

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 343.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The proposed expedition against the Indians, and the critical state of affairs in the Oriental State, has chiefly occupied the public mind during the week.

The Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, (General Estanislao Lopez,) in answer to the circular of General Quiroga, states, that the incursions which the Indians of the North have lately made in the province of Santa Fé, oblige him to be constantly on the alert; but that he is taking measures completely to exterminate them, or perish in the attempt. That if he is enabled to strike a severe blow against these savages, he will immediately send part of his troops to join the grand expedition against the Indians of the South; and that in the mean time he is ready to forward 300 horses, in excellent condition, for the service of the said expedition.

The brig *Aspasia* has brought news from Spain to 25th January; from Portugal to 8th; London and Paris to 6th ditto. Nothing was done in the shape of peace with Holland. Accounts from Lisbon state, that during a thick fog on 3d and 4th January, the *Pedrites* had formed a bridge of vessels on the Douro; but the Miguel batteries drove them away, except one, a schooner-of-war, (supposed the *Coquet*.) She returned the fire of the batteries, and was sunk.

NATIONAL BANK.

Report of the Directors of the National Bank, to the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the evening of the 8th inst.

"In order to inform the General Meeting which has just been installed, relative to the affairs of the Bank, the Directors will commence from the extraordinary meeting held in June last.

"After having, at that meeting, manifested the result of the negotiations with the Government, in virtue of the special authorization conferred upon them to adjust suitable regulations; and since the Government Commissioner then informed the Meeting what were the views of the Government, whose declarations had no doubt an influence in the sitting being broken up without the Shareholders having come to any determination whatever; it would appear that the special mission of the Directors had ceased, and that the General Meeting had abandoned itself entirely to the measures of the Government.

"This idea was corroborated by the circumstance, that a General Meeting had been three times convoked at the expiration of the six months prescribed by law, without either time being possible to obtain a meeting; and the difficulties were augmented by the abandoned state in which the Directors were left, they having finished the term of their administration, and continued in office by virtue of a superior order. Notwithstanding this critical situation, the Directors,

ever attentive to the rights and interests of their constituents, continued suing for the aid which the Bank required. The result of their efforts has been, that in a conference with the Minister of Finance, in this hall, on 4th inst., they have ascertained that the Government persists substantially in the same principles announced in June last; for in it the Directors were informed that the Bank ought not to count upon preserving its languid existence except on its own resources, which are reduced to the profits of the limited business of discounting; because, in respect to the interest which until now had been charged upon the debt of the Government, it could not be affirmed that it would be made good. If to this be added, that since June, in which the extraordinary general meeting was held, the two late Ministers have refused to sign the monthly balances of the Government account; which are thus devoid of this requisite, and which, when having, is tantamount to the successive acknowledgment of the debt; the profits of the Bank may be considered as nominal as it regards that interest, which in this year amounts to 1,037,161 dollars.

"In consequence then of such declarations, and the continued opposition made by the Minister to realize the operation of credit which had been combined to augment the present dividend to 10 per cent., in order to reimburse the Shareholders in some mode for the privation of the previous one, the Directors have been limited to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent., which will be paid only to private Shareholders; this being the sum which corresponds to the residue of 76,015 dollars, 63 reals, profits of a year; in which is included the fourth part of the product of discount, consigned to the sinking fund for the redemption of Bank Notes, which has been left to the establishment by order of the Government, as a compensation for the expenses incurred by the renovation of the paper money of the province.

The following statement will give the meeting an idea of the profits realized, and the money expended:

Total profit of Discount in the first six months.	92,915 6	
Do. do. in the second,	83,268 6	176,184 4
Expenses of the Establishment in the first six months.	29,180 5½	
Do. do. in the second,	28,996 0	
Overplus paid in the first six months of the old registered emissions.	25,176 0	
Do. do. in the second,	16,826 0	100,168 5½
Disposable balance,		74,015 6½

The present exposé ought to convince the General Meeting, that it is morally impossible that the Bank can proceed to satisfy its exigencies and declare dividends, with the small product which is yielded by the business it carries on with the fund of a million of dollars which it has disposable, and the precarious one of deposits, which

now approximates to 400,000 dollars; and what will be the fate of the establishment, if, with its small circulating capital, it has to provide not only for the ordinary expenses, but also for the contingencies of forgeries, and others to which the Bank is subject; or if it had to invert a considerable sum in the material necessary to change its circulation; or, finally, if the causes increasing in the market, which, on account of the state of the country, have destroyed so many capitals and reduced credit to the vacillating state in which it is at the present moment, the losses which the Bank has already experienced in the reimbursement of its funds should continue. The Directors leave to the judgment of the General Meeting to estimate these observations, which pure zeal has induced them to offer.

Having thus traced an exact, although gloomy picture of the situation in which the Bank is placed, and having informed the General Meeting of all that has occurred since their last meeting, it now remains with them to determine upon that which they may judge most suitable to their interests: whether to renounce all benefits for a time the duration of which cannot be pointed out, thus exposing themselves to incalculable losses; or immediately to liquidate the establishment of the National Bank. The Directors are persuaded that the Government will adhere to the last proposition of this inevitable dilemma, since the Minister has expressed himself to that effect, promising not to disown the justice of the claim of the Shareholders to the reimbursement at least of their capital. Whatever resolution the meeting may adopt, it is indispensable that precise and positive instructions be given to the new Directors, who, according to the regular order of the administration must be named this night, in order that they may not find themselves in the same predicament in which their predecessors have been placed.

"It now only remains to inform the General Meeting, that the accounts of the Bank, corresponding to the two last six months, have been examined and approved by the Commissioners appointed in February, 1832. The meeting, therefore, will proceed to name those who are to examine the accounts of the present six months.

"JOSE I. DE GARMENDIA, *President.*
"MANUEL NUÑEZ, *Secretary.*"

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the above document, in which the Generals Mancilla and Irigoyen, Señores Victoria, Olaguer, Canaveris, Lozano, Angelis, Gallardo, Zimmermann, and Molina, took a part.

The result was, that it was determined that the new Directors, on view of the exposé made, and of the information which they may acquire, should render their opinion upon the points mentioned in the Report, and lay it before another General Meeting.

NATIONAL BANK.

Statement of the situation of the Establishment.

DR.	Specie.	Currency.
15,000 Shares held by Government, 10,000 do. by private individuals.		
35,800, at 200 dollars each,		5,181,800 0
DEPOSITS.		
By private individuals, - 3,712 2	168,984 1 1/2	
Judicial, - 29,011 6 1/2	211,936 2 1/2	
EMISSION.		
Notes in circulation, -		15,283,540 0
Stamped copper, -		391,119 4
Bank dividends, -		1,146 0
Fund of reserve, -		1,034,236 5
Clear Profits.		
Government debt		
interest, - 973,438 2 1/2		
Discounts, - 16,015 6 1/2		
		1,019,454 1
	32,724 0 1/2	23,342,116 6 1/2
CR.	Specie.	Currency.
In the Treasury, - -	42,75 7 1/2	
Bills to recover, - -	1,385,523 3 1/2	
Various debts, - -	4,271 0	
Oriental State, - -	566 0	
Shares in suspense, - -	72,544 0	
Government, - -	20,732,500 2	
Bankruptcies, - -	143,068 5	
Cost of the Mint, - -	677,404 3 1/2	
Utensils, - -	58,512 0	
Branch Bank of San Juan, Discount Bank, - -	55,971 0 1/2	
	50,000 0	
Claim of the Bank for a deficiency in suit, - -		100,000 0
General treasure, - -	32,724 0 1/2	
	32,724 0 1/2	33,342,116 6 1/2

Buenos Ayres, 31st January, 1833.

JOSE I. DE GARMENDIA, President.
MANUEL TERRI, Cashier.

The dividends on the Bank Shares, are now in a course of payment.

The following are the new Directors of the National Bank, elected on the evening of the 8th inst. :—

Señores Matias Irigoyen, Felix Alzaga, José I. Garmendia, José Iturrriaga, Laureano Cazon, Mariano Lozano, Manuel Regueira, Juan F. Molina, Vicente Castes, Joaquin Rezabal, Daniel Gowland, Juan Victoria, Narciso Martinez, José Perez, José Gestal, and Mariano Fraguero.

For Committee of Accounts:—Señores Julian Alsina, Manuel Pinedo, José Maria Coronel.

NEW THEATRE.

At length *Thalia* and *Melpomene*, as well as the lovers of those "ancient damsels ever young," are likely for the first time in Buenos Ayres, to be accommodated as they deserve; that is if the lovers of the Drama in particular, and the public at large, aid in the great cause: and, indeed, so various are the modes by which they may promote it, that if it be not speedily effected, all further complaints of an incommodious house, and of capricious and ill-judged management, will become unjust; for they will have neglected the means of remedying the evil.

A Circular has been lately sent round, by Mr. Wilde, to many of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, and re-printed in two of the public journals, proposing the erection of a new Theatre, by general subscription.

We will present our readers with the most prominent features of the printed proposals, together with such other information on the subject as we have been able to collect, and which it probably was not deemed necessary to detail until a meeting of subscribers could be held.

The Theatre may either be built entirely new, in a central part of the town, or else within the walls erected for the purpose many years since, by the Cabildo, at the N. E. corner of the Plaza de la Victoria: the subscribers to determine on the expediency of applying to Government for the latter. The author of the project appears to incline to the former; and indeed the latter situ-

ation, we should think, would be better suited for any other public purpose than for a Theatre.

It will be attempted to conciliate as certain peculiar customs, regulations, and irregularities too, which it may not be practicable entirely to eradicate. For instance, seats are to be provided for the servants of those ladies who usually go attended to their boxes, instead of stopping up the doorways thereof. The nuisance, too, which prevents gentlemen from getting to and from their seats in the Pit on a full night, will be remedied, by providing a suitable place for the standards. It would deprive the Theatre of many of its frequenters, if all were required to take seats.

But the *Cazuela*, what will be done with that? In the French theatres, this part of the house is called *Paradise*; but it never entered the pate even of Mahomet himself, (though the custom is evidently of Moorish origin), to place his Houris in a paradise to which the faithful should have no access. The ladies are still to have an exclusive and more commodious gallery, in the projected new Theatre. But in order not to let the gentlemen continue to monopolize all the very best places in the Theatre, the part of the pit contiguous to the orchestra, is to be laid out in boxes: foreign ladies, at least, will not scruple to sit there; the example will soon be followed, and a time may come when a wife, a sister, or a daughter need not be sent aloft and separated from a husband, a brother, or a father, to whom it may not be convenient to go to the expense of a whole box.

The subscriptions towards erecting and opening the new theatre, are of four classes; and seem graduated to suit the different views of every one, and the purses of most. 1st. There are *proprietary shares* of one thousand dollars each: these, of course, will confer at least an indirect voice in the management of the concern, and will come in for their quota of profit and loss. 2d. There are what would be called in a London theatre, *Renters shares*: these are for loans to the undertaking, of any sum from 100 dollars upwards, and have nothing to do with profit and loss; the holders thereof receiving a stated interest, and enjoying certain preferences in the seats and boxes. 3d, and 4th. There are *lessee shares*, of 1000 dollars each for the boxes, and of 200 dollars each for the seats in the pit and *cazuela*, bearing interest likewise: the holders thereof are to pay but one half of the regular subscription *por temporada* of 20 performances; the other half to be deducted from the amount of the shares, until the whole sum, principal and interest, be acquitted.

A meeting will be called, so soon as a sufficient sum is subscribed to render probable the execution of the project, at which the subscribers are to name two of their body, to control, jointly with the author of the project, the application of the funds, which are to be collected by instalments as the work advances. Drawings, perhaps a model, will be presented at the meeting, that they may be approved, or further improvements suggested; and a general outline for the organization of the establishment, will be submitted to the subscribers.

Most happy we should be, if the Government would patronize the undertaking. The patent theatres of London were built by subscription, the Sovereign of the Kingdom taking the lead therein.

In a city like Buenos Ayres where there is but one theatre, we do not think it should be made a mere mercantile speculation, or be in the hands of a single individual.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ENGLISH THEATRE.—RIO JANEIRO.

On the 2d ult., the tragedy of *Macbeth* was represented at Rio Janeiro. The place selected for the representation, was the small Theatre in the Rua dos Arcos; and notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather, it was crowded to suffocation.

The appearance of the female part of the audience, consisting principally of English and French ladies, promiscuously mingled, "like flowers in one bouquet," certainly formed a most charming *coup d'œil*. The parts of *Macbeth* and *Banquo*, were most admirably sustained by Mr. Yates and Mr. Nathan; but the part of *Lady Macbeth*, filled by Mr. Thomas Cope, was a decided failure. Mr. Cope is, we understand, a native of the Azores, and his pronunciation is consequently characterized by a foreign accent, which detracts very materially from his merits as a performer. He was, however, dressed with such exquisite taste, that even the hyper-critical French were unable to contain their admiration.

Of Mr. Palmer, who played *Macduff*, we could wish to speak in more unqualified terms of approbation, for it is no doubt principally owing to his exertions that the play was got up; but it must be confessed, even by his friends; that he went through his part more in the manner of a school-boy repeating his task, than of an actor who felt the full meaning of the words of our immortal poet. He is however a good figure on the stage; and if he could only conquer his villainous nasal twang, he might at least pass off creditably. His fencing, in the last scene, was but indifferent; but in this respect he will no doubt improve with practice.

The afterpiece was "The Apprentice," and it went off well. Yates, as the old father, entered fully into the spirit of the character: his pronunciation of the English language is pure and classical. We regret that the same cannot be said of Mr. Palmer's diction. He told a long story in the afterpiece, of which the writer of this (though within three yards of the stage) could make neither head nor tail. Mr. H. Nathan, as the stage-struck apprentice, was admirable. As a spectator very justly observed,—"There was no acting in the case, it was nature." Mr. Cameron, as *Charlotte*, also performed his part in a very pleasing and natural manner: and upon the whole the performance went off much better than might have been expected, when it is considered that a great proportion of the junior actors had never been in a Theatre three times in their lives, before this their appearance on the stage. We observed, however, with much regret, that many gentlemen were admitted behind the scenes, who had evidently no business there; and during the combat between *Macbeth* and *Macduff*, in particular, we observed at least a dozen heads (black and white,) poking from behind the side scenes, in such an unseemly manner, that had the personification of *Macduff* been entrusted to the writer of this, they should certainly have shared the same fate with the "Thane of Glamis."

Some unfortunate disturbance took place, in consequence of a number of young men, whose names we refrain from mentioning, having improperly obtruded themselves into the gallery appropriated to the ladies; and some very high words took place between these individuals and the appointed guardians of the fair sex. By the judicious intervention of friends, the necessity for a meeting has however since been obviated, and all the parties, we are happy to state, are again on amicable terms.

Persons who come before the public in any shape, of course render themselves liable to criticism, and we would most joyfully bestow unqualified praise were it in our power; but, in criticism as in judicature, "to spare the culpable is to punish the deserving."

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES OF THE BUENOS-AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of British and other residents in Buenos Ayres, held on 20th November 1826, to take into consideration the state of education amongst Foreign Residents speaking the English language:

RESOLVED,

That an Institution be established, to be designated "The Buenos-Ayres British School Society," for the education of the English, and others speaking the English language.

That this Institution shall be supported partly by a small charge for instruction, and partly by

* Since altered to the present designation:—"The Buenos-Ayres Foreign School Society."

a voluntary subscription. Such children, however, whose parents cannot afford to pay for their education, to be admitted into the school gratis, or at such a reduction of the established fees as the Committee may deem expedient.

That all persons subscribing ten dollars, or upwards, per annum, or one hundred dollars or upwards at one time, shall be members of this Institution.

That the business of this Institution shall be conducted by a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Committee consisting of seven members, three of whom to constitute a quorum.

That the Committee shall meet once every month, or oftener, on some day to be fixed by themselves.

That the Committee shall appoint two or more of their members as monthly visitors of the school, with a view to support the authority of the teacher, and to watch over the progress of the scholars.

That a general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Institution shall be held every year at the school-house, before whom an examination of the scholars shall take place; and when the accounts shall be presented, the proceedings of the past year stated, a new Committee appointed, and a Report agreed upon, to be printed under the direction of the Committee, and circulated amongst the members.

That in the formation of a new Committee, the Treasurer, Secretary, and such three-fourths of the other members as have most frequently attended the Committee, shall be re-eligible for the ensuing year.

That the Committee be empowered to enact such further regulations as may be considered necessary to the prosperity of the Institution; but that none of the foregoing regulations be repealed or altered, except at a general meeting.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The transactions of this year, present little that is new, or deserving of very particular notice. The school continues nearly in the same state in which it has been these several years past. Any difference, your Committee at the same time are happy to say, lies on the side of improvement.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, empowering the Committee to make certain alterations in the constitution of the Society, as recommended in the former year's Report, the Committee took the earliest opportunity of directing their attention to the subject; and, after much consideration, in place of the 3d and 9th articles,* substituted the following:

1. 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.

2. A uniform system of school-books shall be adopted, in conducting the business of the school.

3. In addition to the course now pursued, some of the superior branches of instruction shall be taught, such as grammar and geography, as soon as a supply of proper books is obtained.†

4. The terms of admission to the school shall vary, according to the branches taught, which with this view shall be divided in the mean time into two classes; the one comprehending reading, writing and arithmetic, the other reading; the first being charged 7 dollars per month, and the second 5 dollars.

It is scarcely possible to say what benefit will ultimately result from these changes, as the delay that has unexpectedly occurred in the receipt of the books, has hitherto prevented their full adoption. So far, certainly, as they have been acted on, their effect appears to be highly favorable. The footing altogether, indeed, on which the school now stands, gives every reason to expect that it will soon become more effective than heretofore. The payment of the fees directly into the hands of the teacher, gives him an interest in its prosperity that he could not feel when they went to augment the funds of the Society; and the rates at which they are now fixed, while such as to afford a respectable remuneration to him, are so low as cannot be felt oppressive to parents. The monthly salary paid by the subscribers, while it entitles them, through their Committee, to exercise such a control over the establishment as to render it always of easy access to the public, is so small, that it cannot possibly operate as a

check on the zeal and enterprise of the teacher. The plan of instruction now adopted, in accordance with the known wishes of the great majority of parents interested, by placing the children immediately under the eye of the master himself, provides against that inferior style of teaching which necessarily belongs to the monitorial system.

The number of boys that have entered the school during the year, amounts to 51; the monthly average attendance being 30. These results are under those of former years, especially towards the commencement of the Institution; and it is certainly to be regretted that in so large a community, so few of those who require the benefit which it provides, seem disposed to avail themselves of it. At the same time, two circumstances call for notice here, as serving one of them to explain this diminution, the other to compensate for it. The first is, that several private schools have been opened since the institution of the Society, by which the education of many children has been provided for, that otherwise must have had recourse to the Foreign School. The Society's school was among the earliest Protestant seminaries of elementary instruction established here, and it seems to be not the least benefit accruing from it, that it has been thus instrumental in directing the public attention to the business of education, and given occasion to the establishment of others. The second circumstance is, that although the whole number of entries is this year less than before, the average attendance is much greater in proportion. The improvement in this respect is quite marked, and appears to be not a little owing to the new changes. In connection with this, it is likewise gratifying to report that the examinations have shown a decided advancement on the part of many of the pupils; from all which the Committee are led to conclude, that were the system now adopted once in full operation, the effect would certainly be such as to give satisfaction to the public, and furnish a strong claim to continued and increased patronage.

From the annexed statement of the funds, it will be seen that they come short of the amount raised last year; which, conjoined with the several items of extraordinary expenditure that the account presents—charges incurred by removal to the present school-room, price of the books required in consequence of the alteration adopted in the mode of instruction, &c.—will serve to explain why nothing has been done, as formerly, in behalf of female instruction. Part of the sum expended in the purchase of the books, may likely be recovered by the sale of them; but this will

do little without increased supplies otherwise, towards effecting what has so long been contemplated, and recommended in every successive report, the establishment of the girl's school. It is matter of deep regret, that in the management of the Society, an object so interesting and important should continue to be left unattended to and unprovided for, as there can be no doubt that with a larger command of means, the Society might essentially benefit the cause of female instruction. The Committee fondly trust that the liberality of the public will enable their successors, if not to open a new school, at least to assist, as was done before, in placing such girls as cannot obtain education otherwise, at some of the existing schools.

The Committee cannot conclude without again adverting to the sound principles on which the school is now established, and expressing their hope that its future efficiency and usefulness will correspond to the expectations which the subscribers and the public are thus warranted to entertain respecting it. The natural influences arising out of and bearing upon such institutions, are not, as heretofore, interfered with and checked in their operation, but rather fostered and abetted; and success is no longer suspended on the merits of a mechanical system, but on the energies of the moving and presiding agent: in other words, it is now not only the teacher's interest and duty to render the school popular and effective, but he cannot fail habitually to see and feel it to be so; and therefore, with that countenance and encouragement from the public which the arduousness of his labors and the importance of the cause in which he is engaged entitle him to expect, there is every reason to think that his efforts in communicating instruction, and diffusing among our youth a stronger desire for it, will hereafter be crowned with abundant success.

Buenos Ayres; 31st December, 1832.

[The Account Current of the Society, list of Subscribers, &c. for 1832, shall appear in our next.]

Monday last being the birth-day of the Princess Doña Paula, daughter of Don Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, H. I. M's. corvette *Bertioga*, at anchor in the Outer Roads of this port, fired salutes, and had colours at each mast-head.

The periodical of this city, *Diario de Comercio de la Mañana*, concluded its career on the 11th inst.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 14th OF MARCH, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alagaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Esk, Dixon,	Dickson & Co.	The Pacific.
Brig Lutha, Cowan,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah Moore, Geo. Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Apprentice, Cadanhead,	Lexica Bros.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Sheenoadob, Rose,	Hodgson & Robinson,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Galen, Cooksey,	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Cameo, Sayers,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Baltimore, Cowpland,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan.	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Lucy Ann, Upton,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Aspasia, Hoodless,	Rezaval, Bros.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Nanine, Thibot,	Bertram, De Lisle & Co.	Patagonia and Parnagua.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnaone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Poicere Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Flomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Poicere Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Flomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Poicere Aurora, Stuta,	Amadeo & Caprie,	Genoa.
Poicere Temistocles, Chevasco,	Coruet & Prati,	Discharging.
Brig General Fiametta, Saconi,	Pedro A. Flomer,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Poicere-barque Dolorata Anima del Purgatorio, Svattan,	Rodriguez, Bros.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrenz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Sheperd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereire,	J. Gestal,	Brazil.
Patache Danubio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelho,	Brazil.
Brig San Jose Americano, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Parnagua.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Corvette Pyrades, Captain Edward Blanckley.

BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Bertioga, Captain Manson.

At ENSENADA.—French barque Trident, Thebaud, to Blanc & Constantine, loading with mules for the Island of Bourbon.

* The articles referred to are:

3d. That the sum of 1 dollar 4rs. per month, be the charge for each child, boy or girl, admitted into the school, and this sum to be paid in advance.

9th. That the school be conducted upon the plans of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, viz: by mutual instruction.

† A suitable assortment has been ordered from the United States of North America, and is now daily expected.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 9.—Wind S. E., strong.

Arrived, Neapolitan polacre-barque Dolorata Anima del Purgatorio, L. Savattan, from Benicarlo 13th December, Gibraltar 1st January, with 255 pipes, 61 half do., 24 quarter do., black wine, aguardiente, &c., to Rodriguez, Bros.

Sailed, during the last night, Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho, for Rio Grande, despatched by A. M. Pintos, with 38 pipes and 4 half do. of carlon wine; and several passengers.

The schooner Paula was detained this evening from head wind.

March 10.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, for Montevideo.

British schooner-brig Reindeer, Owen, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by M'Cracken & Jamieson, with 10,120 dry hides, 10,000 horns, 39 bales with 716 arrobas wool, 4 cases with 563½ doz. chinchilla skins. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robilliard, child and servant.

March 11.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig Esperanza, Gard, for Bahia, despatched by Fernando Alfaro, with 1964 quintals jerked beef. Passengers, Mr. George Calder, supercargo; Messrs. Moses H. Sargent, and Albert H. Curry.

March 12.—Wind N. N. E.—shifted to E. in afternoon.

Arrived, American brig Aspasia, Hoodless, from Cadiz 25th January, with wine, oil, paper, &c., to Rezaval, Bros. Passengers, Señores Juan Grondora, Juan Felipe Machiandearna, José Coll and brother.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Do. do. Flor del Rio, Costas, for ditto, [At night.] American schooner Lady's Return, Gore, for Brazils, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, in ballast.

March 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguilá Primera, Cuneo, from Montevideo 12th, to A. Martinz.

Oriental brig Sin Par, Fortune, from Montevideo 12th, with 700 barrels flour, to Bertran, Delisle & Co.

March 14.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian brig General Fometta, Sacconi, from Cadiz 15th January with wine, and general cargo, to Pedro A. Piomer.

March 15.—Wind N.

No arrivals nor sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

- On 16th.—Brig Baltimore, for New York.
- 17th.—Ship Galen, for Baltimore.
- 19th.—Brig George Bentinck, for Falmouth.

The brig Montevideo, Finn, was to sail yesterday, (15th,) from Montevideo for this, with 900 barrels flour.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

- March 4.—Portuguese diate Bom Fin, from Cadiz.
- 5.—Neapolitan brig Union, from Bahia.
- Brazilian zumbaca Nueva Alianza, from Rio Grande.
- Do. do. Soledad, from do.
- 6.—Oriental schooner Carolina, from St. Catherine's.
- 9.—American brig Sophia & Eliza, Read, from Boston and Island of Muyo, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.
- Do. do. Margarita, Clark, from Baltimore and Rio Janeiro, with 1525 barrels flour, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
- Oriental brig Felix, from Rio Janeiro.
- British brig Gondolier, Rhodes, from Liverpool 7th January, to Stanley, Black & Co.
- French brig Sophia, from Marseilles.
- 12.—Argentine brig Parana, from Rio Janeiro.
- At Rio Janeiro.
- February 10.—Brazilian brig Nova Sto. Domingo, from Montevideo 19th January.
- 11.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 14th, and Montevideo 19th January.

The following vessels were on the birth at Liverpool, on 7th January, in addition to those noticed in our last.

British barque Zoe, Dick, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

And for Montevideo, a brig, to sail on 25th January, name not mentioned.

The British schooner-brig Mazepa, was to sail about 10th January, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres.

MONTEVIDEO.

The periodicals lately received from Montevideo, contain the Message of the President of the Oriental Republic, (Rivera,) to the Legislature. It is very long, and enters minutely into the domestic and foreign affairs of the Republic.

The language of the Message is gloomy in the extreme: it hints at the probable recurrence of civil war, and notes the pecuniary difficulties under which the country labours, occasioned by the revolution of July last. Also that its political relations with the Argentine Republic, and the Empire of Brazil, are far from being satisfactory. It calls upon the people to defend the legal authority, &c. &c.

Private letters from Montevideo say, that the Oriental emigrants on the frontiers of Brazil, are in movement to combine with other forces, and that General Lavalleja has left Buenos Ayres, in order to take command of the whole: that they will immediately commence operations against the Government of Don Fructoso Rivera, and that the Brazilian Colonel, Benos Gonzalez, had declared he would take part with General Lavalleja.

President Rivera was about to leave Montevideo, in order to collect the troops in the country districts, and has deputed the president of the Senate (Gabriel Antonio Perryra,) to the Presidential authority of the country, *ad interim*. It is also said that the Citadel of Montevideo, and various other points, have been fortified.

We have received the Prospectus of an intended new periodical, to be published at the *Republicana* Printing-Office in this city, and to be called "*El Iris, diario del medio dia, politico, literario, y mercantil.*" The said Prospectus makes strong allusions to the political misfortunes which have befallen this country; and states that the principles of the *Iris* will be moderation, independence, &c.; that it will denounce the abuses which may exist in different branches of the administration, note the reforms which are so imperiously called for, and, moreover, that its columns will be invariably closed against venomous satire, &c.

We have not space to enter into a longer detail of the excellent maxims contained in the Prospectus. We most sincerely wish success to the undertaking.

When the *Iris* makes its appearance, there will be in Buenos Ayres, morning papers, a mid-day paper, and an evening paper.

The sentence against Captain José Maria Pinedo, for not doing his utmost to "sink, burn, and destroy," whilst in command of the National schooner-of-war *Sarandi*, at the Falkland Islands, when H. B. M's. ship *Clio* came to take possession of the said islands, has been published in the daily papers of this city. It states that the Government, taking into consideration various informalities, &c. &c. on the trial, gives sentence that the said Sr. Pinedo be separated from the naval service, and suspended from all employ for four months; after which he is to be placed upon the Staff of the permanent army.

The Editor of the *Lucero*, Don Pedro de Angelis, has brought an action for defamation, against the author of a printed paper signed *El Patriota*. The cause, we believe, is to be tried on Monday next.

Colonel Narciso del Valle, of the division of operations of Bahia Blanca, has addressed an official despatch to the Government, dated Encampment, Salina Chica, 28th ult., stating that he had attacked a party of Indians, killed 30 of them, and re-captured 3000 head of cattle.

It is stated that a British brig, (supposed the *Louisa*), from Jersey, and from Rio Janeiro 2d March, arrived at Montevideo on the evening of the 12th inst., and brings an account of the burning of a British ship bound to Van Dieman's Land, with 500 emigrants on board, of whom 90 only were saved in the boats, which were picked up by an outward bound Indianman, and landed in Rio Janeiro.

There was a report at Montevideo, that a French, an English, and a Spanish frigate had sailed for Mexico, to treat on the recognition of the South American States.

Doña Maria's Irish Regiment.—We understand that a battalion, consisting of eight companies of grenadiers, to be called the Queen's Own, will shortly embark from London for Oporto, under the command of a highly distinguished officer. We have it from good authority, that the ultimate destination of the foreign troops will be the reconquest of Brazil.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

A subject of considerable importance, is under discussion in the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, brought on by a petition from Mr. Samuel Fisher Lafone, in order to do away with all civil impediments to the intermarriage with Catholics and Protestants. We shall, when the discussion is concluded, give some particulars thereon.

THE WEATHER.—This week has been remarkable for the most oppressive heat, greater than is usually experienced here even in the summer months of December and January. We never remember in Buenos Ayres so hot a summer, and such a continuance of it. The thermometer, on Thursday last, approached to 88 in the shade; and on that evening there were a number of bathers of both sexes in the river, lighted by lanterns, the night being very dark.

Fashionable Arrival.—The portable wooden house, which some months since formed the "beauty-spot" to our already beautiful Alameda, and was removed by order of the Police, re-assumed on Thursday last, its old situation. It is to be again appropriated as a butcher's shop; and it is whispered among the fashionable circles on the beach, that the said wooden house expects to get the "whip hand" of all its competitors, being unencumbered with rent or taxes, and thus enabled to sell at low prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS are offered for Sale, together or separate, at half-price, viz., of *Five Dollars*, currency, each; the owner having received duplicates of them:

Edinburg Review, for October 1832.

Do. do. for July 1832.

Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE,

AT JAMES COYLE'S, No. 64, Calle de la Piedra, black English HATS, of superior quality, and last fashion; also, black and buff Kid Gloves.

FOR SALE,

At No. 34, calle de la Catedral. REAL Hollands Gin, of 20 and 24 degrees, in cases, and the same of 22 degrees in bottles. Also, legitimate superior Sherry Wine in pipes and demijohns, recently imported, and Nuts and Canary Seed.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122 to	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119 —	do do.
Plata Macuquina,.....	64 — 7	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ — 7½	do each.
Do. Patriot, & Pacatones	7½ — 7½	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	43 —	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140 — 150	dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	57 — 7	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	550 —	per cent. prem.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	71 —	per cent.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ —	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33 —	34 dols. p. penda.
Do. country,.....	28 — 31	do do.
Do. do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27 — 28	
Do. salted,.....	22 — 23	per penda.
Do. Horse,.....	6½ — 7½	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	50 — 52	do per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	28 — 32	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	7 — 8	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	24 — 26	do do.
Do mixed,.....	16 — 20	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15 — 16	do per quintal
Horns,.....	350 — 500	do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	150 —	do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13 — 14	do per fanega
Discount,.....	1½ — 2½	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

Erratum in our last.—For 7½, highest rate of Exchange, read 7½.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.