

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 280.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

On Thursday afternoon the following was issued from the Independencia Printing-Office.

PUBLICACION OFFICIAL.—Viva la Patria! Viva la Federacion! Conclusion of the war against the *Decembristas*.

Gen. Quiroga to the Auxiliary division of the Andes:—

Faithful sons of the country: Constant defenders of its liberty: The happy moment has arrived to sepulchre for ever the ambition of the perverse by your irresistible valour, which has oftentimes astonished me, and even has made me ashamed of your presence, because I could not equal your courage, although my resolution was fixed only to seek triumph or death.

We have traversed nearly six hundred leagues campaigning from the Plata to Tucuman, where on the 4th November you concluded with the assassin *Decembristas*, and terminated with honor your military career; marking this extended space with four well fought battles, which will cause the name of the Auxiliaries to resound to posterity, and gain for it the tribute of gratitude, for having contributed at the cost of your blood to the re establishment of the empire of the laws.

My ambition is satisfied, and shortly you will see me retire to the repose of private life: repose for which I shall be entirely indebted to your efforts; and it is for this that I now pour forth my highest gratitude, not only for the constancy with which you have encountered dangers and fatigues, but for the irreproachable conduct which you have evinced towards your general, and best friend and companion.

JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA.

We, the deputies of the Hon. House of Representatives of the province of Salta, and the Delegate of His Ex. the General of the Auxiliary division of the Andes. D. Juan Facundo Quiroga, have agreed to the adjustment of peace, on the following conditions.

Article 1st.—All the Chiefs and officers who have fought against the cause of the people, shall immediately quit the Argentine Republic: General Alvarado has, however, the option to remain or not.

2nd.—The armament of the province of Salta shall be placed under the command of Col. D. Pablo de la Torre.

3rd.—The Government which shall be appointed in Salta, must be entirely Federal.

4th.—To compensate in some degree for the losses which the province of Rioja has suffered from the emigration of all its inhabitants, caused by the invasion of the troops of Salta, also for the expenses incurred by the precautionary measures they were obliged to take to avert the ruin which lately threatened them—the province of Salta shall pay to the Government of Rioja thirty thousand dollars in specie, fourteen thousand five hundred head of cattle of two years upwards, two thousand horses and eight hundred oxen.

5th.—The provinces of San Juan and Mendoza shall for eight years have the privilege of introducing their produce duty free, to discharge the expenses they have incurred for the

division of the Andes.

6th.—The Government of Salta shall deliver to that of the province of Catamarca, five thousand head of cattle.

7th.—Ditto. to that of Santiago del Estero.

8th.—The province of Salta shall give indemnity for the property confiscated, or taken from the Federals by way of contribution.

9th.—In the term of forty days from the signing of this treaty the thirty thousand dollars in specie shall be paid, and the cattle in ninety days.

The above treaty is signed by the Governor and House of Representatives of the province of Salta, &c. &c.

A communication from General Quiroga to General Alvarado, dated Tucuman 9th ult., states that he had sincerely desired to stop the effusion of blood by means of negotiation, but that all his efforts had proved futile, and that in fact the mutineer officers who had been engaged in the horrid crime committed on 1st December, 1828, had refused obedience to the orders of their present Commander-in-Chief General Alvarado.

A long communication from the Minister of the Bolivian Republic, dated Salta 5th ult., to Gen. Quiroga, proffers the mediation of the Government of Bolivia, in order to arrange the existing disputes.

The answer thereto by Gen. Quiroga, dated head-quarters, Tucuman 11th inst., states that this proposition was only for the purpose of gaining time to organize other forces; and accuses the Government of Bolivia of giving assistance, &c., to the mutineer Chiefs of 1st December, 1828, he therefore declines the proffered mediation.

A variety of other correspondence appears, but too long for us to insert—we have given all the important parts.

Gen. De la Madrid and several other Unitarian officers, have sought refuge in Bolivia—the former wrote a letter to General Quiroga, recommending his wife and family to his care; Gen. Quiroga immediately gave them a sum of money, and other means to proceed to join Gen. De la Madrid in Bolivia.

Col. Larraya and Lieut. Col. Wilde, it was said had been shot, by order of Gen. Quiroga. This, however, appears to be untrue. A letter from Tucuman, dated 2nd inst., from a near relation of Lieut. Col. Wilde, states that he had proceeded to Chile.

All the Unitarian force being put *hors du combat*, the Governments of all the Provinces composing the Argentine Republic are now upon the system of Federation.

The Royal Jennerian Society of London, has elected His Ex. Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, an honorary Member of that establishment, and has forwarded to him the correspondent diploma; in testimony of the great services he had rendered to the cause of humanity, in having successfully introduced vaccination amongst the Indians of this country.

It is a very old adage that "good wine needs no bush," we, however, cannot forbear

saying a few words relative to the new Almanack, advertised by our astronomical friend Mr. Bernard Kiernan. It contains amongst a variety of instructive, useful and amusing matter, a cut or sketch, representing the transit which the planet Mercury will make over the face of the sun on the 5th May, 1832; and a "full and true account" of the temperament and disposition of persons, according to the month in which they were born, ascertaining thereby whether they be of a constant loving nature or otherwise, all of which has been carefully extracted from the Sybillian books, for the sole purpose of guiding maidens and youths in the choice of husbands and wives;—and all for the "small charge" of 10 reals.

Seriously we think the said Almanack worthy of public patronage.

[EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.]

Stonington, 24th October.—Arrived schooner Breakwater, from Falkland Islands, (sailing voyage.) The B put in at port Louis, where she was forcibly taken possession of by Vernet, the Governor, acting as he said under the decree of the Buenos Ayrean Government, forbidding all fishing in those seas. A guard of 5 men was put on board, whom the mate and 2 seamen shut below during the night, and so retook the schooner. She then proceeded to a port where some of her men had been left, landed the guard, and took her own men and came home. All her papers were seized at Port Louis. Schooner Harriet had been seized under similar circumstances. There are 8 or 10 other schooners and several ships, about which a good deal of anxiety is felt. The claim of jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands set up by the Government of Buenos Ayres, our Government has, formerly declared it would not recognize.

We have received by the Packet Reindeer, London Papers to 19th October; Paris, Hamburg and Rotterdam do. to 15th October. A summary of their contents is as follows:—

Poland had entirely submitted to the Russians, and the Polish Armies had taken refuge in Prussia and Austria, the different corps being disarmed and disbanded as they arrived.

The affairs of Belgium and Holland had been settled between the five great powers, but a doubt existed of the treaty being ratified by the two parties most interested.

It was stated that the Dutch squadron had left the Scheldt, and that their troops had evacuated Antwerp.

An expedition to Portugal was preparing at Brest; two frigates and two Sloops-of-war were fitting out in the Thames, under the command of Capt. Sartorius and another Post-Captain; it was supposed to join the French squadron.

The London newspaper *Age* of 16th October, has the following paragraph upon this measure.

"The expedition against Portugal, a piece of political treachery to which we have before alluded, is nearly completed in the port of Brest. Two Frigates and two Sloops-of-war have also been purchased here, for the same destination; and what is more, large shipments of arms have taken place—if not with the sanction of the

Government, yet with their knowledge. To crown the whole the expedition is to be commanded by British officers. Sir John Scott Little and Capt. Sartorius, R. N., have accepted appointments from Don Pedro. And this is the honorable return we are about to make our most ancient ally, for her undeviating fidelity to England. About Miguel we care not three farthings; but we are not content that the nation's honour, pledged by a speech from the throne two years since, should be thus flagitiously violated."

The Chamber of Deputies of France had decided by a majority of 238, that it was inexpedient to have an hereditary Peerage—a decision materially influenced by the vote of the House of Lords on the Reform Bill. The London paper Atlas—in relation to this subject, says,

"If the aristocracy of talent and virtue supply the place of the aristocracy of birth, France will have little cause to regret the change. If on the other hand this measure should create, as is most likely, an aristocracy of personal ambition, of political adventure and of ministerial tools; then will France mourn the day when she abolished that hereditary legislature, whose very faults tended only to impose a check on the hasty resolves of a representative body, too much and too often the creature of the moment, the organ of the mania of the day."

The Cholera Morbus had made its appearance in Hamburg, but although in a less malignant shape than in Russia fears, were entertained that it would yet extend. It was said that the Emperor of Russia was extremely ill, but the nature of his disease is not mentioned. The Count de Capo d'Istria (President of Greece.) had been assassinated.

In Europe there was no appearance of immediate war.

The Reform Bill after five nights debate was on its second reading in the House of Lords rejected by a majority of 41.

The numbers being contents—present 138
Proxies 30 168

Non contents—present 150
Proxies 49

199

Majority against the Bill 41

The rejection of the Bill was followed by some popular commotions, but none of a very alarming nature. The London glaziers were particularly active—several Tory noblemen were mobbed, the Marquis of Londonderry was severely handled and much wounded in the head by a stone; and in that respectable part of London the Seven Dials, the Duke of Wellington was hung in effigy for one hour, and then cut down, and the vestments thereof returned to the old cloths saloons of Monmouth Street, which street many of our readers are aware forms a portion of that charming place called the Seven Dials.

In St. Giles tranquillity prevailed.

In the country districts the mobbing was more serious. At Derby several houses of the anti-reformers were attacked, the town goal was broken open, and the prisoners liberated. The Castle of Nottingham, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, with its old oak floor, its pictures, &c., was burned to the ground. The rabble generally are described as of the very lowest order, and were beaten and dispersed in all directions by the police, and numbers of them taken into custody.

It is painful to read the revillings of either party in the English Newspapers. On one side the Lords are told they owe their safety, even when assembled in their "Chamber of judgment," to the forbearance of the people. (Club Law.) And the Tory press revile their political opponents with equal acrimony.

On the 20th October, His Majesty in person prorogued the Parliament for a month—And stated in his speech—(the Ministers likewise

pledging themselves,) that the important question of reform should be again submitted to the consideration of Parliament early in the session, and to this determination the reformers ascribe the tranquillity of the country.

The following is an extract from the Atlas of 16th October.

STATE OF THE CAPITAL.

The fearful forebodings, and the cowardly dejection of the daily press last Saturday, when the Times defied human sagacity to foretell the dreadful occurrences it shudderingly anticipated, have been gloriously reproved by that firmness of the King, that resolution of the Commons of England, and that patience and patriotism of the people, on which we reckoned with the utmost confidence, and which have not deceived us. The metropolis, while we write, is as tranquil as we have ever known, nor has that tranquillity suffered any violent or general interruption during the whole period which has elapsed since the rejection of the bill. We have looked on anxiously, but calmly, and we defy the most passionate on either side to say that the people have been moved in any extraordinary degree. The Tories blame the people for those outrages which have proceeded from the very rabble—the mere scum of the population—who have been scarcely more mischievous now than they were when the Reform Bill triumphed in its second reading. The Whigs endeavour to make it appear that popular excitement is the cause, at once, and the justification, of these outrages—that an insulted people, unjustly deprived of their rights, rise indignantly against their oppressors. Both assertions are calumnious. The people know, and feel assured, that reform, to the full extent of their reasonable demands, must be conceded; and the people, we venture to say, do not look upon the late bill as it lay in each of its clauses. They can, and will, suffer its modification. The peers, on the other hand, have already shown signs of a desire to receive a modified yet ample measure of reform. And the ministers have declared that the measure they intend to introduce will be modified, yet no less ample or efficient. Reform then is certain, was certain last Saturday, and the people, who had clearly foreseen the fate of the bill, felt that certainty notwithstanding, and remained tranquil. Excitement there was little—we might say none. Firmness, determination, rational resolve, were every where apparent; and they who felt this English feeling were forward to suppress the riotous temper of a few dastards, who are disclaimed on all sides, and whose ruffian outrages, whether in triumph or defeat, are indeed disgraceful to humanity, but are not characteristic of the people of England. "Popular excitement!" It is a forgery of the press, one of the penny-a-line *Brummings*, which, with incendiarism, round-ism, fixidity, oligarchicalness, and such debasing of the current speech of the realm, has lately marked the columns of journals calculated in other respects to carry English feeling and English literature to the ends of the world."

The same Paper in noticing the disturbances in London, says,—

"There were several struggles and short conflicts, but in general nothing serious occurred, excepting that disgrace of the day, the attack on the Marquis of Londonderry. His lordship had been grossly maltreated, on Monday and on Tuesday evening; and he gave notice in the House, that if the ministry and the law were not strong enough to protect him, he would defend himself against any one who should assault him. On Wednesday, as his lordship was proceeding on horseback to the House, at five o'clock in the day, the mob assailed him in the park with stones and dreadful shouting. The marquis had received a blow on Tuesday, and when a stone struck him severely on Wednesday, he drew a brace of pistols, and with his characteristic boldness of manner declared, he would shoot the first man who assailed him. The dastardly mob give way, but

on his lordship urging his horse forward they pursued him towards the Horse Guards, where the stones flew in showers about his head. He was severely wounded in the temple, and the military having interfered and saved him from probable destruction, he was put into a hackney-coach, and conveyed home."

From the Age of 16th October.

"WELL! the dreadful week is over; and what have the people done? The ministerial organs have not been idle in pointing out to the rabble the proper object of destruction, or in crying—*A la lanterne—A bas les Aristocrates*—in various dialects of the land of Cockayne. The Ministers themselves, innocent gentlemen! have not aided the mob in any of their outrages; but they have, as *Nym* says, looked on—and all the usual arts of the demagogues have been set at full play all over the country: But the fire is burned out already.

At Derby, a ruffian rabble, instigated by one whose name is communicated to us by "A FRIEND OF THE MURDERED HADEN;" but which under the present circumstances we decline publishing, did much mischief and a little murder—at Nottingham, an old rattletrap of a castle was pulled down, or burnt—in London, the inhabitants of some streets, from a love of reform, and a fear of the glaziers' boys, put up their shutters—a cowardly crew of ragamuffins assaulted the Marquis of LONDONDERRY; and some idle scoundrels broke the windows of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and some other Anti-Reform noblemen, and endeavoured to break in pieces the statue of ACHILLES; thus showing, by anticipation, what would be the fate of the monuments and works of art in the country, if the root and branch Reformers triumphed—but the list is now almost exhausted. These were the first and last fruits of the outburst of popular indignation, with which we were threatened by the Thunderer of Printing-house-square, beeching forth his beer-soaked oracles from the tripod of the Times.

True, there was the mighty march of the great Unwashed from Islington, by the New Road, to the crossing of Tottenham-court-road, down the dingles of St. Giles, and other secret parts, till they arrived—"a dainty dish to set before the King." Such a procession was never heard of since the day of the first crusade, when the army of the unshirred marched beneath the command of WALTER the Pennyless. It was the most curious collection of ragamuffinry ever exhibited. The curious in old clothes would have had all their appetites gratified by the bare inspection of the host—the curious in pickpocketing would have enjoyed a similar treat. The marchers, male and female might be divided, with exceptions so few as to be unworthy of notice, in those two great classes alluded to by *Peacum* in the opening song of the *Beggars' Opera*, in language far too familiar and too true for these scum-southered days. The day was excessively wet; and, strange to say, the company was very dry. There was not an alehouse, from the Angel at Islington to St. James's, that did not contribute to feed the patriotism of the addressors; and, verily, a more soaked crew of soakers never came within hail of majesty. The Ministerial Papers, proud of this great triumph over the Tories, multiplied the numbers by ten at least; and the *Morning Chronicle* was so good as to plant 80,000 Reformers on a space of about 1200 square feet—but the fact is, that the number of persons who took any interest in the business, never at any time amounted in all the progress to 10,000. The pickpockets and certain ladies, made up, perhaps, twice as many more; and this assemblage of course received the usual accession from the passengers in the streets, and persons attracted by curiosity, so as occasionally to swell into the appearance of a tolerable crowd of intolerable-looking people. The fact that Sir JOHN CAM HOUBOURN'S pocket was picked while in the midst of this pa-

triotic groupe, will serve to mark the character of the company."

Christmas Festivities.—Although we have not to describe the doings like those which take place at the Baronial Halls of our own country, at the festive season of Christmas,—yet Buenos Ayres was not without its gaieties; and on "Christmas eve," until a very late hour, we noticed various groups of *paisanos* and others enjoying the music of the guitar in different *endroits* of the city,—the evening was delightfully cool for the time of year, and to say truth, we were enticed by this charming weather and the music, to ramble about town until 1 o'clock on the following morning. We had often heard that the *Gauchos* of this country possessed considerable talent as *Improvisatorés*, and on this evening we proved the truth of it. Two *Gauchos*, each accompanying himself on the guitar, chanted a sort of dialogue or question and answer—the purport of which was that one of them on his first visit to Buenos Ayres, was strongly recommended to Doña Rosa as being a discreet matron, who would take care of the morals of the young *Gaúcho*, and prevent his falling into bad company in this dissipated city, but that Doña Rosa had robbed him of his clothes and money, and "fitted" He, however, said that he should appeal to the Governor, who would always see a poor *Gaúcho* righted, and intreated all around to join in the shout of viva D. Juan Manuel Rosas!—which was accordingly done.

A rather splendid *funcion* to celebrate the season was got up in the *Plaza de la Libertad*, (formerly the *Huaco d Da. Engracia*), at the expense of the inhabitants of that district. It lasted for three nights, viz; on the 25th, 26th and 27th, there were some very good fire works, particularly the rockets; the Plaza and the neighbouring streets were illuminated, and a profusion of flags of all nations displayed, together with flowers, laurel boughs, &c.; we observed some transparencies with the words *Vivao los Restauradores de las Leyes! Viva D. Juan Manuel Rosas! &c.* A band of military music performed in the Plaza; and various young men habited *en Cavalier*, both on horseback and on foot, traversed the Plaza; and in the day the equestrians amused themselves with national sports and feats of horsemanship.

On Monday evening this extensive Plaza was crowded, and there were some dusky beauties with combs equally large, although not so expensive, as those worn by the fashionable *damas*. After the fireworks a number of "lads and lasses" adjourned to two booths, which had been erected in the Plaza, and the *ciellito* was danced to perfection by three sets of dancers—we mingled in the throng as a looker on, and continued amongst them until a late hour.

To the Editor of the British Packet.
SIR,

The habit of drinking to excess is a vice so injurious in its effects, both mental and bodily; that every one, even those addicted to the practice must heartily desire its abolition. Happily in those countries where intoxication is most prevalent, means have been devised through the formation of Temperance Societies, whereby the evil is gradually decreasing; and in the hope that some such means may ere long be adopted for a similar reformation among the mechanics and labouring classes, especially of certain foreigners in this city, I subjoin for insertion in your columns the following facts, taken from the last report of the *American Temperance Society*, which will at once show the extent of the evil and the progress made in the removal of it; and, indeed, as mere facts they are worthy of promulgation, and will, I feel persuaded, be perused with interest by your readers. I have reason to believe that many tradesmen here would be happy to forward and support one of these useful institutions; and I am quite sure that you will render to society a real benefit, if

by the circulation of facts, you contribute to the accomplishment of so laudable a design.

REFORM.

Facts from the Report.—It appeared from the report, that according to the best information that had been obtained, the Committee concluded that there have been formed on the plan of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, more than 3,000 Temperance Societies*, eighteen of them are State Societies; that more than 1000 distilleries have been stopped; that more than 3000 merchants have given up the traffic,

and more than 300,000 belonging to Temperance Societies. If as many more abstain that do not belong to Temperance Societies, it would make 600,000; and if as many more of children and persons in their employment now abstain, it would make 1,200,000 brought under the influence of the temperance reformation.

* Similar Societies are rapidly increasing in Great Britain. A central one has recently been formed in London, under the patronage of the Bishop of the diocese.

[To be continued.]

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 Jane, 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. do.
Barque Shepherd, Wilson, Brig Themis, Le Bas, Brig Hebe, Douglass,	John Dalton. Bertram and Co. S. Lezica Bros.	do do. do do. do do.
AMERICAN.		
Schooner-brig Mary, Perry, Ship Exchange, Meziek, Barque Paoli, Phillips, Brig George Washington, S. J. [Lewis], Brig Hesper, Waldo, Brig Erie, Snow, Brig Ohio, Cocklin,	Noble, Gowland and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havannah, do for New-York, do do. do do. do do. do do. do do.
Ship Ferata, Foster. Barque Ann Eliza, Bassett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do. do do. do for Baltimore, do do calling at [Montevideo]. do do do. do for New-York, calling at Montevideo to finish loading do do do. do do do. do do do.
Ship Malabar, Clapp, Brig Mary, Lowry, Ship Carolinian, Ragan, Brig Fortune, Dorr,	Rodger, Breed and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Basobilbaso, Howard, Ridgway [and Co.	Boston. Discharging. do. Under detention. Loading for Havre de [Grace].
Brig Mary, Robinson, Brig Gertrude, Forman, Schooner Harriet, Davison,	Charles Bunge. Dorr and Reineke.	do do. do do. do do. do do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Neptune, Helot,	Blanc and Constantin.	do do. do do. do do.
HAMBURG.		
Schooner-brig Ann, Frobus,	Tomas Ruiz.	Loading for Hamburg.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Magnifico, Jovich,	J. Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz and [Genoa].
Brig Colombo, Ardito, Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula, Brig Justicia, Capurro, Schooner Americana, Bandini,	J. Gestal. Jacinto Crapile, Pedro A. Plomer. C. Galleno.	do for Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Bahia. Uncertain. Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Bahia—and [a Market].
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, [Da Costa], Schooner-brig Suspiro Cardoso, Brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez, Brig N. Side la Ayuda, Peña, Schr.-brig Alfonso Ist. Lopez, Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zamaca Alianza, Bragn, Schr.-brig Januari, C. de Santos, Brig Alianza, J. De las Nieves, Brig Principe Imperial, B. J. [dos Santos].	M. A. Ramos. I. S. Monteiro. M. A. Ramos. J. Gestal. Antonio F. Sanchez. Manuel Carreras, J. Gestal. Narciso A. Martinez. M. A. Ramos. M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. do do. do do. do do. Parnagua. Rio Grande. Uncertain. do. do. Discharging. do. For Sale.
NATIONAL.		
Br. General Rondeau Campbell, Brig Guerrero, Risso,	Dowdall and Lewis. Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Rio Janeiro: do for Valparaiso.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Lady Mary Pelham, Lieutenant Laurence, Commander.
Packet Reladoer, Lieutenant Dicken, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Falmouth.
On 7th October.—Packet Rinaldo, Hill, Comdr., from B. Ayres 20th July; Montevideo 27th. and Rio Janeiro 17th August.
About 24th.—Packet Swallow, Baldock, Comdr., from B. Ayres 13th August.

At Liverpool.
On 15th October.—British brig Walsingham, Bruce, from B. Ayres 10th August.

At Nantes.
On 7th October.—French brig Lasthenie, Campagnac, from B. Ayres 30th July.

At Cadiz.
On 4th September.—Sardinian brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, from B. Ayres 22nd June.

At Havana.
On 27th July.—British brig Lana, Collinson, from B. Ayres 24th May.

On 19th August.—Do by Swan, Moore, from B. Ayres 10th June.

About 30th.—Do brig Hero, Bennett, from Montevideo.

At Mauritius.
On 15th May.—French Ship L'Eucharist, Laudumiey, from Ensenada 19th February.

At Cocones (Isle of Wight).
On 10th October.—British brig Adventure, Corbel, from Montevideo.

At New-York.
On 8th October.—American brig Panama, Yarnold, from B. Ayres 15th August.

On 27th.—American schooner-brig Algerine, Knowles, from B. Ayres 8th September.

At Gibraltar.
On 17th September.—Corriere, Peratta, from Montevideo.

At Rio Janeiro.
On 28th ult.—Argentine schooner-brig Paquete del Rio, Grenet, from B. Ayres 3rd ult.

The Packet Skylark, it was supposed, would bring the November mail from Falmouth for this.

The British brig Jane sailed on 10th October from Liverpool for B. Ayres.

Vessels Spoken.—On 29th ult. in lat. 15 10 S., Long. 30 W., British Packet Hope, last from Rio Janeiro bound to Falmouth; and French brig Joseph, from B. Ayres 8th ult. bound to Bourdeaux.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 21th.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived on 23rd. (noticed in our last number.) Brazilian brig Alianza, J. de las Nieves, from Rio Grande 9th inst.; Montevideo 21st., with 1332 tierces of yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Passengers.—D. Jose Ferriera, Domingo Pereyra.

American brig Mary, Robinson, from Hamburg 31th October, with a general cargo, to Charles Bunge.

(She was placed under quarantine.)

This Day.

Nothing arrived.
Sailed American brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal, for Havannah,—despatched by Dorr and Reinck, with 3812 quintals of jerked beef.

Passenger.—Mr. F. Goss.
Brazilian gumaca Estrella Brillante, J. V. Bolen, for Paragua,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt for ballast.

December 25.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived H.B. M's Barque Packet Reindeer, Lieut. Dicken, Commander, from Falmouth 21st October, put back and sailed on 28th.; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 14th inst., sailed from thence 17th; and Montevideo 24th.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro.—Monsr. A. Boissiere.

Do from Montevideo.—Mr. James Miller. American ship Ferata, Foster, from Baltimore 1st October; Bahia 6th inst.; Montevideo 24th., with 252 pipes, 38 casks of rum, 15 bags of rice, Gin, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

American brig Gertrude, Forman, from Boston 1st November, with 24,000 feet of plank, 293½ doublebous and a general cargo, to Dorr and Reinck.

Danish brig Teuton, Bendixen, from Oporto 22nd October, with 16½ medidas of salt, to S. Lezica Bros.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 24th inst., to C. Galieno.

12 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, horns, &c.

December 26th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived British brig Hebe, Douglas, from Cadiz 10th October, with 166 tons of salt, wine, paper and a general cargo, to S. Lezica Bros.

Passengers.—D. Diego Astengo, Manuel Perez, Joaquin Zuñiga.

Sailed American brig B. Mezick, Cockrill, for Baltimore,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 28 bales with 467 dozen sheep skins, 14 do with 152 arrobas of horse hair, 5 do with 125 dozen deer skins, 11,158 dry hides.

Sardinian polacre San Salvador, Chichyola, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 1425 quintals of jerked beef, 713 cases of tea and effects.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

December 27th.—Wind N.E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.
December 28th.—Wind N. shifted to E.S.E. in the afternoon, blowing hard.

Nothing arrived.
The schooners Adelaide and Flor del Rio, were prevented from sailing this evening from head wind.

December 29th.—Wind N.E.

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

Sailed (early this morning.) Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

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

American schooner Arcadia, Macey, for Montevideo, Maldonado and Santos.—despatched by Charles Henry Melchert and Co., with 240 bags sugar.

December 30th.—Wind E. blowing nearly a gale—very high tide.

Arrived National packet brig Eloisa, Bregano, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, to Pedro A. Plomer.

(At sun set boat not on shore.)

A new daily paper is announced to be called *El Cometa Argentino*—the first number to appear on the 2nd January, at the *Republicana* Printing-Office.

A well written prospectus of the intended publication has been circulated. It professes that it will endeavour to point out the true situation of the nation, its most urgent necessities, and the means of providing for them in concert with the public voice; and the immense resources, which might be made available to realize the great and difficult work commenced on 26 May, 1810.

Robert Ferguson, a boy 9 years of age, son of Mr. Robert Ferguson of this city, was drowned on the afternoon of 23rd inst., whilst bathing in the river.

MARRIED.

On 26th inst.—Don Mariano Rosquellas, second son of Don Pablo Rosquellas, to Doña Juana Marquez, only daughter of Don Geronimo Marquez, of this city.

DIED.

At Marseilles.—Andrew P. Muir, Esqr., late merchant of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO AMATEURS.

FOR SALE at No. 205, calle de Potosi, 2 large diumela trees; a blue jessamine tree of Missions; a large and spacious bathing machine, calculated for family use, with its copper cylinder and cover; and a beautiful black horse of excellent qualities. The whole will be sold at reduced prices, on account of the owner's leaving the country—he may be seen at any hour of the day at the above house.

SALE BY AUCTION, BY THOMAS GOWLAND AND CO.

MR. PALMER bring under the necessity of quitting one of his Stores at No. 41, calle de la Piedad, offers for sale on Wednesday 4th January next, the following articles, viz.—Ale in bottles, cider in do., and in barrels; two kinds of sherry wines; old Tenerife wine and peach brandy; hock wine; 1 pipe of gin—gin in cases and stone jugs; brandy in cases; Havannah sugar in barrels; Brazil rum in barrels and in demijohns; Carlon wine in do., vinegar in do.; mustard in boxes; empty barrels and half pipes butters; hyson, black and gunpowder tea; cloves, allspice, loaf sugar, corks, pickles, starch, tobacco, cocon, essence of peppermint, Seiliza powders, saffron, candlewick, lentils, yerba, herrings, rice, blacking, smoking pipes, nail, &c.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

THE Annual General Meeting of said institution, will be held in the Chapel on Tuesday 3rd January, at 8 o'clock in the evening precisely.

G. RAMSAY, Secretary.

ALMANACKS

FOR THE YEAR 1823,

BY BERNARD KIERNAN

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

AND on sale at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 26 de Mayo.

PARQUE ARGENTINO.

ON NEW-YEAR'S-DAY

WILL BE PERFORMED *PIECE*
In one act, called

DON PAUSANIO POSTERGARINO

Y EL ESCRIBANO DE NUMERO

DON ZEFERINO VELOZ,

With other entertainments.

The Garden will be open at 6 and the performance begin at 7.

Admittance and seats 2 dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublebous, Spanish, 105 a 105½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 103½ a 104½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6 dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¾ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patcones, 6¼ a 6½ do.

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

Bank Shares, 166 a 167 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ a 7¾ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 a 210 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, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.

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

Do. salted, 21 a 22 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 20 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 48 do.

Wool (common.) 6½ a 7¾ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 28 a 31 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 14 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 12a 13¼ dl per quintal.

Horns, 375 a 830 dollars per mil.

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

Salt, 9½ a 10 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublebous, during the

week 106 dollars. The lowest price, 102 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼

Printed at the State Printing-Office