

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 277.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The following document was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Lucero* of yesterday, and the importance of its contents has determined us to insert it in preference to several other articles we had prepared.

“The Governor of the Province to its Inhabitants.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—Two years have elapsed since, on taking possession of the Chief Magistracy of the Province with which you honoured me, I addressed you to announce my sentiments and my hopes. The war which ensued soon after, dissipated the latter and threatened us with extreme evils. Every thing appeared to conspire against our afflicted country. But *Divine Providence* has watched over it, and has been pleased to crown our efforts and those of the sister Provinces with complete success in the cause of justice.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Since time has revealed to all the truth of things, none of you can now doubt that there was no alternative, but an appeal to arms to defend ourselves, and disarm our odious enemies. They will suffer remorse for the countless evils they have caused to all the Republic; to us, it behoves to occupy ourselves only in repairing them. It would be unworthy of us to waste in useless lamentations and maledictions, the time so necessary to take prompt and energetic measures, which may establish the power of the laws, invigorate the credit of our public revenue, the activity of our industry and foment application to labour, without which society would be corrupted and demoralized, and the people precipitated to slavery in the midst of misery and crimes.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—It is necessary before all to relieve the public Treasury from the debt contracted in the late war; the Government has proposed the means, and assures you now of its decided and irrevocable will to make any sacrifice rather than fail in its engagement. And it considers it preferable to the rest, in as much as it believes it indispensable to balance and regularize the ordinary service of the Treasury, without which it is impossible to adopt any solid plan to provide for the payment of the foreign debt, and for the gradual amelioration of our circulating medium. But the foundation of our riches, credit and dignity, rests now essentially in the complete arrangement of our frontiers. It is necessary to terminate for ever these incursions of the Indians, which have for so many years retarded the natural progress of the country.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—You are convinced of this truth, and the unanimity of your sentiments on this point encourages me to announce to you, that I have employed myself in the midst of the emergencies of war in the re-establishment of the frontiers, commencing with the Ports of *Federacion* and *Mayo*; that I reckon on the support of the majority of the Indians themselves, and with the favourable disposition of the Governments of the boundary Provinces; I am resolved to proceed in person to give impulse to this work; and not to quit it until you be certain that our immense herds may pas-

ture freely, and without apprehension, from the Rio Negro of Patagonia, to the borders of the River Plate. For this I want nothing more than pecuniary resources, and unanimous co-operation, with less sacrifices than those to which you have often lent yourselves. If this enterprize deter you, if you do not now think feasible a work which you always judged to be important, and which the present calamitous sterility has shown to you to be absolutely necessary—then *having fulfilled the engagements which I contracted in the days of Danger*, and my public career closed, nothing shall prevent me from returning to the quietude of my fields, and to the simple labours in which I have always exercised myself, and which will form the delightful occupation of the remainder of my days.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.”

Buenos Ayres, 8th December, 1831.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor Proprietary of the Province Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, having returned to this capital from the country. The delegate Government has therefore decreed.

Article 1st.—The decree of the 23rd March of the present year becomes from this date null and void, in consequence of His E. the Governor Proprietary Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas having re-assumed the command of the Province.

2nd.—Let this be published.

Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, Juan Ramon Balcarce, Manuel J. Garcia.

The Minister of War and Marine Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, has addressed a communication, dated 4th inst., to the Government, complaining of the conduct of seven or eight armed men, said to be Police officers, who entered the house in search of a deserter and committed some outrages.

A communication from the Minister Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, in reply, dated 5th inst., states that the note of D. Juan R. Balcarce had been forwarded to the Judge of first instance Dr. Manuel Insiarte, in order that steps might be taken to bring to justice the perpetrators of the outrages complained of.

“On Sunday last, the Governor Proprietary of this Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, arrived in this capital after an absence of more than seven months. Considerable preparations had been made to receive him, but the unfavourable weather completely destroyed the effect which might otherwise have been produced. The high wind, and quantity of drift sand or dust, called to mind the scenes related of the deserts of Arabia, rather than those of the “delicious Buenos Ayres;” few ladies therefore attended, and those who ventured to the Plaza de la Victoria quickly retreated; indeed no one but an inveterate “sight hunter” would venture out on such a day—the soldiers, particularly the cavalry in the Plaza, must have had an unpleasant time of it.

At half-past 1 P. M. four cannon discharged from the Fort, was the signal for the troops

to assemble, according to a considerable portion of cavalry and infantry were under arms, and were stationed from the fort, along the calle de la Victoria, &c. And various officers a *cheval*, both civil and military, and a crowd of citizen equestrians proceeded out of town to meet and escort the Governor to the Fort.

A little before 6 P. M. a number of horsemen galloped into the Plaza de la Victoria, which of course gave note that the procession was approaching, we accordingly quitted our shelter (under the lee of a wall appertaining to the Cathedral) to see all that was to be seen. About 6, several carriages entered the Plaza, in one of which was the Governor and the Ministers: these vehicles were preceded by military officers on horseback, and a guard of regular cavalry,—there was much bustle at the time, occasioned by the discharges of artillery from the Fort, the *vivas* of the spectators and troops, and the confusion caused by the wind and dust. Immediately upon the arrival of the Governor at the Fort, a salute was fired from the National schooner of war Sarandi, and Gun-boat No. 7, in the Inner Roads,—and from the guard vessel Cacique, in the Outer Roads.

At night all the public offices, and the town generally were illuminated, likewise the theatre; and this demonstration was continued on the two following days, viz; (Monday and Tuesday.)

The “Poets Laureat” of our city, wooed the muses resident at Paranas upon the occasion, and various poetical effusions have been published, from one of which the following is an extract.

“Bellas Argentinas Coronas tejed; De jazmin y nardo Adornad su sion; Y en dulces cadencias Sus glorias cantemos Para compensarlo Lo que le debemos.	“Federales todas Conmigo decid! Viva el bravo Rosas! Viva nuestro Ciudad! Viva el genio patrio (Llamemollo asi) Y su fama logue Al alto cant!”
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Another of these pieces is couched in “negro Spanish,” expressive of the delight of a black washerwoman, upon the return of the Governor. The first lines are

“Gracia a Dios paisano
Que vino a Gobernado;
Dios lo consea siempre
A mi amigo y mi seno.”

It concludes by the *fair* laundress calling upon her friends to mingle in the dance for its not a washing day, but a day of *candombe*; and she seems to join in opinion with the old but vulgar song we have so often heard in London streets, that

“The devil a bit of comfort is there on a washing day.”

We have received London Papers to 21st September, from which we have made the following extracts.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

“Early in the forenoon numbers of young men, apparently students or professional persons, were to be seen in the streets wearing crape over the national cockades which they had placed in their hats. Those of them who wore the cross of July covered their decorations with similar mourning emblems. The appearance of every man in Paris, yesterday was sad and gloomy; the persons I have just alluded to had a still more unpleasant expression in their countenances. About noon the crowd collected round the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs (M. Sebastiani). I saw a carriage leave it. They immediately pursued it, and ascertaining that it contained that Minister and M. Casimir Perier, made several attempts to stop it; but the coachman whipped his horses so energetically, that he would have distanced his pursuers but for the crossing of another carriage in his path as he was turning from the Rue des Capucins into the Rue de la Paix. This was, as you know, within two doors of the Place Vendome, in which the Etat Major de la Place is situate, and in which a large military force is always kept. In an instant the horses were seized by the rioters. Cries of "*A bas les Ministres! a bas Perier! a bas Sebastiani! Les Ministres a la lanterne!*"—"Down with the Ministers! down with Perier! down with Sebastiani! hang them!" &c.)—rent the air, and reached the Etat Major, from whence a strong military force rushed to the rescue. They had not a moment to spare. The Ministers descended from the carriage, under a volley of stones, which smashed the windows and struck some of the soldiers. M. M. Perier and Sebastiani then turned about, and demanded what the people wanted? but received no reply, for the military had by this time driven back the mob. The Ministers then entered the hotel of the Keeper of the Seals, and remained there until the people had dispersed, after which they repaired to the Chamber of Deputies, where the opposition, after a more than tumultuous debate, succeeded in again defeating them.

On the Boulevards, and in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royal, matters proceeded in the mean time to a serious extent. Two omnibuses were stopped opposite the Rue Mont Blanc and upset, with the intention of erecting them into barricades. The speedy arrival of some cavalry of the line, however, defeated this project. The mob ran in every direction, but only to reassemble on another point. Several prisoners were made by the civil and military force, some of whom were rescued by their companions.

"The King, Queen, and Royal Family, left Paris on Wednesday last for their seat at Neuilly (about a mile and a half from the Champs Elysees)," as the Court news stated. They were received at Neuilly with much pomp. They returned to Paris yesterday, at half-past 12 in the afternoon, for the winter.

"It would be ridiculous to effect mystery on this incident. The return of the Royal Family to town was dictated by prudence.

"The crowd in the garden, in the court-yard, and on the Place du Palais Royal, had by this time increased to an alarming extent. Shouts of "*Vive la Pologne!*" and cries of "*A bas les Russes! a bas les Ministres!*" were heard in every direction, and must have penetrated to the Council Chamber. In the garden some procured the *Courrier Francais*, the *Tribune*, the *National*, the *Journal du Commerce*, and other violent Opposition Journals, and, mounted on chairs, read the leading articles contained in them to hundreds of auditors. The entrance of a battalion of the 3rd light infantry into the garden did not interrupt this lecture; but about four o'clock reinforcements of troops arrived (among others the two regiments of carabineers) from Versailles, when active measures were immediately taken. The court and garden of the Palace were cleared of the multitude, and the grilles closed. Some charges of cavalry took place; and by four o'clock the people had been forced into the streets leading to the Palais Royal, the entrances to which were defended by strong bodies of military. In the enclosed court of the Tuilleries at least 3,000 soldiers of the line were under arms, including a regiment of dragoons. Two thousand men occupied the *Orangerie*, which extends under the great picture gallery of the Louvre. The infantry and cavalry barracks adjoining, in the Place du Caroussel, were full of men, as was that of the Etat Major of the National Guards, also in the same place. At least 10,000 men were thus disposed in order to defend, if ne-

cessary, the avenues to the Palais Royal. On the South side of the Seine all was quiet, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Chamber of Deputies, where a few of the lowest class of the people had assembled, crying "Down with the Ministers, the Russians," &c. The mob were every where dispersed; but (as I before remarked of those of the Boulevards) reassembled almost immediately. On some points the city sergeants were roughly handled, and abused under the title of—gendarmes.

"At this time sinister reports were circulated throughout Paris. "The troops of the line will not act against the people," said one.—"The National Guards have refused to turn out," said another. The first of these was falsified by the conduct of the cavalry at least, for they charged the crowds whenever and wherever ordered. That respecting the National Guards was, however, apparently borne out by the absence of that zeal and energy which I had remarked on other similar occasions, and which has been so often warmly and justly the theme of eulogy. Were they, from sympathy in the fate of Poland, which they have otherwise demonstrated (when, for example, on the 29th July last, the very culpable expedient was resorted to of announcing the defeat of the Russians, merely to elicit certain cheers for the King), kept back on this occasion, when a really serious *émeute*, in aspect at least, paralysed business, and threw nearly all Paris into alarm, I know not; but the shops had been closed two hours; the *rappel* had been beating during that time, yet I have seen more National Guards assembled in five minutes at other periods than now appeared at their respective rendezvous. I may by possibility have arrived at the various corps de garde at the moments when the men were out upon patrol, but I repeat that, comparatively, few were at their posts. Moreover, the drummers who beat the *rappel* dared not proceed through their several districts but under the protection of a serjeant's guard of grenadiers."

CAPITULATION OF WARSAW.

"SEPTEMBER 8th—Poland is again subject to its lawful Sovereign. On 5th instant Field-Marshal Count Paskewitch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his Majesty the submission of the city, and to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, these words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th, at day-break, the Russian Army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave soldiers, with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of entrenchments which surrounds Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The task, however, was not ended with this; there remains a second line of entrenchments, and a broad moate round the city, defended by bastions.

"At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th the Field-Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when General Krukowiecki sent General Pronizynski to him to announce the intention of the Polish nation to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that consent of the Diet was necessary for submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the utility of further defence, and the disasters which it would inevitably bring with it, the General withdrew at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Krukowiecki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given at one o'clock, the Marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this also elapsing without

a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders for the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce were sent; but they brought only dilatory answers. The attack was, therefore, begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the edges of the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardour of the latter revived; they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valour which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at nine o'clock in the evening the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls—every thing, in short, was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in, and the Army required repose.

"Three lines of intrenchment carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon, were the trophies of these two memorable days.

"Nothing could now save this city and the enemy's Army. Both, therefore, implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw. The Polish Army and the nation have submitted to their Monarch; the former, in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto, is gone to Plozk, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events. The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by severe losses. The Field-Marshal has received a contusion in the left arm and the breast. Krukowiecki has resigned his power.

"General Malachowski has announced to the Field-Marshal, in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the Army to Plozk with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish Army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may, perhaps, have been addressed to it."

"There had been an attempt at revolution in Lisbon—(one of the regiments of the line revolted,) but it was suppressed, and three hundred of the revolvers seized and sent to prison. An attempt had been made to assassinate the Captain of the French Corvette Eagle, at Lisbon.

"If we may judge from the tenor of the English and French Papers—the Governments of those countries are determined to exact severe retributions from Don Miguel, for the insults offered to British and French subjects in Portugal. A squadron of both nations it was said would sail to the Tagus. The British merchants at Lisbon, had presented a memorial to the British Consul there, stating the loss of property they had sustained, the Government of Portugal having ordered the arrest of various native merchants and shopkeepers, chiefly it is alleged from their connection with and known friendship to the British, and that the prisoners were unable to satisfy the pecuniary demands made upon them in consequence of their imprisonment.

The third reading of the Reform Bill on the 19th September, had a majority of 55 in its favour.

Some debates took place in the House of Commons afterwards, viz; on the 19th and 20th September, and it was supposed would be continued on the two following evenings, upon the question "that the Bill do now pass." It was thought that it would come before the House of Lords on the 24th September.

We have not space this week, to make further observations upon the above subject.

On the 8th September King William the IV and Queen Adelaide were crowned in

Westminster Abbey. None of the Members of the late Administration were present, except the Duke of Wellington.

A new batch of Peers has been made, consequent upon the Coronation, and intended probably to swell the ranks of the Reformers in the upper House. Sir James Saumarez—"the pride of Guernsey,"—is on the list of new Peers; this is as it should be, when honours fall upon the deserving and brave.

The Earl of Grosvenor was to assume the title of Marquis of Westminster.

A number of Baronets had likewise been created.

The English Papers contain long details respecting the Coronation, and notice as a remarkable coincidence that the Coronation-day (8th September,) was the first day of the Jewish year (the Feast of Trumpets,) and this solemn festival was kept of course by that large portion of British subjects, in conjunction with the ceremonial honours due to the Coronation of King William. They say that this day was the first of the Creation. It is at the end of the Feast of Tabernacles, appointed by Moses, and is considered as the first day of the year 5592.

The Roman Catholics keep this day in honour of the nativity of the Virgin Mary. The feast was first celebrated in 695. Another curious circumstance is, that this was the day of the year 1087 on which William the Conqueror, the first Sovereign of the name of our present King, received the injury of which he died.

Among the personages who attracted most attention on his entrance into Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation, was Prince Talleyrand—there was a general movement of curiosity as he proceeded along the choir. The Duke of Wellington entered immediately after, and there was "in the sensation excited by the appearance of the hero of a hundred fights, a most unequivocal demonstration that the warrior was not forgotten."

THEATRE.

The tragedy of *Dido abandonada* was effectually murdered on the 3rd inst., being for the benefit of four ladies appertaining to the theatre. (a sort of ticket night.)

On the 4th a play and farce.

On 5th a play and farce, in which Señores Caceres and David performed. The Governor (Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,) accompanied by Generals Mansilla, Guido, &c., entered the State box about 9 o'clock, he was attired in black, with sash and sword; and during the evening was visited in his box by General H. Martinez, the Chief of the Police (D. Gregorio Perdriel,) &c. &c. He looked extremely well, and more *en bon point* than when we last saw him, and with a face as rosy as an English country gentleman.

Shortly after his entrance, there were shouts from the pit of *Viva el Gobernador!!! Viva la Federacion!!! Viva la Patria!!!* The orchestra played the National Anthem—the curtain rose, and the performers *en masse* appeared on the stage, and sang the Anthem—the audience standing. At its conclusion there was considerable cheering and exclamations of *Viva el Libertador de la Provincia!!! Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes!!!* &c. &c.

The play was then resumed, and Señor Casa-cubierta in the last act made such an animated exit, that he threw down a stage wall, which, however, gave no reply, like Shakspeare's wall, in the "Midsummer Nights Dream."

"Thus have I, wall, my part discharged—so—

And being done, thus wall away doth go."

The Governor left the theatre in his carriage, with the same cortege and a guard of two cavalry soldiers.

The house was brilliantly attended—a number of lovely *belles* graced the boxes.

On the 6th was represented the play of *Lanuzza*, for the benefit of the Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca.

The audience was not very numerous.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Brownlie being about to proceed to Madeira via England, will execute any commission for the produce of that Island, that he may be intrusted with; he will also accept of orders for wine on behalf of an Oporto house of the first respectability, which he will hand

over to the London establishments on his arrival there; the prices of both wines being £46 sterling per pipe, of first quality—that of Madeira being denominated Old London Particular, or Bee's Wing; that of Oporto—Old crusted Port,—put on board of ship all charges at the respective places included—and for which it is customary to draw upon London, or any part of Great Britain, made payable in that city at 90 days sight or four months date, on transmitting to the Agents in England the Invoice, and Bill of Lading of the shipment being made.

Mr. Brownlie may be heard of at Mr. JAMES Mc GAW'S HOTEL, No. 53, calle del 25 de Mayo; or at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59,

calle del 25 de Mayo.

N. B.—The Factory meet on the 1st January of each year, and establish the shipping price of the Old London Particular for that year—that for 1831 was fixed at £46 as before stated. Should the price at the annual meeting be fixed at a lower rate for the year 1832, those gentlemen who may favour Mr. B. will have the benefit of that alteration. The Oporto pipe is considerably larger than the Madeira one.

There are also three other qualities of wine, viz:—

Malmsey—a sweet wine.... } at £60 sterling
Tinta or Madeira Burgundy. } per pipe.
Serrial or Madeira Hock.... }

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Brooke, Brier,	James C. Thompson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Agnes, Roe,	F. Botet.	do do.
Barque Matilda, Casson,	Charles Tyleur and Co.	do for Gibraltar & Malaga
Brig Hercules, Piele,	Charles R. Horne,	West Indies with mules.
Barque Shepherd, Wilson,	John Dalton.	do for Antwerp.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson,	Discharging.
Do Gondolier, Rhodes,	Hey worth and Carlisle.	
AMERICAN.		
Brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal	Dorr and Reincke.	Loading for Havannah,
Ship St. Peter, Crosby,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Daniel Webster,		
[Forster.	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Boston.
Ship Exchange, Mezick,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for New-York,
Barque Paoli, Phillips,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do do.
Brig George Washington, S. J.		
[Lewis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig B. Mezick, Cockrill,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Erie, Snow,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do do.
Brig Mary, Lowry,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Philadelphia.
Schooner Arcadia, Macey,	Charles Henry Melchert and Co.	Santos
Schooner-brig Lady Washington,		
[Turner,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mary, Perry,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do.
Ship Malabar, Clapp,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do.
Ship Carolinian, Rugan,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Brig Fortune, Dorr,	Basobilbaso, Howard, Ridgway	do.
	[and Co.	do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
HAMBURG.		
Schooner-brig Ana, Frobus,	Tomas Ruiz.	Loading for Hamburg.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San Salvador, Chichyola.	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Magnifico, Jovich,	J. Gestal.	do for Cadiz and Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal.	do for Gibraltar & Genoa
Brig Justicia, Capurro,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for Barcelona and Gib-
		[raltar.
Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula,	Jacinto Crapile,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Gibraltar and Cadiz.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,	I. S. Monteiro.	Cleared for Rio Janeiro,
		[but detained being
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. J. Monteiro.	[found leaky.
Brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez,	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Buen Fin, Martinez,	M. A. Ramos.	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras,	Santos.
Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina,		Brazil,
[Da Costa,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Schooner-brig Suspiro Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	do.
Zumaca Alianza, Braga,	Narciso A. Martinez.	do.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	Uncertain.
Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor,		
[C. Antonio,		
NATIONAL.		
Br. General Rondeau Campbell,	Dowdall and Lewis.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Frigate *Rattlesnake*, (28,) Captain Charles Graham.
Packet *Lady Mary Pelham*, Lieutenant Laurence, Commander.

AMERICAN.

Ship *Lexington*, (24,) Captain Silus Duncan.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrival at Bremen.

On 29th August.—American brig Mary, Robinson, from B. Ayres July 8th.

On 26th August.—British brig Guernsey Lily, Le Maitre, from Montevideo 5th June.

On 18th September.—American schooner Maria, Fitzgerald, from B. Ayres 14th July, Montevideo.

On 22nd September.—American schooner Oriou, Ross, from B. Ayres 1st August.

On 4th October.—American brig Bolivar Liberator, Garney, from B. Ayres 18th August.

On 1st October.—American ship Caroline, Cloutman, from B. Ayres 24th July.

On 16th November.—Brazilian brig Emilie, Ferreira, from B. Ayres 24th October.

17th do.—British Packet Hope, from B. Ayres 31st October, Montevideo, and sailed for Falmouth on 20th November.

On 29th November.—Brazilian schooner-brig San Domingo Eneas, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult.

Do.—Do Zumaca Dos Amigos, from San Francisco.

2nd December.—American schooner Water Witch, from New-York and Rio Grande.

Do.—Do Emmeline, from Rio Grande. French Surveying ship Emulation, from a cruise.

4th do.—Brazilian schooner Yusalada, from St. Catherine's.

Do zumaca Alianza, from La Laguna.

French brig Neptune, from Havre de Grace 18th September, (to Blanc and Constantin.)

On 2nd December.—British brig William Wise, for Rio Janeiro.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed to bring the October mail to this port, as there was none at Falmouth when the Lady Mary Pelham sailed. The Barracouta was daily expected, and would probably be destined for this.

The British brig Jane, was to sail from Liverpool for B. Ayres about 4th October.

Do do George, was to sail from Liverpool for Montevideo about 8th October.

On 2nd inst., all the Brazilian vessels in this port had their national and signal flags hoisted, it being the birth-day of the infant Emperor of Brazil Don Pedro II.



MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Passengers in the Tuscan brig Esperanza, from Barcelona and Gibraltar, (whose arrival was noticed in our last)—Señores José Portuguese and Agustín Prato, and 12 others landed at Montevideo, (chiefly Spaniards).

December 3rd.—Wind E. blowing nearly a gale. Nothing arrived or sailed.

December 4th.—Wind E. blowing strong. Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., with a general cargo of sugar, tobacco, rice, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 3rd., to A. Martinez.

American ship Malabar, Clapp, from Boston 3rd October; Montevideo 3rd inst., with a general cargo, and 128,000 feet of plank, to Rodger, Breed and Co.

H. B. M.'s Brig Packet Lady Mary Pelham, Lieut. Laurence, Commander, from Falmouth 23rd September, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 18th ult., sailed from thence 22nd; and Montevideo 3rd instant.

Passenger from Falmouth.—Mr. Ferdinand De Lisle.

Do from Rio Janeiro.—Monsr. and Madame Egly and servant.

(She was detained 3 weeks in the British Channel, from contrary winds.)

December 5th.—Wind E. blowing nearly a gale in the afternoon.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, from Santos 24th November, with 1387 bags, 110 barrels, 3 half do of sugar, 16 bags coffee, 2 do rice, to I. S. Monteiro.

Brazilian zumaca Alianza, L. F. Braga, from Santos 25th November, with 1121 bags, 100 barrels of sugar, 56 rolls of tobacco, to Narciso A. Martinez.

December 6th.—Wind E.N.E., moderate.

Arrived American ship Carolinian, Ragan, from Philadelphia, 15th September; Rio Janeiro 23rd ult.; Montevideo 5th., with 1800 barrels of flour, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

National packet brig General Rondeau, Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 20th November; Santos 29th do.; Montevideo 6th inst., with 1475 bags 38 barrels of sugar, coffee, rice, 670 doubloons and a general cargo, to Dowdall and Lewis.

Passengers.—Messrs. M. Lewis, D. Mendenhall, Johnson, F. De la Serna, F. Farinoli, Fauchaud, Vanisem and Captain Gahan.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Motorio, for Montevideo.

December 7th.—Wind E.—slight rain.

Arrived American brig Fortune, Dorr, from Boston 7th October, with a general cargo, to Basobilbaso, Howard, Ridgway and Co.

Passengers.—Messrs. Samuel Wolcott, John W. Ridgway, Charles Howard, I. S. Allen, S. W. Folsom, Blackler, Cananna, and Mrs. Murphy and daughter.

National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, from Parnagua 1st inst., with 408 tierces of yerba, 44 bags of sugar, timber, &c., to J. A. Rivero.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

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

Sailed British brig Brothers, Spittall, for Bahia,—despatched by Miller, Stewart and Co., in ballast.

14 sail of small craft to the N.

December 8th.—Wind E.N.E.—slight rain in the evening.

Arrived National cutter pilot boat Louisa, from a cruise in the river.

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

December 9th.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, J. V. Belen, from Parnagua 25th November, with 683 tierces of yerba, plank, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed Brazilian brig Independente, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro—despatched by J. J. Montelero, with 2500 quintals of jerked beef.

Brazilian schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by I. S. Monteiro, with 2010 quintals of jerked beef.

American ship St. Peter, Crosby, for Baltimore,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 15,323 dry hides, 400 salted do, 38 bales of horse hair (684 arrobas), 3 do of wool (54 arrobas), 30 do with 540 dozen of sheep skins, 13,000 horns.

Passenger.—Monsr. P. L. Martin.

United States ship Lexington, (24.) Capt. Silas Duncan, supposed for the Falkland Islands.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

BIRTH.

On 6th instant.—Mrs. J. G. Fay, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

JOHN SMITH respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the business formerly carried on by Mr. Samuel Mason and himself, at No. 23, calle de Cayo, where he has accommodation for a few respectable mechanics to board, and lodge if required.

J. S. assures those who may oblige him with their favors, that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

LOST.—A book with blue cover, entitled "Tours through England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales."—Any Person, who will deliver it at No. 80, calle de las Charcas, or at Mr. Winter's Store, calle de la Paz,—will be adequately rewarded.

HUGH WHITE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 73, calle de la Piedad.

BEGS leave to notice to his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, and that all orders they may be pleased to favour him with in his line will be carefully executed.

Gentlemen's boots, shoes, pumps and slippers, of every description, made to order with the utmost neatness and dispatch, of a superior quality and at Reduced Prices.

N B.—Repairing neatly done.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE situated in calle de la Piedad, No. 110.—Has 17½ varas in front and 52 in depth; it is only one and a half square distant from the Plaza de la Victoria; and consequently is one of the best situations in the town. Any Person who wishes to purchase the said house, may apply at No. 51, calle de Corrientes, where the owner lives.

NOTICE.

JOHN HECTOR, Upholsterer, has removed to No. 80, calle de la Reconquista, adjoining the Café de la Aduana, where he has on hand a most extensive assortment of every article in the above line of the best quality, and at the most reasonable prices.

SALT BEEF.

PUT up by George Keen, in the Banda Oriental, fat and well cured. Apply to Edward Lumb, No. 56, calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 107 a 108 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 105 a 106 do. do.

Plata Macquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacoons, 6½ a 6¾ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 56 a 58 per cent.

Bank Shares, 164 a 166 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 195 a 196 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¾ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 32 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 28 a 29 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 26 a 27.

Do. salted, 22 a 23 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 28½ dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

Wool (common,) 6½ a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 28 a 34 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 17 a 21 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal.

Horns, 400 a 800 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 49 a 50 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 108½ dollars. The lowest price, 104½ do.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼

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