

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 327.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Two important official documents will be found in our paper of this day, relative to the abolishing of holidays. We think they will be read with more than common interest, evincing as they do the anxiety of the Government and of the Ecclesiastical authority, to redeem, as far as possible, the losses sustained by the country—first from the Brazilian war, then the civil war, and lastly the distressing drought of three successive years. It is one of the most beneficial measures of reform ever undertaken in this country—a great deal gained from ancient prejudices, and has afforded universal satisfaction, except indeed to some of the juvenile portion of the community, who dearly love a holiday—

— A red letter day,  
“When schoolboys might play.”

Even at this time, in “Protestant England,” there are numerous holidays throughout the year on which the Bank, and all the public offices in London are closed, except the Custom-house, and it is only of late years that the latter became exempt, the Government having ordered that the Custom house should be open for business on every day in the year except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas day, and any fast day appointed by Government.

Another important official document in our paper is the reply of the Government of Buenos Ayres to that of Corrientes, respecting Paraguay. Would that all the Argentine Republic might join and make “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether” to annihilate the odious system of government now existing in Paraguay, and open the trade of that rich and interesting country.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Wednesday evening Señores Lozano and Vidal presented two separate drafts of an answer to the note of H. E. the Governor, wherein he stated the insufficiency of the common laws of the country to guaranty the public tranquillity. A project of a decree accompanied each draft. In that of Señor Lozano it was proposed that the Constitutional Committee should present with all expedition a law to establish in a precise manner the attributions of the Executive. Señor Vidal's proposed that the Government should submit to the consideration of the House the measures which it deemed most conducive to the consolidation of public order.

In a sitting of Thursday evening, it was resolved that the projects presented by Señores Lozano and Vidal should be referred to a special committee composed of Señores Lozano, Alcorta, Sanchez, Martinez, and Olavarrieta. A project was presented at the same sitting by Señor Alcorta, proposing that the House should appoint an extraordinary commission from its body, to

revise the decrees issued by the Executive whilst invested with the extraordinary powers, and one of which is the regulation of the press. This project was likewise referred to the special committee, who were directed to report by Saturday if possible.

The decree of the 4th February of this year, ordering various classes to wear the device of Federation on the left breast, has been republished this week in the periodicals of this city, with a notice from the Police Office, dated 22d inst., purporting that its republication was in order that no one might plead ignorance thereof, it having been observed that various individuals had not complied with the orders contained in it.

It has often occurred to us that a monthly article upon the agricultural news of this Province, similar to those which appear in the London Journals, would prove useful and interesting. We have no opportunity of doing this regularly.

A friend of our's (an *hijo del pais*), who has lately become a “Country Gentleman” and taken up his abode in the country, has furnished us with the following sketch upon the subject in question:

The aspect which the country presents in the South and South-West parts of the province of Buenos Ayres, is of the most flattering description. The abundant rains which have fallen have had a correspondent effect upon the pastures; they now present the most luxuriant verdure, forming a truly desirable contrast to the late afflicting drought of three successive years.

The cattle are in most excellent condition, and fat, and there is every reason to expect that in the latter part of December they will be more so. Our country folks now indulge the hope of recovering the losses they have sustained, instead of the full persuasion they had some months since of irremediably losing all.

The wheat is in general good, full eared and and ripening fast, with the exception of some that was sown early in the season which the rains have injured and caused a blight. Not so, however, in the large fields of barley; they, in every quarter, look well, and there can be little doubt that the crop will be not only good, but most abundant. The same may be said of that important portion of our produce, the indian corn, and if Divine Providence thus continues to shower its favours upon our land, there will not only be sufficient for home consumption, but perhaps for exportation.

In other parts of the province agriculture looks equally favourable.

A proclamation has been issued from the Governor of the province of Salta (Pablo de la Torre), dated Salta, 12th ult., addressed to the Gauchos of that province, stating that it was chiefly owing to their praiseworthy conduct that the late attempts made by the anarchists from the frontiers of Bolivia to create insurrection in Salta, had been suppressed.

A subscription has been set on foot for *Peregrina*, the orphan daughter of the murderer Sanchez. It already amounts to a considerable sum, and should the unfortunate girl recover from her wounds, she will find that the public has not been unmindful of her pitiable situation.

### MONTEVIDEO.

Considerable interest was excited in Buenos Ayres on Wednesday last by the arrival of the schooner *Rosa*, from Montevideo. The landing place was crowded to wait the return of the visit boat, the guard vessel in the outer roads having telegraphed that a “passenger of importance” was on board the *Rosa*. The passenger in question was General Rondeau.

We received by the same conveyance the journal *Universal* of Montevideo to 20th inst.

President Rivera arrived on 19th inst. at his country house in the vicinity of Montevideo, and was expected in that city on the 21st.

The General Assembly of the Oriental State was on 21st inst. to take into consideration the means adopted by the Government to suppress the revolution, and those which may be necessary to preserve public tranquillity.

One of the Senators (Miguel Barreiro) had been fired at in his own house; supposed for political motives. His daughter (11 years of age) was standing by him at the time, and was near becoming the victim. The perpetrator had not been discovered.

The chieftains Tacuabé, Paredes, and others of General Lavalleja's followers who had sought refuge in Entreríos, had been ordered to the capital of that province by the authorities of Entreríos.

A French carpenter committed suicide a few days since at Montevideo with a chisel, by putting the edge of it in his left breast and giving it a blow with a hammer to drive it in, by which desperate effort he clove the heart, and consequently died instantly.

We have received, by way of Montevideo, journals of Rio Janeiro to 27th ult. They contain no particular news as regards Brazil, but they give accounts from Portugal to 5th September, which, if confidence can be placed in them, confirm the intelligence of Don Pedro's success, mentioned in our No. 325, viz: that a considerable portion of Portugal had declared in his favour. It is also added, that the telegraphs between Lisbon and the provinces had been destroyed.

### THE LATE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Committee of Management for the late Musical Festival at the British Church, present their best thanks to Mr. Rosquellas and Master Pablo Rosquellas, to Mr. Turner and the Choir, and the other gentlemen assisting, for their obliging and acceptable services on that occasion.

The Committee also present their best thanks to the Editors of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, the *British Packet*, and the *Cosmopolitan*, for their kind services rendered by repeated notices of the Festival gratuitously inserted in their respective papers; and particularly to Mr. S. Hallet, who very liberally printed the cards of admission and the programme of the performance free of all charge.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements on account of the Festival, will be published next week.

## House of Representatives.

Continuation of the discussion on 10th inst. upon the project for again investing the Government with the Extraordinary Powers.

Señor Gari replied, in support of the project, to the arguments advanced in opposition to it, and spoke again of the insufficiency of the laws to meet any political crisis, and the necessity of giving additional strength to the Government. This the latter had explicitly stated; therefore to reject the project would be, in a manner, to deny that such necessity exists.

Señor Ignacio Martínez explained.

Señor Baldomero García felt desirous that the present discussion should terminate—it tended to excite the passions. An English philosopher had said, that diversity of opinions was one of the strongest principles of antipathy. The question is, are the laws sufficient to guarantee public tranquillity. In a country like this, so exposed to revolutions, where the discontented, in accordance with the chief and officers of a regiment might overturn the institutions, it must be acknowledged that the existing laws are not strong enough to suppress such evils; and what means have the Government to prevent revolution? It is true, that by a law of 1817 it can arrest a suspected citizen, but at the end of three days it must yield him up to the Judge with the antecedents. Suppose Señor Dorrego had arrested that man who made the revolution of 1st December, 1820, and whose name he would not profane the House by mentioning, and had sent him before the Judge with the antecedents. This man, it would have been said, wanted to make a revolution; but, without other proof, he would have been liberated and assumed additional audacity and arrogance. This being the practice, it is evident that the existing laws are not strong enough to prevent revolution; and if in countries where constituted monarchies exist, in which the sovereign is on a throne cemented by ages and surrounded by glorious and historical emblems; if such governments fall by a single blow, what can be expected in a country like this. And must it still continue to be exposed to such agitations? If the anarchists conspire against the laws, the friends of order will know how to put them down. When a revolution is not supported by public opinion, it will in the end be suppressed; but in the mean time immense evils are produced, and the country loses its credit; and even depriving the conspirator of life is an evil. Therefore the necessity is obvious that vigorous laws should be passed—laws capable of restraining the efforts of anarchy—laws that would present this country to the world as proceeding with a firm and determined step, and worthy to enjoy liberty and independence. If such therefore be the case, it follows that the project in general ought to be admitted, and if the articles in the project are exorbitant, which he conceived was the case, reject them, and let the House propose others.

The hon. member concluded by stating that, feeling the necessity of strengthening the hands of Government, he should vote for the project in general.

The House then adjourned.

At a sitting on 13th instant,

Señor Olavarría replied to the last speaker (Señor García), and advanced various arguments in addition to those he had formerly urged against the project. He stated that the present Governor had deserved every thing of the country: he had fought for its laws and its institutions—but because he had done so, it did not follow that he should be authorised to destroy them; that every true republican in the world must be against a project like the one in question, and that he gloried in being himself a republican.

The hon. member complained of severe illness, which, during the present warm discussion, had been much increased; that his country could not expect him to sacrifice his life when there was no necessity for so doing.

Señor Baldomero García again addressed the House, and stated that as it was pretty generally acknowledged that the necessity exists for strengthening the hands of Government, he thought the project in general ought to pass, and afterwards the articles of it might be discussed. He repeated that the present discussion was an evil, as it tended to produce acrimony among the members of that House; and if the most influential men of the country should be at variance, what must be its fate. Any discussion which causes political excitement must,

in the present delicate circumstances of the country, be mischievous.

Señor Olavarría said that the rejection of the project would not leave the House without the means of giving strength to the Government if it be found necessary.

Señor Alcorta spoke against the project. He said there was evidently a disposition in that House to strengthen the hands of Government. If Governments merit so much confidence that the liberty, honor and existence of society must be placed at their disposal; if all must be sacrificed for tranquillity, then in the time of the King of Spain this country possessed tranquillity, but it was that of despotism.

The project was nothing more or less than placing the Government beyond the laws.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Minister of the Home Department forwarded a note, dated, Buenos Ayres, 13th inst., to Bishop Medrano, upon the subject of diminishing the number of holidays kept in Buenos Ayres; stating the advantages that would thereby accrue to the industry of the country as well as to true religion; and also the enormous losses which the present system occasions, particularly to the city of Buenos Ayres, from the peculiar situation of its port and the difficulties attendant upon the discharging and taking in cargo.

That including Sundays and other holidays, rainy days and contingencies of the weather, which render it impossible to work on this river, there are now more than 150 days in the year entirely lost as it regards labour.

That the Government confidently expects from the patriotism and enlightened zeal of the Apostolic Vicar, from the reasons above assigned, and the urgent necessity which exists for this province to repair the severe losses it has sustained and to give vigour to public and private interests, by devoting more time to labour, that he will aid in forwarding an object so truly interesting, by relieving the faithful of this province from the obligation of hearing mass on half holidays, and reducing the number of holidays as much as possible.

The note concludes as follows:

“The Government promises itself that many benefits will result from this measure; for besides the known advantages which it must produce to agriculture, industry and commerce, it will do away with the repeated disorders which idleness produces, and tend to the more punctual sanctification of those days consecrated to divine worship, for which purpose the Government will use its best endeavours.

God preserve your Lordship many years.

Victorio García de Zuñiga.”

An arrangement, of which the following is the substance, was forwarded to the Government on the 10th inst., by Bishop Medrano:

Buenos Ayres, November 10, 1832.  
23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.

Convinced by melancholy but constant experience of the manner in which holidays are abused—

That the duties enjoined on those days by our holy mother Church, are not fulfilled.

That the authorities cannot restrain the crimes so frequently committed on those days.

That the poor are loud in their call for reform.

That the passions kept in restraint by the labour of the week have a loose given to them in a criminal manner on holidays, to the notorious degradation of morality.

That heaven is not so much pleased with seeing the blood of martyrs spilt for its sake, as it is moved by the lamentations of the miserable.

That arts, commerce and agriculture, which are the life and soul of nations, suffer an enormous loss from the multiplicity of holidays.

That our Government, impelled by such powerful motives, has besought us their reform and diminishment, as a measure of necessity required by religion and the state.

We have therefore resolved:

1. That from the day of the publication of this our decree, the only holidays to be kept in the Province of Buenos Ayres, during the year, are—Sundays, the Epiphany, Corpus, Ascension, the Nativity of our Lord, the Annunciation, Assumption, Conception and Nativity of the Virgin, St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Martin, and Santa Rosa de Lima.

2. All the half holidays are suppressed with the exception of that of San José.

3. The vigils prior to the holidays now reformed are suppressed.

There are altogether eight articles in the decree; the purport of the remaining six is that the clergy, the friars and nuns of the Convents in this city, can celebrate the suppressed holidays with the same solemnities as usual, and also those devout persons who choose to do so.

## GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, November 10, 1832.  
23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence  
To H. S. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Corrientes.

The Delegate Government of Buenos Ayres, informed of the note of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Corrientes, dated 8th ult., and the printed proclamation relative to the threats made to the worthy province under his command by the Dictator of Paraguay, the Government of Buenos Ayres has ordered that it should be answered. It is persuaded that the virtuous people of Corrientes will know how to liberate themselves from the invasion which they apprehend, by exerting all their energy and patriotism, and bringing into action the powerful resources they possess; counting at the same time upon the interest which this province will take to fulfil its duty, and, if indispensable, to aid and sustain the rights of that province, and all the Republic.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Manuel V. de Maza.

The Governor of the Province of Corrientes (D. Pedro Ferré) has forwarded a note, dated, Corrientes, 8th ult., to the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, upon the subject of the dispute between Corrientes and the Government of Paraguay, with a proclamation from Governor Ferré, addressed to all the provinces of the Argentine Republic, detailing the hostile conduct pursued by Paraguay towards the Republic for a series of years.

The purport of this proclamation appeared in our number 324.

The Governor of the Province of Rioja (Jacinto Rincón), in a communication dated, Rioja, August 12, 1832, addressed to the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, states that, by a vote of the House of Representatives of Rioja, that province had joined in the treaty celebrated by the Governments of the Boundary Provinces, in Santa Fé, on 4th January, 1831.

A similar communication has been received from the Governor of the Province of Tucumán (Alejandro Heredia), dated Tucumán, 18th ult. This communication says, that the circumstances in which the Province of Tucumán is placed will not permit the assembling of its House of Representatives. A decree of the Government, therefore, states the adherence of that province to the treaty in question.

The official details relative to the defeat of the Indians in the Province of Santa Fé, have been published. In our last number we stated the particulars of this event.

In our last we mentioned the murders which had been committed on the 16th inst. Justice has not been tardy in overtaking the murderer. On the 18th the Judge of the 1st Instance, D. Baldomero García, gave sentence to the following effect, which was immediately confirmed by the Chamber of Justice:

That, Juan Francisco Sanchez having, on the 16th inst., stabbed his wife, Fastina Fernandez, with a knife, in four places, which caused her instant death; and also having stabbed, at the same moment, in three places, Melitona Sanchez, 4 years of age, the daughter of both the above, who expired under the right foot of her father, who had kept her down by trampling upon her; and for having at the same instant given three mortal stabs to Peregrina Sanchez, 6 years of age, likewise a daughter of the above, who saved her life by having sought refuge in a neighbouring house, and who is still living, although her life is in great danger. The criminal is therefore ordered to suffer the penalty of death, in the Plaza Lorea, in which parish the crimes



were committed, and his body to be afterwards hung upon a gallows for 8 hours.

On the 19th the criminal was taken from the Cabildo prison in a police cart, in order to be placed in *capilla* in a room in the Plaza Lorea. He behaved with much confidence on this occasion, waving his hand to various individuals, &c. which he repeated during his journey to the plaza; on leaving the cart, however, he addressed the spectators, asking pardon for the atrocious crimes he had committed.

At 10 in the morning on the 20th, he was brought out to be executed; but his confidence had entirely deserted him, and he seemed more dead than alive. Four soldiers fired at him, but he moved afterwards, upon which a soldier placed a musket to his forehead and shattered his head to pieces. The body, streaming with blood, was then suspended from the gallows, where it remained until 6 in the evening.

The crowd at the execution was immense, murders so diabolical being of rare occurrence here. The prompt punishment which followed the crimes, is honorable to the justice of the country.

Sanchez, it seems, had been absent from his family for three months, and had left it totally unprovided for. Returning on the 16th, his youngest daughter Melitonia ran out to meet him. He repeatedly kissed her, and, entering the house, he stabbed her. He next attacked the mother, pursued her into the street and killed her. Returning to the house, he stabbed his eldest daughter, Peregrina. What could have been the feelings of the wretched man when he kissed the infant Melitonia?

A pamphlet of 24 pages has been published during the week, entitled "Exposé made to the public by D. Pedro Berro Y. Echevarrene, resident of this city, and late Treasurer of the National Bank, in answer to the atrocious injustice with which the Directors of that establishment has outraged his honor and prosecuted him before the tribunals for the defalcation of 100,000 dollars missing from the Bank in the month of June, 1830, &c."

**THE WEATHER.**—It was extremely warm at the commencement of the week, the thermometer on Tuesday last being at 80 in a cool place. There was, however, on the afternoon of that day a smart thunder shower, which had the effect of cooling the atmosphere.

**ORATORIO.**—That species of music which has obtained the name of Oratorio, had its rise about the middle of the sixteenth century. St. Philip of Neri, the founder of the *Congregazione dell' oratorio di Roma*, with the view of attracting people to the church, and thus collecting crowded audiences for the two sermons preached on prescribed days by priests of this order, at night-fall, first established this music. That part of the church where these compositions were performed was called the *Oratorio*, or speaking chamber, and the name of the place has been transferred to the music.

**HANDEL.**—Some folks eat two or three times as much as others; for instance, the incomparable and inspired composer Handel required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of food. Among other stories told of this great musician, it is said that whenever he dined alone at a tavern, he always ordered "dinner for three," and receiving an answer to his question, "Is de tinner retty?" "As soon the company

come"—he said, *contrepito*, "Den bring up de tinner *prestissimo*, I am de company."

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:—

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwell;" and adds, "I will give any man five shillings apiece for as many as he can make in English." But the prize it was thought was never claimed.

In a Pernambuco paper is the following imitation of one of Hone's parodies:

"By the sign of the holy federation + deliver us, O sovereign people, + from our enemies the Cataventos, and moderate Unitarians, + in the name of Brazil Father of the Emperor Son, and of the Constitution + Holy Ghost.

I believe in Brazil, all powerful creator of heroes and of a people. I believe in Peter II., the only Prince its Son, our Emperor, who was conceived like the rest of mankind, and, by the operation of the Constitution, was born a Brazilian citizen, and not absolute Lord; was under the power of Peter I, who was not crucified dead and buried as he deserved, but descended from the throne by abdication in order that the former might ascend it the third day, where he was seated at the right hand of the all Constitutional Regency. I believe in the Constitution, in the August General Legislative Assembly, in the communication of the two Houses, in the remission of political errors, in the resurrection of the most complete political liberty, and in the happy life of an eternal Federation. Amen."

The charming suburbaa villages of San Fernando, San Isidro, and Las Conchas were on Sunday last extremely crowded, the day being fine. The *baduads* of Buenos Ayres mustered strong upon the occasion, and indeed whole families in carriages emigrated thither for the day from this city. The equestrians were also numerous, and all returned delighted with the verdant appearance of the country.

The real London Cockney seldom sees a blade

of grass in the course of the year, except what may be growing in St. Paul's Church-yard, whilst others of that class, attended by wife and family, on a Sunday afternoon in summer time, proceed to take tea and hot rolls at Bagoigge Wells, Chalk Farm, &c. &c., the happy husband, broiling under a burning sun, drawing his *chiquitos* in a lilliputian barouche.

What a scene the environs of London present on a fine summer Sunday evening—thousands of "pleasures parties" returning homeward, jaded in the extreme, and most of them illtempered from absolute fatigue.

By passengers arrived yesterday from Salta, we learn that the Governor Proprietary, Don Pablo Latorre, had returned from Oran, after having made a tour in the country districts and left them in complete tranquillity. On the 12th ult. H. E. reassumed the command of the province, which he had delegated to Don Pablo Aleman.—*Gaceta Mercantil* 20th ult.

## THEATRE.

On the 19th inst., being a benefit night, the play of "Paul and Virginia" was performed and the house was well attended. We noticed several fair strangers in the boxes.

The Theatre at the present time presents little or no attraction; the hot weather is against it, and so is the open and constant infringement of the regulation against smoking in this badly ventilated edifice. Indeed it seems neglected by all parties, and this may bring affairs the sooner to a crisis, and produce the much desired "radical reform," in order that the inhabitants of the first city of the Argentine Republic may have something worthy of the theatrical *gusto* they have ever displayed.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 22d OF NOVEMBER.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Cleopatra, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson,	do do.
Brig Harriot, Morley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Caiz.
Brig Plata, Davis,	James Miller,	Discharging.
Barque Mersey, Campbell,	Bertram, Deilsle and Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Malvina, Byron,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Antwerp.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Brazil.
Brig Cognac Packet, Winby,	James Miller,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Helvelyn, Boad e,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Fawcett,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Helcon, MacGill,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer,	Kelshaw, Wilson & Co.,	In quarantine.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Janus, Robins,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Havana.
S. Sir, Bee, Brooke,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Do. for Havana.
Schooner Harriot,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Joseph, Lamad,	Brasillo Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Bearnais, Angery,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>BREMIEN.</b>		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for N. York, calling at M. Vid.
Brig Arion, Geerken,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Maria, Pisani,	Amadeo and Caprile.	Loading for Gibraltar and Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Bussolini,	Pedro A. Plouer,	do for Caiz.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Mannel Carreras,	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	Huergo,	Rio Grande.
Schr. Alegria, Garcia,	A. M. Pintos,	do.
Schr. Bella Angelica, Carvalho,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Zamaca Boni Fim, Oliveira,		

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.  
Corvette Lexington, Captain McKeever.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

Nov. 14.—American ship Augusta, Young, from Tarragona and Gibraltar.

Brazilian zamacua Destinada, from Cabinda. (About 15th.—H. B. M.'s ship Pylades (18 guns), Captain Edward Blanckley, from Rio Janeiro, St. Catherine and Rio Grande.

20th.—British brig Packet, Cross, from Cape de Verdes.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

November 18.—French barque Hiroudelle, for Havre de Grace.

H. B. M.'s ship Samarang was to sail on 24th inst. from Montevideo for the Pacific.

H. B. M.'s surveying barque Beagle was victualing at Montevideo, and was to sail thence for the South Coast about 25th inst.

H. B. M.'s ship Pylades was to sail from Montevideo for Maldonado in the course of next week. She was one of the experimental squadron, and is stated to be a fine ship of her class and a counterpart of H. B. M.'s ship Lightning.

### Vessel posted to sail.

On 24th inst., Britis brig Malvina, for Amsterdam.



## MARINE LIST.



### Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 17.—Wind S. W. blowing strong. Nothing arrived.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Rufino Gracioso, Oliveira, for Paranaque, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 450 fanegas salt.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

November 18.—Wind S. S. W. Nothing arrived or sailed.

November 19.—Wind E.—calm. Nothing arrived.

Sailed, Gun Boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.

November 20.—Wind E. S. E. blowing strong at night—light rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental schooner Flor del Salto, Silva, from Salto, with yerba.

9 sail of small craft from the N.

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

H. B. M.'s packet Duke of York was under weigh this evening.

### November 21.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 20th, to C. Galeano.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet brig Duke of York, Lt. Snell, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth. Passenger for Falmouth, Mr. John Macfarlane. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señor Antonio Saldana and two servants.

The Flor del Rio, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

### November 22.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental schooner-brig San José Americano, Biguale, from Maldonado 20th, with 1173 bags wheat, to order.

British brig Itinerant, Nicholson, from Liverpool 6th August, Montevideo 20th inst., general cargo to John Harratt & Sons. She was placed in quarantine.

12 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

The Hamburg barque Gloria Deo was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again E. of the Outer Roads from strong head wind.

### November 23.—Wind E.

Arrived, Gun Boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia. Sailed, Hamburg barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, for the Island of Mayo, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

H. B. M.'s packet brigantine Cockatrice, from Falmouth, Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, arrived in the Outer Roads this morning at day-break, and has been placed in temporary quarantine.

The full particulars of the trial of the murderer Sanchez, was published in the *Diario de la Tarde* of the 21st inst. It seems that revenge

instigated him to the act, his wife having refused, from his bad conduct to her, to live with him, or to place the children under his direction. When the unhappy woman ran, wounded, into the street, she exclaimed, "*Confession, I am killed.*"

Sanchez delivered the following letter a short time before he was placed in *capilla*:

"Adieu, beloved fellow countrymen. Adieu, Buenos Ayres, who have nourished me in your bosom for the space of 25 years. This day you see me brought to the scaffold for defending my honour; but do not permit that another unhappy man be in my situation through the cause of an unreflecting . . . . . and a . . . . . who contributed to place me under the dire necessity of committing this crime. In fine, pardon me with all your heart. Merciful God, assist me and strengthen me to receive my punishment. "This unhappy man takes leave of all the inhabitants of this generous city."

"Juan Francisco Sanchez."

The names of two individuals, said to be relatives of the murderer's wife, have been suppressed in the publication of the foregoing address.

The Marine band, stationed at the Marine barrack, in the calle del 25 de Mayo, are kept very strict to their duty. They play the *reveille* & the tattoo several times in the day, even at *siesta* time, marching round the beach as they were wont to do in the last summer, and what they want in numbers (they being only two good humoured looking drummers and a fifer) is counterbalanced by their incessant activity. The drum major, who is also the fifer, is a real veteran, a *martinet*, and is we are told by birth a German.

We have been requested by a correspondent to give Monsieur Pasquier, hair dresser to the Theatre "a lift," or, in other words, a *puff*, for his benefit night on 26th inst. This, however, is quite out of our line, and was more in that of the *beneficiado* when hair powder was in vogue. From his advertisement in our paper of this day, we observe that Ghosts are to aid his cause. Shadows often lure poor mortals, and we trust that on this occasion they will assist to draw M. Pasquier a full house.

Ghosts on the English stage are very popular. When the tragedy of the Castle Spectre was first in rehearsal at Drury Lane Theatre, the author of it (Mr. Monk Lewis) was requested by the manager (Mr. John Kemble) to omit the Ghost. He refused to do so; and the Ghost received more applause on the representation than even John Kemble himself. We once saw the Castle Spectre performed at a country theatre in England, and the Ghost of the murdered *Evelina* was—(how shall we write it)—*enroute*. The audience laughed, and the Ghost laughed, and all laughed.

When the renowned Grimaldi, as Squire Bugle, in the pantomime of "Mother Goose," passes through a church-yard on a hunting excursion, the Ghost of his first wife jumps out of her grave to meet him. The Squire trembles; but as the spectre immediately sinks to earth, he gathers courage and sings—

"First wife's dead,  
There let her lie;  
She's at rest,  
And so am I.

Then merrily, merrily we'll march away,  
For this shall be my wedding day."

### MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. John Wyatt Smith, of this city, to Lucy, the seventh daughter of the late Reverend Charles Hargrave, Rector of Eyan, Derbyshire.

### DIED.

On the 18th inst., of Apoplexy, after a few hours illness, Mr. James McGaw. He had been a resident in this city for 22 years, and was proprietor of the Hotel No. 53 calle del 25 de Mayo. The British and American vessels in this port hoisted their colours half-mast on the 18th and 19th inst. as a mark of respect to his memory, and his remains were attended to their "last home," at the Protestant Cemetery, on the 19th inst., by a numerous assemblage of his friends.

The deceased was an excellent man. His hand was ever open to "melting charity," and his loss will be severely felt.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THEATRE.

On Monday, 26th inst. for the benefit of Julio Pasquier, a *Fusion* Extraordinary will take place, and a grand spectacle be represented, on which occasion, for the first time in this city, will be performed the famous modern melo drama entitled,

### THE GREAT BATTLE OF NANCY,

or  
*Clodia and the Mysterious Man of Mount Savage.*

The spectre of a deceased warrior will be introduced, and other apparitions, furies, genisses, &c. &c., with splendid scenery and machinery.

To which will be added a farce.

The performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Boxes 10 dollars each. Pit and Cazuela seats 3 dollars. Entrance as usual.

Those who rent boxes and seats will have the preference until 12 o'clock on the day of performance.

A BOY, 11 years of age, named CUMMING, has been missing from his home since 16th inst. He has blue eyes, reddish hair, and fair complexion; and had on a blue cloth jacket, brown waistcoat, and light blue cotton trousers. Any person that can give information respecting him at No. 59 calle 25 de Mayo, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

### STORE-ROOM FOR SALT

IS to be had on reasonable terms, at the Barraca de Llavallol, the residence of the undersigned,  
THOMAS BARTON.

### HIRAM HUNT, CARPENTER.

HAS removed from No. 89 calle del 25 de Mayo No. 91 calle de la Biblioteca, formerly the State Printing Office.

## NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully informed that Emanuel Vraie, Tin plate worker, &c. &c., having dissolved partnership with Mr. Benjamin Williams, has commenced business again in company with E. M. Donald; and hopes to strict attention and working the best materials, on reasonable terms, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Bathing Tubs, of different sizes, on reasonable terms. Copper work tinned and repaired.

N. B.—Stove, funnel and water pipes, and all kinds of house work executed with the utmost despatch, at  
No. 138, CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

### 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 *Comercial Agency* No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo, Mr. STEADMAN'S, No. 92, calle de Cangallo; and at the Office of the GACETA MERCANTIL.

### NOTICE.

THREE or four respectable gentlemen can be accommodated with a suite of pleasant furnished rooms at No. 76, calle de la Universidad.  
Breakfast and Tea, if required.

### FOR SALE.

THE London Quarterly Review, for July, 1832, a cost price. Apply at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, . . . . .	114	a	114½ dollars each
do Patriot, . . . . .	112½	a	113 do do
Piata Macanquina, . . . . .	65	a	64 do do for one
Dollars, Spanish, . . . . .	61	a	66 do each
do Patriot and Patacones, . . . . .	61	a	64 do do.
6 per cent. Stock, . . . . .	45	a	45 per cent.
Bank Shares, . . . . .	150	a	138 dollars each.
Exchange on England, . . . . .	7½	a	7-13-6 per dollar.
do on Rio Janeiro, . . . . .	320	a	325 per cent. prem.
do on Montevideo, . . . . .	7	a	per dol.
do on United States, . . . . .	64	a	64 d. per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best, . . . . .	28	a	31 dols. p. pesada.
do country, . . . . .	25	a	27 do do.
do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. . . . .	23	a	26 do.
do salted, . . . . .	19	a	20 per pesada.
do Horse, . . . . .	64	a	7 dollars each.
Natrin skins, . . . . .	55	a	60 do. per dorera
Chinchilla, . . . . .	25	a	25 do do.
Wool, (common), . . . . .	7½	a	11 do per arroba
Hair, long, . . . . .	20	a	24 do do.
do mixed, . . . . .	12	a	16 do do.
Jerked Beef, . . . . .	13	a	14 do per quintal
Horns, . . . . .	300	a	850 do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.), . . . . .	68	a	70 do per barrel.
Salt, . . . . .	10	a	11 do per fanega on board.
Discount, . . . . .	1½	a	2½ p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 114½ dollars. The lowest price 112 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7½ pence. The lowest ditto 7 pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.