

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 300.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 19th MAY, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have inserted all that we can collect of the news current during the week. The recent arrival from Chili over land is most gratifying, and likewise the late dates they brought: it evinces the state of tranquillity which prevails in the interior Provinces of this Republic.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In our last number we inserted the Message of the Government upon the opening, on 11th inst., of the Tenth Legislature of the Province.

On the 14th inst. a sitting was held, and amongst other business a note was read from Gen. Viamont, again requesting that his renunciation of being a Member of that House might be admitted—which was accordingly allowed; as also the resignation of Dr. Maza, in consequence of his having accepted the office of Minister of Grace and Justice. The Message of the Government was then taken into consideration.

Señor Insarte expressed the satisfaction he felt that the Government had maintained a good understanding with the friendly States, and trusted that the same would continue with the sister Provinces now united by the ties of Federation. That it was satisfactory to compare the state of the country with what it was a short time since, not only by the cessation of the desolating civil war, but by the manifest improvement which had taken place.

The hon. Member remarked upon the Government having returned the extraordinary powers with which it had been invested; and the necessity that the House should take into consideration the means of guaranteeing the public tranquillity, that all good citizens needed peace, in order to exert themselves for the good of the Province, and consolidate its future felicity.

He likewise considered that the best expedient would be to give an organic constitution to the Province; that since the establishment of legal order nothing remained for the province of Buenos Ayres but to guarantee this upon a firm basis, to place it in a manner beyond the reach of instability.

Señor Insarte concluded requesting a special Committee be named, to take into consideration the Message of the Government, and the note of the same date returning the extraordinary powers, and report upon the motion to give a constitution to the Province.

Various Members supported the above.

Señor Anchorena, expressed himself as being in general of the same opinion as Señor Insarte, but conceived that the appointment of a special Committee was unnecessary, as by the rules of the House, the Committee on Constitutional affairs would answer the same purpose.

A short debate took place upon the proposition to name a special Committee, but the majority of votes was in favour of the opinion expressed by Señor Anchorena.

A mail from Chili arrived on 16th inst., bringing a variety of intelligence from Peru, Colombia, &c. Perfect tranquillity continued in Chili. The Government had instituted some very strong sanitary regulations respecting vessels arriving in the ports of Chili, from places where the Cholera Morbus prevailed.

The most important part of the intelligence is the capture or rather surrender of Pincheira, the noted leader of the Indians. In number

291 of the *British Packet*, we copied the official account of his total defeat, and of his having fled to the mountains: he was closely pursued, and finding no escape he gave himself up to the Commander of the Chili troops, who writes that only 4 men led by Vicente Pereira have escaped, and that those are all which exist of the gigantic *montonera*, which under Pincheira had so long ravaged the territory of the Chilean and Argentine Republics.

In the Republic of Colombia it seems that a body of troops in the interior, under the orders of Gen. Lopez, was in a state of insurrection.

The following extract of a private letter, dated Guayaquil, 5th February, 1832, contains some interesting details respecting the state of Colombia.

"As to Columbia it has expired, dissolved or vanished—owing chiefly to the obstinacy of Venezuela, or rather Gen. Paez, in persisting in a total separation from the other states, which finally obliged them to follow the same course.

"The Equator was the first; and with exception of the revolution attempted last year, by a part of the Army—has gone on steadily, endeavouring to perfect its institutions—to establish relations with the neighbouring States—and to bring about amongst those of Colombia a national convention, so that the Republic might yet be preserved, although under a different form and character.

"Until October, the Government in New Granada, (at Bogota,) proceeding from that established (on the resignation of Gen. Bolivar,) by the Congress of 1830 had claims to nationality; and the diplomatic corps and foreign agents at Bogota, kept up their relations with it. But now that New Granada has assembled its Congress and that body has installed a new Government, that State is brought to the same condition of the other two—they are all three equally independent—and all that remains of Colombia is the name, which they continue to prefix to their public documents. They have not had the decency (as at Buenos Ayres, on the dissolution of the National Congress,) to empower one of the States to maintain their relations with other nations.

"Panama, although almost left to itself and governed by its local authorities, nominally forms part of N. Granada;—but it has in reality no national connexion with the State, and the inhabitants are divided, some for uniting with the Equator, with which it has most commercial relation,—some for establishing independence—or a fourth State of Colombia,—and some for seeking the protection of Great Britain, or North America.

"Fortunately the people of these different N. States—as yet have neither rivalry nor jealousies—and their interests are nowise brought into competition. Among their rulers on the contrary, there exists the most determined animosity, which is very likely to throw the country into civil war.

"Between the Equator and New Granada, there is already a dispute ostensibly about limits—each claiming the Province of Pasto—(Danea is abandoned by the former,)—but the true cause of the quarrel is more of a personal than a public nature.

"Of the interior condition of Venezuela I know very little,—that of N. Granada is quiet at present—but menacing some violent explosion, from the exaltation of party spirit that rages in every part of it.—Its commerce is greatly reduced, and its finances—as throughout all South America, ruined.

"The Government of the Equator is conducted with a good deal of order and regularity, and a manifest desire to gain popularity, (and excepting its financial embarrassments, which I

am sorry to say are not met with candour and firmness, so essential to its credit,) has few difficulties to contend with. The people are of the most pacific nature, very little disposed to enter into party spirit, or even to trouble themselves with questions of Government, so long as the Government does not trouble them; and Gen. Flores, who with a great deal of natural talent combines all the qualities calculated to gain popularity amongst these people—such as vivacity, frankness, an obliging disposition and repugnance to harsh measures, has also the good fortune to have no rival of consideration. Gen. Le Mar was the only one who could be looked on in that character—he is dead, and strange to say his party has joined Flores, and consider him their protector.

"Gen. Flores is just now manœuvring between Santa Cruz and Gamarra; they have both sought his alliance, and he is contriving to keep up the hopes of each party with out committing himself decidedly with either, and is again playing off his importance with them against N. Granada and Venezuela—magnifying to them the inducements that are held to him, to join in a Southern or Pacific league, and abandon Colombia altogether, an event I consider by no means impossible in the course of time, notwithstanding his profession to maintain the Republic under a Federal system.

"We have lately had Col. Hayne (whom you know) here, on a mission from Santa Cruz, to propose a joint attack on Peru, for the purpose of dismembering it, and to divide its territory between them—or at least to reduce its limits, annexing some of its southern departments to Bolivia, and part of the northern ones to the Equator;—offering 40,000 dollars in advance, and whatever more may be required to complete the equipment of the frigate *La Colombia*, and the other vessels in this port; but Flores notwithstanding his poverty has resisted the temptation.

"Of all South America Buenos Ayres is the best, it also has its *cositas en contra*, but not like the rest."

We have been favoured by Mr. Griffiths, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, with the following information.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Valparaiso,  
25th December, 1831.

Sir :

I have to inform you that the convicts on the Island of Juan Fernandez, revolted on the 20th inst., and seized upon the American brig Annawan, which had put in their for water, on her way to Callao.

This intelligence reached Valparaiso on the 26th. H. B. M.'s Ship Volage was dispatched the following day in quest of her.

The seizure of the above vessel by the convicts might be with a view beyond that of escaping from the Island, perhaps to cruise piratically, I therefore transmit this account for your information and guidance.

I am, Sir, your most

obedient humble servant

(Signed,) JOHN WHITE,

H. B. M.'s Acting C. General  
To Charles Griffiths, H. B. M.'s vice-Consul at  
B. Ayres.

The Volage has since returned, without being able to obtain any intelligence of the course the Annawan has taken.

VALPARAISO, 13th January, 1832.

We have received by the Packet Swallow London Papers to 27th February; Paris and Amsterdam to 23rd do: they contain very little in addition to what we before communicated—public attention in Europe was attracted toward

the expedition of the ex-Emperor of Brazil against Portugal—the Ministerial prints in G. Britain confidently predict that it will have full success, and that Don Miguel will be hūlled from the throne—the Opposition press write otherwise, and make very free with the character and pretensions of Don Pedro—that terrible paper *The Age* has the following paragraph upon the occasion.

“Pedro the pirate has at length set out on his chivalrous expedition to embroil Portugal in all the horrors of a civil war, and to give the coup de grace to his character, by cutting his brother's throat—should that brother be defeated. The ex-Emperor's suite is worthy of such a leader and of such a cause; Palmello, Loulé, Frontin, Villia Real, Taipa, Azareida, Vasconcellos and Laranja;—the glorious renowned in fight, not in flight. The cowardly crew left Nantes, well fortified with brandy, in the superb steamer, for Belleisle, on 22nd January, and a superb set out it was.”

The insurrection amongst the negroes in Jamaica seems to have been nearly suppressed—the official details relative to that event have been published in the London gazette; private letters to the English papers assert, that the Methodist missionaries were the chief cause of it—and that three clergymen of the Baptist persuasion were in consequence committed to prison in Jamaica.

The Cholera Morbus had not increased in England—the cases (particularly in London) were very few, and several of the newspapers still assert that if there had not been so much talk about the Cholera no one would have thought of affixing that name to the ordinary disease, which has appeared in particular districts of London. At any rate the inhabitants there appear to be very little alarmed about it.

The latest news received in England from Buenos Ayres, was to 29th November,—conveyed by the brig *Esperanza*—and the London papers notice the victory obtained by General Quiroga at Tucuman, on 4th November.

The Reform Bill was still in the House of Commons—but it was expected to be immediately passed to the Lords. It appeared to be the general opinion that it would receive the sanction of that House, either by the creation of new Peers, or that several of them who formerly voted against it, will now in its altered state be in its favour. The delay, and agitation which have been the attendants upon the “Bill,” have inflicted serious injury upon the trade of the country, and the Ministers have lost many friends thereby—so much so, that a change in the Ministry was confidently bruted.

The London paper *Atlas* (which has always supported reform and the whig administration,) contains on 12th February the following observations:

“Are Ministers to be supported or not? It should be remembered that, however, Ministers may have disenthilled themselves to support on their own merits, yet, in abandoning them the cause must suffer more or less. It does not follow because they have conducted that cause feebly, and worked its interests unskillfully, that, therefore, any thing should be done to sink its final triumph. It is clear that the withdrawal of support in the House of Commons from the Ministers, would be a withdrawal of support from the Bill; and that in exact proportion as the one were embarrassed would the other be impeded. Now it would be unjustifiable to sacrifice the country to a small revenge, on an incompetent Ministry. Let them have their full opportunity of completing that which they have begun; for although it could be better done by any set of men, yet as we cannot tell what might flow from a change at this crisis, it is wiser to see the game to its conclusion, than to lose the trumps we hold by throwing up our cards in despair.”

## RIO JANEIRO.

The *Packet Swallow* has brought full details of the late attempts to create a revolution in the above city. The plan of that on 3rd, seems to have been as follows, viz:—to get possession of the Forts—to release all persons confined in them for political offences, and then proceed to the *Campo da Honra*, where they expected to arrive from 12 to 4 in the morning. In the mean time those in the city were to assemble at given points—General Moraes was to take the command.

The getting possession of the Forts was easily effected, by the rising of the garrison—but a series of unexpected accidents occurred respecting other parts of the operations. The partisans in the city assembled at midnight, to the number of about 400, but Gen. Moraes did not make his appearance, and the mutineers finding that they had no leader and that the force from the Forts had not arrived, began to be alarmed.—They were then attacked and routed—as we described in a former number.

The movers of this affair are said to have been the Marquis of Larzacena, the deputy Franca, General Moraes and Labatut; all of whom have got out of the way—the object was to form the country into a *Federal Republick Empire*.

On the 16th ult. the party of the ex-Emperor tried its hand at revolution, but with the same success as fell to the lot of the *Barro pilhos*.—This affair seems to have been ostensibly headed by Baron Bulow, (so well-known in this city,) and amongst his followers are stated to have been a number of foreign officers. The alarm was given in the city of Rio Janeiro, at 2 in the morning of 17th, but such was the distance to the field of action that little was known of the result until 7 o'clock, and some carts having arrived with killed and wounded, tended to raise the most extravagant reports. In a short time the truth was ascertained, by the return of the troops to the city, they having discomfited the revolutionists. The bodies of 6 rebels were exposed in the Hospital—they were all dressed in the livery of the Palace; no prisoners were taken: sixteen of the seditions are said to have been killed in the action, and a number wounded; the latter escaped, owing the obscurity of the morning (it being scarcely daylight) The Government party gave their loss at 1 killed and several wounded, including some officers—but it is thought to have been much greater.

This revolutionary attempt it is averred is only a mere trial, and that one of a more formidable description will be got up by the same party very shortly.

On 20th ult. (Good Friday,) there was a procession from a church adjoining the Imperial chapel. At the moment the procession was re-entering the church an alarm was given, but no one could tell what it was about—some said two negroes were fighting—others that a man was arrested who had a knife,—every body ran—some jumped into the water to get out of the way—the crowd was immense, the consternation general, and according to all accounts it was the “devil take the hindmost.” It occasioned much laughter when it was discovered to be “much ado about nothing,” and reminded several at Rio Janeiro, of the *Montonero* alarm in this city, on 11th April 1829.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir:

I have no doubt that you will feel as much disposed as myself to make public the transactions of a swindler, and I therefore enclose you the copies of papers I have received from His Majesty's vice-Consul at Rio Janeiro, respecting an individual called Harvey, who arrived here a few weeks since, by His Majesty's Packet *Lyra*, and which I shall be much obliged to you to insert in your paper, whenever it may be convenient.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

H. B. M. Acting Consul.

BARRIS CONSULATS, Buenos Ayres,  
13th May, 1832.

RIO JANEIRO, 10th March, 1832.

Sir:

I beg leave to enclose a deposition relative to a Mr. Harvey, which has been sworn

to at this Office by Mr. RICHARD PASMORE, late Captain of the *Red Rover*.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant  
(Signed,) R. W. PENNELL,  
Vice-Consul.

To the British Consul at B. Ayres.

The deposition alluded to in the above communications is very long, and is in substance as follows.

“That Pasmore finding himself in a very unpleasant situation, from the reports current in Rio Janeiro, respecting his connexion with Harvey, conceived it his duty to confess all that he knew in regard to that individual, and also to add several confessions which Harvey had made to him.

“The parties became acquainted in August last, at Leghorn. Harvey had made application to Pasmore to command a yacht called the *Red Rover*, which the latter accepted. Whilst the vessel was lying in the roads of Leghorn, Harvey, one day in September, sent for Pasmore on shore, and told him to prepare for sea the same evening, as he intended to meet a gentleman (by name Fenzi,) of the firm Fenzi and Co. of Leghorn, or shoot him willfully; the vessel had been previously cleared out by himself for Bastia, in the Island of Corsica; he came on board accompanied by a lady, and told Pasmore that his antagonist would not fight him and he had therefore shot him, and desired that the vessel might be got under weigh, which was done—the Captain and crew thinking to be back in a day or two had left all their clothes at Leghorn. After being under weigh more than an hour Harvey desired that the vessel might be steered for Nice; the course was accordingly altered, and she arrived in two days at Nice. On the following day, to the surprise of the Captain and crew, the vessel was victualled for a three months' voyage; the former was however informed that she was cleared out for Lima—she sailed the same day from Nice, and the Captain was told to steer for Malaga, to procure clothing for the crew, as they had evinced some discontent respecting the sailing from Leghorn in a manner so suspicious. During the passage towards Malaga, Harvey acknowledged to Pasmore that he had left Leghorn being in debt there to the amount of thirty-two thousand pounds sterling, including debts contracted in France, by means of a Bank he had established in Leghorn, by issuing false bills on London. (His correspondent in London was a person named Rolfe, the father of the young girl who accompanied Harvey, and this individual was expected at Rio Janeiro, under the assumed name of Robinson, to act in a Bank which was to be opened in that city—his non-arrival there frustrated the plans of Harvey.”

To return from this digression.)

“The wind coming fair it was decided to proceed to Madeira; and Harvey during this interval informed Pasmore in what manner he got possession of the vessel, viz;—that Sir Francis Vincent, the original owner, had commissioned Lieut. Geary to sell her: Harvey employed a man named Stubbs to buy her: he made proposals to Lieut. Geary and offered Harvey's bills in payment—the Lieutenant refused to take them unless indorsed by a resident at Leghorn, as the credit of Harvey's Bank there began to be suspected. A person named Dann, (who had been in the habit of accepting Harvey's bills) indorsed them, and Stubbs got the yacht on Harvey's account, and received £100 for his share in the job—the vessel was subsequently made over to Harvey, but the bills he gave in payment were all false, as also those for a house, carriage, &c., &c., at Leghorn. During the passage towards Madeira and at that place, high words and blows took place between Harvey and the female, who passed for his wife. At Madeira, the vessel's expenses, amounting to £70, were paid by a false bill on London. The crew came aft and wanted to know where they were going—Harvey told them to Buenos Ayres. The vessel sailed from Madeira, and when in the latitude of Cape de Verd Islands Harvey told Pasmore to steer to the nearest port and he would give him the vessel—the lady however interfered, and the course was kept towards Brazil—from the continued serious disputes between the lady and Harvey, the Captain thought that murder would ensue,—the land was made to

# SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

## Arrivals at Liverpool.

On 22nd February.—British brig Cleopatra, Walsh, from B. Ayres 27th October; Montevideo 19th November.

10th do.—D. brig Clarence, Harding, from Montevideo.

## At Penance.

On 19th February.—British brig James, Perry, (for Falmouth for orders,) from B. Ayres 23rd November.

## At Casca. (Isle of White.)

On 21st February.—Argentine brig Esperanza, Gard, from B. Ayres 30th November, bound to Amsterdam. She called off Plymouth on 18th February, and landed the letters for England, and Mr. Smisgaert (passenger.)

## At Cadix.

On 10th January.—Sardinian brig Socrates, Ravenna, from B. Ayres 1st November.

27th do.—Do schooner-brig Elena Constantza, Agustine, from B. Ayres 3rd November.

26th February.—Do brig Magnifico, Jovich, from B. Ayres 1st January.

## At Gibraltar.

On 20th February.—British barque Matilda, Casson, from B. Ayres 13th December.

## At Barcelona.

In January.—Sardinian polacre Carlo Felix, Buzzalini, from B. Ayres 30th October.

## At Antwerp.

On 31st January.—British brig Brutus, —, from Montevideo.

## At Rio Janeiro.

On 6th April.—American brig Seneca, Jennings, from B. Ayres 29th February; Montevideo 21st March.

10th do.—Brazilian brig Emilio, Ferreira, from B. Ayres 23rd March.

## At New York.

On 22nd February.—American schooner Susau Mary, Henderson, from B. Ayres 24th November.

## At Baltimore.

On 18th February.—American ship St. Peter, Crosby, from B. Ayres 9th December.

## At Valparaiso.

On 19th March.—Argentine brig Guerrero, Rizzo, from B. Ayres 14th January.

25th do.—H. B. M's Ship Rattlesnake, Capt. Graham, from Montevideo and Talcahuano.

26th do.—Sardinian brig Justicia, Capurro, from B. Ayres 2nd February.

## Arrivals at Montevideo.

On 24th April.—Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, from Rio Grande.

28th.—Do schooner-brig Third May, from St. Catherine's.

## Sailed from Montevideo.

On 30th April.—Brazilian schooner Francisca Vigilante, —, for Rio Janeiro,

## PARIS, 5th February, 1832.

The Paraguay, Coutard, from Bourdeaux, to Havre de Grace and B. Ayres, has put back in a sinking state.—Cargo discharging.

The Argentine brig Parana, Dragmet, (late American brig Corporal Trim,) was to sail from Rio Janeiro for Buenos Ayres about the 25th ult.

The Argentine schooner-brig Condor, Pyott, sailed from Greenock on 22nd February, for B. Ayres.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

H. B. M's Packets are in future to have a Mate, in addition to their other appointments.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

May 12th.—Wind W.N.W.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed Brig Scamander, Rogers, for Gibraltar for orders,—despatched by Rodger, Broad and Co., with 13,980 dry hides.

Passengers.—Senores José Maria Aguirre, and Juan Bantista Lacortell.

the northward of Bahia—the crew was mutinous, and indulged in pointed observations of Harvey's conduct to his supposed wife, and the quarrels between them.—(Pasmore states that the lady in general was to blame for these disturbances.) On the day they made the land three of the crew got drunk, and as such a thing never occurred before the Captain was greatly surprised—he afterwards learned that the lady had given them liquor as a bribe for ~~shaking~~ ~~him~~ and Harvey—the latter had made very liberal promises to the crew during the voyage. Pasmore states that he never suspected that Harvey intended to run the vessel ashore—they were steering S.W. towards Bahia, Pasmore was requested by Harvey to go below, whether intentionally or not he cannot say—he was kept in conversation with the lady for some time; the mate came aft and said "breakers a-head!" Pasmore went on deck, and the vessel still having good way on her he ordered the man at the helm to luff, but he being drunk paid no attention to the order, with the exception of answering "hard down Sir," at this moment the vessel struck, Pasmore thought she would clear herself she having good way upon her: the crew forsook him put the helm up and ran her on shore, where she was held for five contors of ribs to a Mr. Williams—she was afterwards got off quite seaworthy and did not make a drop of water. Harvey and Pasmore quarrelled respecting this last affair, and the former sent the latter a challenge to meet him on the sands, they accordingly met—Harvey fired at Pasmore without effect, the latter did not return the fire, and they then shook hands,

—the crew were paid part of their wages,—quarrels still taking place between Harvey and the lady, one went to Bahia by land, (which one is not stated,) the other by sea. Harvey told Pasmore to meet him at Bahia,—the latter was taken ill, which detained him, and when he arrived at Bahia, Harvey was gone, leaving word for Pasmore to meet him at Rio Janeiro." The deposition then enters into a variety of details respecting Harvey's swindling transactions at Quebec and other places—and his intentions at Rio Janeiro,—requesting Pasmore to represent him at the latter city as likely to be the future Consul there, and that he was a nephew to Admiral Harvey,—and Harvey observed that he had hopes of opening a banking house at Rio Janeiro, and that he should be able pass to Mr. Samuel's piece of staff, (the name by which he denominates a forged bill.) Pasmore says that he now feels the great error he has committed in concealing so long the transactions he knew: and the deposition concludes as follows:—  
"A greater rascal and swindler than this Harvey cannot exist, I have unfortunately been his dupe, which has put me in a most peculiar situation. On my arrival at Rio Janeiro he placed me at Johnson's Hotel, and told me that he would defray my expenses, and send me home as a gentleman with five hundred pounds in my pocket; unfortunately I have no written promise; therefore have no claim, and can only gratify myself by the exposure of this swindler and rascal, who has left me destitute."

(Signed,)

RICHARD PASMORE.

# FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17TH OF MAY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Jarrow, Sutton,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Suannah, Dunn,	John Miller and Co.	do do.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	do do.
Brig Mary, Lee,	R. and J. Christie.	do do.
Barque Byker, Bruce,	George Lord.	do do.
Brig Catherine Ann, Norris,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Scott, Irving,	Alfred Barber.	do for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt,	Parlane and Macalister,	do for the Continent of Europe [calling at a Port in England.
		do for London.
Brig Harriet, Lewis,	S. Lezica Bros.	Uncertain.
Brig Harriot, Moxley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson.	
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Galaxy, Sullivan,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Charles Devreux,	Dorr and Reince.	do do.
Brig Chiloe, Dwinel,	John Langdon,	do do.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read,	Dorr and Reince.	do do, calling at Montevideo.
Brig David Mafet, Chambers,	Dowdall and L. wis,	do for Boston.
Brig J. Ashman, Burkhart,	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.	do for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Hermione, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Adèle, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantin.	do do.
Barque La jeune Gabrielle, Barader,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Brig Le Solidr, Mocoquet,	Paul, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Antwerp.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Charlotte, Wippell,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do do.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg.
Brig Lorenz, Schliederup,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Baltimore, calling at Montevideo to finish loading.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Cesar, Deijjen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
Ship Eagle, Koch,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havanna, calling at Montevideo.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonius, Lange,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Falmouth.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
G. Cornelius H. ary Tromp, Borchers	Charles Bunge.	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Poivres Virtud, Gasola,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano,	José Gestal.	do do do do.
Brig Temitocles, Chevasco,	Cornot and Prat.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.
		do for ports in the Mediterranean do for Cadiz.
Poivres Conception, Buncalare,	J. Gestal.	do for ports in the Mediterranean do for Cadiz.
Brig General Riomatta, Sacconi,	F. dro A. Plomer,	
Sch. B. Dolino Victorioso, Dalarno,	Amadeo and Caprille.	Rio Grande.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Guoaveva, Antunes,	M. A. Ramos.	Santos.
Schooner Bel-a-Eliza, J. Sousa,	Maouel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Es que Fluminense, Santiago,		do.
Diate Buena Noze, Maderos,	Manuel Carreras.	Discharging.

# FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**BRITISH.**—Packet Swallow, Lieutenant Griffith, Commander.  
**AMERICAN.**—Corvette Warren, Commodore G. W. Rodgers; Captain Benjamin Cooper. Schooner of war Enterprise, Captain S. W. Downing.

May 13th.—Wind N.E.—slight rain at night. Nothing arrived.

Sailed French brig La Bonne Amelia, Bontiel, for Havre de Grace,—despatched by Doñel Bros, with 24,000 horns, 531 salted calf hides, 24 bales with 557 arrobas horse hair, 1338 dry hides 4 bales, with 120 dozen deer skins, 78 marks of cut silver.

May 14th.—Wind N.N.E.—heavy rain at night. Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 15th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 16th.—Wind S.S.E.

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

Sailed Sardinian brig General Americano, Barbosa, for Cadiz,—despatched by Kezaval Bros, with 8564 dry hides, 3 bales ostrich feathers, with 700lbs., 5 bales with 100 arrobas wool, 9 do with 272 do sheep skins, 1 do with 4250 horn plates, 1 do with 20 arrobas horse hair, 25,400 ox tips, 4 cases with 378 pounds of candlewick.

Passengers.—Señores José Maria Lahitte, José Llamas, Josquin Potier, his brother Erique and Peter Williams, servant.

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

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

14 sail of small craft to the N.

May 17th.—Wind N.N.E. No. 18.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 18th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived American brig Panama, Yarnold, from Philadelphia 6th march, with 1440 barrels 192 half do of flour, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

An American brig, (by telegraph) from Cadiz 65 days.

(At sun-set boat not on shore.)

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

ADDITION TO SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at New York.

About 2nd March.—American brig Tariff, Eliot, from B. Ayres 24th November.

At Boston.

Do 2nd March.—American schooner-brig Daniel Webster, Förster, from Buenos Ayres 11th December.

At Baltimore.

Do 2nd March.—American brig B. Mezick, Cockrill, from B. Ayres 26th December.

#### FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Two balls are shortly to be given in Buenos Ayres: one by the foreign Master Tradesmen of this city, the other by the foreign Journeymen Mechanics.—The invitation cards of the latter, (one of which we have had the honor to receive, and for which we return our acknowledgments,) are extremely neat, and even elegant.

The Weather.—On 13th, 14th, and 14th, instants it was extremely hot—the rain which fell on Monday night has produced fine bracing weather—thermometer about 50.

#### THEATRE.

Since our last we have seen Señor Cáceres in the part of Lord Davenant, but in such characters, we think he must yield the palm to Señor Casabucerta.

On the 17th an abridged translation of the English play of the Gamster was represented—Beverley by Señor Cáceres: his dress was not appropriate: inasmuch as it was more like that of a servant, and Beverley is supposed to be a man of fashion—unless he had gambled away his clothes, as well as his money. Doña Trinidad as Mrs. Beverley, was attired more in point.

A numerous and elegant audience attended the operatic selection on Saturday last, and the boxes contained beauty and fashion, both native and strangers: of the *dames du país*, we noticed some fair ones, who formerly never failed in their attendance when operas were performed.

*Pabito* out-hone himself, particularly in the duet, the composition of Mayer—he sung the *Tirana*, and was encored—the following lines of that aria caused much amusement.

Las magras de estos tiempos,  
Son como las aceitunas,  
Las que parecen mas verdes,  
Suelen ser las mas maduras."

Want of space prevents our entering more fully into the excellent performance of this evening, we may, however, revert to it next week, and mention some other *cositas* connected with theatrical affairs.

#### MARRIED.

On the 8th inst.—Mr. Daniel Ulrick, to Mrs. Louisa Lamping, daughter of Mr. Ferdinand Lamping, of this city.

On the 17th.—At the British Episcopal Church, Mr. Thomas Tucker, to Mrs. Ann Mathews.

#### BIRTH.

On 13th inst.—Mrs. Baillie, the lady of Dr. Thomas Baillie, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

On 17th September last.—At Port au Prince, of a fever Mr. Poussett, British Consul of that place, and formerly British vice-Consul at B. Ayres.

On 19th February.—At Blackheath, near London, of inflammation of the lungs Mr. James Brittain, formerly of B. Ayres, Merchant.—Aged 46.

On 23rd December.—At Lima, of liver complaint, Mr. Thomas Templeman, of the firm of Templeman and Bergmann.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

### A CORNHANDLER'S STORE

HAS JUST BEEN OPENED IN  
THE CALLE BIBLIOTECA, BETWEEN  
No. 111 AND 113,

Half a square from the Market-Place;

WHERE Gentlemen can be supplied with all kinds of powder for their horses, on the most Reasonable Terms.

### MATRASSES, CATTRIES, &c.

#### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 162 Calle de la Victoria;

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment hopes in commencing Business, by exertion and keeping always on hand a good assortment of every thing in the way, to merit a share of public favour.

On hand straw, hair and wool mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, cattries, &c.

Curtains made up in the most fashionable manner; old mattresses repaired; paper hangings done and repaired; sofas stuffed, &c.

### THOMAS LEWIS, STONE-MASON & BRICKLAYER,

No. 89, Calle del 25 de Mayo;

BEGGS to inform the Public, that he makes, fixes, or repairs marble or other monuments and chimney pieces.

Stoves and grates fixed on the most approved principles.

Chimney pieces cleaned to equal new.

Bricklayers work executed according to architects plans, &c. required.

From T. L.'s knowledge of the above branches, he can execute any order on the most moderate terms.

N.B.—A few grave stones on sale.

### LADIES IMITATION LEG- HORN HATS

MADE up in the present fashion, for sale at No. 80, Calle de la R.-corquista, at very reduced prices.

#### NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the Public that their Commercial-House in this city, will henceforth be carried on under the firm of PLOWRE, ATKINSON AND CO, the interest Mr. Richard Noble had in their Establishment having ceased, since 31st December, 1828.

PLOWRE, NOBLE AND CO.  
Buenos Ayres, 14th May, 1832.

#### NOTICE.

MR. R. McGAW, Executor of the Will of the deceased Mr. JOHN McMASTERS, requests those to whom the said deceased may be indebted—to immediately present their claims against the Estate,—also all those who are indebted to the same,—to make good their payments in the peremptory term of fifteen days from the date—inasmuch as past that time, they will be proceeded against, as the law directs.

Buenos Ayres, 12th May, 1832.

#### NOTICE.

HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the JOHNSMEN MECHANICS' BALL will be held this evening (19th inst.) at 7 o'clock, at the House No. 46, Calle Balcarce.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,  
J. DUN, Secretary.

#### NOTICE.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers to the Presbyterian Chapel, will be held in the Chapel, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, on Thursday evening the 29th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.

J. JOHNSON, Secretary.

IN pursuance to Advertisement the Subscribers met at Mr. Hill's, on Wednesday the 9th inst., at 6 P.M., when the following Committee for the current year were elected, viz.

Rev. J. ARMSTRONG  
Messrs. A. BARBER  
J. FIELDING  
GARRETT  
W. GILPIN  
J. HARRATT  
J. HOWE  
D. LAMONT  
W. RODGER.

The Committee met subsequently, when it was unanimously resolved—

That the Subscribers be invited to call at Mr. Hill's, to insert in the recommending book the titles of such works as they are desirous should be ordered for the Library; and from Gentlemen who wish to become Subscribers be requested to apply to any of the Members of the Committee.

Buenos Ayres, 10th May, 1832.

#### WANTED,

AT FAUNCH'S HOTEL, a respectable Young Women to act as Barmaid. A Chambermaid is also wanted.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS TIMES AND COURIER OF 27th FEBRUARY, 1832.

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

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Fine fast sailing coppered and copper fast tened British built barque BYKER, LUKE BRECK, Commander. (A. L.) now only on her second voyage, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.—Her accommodations for Passengers are superior and lofty, and having three cabins, any family or gentlemen wishing to return to England, would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of such a superior conveyance.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to her Consignees Mr. George Lord, No. 95, Calle de la Catedral, or to M. Charles Horne, No. 88, Calle de la Piedad.

#### 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.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 111 a 111½ dollars each  
Do. Mac, Patriot, 110½ a 111 do. do.  
Plata Doququina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do  
6 per cent. Stock, 42 a 43 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 140 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, a 7 per dol.  
Do on Rio Janeiro, 237½ p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, at par.  
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars,  
per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 33 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 27 a 31 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 a 27,  
Do. salted, 22 a 24 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 27 a 28 dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 18 a 32 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 38 a 40 do.  
Wool (common,) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 26 a 29 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 12 a 18 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 15 a 18 dl per quintal.  
Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 50 a 65 dols. p. bb!  
Salt, 7 a 9 dollars per fauga on board.  
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 113 dollars. The lowest price 110 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 The lowest do. 7.

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.

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