

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 344.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have little to record, or to remark upon, this week, as it regards political affairs; there being very little news stirring, either foreign or domestic.

The Government of Tucuman has forwarded four thousand hard dollars to General Quiroga, in aid of the expedition against the Indians; in which the latter, in a letter of thanks, dated San Juan 30th January, states he has deposited in the treasury of the province of San Juan. The said 4000 dollars was raised by subscription, among the inhabitants of Tucuman.

The Colonel of the division of troops about to proceed from Cordova, in the projected expedition, (Francisco Reinafe,) has addressed an energetic proclamation to his soldiers upon the occasion; stating that the prosperity of their country, of their families, and of their children, depends upon the success of the expedition: that they are proceeding to combat an enemy without tactics or discipline, but sanguinary and ferocious in the extreme. The proclamation concludes by exhorting the troops to constancy, subordination, &c.

**THE WEATHER.**—The extraordinary heat during the last week, and at the commencement of the present one, has probably never been exceeded, nor perhaps equalled, in Buenos Ayres; at least many of the oldest inhabitants say so; and those who have resided in Brazil and the West Indies, declare they never found the heat in those countries any thing like so oppressive as they have lately experienced here. It is singular that such weather should prevail at this advanced period of the Summer, or rather in what might be called the first month of Autumn. The bathing season (which in our No. of 16th ult. we noticed as being closed,) commenced again; and on various evenings the bathers of both sexes flocked to the river, as in the months of December and January, with servants and lanterns, the nights being very dark; yet, in spite of these precautions, several gentlemen lost their clothes, and were left at the water side nearly in that state in which was Adam before his fall.

Saturday last was decidedly the hottest day we have ever known in Buenos Ayres. The thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial-Rooms, was at 91, with scarcely a breath of air; and the night was almost equally warm. It was indeed suffocating; even the breakfast milk had coagulated.

On Sunday there was a slight breeze; the thermometer about 90. A number of ladies were on the Alameda in the evening.

On Monday the heat continued; but at the close of that day the wind shifted to the South, and the town was instantly enveloped in dust: thunder, lightning and rain followed.

On Tuesday there was an agreeable change, the thermometer about 80.

On Wednesday evening, the lightning was vivid and incessant from all quarters; and during that night, and Thursday, there was heavy rain, with thunder, and a strong wind from the Eastward, in which one or two balandras were driven on shore.

A quantity of floating islands, from the Parana, &c., have lately made their appearance off Buenos Ayres, brought hither by the prevailing northerly winds. It is said that snakes have often been found upon these floating substances. At a distance, they look like small vessels, or boats. During the Brazilian war, an alarm was given that enemy's boats were pulling to the Inner Roads: they proved to be a number of those islands, which had been driven towards the shore by a strong easterly wind.

### SPIRIT of the PUBLIC JOURNALS.

We have little or nothing to insert under this head, except to notice that a variety of communications have appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, arraigning the political conduct of the Editor of the *Luzero*.

When the late George Canning was reviled in the public prints of England, as being a political pauper, and reproached in the House of Commons respecting his embassy to Lisbon, and conduct towards Lord Castlereagh; he eloquently defended himself in the House of Commons; stating that he should for the future abstain from answering his adversaries, and therefore would apply to them the lines of Shakspeare:

"Demand me nothing: What you know, you know,  
From this time forth I never will speak word."

The British newspapers spare no one. The following is from the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, lately received:

"The ex-King of France, Charles X., is petitioning the Emperor of Austria, it is said, to interfere in the behalf of the Duchess of Berri: we hope the interference will be successful. There is something abominable in the conduct of that mean scoundrel Louis Philippe, towards this heroic lady. It is a positive fact that he expressed his sorrow that she was not smothered in the chimney where she was taken! The man, in fact, is as great a monster as his reputed father, Egalite; and if his real father was a jailor, as they say, he is acting in all the spirit of a turnkey."

(From the same.)

"Her Majesty is very fond of driving out at Brighton in a carriage drawn by four beautiful greys, and on these occasions the outriders are mounted on horses of the same colour. This has given rise to several squibs, among which we select the following:

"In times full of changing as these are, all say,  
The King and the Queen still adhere to the Grey,  
With this only difference—a most trifling thing—  
The Queen drives the Greys, while the Greys drive the King."

### SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

This festival was duly honoured in Buenos Ayres, on the 17th inst.; and, as it regards the atmosphere, we should think it never was more warmly greeted here, the thermometer being as high as 90.

An entertainment and a Ball was given at the house of Mr. Walsh, at which from 50 to 60 persons attended. In the course of the evening various vocal effusions took place; the toasts were chiefly patriotic, in which Ireland, "dear old Ireland," was warmly remembered. The greatest harmony existed throughout, and the company did not separate until 6 o'clock on the following morning.

An entertainment was likewise given at the house of Mr. Kirk, which was numerously attended, and at which similar harmony and congratulation prevailed.

We have also heard of one or two other private parties; so that altogether this year, St. Patrick cannot complain that his sons in Buenos Ayres have not paid due reverence to his shrine, and to his memory.

The British brig *Iris*, Captain Pagan, and National brig *Domingo*, Captain O'Brien, in the Inner Roads of this port, had their colours, &c., hoisted in honour of the day.

### THE DAY OF SAN JOSE.

The customary observances took place here on the 19th inst., in honor of San José. Parties of musicians serenaded in front and in the *patio* of various mansions, appertaining to those whose Saint Day it was: there were also numerous *tertulias* in the evening, and some pretty *Pepita's* received the compliments of their admiring friends.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We received, by the *Paola*, journals of the above city to 16th inst. They do not contain any particular intelligence: allusions are made to the apprehended civil war. Private letters are however more communicative upon this subject: they at once state, that as it regards domestic peace, the Republic of the Uruguay is at present reposing on a volcano, and that every moment some eruption is expected.

President Rivera, and his Government, have it seems rendered themselves somewhat unpopular with a very influential class of people, by having let or farmed out for a period of years, for a sum of money, to individuals, the privilege of having a baracca for the reception of hides from the country, which hides cannot be exported until they have received a certain mark, and pay a medio each. It is said that 60,000 hard dollars was the sum paid, or to be paid, to the Montevideo Government, for this privilege.

We always feel the most acute regret at hearing of those political commotions, in countries where nature has been so bountiful, and where the people from their disposition, we have ever thought, might be so easily governed. In a State like that of Montevideo, which has so recently received "a local habitation, and a name," it is peculiarly distressing. There cannot be real happiness or security in any country, where the administration is continually liable to be placed and displaced by the musket and sword.

We have received a pamphlet, published in this city, entitled,—“Exposé of General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, relative to his conduct in the late events of the Oriental State of the Uruguay; and an examination of the proceedings of the Government of Montevideo.”

The General states, that the duty he owes to his fellow-citizens, to his country, and to history which will consign to him its page; also to the generous people who have afforded him an asylum, and the urgent solicitations of his friends; obliges him now to break that silence he has hitherto observed relative to his political conduct in the late events in the Oriental State of the Uruguay. That content with the approbation of his own conscience, he despises the calumny of those wicked men who have assailed him; and would have been silent as in the year 1821, when, at the instigation of those same men whom he has just combated, his confinement in the hulks of Brazil was prolonged for more than a year after his companions in misfortune had been released therefrom. He would have been silent as in the year 1823, when so unfortunate in his first attempt to liberate his country, these same men took part with the usurper, in order to suppress the efforts of patriotism. He would have been silent as in 1825, when more fortunate, counting only upon the enthusiasm of the Orientals, and the sympathy of the noble Argentine people, he abandoned all that is most dear to man in order to strike the first blow at the foreigner whom these said men were serving. And in fine, he would have been silent as he was when on the prisoners he captured at the battle of Sarandí, in 1825, he found documents which deeply concerned his fate, and compromised them; for instance, when he took prisoner General Rivera, he found in the pocket-book of said General, an authorization offering one thousand dollars to whoever would bring in the head of him (Lavalleja), and another thousand for the head of General Manuel Oribe. He would, as before stated, preserve the same silence on recent events as he had done on former occasions, tranquil in the testimony of his own conscience; but that powerful motives, and the duty he owes to society, impel him to break it.

The General then enters into a statement of the foreign and domestic conduct pursued by the Government of Don Fructoso Rivera; alleging that his administration had been characterized throughout by venality and immorality; the public money squandered away, and public employments distributed to those who have neither merit nor patriotism, except as being servile adherents to the Empire of Brazil. That those who had distinguished themselves in the cause of liberty, were treated with contempt and neglect; and that the laws had been evaded and mocked at.

General Lavalleja then enters into a variety of explanations to prove the mal-administration of Don Fructoso Rivera, which had brought the country to the brink of ruin, and in a manner forced those who really love their native land, to take up arms against such a system. That the appeals which had been made to the patriotism of him (General Lavalleja), left him no other alternative but to take part with those who, in July 1832, endeavoured to effect a change in a Government so pernicious as that of General Rivera.

We have not space to notice all the arguments and remarks introduced in the pamphlet. The following account, however, of the occasion of the quarrel between the President, Fructoso Rivera, and the Indian Lorenzo, and which, in fact, brought on the revolution of July 1832, is some-

what curious. It seems that the President and Lorenzo had agreed to go in partnership in the project of obtaining the hides of wild cattle, and the latter was authorized to kill 6,000 head of the said cattle, and all others were interdicted from this employment. Lorenzo, on this authorization, obtained money upon his own credit, for the undertaking in question. The 6000 hides were collected and delivered, and Lorenzo of course claimed his share of the product; but the President declined this part of the agreement, alleging that he was a good deal pushed for money. Lorenzo represented how much he was compromised, in order to fulfil his engagements to those who had lent him cash for the enterprise; but it was all to no purpose. As some compensation, however, the President gave Lorenzo another authorization to kill cattle on his own account, and accordingly he got 2000 hides; but Colonel Rivera told the Indian, that he must deliver them up, by order of the President. Lorenzo in vain appealed to the agreement, his rights, &c. &c.; an officer was sent to receive the hides. Lorenzo informed his companions of the injustice practised against him, and taking the hides one by one and tearing each asunder, he requested the officer to inform the President that what were before 2000 hides were now 4000, and that the President might come himself for them. Lorenzo immediately armed the companions of his labours, and all those of his countrymen that he could collect together.

We have received, by the schr.-brig *Mazepa*, London journals to 11th January, and Liverpool to 12th ditto. They do not contain much news, and nothing in addition to what we were before acquainted with by way of Spain, except that the King of Holland has closed the river Scheldt against the commerce of all nations. As we stated in our last, he had refused to listen to the terms of peace proposed to him. General Chassé and his army remained prisoners of war. The General had issued a proclamation to his companions in arms, thanking them for their gallant conduct whilst under his orders in the Citadel of Antwerp, and stating that he was convinced they would think no sacrifice too great to uphold the honour of their beloved country. The French troops, under Marshal Gerard, had retired to Lisle. The Duchess de Berri was still a prisoner in the Citadel of Nantes, but the French Government, it is stated, had declined to bring her to trial: it was expected she would be released on parole, in a few months. But her son, the Duke de Bourdeaux, (Henry the Fifth, as he is called,) is not within the reach of Louis Philippe; and, as *Macbeth* said of the heir to the Scottish throne, *Fleance*,—

“He hath nature that in time will venom breed;  
No teeth for the present.”

The journals received by the *Mazepa*, say very little upon the affairs of Portugal: one in the Pedrite interest is very concise, and observes that neither Don Pedro nor Don Miguel are doing any—good.

The Counts Palmella and Villafior, were in London, exerting all their diplomatic talent and energies in favour of their master, Don Pedro. It was reported that the Spanish Government had decidedly expressed itself in favour of Don Miguel, and refused supplies to the Pedro fleet, under the orders of Admiral Sartorius, at Vigo.

There was no particular domestic news in England. The meeting of the first Reformed Parliament was anxiously looked for; and the Whigs continued to goad the poor Tories, that the latter, in point of numbers, will make so mi-

serable a figure there. *Jack Gully*, the late pugilist, is a member of the new Parliament. This is no jest, as we had at first surmised: he was elected for Pontefract, in Yorkshire. The newspapers are very merry upon the subject, affirming that *Mister Gully* declares he will stand no nonsense in the House of Commons; and that if so be as how they attempt to humbug him with quotations from *Cicero*, *Horace*, *Virgil*, or any of the fancy speechifiers of olden times, he will pose them with the more classical slang of modern date, and quote largely from those renowned heroes of the ring, *Jem Belcher*, *Tom Crib*, *Jack Scroggins*, &c. &c.; and should occasion serve, he will not hesitate to become fistical in his arguments. The fancy, it is added, have petitioned Gully to “*move for a hact in order to douse the present hact, which makes it manslaughter for killing a man.*” Gully has declined prize-fighting since his famous battle with Gregson, in Sir John Sebright’s park. After that victory, he took a public-house in the neighbourhood of Clere Market, London, and his subsequent career has fully verified the language of Shakspeare, that

“There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,”

But who could suppose that he would have become a Senator! It is said that all classes in the United Kingdom are (or at least ought to be) represented in Parliament: that Gully will represent the pugilistic interest, and Cobbett the mobility, in this Parliament, as Hunt did in the last. We have often seen Gully, and admired his tall and manly figure: in person he is a perfect model for a statuary, and has been complimented thereon by the nobility and gentry amateurs of the pugilistic art. In his different combats, he was almost always attired in silk stockings and small-clothes.

Mr. Pease, the Quaker member, has already got into a squabble. In franking letters, he writes, according to the Quaker custom, “first month,” &c.; the Postmaster refused to pass the franks, upon the plea that the law expressly states that the name of the month must be inserted on the letter.

A London paper says, that Tom Crib, the pugilist, had been requested by a body of Electors, to stand candidate to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament; but that he refused on account of his age.

The Winter, in England, had been extremely mild; and it is noticed in the *Falmouth Packet*, of January last, that at that period, in the garden of Lieut. Snell, at Falmouth, nearly all the Spring flowers were in bloom.

The action for defamation, brought by the Editor of the *Luccero*, Don Pedro de Angelis, against the author of the communication which was published in a loose sheet at the printing-office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, under the signature of *El Patriota*, has been withdrawn; Sr. Angelis stating, that he declined the prosecution from his wish not to disturb the public peace.

A good deal of excitement certainly existed, and various communications appeared in the *Gaceta*, calling for a full attendance of the people in Court on the day of trial.

Don Manuel Irigoyen, under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department, has avowed himself the author of the communications signed *El Patriota*.

The Montevideo Journal *Universal*, has lately assumed by way of frontispiece, a *petit sketch* of the City of Montevideo; and the Editor has

also raised the price of the said periodical to non-subscribers; quaintly observing, that those who take the paper only when it falls in with their humour or convenience, ought to be made pay an extra price.

**BUENOS-AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**  
(Concluded from our last.)

**Account Current with the Treasurer, from 1st January to 1st December, 1832.**

DR.		Dollars.	cts.
To amount of Teacher's salary, paid to 12th Dec., at 100 dollars per month, .....		1,200	0
" Rent of School-house, at 50 dollars do. ....		600	0
" Extra rent paid at the time of removing. . .		5	0
" Paid sundry repairs, and white washing the room Calle Maypa, given up in September, .....		25	0
" Sundry carpenter work, repairing desks, &c. &c., at removing to the Calle de Cangallo, .....		34	0
" Carriage and portage of desks, &c., and repairing windows, .....		19	0
" Rev. W. Torrey, per vote of Committee, to purchase books in the United States, .....		350	0
" J. Steadman, for books given as prizes at the examinations, .....		48	13
" Educating Ann Shillingford, in 1831, omitted in last account, 4 months at 8 dol., .....		32	0
" Printing Annual Report, &c. ....		40	0
" Bill for quills, paper, and ink, for supplying the boys; water, and sundry incidents, last year, .....		43	2
" this year, .....		58	6
		2,455	13
		2,455	13
CR.		Dollars.	cts.
By Balance, cash on hand as per last statement, .....		410	11
" Amount of Subscription for 1831, collected this year, .....		50	0
" Subscription List, 1832, .....		2,000	0
Deduct amount not collected, 310		1,690	0
" Balance due the Treasurer, .....		275	0
		2,455	13

Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1832.

(E. E.)

D. LAMONT, Treasurer.

**Subscriptions to the Buenos-Ayres Foreign Schools, for 1832.**

Dollars.		Brought up, Dollars.	
Rev. Mr. Armstrong, 30		Mrs. Jackson, -	10
Mr. Charles Atkinson, 25		Mr. D. Lamont, -	50
Beley, -	25	L. Ludovici, -	50
Bishop, -	25	S. Samuel Lafone, -	25
Alfred Barber, -	25	Mrs. Lamont, -	20
Rev. Wm. Brown, -	20	Mr. Thomas Lindsay, -	20
Mr. John Best, -	10	Messrs. J. & S. Lyons, -	20
Barker, -	10	Mr. James Lawrie, -	10
Peter Chisnall, -	50	F. Mohr, -	50
John Carlisle, -	50	John M'Dougall, -	50
Edward Conner, 40		Robert M'Aister, -	25
C. L. Cadett, -	25	Robert M'Donnell, -	25
T. B. Coffin, -	20	Mrs. M'Dougall, -	20
George Dowdall, 50		Mr. Philo P. Mills, -	40
Barr, -	40	Simon M'Gregor, -	10
Peter Dick, -	25	Donald M'Kenzie, -	10
Davison, -	20	John M'Farlane, -	10
Dunlop, -	10	Robert M'Lean, -	10
F. Dunnett, -	10	William Orr, -	50
J. Edgar, -	10	G. M. Pories, -	20
Frazier, -	50	Edward Peabody, -	20
John Fielding, jr. 50		Parker, -	20
E. Farrington, -	20	W. P. Robertson, -	50
Falcon, -	10	John H. Robillard, -	50
Daniel Gowland, 50		Wm. Roger, jr., -	10
W. H. Garrett, -	25	Thomas Stuart, -	10
Thomas Gowland, 20		Steadman, -	20
Gilbert, -	10	Rev. Wm. Torrey, -	20
William Gilpin, 10		Mr. Timpany, -	20
John Harratt, -	50	J. C. Thompson, -	10
Charles S. Harvey, 50		Whittaker, -	50
S. Hallet, -	50	Thomas Whitfield, -	25
G. Haxell, -	25	Mrs. Whitfield, -	10
S. & S. Hesse, -	25	Mr. Wright, -	10
Mrs. C. S. Harvey, -	20	Yongg, -	10
Mr. John Hector, -	20	Zimmermann, -	50
C. R. Horne, -	20		
Hoker, -	10		
Robert Hill, -	10		2,030
Joseph Harratt, -	10		
James How, -	10		
Hart, -	10		
William Harris, -	10		
Thomas Jones, -	10		
William Johnson, 10			

Carried forward, 1,100

**OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1833.**

Rev. John Armstrong, *President*; Rev. William Torrey, *Secretary*; Mr. Robert Hill, *Treasurer*.

*Committee of Management*.—Rev. Wm. Brown, Messrs. J. C. Zimmermann, John Edgar, T. Stuart, William Rodger, Samuel Bishop, Robert Hudson.

Mr. Thomas Read, *Teacher*. School-room, No. 12, Calle de Cangallo.

**Official Documents.**

A communication from the Government, states their anxious wish to promote public education, and notes the scarcity of classical books in Buenos Ayres: that they had determined to select an individual of known talent, to form a collection of works of the above description for the use of the University, &c.: they had therefore fixed upon Citizen Don Pedro de Angelis, as having the necessary qualifications for the undertaking in question; to act in conjunction with the Rector and Vice-Rector of the University.

**NOTICE FROM THE TREASURY-OFFICE.**

The time allowed to take out licenses for establishments which are subject to the license duty, expires on the last day of the present month.

JOHN GULLEY, Esq.—Among the most remarkable incidents of the present election, is the return for Pontefract of John Gully, Esq., of sporting celebrity. The singularity of the rise of this person from the very degraded condition of a "competitor in the prize ring," to that of a legislator in the great Council of the Nation, excites considerable curiosity respecting the incidents of his life and history. Mr. Gully is a native of Wick, in Gloucestershire, where his father kept the Crown Inn, and carried on the business of a butcher, which trade Mr. Gully followed until he left the neighbourhood. In the course of his career in "the ring," he was amongst the most scientific of our pugilistic champions. His first battle took place at Hailsham, in Sussex, in 1805, with Henry Pearce, commonly called the "Game Chicken," and on this occasion Gully would appear to have suffered a defeat. He next fought Gregson, at Six-mile Bottom, in 1807, Gully proving the victor after one of the most determined fistic contests recorded in the annals of the prize ring. In 1808, he again defeated Gregson, in Sir J. Sebright's park, in Hertfordshire. This was his last battle, and he subsequently kept the Plough public-house in Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields. Of late years Mr. Gully has been a most successful speculator on the turf, and has realized a very considerable fortune, principally, it is said, by betting upon commission for noblemen and gentlemen connected with Newmarket. He is the proprietor of Ackworth Park, in Yorkshire, Hare Park, in Cambridgeshire, and a va-

luable inn and other property in the town of Newmarket. He has been the owner of some of the first race-horses of the day; and the extreme readiness and good humour with which, at Doncaster, in 1820, he paid losses to the amount of £40,000 upon his celebrated horse Mameluke, raised him high among the most honourable members of the turf.—*Morning Herald*.

During the late extreme hot weather, the *patio* of the "Café de Armonia," (Catalanes,) was crowded on every evening, to enjoy the excellent water for which that house is so famed.

*Cure for the Toothache*.—Fill your mouth with cold spring water, and hold it over the fire till it boils.

**NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.**

The Committee appointed at a General Meeting of British residents, for carrying into effect the plan then approved of for the formation of a new British Cemetery, beg to inform the Subscribers, and the British public in general, that a Quinta has been purchased in a very convenient situation on the Western boundary of the City; and they have contracted for surrounding the same by a strong brick wall, which is already in process of erection.

The Committee are however sorry to state, the Subscription List does not yet present a sum total sufficient to defray the expense of rearing in the ground and erecting the Chapel and necessary buildings, even with the aid expected from the British Government; and they therefore again beg earnestly to press the subject on the attention of their countrymen of all denominations, assured that in a matter so nearly concerning the whole British community, and aware as all are of the absolute necessity of providing a new Burying-Ground without delay, the appeal will not be made in vain.

Gentlemen who have already entered their names, will have the goodness to pay the amount subscribed as soon as possible, to the Treasurer, Mr. John Harratt, No. 142 Calle de la Piedad; and any Member of the Committee will be happy to receive new Subscriptions.

**COMMITTEE.**

Rev. J. Armstrong,      Rev. William Brown,  
Mr. James Barton,      Mr. John Harratt,  
Mr. John Downes,      Mr. J. Whittaker,  
Mr. D. Lamont,      Mr. Samuel Bishop.

Buenos Ayres, 16th March, 1833.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF MARCH, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Esk, Dixon,	Dickson & Co.	The Pacific.
Brig Clutha, Cowan,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah Moore, Geo. Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Apprentice, Cadehend,	Lezica Bros.,	Loading for London.
Schooner-brig Mazepa, Wilson,	Dickson & Co.	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Shenandoah, Rose,	Hodgson & Robinson,	Loading for Havana,
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Lucy Ann, Upton,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Aspasia, Hoodless,	Rezaval, Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Weston, Thomas Weston,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Nauine, Thibot,	Bertram, De Lisle & Co.	Patagonia and Parnagua.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Pioner,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Pioner,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Polacre Aurora, Stula,	Amadeo & Caprie,	Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Discharging.
Brig General Fiametta, Saconi,	Pedro A. Pioner,	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Animadel Pur-	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
gatorio, Savattan,		
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Montevideo.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Brazils.
Fatache Danubio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelho,	Brazils.
Brig San Jose Americauo, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Paragua.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

**BRITISH**.—Corvette Pylades, Captain Edward Blankley.  
**BRAZILIAN**.—Corvette Bertioja, Captain Manson.

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



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

**March 16.—Wind N.**  
Arrived, Oriental brig Montevideo, Finn, from Montevideo 14th inst., with 768 barrels flour, &c., to Bertram, Delisle & Co.

Sailed, American brig Baltimore, Cowland, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 298 bales with 1412 quintals 962 arrobas and 43 lbs. cut hides, 9 do. with 252 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 583 vicuña skins, 4 do. with 60 doz. sheep skins, 145 do. with 2,536 arrobas wool, 30,000 horns, 61,000 shin-bones, 526 bottles neat's-foot oil.

**March 17.—Wind N.N.E.**

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Hamburg ship Sophia, Lafrenz, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6052 quintals jerked beef.

American schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson, for Baltimore, despatched by Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, with 5879 dry hides, and some return cargo.

**March 18.—Wind N.—shifted to S. rain during the night.**

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, from Montevideo 16th.

British schooner-brig Mazeppa, Wilson, from Liverpool 12th January; general cargo, to Dickson & Co. Passenger, Mr. Thomas McLaughlin.

**March 19.—Wind S. S. E.—shifted to N. in the afternoon.**

Arrived, National sch.-brig Coudor, Poytt, from Greenock 2d January; general cargo, to Anderson, Weller & Co. Passengers, Messrs. John Laing and Robert Ewings.

Sailed, American ship Galen, Cooksey, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 15,185 dry hides, 50 pipes with 2000 arrobas tallow, and some return cargo. Passengers, Mr. Henry Hardisty, supercargo; Messrs. Richard Sutton, sen., Farahan Frye, and George J. Fairfield.

National gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia. The brig Cameo, for New York, was under weigh this afternoon.

**March 20.—Wind N., variable,—heavy rain.**  
No arrivals nor sailings.

**March 21.—Wind E., strong, and heavy rain in the morning.**

Arrived, American brig Weston, Thomas Weston, from Patagonia 15th inst., with 950 fanegas wheat, 5 pipes 5 half do, and 4 barrels oil, 2000 horns.

**March 22.—Wind N.—shifted at 11 A. M. to S., nearly a gale.**

Arrived, National schooner-brig Jacinta, Urr, from Patagonia, to Edward Lumb. (At sun-set boat not on shore.)

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

*Arrival at Montevideo.*

**March 12**—Buzilian launch Buen Jesus de Iguapé, from St. Catherine's.

*Sailed from Montevideo*

**March 13**—American brig Sophia, Frazier, for Philadelphia. Passengers, Mr. Guest, supercargo; Messrs. John Graf, and E. J. Cox.

The American brig Cameo, was under weigh for New York on 19th inst., but was detained by the guard vessel in the Outer Roads. She is expected to sail this day.

The British brig George Bentinck, for Falmouth for orders, has been wind-bound for several days. She is expected to sail this day.

The packet with the January mail, from Falmouth, for the Brazils and the River Plate, was to sail about the 7th of January. No positive accounts have been received of her sailing; but duplicates of letters by her, were received in Buenos Ayres by the schooner-brig Mazeppa.

*"Tis pleasing to be school'd in a strange tongue  
By female lips and eyes."—BYRON.*

And 'tis equally pleasing to hear the strains of our country warbled by a strange tongue, particularly should the warbler be a female, young, and interesting. We heard, a few evenings since, a Buenos Ayrean lady sing "Auld lang syne," and "My heart with love is beating," with a very pretty foreign accent, and with much taste;

at the same time accompanying herself upon the Piano. Indeed we might have exclaimed with the latter air,—*"Alas there's no retreating;"* for we remained a listener in the street until she had concluded her warblings, almost wishing we could transport her to a London theatre to hear the inimitable Braham sing the said *aria*, especially the following lines of it:

*"See prostrate now before you  
Your wretched lover sue,  
Who's whose delight and glory  
Is centered all in you."*

Señor Casacuberta, it seems, has joined the Montevideo company of Comedians. We have been somewhat disappointed in this actor,—Nature has done every thing for him, and Study little or nothing. He took a benefit, a few evenings since at the Montevideo theatre. He ought not to exhibit himself as a dancer upon the stage: he is no doubt a proficient in the art, but not by any means graceful. Tall men, except they have the talent of a *Deshayes*, or *Vestris*, seldom excel in public dancing.

The wooden house, on the beach, recommenced operations yesterday, in the "butchering line;" on which occasion her professional standard (a white flag,) floated over the Alameda, with the following words printed on it:—"Fresh Beef, 6 dollars per quarter."

The Church-bells at Lima are very musical, the brass of which they are composed having a considerable quantity of silver mixed with it; but they are rung in the most discordant manner. Instead of being pulled in chimes, as in England, the logs of leather are fixed to the clappers, and at the appointed times boys ascend the belfry, and swing the tongues of all the bells at once, from one side to another, producing the most barbarous combination of sounds imaginable. A fear who had been in England, observed, that the English had very good bells if they knew but how to ring.

Fair woman was made to bewitch—  
A pleasure, a pain, a disturber, a nurse,  
A slave, or a tyrant, a blessing, or curse;  
Fair woman was made to be—which?

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half-a-year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, marry a handsome wife; if for two years, take Holy Orders; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practise temperance.

An Irishman was brought before a bailiff at Ipswich, on a charge of having six wives. The bailiff asked him how he could be so hardened a villain as to delude so many? "Please your worship," says Pat, "I was only trying to get at a good one."

It is said that admirable actor and worthy man, the late Mr. Kemble, that he would frequently, from the habit of declaiming, talk blank verse in conversation as unconsciously as the Bourgeois gentilhomme talked prose; and one of his theatrical friends used to imitate him in the act of addressing a beggar, to whom he had just given a penny, in the following heroics:

*"Kemble. See that thou hast a penny.  
Beggur. (looking into his hand.) I have, sir.  
Kemble. (turning to his friend.) Bannister!  
It is not often that I do these things,  
But—when I do, I do them handsomely."*

An Irish gentleman at cards, having, on inspection, found the pool deficient, exclaimed: "Here's a shilling short, who put it in?"

A little girl hearing it said that she was born on the king's birth day, took no notice of it at the time, but in a day or two after asked her father, if she and the king were twins.

Dr. Johnson, when a lady who travelled with him in a carriage, remarked that she could not hear him in consequence of the noise, is said to have answered: "Madam, the stripetuosity of

circumrotary motion renders the modulations of ordinary discourse inaudible; and the cartilaginous materials which compose our articular members, become stiffened to the exercise of their natural functions!"

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEXANDER M GAW

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House formerly known as the SUN TAVERN,

No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo,

Where, he trusts, liberal Board and superior Lodgings, upon moderate terms, together with a choice assortment of Wines and Spirits, will insure him a share of public patronage.

JUST ARRIVED,

And on Sale, Calle de Moyppá, Nos. 14 & 16.

FILTED blister and shear Steel, of excellent quality; smoothing, jack, trying and long Planes and Plane Irons; Braces and Bits; pannel, ripping, back-saw and hand saws; fillet saws; metal and breaking-out web saws; two and three feet Rules, English and Spanish measures; Carpenters' jobbing baskets; a variety of hinges for doors; Grindstones, Vices, Anvils, Smiths' Bellows; Spur Wheels in sets suitable for presses, cranes, &c.; Tug Irons; Well pulleys; Butchers' cleavers; brown Beer jugs; Kitchen ranges; Roman Cement; Mastick; Blunderbusses, brass barrel, with and without bayonet; self-acting Tape Measures, in brass cases, English and Spanish measure; block-tin Dish Covers, in sets, &c. &c.

Also, Porter in casks.

FOR SALE,

NINE GAME COCKS, of a very superior kind, lately brought from North America. Amateurs may see them on applying at Hunt's Tavern, Calle del 25 de Mayo, two squares from the Fort.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS are offered for Sale, together or separate, at half-price, viz., at 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 Fiedad, black English HATS, of superior quality, and last fashion; also, black and buff Kid Gloves.

FOR SALE,

At No. 64, 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 cherry Wine in pipes and demijohns, recently imported, and Nuts and a Candy Secid.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE English version of the Official Correspondence and Documents relative to the questions pending between this Republic and the United States of America and Great Britain, on the subject of the Falkland Islands. This publication, containing 160 pages in octavo, may be had at the Gazette office, at the Book Store of James Steadman, and at the Commercial Rooms, calle del 25 de Mayo.—Price 10 dollars.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118½	do do.
Plata Macuquina.....	64	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	do each.
Do. Patriot, & Equator, ..	7½	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	43	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140	142 dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	65	7 pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	560	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7½	per dollar.
Do on United States, ..	7	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	34 dol. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	28	31 do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27	28
Do salted,.....	22	23 per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	65	7½ dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	60	55 do per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	28	34 do do.
Wool, (common),.....	74	8 do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	24	29 do do.
Do mixed,.....	18	20 do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	16 do per quintal
Horns,.....	350	890 do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	128	130 do per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	13	14 do per faega
Discount,.....	1½	2½ p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price 118 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.