

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 298]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 5th MAY, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The peace of the Republic remains undisturbed, although, according to official accounts received from Salta, there have been some commotions in that Province. From the details published in this city it seems that the Unitarians, who continued in arms when the capitulation signed at Tucuman took place, were joined by others, and they not only evinced themselves indisposed to comply with the terms of the treaty, but took measures to disturb the public peace, to kindle a new war and eject the Federal Governor, Col. D. Pablo de la Torre, who had been elected to that office by the House of Representatives of the province of Salta. Señor La Torre proceeded in search of his opponents, and on 8th February he found them encamped in the Cerillos, consisting of 700 men, under the command of Don José Guemes, whom they had nominated Governor—they were instantly attacked and totally routed, the greater part of them being taken prisoners; and by this success the Federal authority in the province of Salta, is stated to be firmly established.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House during the week has been occupied in routine business, such as swearing in the Members, &c. Several Members tendered their resignation upon various pleas.

General Enrique Martínez in a communication to the President, stated that he had been a soldier all his life, that is to say for 30 years, and therefore he could not be supposed to possess any talent as a legislator.—the renunciation made by the General was put to the vote, and it was not admitted.

The resignations, made by General D. Juan José Viamont and Don Juan José Cerañolas, were tendered, and likewise not admitted. D. Pedro Trápani stated that having some landed property in the Banda Oriental, he conceived that he was not eligible to serve—the House, however, decided that he was. D. Antonio Ureta in a note begged the indulgence of the House for the occasional non-attendance, to which his habitual infirmities might expose him.

On Monday another sitting will take place, for the nomination of President and vice-President, and appointing a day for the opening of the Session.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* has published news from Cordova to the 11th ult.—The Legislature had approved the use the Executive had made of the extraordinary powers vested in it. A new election of Representatives had taken place, and the gentlemen returned to serve as such took their seats on 2nd ult. The Government had commenced the system of retrench-

ment in its expenditure, and suppressed some offices in the Police and other departments. Some severe strictures have appeared in the Cordova papers, relative to the conduct of the lately banished Bishop. The imprisonment of a Curé by him, without intervention of the civil authority, on the pretence of subjecting him to a trial for alleged criminal offences, is highly censured as a flagrant usurpation of power. The Government set the Curé at liberty, which gave rise to the protest of the Right Revd. Prelate, alluded to in another part of our paper. This document being considered as disrespectful and outrageous to the supreme civil authority, the Government deemed it advisable to expel him from the Province.

The Apostolic Vicar of Cordova, (Dr. Don Benito Lazcano,) has issued a protest against the Government of Cordova, relative to its alleged interference with his rights, stating that since his elevation to the Bishoprick he had solemnly sworn upon the holy Evangelists, to be faithful and obedient to the chair of St. Peter and his successors, and to defend their rights against every one who acts against them.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The head Secretary of the Police Department, (Señor Victoria,) has resumed his office, (which he had temporarily resigned through indisposition:) upon him devolves the charge of the Police Department, since the demise of the late Chief D. Gregorio Perdril.

A decree dated 27th ult., orders that no sum of money whatever be paid by the Treasury Department, unless the document bear the rubrica, or signature, of H. Ex. the Governor, and be countersigned by the corresponding Minister.

A decree dated 27th ult., orders that all public accounts previous to their being sent to the Treasury shall be forwarded to the corresponding department, in order to their being laid before the Government to be passed.

TREASURY OFFICE.

The subscribers to the Public Funds, are requested to pay over to the Treasury Office the sums for which they have contracted.

THEATRE.

On the 29th ult. a play was performed to a tolerably full house—and the boxes contained some lovely fair: one or two pretty overtures were played by the orchestra between the acts, including that to the *Itakana*.

On Wednesday night was represented the three act comedy *No puede ser Guardar una Mujer*.

The house was miserably attended. The theatrical corps this season even with the stars is not so strong as it was during the last—when Casa-cuberta, Villarrino and the Cañetes, formed a part.

On 3rd the play of the Duque de Visco, to a very thin house,—Señor Caceres personated the Duke, we regret that having entered the theatre late, we missed the famous dream scene,—we observed *Pabito* in the boxes, and no doubt he paid due attention to it.

An operatic selection was performed last night—we have only time to state that *Pabito Rosquellas* sang and acted divinely, and was highly applauded. The recitation he gave of the Dream scene in *El Duque de Visco*, (The Castle Spectre,) contained some fine touches—but the lower tones of his voice are yet scarcely powerful enough to fill so large a theatre.

The house was elegantly and numerously attended, and the boxes were graced by some charming females, both native and foreign.

La Señora Doña María Feigo de Vasquez, (the lady of Don Santiago de Vasquez, Minister of State of the Oriental Republic,) and family, sailed on Thursday evening 1st, for Montevideo, in the schooner *Aguila Primera*. A number of ladies attended them to the place of embarkation, (amongst whom we noticed the lady of General Alvarez and daughter,) and the most sincere regret was manifested at the departure of a family so highly esteemed.

On the 1st, instant being the day of St. Philippe, all the French vessels in this port had their National colours, signal-flags, &c., hoisted in honour of Louis Philippe, King of France; but the weather was unpropitious, it rained incessantly.

M. De Mendeville, the French Consul General, gave a grand dinner upon the occasion, at his house, in the calle de Florida, which was well attended notwithstanding the rain;—several of the Ministers were present.

The following toasts were given.—
By M. De Mendeville.—To His M. Louis Philippe, King of France.

To H. E. D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the province of B. Ayres.

To the United Provinces of the River Plate. The Minister of the Home Department.—To the illustrious French nation.

The Minister of Finance.—To His M. Louis Philippe, may he be successful in his efforts to preserve peace, and thus obtain the most solid of all glories.

General Guido made an address, and various toasts were drank in honor of the French and Argentine Nations.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs could not attend, on account of indisposition.

The company did not separate until 1 o'clock on the following morning.

On Wednesday night a ball and supper was given at the house of Mr. Cameron.

The ball opened at 7 o'clock, and at midnight there were nearly 300 persons present, of both sexes. Two rooms were appropriated for dancing, (one for the English portion of the company, and the other for the French.) There was a profusion of all sorts of refreshments, wines, liqueurs, coffee, &c.; the greatest attention was shown to the guests, and the utmost hilarity and harmony prevailed.—The votaries of "the light fantastic toe" had a great treat; but all sublimary enjoyments must have an end;—doy broke in upon the happy scene, and warned the sons and daughters of pleasure that it was time to depart.

At sun-rise the "cushion dance" was called for, and with this appropriate dance the festivities concluded.

The following is a list of the Members of the House of Representatives of the province of Buenos Ayres, according to the last returns.

- FOR THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.
- Brigr. Gen. D. Miguel Azcuena
- General - Henrique Martiucz
 - General - Juan José Viamont
 - Colonel - Celestino Vidal
 - Nicolas Anchorena
 - Felipe Arana
 - Manuel Istarré
 - Baldomero Garcia
 - Ramon Olavarrietta
 - Manuel Vicente Maza
 - Pedro Pablo Vidal
 - Juan José Cernadas
 - Manuel Obligado
 - Casme Argerich
 - Bernardo Pereda
 - Manuel Aguirre
 - Carlos Casal
 - Felipe Elortondo y Palacios
 - Eusebio Medrano
 - Lorenzo Lopez
 - Lauriano Rafino
 - Antonio Ureta
 - Francisco Alzogaray
 - Manuel Pereda Saravia
- FOR THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.
- General D. Marcos Balcarce
- Colonel - Luciano Monteseoca
- José María Terrero
 - Roque Suez Peña
 - Ignacio Martínez
 - Miguel Garcia
 - Diego Alcorta
 - José Fuentes
 - Paulino Gari
 - Mariano Lozano
 - Juan Barranechea
 - Felipe Senillosa
 - Santiago Rivas
 - Plácido Guerrero
 - José Ormachea
 - Pedro Trapani
 - Vicente Martínez
 - Manuel Rivero
 - José Tomas Isasi
 - Justo Villegas
 - Victoriano Sanchez
 - Vicente Arrago.
- DON FELIPE ARANA, *President.*

On Saturday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., an act of terrible but necessary justice took place at San José de Flores—sixteen individuals were publicly shot for various crimes, the particulars of which were fully detailed in the *Luzero* of Monday,—more than one of the criminals, it is stated, had committed murder—one also had been a Police officer, and when holding that office had perpetrated acts of robbery.

This strong measure has given great satisfaction, appalling as it is—it evinces the determination of Government to protect persons and property, whatever may be the sacrifice. We trust the dreadful example made will not be without a beneficial effect, and that the ensuing winter may pass free from the numerous robberies, &c., which marked the career of its predecessor.

Immediately after the execution, the following address was made to the militia and the spectators, by Col. D. Antonio Ramirez:

Friends and fellow-countrymen.—You have just witnessed the punishment of death inflicted upon those individuals, who have merited it by their repeated crimes.

The greater part of them had been pardoned their first offences, in hope that they would have repented, but they abused the generosity of the Government, and returned to commit other and more serious crimes.

Justice demanded vengeance, and that society should no longer be exposed to the design of these evil-doers. Contemplate them, and never forget this spectacle, to accustom yourselves to respect the laws.

On 30th ult., (the day of Santa Catalina,) high mass was celebrated in the Temple of that name. The Nuns belonging to the Convent of that church assisted in the choir, and some excellent music was performed—the Nuns, however, were not visible, a curtain concealed them from the congregation, therefore, it could not be discovered if any of them answered the description of the “pretty blue-eyed Nun of

St. Catherines,” to whose honor father Paul and his brethren drank bumpers, in Sheridan's opera of the *Duenna*.

The Nuns of this Convent are most of them aged, although we hear that lately some younger ones have passed their noviciate, and have been admitted.

Gen. Whitelock's attack upon this city, the 38th British Regiment occupied the church of Santa Catalina, from whose summit the British flag was for some time flying, and on one of the doors of the church are the words “38th Regiment,” carved probably at that period, by one of the soldiers.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* appeared on Saturday last in an enlarged state. It is now printed with 20 close columns on paper nearly equal in size to the *Journal du Commerce* of Paris, and is decidedly the largest periodical in South America.

We well remember its first appearance in Buenos Ayres, in the year 1823—at that period one very small sheet was all it could boast. Should it continue increasing in the same ratio for the next ten years, it will bid fair to rival in bulk even the London daily papers.

We have this week lengthened in a trifling degree the masts of the *British Packet*, or in other words, our columns have been made something longer. But we are only exotics here, and cannot be expected to shoot up quite so fast as native plants.

The return Match between the “EVENINGS” and the “PINKS” of the Buenos Ayres Cricket Club, will be played on 25th of May. The Ground on which the first trial was made not having proved favourable to PINKS, it has been agreed to select another spot. We are informed that a field at the Boca has been chosen, where we hope the PINKS will recover their lustre.

We have received by the brig *Mary* London Papers to 14th February, and Liverpool to 15th.

The Belgian question continued in the same state, the Dutch were going on with their preparations for war. The inhabitants of Antwerp were in great alarm, from the preparations made by the Dutch at the Citadel of that city, and from their frigates and gun-boats in front of it. Numerous arrests had taken place in France, of persons said to be conspiring to overthrow the present order of things in that country. In the other parts of Europe there is nothing new, if we except some outrages committed by the Papal troops in Italy, which have greatly exasperated the inhabitants, and, but for the protection of the Austrian troops, the Pope's soldiers seem to have stood a chance of all being massacred. Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane died at Paris, in February last; and Mrs. Masters, (formerly Miss Chaworth, the first love of Byron,) is likewise dead—she never recovered from the alarm which the proceedings of the Nottingham rioters caused her. The Cholera Morbus had made its appearance in some of the parishes of London, that is to say at Rotherhithe, Limehouse and in a confined part of Southwark; the cases, however, were very few, being only 10.—At Newcastle, Leith, &c., it was fast subsiding; and even now, judging from the communications in the English public prints, there are individuals who affirm that it is only the common English Cholera in a greater degree. On the Continent it had almost entirely disappeared.

The Reform Bill still continued in the House of Commons.—No new Peers had been created, and it was doubtful if that measure would be resorted to—and without it, the Tories say that there will be a majority of 61 in the House of Lords, against the bill.—One of the Members in the House of Commons, who has constantly voted in favour of reform, declared that if a new creation of Peers took place he should consider it such an infringement of the constitution, that he should immediately oppose the bill. Mr. Hunt said that he should not care if the Ministry made 500 Peers, the only misfortune was that if it was done to carry a good cause, the same might hereafter take place to carry a bad one. The British Ministry were certainly in a most unpleasant situation—goaded by both parties, and both declaring the reformers on one

hand, that if that question is not carried a revolution will ensue—and the anti-reformers on the other, affirming that the same result will occur should the bill be passed.

In the House of Commons some strong language took place between Lord Ebrington and Sir Henry Hardinge;—the former stated that a feeling prevailed out of doors, that the Reform Bill had met with undue delay. In answer to which Sir Henry Hardinge said, “from what has fallen from the noble Lord, it appears that those out of doors think the House are not making the progress they ought to make. What, are we already arrived at that period, (cheers from the opposition,) are we arrived at that period when the sections of London out of doors shall dictate to the House of Commons, (repeated cheers,) I for one will not submit to such dictation, I am convinced his Majesty's Ministers by their conduct have excited the mob to such a course, but I will never give up my opinion to the dictation of the sections of London, as expressed through their organ, the noble Lord (Ebrington)—(order, order, hear, hear.)”

Lord Ebrington immediately rose and said with great warmth—“I rise to contradict, (long and loud cheering from the Ministerial side.)—I rise to contradict, in as positive terms as the forms of the House will permit, (renewed cheerings,) the misrepresentations made, and repeat with indignation that I am the organ of the mob, or the sections of London.”

Sir Henry Hardinge in reply said—“I know not what the noble Lord repels with indignation, but I know if he repels with indignation any thing that I have stated as my own opinion, I am ready to meet him under any circumstances, and in any way he may choose; (order, order)”

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir: In again addressing myself to the Public I hope I shall not be accused of being actuated by unworthy motives, when it is remembered that the accusations which have been adduced against me by the commander of the *Lexington* and others, are of such an aggravated nature as to affect, (if true,) my honor, my reputation and my life.

In defending myself from such an accumulation of unjust and unseemly aspersions, as my adversaries have been pleased to cast upon me; I shall pertinaciously avoid the vital question of *Right*, as properly belonging to a higher tribunal than either the opinion of Captain Duncan or my own; but I shall exercise my right as a free man to criticise the motives and conduct of the commander of the *Lexington*; and conscious that in so doing I shall do no more than the world ever demands from a person publicly accused, and therefore meriting public censure or public justification.

Confident in the integrity of my conduct, on the arrival of the *Lexington* in this port I solicited an interview with Captain Duncan. This, however, was unceremoniously denied me. Had the contrary been the case, I am certain I should have removed from his mind those doubts, on which he has founded the justification of his subsequent acts—and he would have given me at the same time a fair opportunity of enquiring on what ground many scurrilous vituperations publicly ascribed to him, and reflecting on me personally, were founded. This fact is sufficient to prove I was not willing silently to submit to calumnies, abhorrent to every well-regulated mind, from their malignity and injustice.

Captain Duncan's national zeal doubtless misled him, when he denied me, (at least his equal in rank,) a prudent and a proper explanation;—whilst at the same instant he had the boldness to exact from the Minister of State, a categorical answer to a communication on a subject on which he had no power to treat, and still less power to act.

In such circumstances Capt. Duncan had no right to demur as to the authority under which I had acted, or doubt my right to give a friendly warning to the vessels of all nations,—and of consequence my right, (when such friendly warning was disregarded) to act with honor and firmness, in behalf of the Government that supported me.—I trust I did my duty, and hold myself amenable to the Government I serve, either to censure or protect me.

The settlers on the Falkland Isles founded their hopes of future prosperity on the fisheries

—I was their authorised Governor—their paternal guardian. Was it my duty to allow all the world to destroy that which I was placed there to defend?

The answer is obvious.—No.

I had given friendly warnings to American and British vessels: by the former my warning was disregarded, by the latter respected. In proof: the British brig Tula, Captain Biscoe, and the Lively, from London, touched at the Falklands in November 1830: the cutter Rose, Capt. Davis, also from London, in April 1831. The Masters of these three vessels were expressly enjoined, on their sailing from England, to respect the Colonists, and not to seal on the Islands. The brig Adeona, Capt. Low, direct from England, touched in 1830 at the Islands; left them, accompanied by the N. W. Company's brig Dryal, Capt. Minors, and on her return revisited them in 1831; and although Capt. Low, previously to my appointment as Governor, had been accustomed to seal on them, he refrained from so doing after he had been officially warned; thus respecting the authority under which I acted.—Captain Low is now in Montevideo, and if what I have here advanced be erroneous, he can be appealed to for its refutation—and moreover, I am in possession of six log-books and journals of the Superior, the Harriet and the Breakwater, comprising the years 1829, 1830 and 1831; by which I can uncontestedly prove that there were no other vessels of any nation but those of America sealing on these Islands, since my jurisdiction over them.

Capt. Duncan, had he wished to have known the truth, might have had access to these documents, and thereby have fully satisfied his doubts—and probably discovered that the oaths of interested parties are not invariably proofs.

Where then, (I ask with confidence,) is the partiality shewn, which has been complained of as exclusively exercised against the commerce and citizens of the United States? Where are the acts of piracy to be found in such conduct? In the performance of my duty, it was right I should protect the Colony;—in the performance of my duty I was bound to treat with generosity and civility those who respected the flag under which I live,—and to bring to trial those who wantonly contemned it. Nevertheless, hospitality was alike shown to all. Am I therefore, a pirate? Are the persons who acted under me pirates? Are they to be treated as such? Yet, as such we have been accused and treated by the Commander of the Sloop-of-war.—*Quo jure?*

Men, women and children have been taken from the Island by him, and an establishment which had cost me much personal anxiety and labour during 8 years, together with a large sum of money to raise it into an efficient and prosperous state, has been in a few hours heedlessly destroyed by the self constituted authority of the Commander of a Sloop-of-war; who had anchored his vessel but a few days before in this harbour of Buenos Ayres, saluted and received a corresponding salute; was allowed to provision his vessel and suffered to depart in peace, to . . . hostilely our infant Colony—*vi et armis*—the battle of the powerful against the weak; and this, too, under the specious pretext, (as acknowledged) of generously granting a passage to the unfortunate settlers, who had been oppressed by me. I have resided eight years in the United States, I know that such acts will not be approved of by its citizens—and trust, with unbounded confidence, that its Government will not depart from that caution, justice and dignity, which have ever been its characteristics.

LEWIS VERNET.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir:

That individual who has been scribbling and ejecting such copious quantities of froth and spleen, under the mask of Candour, has in his last communication fully exposed an obtuseness of understanding that bespeaks his insignificance. His bold contradictory assertions, and unwarrantable freedom in the use of inverted commas serve for intertexts to his true malignant character, and his rejection to the proffered verbal information on New South Wales, by a respectable emigrant, stamps an odium upon himself, that must overwhelm his "Utopia" of self-importance.

Under his false exterior Candour has been secure from the personality he complains of, and which he dares not throw off, that the public might judge his motives for intruding, and inveigh his bombast of future independence and comforts in this country. He very significantly assures the Swan River emigrants that in him they have "mistaken their man," we had then only a succession of portentous objections for our criterion, but now the concomitance of this assertion with his adopted name, and the general tenor of the last communication institute a belief that Candour is some old woman of soothing propensity; consequently, in that character we advise her ladyship not to meddle in future with the affairs of men, by which she has rendered herself on this occasion so very ridiculous.

We intend taking no further notice of the perverse Candour; therefore, in concluding, make Mr. Editor our acknowledgments of your disinterested favour in admitting us to the columns of your useful paper.

INDUSTRY and ENTERPRISE.

CONSOLATION FOR THE LADIES.—LEAP YEAR.

The following is extracted from an old volume printed in 1606, entitled *Courtship, Love and Matrimony*—

"Albeit, it is now become a parte of the common lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as evasie bissextile yeare doth return, the ladies have the sole privilegd during the time it continueth of makinge love unto the menne, whiche they may doe, either

by wordes or lookes, as unto theme seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefite of the clergy, who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposals with the slighte or countumelie.

Yours Mr. Editor,
SERUS.

The unmarried ladies of Buenos Ayres we trust will take advantage of the privilege above alluded to, and "make laye unto the men, both by wordes and lookes," and thus inspire the bashful lover with confidence, and oblige the false-hearted one to make good his promises; or be "deprived of the benefite of the clergy". Maids, it is well known, have great power, and a great poet has declared that

"It is said a lion will turn and see,
From a maid in the pride of her purity."

Shakespeare, however, says

"But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that which withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives and dies, in single blessedness".

The Weather.—It was sultry in the extreme on Monday last,—but on that night and since some heavy rain has visited us, which has not only cooled the atmosphere, but will do a "world of good" to the country.

Music.—The band attached to the regiments stationed in this city, continue to perform alternately. A few nights since, that of the Civicos played some pretty music at the Fort, in front of the Governor's private residence, and at the Mercado—chiefly from Rossini.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3RD OF MAY.

VESSLS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Jarrow, Sutton,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Susannah, Dunn,	John Miller and Co.	do do.
Brig Catherine Ann, Norie,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gee,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	do do.
Brig Scamander, Rogers,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	do do.
Brig Scott, Irving,	Alfred Barber.	do for Gibraltar for orders.
Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt,	Parlane and Macalister,	do for Falmouth for orders.
		do for the Continent of Europe
		[calling at a Port in England,
		do for London.
Brig Harriet, Lewis,	S. Lezica Bros.	Uncertain.
Brig Harriet, Mosley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Liverpool.
Big Mary, Lee,	R. and J. Carlisle.	Discharging.
Barque Byker, Bruce,	George Lord.	do.
Brig Prompt, Barnes.	Mc Crackan and Jamison.	
AMERICAN.		
Ship Galaxy, Sullivan,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Big Charles Doyens,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Brig Chiles, Dwinell,	John Langdon.	do do.
Brig David Maffit, Chambers,	Dowdall and Lewis.	do for Boston.
Brig J. Ashman, Burkhardt,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Philadelphia.
Ship Moss, Mc Quillen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner-brig Emily Cook, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Sorot,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Scnegalin, Sorberteau,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Ship Adet, Barroy,	Blanc and Constantin.	do do.
Brig La Bonne Amie, Bantiel,	Duina Bros.	do do.
Brig Le Saulte, Macquet,	Paul, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Barque La jeune Gabrielle, Barader,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Charlotte, Wippell,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg.
Brig Lorenz, Schielderap,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Baltimore, calling at Mon-
		[videe to finish loading.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Deltgen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
Ship Eagle, Koch,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havana, calling at Mon-
		[videe.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Antonius, Lange,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Fal-
		[mouth.
DUTCH.		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virtud, Gasola,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barbosa,	Rezaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports
		[in the Mediterranean.
		do do.
		do for ports in the Mediterranean.
		Ports in the Mediterranean.
		Rio Grande.
		Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro.	Brazil.
Schooner Geneveva, Antunes,	M. A. Ramos.	Santos.
Schooner Bella Rita, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		do.
Diate Buena Novo, Maderos,	Manuel Carreras.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Warren, Commodore G. W. Rodgers; Captain Bergamin Cooper; Schooner-of war Enterprise, Captain S. W. Downing.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig *Chiloe*, upon arriving near the Outer Roads had a signal of distress flying, occasioned by the following circumstances.

She left Montevideo on 21st ult., fell in with the pilot-boat belonging to the Company of the Branch Pilots of B. Ayres, on the following day, and took a pilot from her.—At 10 the same night anchored between the Ortiz and Chico Banks, the wind blowing hard W.N.W., parted with the ring of one anchor and continued with the other down for some time.

On the night of the 27th, at 12 anchored about 7 miles E. of the Guard vessel, in the Outer Roads of this port, with 120 fathoms of chain cable out—half an hour afterwards it parted, and the vessel being close to the roads it was found necessary instantly to make sail, in order to save her, the chain was slipped and she run down to the American vessels of war, who rendered prompt and efficacious assistance.

Great praise is due to Mr. King the pilot (belonging to the Company of Pilots of the River Plate, authorized by the Government of B. Ayres,) for his great exertions.

The British brig *Porcis*, Burnett, from B. Ayres 23rd October, bound to Cowes for orders, put into Seilly on 31st January, having been struck by a sea on 24th of the same month.—She would be obliged to discharge a part or whole of the cargo to repair.

The American brig *Roxana*, from Boston 62 days for California, was spoken on 16th ult, by the American brig *Sophia* and *Eliza*, in lat. 23 S. long. 40.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

April 14th.—Bremen ship *Louis*, from Cape de Verdes.

Brazilian *zumaca* *Second May*, from Rio Grande.

Do. brig *Twenty-eight December*, from do. Sardinian *polacre Voluntad de Dios*, from Rio Janeiro.

25th.—French barque *Guillaume Tell*, from St. Maïoes 26th February.

Sailed from Montevideo.

April 11th.—American barque *Suffolk*, for Manila.

14th.—Oriental brig *Sin Par*, for Pernambuco.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 28th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived (during last night,) Dutch galley *Cornelius Henry Tromp*, Barchens, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst.; *Montevideo* 22nd., with a general cargo, to Charles Bunge.

This Day.

American brig *Chiloe*, Dwinel, from Montevideo 21st inst., in ballast, to John Langdon.

British brig *Mary Lee*, from Liverpool 15th February, with general cargo, to R. and J. Carlisle.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. George Nuttall, and family.

Oriental packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, Cestros, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, from Montevideo 25th inst., to A. Martinez.

Oriental schooner, from Colonia. 9 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, hides, &c.

April 29th.—Wind E.S.E.

Arrived French barque *La Jeune Gabrielle*, Barcher, from Bourdeaux 18th February; *Montevideo* 28th inst.; with wine, &c., to Guerin, Seris and Co.

British brig *Prompt*, Barnes, from Liverpool 1st February, with a general cargo, to Mc Crackan and Jamieson.

Passengers.—Messrs. William Alex. Moon and Edwin Moon.

Brazilian schooner *Geneveva*, A. Antunes, from Santos 5th inst., with 1082 bags sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

April 30th.—Wind N.—rain at night. Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 1st.—Wind S.E.—rain all day.

Arrived an Oriental schooner and 10 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, hides, &c.

May 2nd.—Wind S.S.E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 3rd.—Wind S. nearly a calm.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Sardinian ship *Carlota*, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 500 quintals jerked beef, 20,000 horns and some cases of effects.

Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

May 4th.—Wind S.

Arrived American brig *Sophia* and *Eliza*, Read, from the Island of Moyo 22nd March, with 108 moyes salt, &c., to Dorr and Reincke.

In Sight:

Schooner *Rosa*, from Montevideo.

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

The following are the newly elected Members of the House of Representatives, who took their seats in the sitting on Thursday evening.

Dr. Don Cosme Argerich, Dr. D. Bernardo Pereda, D. Eusebio Mediano, D. Lorenzo Lopez, D. Lauriano Rufino, D. Antonia Ureta, D. Francisco Alzogaray, D. Manuel Pereda Saravia, Dr. D. José María Ferrero, Dr. D. Roque Saenz Peña, Dr. D. Ignacio Martínez, Dr. D. Miguel García, Dr. D. Diego Alcorta, D. Juan Barrenechea, D. Plácido Guerrero, D. José Ormachea and Gen. D. Marcos Balcarce.

We hear that Major Sebastian Olivera has been named Commandant of Patagonia, *ad-interim*.

[TO CORRESPONDENTS.]

We have not inserted the communication signed *RODNEY*, concerning the subject to which it refers bears a different aspect to what sets reported when the communication was written.

CONSTANT READER must excuse the non-insertion of his epistle—it is not only too long but the general opinion is that enough has been said upon the affair. Besides which, we are not adepts in the Scottish dialect, and should have had great difficulty in deciphering the characters, and thus the observations of Messrs. Bauldy, Jack and Mungo, and their devotions at the shrine of St. Kentigern would be in a manner lost to the world.

We have received a communication from *INDEXERY AND ESTERREZE*, (in addition to the one inserted this day.) If the parties will put their names to the paper, it shall appear next week. We ask this, because it contains some pointed observations relative to an individual of this city.

We have received a forcible and well-written communication, signed *FERRER*, referring to a petition addressed to the Lords Commissioners of His B. M's Treasury, stated to have been recently passed from pulpiteria to pulpiteria for the last three months, for the purpose of obtaining signatures. We cannot insert *FERRER*'s letter, as we can scarcely believe such a transaction has occurred.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Subscribers, and those who intend to become Subscribers to the Permanent Library, will be held at Mr. Hill's, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, on Wednesday the 9th inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management.

JOHN HARRATT,
Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers held according to advertisement, at Mr. Hill's, on Monday evening last the 5th ult., it was unanimously resolved.

That the distribution of the books ordered by the third rule of the Institution, be deferred till the 1st January, 1833.

W. GILPIN, Secretary

Buenos Ayres, 2nd May, 1832.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Schooner-brig *ARMONIA* to sail on the 1st of August next for Sidney, and to call at the Swan River, for passage and other particulars, apply to

JAMES RULE,
No. 23, calle del Tucuman.

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 thence ves.

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

WANTED TO RENT,

AN INTERIOR LARGE ROOM or SALA to serve as a School-room for the Buenos Ayres Foreign School. Any family having such a room to spare in the premises which they occupy, or contemplating the hire of such as have more accommodation than they require,—are requested to make their proposals to

JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN,
No. 94 or 87 Calle de la Paz.

TO LET.

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

At No. 13, calle de Chacabuco

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublelons, Spanish, 113 a 113½ dollars each

Do. Patriot, 112½ a 113 do. do.

Plata Macoquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6½ a 6¾ do

6 per cent. Stock, 43½ a 45 per cent.

Bank Shares, 138 a 140 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 6½ a 7 per dol.

Do on Rio Janeiro, 240 a 245 p. ct. prem.

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 31 do. do.

Do. do. weight 23 to 24½, 26 a 28.

Do. salted, 22 a 24 pesada.

Do. Horses, 7 a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 18 a 29 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 33 a 38 do.

Wool (common) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 28 a 33 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 13 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 a 18 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 48 a 62 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 6½ a 9 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublelons, during the

week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7 The lowest ds. 6½.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office