

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 350.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Election for Members to the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, took place on Sunday last, in the different Parish Churches. The following gentlemen were elected for this city, viz.—Señores Gregorio Tagle, Juan M. de Rosas, Mateo Vidal, Diego Alcorta, Miguel Riglos, Ignacio Martínez, Francisco Ugartheche, Epitacio del Campo, Juan J. Cernadas, Francisco Silveira, Vicente Arraga, and General Felix Olazabal.

Considerable interest was excited by the elections this year. The result has been in favour of what is called the Opposition List; but it is reported that a scrutiny will take place, in consequence of false votes and other illegalities, particularly in the parish of Socorro; and some go so far as to state the probability that the election will be annulled. A controversy has arisen upon the subject, between various periodicals here. The *Iris* defends the election; the *Lucero*, and *Gaceta Mercantil*, speak rather significantly upon the subject, in a contrary sense.

Whatever falling off there may have been in Buenos Ayres in commercial affairs, there certainly has not been any in the appliances which have been made of the Typographic Art here, to useful purposes.

There has lately issued from the State Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco, price 10 dollars currency, a Tariff of the Custom-House Duties of the Port of Buenos Ayres, in alphabetical order; naming every article of Import subject to duties, in number more than 1000, with the duty on each article affixed; also the Export duties, and the specification of those goods which are duty free, prohibited, or liable to exceptions, by foreign and national vessels; and the Custom-House laws, sanctioned by the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, for the year 1833. This Tariff is compiled and arranged by Señor Vicente Rosa, to whom infinite praise is due for the style in which he has brought this production before the public. It is also admirably printed, and in a most convenient form, being at once portable and explicit.

The weekly Price Current, published at the *Gaceta Mercantil* office, appeared on Monday last in an enlarged and improved form, in the English, French, and Spanish languages. It contains the prices of articles of Imports, with observations upon each; also of Exports: the prices of specie, public stock, rates of exchange, freights, port charges, clearance and pilot charges, vessels in port, with the date of their arrival, &c. &c.; vessels arrived and sailed, with an account of their cargoes, and a summing up of the commercial operations of the week under the head of *Plaza*. A blank space is left to serve as a place for the direction, when wanted to be forwarded from this in the shape of a letter.

This Price Current is neatly, nay elegantly got up, and the type entirely new. We question if either of the above productions could be greatly excelled in any part of the world, either in the style of printing, or general arrangement.

The daily paper *Gaceta Mercantil*, of this city, was again enlarged on 1st inst. It has long since been superior in size to any periodical in South America, and is now as large as many European journals. It is also printed with new type.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival at Rio Janeiro of the February packet, from Falmouth, the Packet-Agent applied to Mr. Onseley, H. B. M.'s. Chargé d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro, and obtained his permission to forward to England, by H. M.'s. ship *Challenger*, on the 16th ult., the mails brought from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, by the packet *Cockatrice*.

Tuesday last being the day of *Santa Catalina*, the Conventual Church of that name in this city, was brilliantly adorned and lighted. We attended divine service there in the afternoon. The Nuns (invisible of course,) sang for a considerable time; one of them officiated at the organ, and it was nearly dark ere the service concluded. The congregation—(which included a portion of the first families of this capital,) was extremely numerous. The organ, however, is a good deal "the worse for wear," and if we could afford the money, we would make the Church a present of a new one, for the great respect we bear to the *Katherine's* in all parts of the world.

Shakspeare often quibbles upon the name of *Katherine*, and speaks of

"Bonny Kate, and sometimes Kate the curst;
But Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendom,
Kate of Kate-Heall,—my super-dainty Kate."

And the old English ballad of "*Dame Durden*," also says, that

"Kitty she was a charming girl
To carry the milking pails."

The *Doña Catalina's* are very numerous in Buenos Ayres, and received, on the day above-named, the congratulations of their friends; and the younger one's, that homage ever paid to youth and beauty.

MONTEVIDEO.

The *Universal* of the above city, says, that the force which made an irruption from Rio Grande into the Oriental territory, was commanded by the ex-Argentine Colonel Glazabal, and consisted in major part of Brazilian volunteers, and some of the Oriental emigrants; that Colonel Pozolo, having only 60 men, was obliged to capitulate to them, on condition that he and his officers should be at liberty to retire to what point they pleased: the invaders then took possession of the town of Cerro Largo, but were chased thence by Commandant Osorio. Colonel Olazabal and his party endeavoured to pass again into Rio Grande, but were warned off by Colonel Bontos Gonzales, who said that he had orders from his Government not to permit them to re-pass to Brazil; and in another part they received a similar intimation from Marshal Barreto. Under these circumstances, they proceeded to *Camacha Grande*, on the frontier. It is added that the Brazilians who had accompanied them on the enterprise to Cerro Largo, had dispersed with the booty they had made. An interview between the President of the Oriental Republic (Rivera,) and the Brazilian Marshal (Barreto), was to take place at the frontiers.

The *Universal* says, that the naming of a Minister by the Government of Buenos Ayres, to conclude the Definitive Treaty between the Republic and Brazil, is premature; inasmuch as the 10th Article of the Preliminary Treaty says, that five years from the swearing to the Constitution of the Oriental Republic must elapse, ere that appointment should take place; which time is somewhat distant. The *Lucero* and *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, have entered into arguments to disprove the assertions of the *Universal*.

RIO JANEIRO.

We have received papers of the above city to 18th ult. There was an extraordinary sitting of the Brazilian Legislative Assembly on 10th ult., and a Message delivered from the Regency; it chiefly related to the evils caused by the copper currency of the country. A disturbance had occurred in the Province of Las Minas, and the President thereof deposed. The Government was taking measures to restore tranquillity.

The packet *Hornet*, has brought us London journals to 7th of February, and Paris do, to 5th. Papers from London to 19th February, had been previously received by the brig *Sarah Birkett*. They are very scant of political news. The dispute between Belgium and Holland was still unsettled, but no further hostilities had taken place; the King of Holland had ordered a toll to be levied upon all vessels passing up the Scheldt. The Son of the Pacha of Egypt had defeated the troops of the Grand Seigneur in a general battle, and taken the Grand Vizier prisoner: great alarm prevailed at Constantinople in consequence, but it was thought that peace would be concluded with the rebellious Pacha, by means of the influence of England. Don Pedro and his army remained in Oporto: General Solignac had made an attempt to carry Don Miguel's batteries on the Douro, but did not succeed; a variety of causes are assigned for this failure, such as the want of co-operation in Don Pedro's fleet, &c. &c. The English journals that are favourable to the Constitutional cause, say that the Pedroites will in the end most certainly succeed, notwithstanding, so many disasters; that Don Miguel's army have more than a year's pay due to them; that desertions are numerous, and that lately sixteen officers went over to the Constitutionalists: that Pedro has plenty of money and resources, and Miguel now scarcely possesses either. The Marquis Palmella is no longer officially employed by Don Pedro, and it was reported that General Solignac intended to resign. The Cholera had appeared in a slight degree at Oporto.

King William IV. opened the first session of the Reformed Parliament in person, on 5th February. "The King's Speech" contains the usual details on foreign and domestic affairs. The most important part of it relates to Ireland; in which His Majesty alludes to the continued agitation and disturbances in that country, and requests the Parliament to grant "extraordinary powers," in order to uphold the insulted laws of the nation; also stating, that he is firmly resolved to put down the agitators. A Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords, entitled, "Disturbances in Ireland Bill," which, we hear, is equivalent to placing Ireland under Martial Law. The Church Reform Bill has been brought before the House of Commons. The Address to the King, on the Speech, was not carried until after a discussion of several evenings. Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Cobbett, strongly opposed it. The former said it was a brutal address, a bloody address,—nothing less than a declaration of civil war in Ireland. He was called to order for those expressions. Mr. Cobbett's opposition was as it regards the taxes, &c.; he was often interrupted by the laughing and sneers of some of the members; but he declared he would be heard in spite of fate, and accordingly persevered to the end.

Among the deaths lately of distinguished characters in England, are those of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Exmouth, and Alderman Waltham.

"Blackwood's Magazine," of January last, contains a long and very interesting article, entitled—*The Portuguese War*,—in which the history of Portugal and Brazil is in a manner traced, particularly since the period of the emigration of the Royal family from Portugal, in 1807. The various events which subsequently took place in Brazil, including the massacre of the electors in their hall of meeting at Rio Janeiro, in 1821, by a Portuguese regiment, are minutely detailed; as also the circumstances which led Don Pedro to assume the title of Emperor. Some letters of the latter are also inserted, which he wrote to his father at Lisbon, Don John the Sixth, when it was sought to make him (Pedro), Emperor; the following is an extract from one of them:—

"They wish, and they say they wish, to proclaim me Emperor. I protest to your Majesty, I will never be perjured; I will never be false to you. If they ever commit this folly, it shall not be till after they have cut me into pieces, me and all the Portuguese; a solemn oath, which I have written here with my blood, in the following words: 'I swear to be always faithful to your Majesty, and the Portuguese nation and constitution.'"

In speaking of the death of the Empress Leopoldina, it says:—

"The habits of the late Empress were unfortunately but ill adapted to secure the affections of a royal husband, particularly among the loose and capricious moralities of a southern race. When she first appeared, she attracted general admiration by her fairness of complexion, and her blonde hair, which were novelties in the eyes of the sallow Brazilians. But after a short period, whether from natural indolence, displeasure at her husband's coldness, or possibly through some growing fantasy of mind, she began utterly to neglect her appearance. In a country where every woman spends half her income on the decoration of her feet and legs, which are remarkably delicate, this honest daughter of Austria always appeared in clumsy boots; where half the day is spent in curling and braiding the hair, she appeared with her locks hanging loose down her shoulders; instead of the *basquins* and *mantillas*, the most graceful of all dresses, and without which a Portuguese lady would as soon appear as without her head, the Empress was wrapped up in a man's great-coat; and to complete the whole absurdity, she rode *astride*, a custom common among the peasantry in the provinces, and for that reason the more abhorred in the capital. And all those gross and repulsive habits were displayed in association with Don Pedro, a man proverbially and punctiliously attentive to appearances, delicate in his tastes, and refined and showy in every thing that related to costume. The unfortunate result was, that the Emperor soon found others more attentive to their equipment and his tastes, and the Empress was left alone. But her general kindness of heart, her affability, and her charity, made her popular; and though she must have been the most repellent of all spouses, she perhaps answered all the general purposes of a Queen."

The article proceeds to state, that neither Don Pedro, nor his daughter Doña Maria, have any right to the throne of Portugal; and endeavours to prove this assertion by giving copious extracts from the laws of Portugal, which certainly seem all against the claims of Don Pedro and his daughter; and then says, that any promises made by Don Miguel cannot be binding upon him, because they were extorted from him when he was not a free agent: he was under duress, and was a prisoner in Vienna: oaths then made are no more valid than an oath extorted by the pistol of a highwayman. It then goes on as follows:

"The state of the question having been thus given from acknowledged documents, the conclusion is inevitable, that whoever may have the right to the Portuguese throne, Don Pedro and his descendants have none. His right is nullified by the ancient laws, by his own direct acts, and by the national opinion. If he cannot govern Portugal in his own person, he cannot govern it by a delegated authority, let the name be Doña Maria, Count Palmela, or what it will. At this

moment there is not the slightest evidence that he has any valid portion of the national will on his side. He has been a twelvemonth in Europe, and not a single province of Portugal has declared in his favour; he has been nearly three months in Portugal, and notwithstanding proclamations, and the lavish distribution of money, no portion of the people have joined him; no man of rank has come over to his side; he has seized on a single strong position, and in that he is besieged. In that position, too, he is sustained altogether by foreign succours, for if he were left to his Portuguese resources, he must surrender within a week. His provisions, his ammunition, his arms, his troops, come from foreign countries. His recruits, Poles, Swiss, French, English—every thing but Portuguese; while his adversary is surrounded by all the influential classes, traverses the provinces with a couple of grooms, is every where received with triumphal arches, feasts, and congratulations; and fights his competitor's foreign brigades, at the head of a native militia. This settles the question of public opinion; and if Don Pedro is to be made Regent of Portugal, it must be by the bayonet.

"The personal merits of the competitors can be a matter of but little import to us. They are, probably, nearly on a par for good and evil. The brothers are both brave, and possibly both disposed to use their authority as men born under arbitrary governments are in the habit of doing. Don Pedro has been already expelled from a throne for alleged unconstitutional and arbitrary conduct. Don Miguel has, at least, the advantage of him in this point, for he has not been so expelled; and the nation even plunge into foreign war to keep him on the throne. He has been called a tyrant; but it is clear that he has not yet earned the odium of his country. That there may be men in Portugal who love the charter and hate the king,—that there may be real lovers of liberty, who prefer the constitution of Don Pedro to the ancient forms of government,—that there are many Voltairists, French agents, avowed atheists, and conscious Jacobins, who would prefer any change that gave them a chance of general rapine or revenge,—that Don Miguel may have imprisoned open repentants to his authority, or hanged soldiers mutinying under arms, may all be true; but as neither the attachment of the one to the charter, nor the corruption of the other, can prove that the rule of Don Pedro is the national wish, so neither the imprisonment, nor even the death, of the individuals in question, can stigmatize the government with the name of tyranny. Unquestionably his reign has not exhibited any of those sweeping executions, that love for indiscriminate vengeance, that passion for a fierce and bloody exercise of power, which deserves the name of tyranny. There has been no one instance of the death of a man of rank or fortune on the scaffold,—there has been no death, even of the lowest order, so far as we have heard, without a trial,—there has been no arbitrary confiscation, certainly there has been no systematic public plunder, violence, or vindictiveness. And yet the throne has been perpetually in a situation which might have offered strong temptations to severity. Surrounded with incentives to the most violent exercise of power; party, whether right or wrong, busy, for the last four years, against the possessor of the throne; conspiracy incessantly sowed in the provinces; correspondence with foreign and hostile courts sedulously sustained; a rival sovereign going the rounds of Europe, and canvassing commiseration from every people; Don Pedro holding an integral portion of the realm in actual possession, and fitting out from it an expedition against the royal authority; attempts of all kinds made to rouse the populace to revolt, to corrupt the army, to shake the credit of the throne with foreign powers, and, finally, to drive its possessor to the last extremities of personal disgrace and ruin;—if personal vengeance could be justified, it might seek its justification in circumstances like these. Yet this vengeance has never been detected. We in vain at this moment ask if there is on record a single authentic charge of cruelty against the possessor of the Portuguese throne. The English newspapers, undoubtedly, have decided otherwise. There is not a Radical journal from the Land's End to the Orkneys, that has not sat in judgment on him, and summarily pronounced him to be a monster. The Radical orators in the House, the echoes of the Radical journals, and who dare not be any thing else, have followed this high authority, and blackened him with the most sulky physiognomy of despotism. But if we demand the facts for our own guidance, we still are answered by mere declamation." * * * * *

"The Portuguese have shewn that their choice

was spontaneous; they have since shewn that they adhere to their choice; they are at this hour holding out defiance to the two most powerful nations of Europe, England and France, in assertion of their choice; and in the name of justice, freedom, and common sense, what right have we to say that they shall not have the King whom they have chosen?" * * * * *

"We are not at war with Portugal as a nation, yet do we not sanction, by this winking at the act, the crime of men going to shoot Portuguese for their pay? The same rule which now leads the British recruit to fight in Portugal, would sanction murder on the high-road. The highwayman shoots men for what he can get by it. What personal feeling can the British half-pay officer, or the common soldier, have in the quarrel between two Portuguese princes? His feeling is, notoriously and simply, a desire to be employed, to get pay and promotion, and for that purpose he sheds the blood of Portuguese officers and soldiers; strangers, whom he would never meet but for thus seeking their blood; and with whom he has no more national or personal quarrel than with the man in the moon." * * * * *

"It is evident that Don Pedro, without his foreign brigades, and his foreign money, could not stay an hour in Portugal; it is equally clear that Don Miguel is fighting with no other strength than the force of the country. It is equally clear that a continuance of the struggle can only alienate Portugal from England, disturb Spain with fears of revolution abetted by England, and, as the result, make them both listen to the first overtures from Austria and Russia as conservatives of the old European system, in case of that war which now seems to menace Europe. The character of the individuals is comparatively unimportant to the question. The only point for England to consider is, whether she can have any right to dictate the choice of a Sovereign to an independent nation."

ELECTION REJOICINGS.

The town was very lively on Monday evening last. Bands of military music paraded the streets, with colours flying, and crowds of followers. The National Air was sung in front of the houses of the newly elected Members, and sung, too, with hearty good will, although most horribly out of tune,—singers and spectators being all uncovered at the time. After this exertion, both band and people entered the different houses; the former took up a station in the *patio*, and the latter went into the *sala*, ('all being fair the last day,' as the boys say at school.) The new representative of course made an harangue upon the occasion. We mingled with the crowd, and was with them in the *Sala* of Señor F. Ugarteche. This gentleman's speech was loudly cheered, and the people departed shouting *Viva el Representante Ugarteche!* We then proceeded to the house of General E. Martinez, in the Calle de la Florida, and after the usual overtures outside, we marched into the *Sala* with the rest; by a *tertulia* was there, and

"The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men,"

who rose and danced, while the band played in the *Patio*. This was delightful: the *vivas* were hushed, and all seemed anxious to view the dance. At length a gentleman (General Olazabal, we believe,) handed paper cigars to the strangers in the *Sala*: we took one, albeit no smoker, and gave it to a drum-boy near us. All of us likewise took the hint conveyed by this paper cigar, and left the house, but had got only a short distance when we fell in with another band, and returned with it to the house of General Martinez, in the hope of seeing more dancing. Nor were we disappointed; for the band had no sooner commenced operations, than two lovely females with their partners stood up, and danced a Minuet in the most graceful manner. After the crowd had left, we lingered about the entrance of the *Sala*. A Duet from Tancredi was sung by a lady and gentleman; the former warbled sweetly, and accompanied the duet on the piano. Charmed as we had been here, we felt little in-

clination to join again the election throng; but the bands continued in the streets until a late hour, the night being calm and moonlight. The vivas for "la Patria,"—the House of Representatives,—the Governor,—Don Juan Manuel Rosas, &c. &c., were loud and incessant.

We hope that Señor Ugarteche and General Martinez will forgive our entering their mansions unbidden, recollecting that for the time being we formed one of the "Sovereign People," and claimed, in part, some of their immunities, although "not being native here, or to the manner born."

In conclusion, we must pay our tribute of applause to the conduct of the people. There was no disorder, nor the least tendency to riot. It certainly was a singular scene to see such a crowd enter drawing-rooms so unceremoniously; but all behaved with respect and decorum. Mr. M. Riglos, one of the new Representatives, could give his countrymen some curious information about English elections and English mobs; and so could also Mr. Charles Terrada: both have resided in England. The latter gentleman we saw in the Sala of General Martinez, at the time when we made free to enter with our friends, the electors.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

I have seen on the beach, when the morning was shining, twelve goodly French sportsmen move cracklingly on; I've gone to that beach, when the sun was declining, The sportsmen were there, but the gulls they were gone.

MR. EDITOR,—Although I am but a poor dab of a naturalist, and, judging from my self-respect, not much of a gull; I nevertheless presume to think that I possess *pinion* enough to *dive* into the lowest depths, and *soar* into the highest mysteries of the "Serious Emigration" you so feelingly record in your last "Packet," as having taken place amongst your *quondam* friends of flight, that used so much to adorn and enliven the beach. Every one at all acquainted with Buenos Ayres for some time back, knows that the mercurial subjects of the "Citizen King," resident here, from one cause or another fell sadly out of the good graces of the Gaucho population in the neighbourhood of this city; and every one equally knows as well, that the French in general are sportsmen, or at least possess a strong *penchant* for shooting. This propensity, coupled with the unfortunate *desagrément* alluded to, obliged them, out of personal considerations, to circumscribe their *field of action* very much, and for the time being of that *desagrément*, the *playa*, from the mouth of the *Riachuelo* to the far off umbrageous *sauces*, became their great *battu*. Now, as *gulls*, Mr. Editor, are born, as you must know from the *pistol practice* of your youth, with as an inherent an abhorrence of that villainous stuff called gun-powder, as ever Hotspur's fop himself possessed, 'tis therefore not strange, even *gulls* and all as they were, that in a *Juntá* they held near the *Recoleta*, they came to the unanimous opinion that the *bipeds* that beleaguered the beach of a Sunday and holiday, armed *cap-a-pie*, had formed against them a plan of *suffocation* on a grand scale. For, as an aged *Franciscano gull* sagely averred, extermination by death could not be their plan of operations, for upon calling over the roll of his *flock*, few or none were missing, and hardly any wounded. But upon the general health of the body being taken, one and all complained of an obstruction in their *skeight*; which the old Franciscan logically attributed to an infirmity in the lungs, caused by inhaling a gun-powder and pestiferous atmosphere, arising from the constant explosion of certain engines used by the *bipeds* he had already referred to. *Nem. con.*, they came to the magnanimous resolution of emigrating at once from the *Tosca knolls*, the possession of which had been their prerogative long before "even a red savage strode the strand;" and with a self-sacrifice that merits all praise, (which example, *en passant*, might be copied by *bipeds* that would feel their dignity curtailed by being compared to *gulls*), gave up, at "one fell swoop," all the loaves and fishes, and pieces of stray soap, that fell to them by right of conquest.

Such, Mr. Editor, appears to me to be the most probable cause why those pretty and harm-

less birds no longer beautify the beach with their airy curvations and snow-white breasts. At the risk of you and your readers thinking I am presuming too much upon your goodness or gullibility, I cannot in this place resist referring to, and at same time lamenting, the slow but certain extermination that is going on of that unique bird of strange habits, the *Strix cucularia molina*, or, Scotic, *Burrowing Houlet*. Not many years ago, this beautiful, and, in many respects, extraordinary bird, were numerous in the neighbourhood of the town: now they are almost a *rara avis*, the cause of which I never could satisfactorily ascertain. True, I had been assured for some length of time, that a *class* of sportsmen made *game* of them; but to this I was always incredulous, for ever since I read "Watterton's Wanderings," I have held that wonderful bird in the highest respect, and could not have even dreamed of injuring a feather of it. My ignorance and infidelity, however, on this point, a few Sundays ago were finally set at rest, by meeting a sportsman literally loaded with them; and, as if to corroborate the old adage, of misfortune making us acquainted with strange bed-fellows, we observed, *perdú!* alongside of the unfortunate *houlets*, two hawks and a poor gull.

ANTI-CORROSIVE.

NOTICE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, under date of the 30th ult., has deemed fit to issue the following Decree:—

"On view of the antecedent particulars, and the accompanying receipts signed by the Creditors of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, by which it appears that he has paid them in full all the sums of money which he was indebted to them, in conformity to the agreement entered into on 12th August, 1831, and approved by this Tribunal on 24th December of the same year: on view, likewise, of the declaration of said Creditors, approving the accounts presented by the said debtor, as correct, true, and well drawn up, and acknowledging them as entirely cancelled, without reserving claims for any sum or

sums of money whatever in this respect, at any future period: the Tribunal, in consequence of the petition which the foresaid Armstrong has laid before it, soliciting a certificate of license and discharge, in pursuance of the before-mentioned vouchers, declares him, agreeably to the laws and ordinances of the matter, in the full enjoyment of all his rights in the commercial community; and orders that a certificate of license and discharge be granted to him, with all the usual formalities; and that this Decree be published in the Public Journals of this Capital, for the corresponding effects."

All which, by order of the said Tribunal of Commerce, is placed in the knowledge of the public.

Buenos Ayres, April 12, 1833.

CASTELLOTE,
Notary of the Tribunal of Commerce.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby cautioned not to give any credit to the statement latterly advertised, in favor of the Bankrupt THOMAS ARMSTRONG, in the shape of a definitive sentence of the Chamber of Commerce; as, in reality, it is neither more nor less than a complete *hoax*; since the proceedings in the suit therein referred to, are before the Supreme Court of Justice, and with which proceedings, consequently, the said Chamber of Commerce neither has, nor can have, any interference whatsoever.

It is thus clear, that, if the latter has pronounced itself (as is indeed incredible) in the form which has been asserted, it has not only acted in direct violation of the existing laws, (which it is not probable it would dare to do,) but has, moreover, proceeded in open defiance of the solemn injunction of a superior court, by which it has been expressly prohibited from exercising any jurisdiction in the matter at issue.

The Public will therefore see the propriety of not suffering itself to be ejected by the insidious misrepresentations of the Bankrupt ARMSTRONG, the wretched abortion of chicanery, which will meet with unremitting exposure, from

BERNARD JONAS.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 2d OF MAY, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Clutha, Cowan, Schooner Apprentice, Cadenhead, Schooner-brig Maseppa, Wilson, Brig Canorton, Hewitt, Brig Gondolier, Rhodes, Brig Bonafide, Brown, Brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, Brig Perseverance, Lanham, Schooner-brig Hawk, Somerville, Barque Nautilus, Redhead, Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, Schooner-brig Intrepid, Grayson,	Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lezica Bros., Dickson & Co. T. Carlisle & Co. McCracken & Jamieson, Kelsaw, Wilson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. John Appleyard, S. Lezica, Bros. S. Lezica, Bros. Dickson & Co. Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for London. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool, calling at Mvideo. Loading for Liverpool. Discharging. Valparaiso. Discharging. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Shenandoah, Rose, Brig Aspasia, Hoodless, Brig Weston, Thomas Weston, Brig Hebe, Holmes, Brig Montevideo, Farran, Brig Amazon, Huggs, Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, Brig Stephen, W. Lord, Brig Amanda, York, Schooner Lady's Return, Gore,	Hodgson & Robinson, Bros. Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Davison, Dorr & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Havana, Loading for Valparaiso. Loading for Boston. Loading for New York. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for Havana. Loading for Philadelphia. Discharging. Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermine, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, Brig Johannes, Riedelick, Cutter Leopold, Ebbsen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. J. J. Klick,	Loading for Hamburg. Loading for Hamburg. Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro, Polacre Virtud, Gazolo, Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice, Polacre Temistocles, Cherasco, Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi, Brig Americano, Pella,	Rezaval Bros. Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Corset & Pratt, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz, and ports in Medite. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Loading for Bahia. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Anima del Pur-gatorio, Savattan,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Belia Juanita, Pereira, Brig Independente, Cardezo,	J. Gestal, J. S. Monteiro,	Brazils. Brazils.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan.
BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Bertioiga, Captain Manson.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 27.—Wind S., strong.

Arrived, British barque Nautilus, Redhead, from Bahia 28th ult., with 1818 barrels flour, 11,000 feet pine plank, to S. Lezica, Bros.—Passenger, Mr. Stewart.

American brig Amanda, York, from Talcahuano 26th March, Monteideo 26th inst., with 2049 fanegas wheat, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental schooner Carolina, Consigliero, from Patagonia 16th inst., Monteideo 26th, with 200 fanegas salt, 115 do. wheat, to Amadeo & Caprile.

April 28.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Monteideo 27th, to Gaspar Resa.

April 29.—Wind E.

Arrived, National brig Guerrero Argentino, Risco, from Talcahuano 11th March, with 2160 fanegas wheat, to J. Gestal.

Sailed, American brig William, Martin, for New-York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2000 horns, 555 dry hides, 500 salted do., 150 bales with 3200 arrobas wool, 13 do., with 410 arrobas horse hair, 10 do., with 200 doz. sheep-skins, 60 pipes 12 half-pipes and 2 barrels tallow.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Monteideo.

April 30.—Wind E.

No arrivals nor sailings.

May 1.—Wind E., nearly calm,—rain in the evening. Arrived, British brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, from Liverpool 21st February; general cargo, to Dickson & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Martin Perfumo, Frederick Favarger, Winter Butterworth, and Edward William Croxon.

British schooner-brig Intrepid, Grayson, from Liverpool 21st February; general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, commander, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Monteideo 30th, with the mail of the packet Camden, Passenger from England, Mr. John Brownell; do. from Rio Janeiro, Monsieur Thomas Lennier.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Monteideo 30th, to C. Galeano.

Do. do. Paula, Salinas, from do. 30th. The brigs Parana, and Rufina Graciosa, were under weigh this day, but anchored again South of the Outer Roads.

May 2.—Wind E. foggy.

Arrived, American schooner Lady's Return, Gore, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., with 465 bags rice, &c., to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

National schooner Star of the South, (pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

May 3.—Wind N. E., variable.—rain.

Arrived, Oriental zunaca San José Americano, Bernal, from St. Catharines 14th ult., with sugar, to J. Gestal.

In sight, Oriental (late Argentine) schooner-brig Governor Rosas, A. Sheaffe, from Bahia, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, National brig Parana, Dragumet, for Bahia Blanca, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with Government stores.

Brazilian brig Rufina Graciosa, Olivera, for Parana, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

National schooner Star of the South, (pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

Sailed from Ensenada.

April 26.—Brazilian brig San José Americano, Matoso, for Parana, despatched by C. J. Moreira, with 50 mules.

Vessels posted to sail.

- On 4th inst.—Nautilus, for Valparaiso.
- On 5th.—Hebe, for Boston.
- On 6th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Monteideo and Rio Janeiro.
- On 7th inst.—Clutha, for Liverpool.
- Aspasia, for Valparaiso.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Falmouth.

January 16.—Packet Goldfinch, from Buenos Ayres October 19, Monteideo 24, Rio Janeiro November 14.

February 5.—Packet Duke of York, from Buenos Ayres November 21, Monteideo 26, Rio Janeiro December 18.

At Liverpool.

January 31.—British brig Emma, Kendall, from Buenos Ayres 28th October.

The British barque Mary Worrall, do. brig Elizabeth, whose arrival at Crookhaven from Buenos Ayres was noticed in our No. 346, have arrived at Liverpool, the former on 28th January, the latter on 29th ditto.

At Coves, [Isle of Wight.]

February 2.—British brig Hero, Huelin, from Monteideo 24th November.

About 9th February.—British brig Prompt, Barnes, from Monteideo 8th November.

At Ostend.

February 2.—British brig John, Gray, from Buenos Ayres 7th November.

At Malaga.

December 20.—British brig Thales, Robertson, from Buenos Ayres 28th September.

At Cadix.

December 26.—British brig Brothers, Black, from Buenos Ayres 26th September.

30.—Sardinian brig Colombo, Ardito, from Buenos Ayres 18th October.

At Barcelona.

January 16.—Sardinian brig Azzadero, Durant, from Monteideo 15th October, and Gibraltar.

At Saint Malo.

January 29.—French brig Admiral Villaret, from Monteideo 11th October.

At Havre de Grace.

January 9.—French brig de la Plata, Le Minihy, from Buenos Ayres 26th October.

27.—French brig Casimir, LeCompte, from Buenos Ayres 28th October, Monteideo 12th November.

French barque Hirondele, Sergeant, from Monteideo 18th November.

At Havana.

About 31st January.—American brig Janus, Robins, from Buenos Ayres 29th November.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

March 29.—H. B. M's. ship Samarang, (28 guns), Captain Charles Henry Paget, from Quimbo 53 days.

April 3.—Argentine zunaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from Buenos Ayres 4th March.

6.—Roman brig Concordia, Buratini, from Buenos Ayres 7th March.

H. B. M's. ship Challenger, (28,) Captain Charles H. Fremantle, from Valparaiso 41 days.

11.—H. B. M's. ship Spartiate, (76,) Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bt., K. C. B., (Admiral of the Blue,) Captain Robert Tait, from Plymouth 50 days.

H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 28th March, Monteideo 31st.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

April 4.—H. B. M's. sloop Cho, (18,) Captain John James Onslow, for England.

16.—H. B. M's. ship Challenger, for ditto.

Arrivals at Monteideo.

April 24.—American schooner-brig Matilda, from Baltimore 27th February, to Zimmermann & Co.

26.—H. B. M's. surveying barque Beagle, (10) Capt. Robert Fitzroy, from the Falkland Islands, Brazilian brig Eloisa, from Rio Janeiro.

27.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande, to J. S. Figueira.

French brig Courier du Monteideo, from St. Mateos 23d February, to Cavillon & Co.

28.—American brig Hancock, from Tarragona, to Stanley, Black & Co.

Do. do. Monument, from the Island of Mayo, to Zimmermann & Co.

29.—French brig Casimir, LeCompte, from Havre de Grace 23d February.

30.—British brig Vanguard, from Whitehaven 16th February. (She put into the latter port with loss of job-boom, having sailed from Liverpool 4th February.)

British barque Zoe, Dick, from Liverpool 1st March.

Sailed from Monteideo.

April 27.—Brazilian schooner Adelaide, for Rio Grande.

28.—American brig Margaret, for Baltimore.

Bremen ship Elizabeth, for Havana.

Brazilian schooner Francisca Vigilante, for Iguape.

29.—French brig Nouveau Perseverance, for Bourdeaux.

American schooner Leader, for Rio Grande.

Sardinian brig Colombo, for Genoa.

On the 1st March, the following vessels were on the birth at Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres:—barque Mary Worrall, Smith; brig Abeona, Russel; and brig Lowther, Suiter.

The packet Sheldrake was appointed to bring the March mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

The packet Reinder sailed from Rio Janeiro 27th March, for Falmouth, with the mail conveyed by the packet Hornet from this.

The packet Camden, from Falmouth 16th February, arrived at Rio Janeiro 17th ult. She had sailed on 9th February from Falmouth, but put back; and brought London journals to 7th February, and the weekly paper "Falmouth Packet," to 16th ditto.

The Sardinian brig Concordia, Ansaldo, sailed from Talcahuano 26th March, for Buenos Ayres.

Passengers in brig Misericordia de Dios, which sailed from this on 17th ult., for Cadiz: Señores A. F. Sanchez, M. Belenda, J. B. Conde, Manuel Cocio, J. Milans, J. M. Marques, and B. Fernandez.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY

ACCORDING to Advertisment, the Annual General Meeting was held at the Library on Wednesday the 1st instant, for the purpose of electing a Committee for the ensuing year; but in consequence of the small number of Subscribers present, it was resolved to postpone the Meeting to Monday evening the 6th inst., at 6 o'clock.

W. GILPIN, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 2d May, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE business carried on in Glasgow by the Subscribers, under the firm of KNOX, AGNEW & CO., and at Buenos Ayres of DENNETT, KNOX & CO., is dissolved. The Subscribers, HENRY KNOX, and JAMES DENNETT, are authorised to collect the debts due to, and will settle those due by the said firm.

(Signed) HENRY KNOX.

(Signed) JAMES DENNETT.

E. RAITLON, witness.

JNO. YOUNG, witness.

[Signed,] JOHN AGNEW.

Alexander Macdowall, James M'Autay.

[Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette, of 25th January.]

NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen who may be desirous of obtaining that literary curiosity, "Ensayo de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman," written by DEAN FUNES, can do so by applying at No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, where a few copies are on sale.

FOR SALE, AT COST PRICE.

LONDON Quarterly Review, for December 1832, Edinburgh Review, for January 1833, Blackwood's Magazine, for February 1833, Army List, for February 1833.

Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

UNION LIBRARY.

THE person who has taken out of the Library the Second Volume of the "Memoirs of General Miller," and "Bloomfield's Farmer Boy," are requested to return the same to the Librarian.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	124	—	125	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—	120	do do.
Plata Macuquina,.....	62	—	72	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	72	—	72	do each.
Do Patriot, & Pacatozes	72	—	72	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	42	—	—	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	14	—	14	dollars each, (nominal)
Exchange on England,.....	62	—	—	pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	360	—	—	per cent. prem.
Do on Monteideo,.....	72	—	—	per dollar.
Do on United States,.....	7	—	—	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	34	—	36	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	31	—	33	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	29	—	31	—
Do salted,.....	24	—	24	p. pesada.
Do Horse,.....	62	—	—	5 dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	70	—	75	do per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	35	—	40	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	9	—	91	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	26	—	28	do do.
Do mixed,.....	16	—	18	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	14	do per quintal
Horns,.....	350	—	900	do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	80	—	95	—
Salt, (on board),.....	134	—	14	do per fanega
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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.