

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 329.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 8th DECEMBER, 1832.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas has been re-elected Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

On the 8th December, 1829, he assumed the office of Governor, and the three years designated by law for fulfilling that appointment expire this day.

On the 5th inst., at one o'clock, the House of Representatives assembled, and proceeded to elect a Governor of the Province. 36 members were present, and voted as follows:

For Brigadier General J. M. de Rosas, . . .	29
D. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, . . .	4
D. Vicente Lopez, . . . . .	2
D. Luis Dorrego, . . . . .	1

The voting having concluded, the President proclaimed the election of Señor Rosas, which was received with great applause by the spectators, who in considerable numbers occupied the gallery. Various printed poetical compositions were scattered, detailing the services of Señor Rosas, and denouncing him the modern Cincinnatus, the Achilles of his country, the Pride of America, the Argentine Cesar, the Hero and Saviour of the Republic.

The House having resumed, immediately passed a project of law, stating the re-election of Señor Rosas as Governor and Captain General of the Province; and also sanctioned the draft of a communication addressed to the Governor elect, to the effect that the House of Representatives, whose first duty it is to consult the welfare and prosperity of the country, according to the best of their ability, believed that justice and the exigencies of the state required, and that their public duties would be fulfilled in placing anew in the hands of his Excellency the sacred deposit of public confidence, not as a recompense for the signal services he had rendered, from his constant and faithful co-operation in the cause of order, but as an irrefragable testimony of the confidence of the Province of Buenos Ayres in the sentiments of patriotism and constant adhesion to order, which have been always the device of the restorer of the laws.

The above documents were dated, House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, 5th December, 1832, and signed by Felipe Arana, President; Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

Military music was stationed at the door of the House, and fire-works were discharged when the result of the election was known.

General Rosas, on being officially notified of his re-election, addressed a note to the House of Representatives, expressing his gratitude for the confidence reposed in him, but requested the House to accept his resignation of the distinguished post to which he had been elected; that the welfare of the Province, the state of his health, &c. required this step. The House, in a sitting on 6th inst., declined to accept the proffered renunciation.

In the Montevideo newspaper *Universal* of 30th ult. is the following article:

"All accounts received from Buenos Ayres, by private letters, agree that D. Juan Antonio Lavalleja meditates a new attempt against the existence of the country; and some accounts refer to the preparations which are publicly made to put them into execution, such as enlisting men at a bounty of 50 patacoons each individual, purchasing arms, ammunition and horses, and other measures, which every one is acquainted with from their scandalous publicity; notwithstanding which, it is said that they are unknown to the Government of the said capital; nor indeed how could they otherwise capit with impunity the standard of rebellion in its very bosom, in order to produce anarchy and desolation in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. It is added that there were 140 men enlisted and in march towards Entrerios, under the orders of Gomez and Herrera, the authorities of which being doubtless engaged in frustrating the frightful attempt of dismemberment so opportunely denounced by the periodicals of Buenos Ayres, it will not be extraordinary if they do not perceive the arrival of the expeditionists, and their transit to the Uruguay. It will be for this reason that vigilance and precautions on our part supply the defects produced by the grave occupation of the Entrerios Government."

It could scarcely be expected that such serious charges as those contained in the preceding article should pass unnoticed. Accordingly the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, of 4th inst. stated that all the preparations denounced in the *Universal* were imaginary; and that if such tales had been transmitted from Buenos Ayres, it was doubtless with the view of creating alarm, but that the *Gaceta* firmly believed it was only a pretext for the projected assembling of the Oriental troops on the coast of the Uruguay, and intended to favour the ulterior policy of that Government. The same paper on 5th inst. spoke more pointedly upon the subject, declaring it to be its opinion that no such news had been transmitted from Buenos Ayres, and that it was a forgery for a sinister purpose; that such tales, which only brought ridicule upon their authors, were merely pretexts to forward old and well known projects; but that the intriguers would find themselves miserably deceived, as all their manoeuvres were watched; that the Argentine Republic well knew its duties and would not falter in performing them, as the Oriental Republic had done, all the world being well aware that the emigrants from Buenos Ayres had publicly hoisted their recruiting flag in the Oriental State, assembling men of all nations, and twice invaded the territory of Entrerios. Also, that the Oriental Government had never displayed more generosity than that which they had evinced to the said emigrants; that if the mutiny of July is to be punished with such severity, why dispense such a generous reception to the Decembristas? If the emigrants who have sought refuge in Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding that their conduct has until the present moment been irreprehensible, so much alarm the Oriental Government, why does it view with such indiffer-

ence the remonstrances made by the Province of Buenos Ayres relative to those who have violated their asylum in the Oriental State? The article concludes by stating that the *Universal* and its circle ought now to take off the mask, because they deceive no one; but that it is well they should know that if the Argentine Republic tired of enduring so much ingratitude, so many treacherous schemes and provoking violations of the rights of nations, finds itself forced to a rupture, the immense responsibility will rest upon a Government which has displayed such anarchical conduct, and whose existence is so little solid, it not having yet emerged from its pupillage.

Alluding, we presume, to its being under the protection of the parties to the treaty of peace between Brazil and this Republic.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner Flor del Rio, the *Universal* of the above city to the 1st inst. The extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly of the Oriental State closed on 29th ult., after having sanctioned the draft of a communication in reply to the message of the Government, which (as is generally the custom in those cases) was in a manner an "echo of the speech."

Ensign Vicente Gonzales (late of General Lavalleja's force) had arrived at Montevideo. The account he has rendered to the authorities has been published in the *Universal*. Señor Gonzales speaks of his sufferings, and those of his companions, through the alleged conduct of Señor Lavalleja, particularly in being subjected to the ignominy of delivering up their arms to the Brazilian commanders.

Two communications have been likewise published in the *Universal*, addressed to the President of the Oriental Republic, D. Fructuoso Rivera; one from Col. Olavarria, and the other from Col. Vega (both emigrants from Buenos Ayres), requesting, now the cause of order had triumphed in the Oriental State, to resign their commissions as Colonels in that service; which the President accepted, and returned them thanks for their services.

A fire had lately occurred at the *saladero* of D. Gonzales Gomez de Mello, at the Cerrillos, about seven leagues from Montevideo, and property was destroyed to the amount of 15,000 patacoons. It was not ascertained whether it occurred through accident or by design, but the *Universal* says that it was suspected to have been the work of some of the anarchists.

An advertisement in the *Universal* of 1st inst. announcing some operatic performances for that evening, states that they would conclude at 10 o'clock, in conformity to the wishes of the Directors of the ball intended to be given that night at the theatre, by the British and American Merchants, in honor of the return of H. E. the President of the Republic.

## House of Representatives.

On the 1st inst. the following communication from H. E. the Governor was read to the House, and afterwards referred to the Committee of Finance, with a recommendation for its speedy despatch.

Buenos Ayres, November 30, 1832.

33d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.

### Hon. Representatives:

The Governor and Captain General of the Province has the honour to address the Representatives, in order to call their attention to an affair which has been always thought of the first importance, and which, at the present moment, ought to be considered as vital and absolutely necessary to the existence and welfare not only of this province, but of all the Republic. Such is the general pacification and conclusion of the Indians, who from the South and South-West part of the various provinces of the State extend to the Cordilleras of the Andes, which undertaking can be completed in the most satisfactory manner, provided the provinces interested in it uniformly make extraordinary efforts to repress the audacity of some tribes which yet remain obstinate and rebels to the duties which justice and humanity impose.

The House is well acquainted with the exertions made by the undersigned in this grave and important affair, in the year 1824, when it was committed to him by the Government of the province; that in the midst of a thousand difficulties, and in spite of the political events of the country, which have been but little favourable, he has gone on progressively; that to the influence of his policy it was that the Indians did not devastate the province in the midst of the anarchy and dissolution to which it had been brought by the mutiny of 1st December, 1828; and when elevated to the post which he at present occupies, he has given such attention to the security of the frontier, that notwithstanding the general destruction caused by the said mutiny, the immense sacrifices which the war against the anarchists required, the dreadful calamity of an unprecedented drought, and the consequent want of resources to provide for other necessities, the hostile Indians have not only been severely chastised, as often as they have attempted to invade our territory, so that the province has never been more secure from their incursions, but they have also been obliged to retire to the skirts of the Cordilleras, leaving to us the immense and fertile territory which they occupied, and amongst us a portion of friendly Indians, who now make part with the rest of the population, and concur to the increase of our power and territorial riches.

Much more might have been effected—the extermination of all the hostile Indians, the general pacification and populating the new frontier—if the undersigned Governor had succeeded in obtaining from the House of Representatives the resources for this purpose, which he solicited in his two preceding messages, and which were absolutely necessary. The press of business which occupied the House, has prevented the subject from being taken into consideration; and for this reason the undersigned believes it his duty to urge it again, manifesting as he does that the urgency of the moments presents the alternative of the consummation of the enterprise with a possible sacrifice, or, if this be withheld, the total loss of the immense advantages which have heretofore been gained, leaving obstructed for a long time the channels of riches and prosperity on which the Republic should rest her existence.

The Government of this province has actually placed a respectable force on the other side of the River Colorado, and another in the Salinas Grandes, which can act in concert with the auxiliary division of the Andes. Counting upon some resources from the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan, and also upon the important efforts and decided co-operation of General Juan Facundo Quiroga, who offers to obtain aid from Rioja, and besides with the favourable disposition of H. E. Governor Estanislao Lopez, and the Governments of Cordova and San Luis, with all these elements, and taking advantage of the present state of terror of the Indians, a decisive enterprise might immediately be entered upon, facilitating the means of movement and necessary subsistence. In order to effect this, the undersigned Governor requests of the House of Representatives the requisite funds, and that they will designate the means of obtaining them. If they be timely afforded to the Government, there can be no doubt whatever that we shall arrive

at the desired issue in an affair of so much importance to the country, and which has cost in all times immense sacrifices, expenses, and anxiety; but if they are refused, or retarded, and thus make it necessary to recall the advanced forces on the other side of the River Colorado Salinas, disappointing the good dispositions of the people of the interior, and the important co-operation which General Quiroga is ready to make, and by this delay give time to the hostile Indians to recover from the terror with which they are now seized, who can tell the extent of the evils which may befall us. The undersigned Governor, therefore, entreats the Hon. Representatives to give this affair their attention in preference to any other, without losing sight of the least of its consequences; and, if they think proper, name a Committee of their own body, who, communicating with the undersigned, may obtain from him important and detailed information which it would be imprudent to express in this note.

God preserve the Hon. Representatives many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

The communications which appeared some months since in the *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Luzero* of this city, in answer to the circular of Don Pedro Ferré, Governor of the province of Corrientes, which circular not only defended the conduct of D. Manuel Leyva (the Deputy from Corrientes to the Representative Committee at Santa Fé), but also asserts that the Government of Buenos Ayres had engrossed that revenue which belonged to all the Republic, given undue encouragement to foreigners and foreign manufactures, &c. &c.; has caused great excitement in the Government of Corrientes. Governor Ferré, under date, Corrientes, 29th October, 1832, has forwarded a circular to the department of his own province, and a *proclama* addressed to the people of the Argentine Republic, in which he inveighs bitterly against the communications in question, stating that they are filled with vile impostures, are an accumulation of infamous falsehoods, and assuredly do not speak the sentiments of the people of Buenos Ayres; that the periodicals of Buenos Ayres have grossly insulted the laws of Corrientes by endeavouring to ridicule the Government, and in fact inciting the people against their rulers.

A communication, apparently semi-official dated Corrientes, 3d ult., addressed to the editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and signed *Los Correntinos*, contains absolute threats against Buenos Ayres, asserting that the *Correntinos* were so indignant at the attack made upon their honour, their institutions, and their Government, that they had resolved, *en masse*, to take satisfaction, but that the respect which they owed to their Government had obliged them for the present to restrain their ardour; and that the writer of the communication in the *Gaceta*, under the signature of *Un Porteño*, may sing the triumph of his incendiary ideas, but at the same time he is advised, for charity, to refrain from taking the useless labour of closing, sealing and circulating so many sheets of paper which he has lately done in the province of Corrientes, including the said number of the *Gaceta*, seeing that the Governor of Corrientes had caused all his fellow countrymen, both great and small, poor and rich, lame and halt, to become acquainted with the prattle of these four disguised half acquaintances of *Los Correntinos*, but who in fact never had any other patriotic principle than that of filling their own coffers.

The Government of Corrientes has issued a decree, dated 30th October, 1832, stating that, from the beneficial effects which have arisen from the protection afforded to the industry of the country; and having in view not only the

prosperity of corrientes, but also that of all the Argentine Republic; it has decreed, that all effects and foreign furniture &c, which the rest of the provinces can manufacture, are prohibited introduction to Corrientes; and for the present, and whilst all the Republic do not prohibit the production of foreign spirits, they are therefore excepted from the preceding article, from the difficulty of distinguishing one from the other. Those articles of foreign merchandise which are not prohibited, and which come direct to Corrientes without touching at any other port of the Republic, or of the Oriental State, shall pay one-third more upon the established duties on importation.

It will be seen from the above extracts, that Governor Ferré has not abated one jot of his high language and pretensions—on the contrary. We shall no doubt hear more upon this subject anon.

The message of the Government of Bolivia to the Legislature of that Republic is in town. Part of it, when speaking of the Argentine Republic, says that Bolivia had done all in its power to mediate between the parties that were lately engaged in civil strife in the Argentine Republic, but without effect. The battle of Tucuman, in which Argentine blood had been shed in torrents, had decided the contest. Various generals, many chiefs, officers and citizens, who were rendered thereby destitute of country or the means of subsistence, had sought an asylum in Bolivia; that its Government had rendered them that assistance which was due to misfortune, and that Bolivia ought to be proud of its situation, in being enabled to exercise its liberal policy towards all men, but particularly to its neighbours.

The Indians have made another irruption into the province of Santa Fé. The Governor of the province of Entrerios (Pascual Echague), in a communication dated, Parana, 15th ult., to the Government of the province of Santa Fé, made an offer of assistance of troops to punish the Indians. The Governor of Santa Fé (Estanislao Lopez), in answer to the above, states that the barbarians had entered some defenceless parts of his province, stolen cattle and sacrificed a few victims, but that he had promptly routed them and pursued them for 20 leagues, until night, when they sought refuge in the woods, and thus saved themselves from utter destruction. All the stolen cattle have been recaptured, besides more than 100 of their own horses and a variety of articles which they had quitted in their hasty flight. The Governor of Santa Fé expressed his acknowledgments to the Governor of Entrerios for the proffered assistance, which he happily did not need, the incursion of the Indians being only momentary and by surprise.

There has been lately published in this city a very useful work, entitled "State of the variations of Exchange, from the commencement of the fluctuations which have occurred in them, that is to say, from the 8th February, 1826, to 29th February 1832; with certificates, signed by three sworn Brokers of this city, of the correctness of the quotations. Published by Bernardo Pery Etchart, and may be had at the office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*—price 4 dollars."

This publication contains the price of doubloons, hard dollars and specie generally, and the state of exchange between Buenos Ayres and London, and also between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, from the 8th February, 1826, to 29th February, 1832,



M. Etchart has bestowed immense labour upon this production, and it highly creditable to his industry and talent. It is the first work of the kind which has appeared in this country, and will be a valuable appendage to every mercantile establishment here.

Señor D. Florencio Varela was amongst the passengers in the schooner Flor del Rio, from Montevideo, which arrived at Buenos Ayres on Sunday last, and he landed here on that day, after an absence of more than three years. A number of persons had collected at the landing place to receive him. He entered a carriage which had proceeded through the water to convey him to shore, but he eagerly leaped from the vehicle ere it had scarcely left the water, for "Woman's gentler anxious tone was heard; Friend's, husband's, lover's names in each dear word." And a scene took place which none can appreciate but those who have been long absent from their native country. Indeed, we envied Señor Varela his feelings: he was evidently much affected, and embraced his fair friends whilst tears of joy were streaming from their eyes. Two lovely females, one we believe his wife, each took his arm, and, attended by the rest, with joyous faces they all walked along the beach into the town; and surely never man had "fairer escort."

## THEATRE.

On the 1st inst. was performed an interpolation of Shakspeare's tragedy of Othello, for the benefit of the Señora Trinidad Guevara; and notwithstanding the play-bills affirmed that it was the farewell performance both of the *beneficiada* and of Señor Caceres, the house was only thinly attended. Tragedy is not suited to sultry weather. Señor Caceres did not perform the Moor so well as on a previous occasion; the *Desdemona* of Doña Trinidad was very so, so; and the *Iago* of Señor Malpica made one think of the lines uttered by the Iago of the "immortal bard"—

"Reputation is an idle and most false imposition,  
Off got without merit, and lost without deserving."

The best performance of the evening was that of Señor Moreno, in the character of *Brabantio*. His late short retirement from the stage has improved his acting. He rated the Moor in capital style, questioning him—

"O thou foul thief, where hast thou stow'd my daughter?  
Damn'd as thou art, (tho' hast enchanted her."

He scolded his daughter too, for merely doing that which thousand of young ladies have done from time immemorial—"got married without their Pa's consent," thus giving truth to Don Jerome's song in the *Duenna*—

"If a daughter you have she's the plague of your life,  
No peace shall you know tho' you've buried your wife;  
For at fifteen she mocks at the duties you've taught her,  
O, what a plague is an obstinate daughter."

On the 2d, a play, to a very thin house.

On the 3d the play of the "Twelve Peers of France" was repeated, for the benefit of Señor Viera. The audience was not very numerous, but the boxes, both upper and lower, contained some very charming fair.

The Señora Trinidad and Señor Caceres have departed, or are about to depart, for Chili, and Señor Casacuberta has again retired; therefore they may be spoken of as of those "departed."

The lady (Doña Trinidad) has been many years at this theatre; and she possesses mediocrity of talent, a plaintive voice, but lacks animation and expression.

Señor Caceres has evidently studied his profession, and is a good actor; but then his powerful voice is at times very harsh; his full, round

face is not quite adapted to tragedy, and the unnatural gasping and panting once so conspicuous in his performances, though greatly reformed, often appears. He is, however, a talented performer.

Señor Casacuberta, in face and person, has all the requisites for an actor, but he is careless.

The stars have now all quitted us,

"And Kaled, Lara, Ezzelin, are gone  
Alike without their monumental stone."

What then is to become of the theatre? When a crisis arrives, they say, that things improve; and indeed, the theatre has long wanted improvement.

By the bye, it is reported that the theatrical corps of Montevideo is likely soon to revisit Buenos Ayres.

D. Felix Aguirre has been recognised as Colonel of the cavalry of the line of the Province of Buenos Ayres. This acknowledgment he has merited for the various services he has rendered the national cause.—*Gaceta Mercantil*.

"THE CHARRUA INDIANS.—At a late meeting of the Academy of the Arts and Sciences in Paris, the Minister of the Marine announced the arrival of one of the natives of this savage race at Brest, and, at the same time, presented a memoir respecting them, which had been drawn up by Captain Barral, who brought the stranger to Europe.

It appears, from this memoir, that the Charruas inhabit the banks of the Uruguay, on the northern frontier of the Montevidean Republic; and that, formerly, their hostility was so formidable as to occasion the Spaniards, as the Chevalier d'Azara himself admits, a greater loss of men than fell in the conquest of Mexico and Peru together. They have neither been civilized, nor entirely subdued to the present hour. They are excellent horsemen, ride without cloth or saddle, despise European arms, and use a spear from ten to twelve feet long, a lacet or noose, a bow or common sling, for all offensive and defensive purposes. Their bodies are covered with vermin, and not a woman amongst them ever thinks of washing either herself or her clothes; indeed, it is not possible to conceive a more disgusting object than one of these savages.

Yet nature has endowed them with a handsome person, regular features, and fine black eyes; but their aspect is ferocious. They marry very young, and have a plurality of wives; but a divorce is readily effected. Their food is limited to beef and horse-flesh, raw or half-roasted, ostrich eggs, and partridges; and their favourite beverage is *Chilcha*, a species of brandy, which they mix with fermented honey and water. Branches of trees, covered with ox and horse hides, form their habitations, which are dens of disgusting filth. At the decease of their parents or adult brethren, the females of the family cut off a piece of one of their fingers at the uppermost joint, beginning with the little finger; and besides this visible token of affliction, they plunge their departed relative's spear or knife into various parts of their arms, bosoms, and sides; keeping their cabins closely for days together, whilst the mourning lasts, and using rigid abstinence. The husband does not bewail the loss of his wife; but when a son loses his father, he has a reed driven through his flesh, from the elbow to the shoulder, in which state he observes the customary period of mourning—passing the first night in a hole, buried as deep as his breast. The next day he draws the reed out of his arm, and then remains for two days longer without either eating or drinking: he lives another fortnight on light food; and at the end of that time has completed his course of lamentation. These Indians, as Azara affirms, are unacquainted with either singing or dancing, and are destitute of any religion whatever, or of any laws or leaders. They bear relentless hatred to the Christians, whom they consider as their worst enemy. Their whole government consists in occasional meetings of heads of families; and they act in concert when any warlike enterprise is in hand. The men roam in a state of nature, or wear a *poncho*; and the female is clad in a calico garment, which is generally pilfered from their fathers or husbands. The Charruas have destroyed the ancient Yarou and Bohannés Indians, and incorporated the Minnawes with their own race. Every attempt to domesticate or civilize them has failed. The native, Mutaajo, whom Capt. Barral has brought over with him, would never work whilst on board; and, whenever pressed to do so, began crying and roaring out, "I'm a poor fellow—a poor fellow!" He was eager after raw meat—took a special liking to the master of the vessel, and thought that he was paying him a compliment, by promising to ease him of his wife when he reached France. His great anxiety was to know whether such a thing as a horse was to be found in that quarter of the globe."



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 6th OF DECEMBER.



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 Cadiz.
Brig Plata, Davis,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Brazil.
Barque Helvellyn, Boadie,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stevenson,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer,	Keishaw, Wilson & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Itinerant, Nicholson,	John Harratt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Azelia, Sands,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for New York
Brig Sally & Esther, M'Neal,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Schr. Bee, Brooke,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Do.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Governor Von Scholten, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Do. for Havana.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
<b>BRREMEN.</b>		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for N. York, calling at M.Via.
Brig Arion, Geerken,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Maguone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Valiente, Quezada,	F. Berdier,	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Mannel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense,		Sold.
Brig Bella Juanita, Percire,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Schooner Sociedad, Ferrera,	Manuel Carreras,	Discharging.
Patache Danubio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelho,	Discharging.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.  
Corvette Lexington, Captain McKeever.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig *Bella Juanita*, and schooner brig *Valiente*, were released from quarantine on 1st inst.

Sailed from Montevideo.  
November 23d.—H. B. M.'s ship *Samarang*, for Valparaiso.

20th.—H. B. M.'s packet *Duke of York*, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

20th.—French barque *Guillaume Tell*, for the Island of Bourbon, with 80 mules.

Brazilian schooner *Bella Angelica*, for Puerto Alegre.

30th.—Brazilian schooner *Third May*, for St. Catharines.

### Vessels posted to sail.

This day—Brig *Cleopatra*, for Liverpool.  
Brig *Harriot*, for Cadiz.



## MARINE LIST.



### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### December 1.—Wind E.

Arrived, national schooner (pilot-boat) *Star of the South*, from a cruise in the river.

9 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primero*, Cuneá, for Montevideo.

#### December 2.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, Costas, from Montevideo 1st, to Gaspar Resa.

Sardinian brig *Misericordia de Dios*, Magnone, from Genoa 23d August, Gibraltar 14th September, Montevideo 1st inst., with a general cargo, to Alejandro Martinez. (She was placed in quarantine, and released on the 6th inst.)

#### December 3.—Wind E.—blowing strong at night.

Arrived, Brazilian patache *Danubio*, J. A. Cardoso, from Campos 13th ult., with 54 pipes aguardiente, 20 do honey, 50 barrels sugar, to Joaquin José Coelho.

12 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, for Montevideo.

National schooner (pilot-boat) *Star of the South*, on a cruise in the river.

December 4.—Wind E. S. E.—blowing strong in the afternoon

Nothing arrived.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner *Aligrense*, Garcia, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, despatched by C. M. Huego, with dry goods, &c.

Sardinian polacre *Carlo Feliz*, Bussolini, for Cadiz, despatched by Pedro A. Plover, with 12,531 dry hides, 2 bales calves skins (164 doz.), 504 doz. rabbit skins, 300lbs. indigo.

14 sail of small craft to N.

#### December 5.—Wind N. N. E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed, national schooner brig *Restaurador*, Magdalena, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 504 dry hides, 4600 horns, 50 doz. calves skins, 19 arrobas wool, 16 do horse hair, and a general cargo of effects.

#### December 6.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner *Sociedad*, Ferreira, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with tobacco, coffee, rice, paper, &c. to Manuel Carreras.

Sailed, French brig *Joseph*, Lamaad, for Bordeaux, despatched by Braulio Costa, with 9495 dry hides, 4016 shu bones, 29,905 horns, 1 tiger skin, 80 dozen chinchilla skins, 44 arrobas ostrich feathers, 25 bales with 325 arrobas cotton, 44 do, with 1257 arrobas horse hair.

#### December 7.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig *Independiente*, Carodo, from Saatos, 26th ult., with sugar, to J. S. Monteiro.

National schooner *Julia*, from Campos, about 30 days, to Manuel Carreras.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, December 4, 1832.

23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.  
The Government, taking into consideration the important services rendered to the country by General Marcos Balcarce, in his illustrious career since 25th May, 1810, in which this province established its Government independent of the mother country; and that he has likewise

presided as a magistrate in divers epochs, always manifesting the greatest zeal and interest for the public good; and it being a duty which justice claims to perpetuate the memory of this worthy citizen, who has merited the gratitude of his fellow-citizens; the Government has therefore ordered and decreed—

Art. 2. A Sepulchre shall be erected in the Cemetery of the North, at the expense of the Government, in which shall be deposited the remains of General Marcos Balcarce.

2. An autograph of the said General Marcos Balcarce shall be deposited in the public Library, conformable to the provisions of the decree of 6th October, 1821.

3. Let this be published.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.  
José Maria Roxas.

### NOTICE FROM THE POLICE-OFFICE.

Those persons who hold foreign flour are informed that they must forward to this department an account of the quantity which they sell, specifying the price and the date on which the sale was effected.

Buenos Ayres, December 1, 1832.

Señor Carlos Zucchi, Engineer of the Province, has rendered to the Government a report upon the state of the Church of San Francisco, to the effect that, so far from that edifice being in a ruinous condition, it will, in all probability, endure for a number of years; that it certainly needs repair, the expense of which might amount to about 21,815 dollars.

The Minister of Finance (Señor Roxas), in a decree dated 5th inst., approves the report made by the Engineer, and orders that it be passed to the Prior of the Monastery of San Francisco, for the purpose of opening a subscription to repair that Church.

The *Universal* of Montevideo of 30th ult., on the authority of letters from Sandu, states the report that the army of Paraguay had totally defeated that of Corrientes, on or about 16th ult. News, however, has been received in Buenos from Corrientes to 22d ult., which so far from mentioning anything in the shape of a defeat, says that the Paraguay troops had not made any movement whatever.

A communication appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, from the Señora Ana M. de Lavalleja, wife of general Lavalleja, dated Buenos Ayres, 30th ult., and addressed to the National Representation of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. It complains of the violent proceedings of the President of that Republic; that he, in defiance of the existing laws, had seized property solely belonging to her; that she had not been tried, or convicted of any crime which the law punishes by seizure of property, and that whatever be the pretext by which the private property of Lavalleja had been appropriated, that which appertained to her ought to be held inviolate. The Señora enters into a variety of arguments in furtherance of her case, adding that Louis the Eighteenth of France, the United States, and other enlightened nations, had abolished the law of confiscation.

**THE WEATHER.**—The summer has now really set in. During the week it has been extremely warm, the thermometer 80 a 83 in the shade.

**BATHING.**—The bathers in the river have been numerous this week, including a number of ladies, particularly after sun-set and at sunrise.

The calm moonlight nights have occasioned the streets to be thronged on every evening lately. It is on such nights that the glittering lofty combs now worn by the ladies are displayed to the best advantage.

The 30th ult. (St. Andrew's Day) was duly observed by various private parties of Caledonia's sons in this city. There was no public celebration—"those times are past" in Buenos Ayres, at least for the present.

DIED,  
Suddenly, on the 1st inst. Captain John Fawcett, of the British brig *Fairy*, now in this port. His remains were interred at the Protestant Cemetery on the 2d. The British vessels in port hoisted their colours half-mast upon the occasion.

On the 3d inst., General Marcos Balcarce, member of the House of Representatives of this Province.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THOMAS GOWLAND & CO.** have removed their Auction Rooms from No. 63 to No. 107, calle Reconquista, opposite to Messrs Dowdall & Lewis's.

### WANTED.

A WOMAN to go to the United States, about two months hence, to accompany a lady and take care of children. Apply at No. 104, calle de la Paz.

### Notice to Journeymen Shoemakers.

WANTED, 5 good workmen at men's shoes and boots, to whom the highest wages will be given and constant employ. Apply at No. 16 calle de la Plata.

**WILLIAM FROGGATT**, Painter, Glazier and Paper-hanger, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public at large, for their patronage during his practice in the above branches; and he requests all those who have any demands or accounts with him, that they will present them on or before the 12th inst., as he is about leaving Buenos Ayres for a few months.

THE London newspaper *Age* of 10th August, 1832, is particularly requested to be returned.

FOR SALE, at No. 94 calle de la Catedral, genuine HOLLANDS GIN, of most superior quality and of 24 degrees, being the best in the market, and may be purchased in cases, or in stone bottles of 22 degrees. Also for sale, superior Sherry Wine in pipes.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending soon to discontinue the *Store No. 52 calle de la Paz*, and to absent himself, for some time, from Buenos Ayres, respectfully solicits all persons with whom he has accounts open for a cancellation of the same before the commencement of the ensuing year.

The remaining Stock, principally Wines and Spirits, Fixtures and articles of use in said store, necessary for the grocery business, he offers for sale either separately or together, as may suit the convenience of purchasers.  
C. WINTER.

Buenos Ayres, December 1, 1832.

### 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. STAFF-MAN'S, No. 82, calle de Cangallo; and at the Office of the *GACETA MERCANTIL*.

## Sale by Auction.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND & CO.

At the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Froggatt, No. 107 calle de Corrientes.

ON Tuesday, 11th inst. at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold by auction, to the highest bidder, all the Household Furniture, Paints, Prints, Glass, and other articles, the particulars of which are advertised in the daily papers.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, . . . . .	114	a	114½	dollars each.
Do do Patriot, . . . . .	112½	a	113	do do.
Plata Macuquina, . . . . .	6½	a	6½	dollars each.
Dollars, Spanish, . . . . .	65	a	65	do each.
Do Patriot and Patacaones, . . . . .	6½	a	6½	do do.
6 per cent. Stock, . . . . .	4½	a	45	per cent.
Bank Shares, . . . . .	132	a	134	dollars each.
Exchange on England, . . . . .	7½	a	73-16	per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro, . . . . .	540	a	540	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo, . . . . .	7	a	7	per dot.
Do on United States, . . . . .	64	a	62 d.	per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox, best, . . . . .	28	a	32	dois. p. pesada.
Do country, . . . . .	27	a	28	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. . . . .	25	a	27	do do.
Do do salted, . . . . .	20	a	22	per pesada.
Do do Horse, . . . . .	65	a	74	dollars each.
Nutrin skins, . . . . .	55	a	60	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla, . . . . .	25	a	25½	do do.
Wool, (common), . . . . .	7½	a	12	do per arroba.
Hair, long, . . . . .	23	a	28	do do.
Do mixed, . . . . .	12	a	17	do do.
Jerked Beef, . . . . .	14	a	15	do per quintal.
Horns, . . . . .	350	a	900	do per thousand.
Flour, (N. A.), . . . . .	95	a	105	do per barrel.
Salt, . . . . .	10	a	11	do per fanega on board.
Discount, . . . . .	1½	a	2½	p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 73-16 pence. The lowest ditto 7½ pence.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—For lowest price of Exchange upon England during the week, read 74 instead of 7d. Nearly half the impression was worked off before the above mistake was discovered.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.