

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 323.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have nothing particular in the shape of news, either domestic or foreign, to communicate this week. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d inst., states, on the information of passengers from Mendoza, that all the provinces of Cuyo, enjoy the most perfect tranquillity.

On the 22d ult. General Quiroga, left Mendoza, with a small escort, for San Juan.

Colonel José Felix Aldao, had been appointed Commandant General of Mendoza. The Governor of San Luis (Mateo Gomez), had tendered his resignation of that office, which had been admitted: the election of a new Governor had not taken place.

The report that the forces of Don Pedro have got possession of Lisbon is again revived, on the authority of letters, received by the Ship Hamilton, from Cadiz.

On 19 inst. being the day of *San Pedro de Alcantara*, there was a function at the *Recoleta*. In the afternoon, a number of pedestrians and equestrians attended. Amongst the latter were various *Sea Capitanes*, some on high mettled racers, others complaining that "they had, had, their troubles;" that their steeds would neither wear or stay, and had pitched them over the bows.

The evening being fine, attracted a number of Ladies to the promenade at the Retiro.

THE WEATHER.

On the 21st inst. the weather was remarkably sultry, but on 22d there was thunder, lightning and rain;—the lightning extremely vivid, and about 8 A. M. a startling thunder clap took place, it seemed, just over our heads, and we hear, that what is called a "thunder bolt" fell at the *Resguardo*.

"Could great men thunder
As Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be quiet;
For every pelting petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder—
Nothing but thunder."

The atmosphere has since the 22d been much cooler, the thermometer about 62.

The Governor of the Province of Corrientes (Ferré), by a decree dated 6th ult., forbids the Physicians in his province from receiving more than 2 reals for each visit, and 4 reals if called up in the night; and they must not charge for more than two visits per day.

A Corrientes' Physician must have plenty of custom to make a fortune, and it is not probable that any of them, in imitation of Dr. Fathom, will hire persons to call them up in the night, to give the appearance of being in great practice.

Another decree from the same quarter appoints a Frenchman, named Louis Liotard, to teach the inhabitants of the province to make sweetmeats, liquors, &c., at a salary of 1500 dollars per annum; with several provisos, however, that if it is proved he is not master of his Art, he is not to receive any thing. If illness prevent him attending to his profession, the salary to be stopped during that time; and if he should die, (which God avert, says the decree,) neither his widow or relations are to come upon the pension list, or receive one real from the Government of Corrientes.

The above decrees were inserted in the *Luz*, of this city, under the head of *Varietades*.

Official Document.

A decree dated 23d inst., states, that the Government aware of the obligation it is under to satisfy the debts, contracted for the aid afforded to the Restoring Army by the inhabitants of the country districts, that the calamities suffered by the latter makes this obligation the more urgent. Considering on the other hand the state of the public treasury and desirous to conciliate the interest of the State with that of the said creditors, —has decreed:

A document shall be given to each of the creditors, specifying the sum due. The said document shall be transferable and received in the Treasury, as money, in payment of rent for leased lands appertaining to the State.

A note from the Minister of Finance, dated 24th inst., expresses the penalties imposed upon those who were concerned in taking from the *Balandra Galontrina* 3 bales and 3 cases of dry goods, brought by the French Brig Joseph, and substituting 6 cases of wine in lieu thereof.

House of Representatives.

Discussion upon the project presented by the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, advising that the Government be again invested with the Extraordinary Powers. (See *British Packet*, No. 310.)

At a sitting on 22d inst. all the Ministers being present.—The Minister of the Home Department expressed that their attendance was in consequence of their having been cited by a note from the President of the House. At the same time it was necessary to state that the Governor of the Province had in a note to the Ministers suggested the propriety of their abstaining from taking any part whatever in the present discussion, conceiving that their interference might be prejudicial to the Government. The Minister made some observations upon the nature of the discussion, and at the conclusion of the speech he retired with the rest of the Ministers.

sr. Miguel Garcia, said, that from the note of the Government which had been addressed to the House and the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, he was of opinion that if it was wished to preserve the tranquillity which the Province now enjoys at the price of so many sacrifices, it was absolutely necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government, the existing laws being insufficient to counteract those evils which may

disturb the public tranquillity; the experience of 22 years since the emancipation of the country, confirms this opinion, and from the known honor and probity of the virtuous citizen who now presides over the province, little or nothing could be risked by granting the said powers to the Government; there appearing no other means to provide against the insufficiency of the laws, fatal experience having proved that when the country was apparently the most tranquil, storms had arisen producing anarchy and confusion, and which the laws of the land were unequal to suppress. Therefore, in order to preserve the public peace and prevent the recurrence of a day which had cost the country three years of immense sacrifices, it behoved the House to aid the hands of Government; at least, such was his opinion. The extraordinary powers was no doubt a dangerous and delicate medicine, but it was a necessary one if it be wished to cure the disease.

The Hon. Member concluded a long speech by stating his persuasion, that the present Government would not abuse any extension of power granted to it, and therefore he supported the project of the Committee.

A conversation arose respecting a question of order, in which the President and Señores Miguel Garcia, Gari, B. Pereda and Olavarrieta, took a part.

The House adjourned until the 26th inst.

MONTE VIDEO.

The Schooners *Adelaide* and *Agua Primera*, brought papers from the above city to the 19th inst. The army of the President, Fructoso Rivera, was on the 7th inst. at the *Cerro Largo*. Eight individuals, compromised in the late enterprise of General Lavalleja, had been shot; viz.: 6 officers and 2 sergeants; amongst the former was Capt. Bustamante—the names of the others are not mentioned.

The Government of the Oriental Republic is stated to be inclined to lenity, as it regards various individuals implicated in the late revolution, and do not intend to enforce the laws more than is absolutely necessary; several persons have in consequence been released.

The 12th ult. being the anniversary of the victory of Sarandí, was also solemnized at Montevideo, upon the occasion of the re-establishment of public tranquillity. *Te Deum* was celebrated; all the public authorities, &c., attended at the church; the city, was illuminated, and the theatre was crowded, &c. &c.

The hero of Sarandí, (General Lavalleja), is now an exile in a foreign land.

A correspondence has taken place between President Rivera and the Brazilian Commandant Bento Gonçalves da Silva, respecting Brazilian emigrants in the Oriental territory; who from fear, &c., may have taken part with General Lavalleja. The Commandant requested their pardon, upon their giving security for their future good conduct. President Rivera, stated, that he felt pleasure in conforming to the above and that the parties in question should not be molested in their persons or property.

The House of Representatives of the Oriental Republic was to meet on the 25th inst.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The official documents relative to those islands laid before the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, are truly interesting, not only to those acquainted with the events to which they refer, but also to the casual reader.

The document No. 21 from Mr. Baylies, contains a variety of historical references from the time that Fernando Magallanes, made a voyage to this portion of the Globe in the year 1519, (twenty seven years after the discovery of America by Columbus) down to the voyagers of modern date. The names of the English navigators of "olden times,"—Drake, Hawkins, Cavendish, Dampier, &c. &c., continually occur.

The document No. 29 contains the report rendered by Mr. Vernet, in which he not only replies to the different accusations made against him, answering them one by one, but inserts a number of quotations from valuable works with a variety of arguments founded thereon.

No extracts can possibly convey any thing like a just idea of the importance of the two papers above alluded to, bearing as they do so fully upon the question at issue.

The whole of the documents published as they are in Spanish, and as they shortly will be in English, will form a volume not unworthy to be placed in any library.

The subjoined sketch of them can only be considered as a mere index to the work.

A communication from the Minister Manuel Vicente de Maza dated Buenos Ayres, 18th September, 1832, to the House of Representatives upon the occasion of laying the documents before the House, states that the Government flatters itself that that of Washington will not sully its glories nor stain its name by denying that satisfaction which corresponds to the dignity and honor of the two Republics.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

A communication from the Consul of the U. States, George W. Slacum, dated B. Ayres, 21st November, 1831, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating the arrival of the American Schooner Harriet, in quality of prize captured by order of Governor Vernet, at the Falkland Islands; and that he (the Consul) could not believe that the Government of B. Ayres would sanction such an act.

No. 2.—From the Minister Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, dated B. Ayres, Novem. 25th, 1831, stating that the affair of the Schooner Harriet was undergoing regular investigation in the Office of the Minister of War and Marine; that the result would be laid before the Government, who would decide upon it according to the laws of the country.

No. 3.—From Mr. Slacum dated Novem. 26th 1831, to the Minister, stating that he could not consider the answer of the latter in any other light than as a tacit avowal on the part of the Government, that Mr. Louis Vernet had the right to detain American Vessels fishing on the coasts of the Falkland Islands and the adjacent coasts; and that he (the Consul) denied *in totum* the said right of the Government of Buenos Ayres, or any person or persons subject to its authority to possess that right, and therefore he wished the present communication to be received as a formal protest on the part of the Government of the U. States against that of B. Ayres and against all person or persons dependent upon its authority for the illegal and violent capture at the Falkland Islands of the Schooners Harriet, Superior and Breakwater.

No. 4.—From the Minister, dated December 3d, 1831, to Mr. Slacum, stating that the affair was still under investigation and that the Government could not admit the note of Mr. Slacum as a formal protest because it was not only unreasonable but he was not authorized to do so in his capacity of Consul, and that whatever differences exist might be amicably discussed between the two Governments.

No. 5.—From Mr. Slacum, dated December 3d, 1831, to the Minister, inclosing a letter

from Capt. Duncan of the U. States Corvette Lexington.

No. 6.—From Captain Silas Duncan, dated on board the Lexington off Buenos Ayres, December 1st, 1831, to Mr. Slacum, stating that he was about to proceed to the Falkland Islands with the force under his command for the protection of American Commerce; that he had been informed that in consequence of the captures made seven Americans had been left on Staten Land, without the means of subsistence; and that he wished a copy of his letter to be forwarded to the Government that no doubt might exist upon the object of his visit to the Falkland Islands.

No. 7.—From the Minister to Mr. Slacum, acknowledging the receipt of the above.

No. 8.—From Mr. Slacum, dated December 6th, 1832, to the Minister, stating that the Lexington would delay sailing until the 9th in the hope of receiving some communication from the Government for the immediate suspension of the right of detaining American Vessels fishing within the limits, stated to be under the jurisdiction of Mr. Vernet, with the instant restoration of the Schooner Harriet, and all property taken, &c. &c.

Also that the reason of the short period in which Captain Duncan could wait for the answer of the Government to the said propositions, was in consequence of his anxiety to render the most speedy succour to the American Seamen taken by the agents of Vernet and left on Staten Land.

That to remove all doubt of his (Mr. Slacum's) right to protest he must observe that he held his office by the authority of his Government, and that he had been recognized as its Representative by the Government of Buenos Ayres since the decease of the late Chargé d'Affaires.

No. 9.—From the Minister, dated December 9th, 1831, to Mr. Slacum, stating that Mr. Vernet had presented a memorial requesting that Captain Gilbert Davison might not leave the country as his evidence would be necessary; that orders were given at the Port Office to that effect, but it was found that Captain Davison had embarked in the Lexington's boat; the Minister therefore requested Mr. Slacum to notify to Davison to absent himself from the Province.

No. 10.—From Captain Duncan, dated Corvette Lexington, off Buenos Ayres, December 7th, 1831, to the Minister, stating that he had on oath that Louis Vernet had robbed the schooner Harriet, &c. &c., and requested that the said Vernet, as having been guilty of piracy and robbery, should be delivered up to the United States to be tried, or that he be arrested and punished by the laws of Buenos Ayres.

No. 11.—From the Minister, dated December 9th, 1831, to Mr. Slacum, stating that the conduct of the latter was any thing but decorous in demanding that the Government should answer on the 9th respecting a question so litigious, recollecting the number of serious and urgent affairs which pressed upon it and the religious solemnity which was celebrated on the 8th, which rendered it necessary for all the public offices to be closed; that the interference of Mr. Slacum was misplaced, &c.; that he was also under a great mistake in supposing that the Government looked upon him as the Representative of the United States since the death of Mr. Forbes, he being invested with no other character than that of Consul; that the limits of his functions were well known, and that the Government hoped he would in future confine himself to the said limits.

No. 12.—From Mr. Slacum, dated December 15th, 1831, to the Minister, stating that the Lexington had sailed on the 9th. Some hours before he had received the note requesting that Captain Davison should not leave the Province, without naming some person to act for him; therefore every effort to detain him would have been fruitless; even if he had conceived it his duty so to do, as the request of the Government appeared to be solely founded on a memorial or solicitation of Louis Vernet.

This communication is long—and Mr. Slacum concludes by stating that his interference has not been indecorous or improper; that he was responsible only to his own Government, &c. &c.

No. 13.—From the Minister Manuel J. Garcia, dated February 14th, 1832, to Mr. Slacum, stating that the Government considered his official notes so intemperate, that it had resolved to suspend all official communication with him.

No. 14.—A proclamation from the Government, dated February 14th, 1832, upon the proceedings of the Lexington at the Falkland Islands. [See *British Packet*, No. 287.

No. 15.—From Mr. Slacum, dated February 15th, 1832, to the Minister, inclosing a letter from Captain Duncan.

The said letter is dated on board the Lexington, at Montevideo, February 11th, 1832, and addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Buenos Ayres, offering to release the prisoners on board the Lexington, taken at the Falkland Islands, if the Government of Buenos Ayres would give security that they acted under its authority.

No. 16.—From the Minister, dated February 15th, 1832, to Mr. Slacum, stating that Mr. Vernet was appointed Commandant of the Falkland Islands, and that in consequence Vernet and those serving under his orders could only be tried by the proper authorities.

No. 17.—From Mr. Slacum, dated February 16th, 1832, to the Minister, expressing his surprise at the conduct of the Government in suspending him from his Consular functions and that it must take all the responsibility thereof.

No. 18.—From Mr. Francis Baylies, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, dated Buenos Ayres, June 20th, 1832, to the Minister, recapitulating the late events at the Falkland Islands with a variety of comments thereon, stating that no distance could stifle the just complaints of American Seamen; that they would be heard from the most remote region by a Government never deaf to their supplications for protection, never insensible to their sufferings and injuries, and that its echo would traverse the wide expanse of the waters of the ocean which divides both hemispheres; that the Flag of the United States ought to be respected, and wave under the constellations of the North as well as those of the South; that the Governor of the Falkland Islands Mr. Vernet, had committed his acts of despotism at a moment when there was no diplomatic functionary of the United States to protect his fellow citizens, and he continued in those acts until an American Naval Officer was found of sufficient energy and patriotism to defend their rights under his own responsibility. That the conduct of the Government in suspending Mr. Slacum, if not absolutely hostile was at least unfriendly, and requests that he may be restored to his Consular functions until the views of the Government of the United States upon that subject should be known.

No. 19.—From the Minister, Manuel V. de Maza, dated June 25th, 1832, to Mr. Baylies, stating that the above communication had been laid before the Governor, and that before answering it the Governor had resolved to ask explanations of Mr. Vernet, &c. &c.

No. 20.—From Mr. Baylies, dated June 29th, 1832, to the Minister, stating the satisfaction he felt that his communication had been placed in the hands of the Governor, convinced from his high character, wisdom and justice, that when convinced of the injury, he would not deny reparation; that the Government of the United States had not the least desire to call in question any of the rights of the Argentine Republic, but it wished *clearly* to understand whether the latter claimed the authority to molest vessels and citizens of the United States, fishing upon the coasts of the Falkland Islands, &c. &c.

No. 21.—From Mr. Baylies, dated July 10, 1832, to the Minister, stating that he had not received any answer to his communication of 26th June.

The communication No. 21 is extremely long, and is most important and interesting. It contains a variety of observations upon national rights as it regards newly discovered lands, and also a complete history of the Falkland Islands from the time of their first discovery, and the pretensions to them put forth by Spain and Great Britain, stating that if they appertained to Spain, and this country now claimed them as belonging to the late Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, then Paraguay, Bolivia, and the Banda Oriental might claim them with equal justice, as although they are now independent States, they formerly made a part of the said Viceroyalty.

No. 22.—A protest from Mr. Parish, H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Republic, dated November 19, 1829, addressed to General Guido, Minister of foreign affairs, against the claims of the Argentine Republic to the Falkland Islands; that the retirement of the forces of H. B. M. in 1774 could not be considered as a renunciation of the rights of H. B. M. and that in pursuance of the instructions of his Government, he protested formally against the pretensions of the Argentine Republic thereto.

No. 23.—The answer of General Guido, dated 25th November, 1829, acknowledging the receipt of the above.

No. 24.—From the Minister Don Manuel V. de Maza, dated July 10, 1832, to Mr. Baylies, stating that the Government would not act hastily upon a question so important, or be led away by insulated assertions, &c. &c.

No. 25.—From Mr. Baylies, dated July 11, 1832, to the Minister, expressing his desire that the final determination of the Government of the Argentine Republic might be given as soon as possible.

No. 26.—From Mr. Baylies, dated August 6, 1832, to the Minister, requesting a speedy decision upon the question.

No. 27.—From the Minister (Maza,) dated 8th August, 1832, to the minister of foreign affairs of the United States. This communication is long; it complains that Mr. Baylies, in the affair of Mr. Slacum, &c., had entered upon the negotiation in a prejudiced manner, which had forced the Government to appeal to the Minister of foreign affairs of the U. States, and lay before him a statement of facts: that the Falkland Islands, and the adjacent coasts, had passed to the Argentine Republic as part of the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, the same as the possessions occupied by Great Britain on the territory and coasts of North America had passed to the United States. The minister highly complains of the conduct of Captain Duncan, &c.

No. 28.—From the same, dated August 14, 1832, to Mr. Baylies, stating that Mr. Vernet having rendered his report, the Government had taken it into consideration, as well as the different unanswered notes of Mr. Baylies. This communication is also long, and enters upon different topics regarding the dispute in question, denouncing the conduct of Captain Duncan as most treacherous and ferocious; that it has excited the disgust of every man who possesses sentiments of justice and humanity, he having intensely wounded the honor and dignity of two Republics, outraging the Argentine, and lessening the credit and reputation which the United States has always merited. That such conduct would not have been pursued with respectable nations, like Great Britain or France; and could only have taken place by an ignoble abuse of strength against weakness, or amongst barbarous people who know no other law but their own passions, and who seek no other means to obtain reparation for real or supposed injuries, than by a blind and ferocious vengeance. That the injuries committed by Messrs. Slacum and Duncan, especially by the latter, in so inhumanly and perfidiously destroying the colony at the Falkland Islands, had outraged the dignity of the Argentine nation. That such scandalous and evident transgressions did not admit of the least tergiversation, therefore the Government of Buenos Aires, charged with the direction of the foreign affairs of the Republic, felt it its duty to demand of that of the United States of North America, prompt and complete satisfaction for all the damages, &c., suffered from the aggression of Captain Duncan. That it relies upon the justice and honor of the United States; but until satisfaction be obtained, it declines to treat upon the other matters contained in the different communications of Mr. Baylies.

No. 29.—Contains the report of Mr. Vernet, divided into nine parts, in answer to all the charges preferred against him, and to prove that the Falkland Islands belonged to Spain. It is, throughout, an elaborate and important document, and occupies many pages. A variety of British and other publications are quoted, and amongst them the *Letters of Junius*. The Protest made by Mr. Parish is fully noticed, and commented upon.

No. 30.—From Mr. Baylies, dated 18th August 1832, to the Minister, stating that he was not authorized to offer any reparation to Mr. Vernet, or the Argentine Republic, for the acts of the Captain of the Lexington, at the Falkland Islands; on the contrary, he had express instructions from his Government to justify the said acts; that his continuing here would now be of no service to his country; he therefore requested a passport for himself and family.

No. 31.—Extract of a conference, on 27th August, between the Minister and Mr. Baylies.

No. 32.—From the Minister, dated September 3, 1832, to Mr. Baylies, enclosing a passport.

No. 33.—From Mr. Baylies, dated 6th September, 1832, stating that he had appointed Mr. George W. Slacum as his private Secretary of Legation, and therefore he formed part of his diplomatic cortejo.

No. 34.—From the Minister, dated September 7, 1832, to Mr. Baylies, stating that the latter could not be ignorant that Mr. Slacum, prosecuted by the Magistrates of the country for a crime which the laws of the Republic punishes with death, had found an asylum in the house of Mr. Baylies; that notwithstanding the serious causes of complaint which the Government had against Mr. Slacum, it still followed the dictates of moderation; but it could not consider that gentleman in any other light than as an infractor of the laws of the Republic, protected in the house of the Minister of a friendly nation.

† The crime alluded to is respecting the intended duel between Dr. Bond and Mr. Slacum.

THEATRE.

On 19th was performed, for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta, a play called *La Intriga mas Execrable*. The *Boleros*, danced very indifferently by the *beneficiado* and the *niña* Dominguita Montes-de-Oca, and a repetition of the Chinese dance; the latter, we presume, composed by Señor Casacuberta, as he appeared to take the lead in it. Travellers, however, say that the Chinese are not amateurs of dancing, and that when Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the *Centurion* had a ball upon some court holiday; while they were dancing, a Chinese, who very quietly surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the party,—“Why don't you let your servants do this for you?”

We regret to see an actor of Señor Casacuberta's talent in such exhibitions; he is no doubt a professor of the Art of Dancing, but on

the Stage he does not excel in it, although, by comparison, it is something better than the singing of Señor Moreno.

The house was tolerably well filled, and the attendance of ladies very numerous; by which Señor Casacuberta ought to feel himself highly honoured.

A profusion of artificial flowers, particularly roses, is now the fashionable head-dress, making a perfect flower-garden. We do not admire the fashion,—*chacun a son gout*.

On 21st a play, to a very thin house; the weather being very sultry.

On 23d (for the benefit of Señor Pizarro, machinist to the Theatre,) *The Enchantments of Medea*; in which were a number of transformations,—such as *salas* turned into castles, giants introduced, and other monsters. Felipe David was swallowed by a fish,—a shark, probably, because it is said that whales don't swallow men; and at a late meeting of the Wernerian Society, at Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Scot read a paper on the great fish that swallowed up Jonah, showing that it could not be a whale, as often supposed, but was no doubt a white shark.

These exhibitions on the stage are sometimes called “puppet shows,” but they generally attract full houses; and on this evening the theatre was crowded in the extreme, although at double prices.

Pablito and *Domitila* sung a new composition, and also another edition of the *tirana*, which was encored; but it did not please us like that sung on the preceding evenings. *Domitila* was more gaudily, but not so prettily dressed as heretofore.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 25TH OF OCTOBER.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Emma, Kendall,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cleopatra, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers.	do do.
Brig Harriot, Morley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig John Gray,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	do for Cork, or Falmouth for Or-
		[ders.]
Barque Diana, Sugden,	José Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Barque Mercy, Campbell,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	do do.
Brig Malvina, Byron,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Brazil.
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	Discharging,
Brig Cognac Packet, Winby,	James Miller.	do
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	In Quarantine.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,		In Quarantine.
Ship Parachute, Tileomb,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Colombo, Weston,	Dorr and Reuncke.	do do.
Brig Brazen, Barnham,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Havannah.
Schr. Bee, Brooke,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Mitiuh,	Cochard and Millet.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Casimir, Lecomte,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Poiaere Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet and Prat.	do for Barcelona and Marseilles.
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,	Braulio Costa,	do for Bourdeaux.
Brig Prosper, Darian,	Blanc and Constantin.	Patagonia.
Brig Bearnais, Augery	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for N. York, calling at M.Vid.
Brig Arion, Geerkson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Barzini,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Concordia, Aualdo,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schooner-brig Maria, Pisani,	Amadeo and Caprile.	do for Gibraltar and Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Felix, Bassolini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	do for Cadiz.
Schooner Americana, Bandini,	C. Galeano.	Discharging.
BRAZILLIAN.		
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Fluminese, Santiago,		do.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,		In Quarantine.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

NONE.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA

The American Schooner Bee, was released from quarantine on 23d inst. The British Brig Floraville, on 24th; and on 25th, do. do. Jane, Hamburg Barque Gloria Deo, and American Ship Hamilton.

Arrival at Gibraltar.

On 8th August—British Brig Scamander, Rogers, from Buenos Ayres 12th May.

At Cadiz.

On 8th August—Sardinian Brig General Americano, Barbosa, from Buenos Ayres 10th May.

About 8th August—Sardinian Polacre Virtud, Gazola, from Buenos Ayres 21st May.

At Montevideo.

On 19th October—Oriental Brig Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro.

The Polacre Istok, inserted in our last as having arrived at Montevideo, is under the Austrian flag.

Sailed from Montevideo.

October 11th—French Brig Admiral Villaret, for St. Maloes.

—Tascan Szeconner-Brig Triunfante, for Maldonado and Rio Janeiro.

15th—Sardinian Brig Azzardoso, for Gibraltar, Barcelona and Genoa.

—Do. Polacre N. S. de la Guarda, for Gibraltar and Genoa.

19th—American Brig Edwin, Ganteaume, for Baltimore. Passengers; Messrs, Nalbro Frazier, Henry Rodewald and Francis Leland.

The Schooner Aguilá Primera, soon after getting under way on Thursday evening last, got foul of the National Schooner-Brig Caroline, in the inner roads, and stove in the bulwarks of the latter, with other damage.

The Brazilian Brig Eloisa, from Buenos Ayres 31th August, has put into Rio Janeiro, from bad weather, and does not intend to proceed to the Havana.

It is stated that the American Schooner Harriet, detained last year for an infraction of the law relative to fishing on the coasts of the Falkland Islands and which has been since lying in this port, is ordered by the Commercial Tribunal to be sold, and the proceeds to be deposited and subject to the orders of Government.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The American Schooner Bee, Capt. A. Brooke, whose arrival was noticed in our last, sailed from Philadelphia on 27th July: cargo, 290 barrels and 50 half do flour, soap, tea, &c.

October 20th.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental Packet Schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 19th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Do do. Aguilá Primera, Cuñeo, from Montevideo 19th, to A. Martinez.

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

Gun Boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia.

October 21th.—Wind E.

Arrived British Brig Jane, Luckett, from Hamburg 26th July and Montevideo 19th inst., with gun, planks and a general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Hamburg Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, from Hamburg 14th July and Elbe 20th do, with general cargo to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Passengers, Mr. Geerekens and Miss Julia Joachim; supercargo, Mr. Charles G. Gloede.

American Ship Hamilton, W. Langdon, from Cadiz 29th August, with wine, oil, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

(The above 3 vessels were placed in quarantine.)

Sailed Brazilian Schooner brig Cacique, Silva, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 fauegas salt and a general cargo of dry goods.

October 22d.—Wind S. S. E.—Rain.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

October 23d.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

October 24th.—Wind S. E.—Rain, and blowing hard in the afternoon.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

October 25th.—Wind E. S. E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed French Brig Amanda, Le Corre, for Havana, despatched by S. Lezica & Bros., with 2910 quintals jerked beef.

Passenger, Señora Clementina Loreil.

Oriental Packet Schooner Aguilá Primera, Cuñeo, for Montevideo, 10 sail of small craft to the N.

October 26th.—Wind E., blowing strong.

Arrived Brazilian Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira, from Paragua, 6th inst., with 702 tierces yerba, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Oriental Schooner Sirena, Sanchez, from Montevideo 24th inst., with wheat, jerked beef, &c., to F. Llavallol.

Brazilian Smack —, 15 days from Paragua, to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed French Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Minihy, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Cochard & Millet, with 5065 dry hides, 40,078 horns, 20 bales with 626 arrobes horse hair, 1,000 ox hoofs, 94 marks cut silver, 26 ounces Gold.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE official correspondence and other documents relative to the Falkland Islands, as published by this Government, will be re-published in ENGLISH in the course of the ensuing month, provided a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to defray the expenses of printing.—Subscriptions received at the Commercial Room No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo, Mr. SPADMAN'S, No. 92, calle de Cangallo; and at the Office of the GACETA MERCANTIL.

NOTICE.

THE undenamed articles lately arrived from London, are now on sale at S. Bishop's, Chemist, No. 43, calle de la Reconquista.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Aromatic Vinegar | Caraway Seeds |
| Lavender Water | Sugar Candy |
| Smelling Salts | Sedilife Powders |
| Salt Lemons | Soda |
| Carmine | Chilblain Salts |
| Court Plaster | Henry's Magnesia |
| Soap, Windsor | Steers' Opodeldoc |
| " " Brown | Darby's Carminative |
| " Transparent | Dutch Drops |
| Macassar Oil | Essence of Peppermint |
| Hair Powder | Spruce |
| Scalp Drops | Brandy Bitters |
| Milk Rose | Lozenges |
| Eau de Luce | Arrow Root |
| Tooth Powders | China |
| " Brushes | Pearl Ashes |
| Nail | Copal Varnish |
| Tin snes, Patent | Arnatto |
| Issue Peas and Plaister | Stone Blue |
| Leeches | English Starch, best |
| Cloves | Pearl Barley |
| Cinnamon | Shell Lac |
| Mace | Permanent Ink |
| Alspice | Ivory Black |
| Ginger | Black Lead |

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE performance of Sacred Music, announced in a previous advertisement, will take place in the British Episcopal Church on Wednesday 7th November, at 7 o'clock in the evening. A programme will be published next week.

Tickets may be had of the following gentlemen, who compose the Committee of Management:

Rev. John Armstrong, Messrs. James Barton, John Downes, Daniel Gowland, W. H. Garra, John Harratt, Stephen Hallet, D. Lamont, George Lord and J. C. Zimmermann.

FOR SALE,

40RTY filtering stones—Apply to Capt. Winby, at MacGaw's Hotel, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO LET.

AT a moderate rent, the house Nos. 26 and 28 Calle del 25 de Mayo, distant one square from the Port, lately occupied by the Commercial Establishment of Messrs. Bertram, DeLisle & Co. The said house has just undergone a thorough repair, and has every requisite for a large family. Apply to the proprietor No. 79 Calle de la Universidad, at the Altos in front of the College Church.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Carpenters Shop from No. 23, Calle de Tucuman, to No. 12, Calle de Cangallo, No. 46, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Where Orders of every description of carpentry and also furniture, will be thankfully received, and executed with the utmost punctuality, and on the lowest possible terms.

JAMES RULE.

WHITE ALE.

OF a quality superior to any that has been offered at the A. Brewery, No. 73, Calle de Cordova, behind the Church of Santa Catalina, at 14 dollars per dozen, including bottles, but on returning at the time of delivery as many empty bottles the price will be 11 dollars per dozen.

The Proprietor of the said Brewery hopes from the patriotism of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that they will give the preference to the Ale made in this country over that of foreigners, it being equal or better in quality and much cheaper. Trusting at the same time that they will not lend their aid in order that the industry of the country should be destroyed by foreigners; availing by this measure the being eternally tributary to them.

Those who from inveterate prejudice may doubt the good quality of the said Ale of this year, can ascertain the fact by tasting it, if they will take the trouble to call at the Brewery; and this will not cost money.

TO BE LET.

AN establishment recently finished for a Barraca, and on the other by the road which runs from the Barraca to the killing ground entry, from the road which leads from the Calle Larga de Barracas to the Convalecencia Potrero. It consists of a Dwelling-House, and Stores and galpones attached, capable of containing 25,000 hides; houses for peons and a kitchen, both separate from the galpones, a drying ground well enclosed with mandubay post, &c.; and about two squares of excellent ground for raising alfalfa, &c.

Further particulars will be learned by applying at No. 45 Calle de Mayo.

NOTICE.

TO Tailors, Dress-makers and others, desirous of obtaining good needles, (between of No. 6, 7 and 8. For sale at the Book-sellers, No. 92, Calle de Cangallo, I. Bayis and Co.) superior silver steel, counter sunk, drilled eye needles, Nos. 1 and 8 at one dollar the pair. A quantity of superior bonnet boards and paste-board; and blue ink for marking linen.

TO BE SOLD

VERY CHEAP AT

WHITAKER'S

CAST SHEET LEAD, PUMP AND LEAD PIPE MANUFACTORY,

No. 70, Alameda:

A very complete and strong Iron Crane, with iron screw barrel, wheel, pinion, axle and handles, with strong wrought iron jib, iron working step, iron frame and rollers; 50 feet of strong wrought iron chain with ram head, bolts, nuts—This is an excellent machine to be attached to any store door or wharf, for the purpose of loading or discharging heavy weights with facility and security. A working drawing of the mode of fixing, may be had.

Also.—For sale a very extensive and complete Cooking Apparatus, with oven, boiler and perforated plate for notice of tavern-keepers, and will be sold for half its cost price, lately imported and never having been used.

Likewise an Economical Kitchen Fire-place, with boiler and oven, suitable for a private family.

Horse power, wind power, and hand pumps.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 113½ a 114½ dollars each
Do. Patriot, 112 a 113½ do. do.
Plata Macquena, 62 a 63 dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patucanes, 6½ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 44 a 50 per cent.
Bank Shares, 149 a 142 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ per cent.
Do on Rio Janeiro, 260 a 400 p. ct. prem.
Do on Monte Video, a 7½ per cent.
Do on the United States, 10½ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 a 30 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 24 a 27 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 22 a 26.
Do. salted, 19 a 20 p. sada.
Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.
Nutria skins 50 a 55 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 28 a 29 do.
Wool (common,) 7½ a 9½ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 20 a 5 dollars per arroba.
Do mixed, 12 a 16 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 d1 per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 65 a 75 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 13 a 14 dollars per fauega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 24 per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½d.

ALEXANDER BRÄNDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.