

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 275.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Governor Proprietary of this Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, was at Lujan a few days since, on his route to this city.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

On the 22nd inst., was published in the Journals of this city the following despatch:—headed with the words

Viva La Patria!!! Viva La Federacion!!!

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY,

AND
END OF THE DECEMBRISTAS.

SANTA FE, 16th NOVEMBER, 1831.

TUCUMAN, 4th November, 1831.

The undersigned General informs His Ex. the General-in-Chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army, Brigadier Estanislao Lopez, and the Governors of the provinces of Santiago del Estero, Cordova and Buenos Ayres; that the Auxiliary division of the Andes had an action on the morning of this day, with the remains of the Army which mutinied on 1st December, 1828; commanded by Generals Gregorio Araoz de la Madrid and Javier Lopez, and after two hours and thirty-five minutes hard fighting on both sides, the Auxiliary division of the Andes has pulverized the mutineer *Decembristas* on the field of *Ciudadela*, taking from them ten pieces of artillery: all their infantry who were not killed are prisoners, and their cavalry completely destroyed.

The undersigned General will forward as soon as possible a detailed account of the battle of this day; at present he has to announce the death of the Chiefs which he has lost. Col. Juan de Dios Bargas fell the victim of his bravery, and perished within two yards of the mouth of a cannon; and likewise the worthy Lieut. Col. of the regiment of Auxiliaries Joaquin Reyes Frontanel.

The undersigned General has the honor to salute their Excellencies to whom this is addressed with the greatest respect.

JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA.

To His E. the General-in-Chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army, and the Governors of Santiago, Cordova and Buenos Ayres.

A communication from the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated Margen Oriental del Arroyo del Medio, 14th November, 1831, to the House of Representatives of the said province, states that he conceives it a duty incumbent upon him to request the sanction of the House, in order to confer upon Generals Juan Ramon Balcarce and Henrique Martinez, some distinction, as a reward for their services in the late campaign against the forces of the mutineers in the interior, commanded by the mutineer Chief Gen. Paz.

That under the guidance of the said Generals, the Army of Reserve had during the campaign and to the period of its arrival at Cordova, observed the strictest discipline. That the said Generals were old in the service, and deserved the most honorable recollections, &c. &c.

A complimentary letter upon the late political events has been published, from the Governor of the province of San Juan, (Don Jose Tomas Alvarracin,) to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The reply thereto, from the Governor (Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,) states that the liberation of the provinces, from the dominion of the Unitarian Chiefs, who had mutinied against the laws and the legitimate authority of the nation, was owing to the heroic sacrifices made by the province of Buenos Ayres, and the eminent services of the Brigadier Generals Estanislao Lopez and Juan Facundo Quiroga.

A note signed by the Minister D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, dated Buenos Ayres 22nd. inst., states that it having come to the knowledge of the delegate Government, that some individuals entitling themselves proprietors of the spare land comprised in the Plaza de la Concepcion, wish to appropriate the said land in virtue of supposed documents in their possession, and by that means to deprive the public of the possession of the Market now held there—the topographic department is therefore ordered to abstain from granting any survey, until an express order from the Government to that effect.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a sitting on 21st inst., the House was occupied upon the motion of Señor Cavia—relative to the extraordinary powers, with which the Government is invested.

Señor Olavarieta opposed the motion, first, upon the ground that it was contrary to the tenor of the law, which conferred these powers upon the Government. Second, that it would betray a want of respect to the Government. Thirdly, that it would convey a sort of reproach on the prudence with which it had exercised these powers.

The hon. Member likewise stated that while any of the force which caused the revolution of 1st December, 1828, remained in arms, more or less danger existed, although remote. The tempest had calmed, but not entirely ceased.

In a sitting on the 23rd., Señor Cavia made a speech in support of his motion for the repeal of the said powers, reiterating the arguments we have formerly noticed: he was answered by Señor Olavarieta, and the discussion was deferred until a future day.

An insurrection of the negroes is said to have taken place in the town of *Pia-guay*, in Brazil. It was stated that they had cut the throats of 60 to 70 white persons—and committed other outrages.—Some troops from Pernambuco had gone against the revolt.

On the 28th ult., a ship and a brig conveyed by the Brazilian schooner of war *Rio de la Plata*, and having on board 700 prisoners, implicated in the late disturbances at Pernambuco—entered the port of Rio Janeiro.

The additional promenade to the *Alameda* is in a very forward state, and workmen are daily employed upon it.—The new seats have been fixed; and it is intended that an iron railing should extend along the *Alameda*; the expenses are to be defrayed by private subscription. A considerable sum has already been subscribed.

The first number of the *Cosmopolitan*, a newspaper in the English language, was published at the *Independencia* Printing Office, in this city, on 23rd instant.

It is intended to appear on every Wednesday.

In one of the late arrivals from England we received the London newspaper *Age*: that of the 4th September abounds in curious and original matter upon political affairs, which although it may not be "gospel," evinces at any rate the license assumed by the press in England.

In speaking of Reform it says:

"The example of revolutionized France will not be long unimitated, and hereditary Peerage may soon expect to be sacrificed. What remains? We fear to utter it;—and yet why should we fear? What we say is intended for warning, not fulminated as a threat. What remains? The KING. On Thursday he is to be crowned with the ancient diadem of England. By Thursday twelvemonth the *Poisardes* of London may present him with a red nightcap. He is surrounded by a Ministry, either wholly faithless, or deplorably imbecile, and the most honoured institutions of the country are sacrificing one by one."

Another article entitled "Cabinet Curiosities," contains a satire upon various public men in England, depicting them under the form of birds collected in a Museum.

The Prime Minister Earl Grey, is thus described:—

"*The Grey Eagle*.—This bird is remarkable for a long stiff neck, keen eye and gaunt figure. Its habits are predatory, and its instinct powerful. It is gregarious with its own "order" and genus. It lines its own nest, and that of its family, with feathers plucked from other birds, and is exceedingly tenacious of the place in which it has fixed. It is particularly careful of its "Bill," and its jaw is very frequently in motion though its note is somewhat monotonous."

SIR,

The undersigned Agent of the Society of the Branch Pilots of the River Plate, requests the favour that you will insert in your widely circulated paper the annexed Tariffs, in order to point out to Captains, both of vessels of War and Merchant vessels, the enormous difference existing; which will evince to them at once the equity of the Tariff of Buenos Ayres and the exorbitance of that of Montevideo.

The Table shows the amount in sterling money, calculated at the actual rate of exchange on England, viz;—7½d. per dollar, Buenos Ayres currency; and 44d. per dollar of Montevideo currency.

TARIFF OF BUENOS AYRES.

For Pilotage from the port of Montevideo to that of Buenos Ayres.

| Vessels drawing | Dol. | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| 10 feet Burgos measurement | 180 | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| 11 ditto | 210 | 6 | 11 | 3 |
| 12 ditto | 240 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 13 ditto | 270 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 14 ditto | 360 | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 ditto | 420 | 13 | 3 | 6 |
| 16 ditto | 480 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 ditto | 570 | 17 | 13 | 3 |
| 18 ditto | 660 | 20 | 12 | 6 |
| 19 ditto | 780 | 24 | 7 | 6 |
| 20 ditto | 900 | 28 | 2 | 6 |

TARIFF OF MONTEVIDEO.

For Pilotage from the port of Montevideo to that of Buenos Ayres.

| Vessels drawing | Dol. | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| 10 feet Burgos measurement | 60 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 ditto | 70 | 12 | 16 | 8 |
| 12 ditto | 80 | 14 | 13 | 4 |
| 13 ditto | 90 | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| 14 ditto | 120 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 ditto | 140 | 25 | 13 | 4 |
| 16 ditto | 160 | 29 | 7 | 9 |
| 17 ditto | 190 | 34 | 18 | 8 |
| 18 ditto | 240 | 40 | 6 | 8 |
| 19 ditto | 280 | 47 | 13 | 4 |
| 20 ditto | 300 | 55 | 0 | 0 |

The above Tables demonstrate that a difference exists between the Montevideo Tariff and that of Buenos Ayres, of nearly 100 per Cent. Besides which the Branch Pilots of Buenos Ayres form a body subject to regulations, which have been approved and recognized by the superior Government of Buenos Ayres. Their persons and property are rendered responsible to the result of any judicial proceedings against them, even to the last penalty, in the Court Martial, which may be held upon them by the Marine Department, in case of shipwreck; and they are then to be examined in presence of the Captain of the Port, and must give securities for their persons.

The Montevideo Pilots, on the other hand, act each on his own account, without any responsibility or guarantee, or any of those binding formalities practised among civilized nations. These circumstances a one ought to be sufficient to give the preference to the Pilots of Buenos Ayres; and must weigh powerfully with the Underwriters in cases of accident.

It may be added that the Society of Branch Pilots keep continually one or two Pilot boats cruising off Point Indio, where vessels may be supplied with Pilots; and to which place there is no danger to be encountered in coming from Montevideo.

VINCENT CAZARES.

Buenos Ayres, 23rd November, 1831.

NOTE.—The Burgos measurement per foot is nine per Cent. less than the English,—and fifteen per Cent. less than the French.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

On Sunday last, arrived at the port of Buenos Ayres, the American schooner Harriet, Capt. Davison, (of Stonington,) from the above Islands, detained for unlawfully fishing on the coast there—her original crew had been forwarded to Rio Janeiro, in the British schooner-brig Elbe, and she was navigated to this port by a crew from the Falklands; Mr. Louis Vernet, the Proprietor and Governor of the Islands, with his lady and family, arrived in the Harriet. Another American schooner, called the Superior, of New-York, having on board 1000 seal skins, was likewise detained, which skins she deposited at the new colony, and proceeded to the West coast of South America under bond. The schooner Breakwater, Carew, (of Stonington,) had been under detention, but she escaped, her crew having overpowered those placed in charge; the latter were afterwards landed on the Falklands.

The British schooner-brig Elbe, John Burt, (late Mate,) Master—sailed from the Falklands on 25th September, for Rio Janeiro,—with a cargo of salt fish, and the crews of the detained vessels. The late Captain of the Elbe, (Peter Roche,) died a short time since in port Louis.

The following vessels touched lately at the Falklands.

September 11th.—British ship Sir Andrew Hammond, Cuthell, of London, and sailed from thence on 27th September, on a whaling voyage.

October 21st.—British ship Thomas Laurie, Langdon, of London, from Van Dieman's Land, with cargo, and passengers, and sailed on 1st November for London.

The Malvinas, or Falkland Islands, were once somewhat important in the "page of history," that is to say in the year 1770,

when the disputed point as to whom they belonged, had almost occasioned a war between Great Britain and Spain. Since that period until within the last 8 years we believe that little communication existed with them, although belonging to this country. These Islands are now inhabited by about 100 persons, emigrants from Buenos Ayres: Mr. Louis Vernet is the Governor and Proprietor, and has a grant to that effect, from the superior Government here, dated the 5th January, 1828. Its chief reliance for present existence and future prosperity is on the fisheries upon its coasts, in which employment foreign vessels have been actively engaged, of course to the great detriment of the individuals who legally claim the exclusive right. In giving a detail of a few of the circumstances connected with the above subject we do not take upon ourselves to argue any question; the late embargo of the American vessels will probably set the matter completely at rest.

We have often heard intelligent men observe that if the fisheries upon the coast of the territory appertaining to this country were properly encouraged, it would not only produce profit to the State but give employment to thousands of its citizens, and be the nursery of a hardy race of seaman. The truth of such observations is in a manner corroborated when referring to the history of the Hollanders, at the time they enjoyed a monopoly of the herring fishery. Holland at that time, (vide Edinburgh Review, No. 102,) although inhabiting a sterile country conquered from the sea, and not more extensive than Wales; employed in the herring fishery 6400 vessels and 112,000 seamen, and the whole number of persons dependent upon it for support, including those employed in building, rigging, &c.,

amounted to 450,000 persons, and at that time Holland could boast of 10,000 sail of shipping and 168,000 seamen. It was a common observation among the Hollanders, that "the foundation of Amsterdam was laid on herring bones."

We have taken some pains to make ourselves acquainted with the actual state of the Falkland Islands, and we have obtained the following information in addition to that above noticed.

The infant colony of the East Falkland Islands advances with slow steps, it having been found necessary to let the seal fishery rest for two or three years, to repair the ravages caused by foreign fishing vessels on the coast, who continued fishing on the prohibited ground, notwithstanding repeated and friendly intimations from Mr. L. Vernet, in his private character as founder and director of the colony, and in his public one, by virtue of the decree of the Government, which he promulgated by means of circulars, &c., warning them to desist from infringing the laws which rendered them liable to seizure. The sufferings of the protecting Republic prevented it from sending the necessary assistance to the settlers; and fishing being the only substantial branch of industry there, further emigration could not be induced from the circumstance that foreigners with impunity preyed upon the property of the legitimate owners, and the present settlers therefore began to be disheartened. The colony, however, for the last two years managed to maintain itself, and if its rights were respected it would soon become flourishing. They now supply shipping that touch there with fresh beef, salted beef in barrels, hogs, fish, potatoes, greens, butter, milk, &c., and assist in repairing vessels. The colonists receive in return other necessaries, and in this traffic the colony subsists, but cannot progress. The Government of which the late Don Manuel Dorrego was at the head, was aware of these circumstances, and therefore, in the decree before named granted the full monopoly of the fishery, and also that the settlers were to be free from all taxes and contributions for the term of 20 years; and the property of the Malvinas was granted to Mr. Vernet, in order to induce emigration, &c.

That gentleman, with this authorization, took out settlers at his own expense, and provided for them on the Island; and the colony thus founded he divided into sections, and made arrangements abroad for the disposal of lands, to encourage emigration; large tracts of land were disposed of; the war with Brazil prevented a final settlement of the affair; and the civil war which followed the revolution of 1st December, 1828, completely put a stop to all further proceedings on that head.

The cattle on the Islands is not so numerous as might be expected, owing to the number of whale ships which have frequented them and whose crews were accustomed to shoot cattle for their own use. There are now about ten thousand head of cattle on the Islands, and with the abundance of good fish, rabbits, game, &c., there is sufficient to nourish many thousands of inhabitants. It is upon a par with Ireland in every respect, as to producing the same staple articles, such as salt provisions, butter, potatoes, hemp, flax, &c.; and it must be again repeated that nothing is wanting to make it a flourishing establishment, but that their natural right to the fisheries on their own coast should be respected, and the stability of the protecting Government, which emigrants consider as the safeguard of their prosperity; and our informant is of opinion that the politics followed by the present Government of Buenos Ayres, having the support of the great majority of the people, the country will not be exposed to the same vicissitudes as under former Governments.

Friendly warnings having failed in preventing strangers from infringing the laws of the fisheries, Mr. Vernet at length determined to put the law in force, by seizing those which came within his reach, and to let the cause be tried in Buenos Ayres. The offences commit-

ted did not merely consist in sealing without authority, but in the manner of sealing, in not sparing even the newly born seal, although the mother may have escaped; the latter on coming upon the rocks and seeing its young one dead, forsakes the rookery for ever, and goes to distant parts, and thus the seal is destroyed by the root; and in these proceedings foreigners have neither respected public nor private property.

The first vessel detained was the schooner Harriet, Davison: she had on a former voyage infringed the laws, and was permitted to depart unmolested, with injunctions not to return upon the same errand. In November, 1830, she again arrived in Salvador bay, stating she was bound round Cape Horn. The circular containing the warning against fishing was then given to the Captain. In February last, she again appeared in Salvador bay, and said that she had been frustrated in her attempt to get round the Cape, and had returned to get an anchor and chain from another vessel, to replace those she had lost—the schooner Penguin furnished her with the same, in which schooner was shipped all the seal skins which the Harriet had acquired during the pupping season; and which were afterwards discovered to have been taken on the Islands and neighbourhood. At the end of July last, the Harriet came once more to the same bay. Suspicion now almost amounted to certainty of her improper proceedings, and Mr. Vernet sent a person with a boat's crew to request the attendance of the Captain: he was on shore, and was conducted to Mr. Vernet, who requested him to write an order to the Mate to send the Log book on shore; this was refused; and an armed boat was then sent on board the schooner, but no Log-book or Journal of the Captain or officers could be found. A Journal belonging to one of the seamen was obtained, which, with an examination of the ship's company on oath, proved that the Harriet had been sealing on the Islands, and even in Salvador bay when she was there in February last: it was then determined to send her to Buenos Ayres.

About the middle of August the schooner Breakwater appeared in Salvador bay. This vessel had a few months previously received a supply of bread and beef from Mr. Vernet, in order to enable her to go round Cape Horn, and was despatched with the usual warning not to seal; it was proved that she never attempted to go round Cape Horn, but had sealed—she was therefore seized, and her Log-book confirmed her guilt. The Captain and some men remained under an arrest on shore, and the Mate with others were left on board to see that proper care was taken of the vessel. The Mate and men subdued the centinel on deck, and shut down the fore-castle hatch; she set sail, and when at the mouth of the bay the guards were brought out of the fore-castle one by one, the men of the Breakwater were armed with muskets, which had been concealed on board; and their prisoners had their hands tied behind them, and in that condition were landed, one man only having his hands at liberty. The schooner proceeded to sea, leaving behind the Captain, some of the men, and the schooner's register.

Two days anterior to this affair the schooner Superior, Capt. Congar, appeared in Berkley Sound—her Log-book was examined, and she was seized, it being proved that she had sealed on the prohibited public & private ground. The prisoners were treated with every kindness, but they were so numerous and the colony so weak that great difficulty was found in keeping strict watch upon men, who from circumstances became obstreperous. The Captains of the Harriet and Superior proposed to allow one of the vessels to go to Buenos Ayres, with the papers and documents of both. The Harriet was accordingly selected for that purpose; and the Superior sailed under bond to the West coast, that is to say, she was to seal on account of the owners of both vessels, should she not be condemned; and

for account of the Island if condemned: the skins which the Superior had on board were deposited, and a crew taken from those of both vessels and supplied out of the stores of both. The other portion of the crews and the Captain of the Breakwater, requested a passage to Rio Janeiro in the Elbe, which was granted.

THEATRE.

On the 17th inst., for the benefit of Señora Campomanes, the "broad farce" of the "Nuptials of Chibico," was repeated, and sent the audience home in perfect good humour.

Felipe David, who is now "starring it" as they say in England, again appeared on the 18th, and performed with his usual drollery in the farce of "Los tres Novios Imperfectos."

On the 22nd, a play in which there was plenty of fighting and gun firing, filling the house with smoke, to the great annoyance of the audience.

On the 22nd, for the benefit of Señor and Señora Cañete, a serious drama entitled Lord Davenant, the scene of which is placed in England. Did our limits permit we should enter into various particulars respecting a play so interesting, and which attracted the deep attention of

a full and brilliant audience. Señor Casa cuberta as Lord Davenant, performed with judgment, and depicted with considerable feeling the sufferings of a conscience-stricken man. We were much struck with his manner in the last scene, when informed that as a reward for the services he had rendered the State, the King had conferred upon him the order of the garter; and with his delivery of the lines "tell the King that Lord Davenant *ya no existe*, that honor, glory, England, no longer has existence for him.

On its next representation we trust that he will doff the cross and red ribbon from his breast, which gave him the appearance more of a chevalier of the order of St. Louis than a British nobleman; and if a distinctive badge must be worn, it ought to be the more appropriate one of a star on the left breast.

Señor and Señora Cañete did not appear: we are not aware in what the Señor has offended—but "he has done the theatre some service," and

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

The boxes were all occupied, chiefly by ladies, amongst whom were some very charming belles; from the liping Missa to those of more mature age.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &C. |
|---|---|--|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Brooke, Bric, Barque Matilda, Casson, Do Mediterrean Packet, Mondei | James C. Thompson, Charles Tayleur and Co. Charles R. Horne. | Loading for Liverpool. do for Gibraltar & Malaga Montevideo, to load for [Liverpool. |
| Brig Hercules, Piele, Brig Brothers, Spittall, Do Gondolier, Rhodes, Brig Jane, Luckett, Brig Agnes, Roe, | Charles R. Horne, Miller, Stewart and Co. Heyworth and Carlisle. Mc Crackan and Jamieson, F. Botet. | Discharging. do. do. do. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal Ship St. Peter, Crosby, Schooner-brig Daniel Webster, [Forster. | Dorr and Reincke. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | Loading for Havanaah. do for Baltimore. |
| Ship Exchange, Meziok, Barque Paoli, Phillips, Brig B. Meziok, Cockrill, Schooner Harriet, Davison, | Dorr and Reincke. Noble, Gowland and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Noble, Gowland and Co. | do for Boston. New-York. Philadelphia. Baltimore. Under detention. |
| HAMBURG. | | |
| Schooner-brig Ana, Frobus, | Tomas Ruiz. | Loading for Hamburg. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Polacre San Salvador, Chichyola, | Pedro A. Plomer. | Loading for Cadiz, Bar- [celona and Genoa. do for Cadiz and Genoa. do for Gibraltar & Genoa Discharging. do. |
| Brig Magnifico, Jovich, Brig Colombo, Ardito, Brig Justicia, Capurro, Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula, | J. Gestal. J. Gestal. Pedro A. Plomer. Jacinto Crapile. | |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, | I. S. Monteiro. | Cleared for Rio Janeiro, [but detained being [found leaky. |
| Brig Independente, Cardozo, Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa, Schooner-brig Cacique, J. J. [Oliveira, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor, [C. Antonio, Brig Novo Juniter, Rodriguez, | J. J. Monteiro. Manuel Carreras, M. A. Ramos. J. Gestal. | Loading for Rio Janeiro; Brazil. Parnagua. Uncertain. do. Discharging. |
| NATIONAL. | | |
| Brig Esperanza, Gard, | Fernando Alfara. | Loading for Cowes (for [orders.) |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.
Frigate *Battleaxe*, (28,) Captain Charles Graham.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

November 14th.—Sardinian brig Nuestra Sra. del Socorro, from Genoa and Rio Janeiro. Brazilian schooner Luisa, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst.

20th.—United States ship Lexington, from Rio Janeiro.

American brig George Washington, S. G. Lewis, from New-York.

22nd.—American brig Ohio, Conkland, from Baltimore 48 days.

At New-York.

On 9th September.—American brig Montevideo, Farran, from B. Ayres 17th July.

About 18th ditto.—American brig Draco, Bangs, from B. Ayres 23rd July.

At Baltimore.

About 10th September.—American schooner Maria Fitzgerald, from B. Ayres 14th July; Montevideo.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 28th ult.—Argentine packet brig General Rondeau, Campbell, from B. Ayres 6th ult.; Montevideo.

The Tuscan brig Esperanza, Lunari, sailed from Barcelona on 15th September for Buenos Ayres, calling at Gibraltar.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

November 19th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived National schooner of war Sarandí, Pinedo, from Bahía Blanca 16th inst.

(She fired a gun at 8 A. M., on re-assuming the guard in the Inner Roads.)

American barque Paoli, Phillips, from Philadelphia, 7th September; Montevideo 18th inst., with 2250 barrels of flour, rum, gin, brandy, and general cargo and 9000 hard dollars, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

National schooner-brig Caroline, Coffin, from Rio Grande 15th inst., with 1152 tierces of yerba, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

13 sail of small craft from the N., with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed Sardinian brig William Tell, Piaggio, for Montevideo,—despatched by Pedro A. Plover, in ballast.

National schooner San Juan Bautista, Dos Santos, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 683 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo

November 20th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived British brig Agnes, Roe, from Barcelona 15th September, with wine, gin, tiles, bricks, &c., to F. Botet.

4 Steerage Passengers, (Spaniards.)

American schooner Harriet, Davison, from Falkland Islands 11th inst., detained, (see another part of this paper,)—cargo 45 seal skins and some whalebones.

National Gun-boat No. 7, Noguera, from Martin Garcia.

Sailed American brig Orient, Ellis, for New York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 9480 horns, 8027 dry hides, 500 salted do., 66 bales with 1098 dozen sheep skins, 10 do with 1180 nutria skins, 6 do with 120 arrobas of wool, 2 do with 40 do horse hair.

Passengers.—Messrs. Isaac L. Welchman and —Page.

November 21st.—Wind N. showery.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

November 22nd.—Wind E.S.E.

Arrived American brig B. Mezick, Cockrill, from Baltimore 1st September; Montevideo 19th inst., with 1999 barrels of flour, gin, chairs, candles, plank, 3000 doubloons, &c., to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Sardinian polacre-brig Aurora, Stula, from Genoa 11th August; Malaga 16th September;

Montevideo 19th inst., with paper, tiles and general cargo, to Jacinto Crapile.

National schooner-brig Ana, Vasconcello, from Parnagua 7th inst., with 233 tierces yerba, rice, wood, &c., to F. Berdier.

Oriental boat Arrogant, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

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

Sailed 18 sail of small craft to the N.

November 23rd.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 22nd inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 22nd., to A. Martinez.

14 sail of small craft from the N., with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed British brig James, Perry, for Falmouth for orders,—despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 6440 dry hides, 6136 horns.

2 zumacas and 11 sail of small craft to the N.

November 24th.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible—shifted in the afternoon to S.S.W.—with rain.

Arrived Brazilian brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez, from Campos 6th inst.; Montevideo 22nd., with 730 bags 156 barrels of sugar, caña, &c., to order.

Sailed American brig Tariff, Elliott, for New York,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 4984 dry hides, 100 horse do., 4 bales nutria skins (419 dozen), 100,000 shin bones, 8239 horns, 60 bales sheep skins (about 800 dozen), 23 bales horse hair (about 575 arrobas.)

Ditto, Schooner Susan Mary, Henderson, for New York,—despatched by Dorr and Reincke, with 5342 dry hides, 4000 horns, 84 bales of sheep skins (1476 dozen), 1 do nutria skins (139 dozen.)

French barque Auguste, Vidal, for Havre de Grace,—despatched by Puel, Rodriguez and Co., with 14,011 dry hides, 50 damaged do., 49 bales horse hair (about 1225 arrobas), 3 do with 840 lbs. of ostrich feathers, 11 do with 1394 deer skins.

Passenger.—Mr. Henry Treibman, Don Manuel Pando.

November 25th.—Wind E.S.E. blowing strong.

Arrived an American brig, supposed the Erie, Snow, from Baltimore, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

An American Brig and do Schooner-brig. A National Schooner-brig.

The strong wind all day, prevented the above 4 vessels from having any communication with the shore.

The French barque Auguste, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

Accounts from the United States to the 29th September, by way of Rio Janeiro, state that an insurrection had taken place among the negroes, in the county of Southampton, Virginia, which was suppressed by the militia—but not before a number of white people had been killed by the revolters.

There had also been some "mobbing" in Providence, Rhode Island, which lasted three days, and which was put down by the militia of the district.

ON DITS.

It is said on the authority of a Brazilian brig arrived at Montevideo, that the September Packet from Falmouth for this port, had arrived at Rio Janeiro—(name unknown.)

A report got afloat during the week, that Austria and Russia combined, had declared war against France. This news was soon discredited, and was thought to be very *dubersome*, as Jack says.

The town—(we beg pardon, we mean

the theatrical portion of it,) was thrown into great alarm on Thursday last, from a report that a revolution had broken out among the performers at the theatre, headed by —; but we must not mention names.

It was added that the discontented, including some of the *stars*, were determined to quit the country, and were about to charter a vessel to carry them to Chili, Peru and the West coast.

The sons and daughters of Thespis should never be left to govern themselves.

THE WEATHER.

The cooling showers of Monday last, and fine evening which followed, enticed a number of ladies to the windows and balconies of their mansions, to enjoy the *fresco*. These showers, however, were confined to the town and its neighbourhood—a few miles from thence no rain had fallen, and the drought seemed interminable.

On Thursday the thermometer was at 80.—The weather sultry, some rain fell in the evening.

A friend of ours has requested us to notice the phenomenon, that the rain which fell on Thursday last, was mingled with dust, so that in fact it rained mud, and completely defaced the white-washed houses exposed to its influence.

The price of hides has been looking up during the week, in consequence it is said of favourable advices from North America. We have not, however, heard of any purchasers at the advanced rate.

BIRTHS.

On 20th instant.—Mrs. George Keen, of a daughter. On 23rd.—Mrs. William G. Johnson, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Person to whom Mr. William H. Taylor lent some time ago the 2nd volume of Washington Irving's Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, will have the goodness to return the same to Mr. Love, at the Commercial Room, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE.—A few dozen of sparkling Burgundy and Buccelas wines. Apply to Mr. J. C. Thompson, No. 15, calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 104½ a 105 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 102½ a 103 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 58 per cent.
Bank Shares, 165 a 166 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7¾ per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 31 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 26 a 27.
Do. salted, 19 a 23 pesada.
Do. Horse, 7½ a 7½ dollars each
Nutria skins, 18 a 32 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 60 do.
Wool (common), 6½ a 7½ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 29 a 32 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 16 a 19 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 9½ a 12 dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 770 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 50 a 52 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 110 dollars. The lowest price, 103 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7¾. The lowest do. 7½

Printed at the State Printing-Office