Province over which His Ex. presides, the necessary repose and liberty exists, in order to deliberate upon an affair of so much interest, and likewise believes that the advantages resulting from the adoption of said treaty, being evident from having been confirmed by experience it is useless to point them out.

The above mentioned article speaks of the "arrangement of the general administration of the country under the Federal system, its interior and exterior commerce; its navigation, the collection and distribution of the general revenue and the payment of the debt of the Republic; its interior and exterior credit, and the sovereignty, liberty and independence of each Province; all of which is to be arranged by means of a general Federative Congress;" but the time in which this is to assemble, the number of their representatives and the place of their residence are prior affairs, which ought to be settled in precaution of the difficulties which may occur; and in the opinion of the Committee no means are more certain to remove them, than that of the attendance of the Deputies of the rest of the Governments at this place, with the competent instructions. Thus it is, that Your Ex. by acceding to this invitation will place your envoy in a situation to take a part in both affairs.

It is to be expected that Your Ex. entering into the important objects of the present communication will answer it in a candid manner, manifesting the resolution to concur in its attainment, or the inconveniences which may impede it.

The Committee having thus expressed the desires which animate it, have the pleasure to present to His Ex. its most respectful consideration.

Domingo Cullen, President.—Ramon Olavarieta—José Elias Calisto—Mannel Leiva—Dr. Juan Bautista Marin—Manuel Corbalan.—José P. Benites, Secretary.

To His Ex. the Captain-General of the province of

An entertainment was given on board the National Schooner-of-war Sarandi, in the Inner Roads, on the 2nd inst., it being the day of San Francisco de Paula, the birth-day of the Captain of the Port, D. Francisco Lynch.

The Schooner was decorated with flags, in honor of the day—she fired a gun in the morning on hoisting them, and another at sun-set on hauling them down.

The first number of a new Price Current was published on Monday last, at the office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*. It contains every information that can interest the commercial community, the state of exchange—vessels arriving at and sailing from this port—their cargoes—a list of vessels in port, with their destination, names and consignees—observations upon transactions in the different markets, &c. &c.

The Prices Current, which have hitherto been published in this city, have failed from the great difficulty of obtaining correct prices; the proprietors of the present one propose to meet this difficulty, by employing an individual purposely for that department; and furthermore state that it is not likely to be a *transitory* publication.

It is to be published every Monday—price 9 dollars per quarter, and sold by single numbers to Subscribers at 6 cents, and to non-Subscribers at 1 dollar each copy.

The Weather.—The weather has been dry and warm during the week, and summer attire generally worn. The calm evenings have enticed crowds of ladies to the streets visiting and shopping.

Numerous congregations have attended the different churches to hear the sermons customary at this season of Lent. The church of *La Merced* on Monday evening was extremely full, (and as is usually the case) the female portion of the congregation greatly preponderated.

The excellent band of the *Civicos* have not lately performed in public, so often as they were wont to do—we presume they are occupied in rehearsing the solemn music composition of Señor Rosqueilas, which they are to perform on "Holy Thursday." The band of Col. Rolon's regiment, and that of Col. Olazabal's have left the Fort as heretofore, at 8 o'clock on alternate evenings, and proceeded to the *Retiro*. One of them has a very good bugle band, but their selections generally are far from being so tasteful as that of the *Civico's*.

GOVERNOR VERNET.

"This real or *soi-disant* Governor of the Falkland Islands has been grossly maligned, or else he has a large share of modest assurance. It is stated in a communication in the *National Gazette*, that a translation and a copy of an official document have been lately published, by which he is duly constituted Governor of those Islands and the adjacencies, by the Buenos Ayrean Government. This matter might be easily verified by the Commander of the ship on that station; and no doubt will be by Mr. Baylies, a worthy old federalist, who has recently received the appointment of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Buenos Ayres. He deserves a better reward. Governor Vernet has written a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, in which he states that he seized the three American vessels, in the proper exercise of his functions, for infringing the fishery regulation, after he had given them due notice of the prohibition, and the penalty. He should not, therefore, be treated as a usurping adventurer, until the matter shall have been officially investigated."

New York Commercial Advertiser.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons, signed by a number of British subjects in China—to the following effect.

"That they have long submitted in silence to the arbitrary and corrupt rule of the Chinese Government; but now when the regulation of British intercourse with China engages the attention of the Legislature, in consequence of the approaching termination of the East India Company's Charter, they consider it their duty alike owing to their country and themselves to bring their grievances to the notice of Parliament.

The petitioners express their firm belief that much may be obtained from the fears, but that nothing will ever be conceded by the good-will of the Chinese Government; and notices the failure of both the British Embassies to the Court of Peking, as also those from other European Governments; which clearly proves how little is to be gained in China by any of the refinements of diplomacy. That, firm opposition to the arrogance, and the unreasonable pretensions of its Government, has sooner or later been followed by an amicable and conciliatory disposition. While the Portuguese at Macao maintained their independence they were treated by the Chinese Government with respect, but when they adopted a servile course of policy they were regarded with contempt, and a flourishing colony has gradually sunk into misery and decay. Even violence has frequently received friendly treatment at the hands of this Government. In the history of British commerce with China, many instances of this description exist. When Admiral Drury, in compliance with the reiterated commands of the Canton Government, yielded up possession of Macao, which for several months had been garrisoned by the British force; the most

threatening proclamations were issued against him, and he was declared to have fled from a dread of the punishment which awaited him. About the same period, after a horde of pirates, well known by the name of "Ladrones," had for a succession of years ravaged the Southern coasts of the empire, their leader, a man of a bold and determined character, was received in person by the Viceroy with every mark of respect, invested with a robe of honour, and ultimately nominated to an important situation. Thus whilst a British Admiral for his forbearance was despised and treated with indignity, the leader of pirates was treated with respect. That the most beneficial results would accrue from the residence at Peking of a Representative of the British Government, instructed to act with becoming spirit in protecting the interests of his countrymen; the Russians have long had the privilege of resorting to Peking to acquire the language in a College there, and it is reasonable to suppose that the residence there of British subjects would, if insisted on, be also tolerated. The successful termination of the Burmese War, and the approximation of British dominion in India, to the confines of China are well known to the Chinese Government, and a remonstrance from the British Government would in the opinion of the petitioners be received with deference and attention, better than all negotiation; that Ambassadors have been designated in China as "tribute bearers," public officers deputed by inferior Princes to offer presents, and acknowledge vassalage to the supreme Sovereign of the earth. That the ruler of this most ancient Empire had seen the Representatives of Monarchs of other countries bear tribute to his throne, and in many instances prostrate themselves in the dust before him, while he has treated their abject spirit with the indifference which it deserved.

A number of other topics are alluded to in the petition—stating that every effort was made to persuade the Chinese that the foreigners are an inferior race to them—a sort of barbarians. Free air and exercise is denied to foreigners, they are not permitted to go beyond the confined streets in the immediate vicinity of their habitations. Even the sacred ties of domestic life are disregarded in the separation of husband and wife, parent and child; and rendered unavoidable by a capricious prohibition against foreign ladies residing in Canton, for which there appears to be no known law, and no other authority than the plea of usage.

The language of the above petition seems to have produced considerable effect, judging from the observations in the London Journals, and it is probable the British Government will take some measures thereon.

The ships of the British East India Company trading to China, are generally from 800 to 1200 tons. An American friend has told us that their vessels in that trade, being of lesser tonnage, the Chinese at Canton have, therefore, called the Americans "Second chop Englishmen." But the Chinaman, if he is arrogant and impudent at home, manages to be modest and civil enough when in London; in which capital they are to be seen in swarms in all parts, but particularly at the west end of the town, where they find a profitable mart for the ingenious "nick nacks" they have for sale.

CATS.

"The first couple of these animals which were carried to Cuyaba sold for a pound of gold. There was a plague of rats in the settlement, and they were purchased as a speculation, which proved an excellent one. Their first kittens produced thirty *ollavas* each; the new generation were worth twenty; and the price gradually fell as the inhabitants were stocked with these beautiful and useful creatures. Montenegro presented to the elder Almagro the first cat which was brought to South America, and was rewarded for it with six hundred pesos."

Mirror.

LITERARY LABOUR.

"It will be recollected, that many of the arts and sciences which embellish society are the fruits of patient application; and, therefore, an occasional glance at the silent, but glorious evolutions of the mind, would compel sentiments of lively gratitude. The artificer goes to his daily labour, and by means of his tools and materials constructs the intended piece of mechanism; but he seldom calls to remembrance the skill of the inventor, or the laborious investigation in which he was exercised before he gave his discovery to the light of day. The scholar is enraptured as he passes from one object of study to another, and receives fresh ideas of order, harmony and grandeur. How numerous the struggles with obscurity! How profound the inquiries! How undivided the attention to logical accuracy, which preceded the formation of the different systems, to whose accurate arrangements he is indebted for the lights and facilities which direct him in his studies. We set round our family fire-side, and are delighted while we listen to a member of the domestic circle, reading the compositions of a superior author; the force of his arguments, the aptness of his illustrations, and the frequent introduction of natural and beautiful imagery, enchain the attention and engage the heart. But how rarely do we pause to consider the midnight toil endured in collecting the materials, in conducting the process of thought, and in diffusing over the whole the colours and visions of poetry".

Hathaway's Essays.

"A young man of the name of Neck, was recently married to a Miss Hells; they are now, therefore, tied Neck and Heels together."

Mirror.

Died on 2nd inst., after a short illness, Mr. JAMES BEVANS, aged 54 years.

The deceased arrived in Buenos Ayres, from London, in the year 1822, in the ship Venus, Capt. Bristow; having been engaged by the Government of this Province, as its Hydraulic Engineer, &c. He came here under the highest expectations. A series of disappointments, however, attended his career in this country, owing to causes beyond his control, and upon which it is not our intention to dilate; this we know, that he was a man of first rate acquirements in his profession, proved by documents, which we have perused, signed by eminent professional men in his own country, as well as the approbation bestowed upon his talents by private Committees of the House of Commons. We most sincerely regret that all has been rendered unavailable here—and we believe this pressed heavily upon his heart.

When the Government found it necessary, about two years since, to suppress the office he held, it continued to pay him 2000 paper dollars per annum; and upon that small sum his large and infant family existed—the penury of the country rendered it impossible for him to find employment; his natural flow of spirits often sunk under such an accumulation of misery, which no doubt hurried him to his grave. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father and a sincere friend—one that would not intentionally harm any living creature, indeed the words of the poet might be well applied to him. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

We feel—deeply feel, for the afflictive situation of his widow and destitute family; and in penning these few lines to his memory, we experience an innate pleasure mingled with those different feelings, which such a subject must create.

The religious opinions of Mr. Bevans partook of the greatest liberality—he belonged to the sect called the "Society of Friends," and always wore the Quaker costume, although in a somewhat modified form.

On Wednesday morning his remains were conveyed from his residence in the calle de

Cordova, to the Protestant Burial Ground—attended by numerous friends.

The widow and family of the deceased were likewise present at the funeral, in conformity we believe to the established custom of the religious community, of which Mr. Bevans was a Member.

(CIRCULAR.)

Office of American and Foreign Agency, New-York, 18th January, 1832.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having claims, debts, inheritances, public securities, &c., payable or recoverable in any part of the United States, or British America, requiring the intervention of legal proceedings, or otherwise, that this Establishment has efficient and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and towns thereof respectively, through the medium whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto will be promptly and effectively recovered, when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of each particular case, accompanied with the requisite Power of Attorney; the whole to be duly executed before a Notary Public, or other competent civil authority of the place in which the same may be perfected, and certified by an American Consul.

Orders transmitted to this Establishment for the investment of funds in the public securities of the United States, or of any of the state of the Union, or on mortgage of freehold property; and also for the transaction of business

within the purview of a General Agency, will be punctually and faithfully executed. The usual mercantile commission of 1 per Cent. will be charged for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, &c., the purchase of sale stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per Cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; and for all other Agency business the customary Commissions established by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

The establishment is authorized to dispose, by private contract, of a large tract of uncultivated land, lying on the Gulf of Mexico, in East Florida, containing about 4 millions of acres; several Sugar and Cotton Plantations in the same Territory, and in the state of Louisiana; 53,000 acres of land in the Gold District of North Carolina; extensive and valuable hydraulic privileges for manufacturing purposes, on James's River, in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, and on the Mohawk River, at its junction with the Hudson in New-York; and a number of cultivated farms in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Applications, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all communications must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, *Actuary.*

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5th OF APRIL.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig George, Rothery, Sole Commercial Packet, Jeffery, Brig Jarrovi, Sutton, Brig Seamaner, Rogers, Brig Scott, Irving, Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt,	Charles R. Horne, Charles R. Horne, I. H. Schilliard and Co. Rodger, Breed and Co. Alfred Barber, Parlane and Macalister,	Loading for Hamburg. do for Liverpool. do do. do for Gibraltar for orders. do for Falmouth for orders. do for the Continent of Europe— [calling at a Port in England.
Brig Susannah, Dunn, Brig Harriet, Lewis, Brig Catherine Ann, Norlo, Brig Harriot, Moxley,	John Miller and Co. S. Lezica Bros. S. Lezica Bros. Puol, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging. do. do. do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Dawn, Davis, Big Gazelle, Bradford, Schooner-brig Napoleon, Tott, Schooner Arcadia, Macey, Schooner-brig Pilgrim, Rice, Brig Tallman, Williams, Ship Galaxy, Sullivan, Schooner Harriet, Davison,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Rodger, Breed and Co. John Langdon, C. H. Melchert and Co. Davison, Dorr and Co. Dorr and Reinecke, Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York. do for Boston. do for Philadelphia. Santos. Boston. Discharging. do. Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Sorot, Brig Senegalais, Sonbarteau, Ship Adele, Barrey, Brig La Solide, Moequet,	Garnier, Bros. Guerin, Seris and Co. Blanc and Constantin, Paul, Rodriguez and Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace. do do. do do. Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Tautouie, B. Alken, Brig Charlotte, Wynnell,	S. Lezica Bros. S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders. Hamburg.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock, Brig Lorenz, Schelcherup,	J. J. Klick, Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg. New-York.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, D. Hagen, Ship Eagle, Ksch,	S. Lezica Bros. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Bremen. Havannah.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Louge,	Charles Bunge,	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Fal- mouth.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virtud, Gasola, Brig General Americano, Barboso,	Padro A. Plomer, Rezaval Bros.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa. do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.
Brig Temtoeles, Chevasco, Schooner Americano, Bandini, Ship Carolina, Vitale, Brig General Flametta, Sacconi, Schr.-b. Dellino Victorioso, Dalorso,	Cornet and Prat. C. Galliano, Davison, Dorr and Co. Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo and Capilla.	do do St. Catherine's. Discharging. do. do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Bumba, Oliveira, Schooner Bella Elena, J. Sousa, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Bg. Nuestra Sra. de Ayuda, De Pena,	M. A. Ramos, Manuel Carreras, José Gestal.	Brazil. Uncertain. do. Discharging.

AT ENSENADA.

SARDINIAN.—Polacre Conception, Bancaleare, to J. Gestal,—to be hove down.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ERRATUM.—For British brig Brothers, Spital, noticed in our list as having sailed from Cadiz—read Brothers, Black,

The British barque Byker, Bruce, was at Liverpool on 31st January, cleared and ready to sail for B. Ayres.

The British brig Prompt, Dickinson, was to sail from Liverpool for B. Ayres on 2nd Feb.

The American schooner Arcadia has been sold, and is now under the flag of the Argentine Republic. Capt. Macey, is still in command of her.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 24th.—Brazilian schooner San Roque, from St. Catharines.

Do schooner Francisca Vigilante, from Rio Janeiro.

April 3rd.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, from Liverpool 31st January.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

The American ship Galaxy, Sullivan, (whose arrival on 30th ult. was noticed in our last.) was from New York 20th January, with 167 casks Catalonia wine, 101 hogshead rice, 75 bales tobacco, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

March 31st.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Brazilian zamacua Buenfin, Olivera, from Santos 13th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

An Oriental schooner and 9 sail of small craft, from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, horns.

April 1st.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived Brazilian brig Nuestra Señora de Ayuda, De Penna, from Paragua 12th ult., with 587 tierces, 93 half do, 115 baskets yerba, timber, &c., to J. Gestal.

Hamburg brig Lorenz, Schielderup, from Hamburg 31st December; Island of Mayo 12th February, with a general cargo and about 1200 fanegas salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

French brig Le Solide, Macquet, from Havre de Grace 18th January; Montevideo 31st ult., with general cargo and 4000 Norway deals, to Puel, Rodriguez and Co.

Passengers.—Monsr. Bernard, Senr., and servant.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 31st ult., to A. Martinez.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 31st, to C. Galieno.

Sailed Brazilian brig San José Americano, Silva, for Paragua,—despatched by C. José Moreira, with a cargo of domestic goods and 400 fanegas salt.

Sardinian polacre Conception, Buncalare, for Ensenada to be hove down and repaired.

April 2nd.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Sardinian schooner brig Delfino Victorio Dalorso, from Genoa 7 December, Montevideo 31st ult., with paper and a general cargo, to Amadeo and Capilli.

Oriental schooner Invincible, Gorche, from Montevideo 1st inst., with 546 tierces yerba, &c., to C. M. Huergo.

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

April 3rd.—Wind N.E.—opposite coast visible.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

April 4th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Sardinian brig General Fiametta, Sacconi, from Tarragona 25th January; Montevideo 2nd inst., with aguardiente, paper, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

Passengers.—Señor Jaime Sarraçan and family, (5 persons); Señor Pedro Marti and family, (4 persons.)

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

April 5th.—Wind N.

Arrived British brig Harriot, Morley, from Cadiz 29th January, with 220 pipes, 4 half do, 40 quarter do of Carlon wine, paper, &c. &c., to Puel, Rodriguez and Co.

Passengers.—Señor Fernando R. Selinas and Nephew, and 5 Steerage Passengers.

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

Sailed French brig of war L'Alcebiade, Capt. Altz, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M.'s Barque Packet Lyra, Lieut. St. John, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passengers for Falmouth.—Messrs. William Orr, John Miller, Alexander C. Dunlop and Mrs. John Harvey.

Do for Rio Janeiro.—Mr. John Campbell.

Do for Montevideo.—Mr. Duacan Macnab.

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

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

April 6th.—Wind S.E.

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

Sailed British brig Jane, Bell, for Havana, —despatched by Best, Brothers, with 3200 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

12 sail of small craft to the N.

Yesterday a squadron of Carbiners of the 1st regiment of the line, with two pieces of flying artillery, commanded by Commanant Benito Olazabal, left town to be paced, it is said, under the orders of Col. Pacheco.

We understand that a company of cavalry, with a piquet of infantry of the militia of San José de Flores, will march in a few days for the garrison of Cruz de Guerra.

Gaceta Mercantil 6th inst.

APRIL FOOL DAY.

There was no scarcity of April fools this year, in Buenos Ayres. Some wags sent a number of persons on "sleeveless errands" to the Commercial Rooms, under pretence that there were letters, &c., for them one or two of the parties would scarcely believe that they had been duped, asserting that they expected letters, and there could not be a take in in the business.

"The Year Book," states that "In some parts of North America the first of April is observed like St. Valentine's Day, with this difference, that the boys are allowed to chastise the girls if they thing fit, either with words or blows."

The amusements on "Innocents Day," as practised by the natives of this country, are nearly equivalent to those of our 1st April.

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 candles tics, branch ditto, snuffers and trays; britannia metal tea and coffee pots; plated and Japaned cruet stands; soup ladles and spoons, different qualities; telescopes, opera glasses and goggles; gilt and steel chalusi; lancets; shaving and tooth brushes.

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

HENRY JONAS.

ON SALE AT S. BISHOP, CHEMIST,

No. 49, Calle de la Reconquista;
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, LATELY ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

Arnatto	Rau de Lucc
Arrow Root	Carmine
Stone, blue	Salt Lemons
Starch	Aromatic Vinegar
Ivory Black	Honey Water
Black Lead	Gold Beaters Skiu
Pearl Barley	Brandy Bitters
Oatmeal	Seidlitz Powders
Salt Petro	Soda do
Jamaica Ginger	Cheltenham Salts
Sugar Candy	Dalby's Carminative
Sago	Henry's Magnesia
Caraway Seeds	Essence Peppermint
Coriander Seeds	do Ginger
Allspice	Steel's Opodeldoc
Mace	Lip Salve
Isinglas	Issue Plaster and Peas
Nutmegs	Lozenge, Tolu
Tamarinds	do Peppermint
Cloves	do Rose
Soap, Windsor	do Ginger
- - - Brown	do Poregoric
- - - Rose	do Hor-hound
- - - Transparent	do Liquorice
Marking Ink	do I. cacaunna
Red do	do Magnesia
Hair Powder	Trusses
Proff do	Patent Syringes
Lavender Water	Breast Glasses
Macassar Oil	do Pumps
Essence of Tyro	Medical Spoons
Alsaana Extract	Feeding Bottles
Nail Brushes	Copal Varnish
Tooth do	Tierra Sicana
do Powder	Red Lead
Fine Sponge	Lytharge
Scouring Drops	White Vitriol
Milk Roses	Leeches.

LONDON NEWSPAPER ATLAS OF 1518
JANUARY 1832.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 111 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 110 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¼ dollars for one
Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 7 dollars each
Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6¼ a 6½ do
6 per cent. Stock, 46 a 47 per cent.
Bank Shares, 147 a 148 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7 per do.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 220 a 225 p. ct. prom.
Do. on Monte Video, at par.
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¾ dollars,
per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 33 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 a 30 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 23 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 38 a 40 do.
Wool (common), 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 27 a 31 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 15 a 18 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 a 17 dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 48 a 51 dol. p. bbl.
Salt, 6 a 7 dollars per faega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2¼ per cent.
The highest price of Doubloons, during the
week 111¼ dollars The lowest price 109 dol.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England
during the week, 7½ The lowest do. 7

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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