

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 279.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The news from the interior, state that Col. J. A. Gutierrez, Commandant General of Mendoza, had been killed in an encounter with Pincheira's Indians, who had invaded the above Province, but were repulsed. In San Luis, a party of 50 men had committed some depredations, but they were dispersed—and their Chief (Videla,) with difficulty escaped. The *Diario de la Tarde* No. 179, states that according to the most recent intelligence from the interior, Señor Mateo Gonzalez had been appointed Governor of the province of San Luis,—and that in the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, there had been some copious rains, which had renovated the hopes of the agricultural and labouring classes,

It is said that Dr. Ramon Otavarieta has been appointed Deputy, from the Government of Buenos Ayres to the Representative Committee at Santa Fé, vice D. Jose Maria Rojas resigned on account of ill health.

The House of Representatives of the province of Buenos Ayres, it is probable, will close its present Sessions in a few days.

A change in the Ministry of this Province is broited. It is stated that the Minister of the Home and Foreign Department meditates a temporary retirement, in order to devote his exclusive attention to some important labours, particularly to a reform in the administration of justice; and that in the meantime the business of the Home Department will be transacted by the Minister of War; and that of the Foreign by the Minister of Finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

In a sitting on the 19th inst., the following note was read.

Buenos Ayres, 15th December, 1831.
To the hon. House of Representatives of this Province.

The Colonels who accompanied the undersigned in the undertaking for the re-establishment of the laws invaded in this Province by the mutineers of 1st December, 1828, are those which are expressed in the list, which in obedience to the request of the hon. House in its note of 29th ult., I have now the honor to forward.

I feel it requisite to observe that Colonels Juan Izquierdo, Agustin Pinedo and Gervasio Espinosa, were those who presented themselves first in campaign, in defence of the legal authority on the first dawn of the mutiny. Colonels Izquierdo and Pinedo have remained constantly at the side of the undersigned, until the restoration of the laws. Col. Espinosa rejoining after the period had elapsed, in which events rendered his separation indispensable, until incorporated with the restoring army, he became again one of the chiefs in active service in the said Army, and remained so until the conclusion of the campaign.

Colonels Mariano Benito Rolon, Felix Olazabal and Felix Alzaga, opportunely joined the ranks of the said Army, ready to combat under the orders of the undersigned against the mutineers; they are therefore included in the engagements of the undersigned. It ought to

be observed that Col. Felix Alzaga being absent, and not finding in any part a positive datum to ascertain if the rank of Colonel which he bears be effective or not; in this doubt, the undersigned believes it most proper to inform the hon. House, in order that it may give it the correspondent consideration. The undersigned at the same time feels it his bounden duty to say that the services of Col. Alzaga were highly commendable, and in no common character, considering the circumstances under which they were rendered; and it was well known that the said Chief is thereby a creditor to the consideration of the hon. House.

Colonels Tomas Iriarte, Angel Pacheco, Gregorio Perdriel and Celestino Vidal, are in some manner as those preceding, included in the engagements of the undersigned as Chief of the restoring Army against the enemy.

In order to afford every information to the hon. House, the undersigned believes it necessary to observe, that Col. Tomas Iriarte having arrived at Escondida, from the Oriental State, to which he had been banished by the mutineers; placed himself under the orders of the undersigned, offering his services, which were accepted, and remained there to be employed when it was necessary and convenient. In the same manner Colonels Pacheco, Perdriel and Vidal, were always under the orders of the undersigned wherever they were, although they had not joined the ranks of the Army, it not having been deemed necessary to impart the orders so to do.

The undersigned having thus placed before the hon. House the list, which he was bound to give of the Colonels under his immediate command at the epoch of the struggle for the restoration of the laws; and having likewise complied with what was required of him in this respect, making on the subject a precise specification to place before the hon. House upon the pending authorization—nothing now remains, except to offer his sincere respects to the hon. House, saluting the hon. Representatives with the highest attention.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

List of the Colonels, who in the opinion of the undersigned are deserving of promotion for the part they took in the noble enterprize, for the restoration of the laws.

Don Juan Izquierdo, Agustin Pinedo, Gervasio Espinosa, Mariano Benito Rolon, Felix Olazabal, Felix Alzaga, Tomas Iriarte, Angel Pacheco, Gregorio Perdriel and Celestino Vidal.

ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, 15th December, 1831.

The above communication was referred to the military Committee, who advised a sanction of the proposition of the Governor, and forwarded a draft of a decree for the approbation of the House, in order to confer the grade of General upon each of the Colonels above named.

The Committee of Finance has presented a project of law, authorizing the Government to expend seven millions of dollars at most, for the current expenses of the Province for the year 1832, accompanied by the draft of a message to the Governor in the following terms:—

The hon. House on authorizing the Government to employ the sum of seven millions of dollars at the utmost, for the estimate of the expenses of the Province for the year 1832, wishes to regulate its views, with the laudable

desires manifested by Your Ex. in your note of 27th October last. Peace and order being re-established, the object which now becomes the most necessary and urgent, is the reduction of the expenses of the Province, and the rigorous fulfilment of the laws now in force; for it is only by this system that our circulating medium can improve and give the consequent security to the domestic and foreign debt, which at all costs it is necessary to extinguish, devoting at the same time the most prompt and active attention to the safeguard and stable security of our frontier.

The hon. House considers the execution of these measures as laborious, but not difficult—whilst the Government, besides the prudent economy with which it proposes to administer the Public Treasury, may adopt also some useful reforms analogous to the present state of the Province and its resources. From a hasty examination of the proposed disbursements presented, it appears that various expenses amounting to nearly two millions of dollars, might be saved; this observation has influenced the Committee in the aforesaid limitation of seven millions as the estimated disbursements for the year 1832.

It is satisfactory to the hon. House to observe in the said note of the Government the same sentiments and conviction, which itself entertains upon the urgent necessity of a salutary reform; and it hopes that the obstacle to its realization occasioned by Your Excellency's absence in the country being now removed, that Your Ex. will proceed to occupy yourself with such an important object, presenting to the Legislature in the time designated by law, the estimate for the expenses and resources for the year 1833.

God preserve Your Ex. many years, &c.

Some disagreements have taken place in the province of Enterrios, the cause of which, we hear is respecting the chief Magistracy of that province. The Governor of the province of Santa Fé, (Estanislao Lopez,) has proceeded to Enterrios, for the purpose of endeavouring to reconcile the disputants, and arrange the existing dispute.

The province of Corrientes is enjoying the prosperity, consequent upon a firm and stable Government, and a due administration of the laws.

Three distinguished public men have lately died in this city, viz:—Señores Agustin Donado, Joaquin Correa Morales and Juan Jose Christobal de Anchorena.

The latter on the 20th inst., aged 51.—His remains were deposited in the church of La Merced, at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 21st, and was attended by nearly 300 citizens, among whom were various Members of the House of Representatives, each bearing a large lighted taper.

On-dit dans la Campagne, that a Saint is on his route hither from Peru, some say he travels on foot, others on horseback, but all agree that he has got a long white beard. The expected arrival has not the least analogy with St. Swithin, that water Saint—but declares there will be no real rain in this country for ten years, and only repeated squalls of dust.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

TREASURY BILLS.

The Minister of Finance gives notice that the above Bills will be received in payment for the purchase of estates of public property, deducting the interest for the term which the said bills may have to run.

Buenos Ayres, 9th December, 1831.

In the *British Packet* No. 252, we offered a few remarks upon the little interest manifested by the European journals, relative to the affairs of this country. The *London Morning Herald* of 29th August last, after noticing the arrivals of Papers from Buenos Ayres, contains the following observation.

"We find in one of these Papers a long article which pathetically laments the decline in this country of that interest in South America which, the writer says, was once so lively as to make them a prominent feature in our columns. But the reason is plain; with all the anxiety which we feel for the well-doing of those States which have been ushered into an independent existence as the children of national liberty, it is impossible not to be repelled with disgust from the eternal narratives of warfare carried on only for selfish purposes, and of contests between aspiring Chiefs, in which all regard for the interests of the people has been sunk in the prosecution of individual irregular ambition. The cowardice with which the Italians opposed the most degrading despotism in the name of liberty has made the free nations of Europe deprecate for any future occasion the abuse of so high a patronage by such unworthy clients. The States of the New World have now for several years been labouring to bring the cause of revolution into contempt; but they ought to take care in time lest the sympathies of England be at least exhausted; and that we come to the conclusion that, as their feuds are irreconcilable, the objects of their squabbles unreasonable, and their ends selfish, they must cease to be regarded with the respect which is due to a people honestly and patriotically striving for its independence."

It is not our intention to make any particular comment upon the above, bearing in mind as we do the circumstances which have existed to dishearten even the most sanguine friends of this country. "Hope deferred," is certainly but wretched consolation; we, however, do hope that experience of miseries acutely felt from causes so often repeated, will have due and beneficial effect; and that the continuance of domestic peace will renovate the almost blighted hopes of those who have the interest of this nation at heart.

What is chiefly complained of here, is the misconception which seems to prevail in the foreign journals respecting this country; in connection with this subject we received a communication some time since, requesting us to notice a letter dated Buenos Ayres, 25th March, last, which appeared in the *London Morning Herald* of 25th August; and which letter the communication denominates as "malignant and ignorant," and calculated to convey a false impression of this country, that the honour of 5000 British residents here demanded that the *British Packet* should aid in exposing the said epistle to shame, &c. &c. We, however, did not think so seriously of the matter, confident that any injurious remark would sooner or later correct itself,—besides which, the pointed comments upon it in the *Lucero* of 24th November, we thought would answer every purpose.

We have never despaired of this country; and in conclusion we heartily wish that the hope expressed by one of its firmest friends, (at present residing in London,) may soon be realized, viz. —

"That the Argentine Republic may extend from Buenos Ayres East, West, North and South, from the shores of *La Plata* and Pata-

gonia, to the foot of the Andes—in peace and consequent prosperity."

Rio Janeiro.

Our last accounts from the above city represent that all was peace and quietness there, at least in outward appearance.

We have received the following communication from Rio Janeiro, which is not devoid of interest as coupled with the recent disturbances in that city.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,

In your details respecting the late riots in Rio Janeiro, I observed you omitted to mention the funeral of the Member of the Municipal Guard, who was killed in the attack on the *Illa das Cobras*, on the 7th October. As he was the first of that body who had fallen in defence of the public tranquillity, a public funeral was decreed him by the Government in the church of San Francisco de Paula. An immense concourse of people attended, as well as the Regents and other Members of the Government. The scene was very imposing, no less than 3000 candles were carried in the procession. Lithographic prints of the attack, and also of the funeral at the time of entering the church, are to be had, but they are miserably executed, and indeed may be said to be caricatures.

The Municipal Guard is at present the only force here. They have a good appearance, being neatly uniformed. They take much pride in the duty they have to perform—some no doubt from principle, others from its giving them an opportunity to show themselves off. I saw one on guard the other day, who in addition to his other equipment had a gold chain about his shoulders; and another declared in my hearing, his intention of wearing a *memoria*, which he said would show to much advantage when he should present arms. How different is all this from a Buenos Ayres militiaman, with his little hat—striped poncho—chiripa and bare feet, receiving but little aid from any other Army clothing than nature.

The newspaper *Intendente* has stopped, the Editor having been appointed Minister of Marine.—He is quite a young man, and I believe possesses considerable talents.

The theatre having been closed has obliged the *comicos* to do something for a living, they have therefore erected a temporary theatre at Praya Grande, which will contain about four hundred persons.

On All Souls-day there was an exhibition in the churches at Rio Janeiro, which was new to me, and a short sketch of it may not prove uninteresting to some of your readers in Buenos Ayres.

The bones of the dead inclosed in urns and boxes of all sorts and sizes, having the name and good qualities of those who used them, inscribed on the outside, were brought out. Some were placed on tables with burning candles before them, and hung about with black cloth—but the majority were deposited where it was most convenient, or on top of another, bringing to mind the preparation for *fitting*. Vast numbers were attracted by this, (to me,) strange scene, especially of women, who were dressed in black, and among whom some pretty faces were to be seen; I thought they were rather merry, considering the occasion which had caused their attendance.

The British schooner-brig *Elbe* arrived here a few days since, from the Falklands.

I remain, &c.,

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Rio Janeiro, 21st November, 1831.

[COMMUNICATION.]

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Why does it not rain? The level and extensive surface of this Province, destitute, as it is, of forests, hills and mountains—affords neither condensing attractions nor material inter-

ruptions to the aqueous exhalations which rise from the seas and rivers on its Eastern boundary; but as fast as the atmosphere becomes lightly charged, and before efficient clouds can be formed, the strong Easterly winds that have prevailed and still continue, carry off these vapours over our heads, generally in a Westerly direction, towards the Cordilleras; and thus, that portion of moisture which otherwise would form itself into clouds and refresh these fertile plains, is hurried away to drench the sterile rocks of the Andes—or, being checked and opposed in its progress by natural impediments, or the accumulations of stagnant vapour on the East of those mountains, it spends itself in copious showers in the interior Provinces.

I take it for granted that these are facts supported by sound principles of natural philosophy, and infer from the premises that all other countries, or more especially those on the sea-board, similarly constituted by nature with a surface like that of the province of Buenos Ayres, and high mountains in a Westerly direction at a distance in the rear, are liable to, and do, experience similar droughts from the same causes.

Why blow these Easterly winds? Besides the effect which the rotary motion of the earth from West to East may have—the continual march of day and night in the contrary direction, has an irresistible influence in producing a corresponding motion in the atmosphere, and when not interrupted by some continent or large island, the wind is urged along between the retreating shade of night and the pursuing solar rays. Thus its restless current is gently guided on—forming between the tropics, what are called the *Trade winds*.

NAUTICUS.

PERIODICALS.—*El Republicano* was published on the 16th inst., but it was in a manner still born, and expired at the second number for want of subscribers.

Le Flaneur appeared on Monday last. Its chief object is to give its readers a full detail of foreign news, mingled at the same time with miscellaneous matter. The first number contained articles both interesting and amusing.

Surely a publication of this nature must succeed in Buenos Ayres, where there are so many French residents, and amateurs of the French language amongst the natives and foreigners.

The French tongue, from universal usage, has long been the fashionable one—some have called it a perfidious language, especially betrayed fair ones; and we read of a German lady who reproaching her lover with inconstancy, declares that when he was sincere his letters to her were all written in his native idiom, (the German,) but when he became false he had recourse to the French,—that language of perfidy.

Le Flaneur is in future to be published on Saturdays.

The following are the Journals now published in Buenos Ayres.

DAILY.—*Gaceta Mercantil*, *Lucero* and *Diario de la Tarde*.

ON ALTERNATE DAYS.—*El Gaucho* and *La Gaucho*.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.—*El Clasificador*.

WEEKLY.—*British Packet* and *Cosmopolitan*, in English; and *Le Flaneur*, in French.

In our last we cursorily noticed the sudden darkness on the 16th inst., occasioned by the dust which obscured the air: it was truly a phenomenon, and no doubt extended to the opposite land and perhaps to Brazil,—there was, however, but very little wind in town at the time. The appearance caused in the city is beyond the power of art to delineate; it assumed a yellow hue or ghastliness, which looked any thing but human, and rendered not entirely inapposite the question bruited "whether the last day was come;" or "whether we had been removed to another planet."

Assuming a poetical licence, one might say that Lord Byron's poem on "Darkness" was somewhat analogous to the occasion—at least the first lines of it.

"I had a dream, which was not all a dream:
The bright sun was extinguished, and the stars
Did wander darkling in the eternal space,
Rayless, and pathless, and the icy earth
Swung blind and blackening in the moonless air."
Violent storms of thunder and lightning terrify, but still they are common; but this darkness seemed absolutely out of the course of nature.

We have heard of various extraordinary accidents and occurrences occasioned by this, in a manner, "supernatural visiting;" that horses were observed to tremble, birds went to roost; and above all, that a litter of kittens, (we do not jest,) were so frightened at the strange event, which

"Choked the parched earth, and blackened all the skies"
that they hid themselves as Oberon's elves did when they

"For fear
Did creep into acorn cups and hid them there."
In fact the dust was lying on the ground like snow in other climes, and it was so dark that candles and lamps were generally lighted.

We remember nothing which bears similarity to the above, except when the country was on fire in February, 1821, and a *pampero* wind drove the burning flakes over the city, filling it with smoke,—we had then but recently arrived in this country, and the novelty of the scene made us almost fancy that a catastrophe was about to happen like that which enveloped Herculaneum and Pompei.

On 22nd December, 1830, at 11 o'clock in the day, there was a darkness over the city caused by dust, but it lasted only a few minutes.

Bathing.—The bathing season may be said to have commenced on 12th inst. We observed a number of bathers in the river on the evening of that day, (including the usual portion of ladies, with their female attendants,) and also on subsequent evenings.

It would be difficult to depict the consternation caused amongst those who were bathing when the sudden darkness of the 16th occurred, every one hastened to the shore dreading the loss of raiment, the ladies above all for the "precioso comb," and hurried home *en deshabille*, grateful that "it was no worse," and laughing heartily at dangers past. Scenes occurred half serious, half comic—but we will be generous and not describe them.

It was reported that two boys were drowned, having lost their way and got into deep water. We could not ascertain its truth. It was also said that some of the prisoners employed in the Alameda, had during the obscurity endeavoured to escape.

San Jose de Flores.—This pleasant suburban village has been much frequented of late. On Sunday the 11th inst., the new church there was consecrated, and "all the world" of Buenos Ayres was present. We hear that the performers attached to the theatre of this city, have given a public representation at San Jose.

The Alameda.—The weather has not been very favourable for any display upon this public promenade—it was, however, graced by the attendance of several ladies, on one or two evenings during the week.

The young trees which were planted on the new walk of the Alameda, have nearly all perished. Workmen continue to be employed in banking the road near the above spot.

On the 13th inst., a solemn mass was celebrated at the church of San Francisco, for the repose of the soul of the late Don Manuel Dorrego, Governor of this Province, it being the anniversary of his death. The congregation was very numerous.

The Weather.—It was extremely sultry on several days last week, the thermometer at 82, and the drought continued. It rained, however, during the whole of

Sunday night, which has afforded considerable relief to the dried up country; there have been some agreeable cool days since.

On the 8th inst., being the day of *La Concepcion de Nra. Sra. Patron de la America*, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

THEATRE.

On the evenings of the 10th and 11th, there were performances—since which the house has been closed, as it regards the regular drama, in order to effect some repairs behind the scenes.

On the 18th, there was an operatic *funcion*, in which Señor Pablo Rosquellas and his talented son Master Luis Pablo, appeared. The first act (consisting of selections from Tancrodi) was delightful; and the little Luis Pablo warbled *Di tanti palpiti*, with even more than his accustomed skill and grace, citing his

companions *Al campo*, with all the chivalric enthusiasm related of the warriors of old. His trip to Montevideo seems to have improved his voice, it is now more firm and mellow—he is altogether a musical prodigy, and has that great merit of accompanying the airs he sings with appropriate action.

In the second act he sang an *aria*, presiding himself at the piano—which he played with much talent,—but these exhibitions are more successful in a room than on the stage.

His comic essays we never thought to be his forte, we shall therefore be silent on that head.

A French Gentleman and a French lady, who have so often appeared on those boards, successfully assisted in the evening's entertainment.

The house was well attended notwithstanding appearances denoted rain, and at the close of the performance it rained *jointment*, to the great annoyance of numerous ladies; and there was not one hackney coach, chariot, omnibus or cabriolet, to be found upon the "stand."

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 29th OF DECEMBER.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|---|--|--|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Agnes, Roe, Brig Jaue, Luckett, Brig Hercules, Piele, | F. Botet. Mc Crackan and Jamieson, Charles R. Horne, | Loading for Liverpool. do for Antwerp. do for Falmouth (for [orders.] West Indies with mules. Discharging. |
| Barque Shepherd, Wilson, Brig Themis, Le Bas, | John Dalton. Bertram and Co. | Loading for Havannah, do do. do for New-York, do do. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Schooner-brig Mary, Perry, Brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal Ship Exchange, Mezick, Barque Paoli, Phillips, Brig George Washington, S. J. [Lewis, | Noble, Gowland and Co. Dorr and Reincke. Noble, Gowland and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Rodger, Breed and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | do do. do do. do for Baltimore, do do. do do. do do. do for New-York, calling [at Montevideo to finish loading, do for Philadelphia, do do. |
| Ship Malabar, Clapp, Brig B. Mezick, Cockrill, Brig Erie, Snow, Brig Ohio, Cockelin, Barque Ann Eliza, Bassett, | Noble, Gowland and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Basobilbaso, Howard, Ridgway [and Co. | Boston. Santos. New-York. Under detention. |
| Brig Mary, Lowry, Ship Carolinian, Kugan, Brig Fortune, Dorr, | Charles Henry Melchert and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. | Loading for Havre de [Grace. |
| Schooner Arcadia, Macey, Brig Hesper, Waldo, Schooner Harriet, Davison, Brig Neptune, Helot, | Blanc and Constantin. Tomas Ruiz. | Loading for Hamburg. |
| HAMBURG. | | |
| Schooner-brig Ana, Frobus, | Pedro A. Plomer. J. Gestal. J. Gestal. Jacinto Crapille. Pedro A. Plomer. | Loading for Rio Janeiro. do for Cadiz and Genoa. do for Gibraltar & Genoa. Rio Janeiro and Bahia. Uncertain. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Polacre San Salvador, Chichyola, Brig Magnifico, Jovich, Brig Colombo, Ardito, Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula, Brig Justicia, Capurro, | Davison, Dorr and Co. | Uncertain. |
| TUSCAN. | | |
| Brig Esperanza, Lunari, | M. A. Ramos. I. S. Monteiro. M. A. Ramos. J. Gestal. Antonio F. Sanchez. Manuel Carreras, M. A. Ramos. J. Gestal. | Loading for Rio Janeiro. do do. Parnagu. do. Rio Grande. Uncertain. do. do. do. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, [Da Costa, Schooner-brig Suspiro Cardoso, Z. Estrella Brillante, J. V. Balen, Brig N. S. de la Ayuda, Peña, Schr.-brig Alfonso 1st., Lopez, Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa, Brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zumaca Alianza, Braga, Brig Principe Imperial, B. J. [dos Santos, Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor, [C. Antonio, | Manuel Carreras. Narciso A. Martinez. | Discharging. Sold, |
| NATIONAL. | | |
| Br. General Rondeau Campbell, Brig Guerrero, Riso, | Dowdall and Lewis. Charles R. Horne. | Loading for Rio Janeiro; do for Valparaiso. |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.
Packet Lady Mary Pelham, Lieutenant Laurence, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

13th December.—Brazilian brig Orestes, from Paraguan.

American brig Cambrian, from Tarragona 10th October.

14th.—Brazilian zumaca Trajano, from Rio Grande.

At Havannah.

Previous to 1st September.—British brig Swan, Moore, from B. Ayres 10th June.

Early in Sept.—American schooner-brig Volador, Fitch, from B. Ayres 17th July.

On the 20th inst., a boat belonging to the British barque Shepherd, when proceeding to the Outer Roads capsized in a squall upon the Bank between the Inner and Outer Roads, one of the sailors (Richard Conter,) was drowned, the rest clung to the boat for more than an hour and were saved by a boat from the National schooner of war Sarandi.

The Packet Lady Mary Pelham is posted to sail on Tuesday next for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The Gun-boat No. 13, fired a gun at 8 A.M. on 22nd inst., and hoisted a broad pennant as Guard vessel in the Inner Roads, the Sarandi having sailed.

The Oriental Packet from Falmouth for Buenos Ayres, had not arrived at Rio Janeiro on 5th inst.

The American brig Sally and Esther, for the Havannah,—and Sardinian brig San Salvador, for Rio Janeiro—remain wind bound.

Yesterday afternoon two shore-boats capsized near the shore, at which time it was blowing nearly a gale of wind, and three of the boatmen were drowned, viz:—Mc Lean, (who has left a wife and 3 children;) Mc Quillen and Samuel Brown.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 17th.—Wind E.—blowing strong.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 15th., to A. Marinéz.

American brig Hesper, Waldo, from Bonavista 22nd October; Montevideo 14th inst., with 86 moyes salt and Various effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Sailed American schooner-brig Lady Washington, Turner, for Montevideo to land for Philadelphia—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 1960 horns, 500 salted hides.

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

10 sail of small craft to the N.

December 18th.—Wind N.—hazy rain at night.

Arrived Brazilian schooner brig Alfonso 1st., Lopez, from Rio Grande 4th inst.; Montevideo 19th., with 821 tierces of yerba, to Antonio Francisco Sanchez.

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

Sailed British brig Gondolier, Rhodes, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Heyworth and Carlisle, in ballast.

Passenger.—Mr. Benjamin Hartmann.

December 19th.—Wind S. E. hazy, blowing hard in the afternoon.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Motorio, for Montevideo.

National Gun-boat No 7, Noguera, for Martin Garcia, with troops to relieve the garrison there.

14 sail of small craft to the N.

December 20th.—Wind E. blowing hard.

Arrived Brazilian brig Principe Imperial, B. José dos Santos, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult.; Montevideo 17th inst., with 94 bags, 244 barrels and 6 half boxes of sugar, tobacco, &c., to Manuel Carreras.

Sailed 10 sail of small craft to the N.

The schooner Rosa, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

December 21st.—Wind E. blowing hard in the afternoon.

Arrived National cutter (pilot boat) Louisa, from a cruise in the River.

16 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed (at night) Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

December 22nd.—Wind N. N. E. shifted in the afternoon to E. blowing hard—slight rain.

Arrived British brig Themis, Le Bas, from Tarragona 16th October; Rio Janeiro 5th inst., Montevideo 20th., with 291 pipes, 5 half do., 10 quarter do of Carlon wine, 29 half pipes, 48 quarter of brandy, to Bertram and Co.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 21st., to J. and S. Lyons.

National schooner Carmelita, Adams, from Patagonia 12th inst.

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

Sailed National schooner of war Sarandi, Pinedo, for Ensenada, to be hove down and repaired. She fired a gun on getting under weigh.

December 23rd.—Wind E. blowing hard.

Arrived Sardinian schooner Americana, C. Bandini, from Genoa 13th October with wine, &c., to Carlos Galieno.

Passengers.—Señores José S. Francisco, Domingo Gruspe, Domingo Nicolao, Carligha Gabatta, Caviglio Lorenzi.

Brazilian schooner-brig Januario. Cruz de Santos, from Santos 7th inst., with 967 bags of sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian brig, (by telegraph,) from Rio Grande and Montevideo 15 days, with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

(At sun set boat not on shore.)

An American brig.

It was blowing too hard for the Guard vessel in the Outer Roads, to have communication with her.

GRAN SINFONIA.

Entitled the Battle of Algiers.

Señor Pablo Rosquellas has lately composed a piece of music under the above appellation, which in the course of next week we hear will be performed at the theatre,—with military music in addition to the regular orchestra. The band to be led by Señor Rosquellas in person. It will consist of an *allegro* movement, denoting the movement of the French Army, after which, the preparations for the battle—then the battle with the fire of the artillery—followed by a funeral march for those killed in the action; and a grand *finale* in honor of the victorious Army.

The above we presume will be somewhat in imitation of Beethoven's grand composition called the Battle of Vittoria, the performance of which we have often witnessed at Drury Lane theatre. Beethoven said at Vienna, that it could not be performed in London, from its great difficulty—he, was however, mistaken—it was admirably got up under the direction of Sir George Smart. Two hundred instrumental performers were arranged upon the stage, with the bands of two of the regiments of foot Guards, placed in the balconies on each side. The broken notes of the French music when sounded at a distance on the supposed retreat of their Army, was much admired in this composition.

BIRTH.

On 15th instant—Mrs. A. Dhill, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE AND CHEAP MEN'S STRAW HATS.

SELLING by retail at Mr. Hayton's Store, No. 62, calle Cangallo, a few fine Italian and Manilla men's straw hats at 15 dollars each, also a few strong Italian straw hats at 12 dollars each.

N.B.—Excellent double sole summer shoes at 16 dollars per pair, &c. &c.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

THE State Lithographic Printing-Office of Messrs. Bacle and Co., has been removed to Nos. 103 and 110, in the calle del 25 de Mayo; where is sold the Bulletin of Commerce, which continues to be published as heretofore on Mondays in every week.

LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE,

ON Sale in barrels of 3 dozen bottles each, at No. 169, calle de la Universidad.

Also, 20,000 white stock bricks.

SELLING OFF

AT the well-known Store of Mrs. Jane Booth, No. 30, calle de la Piedad, the following articles of superior quality:—

Old Cognac brandy, Jamaica rum and Hollands gin. Wines—Port, Madeira, Sherry and a few dozen of Champaign, and (as of all sorts) sugars, hams, pickles, sauces, Zante currants, raisins and a variety of all sorts of groceries and many other articles at reduced prices, in consequence of having to leave the premises.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH WILLSON most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the Fonda (lately occupied by Mr. Smith) in calle de Peru; and has removed his Soda Establishment to the same house, which will be open to day, where he intends to supply his friends and all those who may favour him with their custom, with beef steaks, mutton chops, coffee, &c. &c.

J. W. having laid in a fresh stock of the best wines and spirits, hopes by attention to merit public favour.

Buenos Ayres, 24th December, 1831.

A Plan of the RIVER BERMEJO, and the Memoir relative to the navigation of that River in the year 1826, by D. Pablo Soria, from its source to Nembucu: with an account of the detention of M. Soria in Paraguay during five years.

For sale at the State Printing-Office, calle de la Biblioteca, and at the Lithographic establishment of Bacle.—The report, (60 pages) with the map, five dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 105 a 105½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 103½ a 104 do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 6 dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6¼ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6½ a 6½ do.

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

Bank Shares, 166 a 167 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7¾ a 7¾ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 a 210 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 6½ dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 6½ dollars,

per U. S. dollar.

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

Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.

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

Do. salted, 21 a 21½ pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 27 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

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

Hair, long 29 a 31 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 15 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 12½ a 13½ dl per quintal.

Horns, 370 a 800 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 46 a 50 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 9½ a 10 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 106½ dollars. The lowest price, 102 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7¾. The lowest do. 7¼.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

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