

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 284.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

At half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 24th inst., the flag at the Fort, and at the Marine Office, were hoisted—a salute was fired from the former, and likewise from the National schooner of war Sarandi, in the Inner Roads, and the Guard vessel in the Outer Roads; in pursuance of an order by telegraph, from the Marine-Office. Shortly afterwards a bulletin was issued from the *Independencia* Printing-Office, containing a despatch from the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, (Don Estanislao Lopez,) dated Santa Fé 4th inst., to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, (Don Juan Manuel de Rosas;) and a communication from General Quiroga to the former, dated Tucuman 4th ult.: both these documents speak of the happy termination of the sanguinary civil war, which for three years has desolated the country; that this important result has been consequent upon the triumphs which have invariably attended the arms of the defenders of the cause of the people and of the laws, particularly in the last battle at *la Ciudadela de Tucuman*, by which the Unitarians of Salta were placed at the discretion of the conqueror.

General Quiroga states, that in signing the treaty of peace with the province of Salta, he may have been wanting in his duty in not having first submitted the said treaty for the approbation of His Ex. the Commander-in-Chief, but aware how much the Republic was interested in the prompt termination of the war, he confidently hoped that his conduct would be excused. The following decree was issued.

Buenos Ayres, 24th January, 1832.

The cessation of war, the end of the prolonged disastrous epoch of blood, has arrived; a general peace all over the Republic succeeds to days of mourning and horror; this happy change is indeed worthy the congratulations of all. Public demonstrations, religious and civil, are due to the God of the Country, to merit the peace we enjoy by his visible protection, and by the constancy, prudence and bravery of the illustrious Generals, who have combatted for the laws and the rights of the people, as well as for the enthusiasm and fidelity of the citizens and soldiers, who have firmly encountered all descriptions of sacrifices and dangers.

In consequence of which, the Government has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—On 27th inst. at 10 in the morning *To Deum* to be celebrated in the Cathedral church with all possible solemnity, attended by the civil and military corporations, &c. &c.

2nd.—The city to be illuminated for three successive evenings, viz: 25th, 26th and 27th, and other demonstrations.

3rd.—On 27th all the public offices, shops, &c., are to be closed as on a holiday.

4th.—Let this be published.

ROSAS. Juan Ramon Balcarce.

The Packet Skyhawk has brought London Papers to 18th November; we can only this week give a summary of their contents.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium remain unsettled—the latter had agreed to accept the propositions made by the allied powers—but the former hesitates. It is no doubt a bitter pill to swallow, but it has been an *extreme case*. England and France having thrust themselves forward as the chief doctors, & the poor Dutchman must in the end gulp it. In the mean time the Dutch General (Chasse,) holds Antwerp with 4000 men—and the British fleet is in the

Scheldt, or near it. The birth-day of Don Miguel was celebrated at Lisbon on 26th October—with peculiar demonstrations, he completed his 28th year on that day.—He was making every preparation to receive his opponents (Don Pedro's) forces, in which he is backed by Spain. The French position in Algiers seems to have become somewhat critical—the Bedouins are in great force, and it was expected would gain the city. The French it is said have giving up all idea of colonizing Algiers, and in fact were thinking of evacuating it, the inhabitants being much irritated against them, in consequence of the violation of various Mosques. In Turkey there were some commotions in consequence of the reforms made by the Sultan—the populace there, (in contradiction to their brethren in England) are against reform. The dispute between the British factory and the Chinese continued.—The picture of King George IV, which was in the factory, had been insulted, but no other violence took place; the British Merchants there had said, that if the Chinese Authorities did not give them satisfaction by 1st August, they should decline all trade with them.

Considerable agitation prevailed in England respecting the Cholera Morbus, which is said to have made its appearance in Sunderland, although the faculty are divided in this respect, some stating that it is really the Asiatic Cholera, while others affirm that it is only the ordinary English Cholera in a severe form, and not contagious,—from a hasty perusal of the Papers it seems that 54 persons have died in Sunderland since the alarm was given, and of those 6 were from 50 to 60 years of age; 6 from 60 to 70; 9 from 70 to 80; 1 at 82; 1 at 92 and 23 infants. The disease had attacked the lowest order of persons. On the 15th November there were only 14 cases, chiefly bowel complaints, and these were subsiding. It is alleged that a great deal of exaggeration had taken place, relative to this supposed Cholera.

On the Continent of Europe, the disease had greatly moderated, and comparatively but few cases were reported.

In conformity with the tenor of the Resolutions entered into, at the Meeting of the British Residents, holden at Faunch's Hotel, on the 18th instant, the President James Barton, Esq., Mr. Douglas, Mr. John Downes and Dr. Andrew Dick, were deputed to wait on Mr. Parish, on Monday last, who appointed Friday the 27th inst., for receiving the Address then voted.

Accordingly, yesterday, the President, Committee and Secretary met at 11 o'clock, at the Hotel above mentioned, from whence they proceeded to Mr. Parish's residence, in the following order.

In the carriage of the President.—James Barton, Esq., Doctor A. Dick, Mr. Douglas and the Secretary. *In Mr. Stillos's carriage.*—Messrs. Solitto, Barker, Carlisle. *In Mr. Downes's carriage.*—Messrs. John Downes, Spears, Whitfield. *In Mr. Lafone's carriage.*—Messrs. Lafone, Whitaker, Beech, Bevans.

The carriages moved forward at half-past 11 o'clock, and arrived at a few minutes past 12.

The Committee were received by Mr. Parish, when the President prefaced the Address, with the following allocution:

"To us, Sir, has been delegated the honor of presenting you with this Address, unanimously voted at the General Meeting of the British Residents of this city, held on 18th of the present month.

"We are not without hope, Sir, that this simple testimony, in as much as it conveys the cordial and sincere expression of the feelings of so large a portion of our fellow-countrymen here, towards you, may be deemed worthy your acceptance; and that, when many years shall have elapsed, after your separation from us, you may preserve and sometimes contemplate, this memorial, this parting pledge of our esteem,

with corresponding sentiments, and unabated feelings of complacency and satisfaction.

"In taking our leave of you, which we do in the name and on behalf of all the Subscribers to this Address, on the occasion of your regretted departure from the shores of La Plata, we wish you, Sir, most sincerely do wish you and yours, all prosperity."

Having concluded, he placed the Address in an elegant portfolio, and it was respectfully presented, by the Secretary, to Mr. Parish; after a slight pause, Mr. Parish—(who appeared sensibly affected,) thus replied:—

"GENTLEMEN,

It is difficult for me to express as I would wish, the feelings with which I have read the Resolutions and Address, which you have been deputed by my countrymen to present to me, on the occasion of my approaching departure from Buenos Ayres.

"After the many years I have passed amongst you, nothing, I sincerely assure you, could have afforded me a higher gratification than such an evidence of your esteem and good will: such a proof, that in the fulfilment of the duties of my office here, I have been so fortunate as to satisfy those whose interests I was sent here to watch over and protect.

"Gentlemen, I shall ever preserve the liveliest sense of the honor you have this day done me.

"For the kind wishes which you are pleased to express for my future welfare, I cannot sufficiently thank you.

"I take my leave of you, earnestly desiring you all happiness and prosperity, and a full share of those blessings, which I trust the RETURN OF PEACE will ere long insure to all those who have fixed their abode in this Republic."

The committee retired highly gratified with their reception.

On Tuesday last, the gentlemen appointed as a Committee, to carry into effect the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of British residents, held on Thursday 19th current, waited on Mr. Parish, for the purpose of presenting a copy of said Resolutions; and requesting his acceptance of the testimonial voted. Mr. Parish received the distinction with his characteristic civility; and Mr. William Orr, as Chairman of the Committee, having briefly stated the object of the interview and the very great satisfaction which he and his colleagues felt, in being selected by their countrymen for so gratifying a duty; Mr. Parish made the following reply:

"GENTLEMEN,

I am deeply sensible of the honor which my countrymen have done me, in passing the Resolutions, which in their name you have been deputed to present to me.

I request you to convey to them my very sincere thanks for their kind expressions, and for the Memorial which they have been so good as to vote me. It will be at all times a great gratification to me to possess such a testimonial of their esteem and good wishes.—I shall preserve it, and be proud of it, as long as I live.

We inserted the Canton news in our last number, without one word of comment, for which, in fact we had no room. We are inclined to disbelieve that any war will take place between Great Britain and China—and that the dispute in question will prove to be similar to those which continually occur at Canton between the natives and foreigners, with none of the violent extremes mentioned in our last.

For some time past there has been a discussion between the Canton Government and the

British Factory, and the British had threatened to stop the whole English trade, but had in July last referred the affair to the Government of India, and the English Government at home. A mandarin named Foo-yuen, had been extremely violent in his proceedings against the British factory, but his conduct had not been countenanced by the more moderate of the Chinese, and even the Hong merchants, (the Chamber of Commerce of Canton,) have admitted that the foreigners were in the right. The Chinese are too wary to involve themselves in a war with Great Britain—they will not risk the safety of the "Celestial Empire," attacked as it would be by a veteran army from the British possessions in Hindostan, which borders on China. The Chinese affect to despise the English, by calling them a nation of watchmakers, whom their Emperor in his great hindness allows to visit China to buy tea, to keep them in health.

Many in England would be glad if the trade with China was entirely stopped, absorbing as it does so much of the precious metals—but then what would the tea drinkers say at home—particular the ladies—it might perhaps produce revolution.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF 23RD NOVEMBER, 1831

"We have just learned that it is decided by our Intendant, that the tonnage duty on foreign vessels shall be reduced after the 1st January next, to 12 reals per ton, instead of 20 reals now paid; and that the allowance heretofore made of a dollar per box to vessels carrying 1000 boxes sugar, and of two dollars per ton to vessels loading molasses, shall both be discontinued after that time. The duty on sugar will also be reduced 11-2 reals per box; and that on coffee augmented 1-2 reals per bag, after first of January. Duty on Cigars at the same period 4 reals per mil."

HAVANNAH, 25th October, 1831.

The following was intended for our last number, and was in type; the insertion of it was prevented from press of matter.

We were really vexed to find in the *Lucero* of 17th inst., that it had so entirely misunderstood part of our observations relative to the Comet controversy.

It is almost needless to state that we indulged in an idiom of our language, that we thought no one could mistake.

We intreat the Editor of the *Lucero*, to believe that we had not the most remote idea of wounding his feelings by the article in question.

If either of the controvertists had occasion to take offence it would have been Mr. James Kiernan; he, however, well knew the jocose nature of our remarks, and treated them accordingly.

Dr. D. Ramon Olaverrieta, Deputy from the Government of Buenos Ayres to the Representative Committee assembled at Santa Fé, has just town for Santa Fé to replace D. José Maria Rojas—who retires from ill health.

The reported death of Señor Barrenechea, Governor of the province of Entrerios, has been contradicted. He was residing at an Estancia in the province of Santa Fé, for the benefit of his health.

An Oration has been published, which was intended to have been delivered by Dr. D. Vicente Lopez, over the tomb of Don Juan José Christoval de Anchorena, but which the intense heat of the weather prevented. It enters into details of the life, acquirements and virtues of the deceased.

Periodicals.—*El Gaucho* and *La Gaucho*, (Mr. and Mrs. Guacho,) have breathed their last—they had a "short life and a merry one."

A new paper was, however, launched, ap-

parently from the same slip, on 25th inst., called *La Viuda de un Pastelero*, (the widow of a Jack on all sides,) we can give no better translation of it: It is to appear on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

The prospectus of another daily paper has been published, entitled *El Buzon Argentino*, *Diario del medio dia*; (the Argentine Letter-box, Mid-day Journal.) Its proposed political tenets are to be those of conciliation, and it is to make its appearance as soon as an adequate number of subscribers be obtained.

Brief exposition made by D. Tomas Manuel and Don Nicolas de Anchorena.

Under the above title an exposition or explanation has been published by the above gentlemen, relative to the note issued by Don Juan Lavalle on 26th May, 1829, eulogizing their deceased brother D. Juan José Cristoval and themselves, for the supposed conduct in having refused the liberty proffered them by Viscount de Venancourt, when the National vessels of war in this port were taken possession of by the French; that it was intended to deceive the public with this false supposition; that the illness which brought their brother to the grave had its origin in those melancholy days of terror and consternation, produced by the mutiny of 1st December, 1828; that the opportunity has now arrived to undeceive the public, and to express their gratitude to the Viscount de Venancourt for the humanity and distinguished consideration with which he, his officers and men, treated them, from the moment in which, when on board the schooner of war Riobamba, the French officers found there the Señores Anchorenas prisoners, and incommunicable, by order of the intrusive Government erected in this city, in consequence of the aforesaid mutiny.

That so far from refusing the liberty offered by the Viscount Venancourt they took advantage of his generosity, and requested him to conduct them on board H. B. M. Brig Cadmus, in order that under no pretext they might be calumniated as having any knowledge of the event which had then occurred; that the Viscount in the most kind manner acceded to their desires, and conveyed them on board the said brig in a nine-oared boat, and that his conduct throughout was marked with that attention and respect, which demanded their highest gratitude.

That they were received on board the Cadmus, on the afternoon of 22nd May, 1829, with more than ordinary hospitality; the Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson, who was then on shore, came immediately on board, and having lodged them in his own cabin returned to shore the same afternoon; and on the following day they went on board the Thetis, British Frigate, where they were received with every consideration.

That in neither of the above vessels had they listened to any overtures of the intrusive Government, although such had been made to them, but having been treated by that Government with tyranny and cruelty without example, and being beyond its jurisdiction and under the protection of the British flag, they believed it would be dishonourable and unjust to the country to do so—that they afterwards went on board the Cadmus in the Outer Roads, which vessel landed them at Montevideo on 1st June, 1829.

The exposition praises highly the generous and kind behaviour of the Captains of the Thetis and Cadmus.

The neighbourhood of the church of La Merced was somewhat in a bustle on Saturday evening last, about half-past 9 o'clock, occasioned by *sealls coches* driving up to the church. Some ladies, and a number of gentlemen in military attire and otherwise, alighted: a band of military music stationed in the cloisters immediately commenced playing some favorite arias—simultaneous with which the vestry

doors were thrown open—the interior of which and the front were brilliantly lighted. These preparations were in consequence of the christening of a child of an officer belonging to the regiment of Patricios.

It was altogether a sumptuous affair, and the "little stranger" behaved extremely well during the ceremony.

Every one was admitted that chose to enter the vestry.

Don Ramon de Palacio, a most promising youth, a native of Buenos Ayres, and only 17 years of age, was drowned in the Rio Negro, Bamba Oriental, whilst bathing on 5th inst.

El Cometa Argentino, of Monday last, contains long details respecting this interesting young man.

It appears that he was naturally of a melancholy disposition, which was increased since the death of his father, which happened about three months since. His talents were of the very first order, and had Providence spared his life, he bid fair to have become one of the first ornaments of his country.

In the year 1826 he commenced his studies in the University of Buenos Ayres, and in a few years he became acquainted with the English, French, Latin and Greek languages; ideology, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, &c. His mother and four sisters are disconsolate at the dreadful loss they have sustained of an only son and brother, whom they looked up to as their chief hope and consolation.

It seems that he had been lately much impressed with reading the English work of Hervey's Meditations, particularly with the following passage, which he had read in French:—*Il prouva la coupe de la vie, la trouva trop amère, et detourna la tête.*

Don Marcelino Carranza, has been committed to prison, on a charge of having purchased stolen cattle. His wife Doña Martiniana Viament, in a *Comunicado* to the public Papers of this city, repels the charge, and offers bail for him in good security, to the amount of 100,000 dollars,—and requests that the cause may be immediately brought before a court of justice.

Military music.—It is said that one of the bands will shortly perform on the Alameda, on the evenings of Sundays and holidays, when the weather permits:—the Civico band is our favourite, as was that of the 3rd regiment of foot guards, when in our boyish days we hurried to St. James's Park to hear it play the marches, chorusses and arias, from Don Giovanni, Pizarro, Blue Beard, &c. &c.

The band of the Civicos performed a few nights since, for nearly an hour, in the calle de la Victoria and the Mercado, from various operas. It was a lovely moonlight night, the streets and neighbouring balconies were filled with ladies—and although the moon did not!

"Tip with silver the fruit tree tops," it glittered upon the towering combs, those splendid ornaments of the Buenos Ayrean fair. Shakspeare makes the little runaway Jewess (Jessica) exclaim,

"I am never merry when I hear sweet music," when answering the solicitations of her lover, "To bring the music forth into the air, Soft silliness and the night Become the touches of sweet harmony."

This feeling is rather catching, at least we have thought so when hearing those same strains which have so often clung even to our very slumbers.

THEATRE.

Señor Martiñez took his benefit on 20th inst., and on the 22nd, there was a performance, but on both nights the house was very thinly attended, owing no doubt, in great part to the sultry weather; and in no trifling degree to the shorn state of the company, for after all Señores Cáceres and David are not stars of sufficient magnitude to fill the theatre without other powerful aid—the secession of Señor Casa-cuberta is a great drawback to them; he is the best general actor we have seen on these boards, and if his voice equal-

led his other histrionic qualifications, he would be almost first rate—particularly if he was to devote a portion of his time to study, and avoid as much as possible his low comedy characters.

The Cañetes have sailed for Chili, and the lovers of dancing are in mourning thereon—Doña Juana Cañete always looked very charming on the stage, and has a "preaty turned foot and ankle."

The permanent theatre (as it is called) is dull enough now, and is likely soon to be more so, by the temporary retirement of Doña Trinidad, who is—*encinfe*. A correspondent has requested us to notice the practice of boys and others smoking cigars in the lobbies—our doing so can be of little use, for as Desdemona said to Cassio,—"My Lord is not my Lord." We might say the theatre is not the theatre now, taking into account the apathy which seems to prevail in that establishment.

Señor Forresti has arrived in town from Montevideo, and we hear is shortly to appear at this theatre, as Figaro in the opera of the Barber of Seville. The musical talents of Señor Forresti have been highly extolled.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

I perceive that through your columns, as well as those of the Cosmopolitan, public attention here has been called to the Institutions existing in North America and England, under the name of "Temperance Societies;" and the sensible remarks and powerful facts of "Aleph" cannot fail, I should think, to produce a strong conviction in the mind of every reasoning and reasonable being, of the great utility of these associations.

If I am not mistaken, they were primarily instituted by our North American brethren; and (as often happens,) John Bull sneered and jested at what he looked on as a species of his generic favourite—humbbug—it was an "out of the way" mode of stopping drunkenness. But—as also often happens, to John's greater credit—when he saw the good effects resulting from the experiment, he gave way to his own good sense, and adopted the plan himself.

If any of our English residents have, in this question, set out with their great parent, I hope they will also arrive at his alternate conclusion, and act as he did.

I do not know any matter in which Englishmen and Americans at large here as a body, are more deeply interested, than in this very point of encouraging temperance. In every view they are interested in it, as it affects their national character and respectability; their interests, and their moral duty towards their fellow-countrymen in particular, and towards society at large.

If I have any encouragement from you, it is my intention to enlarge hereafter on the subject; since humble as my efforts may be, I would fain contribute my mite towards accomplishing so desirable an object, as that of the establishment of a Temperance Society in Buenos Ayres.

Your insertion of these lines, therefore, I shall consider as a permission to resume on another occasion: meantime, I am

Your obedient servant,

RUSTICUS.

Buenos Ayres, 17th January, 1832.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER IN THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

"CHOLERA MORBUS.—Villains, the historian of Florence, says that this disease commenced in Upper Asia, in 1345, from a most filthy smelling vapour, supposed to proceed from a certain fiery body, which either fell down from the atmosphere, or was actuated from the earth. That this vapour, like a fire, consumed all that stood in its way, animals, houses, trees, &c., for the space of fifteen days' journey all around; and some most filthy little beasts, furnished with feet and tails, as also worms, and a small sort of snakes, in a numberless multitude, fell at the same time from the atmosphere upon the earth, the stench and putrefaction from which infected the very air, and all the regions circumjacent. A pestilence having arisen from thence, spread around; depopulating the whole of Asia, and afterwards Egypt, Greece and Italy. Thence

it passed into Spain, France and England, and at length into Germany.

Now the present pestilence, according, Sir, to your history, entered Moscow, attended or preceded by dense masses or swarms of small green flies; and those "filthy little beasts," in that of the 14th century, appear to me to have been no other than the rattailed larva of a bee-like species of fly, which inhabit dung-hills and cesspools, and are known to entomologists under the name of *Chrysalis tenax*, (Kirby's Ent.) and described by all writers on insects as being the most disgusting in all appearance of all created things; and that these larva do sometimes appear in the most extraordinary multitudes, I can myself vouch, for about the year 1790, being then pupil at the High School of Edinburgh, I witnessed such an irruption which proceeded from the back of the North angle of the New College there. They came out of some dark vaults that were connected with common sewers and the desecrating rooms of the University. These larva, in countless myriads, proceeded down the Horse Wind, an ally leading into the Cowgate, and passed along that last street until they reached nearly to the South Bridge, then turned suddenly to the left, and ascended to the North by a rising street, entering into Hunter's Square by the Iron church, where the gazing multitude soon destroyed the head of the column with sticks and stones, and by treading them down. They resembled an army on its march, three or four abreast; and as their procession was a quarter of a mile in length, and continued at least three days, their numbers must have exceeded many myriads of millions. I have no doubt there are many persons now living (the present Dr. Monro in the number) who must remember this very strange phenomenon.

In an Essay on the Plague, by Sir A. B. Faulkner, is to be found the case of a private soldier, who while standing sentry at the great

gate of the city of Valetta (Malta,) was fatally stung in the foot by some insect, proceeding from a cart laden with the bodies of the victims of the pestilence on their way to be interred. This fact is known to be authentic; and, in further illustration of the opinion, that insects generally are the inoculators or active agents, commissioned by Divine Providence to disseminate pestilence and contagious among mankind, it is recorded in Dirby's Entomology, that in India, while the mangoes are getting ripe, which is at the time of the greatest heats in the scorching climate, there come swarms of very minute black flies, which fly into the eyes, and are exceedingly troublesome to strangers. This species is called the 'Eye fly' But at this season the eyes are attacked by a disease, supposed to be occasioned by eating the mangoes, but more probably (says Mr. K.) the result of the irritation produced by the fly in question; which, however, they admit, carries the infection from one person to another.

Hence, I presume, we must admit, that there seems to be but little chance of keeping away the present pestilence (Spasmodic Cholera) from this Island, merely by the enforcement of Quarantine Laws, for *Nisi Dominus custodiet urbem, frustra videntur custodes*, seems to be a truth in this case not to be disputed. The prophet Joel says, that insects are the ministers of Divine vengeance. They proved to be so in Egypt, at the Court of Pharaoh; in Syria, in the person of Herod Agrippa; in Africa, in the case of Queen Pheictina; in the Desert, in the case of the Children of Israel disobedient to Jehovah; and in Rome, in the case of Sylla, the Dictator. Let us, therefore, be prepared to suffer this Divine vengeance, should it assail us, for I much fear that come it will.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ADAM NEALE, M.D.,

Retired Physician to the Forces."

June 6th., 1831.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF JANUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Agnes, Ross.	F. Buret.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Lockett.	Mc Craeken and Jamieson.	do for Antwerp.
Brig Hub, Douglas.	S. Leiza Bros.	do for Havannah.
Brig Hercules, Pele.	Charles R. Horne.	do for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Shadport, Wilson.	John Dalton.	West Indies with mules.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Paoli, Phillips.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Heper, Waldo.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Laurel, Francis.	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Brig Montevideo, Farran.	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Ship Malabar, Clapp.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for New-York calling at Montevideo to finish loading.
Schooner-brig Algerine, Knowles.	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Havannah.
Schooner-brig Engle, Wade.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for Boston.
Brig Glory, Peterson.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Discharging.
Brig Seneca, Jennings.	Dorr and Reincke.	do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison.		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Neptune, Helot.	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Havro de Graco.
Barque Bonne Mere, Giron.	Razac and Brest.	do do.
DANISH.		
Brig Teuton, B. ndixen.	S. Leiza Bros.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig George and August, Witrock.		Under Quarantine.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Justicia, Capuro.	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula.	Jacinto Crapille.	do for Cautz and Genoa.
Schooner Americana, Bantini.	C. Guilleno.	Uncertain.
Schooner Precursora, Benato.	Jacinto Crapille.	do.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari.	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Havannah.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner Bel a Iliza, J. Sousa.	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Pluminasc, Santiago.	J. Gezial.	do.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador.	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Brig San José Americano, Silva.	C. J. Moreira.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Skylark, Lieutenant Ladd, Commander.
Packet Reindeer, Lieutenant Dickon, Commander.

AT ENSENADA.

AMERICAN.—Brig Mary, Robinson, to Charles Bunge,—under Quarantine, and discharging cargo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Falmouth.

On 24th October.—Packet Swallow, from B. Ayres 13th August; Montevideo 19th; Rio Janeiro 1st September.

17th November.—Packet Eclipse, from B. Ayres 4th September; Montevideo 9th; Rio Janeiro 27th.

At Liverpool.

On 2nd November.—British brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa, from B. Ayres 9th August.

20th.—Do barque Byker, Bruce, from B. Ayres 26th August.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 16th January.—Argentine brig General Rondeau, Campbell, from B. Ayres 3rd inst.; Montevideo 7th.

17th.—H. B. M. Packet Lady Mary Pelham, from B. Ayres 31st ult.; Montevideo 3rd inst.

At Montevideo.

On 15th January.—American schooner Arcadia, Macey, from Maldonado.

18th.—Brazilian zamaca S. José Americano, from St. Catherines.

Do schooner Insulana, from Maldonado, with jerked beef, for St. Catherines., put into Montevideo damaged.

20th.—Sardinian polacre Virtud, from Gibraltar 59 days.

21st.—French barque Hirondelle, from Havre de Grace.

Do.—Brazilian brig Dos Hermanos, from St. Catherines.

24th.—Brazilian zamaca San Antonio, from St. Catherines.

Do.—Do. schooner Buena Fé, from Santos.

January 18th.—American ship Ann Eliza, for New-York.

19th.—British brig Louisa, for Guernsey.

21st.—Do brig Trusty, for Rio Grande. National brig Felix, for Rio Janeiro.

The British brig Floraville, Stephenson, was ready to sail for B. Ayres.

Ditto. brig Jane, Bell, from Liverpool for B. Ayres, put back to Liverpool on 24th October.

Ditto. brig Packet, Cross, from Liverpool for Montevideo, put back to Liverpool on 7th November.

(The above three vessels were detained at Liverpool 15th November, wind bound.

The Packet Eclipse, it was supposed, would bring the December mail from Falmouth for this.

H. B. M. Frigate Duld, Capt. Hamilton, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 19th January, for Montevideo.

H. B. M. Frigate Dublin, Captain Lord Townsend, was to have sailed on 22nd January from Rio Janeiro for the Pacific.

The British brig Frank, 41 days from Liverpool, bound to Valparaiso, was spoken by the American brig Seneca, in Lat. 1 10 S., Long. 26 33 W.

The American brig Sally and Esther, from B. Ayres 24th ult., bound to the Havannah, was spoken by the Packet Skylark on the 13th inst., 60 miles North of Cape Frio.

The Packet Reindeer is posted to sail on 31st inst., for Montevideo and Falmouth.

The Hamburg ship George and August has been placed in temporary quarantine, in the Outer Roads, which we hear will be immediately taken off.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

January 21st.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian zamaca Guadalupe, Nacimiento, for Rio Grande,—despatched by Germano Martinez, with 200 fanegas of salt.

2 zamacas & 11 sail of small craft to the N. January 22nd.—Wind N. N. E. variable.

Arrived French Barque Bonne Mere, Giron, from Montevideo 20th., in ballast, to Razac and Brest.

10 sail of small craft from the N., with hides, wood, &c.

Sailed American brig Mary, Robinson, for Ensenada. (She had the Quarantine flag at the fore, and is to perform the remainder of her quarantine and discharge her cargo at Ensenada.)

No. 7, Gen-boat and several sail of small craft for Ensenada.

Brazilian brig Principe Imperial, B. J. dos Santos, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Manuel Carreras, with 14 bales with 560 doz. deer skins, 2do with 800lbs. of ostrich feathers, 50 quintals of jerked beef and effects.

January 23rd.—Wind N.

Arrived National schooner of war Sarandi, Pinedo, from Ensenada, (having been hove down and repaired.) She fired a gun on anchoring in the Inner Roads.

National schooner San Juan Bautista, Dos Santos, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with 260 rolls tobacco, 200 barrels sugar, 30 bags coffee, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Hamburg brig George and August, Witrock, from Hamburg 22nd September; Island of Mayo 30th November; Montevideo 22nd inst. with salt, to

January 24th.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 23rd inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Brazilian brig San José Americano, Silva, from Parnagua 12th inst., with 936 tierces, 6 half do and 354 baskets of yerba, timber, &c., to Custodio J. Moreira.

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

January 25th.—Wind N.

Arrived American brig Glory, Peterson, from Baltimore 12th November; Montevideo 23rd inst., with a general cargo, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

American brig Seneca, Jennings, from the Island of Mayo 20th ult.; Montevideo 24th inst., with 110 moyes of salt, to Dorr and Rincke.

Sailed Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 400 quintals jerked beef.

National schooner-brig Governor Rossa, Coffin, for Montevideo and Rio Grande,—despatched by Noble, Gowlan and Co., with 300 fanegas salt. (She fired two guns on getting under weigh.)

January 26th.—Wind S. E.—Outer Roads obscured by dust nearly all day.

Arrived (at 12 o'clock last night) H. B. M's Barque Packet Skylark, Lieut. Ladd, Comdr, from Falmouth 18th November; arrived at Rio Janeiro on 15th inst., sailed from thence 18th; and Montevideo 24th.

Passenger from England.—Mr. Christian Fischer.

Do from Rio Janeiro.—Mr. W. Armstrong, (son of the Revd. J. Armstrong.)

This Day

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 25th inst., to C. Galieno.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 25th., to J. S. Lyons.

Sailed Sardinian brig Colombo, Ardito, for Bahia,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 1380 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental brig Montevideano, Finn, for Montevideo and Rio Grande,—despatched by Bertram, De Lisle and Co., in ballast.

January 27th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Fortune, Dorr, for Boston,—despatched by Basabilbaso, Howard, Ridgway and Co., with 77 bales cut hides, 1540

arrobos, 74 do horse hair, 1480 arrobos, 16 do 112 dozen sheep skins, 2 do with 200 dozen nutria skins, 2 do with 52 dozen deer skins, 21,800 horns, 60 dry hides.

Passenger.—Mr. Howard.

British brig Agnes, Roe, for Liverpool,—despatched by F. Botet, with 3000 salted hides, 1458 dry do., 8 bales with 736 dozen nutria skins, 44 do with 1018 arrobos horse hair, 26 do with 444 arrobos wool, 9106 horns, 300 sheep skins.

On the evening of the 25th, all the public offices, the Plaza de la Victoria, the theatre and the city in general were illuminated, and rockets and other fire-works were discharged in various parts of the town. The band of the regiment of Cazadores performed in front of the Police-Office, and that of the Civicos proceeded to the Governor's private residence, and other places, and played various marches, arias, &c.,—these proceedings were repeated with a few variations on 26th.

On the 27th, the procession took place of the Ministers of Government, &c., &c., to the Cathedral Church, the usual salutes were fired. The Governor, (Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,) was not present, owing to severe indisposition, but he had requested in a note that the Minister of War and Marine should officiate in his stead.

The National vessels of War Sarandi and Cacique, were decorated with flags.

H. B. M's Packets Reindeer and Skylark were dressed out with colours in honor of the occasion.

MARRIED.

On 23rd inst.—At the British Episcopal church—Mr. Peter Chisnal, of the firm of Long and Chisnal, to Elizabeth eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Long of this city.

BIRTH.

On 27th instant.—Mrs. Joseph Dorr, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE subscribers are informed that the receipt and delivery of books will be suspended on the 30th and 31st current, and that all future applications must be made at the Rooms, No. 75, calle de la Piedad, which will be opened on 1st February.

J. G. FAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that there are two additional BATHS fitted up at Fauchet's Hotel, and a constant supply of hot and cold water, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night.

Price for warm bath 7 dollars; cold bath 5 dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 108 a 108½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 107 a 107½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¾ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¾ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 53 a 55 per cent.

Bank Shares, 165 a 166 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 a 205 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, 29 a 30 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 26 a 28 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24½ a 26,

Do. salted, 19 a 20 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 18 a 27 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

Wool (common,) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 29 a 30 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 16 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 15 a 16 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 800 dollars per mil.

Flour. (North America) 55 a 60 dols. p. dbl.

Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the

week 109 dollars. The lowest price, 106 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼

Printed at the State Printing-Office