

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 295.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 14th APRIL, 1832.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have little or no domestic news to communicate this week, and (quoting an English periodical) "nothing to spin out a leading article"—not, however, for the want of materials, but they are not exactly in a digestible state at the present moment. One thing gives cause for sincere congratulation—Peace,—(the speedy precursor we trust of returning prosperity,) prevails in every portion of the Argentine Republic. One of our contemporaries, (the *Diario de la Tarde*.) states that a manifest improvement has lately taken place in the commerce of this country. We are not in possession of sufficient information to hazard a positive opinion upon this subject. It seems certain that a considerable quantity of hides and other produce, has left and is about to leave the Provinces of the Interior for Buenos Ayres,—the return for which, will perhaps, in a greater or lesser degree, consist of domestic goods. Our shipping list has of late presented a tolerable display of arrivals from "beyond sea;" and upon the whole general aspect of affairs presents a favourable appearance. May no malignant genius interpose to intercept the prospect.

A proclamation from the Governor of the province of Tucuman, to its inhabitants—and the treaty between the province of Santiago del Estero and that of Tucuman, was published in the *Lucero* of yesterday.

The said treaty was ratified by the Governor of Tucuman, (D. Alejandro Heredia;) and on the 29th February, by the Governor of Santiago del Estero, (D. Felipe Ibarra,) on 4th ult. The 8th and 9th articles of the treaty state that none of the chiefs or other persons, who have for so many years fomented and been the cause of the discord which has reigned in the Republic, shall find an asylum in either of the said Provinces.

An officer who arrived on Saturday at mid-day, from the Fort *De la Federacion*, corroborates the news that there had not been any irruption of the Indians, as was generally rumoured; and much less that the troops stationed in the different cantonments, had suffered the least reverse.

Gaceta Mercantil 9th inst.

It seems that a portion of the Garrison of the Island of Martin Garcia has been in a state of mutiny, and had intended to seize the Commandant of that post—the plot, however, was discovered almost when on the point of execution, the ringleaders were arrested and sent to Buenos Ayres.

The Governor of the provinces of Mendoza (D. Manuel Lemos,) has tendered his resignation of that Office to the House of Representatives.—Don Pedro Nolasco Ortiz has been appointed to succeed him—*ad-interim*.

D. Mateo Gomez has been appointed Governor of the province of San Luis, *vice* Don Santiago Funez.

General Quiroga was at *La Rioja*, but was daily expected to arrive at Mendoza.

Don Juan Barrenechea has been elected as Representative of the town of *del Pilar y Exaltacion de la Cruz*; and Dr. D. Miguel Garcia for the town of San Nicolas, in this Province.

LICENCES.

The Minister of Finance has consented to prolong until the end of the present month, the term provided by law, to take out the correspondent licences of the different commercial establishments, &c., in this city.

Buenos Ayres, 9th April, 1832.

Colonel D. Elias Galvan has been appointed Chief of the Police Department, of the province of Buenos Ayres, *vice* Don Gregorio Perdriel, deceased.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR :

In perusing your paper No. 294, I saw an article written by some one, who seems to wish to have something to say respecting the intended Emigration to the settlements in New Holland, and to that effect makes a number of statements as objections; not one of which he has proved or can prove: I have accumulated much information respecting those settlements, the truth of which cannot be doubted; if *Candour* had taken the pains that we have done to get the information necessary to such a measure he would have formed a different opinion; and, therefore, temerity is a term not at all applicable to our case, our resolution is the result of some years labour.* That money with which we intend to proceed has been earned here, I allow to be partly true; but all opportunity of laying by is past, and the few paper dollars that has been saved has been by economy, and what are they worth, they are scarcely sufficient to replace what has been expended in coming here. We have the mortification to see it daily depreciating, work scarcer and prices lower; nor can we bear to labour away the best of our days for a bare subsistence as *Candour* has the candour to confess; and I question if he knows the price of a single article at those colonies. Our reasons for leaving this are numerous and strong. The penury of the country; our light future prospects; the dissipation of the rising generation, from which, it is difficult to prevent our families from mixing and being contaminated; difficulties from not knowing the language; and many other circumstances, which it would not be proper to mention. New Holland knows none of those disadvantages, but both the advantages and disadvantages are known to me. If *Candour* wishes to know them, he may do so, by calling at No. 23, calle de Tucuman, where he will find a

JACK PLAIN DRIVER.

* There are some amongst us who have already been there, and intend going again.

The Weather.—The weather has been fine during the week, and some days extremely warm.—Summer clothing is still generally worn. The moonlight evenings have attracted

the usual conflux of visitors to the streets, in the neighbourhood of the Plaza de la Victoria, particularly of ladies.

Extract from the Glasgow Evening Post of 31st December, 1831.

"DIED, here on Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., Mr. William Thomson, Merchant, late of Buenos Ayres."

The deceased came to Buenos Ayres in the year 1822—and quitted it for England in the Packet *Renard*, on 20th April, 1831. He had been for some time previously to leaving this country, in a very infirm state of health.

EDUCATION.

Notice is hereby given to Parents and others interested, that the Committee of Management of the Foreign School Society, agreeable to a Resolution of the last Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, have determined to introduce the following alterations, in the mode of instruction pursued at the Foreign Schools.

1st.—The monitorial plan of tuition according to the Madras or Lancasterian system shall be suppressed, and the classes placed under the immediate direction of the teacher.

2nd.—A uniform system of school books shall be adopted in conducting the business of the school, as soon as it is possible to procure them.*

3rd.—The monthly fees shall be,—for Reading 5 dollars; for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic 7 dollars.

These Regulations will take effect from the first of May next.

WILLIAM BROWN, Secretary.
(By order of the Committee.)

Buenos Ayres, 14th April, 1832.

* An order for a suitable assortment has been forwarded to North America.

MONTEVIDEO.

The schooner *Aguila Primera* brought us Papers from the above city, to 12th inst.—but they contain very little political news.

An American squadron has arrived at Montevideo from Rio Janeiro, under the command of Commodore Rodgers, consisting of the sloops-of-war *Warren* and *Lexington*, and the 14-gun schooner *Enterprise*.

The arrival of this squadron is of course connected with the dispute relative to the Falkland Islands,—the discussion of this question will, however, be between the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the Minister of the U. States, (Mr Baylies,) who may be soon expected in this city.

It is doubtful whether the news of the operations of the *Lexington* at the Falkland Islands would arrive in the United States previously to the departure of Mr. Baylies, upon his mission to this Government.

The *Lexington* left those Islands on 22nd January—and the account of her proceedings there was known in this city on 7th February, consequently it was not likely that any intelligence thereof could reach the U. States until April. We are anxious to learn what is the idea of the Government of the U. States upon this subject, which, here, has caused so much controversy, and so many conflicting opinions.

We have received by the barque Byker, London Papers, to 31st January; and Liverpool to the 1st February; their contents are interesting although not very important, except as seeming in that sort of matter, which a superficial observer might suppose to be the prelude to war in almost every part of the "old world."

From France there is nothing particularly new.

From Holland and Belgium little is bruited, but the everlasting questions of the protocol, the treaty of London, &c. &c., mingled with the obstinacy of the Dutch King, in refusing to acknowledge Belgium as an independent nation. One day there are reports that he is countenanced in this determination by Russia, Austria and Prussia, and the next day a contradiction comes.

The following is stated to be from the Moscow Gazette of 27th December.

"The Russian nation is indignant at the part which England, or rather the perfidious Ministry, has taken in the troubles of Poland; but we shall have our turn. We will strip off its mask, and we will show the world how a people is rescued from slavery. You shall soon judge whether Ponsouby spoke the truth, when he repeated to whoever chose to hear him, 'Russia is now nothing, and Poland alone will henceforth hinder it from interfering in the affairs of Europe; it is an Asiatic Government,' &c. How can this Albion, loaded with debt, and now embued with the most perfidious principles dare to rouse the Bear (so she calls us,) which was near devouring Napoleon with the first army that ever entered its territory, and then went to punish this temerity at Paris itself? No; its turn must come, and then we shall make no treaty with that people, except in Calcutta. Its false policy has played its last stake. Let it go and make an alliance with the Negroes of Africa, towards whom it is so well inclined, and for whom Europe is its dupe. We, barbarians and slaves as it calls us, will give it a lesson. Meantime let it go on; this is what we desire."

The London Times is very playful upon the above document, and says, "We have roused the Bear," and peace will be only made with us in Calcutta. "Ye powers what a distance! The fate of England to be sealed by a peace made at Calcutta! Why not in the moon, from whence the negotiators might view the states of both the belligerents at one glance?"

Spain it is said has collected an army of 10,000 men, upon the Portuguese frontier.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil had left Paris, in order to despatch immediately the expedition against King Miguel. The latter denominates those engaged in it as outcasts and vagabonds from Spain, Portugal, Italy, France and England; and that he is quite ready to give them a warm reception. The ex-Empress of Brazil, and the Queen of Portugal (Dona Maria) are to remain at Paris until the result of the expedition be known.

Hostilities between the Sultan of Turkey, and the refractory Pacha of Egypt, had commenced.

In England, affairs remained much as usual. The Cholera Morbus had in a manner ceased at Sunderland, Newcastle, &c., but it had made its appearance in a slight degree at Leith, Edinburgh and Musselburgh.

Four of the Bristol rioters were executed at Bristol on 27th January—they died exceedingly penitent, and acknowledged the justice of their sentence. In Ireland a Protestant Clergyman had been murdered owing to his having endeavoured, (or expressed his firm determination

that he would endeavour) to enforce the payment of the tithes. The ship Thomas Laurie, Capt. Langdon, had arrived in the River Thames.—Among a number of birds which she has on board, collected from the different parts of the world, are some geese from the Falkland Islands, which the London papers say are the first ever imported into England, and by far the most beautiful of their class. The plumage much resembles that of the bustard, with pale yellow legs. They have not the disagreeable cackle of their family. It is added, that should success attend the breeding from these birds they will form a beautiful addition to the English farm yard.

The debates in the British Parliament have been rather interesting. On 26th January the Earl of Aberdeen brought forward a motion relative to the Belgian question, in which he stated that "He regretted to see in the Emperor of Russia the protector of Holland. He regretted to see that Sovereign occupy a place which he thought belonged to England. The conduct of the Dutch Government supported by the people of Holland, demanded the warmest admiration. They had conducted themselves with resolution, prudence and constancy, which were above all praise; and if it should please the Almighty to notice their just cause, he hopes he will crown it with success. Perhaps no country in Europe laboured under such financial difficulties as Holland, and yet, notwithstanding these difficulties the states general had granted an extraordinary supply for the emergency of the present moment, amounting to no less a sum than four million sterling, and with a population of only two millions, there was not much less than two hundred thousand men under arms—and how were they composed? Almost entirely of militia—volunteers—burghers,—who had willingly left their trades and occupations, to take arms in the difficult crisis in which they were placed."

His Lordship in the course of his speech alluded to the British fleet, which had been fitted out to threaten the Dutch, and stated that "Universal hatred now existed in Holland towards England, and every thing connected with the English name; and the naval officers had entered into a solemn engagement never to strike a British flag; rather than do so they would blow up or sink the vessel; and the Dutch it is well known were no braggarts."

Lord Grey in reply, stated that after the invasion of Belgium by the Dutch a British fleet was ordered to assemble in the Downs, and that Ministers "would have grossly neglected their duty, if they had not employed the means within their power to force the Dutch to renew the armistice which they had violated."

The Duke of Wellington spoke on the same question, and stated that "No man in England had less to do with Prince Polignac, or the French revolution, than he (the Duke of Wellington.) But if he had nothing to do with the French revolution, at least there was the satisfaction on his mind, that he never had pronounced a eulogium on it.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.) The Duke concluded a long speech in the following words;—

"He would only add, in conclusion, that he trusted their Lordships would not be deterred from doing their duty, on this and on other subjects, by threats, either of foreign or of domestic war" (The Duke then sat down amidst incessant and loud cheering, from the opposition side of the House.)

A debate took place in the House of Commons on the same night, respecting the "Russian Dutch Loan," in which the Ministers had only a majority of 24, in a House in which 458 Members were present. This event caused much exultation in the tory party. A number of Members voted against the Ministers on this occasion, who invariably supported them upon the Reform question. The Papers brought by the Byker, do not mention the final decision in

the House of Commons respecting the Reform Bill; a vessel, however, was spoken at sea, who gave the news that the Bill had passed that House by a large Majority, early in February.

RIO JANEIRO.

Accounts have been received from Rio Janeiro to the 19th ult., and Papers to that date were brought by the brig Sin Par, to Montevideo, and forwarded to this city.

It seems that the disturbance in Bahia, caused some joy amongst the *Farro pilhos* in the Brazilian capital, but it was of short duration, as two days afterwards news arrived of its suppression. The establishment of political societies in Brazil whose object seems to be the restoration of the ex-Emperor has caused much excitement, and from the measures taken by Government it appears to have been regarded as a matter of some consequence, and should Pedro I. land in Brazil with hostile intent against the existing authorities and fall into their hands, it is most likely from the orders issued that he will meet with the fate of Murat the ex-King of Naples, and be instantly shot. The last accounts from Europe do not hint that the dethroned Emperor meditated any such expedition as the one above alluded to, on the contrary, he was very busy preparing the means to invade Portugal, and at the same time he was in his leisure hours entering into full enjoyment of the gaieties of Paris. Be as it may, a journal is published at Rio Janeiro, called the *Caramuru*, which makes out that the ex-emperor is a very clever fellow.

The *Farro pilhos* were a little down hearted at Rio Janeiro, owing to prosecutions having been commenced against two of their leading organs—the *Matraca* and *Tribuna do Povo*, both of which have stopped—the Editors having fled, the idea of nine years' imprisonment not being very agreeable to men of sentiments so free and liberal.

The Carnival at Rio Janeiro was rather triste: one good object was obtained, the Police would not permit throwing of water; sacred dramas were to be performed at the theatre during Lent, such as "Daniel in the Lion's Den"—"St. Julian, or the Devil in the Village," &c. &c. The theatre at Praya Grand continued its operations as usual.

The Señores Piacentinas and Angela Tani were to leave Rio Janeiro on 30th March, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The U. States sloop-of-war Enterprise arrived at Rio Janeiro on 13th ult., 61 days from New York.—She brought Commodore Rogers the Commander on the Brazil station. He had hoisted his flag on board the Warren sloop-of-war, which ship it was said would soon proceed to the River Plate.—She brought the news that Mr. Van Buren, who was appointed Minister from the United States to Great Britain, and who had been for some time in the discharge of his official duties, had been relieved from the cares of Office—the Senate having rejected the nomination of the President, by the casting vote of the vice-President.

The British Sloop-of-war Lightning came into Rio Janeiro on 15th ult., from Cape Frio—the first Lieutenant having died.

"Dr. Bowring, in his fine sketches of, and vivid remarks upon the Romances of the Spanish nation, observes, that there is hardly a language in the world, in which it is so easy to write Verses with elegance as the Castilian; arising from a peculiar construction of their musical rhythm, and the great licence allowed in their assonant terminations. We do not know how to reconcile this fact with the circumstance of there never having appeared a Spanish Improvisatore or Improvisatrice, unless it be that the national gravity of the Spaniards prevents them from exhibiting in public an accomp-

ment, in which it must be as easy for them to excel, as it is for the Italians, who if they have a softer language, follow more closely the ancient authors in their severe use of it.—The exhibition of that extraordinary woman, Le Tiranna, the original of Maturin's Madame Dalmatiana, as described in Richard Cumberland's auto-biography, can hardly be said to be an exception to the truth of our remark."

READING SOCIETIES.

"The establishment of reading societies is a feature almost peculiar to modern times, and deserves attention, not more as a new organ of instruction, than as a fresh auxiliary to individual and social happiness. Besides that we are made acquainted with a greater number of books than our solitary means could command, the plan secures, in some degree, the perusal of them, by the parties with whom we stand connected, and with several of whom we may be on terms of intimacy. Hence we are always more or less furnished with materials for rational conversation, which, in the estimation of a well-instructed mind, is the principal charm of companionship. It is an excellent improvement, which distinguishes many of the societies alluded to, that meetings are regularly convened, for the purpose of mutual discourse, on the various publications which may have engaged our private reading. The prospect of having to advance an opinion on the merits of a work awakens a closer attention to the sentiments of the author, and to the nature of the subject; and the opportunity of hearing the remarks of different members, which compose the body, strengthens or corrects the views we have entertained, enlarges the sphere of our knowledge, and keeps up a glowing and perpetual interest. The beneficial influence which results from the adoption of this practice, may well excite surprise that it is not more general. No critical acumen, no logical accuracy, no talent for public speaking, is necessary to carry the design into effect. We have only to ascertain the design of the writer, to recollect some of his principal arguments and illustrations, and then to express ourselves with all the freedom of the most familiar intercourse.

Hathaway's Essays.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR :

Do pray insert the little "chit chat" I now send you, and oblige a

CONSTANT READER.

CHIT CHAT.

Buenos Ayres, 7th April, 1832.
Well.—I will always maintain that to be here in my friend's house on a Saturday night, with a notable Andrew Rae in one hand—the *British Packet* in the other, and surrounded with good company, forms my greatest pleasure, and almost makes me think myself at home. "Aye," said "Bauldy," you who has a friend, and can read may think any thing—"or he or any other" said "Jock," might read when the *Packet* was worthy the reading—but now dinna you see in this day's *Packet* how we are there abused and accused of stupidity, for ever thinking of leaving a place that we canna like; whaur we are even exposed and put down as criminal, for having saved as many dollars as wou'd pay our way—but worst aye we are cauld lazy, and winna wurk bit tua days i' the week, is't that an insult; or,—"no, no," said Mungo that is *Candour*—but let that pass, why should one bad thing prejudice us against this day's *Packet* when it contains two good things to recommend it; surely you must admire the fine compliment it pays to your countrymen on quitting Buenos Ayres, perhaps for ever "Aye, Aye—that is friendly." Well I am certain that you will also admit, that the eulogy it bestows on departed worth is equally estimable. "Aye, I can't deny it—it is honorable." Well then,

acknowledging thus much why should you for a single moment indulge an unnatural feeling against our paper.—It is English, and what more would you require. "It's English, tho whiles mixt wi Spanish, I ken a that weel aenuch, bit sicca *candour*, I canna fathom 't ava—I aye ha been a workin man, ane wha may be kens bit little—I sal therefore, een lit wae's alane, and keep my sough quiet for the present."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR :

Permit me, in notice of your correspondent *Candour*, who figured so philanthropically in your paper last week, to remark that his exhortation to the Swan River Emigrants, "To pause, ere they commit themselves too far, &c.," savours too strongly of a sinister motive to be misunderstood; and if the continuation of his interest depends on the retention of some industrious working tradesmen in Buenos Ayres, it reasons not that theirs should depend also on him. Those miseries and troubles which the fertile imagination of *Candour* has portrayed to them as consequent to their migration, are more likely consequences which *Candour* in his contemplative moments, sees will attend him here on the occasion: and his notion of comfort grounded seemingly on a mere subsistence in Buenos Ayres, demonstrates clearly

how little he has shared, heretofore, of that feeling, and how diverted he has been with the "shadow" of a substance that now recedes fast from him. Unless this punctilious character could produce some information relative to New South Wales, he might have concealed the ebullitions of his own agitated mind, and in silence have trusted the projectors and undertakers of this concerted migration to pursue their own measures.

Men of industry and intelligence, capable of viewing their own prospects and exercising their own judgment, need not the bias of intrusive and reprobative *Candour*; the same spirit of enterprise that led us here inclines us there: our accustomed industry, on which we depend, insures us and our families a competent remuneration every where.

The money we have gained (even in Buenos Ayres) has been honestly gained, and is subservient to our inclination to better our condition; and it is a sign of industry that dispels all the miseries which accompany indolence, and that reflects the impotence of *Candour's* insinuation into contempt.

To "let well alone" might serve your said correspondent for his private maxim or open policy; but to gain a country flourishing under the flag and fostering protection of our native country, will be an incentive for the subscribing "class" of emigrants.

INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12TH OF APRIL.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig George, Rothey, Schr. Commercial Packet, Jeffery, Brig Jarrow, Sutton, Brig Susannah, Dunn, Brig Catherine Ann, Norie,	Charles R. Horne. Charles R. Horne, I. H. Robillard and Co. John Miller and Co. S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Hamburg. do for Liverpool. do do. do do. do for Gibraltar, Cadiz and Malaga.
Brig Scamander, Rogers, Brig Scott, Irving, Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt,	Rodger, Breed and Co. Alfred Barber. Parlane and Macalister,	do for Gibraltar for orders, do for Lima for orders, do for the Continent of Europe [calling at a Port in England]
Brig Harriet, Lewis, Brig Harriet, Mastey, Barque Byker, Broca,	S. Lezica Bros. *Paul, Rodriguez and Co. George Lord.	Discharging. do. do.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Galaxy, Sullivan, Brig Gazette, Bradford, Schooner-brig Pilgrim, Rice, Schooner-brig Napoleon, Tott, Brig Charles Devereux, Brig Talisman, Williams, Brig J. Ashman, Burkhardt, Brig David Maffitt, Chambers, Schooner Harriet, Davison,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Rodger, Breed and Co. Davison, Dorr and Co. John Langdon. Darr and R. Rincke. Dorr and R. Rincke. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Dowdall and Lewis.	Loading for New-York. do for Boston. do do. do for Philadelphia. United States. Discharging. do. Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Soret, Brig Senegalais, Soubertau, Ship Adale, Barry, Brig Le Solide, Maquet,	Garnier, Bros. Guarin, Seris and Co. Blanc and Constantin. Paul, Rodriguez and Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace. do do. do do. Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bonixen, Brig Charlotte, Wynnell,	S. Lezica Bros. S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders. Hamburg.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrook, Brig Lorenz, Scheldorup,	J. J. Klieck. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg. do for Baltimore, calling at Monrovia [to visit to finish loading.]
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Dittjen, Ship Eagle, Koch,	S. Lezica Bros. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Bremen. Havannah.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonus, Longo,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Falmouth.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virtud, Gasola, Brig General Americano, Barboso,	Pedro A. Plomer. Rezaval Bros.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa. do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.]
Brig Termiteles, Chevasco, Polacre Conception, Bancaleare, Ship Carlota, Viale, Brig General Flometta, Sacconi, Schr.-b. Delfino Victorioso, Dalorso,	Cornat and Prat. J. Gestal, Davison, Dorr and Co. Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo and Caprite.	do do. do for ports in the Mediterranean. Discharging. do. do.
BRAZILIAN.		
Bg. Nuestra Sra. de Ayuda, De Pena, Schooner Belta Eliza, J. Sousa, Ba. que Fluminense, Santiago, Zamaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador	Joé Gestal. Manuel Carreras. M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Pernambuco. Uncertain. do. Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

NONE.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Rio Janeiro.

March 15th.—H. B. M. Packet Skylark, from B. Ayres 16th February; Montevideo 20th do.; and sailed on 18th March for Falmouth.

At Liverpool.

On 31st January.—British brig William and Ann, Lyall, from B. Ayres 27th October.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

April 1st.—Oriental schooner-brig Unicorn, Low, from the Straights of Magellan, (sailing voyage.)

2nd.—Do brig Sin Par, Fortune, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult.

7th.—American brig Chiloe, Langdon, from Portland.

British brig Two Sisters, Thomas, from Cete 53 days.

Oriental brig Felix, from Rio Janeiro.

9th.—British brig Adventure, from Terra-gona.

American sloops-of-war Warren and Lexington, and schooner-of-war Enterprise, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 28th.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos for Maldonado.

20th.—Brazilian brig 28th November, for Rio Janeiro.

31st.—French barque Hirondele, for Havre de Grace.

April 3rd.—Sardinian brig Maria del Carmen, for Gibraltar.

Brazilian brig Libertador, for Rio Grande.

8th.—Americo ship Martha, for Havannah.

9th.—French brig Androgine, for Marseilles.

10th.—H. B. M. Packet Lyra, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The British whaling ship Eliza Henry, Coffin, of Halifax, and ditto Admiral Cockburn, Mills, were at St. Catherine's 1st inst., repairing.—The former had 3091 barrels oil, and had been out 16 months. The latter had been out 3 years, and had 1000 barrels sperm oil.

The American ship Malabar has been condemned at Rio Janeiro as unseaworthy, and the cargo which she took from this for New York, was transferred to the brig Draco.

The Oriental packet schooner Adelaide has changed her signal-flag.—She hoists now at the fore a red burgee, with the letters A. B. in it.

The British brig Mary, Lee, do brig Prompt, Barnes, sailed from Liverpool on 8th February, for B. Ayres. (The latter had previously sailed from Liverpool on 1st February, but put back.)

The American ship Moss, sailed from Philadelphia 10th February for B. Ayres.

Vessels spoken by the Byker.

About 12th February.—In lat. 42 56 N.—British barque Berlin, from Liverpool 8th Feb., for the coast of Africa.

Do 13th March.—In lat. 2 46 N.—Do brig Scotsman, from Plymouth 11th Feb., for Rio Janeiro.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES;

April 7th.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Adelaide,

Bisso, from Montevideo 5th., to J. S. Lyons.

American brig J. Asلمان, Burkhart, from Philadelphia 16th February; Montevideo 6th inst., with 600 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. John Eschenburg and family.

2 zumacas and 9 sail of small craft, from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, horns, wood, &c. &c.

Sailed National schooner-brig Ana, Vasconcello, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by F. Berdier, with 28,000 horns, 200 fanegas salt, and some cases of effects.

National schooner-brig Paquete del Rio, Vioget, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Guerin, Seris and Co., with 120 dozen deer skins, 160 arrobas salted beef and some effects.

Sardinian schooner Americana, Bandini, for St. Catherine's,—despatched by C. Galiano, with 200 quintals jerked beef, and some cases of effects.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

April 8th.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Dawn, Davis, for New York—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 30,100 horns, 20,000 shin bones, 1335 dry hides, 3275 salted do., 1090 horse do., 2 bales with 100 dozen viscacha skins in each, 23 bales horse hair 14 arrobas in each, 30 bales wool 14 arrobas in each, 40 tons ballast.

April 9th.—Wind N.

Arrived British barque (Byker, Bruce, from Liverpool 1st February, with a general cargo, to George Lord.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. George Lord and family, Mr. Thomas Openshaw; Mr. Brown and 2 daughters.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Sardinian polacre Conception, Bancalare, from Ensenada, (having been hove down and repaired.)

American brig David Maffei, Chambers, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with 842 rolls tobacco, &c., to Dowdall and Lewis.

3 zumacas and 5 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

April 10th.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

April 11th.—Wind E.

Arrived American brig Charles, Devreux, from Santos 28th inst., with 1037 bags sugar, coffee, 5 pipes rum, &c., to Dorr and Reincke.

Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from St. Catherine's 31st ult.; Montevideo 9th inst., with maize, rice, &c., to M.A. Ramos.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

April 12th.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived Oriental brig Montevideoano, Finn, from St. Catherine's 2nd inst., with rice, &c., to Bertram, Delsile and Co.

8 sail of small craft from the N., with hides, wood, &c.

Sailed National schooner Arcadia, Macey, for Santos,—despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 100 dry hides and some cases of effects.

April 13th.—Wind E.

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

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

We have attended one of the rehearsals of the solemn music to be performed by the band of the Civicos, on Thursday next, (Holy Thursday,) in the Plaza de la Victoria. It consists of two marches, one compiled from Rossini by D. Cayetano Lafort; the other is original music (composed by D. Pablo Rosquellas—the allegro movement, or *paso doble* in the latter is very pretty, and was much admired by the amateurs, who were at the *ensayo*,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES NOTT,

HAIR CUTTER AND DRESSER,

No. 35, calle de la Paz,

(ADJOINING THE HOTEL DE LA PAZ;)

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the great patronage he has received since he has commenced business in this city, and respectfully states that in his present residence he has most superior accommodations for his customers, and trusts that he shall be honoured with a continuance of their favours. To the above profession, and the manufacture of artificial hair, the advertiser has devoted 25 years of study and experience in the first establishments in London; and, therefore, trusts his friends and the public will be convinced of his thorough knowledge thereof.

Ladies and gentlemen waited on at their own habitations, with the utmost punctuality.

J. N., having invented an apparatus on a new and superior principle for grinding razors,—he offers his services in this respect to gentlemen, who may prefer shaving themselves.

Wigs and curls of all descriptions, made with the greatest approximation to nature.

TO LET.

A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE, having a very commodious Store, in an excellent situation for business. Apply

At No. 13, calle de Chacabuco

NOTICE.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he undertakes the management of funerals, and hopes from his experience as an Undertaker and by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the approbation of those who may have occasion to employ him.

Ready-made coffins of various classes will be constantly kept 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, 20th March, 1832.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 111 a 112 dollars each

Do. Patriot, 110 a 111 do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6¾ a 7 dollars each

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¾ do

6 per cent. Stock, 44 a 45 per cent.

Bank Shares, 146 a 148 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7 per dol.

Do on Rio Janeiro, 220 a 225 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, at par.

Do. on the United States, 6½ 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 24 lbs., 25 a 27.

Do. salted, 21 a 22 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 11 a 27 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 35 a 40 do.

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

Hair, long 28 a 32 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 15 a 19 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 a 17 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 48 a 58 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 6½ a 8 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the

week 112 dollars The lowest price 109 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7 The lowest do. 7

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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