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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1831.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have not space to give a "summing up," or dilate upon the news of the week. Our readers we think will say with us, that the despatch of Gen. Quiroga (inserted in another column) is even more than pithy, it is *unique* at least in modern times.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

In a sitting on the 7th inst., the project of law presented by the Committee of Finance, (inserted in the *British Packet*, No. 276,) was taken into consideration.

The Minister of Finance entered into an elaborate detail, particularly noticing the heavy debt incurred by the late war, and the necessity of relieving the Treasury from this weight; that the Government had given the most serious attention to the subject. In other times there would have been little difficulty to satisfy a debt of 2,800,000 dollars, but now the effort was very great; that to create new stock would not be politic or indeed feasible; and the calamity inflicted upon the country by the long drought, rendered a contribution upon the inhabitants entirely out of the question,—the appropriation of the imposts intended for the redemption of the Bank notes, to other emergencies, had prevented an augmentation of the evil.

Our limits prevent us following the Minister through the financial exposition he made—which after he had concluded the House admitted the project in general.

A discussion followed upon the 2nd article of the project; the Speakers were Señores Nicolas Anchorena, M. Obligado, Baldomero Garcia, and the Minister of Finance;—it chiefly related to a proposition that the Treasury should pay 50,000 dollars monthly from January, 1833, to the fund for the redemption of Bank notes, until the amount taken from the said fund be satisfied. It was urged that the circumstances of the country would in all probability improve so as to enable it to devote 100,000 dollars monthly, to the object in question. The Minister of Finance again pressed upon the House the necessity of immediately paying the sum for which the Treasury was responsible, and for which it now paid an enormous interest.

Señor Silveira in noticing the 3rd article said that, however, abhorrent any new emission of Bank notes might be, he should prefer it to devoting all the public property of the Province for sale,—that so doing was prejudicial to the credit of the Province, and to the security of the public creditor.

The Minister of Finance in reply to the above, said that he respected the reasons assigned by the hon. Member; and again entered into details upon the subject, averring that it was a false impression that the public property which constituted the general fund of *amortization* was inalienable,—the Government might put in practice a fixed plan of Finance, and arrange with the creditors in London respecting the interest due to them, and providing for the payment thereof in such and such a manner, but that the first object must be to relieve the Treasury, and to balance the expenses with the receipts.

Some other conversation occurred of similar import to the above, and to an observation of the Minister of Finance relative to the mort-

gage or sale of the estates, to pay the interest of the debt,—Señor Silveira said that the plan more related to the creditors here than those in London, as payments made to the latter must be by remittances. The Minister replied that propositions had been made to the creditors in London, who had signified their willingness to enter into an adjustment, and this would be effected the moment the Government found itself at liberty to do so. It had hitherto abstained from such a purpose because the state of War did not authorize it; and it was necessary above all to proceed to the internal arrangement of the country.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the direction of the Foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic.

In virtue of the credentials presented by Henry Stephen Fox, Esqr., has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—That the said gentleman shall be recognized in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majesty, near the Government of the United Provinces of the River Plate.

2nd.—Let this be communicated to the different departments of the Government, &c.

ROSAS.

Tomas Manuel de Anchorena,

On Tuesday last, Henry Stephen Fox, Esqr., Minister Plenipotentiary, from H. B. M. to this Republic, had his first audience of the Government in order to present his credentials: the ceremonial observed upon the occasion was imposing and even splendid.

Early in the morning the flag was hoisted at the Fort and Marine-Office. At 2 P. M. the State coaches with the under Secretaries of the Home and Foreign Departments, and two Government Aid de Camps, proceeded to the Hotel of the Minister, in order to conduct him to the residence of the Government at the Fort; and he proceeded thither in company with Woodbine Parish, Esqr., late Chargé d' Affaires from H. B. M. to this Republic; Capt. Charles Graham of H. B. M.'s Ship *Rattlesnake*, and Philip Gore, Esqr., Secretary of Legation. The Minister was received at the foot of the stair case of the Fort, by Generals Guido and Mansilla, deputed for that purpose, who introduced him into the anti-Chamber, where he was met by the Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs and the under Secretaries; he was then presented to the Governor, who was surrounded by his Ministers, and a brilliant assemblage of General Officers and other military Chieftains, the public functionaries and several citizens and foreigners. The Minister delivered his credentials into the hands of the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, and at the same time addressed his Excellency in Spanish—as follows:—

"I have the honor to present to your Excellency a letter from His Britannick Majesty, accrediting me as His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

I am proud of the high honor of being selected by my Sovereign, to reside as His Representative, in this illustrious Republic.

It will always be my anxious desire to

cultivate and maintain those relations of friendship and good understanding, which so happily subsist between the two nations."

His Excellency the Governor replied to this address in the following terms:

"The letter of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, by which Your Ex. is accredited as His Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the River Plate, is highly satisfactory to me, both as considering it as a fresh proof of friendship on the part of His Britannick Majesty towards this country, as well as for the distinguished qualities which adorn the person whom he has been pleased to select to represent him, and whose sentiments will doubtless contribute to the complete fulfilment of my sincere wishes to cultivate and maintain the friendly relations and good understanding so happily established between the two nations."

Mr. Fox then presented his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Gore; and after conversing with the Governor for some time, he retired with the same ceremonies as on his entry.—Salutes were fired from the Fort, the National schooner of war *Sarandi* and Gun-boat No. 7 in the Inner Roads, and from the Guard vessel in the Outer Roads.

A company of infantry with their colours and band, were stationed in the court yard of the Fort. The band performed various marches and *arias*; and afterwards proceeded to the residence of Mr. Fox, at Faunch's Hotel, where they played several English national airs.

The following despatch of Gen. Quiroga we have inserted *in full*, as being an important historical document.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TUCUMAN, 6th November, 1831.

To their Excellencies the General-in-Chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army, Don Estanislao Lopez, and the Governors of the provinces of Santiago del Estero, Cordova, Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres.

MOST EXCELLENT SIRS.—The Auxiliary division of the Andes, having learned the defeat which the Federal arms had suffered at Mira Flores and Rio Hondo, under the command of the deceased Col. D. Juan de Dios Vargas, and Gen. D. Juan Felipe Ibarra, it redoubled its marches upon Catamarca; and the moment this was discovered by Gen. Madrid, he retreated with his troops by forced marches, so that it was found impossible to prevent his junction with the force of Gen. Javier Lopez, and having arrived on the 3rd at 12 o'clock at Famalle, a division of 200 men was observed passing by on the left. I immediately ordered Commandant Pantaleon Argañaraz, of the first squadron of the regiment of Auxiliaries, to rout it at all hazards, which he would have punctually executed, had it not been that at the moment of charging it and putting it to flight, the Captain of the second company Don Faustino Beatriz Soria, ordered to sound a halt; this officer was shot upon the return of the squadron. In consequence of this event, I gave orders to the 2 regiments of Cavalry and the 2nd battalion of infantry of the Defensores of Liberty, which compose the division of the Andes; that the Chiefs and Officers of the squadrons and companies of infantry, who should turn their backs at the moment of combat, should be instantly shot; marking out the field of battle as the only rallying point where the division of the

Andes must either die, be prisoners, or conquer; in virtue of which, the Colonels of cavalry and infantry gave strict orders to their subalterns to put to death every individual soldier in whom was noticed the least cowardice at the moment of danger.

On the 4th at day break, the division moved from the neighbourhood of Monte Grande, distant three leagues from this city, in three parallel columns; and at 5 minutes past 9 the scouting party fell in with the enemy's Army stationed at Ciudadela; I immediately issued orders that the 1st and 2nd squadrons of the 1st regiment of Auxiliaries should form on the left of the battalion of infantry in line, under the command of Commandants Pantaleon Argañaraz, Celestino Romero and Felix Ramallo; and that the third and fourth, under the command of Commandants Bruno Ponce, Manuel del Castillo and Prospero Herrera, should form in column on the same side, under the immediate orders of Col. José Ruiz Huidobro of the said regiment, that at the sound of the trumpet they might make a rapid movement in order to outflank the right of the enemy's Army; and that the 1st and 4th squadrons of the 2nd regiment under the orders of Commandants Nazario Benayidez, Julián Cuenca and Hipolito Tello, should form in line on the right of the battalion of infantry; and the 2nd and 3rd of the same regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Martín Yanzon, and Commandant Gervasio Ponce, should form in column to act on the left flank of the enemy, in the same manner as Col. Ruiz was charged to act on the right flank; and the squadron of the escort of the undersigned and the 5th of the 1st regiment of Auxiliaries should form the rearguard as a corps of Reserve, under the orders of their Commandants Lieut. Colonels Juan Manuel Yuppe and Prudencio Torres, all of which was instantaneously effected; and the undersigned had every thing arranged, according to the order in which the 3 columns marched.

The undersigned in order to commence the battle without being exposed to mistakes, approached the enemy with only an orderly trumpet, reconnoitred the three batteries and the posts occupied by the cavalry and infantry, which having done, he returned to the line, and pointed out the spot where Col. Manuel Gregorio Quiroga was to proceed with his battalion, and Col. Juan de Dios Vargas with his cavalry; and likewise to the Commandants Pantaleon Argañaraz and Celestino Romero; and gave orders for the trumpets to sound, upon which Col. Ruiz set out at full gallop with the squadrons under his command—the same was effected by Lieut. Col. Yanzon and Commandant Ponce; and as soon as some of the flanking squadrons advanced I ordered all the line to move, and the battle began.

The flanking squadrons commanded by Col. Ruiz, and Lieut. Col. Yanzon, fulfilled their duties to the full extent of the word; and whilst the 3 squadrons 1st and 2nd of the 1st regiment, and 1st and 4th of the 2nd, fought with the main body of the cavalry, the 3 battalions of the enemy, and the fire of their 3 batteries repelled the battalion of Col. Manuel Gregorio Quiroga, but it was instantly covered by the 2 squadrons of Reserve, who on the first impulse gained the three batteries and cut down the greater part of the infantry there; and as it was necessary at this moment for part of the Reserve to attend to the enemy's cavalry the enemy retask their batteries; the Reserve, however, continued their fire with the greatest enthusiasm, until the enemy's cavalry were completely destroyed; some of our squadrons returned, and with those which supported the 2nd Battalion of the Defenders of Liberty, were ordered to charge the three batteries and battalions of the enemy's infantry, which were entirely destroyed—not one was saved—all were killed or prisoners. After 2 hours and 35 minutes hard fighting on both sides, the Auxiliaries of the Andes, accustomed to conquer, and to whom danger and death had been of little con-

sideration in all its military career, finally triumphed over superior forces.

The loss of the division of the Andes consists in that of the most brave and most praiseworthy Col. Juan de Dios Vargas, the lamented Lieut. Col. Joaquin Reyes Frontanet, of the regiment of Auxiliaries; Lieut. Rafael Echegarai and Sub. Lieut. Isidro Bazán of the infantry; six Captains wounded; a Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns and 39 soldiers killed, and 77 wounded. The enemy has lost every hope of domineering over the Provinces; and amongst their killed are the Col. of artillery Juan Arengreín; the Col. of the 6th regiment José María Aparico, Lieut. Col. José María Villanave, Brevet Major Ravelo, 20 officers from Captains downwards, besides Chiefs and officers of cavalry, who having been killed at a distance from this their names are unknown. The number of prisoners is contained in a nominal list.

The undersigned General recommends generally all the Chiefs and officers of all the corps, likewise his Aid de Camps, Col. Juan Brisuela, Andres Segui, Brevet Lieut. Col. Matias Garcia, Majors José Ignacio Burgoa and José Manuel Aguilar; but he cannot without palpable injustice specify any one in particular, because all have eminently disputed the preference to encounter the greatest danger.

The General of the division of the Andes respectfully salutes His Ex. the General-in-chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army, and their Excellencies the Governors to whom this is addressed.

JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA.

The above despatch was forwarded to the Government of Buenos Ayres by Governor Lopez, accompanied by the following note.

Santa Fé 24th November, 1831.

The Governor of this Province feels the most lively satisfaction in forwarding the original despatch to His Ex. the Governor of that of Buenos Ayres, of the glorious battle of the Ciudadela del Tucuman. It contains some particulars, which confer eternal honour upon the heroic resolution of the defenders of liberty. The undersigned can only repeat his most sincere felicitations, bestowing at the same time the applause due to the illustrious General, who has just sepulchred forever the iniquitous aspirations of the ominous Unitarian faction.

The list of prisoners referred to has not arrived, it was doubtless forgotten by the General, on account of the grave attentions which occupied him at the time of closing the despatch.

On such a pleasing occasion, the undersigned has the satisfaction to reiterate to His Ex. the Governor to whom this is addressed, his most cordial esteem.

To His Ex. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres.

On 5th inst., the Generals and other Officers of the Army attended at the Fort, to congratulate the Governor upon his return to this capital, upon which occasion the Inspector-General made the following address to his Excellency.

EXCELLENT SIR,

This is the second time that I have had the honor as Inspector-General to solicitate Your E. in the name of the Army. In the first I expressed the vehement desires, which animated this respectable corps in support of the laws: Your E. well knows that when it was thought to be opportune to take up arms to fulfil that worthy object, it hastened to the field in search of the enemies of them. Moreover, it is not at that period alone that it has made itself a creditor to the consideration of the friends of order, since from the time that Your E. was called to the first magistracy, the military have ever been faithful observers of the laws, fulfilling in this manner its most ardent wishes for the public good. And the Inspector-general can therefore assure Your E., that in the Army will be found one of the most strong shields, which will sustain at all times the institutions and the Government.

THE MURDER OF MR. LEE.

Mr. Joseph Lee, an Englishman, who had been several years resident in Corrientes, and was highly esteemed by the inhabitants of that place for his probity and general good conduct, was brutally assassinated in his own house, on the night of the 10th of August. Murder is a crime of such rare occurrence in Corrientes, that the whole town was filled with horror and indignation. The Governor, D. Pedro Ferré, determined that no means should be left untried for the discovery of the perpetrators, and that the business should not rest till the stain cast on his Province had been washed out in the blood of the murderers. His efforts were successful, and on the 17th November 2 Germans, named Charles Barrigo and John Rumpf, were found guilty; condemned to die, and after death their hands to be cut off and sent to four different parts of the Province. From all the accounts we have heard, the conduct of the Governor, D. Pedro Ferré, is deserving of the highest praise. The following is the

SENTENCE.

“From the process verbal of the Alcalde of the first instance; from the investigations made by the judge of police and by the committee which the Superior Government considered it convenient and necessary to name, for the important purpose of discovering the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder committed during the night of the 10th of August, on the person of Mr. Joseph Lee, an Englishman, in his own house, and whose body covered with blood and wounds, filled the public with terror, and obliged the Government to cast a vigilant eye over the individuals residing in the city; it appeared that the German Charles Barrigo, a native of Hanover, had arrived and taken up his residence in this Province, without any trade, or useful employment, which could furnish him with the means necessary for his existence;—this, in a country where the population is but small, where every resident is personally known, and his employment and manner of passing his time is evident to all, combined with the instinctive movement in public opinion which generally points out the perpetrator of a bloody deed, induced the Government to order the judge of Police to decree the arrest of Charles the German. His arrest was justified by the necessity of enquiring closely into the conduct of particular persons. From this step resulted many grave incidents, which, as it were, led one by the hand even to witnessing the consummation of the crime. On the stockings, pantaloons, shirt and jacket which the prisoner had worn on the 10th were found marks and stains of blood which had been washed with care and precipitation, to avoid suspicion and elude the accusation which he feared;—on his hands, principally his left hand, were found many slight wounds, or scratches, evidently inflicted by the nails, and a small scratch in the face; which could be looked on only as the expressive signs of the short and feeble defence the unfortunate Lee could make in the few moments of life which remained to him after the infliction of the first mortal wound; that the knife the German generally used, which was up to the 9th, whole and entire without the least damage, was afterwards found upon him, bent and reduced at the point; that the subtrefuges to which he resorted for his exculpation only served to fix suspicion more strongly on him, and to furnish a moral conviction of his guilt; that his assertions, in open contradiction with those of John Rumpf, (likewise a German and the constant companion of the prisoner,) relative to particular facts, have been uniformly contradicted by credible witnesses; all this combined with the evidence adduced by the Committee, brought the charge home to the prisoners, and left no doubt of the culpability of men who, in their means of defence, and in their attempts at exculpation, shewed the interior conviction which oppressed them.

In this state the trial remained; there was

doubtless sufficient proof for condemning the prisoners to death; but the Government, repressing the judgment and opinion of the public, and suffering, perhaps, the censure of worthy citizens who complained of the delay, carried away by the noble sentiment which induced them to wish to separate from their sight objects of so much horror and danger; deferred the summing up of the evidence, in the hope that a short delay would be compensated by the double advantage of a discovery, which, by not being problematical, should establish a most complete conviction, fix the opinion of the public, and give to the authorities that guarantee which they ought always to seek for in the punishment of crimes which would so atrociously the first rights of man and of society.

The after-conduct of the prisoners proved the prudence of the delay, and the last Report of the Alcalde of 1st instance has presented the details of that fatal event. It appears that the prisoners, not being able to refrain from gambling, (a vice to which they were notoriously addicted,) they commenced making use of the gold they had stolen from the boxes of the unfortunate Lee. It is fully proved that gold doubloons were changed by these men who, prior to the 10th of August, suffered the extreme of indigence; that these changes were made successively by second and third hands, in order to hide a fact which would tend to prove their guilt; that after John Rumpf was apprehended and returned to the prison from which he had escaped, 14 doubloons were found on him; that when questioned concerning them, as also relative to those he had before changed, he at last confessed on two distinct occasions, that the said doubloons were part of those stolen from Mr. Lee, whom Charles Barrigo had murdered in his presence, with the sole object of robbing him of the money they believed him to be possessed of; that on entering into this criminal undertaking he had sworn to be secret, or to suffer the death with which Charles had threatened him. It likewise fully proves the stratagems they had resorted to during the 3 weeks prior to the murder, without being able to effect their object; thus accrediting the truth of what, during the course of the trial, was asserted by different persons who had observed them at night reconnoitring Lee's house, and one of whom deposed that he had seen one of the culprits steal up to the door and place his ear to the key-hole, as an act preparatory to the aggression frustrated at the time, but afterwards unfortunately effected. In the trial appears likewise the confession of Charles Barrigo, conformable with that of his associate John; wherein he relates the pretext with which they deceived the unsuspecting Lee, and induced him to open his door, with a detail of all that took place during the murder, and the measures they afterwards resorted to for seeking and carrying off the gold and silver. Finally the German Charles has confessed that he found himself reduced to the necessity of either committing suicide or murdering Lee; and this extraordinary disposition, which the Government mentions at this moment with horror, proves the ferocious and sanguinary character of the man, and shews plainly that after having squandered the stolen property he would have attempted successively the sacrifice of other persons; as, placed in the same barbarous alternative, he would have preferred his own life to that of another.

Therefore, (the charges against the prisoners being fully proved,) in the exercise of the extraordinary powers conferred on me by the House of Representatives, I declare that Charles Barrigo and John Rumpf were the murderers of Mr. Joseph Lee; and condemn them to suffer the punishment of DEATH. This sentence to be carried into execution in the great square, notwithstanding any appeal which may be made. After Death the hands of the culprits to be cut off, and exposed on high to public view; one at the Marine-Office of this capital, and the others to be remitted to the 3 ports of Bella-Vista,

Goya and Esquina, that thus public vengeance may be completed, and an example made which shall serve as a warning to others in future.

PEDRO FERRÉ,"

"I hereby certify that the present sentence was pronounced and signed, by His Ex. the Governor and Captain General of the Province Don Pedro Ferré, in the city of Corrientes, on the 17th of November, 1831.—Teodoro Gauna, Notary Public."

The above sentence was carried into execution on the following day.

On the night of the murder Barrigo and Rumpf knocked at Mr. Lee's window, and requested to speak with him:—he opened his door, when Barrigo entered and immediately stabbed him mortally in the breast:—Lee fell; Barrigo fell on him, and continued stabbing him till he was dead; Rumpf standing by. They then shut the door and proceeded to search for the money; but it appears they only found 64 doubloons and some silver.

The regulations of the Province not permitting the interment of a Protestant in a Catholic Cemetery, the

body was buried in the yard of the house which Mr. Lee inhabited, the greatest respect being paid to his remains by the inhabitants of the city. Mr. Lee was winding up his affairs preparatory to returning home; and had declared some time ago to Mr. Horton (the proprietor of a vessel trading between here and Corrientes,) that on his next voyage he would come down the river with him.—Mr. H. arrived in Corrientes in October and found his friend had been murdered. He solicited from the Governor permission to disinter the body, which was immediately granted; and he had the melancholy satisfaction of bringing his remains to this city, and seeing them deposited on Wednesday in the Protestant Burial-ground.

Important if true.—Accounts from Montevideo affirm that the operative corps at Rio Janeiro, (including Doña Angela Tani and Vacani,) were under marching orders for this city.

It was added that amongst the said corps is a *Signorina—Zitella*, (unmarried,) who will gratify Buenos Ayres, with *Il cantar che nell anima si sente*. The name of this fair prodigy we hear is *Piacentina*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15TH 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.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Mc Cracken and Jamieson,	do for Antwerp.
Brig Hercules, Piele,	Charles R. Horne,	do for a port in England,
		(for orders.)
Barque Shepherd, Wilson,	John Dalton.	West Indies with mules.
Do Gondolier, Rhodes,	Heyworth and Carlisle.	Rio Janeiro.
AMERICAN.		
Schooner-brig Mary, Perry,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Havannah,
Brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
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.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
[Lewis,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for Baltimore,
Brig B, Mezick, Cockrill,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do do.
Brig Erie, Snow,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Philadelphia.
Brig Mary, Lowry,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Ship Carolinian, Rugan,	Basobilbaso, Howard, Ridgway	
Brig Fortune, Dorr,	[and Co.	
Ship Malabar, Clapp,	Rodger, Breed and Co.	Boston.
Schooner Arcadia, Macey,	Charles Henry Melchert and Co.	New-York.
S.-brig Lady Washington, Turner	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Santos
		Montevideo to load for
		[Philadelphia.
Brig Ohio, Concklin,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Baltimore.
Barque Ann Eliza, Bassett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Neptune, Helot,	Blanc and Constantin.	Discharging.
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 Craple,	Rio Janeiro and Bahia.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Gibraltar and Cadiz,
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez,	M. A. Ramos.	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras,	Brazil,
Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina,		
[Da Costa,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Schooner-brig Suspiro Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	do.
Zumaca Alianza, Braga,	Narciso A. Martinez.	do.
Z. Estrella Brillante, J. V. Belen,	M. A. Ramos.	Parnagua.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	Uncertain.
Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor,		
[C. Antonio,		
Brig N. S. de la Ayuda, Peña,	J. Gestal.	do.
NATIONAL.		
Br. General Rondeau, Campbell,	Dowdall and Lewis.	Loading for Rio Janeiro;

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Lady Mary Pelham, Lieutenant Laurence, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

6th December.—French brig *Bonne Mere*, from Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian *zumaca Amistad*, from Parnagua.

8th.—Do schooner-brig *San Jose de los Placeres*, from do.

Do.—Do *M. Rosa*, from Santos.
Sardinian brig *Trafalgar*, from Cadiz, 44 days.

9th.—British brig *Louisa*, Leufesty, from Tarragona 10th October; Rio Janeiro 28th ult, Brazilian *do Principe Imperial*, from Rio Janeiro.

At Rio Janeiro.

About 26th ult.—British brig *George Ben-tinck*, Mc Kinney, from B. Ayres 17th ult.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 10th.—Wind N.E.—slight rain.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National schooner-brig *Carloline*, Coffin, for Rio Grande,—despatched by Noble, Govland and Co., with 450 fanegas of salt and effects.

Do *do Ana*, Vasconcellos, Parnagua,—despatched by F. Berdier, in ballast.

The ship *St. Peter*, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

December 11th.—Wind E. blowing strong in the afternoon.
Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 9th., to J. and S. Lyons.

Brazilian brig *N. S. de la Ayuda*, L. Peña, from Parnagua 30th November; Montevideo 9th inst., with 484 tierces of yerba, rice, timber, &c., to José Gesta.

American brig *Ohio*, Conckland, from Baltimore 4th October; Montevideo 10th inst., with a general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

French brig *Neptune*, Helot, from Havre de Grace 18th September; Montevideo 10th inst., with a general cargo to Blanc and Constantin.

Passengers.—Monsr. Scaillet, &c.

Sailed American schooner-brig *Daniel Webster*, Forster, for Boston,—despatched by Dorr and Reincke, with 4492 dry hides, 853 horse do., 82 bales with 1280 dozen of sheep skins, 4 do with 80 arrobas horse hair, 10,000 horns.

December 12th.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian *zumaca Buen Fin*, Martinez, for Santos,—despatched by M.A. Ramos, with 250 fanegas of salt.

December 13th.—Wind N. shifted in the afternoon to E. blowing hard—slight rain at night.

Arrived 11 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed British barque *Matilda*, Casson, for Gibraltar and Malaga,—despatched by Charles Tyleur and Co., 15,624 dry hides.

December 14th.—Wind N.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 13th inst., to G. Galieno.

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

Oriental packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, Costas, for Montevideo.

December 16th.—Wind E.

Arrived American barque *Ann Elliza*, Basset, from New-York 27th September; Rio Janeiro 20th ult.; St Catherine's 6th inst.; Montevideo 14th., with 1237 barrels of flour and a general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers.—Messrs. Timothy Clough, Thomas W. Lockwood and W. Fleming.

Sailed H. B. M's Ship *Rattlesnake*, (28,) Capt. Graham, for Montevideo.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

December 16th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National schooner-brig *Tentador*, Leyte, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Ma-

nuel Carrera, with 2028 quintals jerked beef.

British brig *Brooke*, Brice, for Liverpool,—despatched by James C. Thompson, with 34,864 horns, 4477 dry hides, 3732 salted do., 1681 horse do., 242 bales horse hair with 4850 arrobas, 5 bales nutria skins with 627 dozen, 6 bales with 1072 vicuña skins, 22 do with 518 dozen sheep skins.

Passengers.—Messrs. Martin Perfumo, W. Hardisty, W. H. Priestley, James Conway, J. Veitch and —Huston.

Communication from the House of Representatives to the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated Buenos Ayres. 12th December, 1831.

The hon. House of Representative congratulates Your Ex. upon your happy return to the capital, after having chastised and humbled the mutineers of the first of December, 1828, in all parts of the Republic, where they had endeavoured to establish their tyranny.

The wise and active co-operation of Your Ex. in so glorious an issue, has completely satisfied the desires of the good *Argentinos*, and this honorable corporation has the satisfaction to fulfil the most ardent wishes of its constituents, in manifesting to Your Ex. its acknowledgment and gratitude for such distinguished services, which have forever cemented order and tranquillity in all the Provinces of the union. God preserve Your Ex. many years.

House of Representatives.—

MANUEL G. PINTO, vice-President.
EDUARDO LABITTE, Secretary.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro notice the closing of the *Camara*, on the 1st ult., that it had agreed to the settlement of the prize claims, giving the Government authority to pay the same; no definitive time, however, has been stated for payment.

The transports with the mutineers from Pernambuco, sailed from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., conveyed by a corvette, a brig-of-war and two schooners-of-war, for the Island of Fernando de Noronha, to which place they are banished for life, to the number of 700 and odd. A few of the ringleaders remained at Rio Janeiro, and it was supposed that some of them and also various heads of the mutiny at the Isla de Cobras, would be shot. Those sent to Fernando de Noronha, will find it bad enough on a half barren Island, and under a tropical sun.

The accounts from the provinces of the Minas and St Pauls, were satisfactory: tranquillity prevailed and ever thing was improving.

On-dits.—It is reported on the authority of some Passengers arrived at Montevideo—in the brig *Trafalgar*, from Cadiz, that the Dutch have again invaded Belgium.

The newspaper *Universal* of Montevideo, on the authority of letters from Rio Janeiro, said to have been received by the brig *Louisa*—avers that the Reform Bill had been rejected in the House of Lords, and that in consequence thereof, commotions have taken place in England.

Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock the air was suddenly obscured with dust, and for more than half an hour "utter darkness" prevailed. It was a subject for the muse of *Dante*.

Some amusing accidents we are informed took place, particularly amongst the bathers in the river.

Le Flaneur (the Idler,) a periodical in the French language, is to appear on Monday next, and is intended to be published on every Monday at the *Independencia* Printing-Office.

DEATHS.

On 12th instant.—Aged 28 years, from a lock-jaw, caused by a wound from treading on a nail.—Mr. JAMES BEARD, a native of Dalrymple, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was followed to the "narrow house" by

upwards of a hundred of his fellow-countrymen, who have admired and esteemed his amiable disposition and honest worth, and will long continue to respect his memory. His death is a serious loss to this country, as few persons have been so successful in their efforts to improve its Horticulture.

It is singular that a young man who was in partnership with him, died of the same complaint, from a similar accident.

On the 9th.—Mr. WILLIAM HARD, a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES NOTT, HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

No. 23, calle del 25 de Mayo;

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the patronage they have so generously honoured him with, during his residence in this city; and has the honour to inform them, that having invented a machine to grind razors on a new and superior plan to any in this country, he is now enabled to grind razors equal to those ground in any other part of the world; and offers his services in the above line, to those gentlemen who shave themselves, or are on long voyages or journeys.

As J. Nott's principal branch of trade is hair-cutting, hair-dresser and peruke-maker, to which he has dedicated constantly 25 years of his life; he hopes that his friends and the public may be convinced of his thorough knowledge of his profession; and that he will cut and dress the hair in a complete manner, to please the fancy of his customers.

N. B.—J. N. will attend at the houses of his customers if required, at the shortest notice.

THEATRE.—The operatic performance announced by D. Pablo Rosquellas and his son for the 26th ult., and which was unavoidably postponed, will take place on the 18th inst.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 105½ a 106 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 104 a 104½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 5½ a 5½ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.

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

Bank Shares, 167 a 168 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ a 7½ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 195 a 200 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 6¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

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

Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 28.

Do. salted, 21 a 21½ pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 28 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

Wool (common,) 6 a 7 dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 30 a 31 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 16 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.

Horns, 358 a 780 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 48 a 52 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 108½ dollars. The lowest price, 103 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½

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