

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 330.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1832.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, who had been re-elected Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, has positively refused to accept office. All the official communications respecting this event will be found in another part of our paper.

On the 12th inst. a letter was read in the House of Representatives, from his Excellency, thanking the House for admitting his resignation of office and for the particular distinctions with which they had honoured him; that he had only fulfilled the indispensable obligations imposed upon every citizen who loves his country, and that the re-establishment of order and public tranquillity was solely owing to the heroic efforts of the people, the constant co-operation of the House of Representatives, and, above all, to the special favour with which Divine Providence had protected the cause of order against the impious fury of the anarchists. That he never could repay the immense debt of gratitude for the unlimited generosity and confidence which the House and his fellow-countrymen had evinced towards him.

The House then proceeded to elect a new Governor. 37 members were present, and the votes stood as follows:—

For Brigadier General Juan Ramon Balcarce, . . . 38  
For Dr. Tomas Manuel Anchorena, . . . . . 4

The voting having concluded, the President proclaimed the election of General Balcarce, and the House passed a law sanctioning the said election.

General Balcarce, in a communication to the House of Representatives, declined office, alleging his advanced age, &c. The House, however, in its sitting of yesterday, refused to accept his resignation.

General Rosas's term of service has now expired. He and General Martin Rodriguez are the only two Governors, since the revolution of 25th May, 1810, who have remained in office during all the period prescribed by law.

### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from Rio Janeiro, that H. B. M.'s ship *Clio* was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 27th ult. for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands, in order to take "sovereign possession" of those Islands in the name of His Britannic Majesty.

Another report avers that the object of the *Clio*'s visit to the Falklands is merely to examine into their present condition, and report thereon.

Lt. Col. Sebastian Oliveira, the new Commandant of Patagonia, sailed in the *Jacinto*, in order to relieve Col. Crespo. A piquet of artillery and cavalry also proceeded in the same vessel.

In the middle of the last month a body of Indians invaded the north part of the province of Cordova, and in the first encounter the Cordovese troops were unable to repel the invaders. The post-office courier from Chili with difficulty escaped falling in their power. A few militiamen from San Luis, combined with the dragoons of Cordova, obliged the Indians at last to retreat, with the loss of 70 odd killed, and a number wounded. The loss on the part of the Cordova and San Luis troops is stated to be about 50 killed and wounded.

### MONTEVIDEO.

We have received the *Universal* of the above city to the 7th inst. The Government of the Oriental Republic, by a decree of 1st inst. orders that the Custom-house which had been previously established at Colonia del Sacramento, should be removed to the port of the Higuieritas. Another decree, same date, orders that a Custom-house should be established in the town of Salto, depending immediately upon the general one of the Uruguay. The rest of the points on the said coast are to be watched by detachments of custom-house officers.

It seems that *Captain Rock*, or some one in the shape of that renowned personage, has travelled to this side of the line, and is carrying on operations in territory of the Oriental State, under the name of the Indian guide *Lorenzo*. A few nights since a person on horseback stopped at a *pulperia* in the neighbourhood of Montevideo, and asked for a glass of aguardiente, and afterwards for 12 patacones, which he said he urgently wanted; but as the landlord had no intention to lend or give his money to strangers, he put a stout negative to the request of the applicant, upon which the latter asked him if he knew the guide *Lorenzo*. "No, sir." "Why then, I am that personage." The landlord then, without more ado, handed over 12 patacones, and told him that he need not trouble himself to pay for the aguardiente.

On another occasion lately, a man on horseback halted at a *pulperia* near the gate of San Pedro, Montevideo, and offered to sell to the landlord a pistol for 6 reals. The latter refused the purchase, as the pistol belonged to the State. The stranger then said that he was the brother-in-law of the guide *Lorenzo*, and in proof that he was of that illustrious lineage, he fired the pistol at the landlord, and then galloped away. The ball missed the worthy *pupero*, but entered his house.

The ball given at the Theatre of Montevideo, in honour of the return of the President Don Fructuoso Rivera, by the British and American merchants of that city, went off (according to the *Universal*) with great eclat.

With reference to the ball above mentioned, we have received a communication signed *Neuter*, expressing regret that foreigners should have taken the lead of the natives upon such an occasion, or that they, as strangers, should have made any public demonstration that might be construed into a decided attachment to any political party. As this communication is couched in very pointed language, *Neuter* must excuse the non insertion of it in full, notwithstanding the appeal to our "political honesty," unless indeed he will make himself known to us.

We received by the *Aguila Primera*, the *Universal* to 12th inst. They contain no particu-

lar news. Lt. Col. Basilio Araujo, with a party of 30 armed men, lately belonging to the army of Gen. Lavalleja, had left the frontiers of Brazil, and were proceeding, it is stated, towards Entrerios, in order to join Colonel Manuel Lavalleja, who had also 30 men. The authorities of the Oriental State were on the alert in case the refugees in their route should enter the Oriental territory.

The *Universal* of 12th states that a bloody action had been fought in Portugal, between the troops of Don Pedro and D. Miguel, but gives no result; promising, however, to publish the particulars on the following day. Private accounts affirm that Don Miguel had been completely defeated, having lost 5000 men. It is added that nearly 1000 Friars had mingled amongst his troops, to encourage them. The loss in Don Pedro's army is stated at 2000 men.

The Governor of the Province of Mendoza (Pedro Nolasco Ortiz) has address a proclamation to the troops forming the Auxiliary Division of the Andes, offering congratulations to them on the anniversary of the day (4th November) of the victory they obtained at Ciudadela de Tucuman.

The General of the Division of the Andes (José Ruis Huidobro) has likewise addressed them upon the same subject, and stating that his Excellency Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, in which the division was raised, and all his fellow-citizens, were highly satisfied with the conduct of the said troops.

The Congress of Bolivia has sanctioned a law, dated 24th September last, authorising the Government to expend ten thousand dollars, in the present year, in aid of the emigrants of the different American states who have sought refuge in Bolivia.

An official note, dated Buenos Ayres, 13th inst. states that the Minister of the Home Department, Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, having recovered from his illness, has resumed his official duties.

A decree, dated Buenos Ayres, 13th inst. appoints Dr. Paulino Gari, Rector of the University, *vice* Dr. Santiago Figueredo, deceased.

Major Mariano Moreno, under Secretary to the War and Marine Department, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation of this Republic to the United States; and Dr. Ruano, attaché to the same.

The national cutter *Ana Sofia*, in the Inner Roads, caught fire about half past 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and was burned to the water's edge. Three men, who were on board, were saved by the Marine-office boat—they were, however, severely injured by the fire, and were taken to the hospital.

Saturday last was kept as a close holiday in in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of the *Concepcion de Nuestra Señora*; and on that and the following day, the villages in the neighbourhood of town were crowded wit visitors.

Messrs. Gonzales, Cossio, and another of the Montevideo theatrical corps, have arrived in this city.

## RIO JANEIRO.

The Sardinian brig *Penguin* arrived at Montevideo on the 6th inst. from Rio Janeiro, and by this conveyance we have received journals of the latter city to the 24th ult.

The present Ministry of Brazil, consisting of the *Moderado* party, seemed to be rather increasing in popularity than otherwise; at any rate they have managed to keep the country quiet, notwithstanding the numerous efforts made by their political opponents to displace them. The Minister of Marine, J. A. Almeida Torres, is highly spoken of; he is a young man of not more than twenty-six or twenty-eight years of age, the son of a very small farmer, and is a valuable addition to the Ministry. He is stated to have seen a great deal of the mode in which the British and French conduct their naval affairs, and to have profited thereby; also that the Brazilian Marine has never at any time since the independence of that country been so well and so economically conducted as at the present time. The *Moderados* count a great deal upon the assistance they will derive from the well known talents of Señor Feijo. That gentleman it was thought would be elected Senator in the the ensuing Assembly, in place of Viscount St. Amaro—the latter was one of the most strenuous and able opponents in the upper House of the *Moderados*, when they in the last session were left in the minority of one vote; and if the voters continue in the same mind next session, the Ministerialists will of course have a majority of that number, besides having on their side in the Senate a man of such talents as Señor Feijo. In the lower house it was thought they would have this session a still greater majority than in the last, and it was hoped that many salutary laws which were then progressed would be carried in the ensuing session, without that decided opposition from the Senate which they experienced in the last one.

The overwhelming majorities in favour of Señor Feijo in all the Province of Rio Janeiro, evinced the high opinion which that department of the Empire entertained of his patriotism and talents.

An attempt was made on 8th ult. to assassinate Señor Evaristo Ferreira da Veiga, Editor of the *Aurora Fluminense*, which paper is the organ of the *Moderados*, and said by many to be the best written paper in Brazil. Señor Veiga was slightly injured, but, according to the last accounts he had perfectly recovered. The agent employed in this attempt at assassination was taken into custody, and there seemed to be little doubt that some high personage had a hand in it. "What," says the *Messenger*, "can be expected from a party who use such means to silence their successful opponents. This attack had caused considerable excitement in Rio Janeiro, and, it was anticipated, would do more harm to the *Caranuru* party than all the articles which have been written against it. Everything denoted that the *Moderados* would remain in power; yet the party of the ex-Emperor is said to have great influence, and although the country is getting on tolerably well under the new regime, and the people begin to have confidence in it, yet we have heard more than one person lately from Rio Janeiro express the opinion that if Don Pedro I. were to appear there *in person*, a successful revolution would take place in his favour."

The coffee planters have had a famous year of it, which, notwithstanding the Government's having no influence over the European markets, was attributed by their agents to their good

management, and has given them great popularity with the numerous class of the community connected with the coffee trade.

In the price of exchange upon England a most extraordinary fluctuation had taken place at Rio Janeiro since July last. In a fortnight it rose from 36 to 47½d, and declined in a week to 40 and 39d; afterwards to 33, and then advanced again to 36, 37. It was on 24th ult. at 33½ a 34, and as the imports for the last two months had been much more in amount than the exports, it was probable that exchange would be still lower. Some fortunes had been made and lost by speculating in it.

There had been a good deal of business done lately at Rio Janeiro in the article of dry goods, and upon a much firmer basis than formerly, as none but men of known stability were trusted, and the "kite flyers" had been put *hors du combat*.

H. B. M.'s ship *Clio* arrived at Rio Janeiro about the 19th ult. from the Pacific, with a considerable quantity of specie on board for England: it was, however, all traushipped on board H. B. M.'s ship *Warspite*, and it was supposed would go to England in that vessel in January next. This proceeding, it seems, has caused much discontent from the inconvenience it naturally occasions to those houses that have advanced money upon the confidence that the said specie would quickly arrive at its destined port. The *Clio* was to sail on 27th November for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands.

The new British Consul, Mr. Hesketh, after having been long expected, had at length arrived at Rio Janeiro, and his first operations had given great satisfaction, as evincing his determination to look well to the interests of the British merchants there. At his request, a committee of them had been formed, who in conjunction with him, intended to examine into and seek redress for the vexatious abuses to which commerce was subjected by the regulations of the Customhouse, also those of the Conservatorial Court, and Church and Hospital affairs, &c. &c. Mr. Hesketh has been for some years a merchant in Maranhão, and has left a flourishing business there. All accounts state that he is likely to prove a "first chop" Consul, in spite of the sneering adage that "new brooms sweep clean."

The *Lucero* of the 7th inst. contains the official communication from the Governor of the Province of Salta (Don Pablo la Torre) to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres (charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic), dated Salta, 15th ult. relative to the late revolutionary attempts at Salta, and the battle which took place on the 7th ult., in which the revolutionists were entirely routed. The substance of this news we inserted in our No. 238. It seems that the Government of Salta was taken by surprise, but they quickly mustered 1000 men in the country, and advanced upon their opponents, who, in number about 600, were posted in the vicinity of the city of Salta. The contest was soon decided—the revolutionists fled in all directions, leaving 100 men killed, and many wounded and prisoners. Two of their chieftains (Puch and Guemes) are stated to have fled at the first onset, and by this means escaped. The other, Colonel Juan Mariano Nadal, with his adjutant, Felipe Niño, were killed on the field of battle.

It is stated that twelve individuals, who had taken a principal part in the above insurrection, have been executed.

## House of Representatives.

### *Renunciation of the office of Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, made by Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.*

A communication from General Rosas to the House of Representatives of the Province, dated Buenos Ayres, 5th inst. states that he had received the decree of the House, which re-elected him to the office of Governor; that the welfare of the Republic in general, and this Province in particular, was the only motive which had induced him to abandon the pleasures of private life and assume the command of the Province to which he had been elected by the house of Representatives, and that the same motive now imposed upon him the duty to decline office; that in order to fulfil the arduous duties connected therewith, he had lost the robust health he before enjoyed, and to repair it, it would be necessary to divest his mind of all important business, to enjoy tranquillity and breathe the pure air of the country. Under such circumstances, his exertions would be both useless and prejudicial, and that there were many distinguished citizens who confer honour upon the Province, who would worthily fill the situation which it was his duty to leave.

The communication concludes by expressing his gratitude to the House, and to all the Province, for the peculiar distinctions of honour and confidence with which he had been favoured.

A communication from the House of Representatives, dated 6th inst. in reply to the above, declined to receive the proffered resignation, and suggested that, in case of ill health, the law allowed the first Magistrate of the Province to delegate his authority as long as it might be found necessary.

A communication from General Rosas in reply to the above, dated 7th inst. reiterates his former objections, and requests the House to accept his resignation, adding that he was ready to make all sorts of sacrifices for the public welfare, but that nothing should shake the firm resolution he had formed in this respect, nor the injustice of those who would censure it.

A communication from the House of Representatives in reply to the above, dated 7th inst. again entreats General Rosas to accept the office to which he had been re-elected, stating that the general interests of the Republic and of the Province, the suffrages of that House and public opinion, all required this sacrifice of him.

A communication from General Rosas, dated 8th inst. in reply to the above, stated that he was perfectly persuaded of his inability to satisfy the public wants, were he again to accept office; that it was the duty of every man to respect the laws and legislative authorities, but there was a natural and divine law superior to all human ones, which prohibits the committing perjury. He therefore again solemnly requested the Representatives to fix their election on another of the many worthy citizens of this Province, for that he was firmly resolved to decline office.

A communication from the House of Representatives, in answer to the above, dated 10th inst. accepts the resignation made by General Rosas, and states that the House would be wanting in one of its first and most sacred duties if it did not solemnly declare that General Rosas had completely satisfied the great and salutary objects which were proposed for the Province when he was called upon to occupy the magisterial chair; that under his personal influence and noble efforts, the Province had witnessed the happy termination of the bloody strife which anarchy had raised. He had established the foundation of permanent order, consolidated the peace of the interior, drawn closer the ties of union and fraternity with the sister provinces, cultivated harmony and good understanding with friendly nations, and provided for the public prosperity; and that the administration of his Excellency had presented the useful and salutary example of a Government which had terminated its legal period without having experienced that tumultuous resistance which had so many times overturned existing order.

A decree of the House of Representatives, dated 10th inst. states that the renunciation made



by Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas of the office of Governor and Captain General of the Province, to which he had been re-elected on the 5th inst., be accepted by that House; and that it should proceed on 12th inst. to a new election, according to the law of 23d December, 1823.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 6th inst. appoints Don Juan Carlos Rosados Director of the Hospital for Women, *viz* D. Francisco del Sar, resigned.

Notice from the Department of Grace and Justice.

Buenos Ayres, December 10, 1832.

22d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.

A new situation of Maritime Broker has been created under this date, and Mr. Richard Sutton, Junior, has been appointed to fill it.

Buenos Ayres, December 11, 1832.

23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.

The anniversary of the day is approaching on which the lamentable event occurred of the assassination of his Excellency, the Governor of this Province, Colonel Manuel Dorrego. The good people of Buenos Ayres have always borne it in mind, and spontaneously evinced grief, which at once proves their gratitude and the innocence of the victim. The Government, therefore, aware of the influence of such noble sentiments, and the importance of fixing upon the memory this most serious cause of the miseries to which it has exposed society, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. The 13th of the present month of December, and in every successive year, on the same day, mourning shall be worn on the left arm by all civil and military employes, including the chiefs and officers of militia, the civilians and ecclesiastics who may receive pay, pension or assignment of any kind whatever from the public treasury, the professors of civil law, medicine, surgery, brokers, and all persons who may be considered as public employes either by the nature of their employment or for having obtained an appointment from Government.

2. The eve of the 13th indicated in the preceding article, at noon, the bells shall be tolled in all the churches of the Province. The same shall be repeated the day of the 13th at 9 in the morning.

3. Those who contravene the present decree will incur the penalties established by that of 3d February of the present year, ordering the use of the devices.

4. Let this be published.

ROSAS,  
José María Rosas

Buenos Ayres, December 12, 1832.

25d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.

The Government taking into consideration how much it interests the dignity of divine worship that the festival of San Martín, principal Patron of this city, should be celebrated with all the pomp and solemnity possible, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. At the vespers and principal festival of the said Saint, all the Clergy, secular and regular, shall principally assist.

2. The principal festival shall be attended by the Governor and his Ministers, and the different Corporations, both civil and military, of the Province.

3. At the vespers of the festival all the schoolmasters shall attend, and each one with 12 of their respective scholars.

4. During the *novena* of the Saint, all the workshops, shops, pulperías, warehouses, retail shops, and the rest of the provision stores, shall be closed every day from half past 8 until 10 in the morning; and 25 dollars fine in case of non compliance.

5. On the nights corresponding to the vespers and day of the Saint, every individual, whatever may be his class or condition, shall illuminate, in the customary manner, the street front of his house, from eight until eleven at night.

6. The fine mentioned in article four, shall be placed by the Police at the disposal of the Apostolic Vicar, to be applied towards the expenses of said festival.

7. Let this be published.

ROSAS,  
José María Rosas.

A correspondence has taken place between the Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, and that of the Republic of Bolivia, relative to the Unitarian emigrants who have sought refuge in Bolivia.

The Minister, Manuel V. de Maza, addressed a note, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th June, 1832, to the Bolivian Government, stating that tranquillity being re-established in all the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, by the victory of *La Ciudadela*, obtained by the cause of order against a band of military mutineers, who had endeavoured to establish with the sword the humiliating system of force. The latter had sought an asylum in the Bolivian territory. The Argentine Republic had no complaint to allege in this respect, if the emigrants had not abused the hospitality afforded them; but they, not yet satiated with the tears and blood which for three years they have occasioned to the country, surprising it in the midst of that repose which had been obtained by an honorable peace with the Empire of Brazil, were yet forming new plots against the peace of their country. That none of the Provinces of the Republic had the most remote fear that the efforts of these men, execrated as they are by public opinion, could overturn the existing order of things; but from their known immorality and fierceness, they may cause a great deal of mischief. Therefore, in the faith of the good understanding which exists between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, it was hoped that the said emigrants would be ordered to remove from the frontiers and to retire to the interior of the Bolivian territory, where they would be less liable to compromise the harmony which exists between the two Republics. That such was the established practice amongst civilized nations, and it was confidently anticipated that the Government of Bolivia would act towards the Argentine Republic upon the circumspect principles which actuated Great Britain, in similar circumstances, towards Portugal, and France towards Spain.

The Government of Bolivia replied to the above, dated Government Palace in Chuquisaca, 3d September, 1832, stating that when it afforded hospitality to the unfortunate, it did not permit that they should carry on any machinations tending to disturb the established order of their country; that the greater part of the emigrants were in the interior, and the few that remained on the frontiers were persons without influence.

Nevertheless, if the Minister would mention any of them whom it was thought might disturb the present tranquillity, the Government of Bolivia would notify them to retire; and hoped that the same frankness would be practiced towards Bolivia, and that the *Bolivianos* Manuel Aniceto Padilla and Manuel Ruperto Orozco, whose anarchical and criminal conduct was well known, should be ordered to leave the Province of Salta. That the former possesses considerable influence with the Government of Salta; and it certainly was extraordinary that a man banished from Europe and proscribed in Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Colombia and Bolivia, should form part of the Administration of Salta. It was therefore hoped that he, as well as Orozco, should be obliged to leave.

A decree of the Government of the Province of Corrientes, dated 9th ult. permits the cultivation of *Yerba-mate* (by citizens of the Argentine Republic) in the Province of Corrientes, comprising the former Province of the Misiones.

The country at this season of the year is generally infested with robbers, from the facility of escape and concealment which the thistles afford; and this year, owing to the rains, these weeds have grown to an extraordinary height, affording the plunderers better refuge than ever.

On the night of the 7th inst. Messrs. John Livingston and Robert Sinclair were murdered at a farm-house called the *Puesto de Arista*, on the *estancia* of Mr. Peter Sheridan. The unfortunates are supposed to have been taken by surprise. Livingston was found in the court yard, with a large cut over the eye and a stab in the left side; and Sinclair in the kitchen, stabbed also in the left side. No article of consequence is missed, and the wretches were disappointed in their search for money. The bodies were interred on the 10th inst. in the Protestant Burial Ground of this city.

No sacrifice ought to be spared to rid the country of these murderers and robbers. The welfare of the State imperiously demands it.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 13th OF DECEMBER.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mc Cracken and Jandeson.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Plata, Davis,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Rodriguez and Co.	Brazil.
Barque Helvelyn, Boade,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stevenson,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer,	Kelshaw, 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.
Ship Isis, Cotting,	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Utina,	Dorr, Keincke & Lees,	In quarantine.
Brig Cambrina, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	In quarantine.
Schr. 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 Harri- <b>BAEMEN.</b>	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Under detention.
Brig Arion, Geerken,		Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnoe, <b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>	Alcáhdro Mariñuez,	Discharging.
Brig Ferrer, Castejano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Valiente, Quexada, <b>HAMBURG.</b>	F. Berdier,	Discharging.
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen, <b>HANOVERIAN.</b>	S. Lezica Bros.	In quarantine.
Brig Graf Munster, Thack Deuten, <b>BRAZILIAN.</b>	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Fuminease, Brig Bella Juanita, Percire, Schooner Sociedad, Ferrera, Patache Dambio, Cardoso, Brig Independente, Cardozo, Schooner-brig Nuevo Verbal, Pacheco, Patache Leolinda, M. G. Champlona, Zumaca Nova Luz, Alicantar,	J. Gestal, Manuel Carreras, J. J. Coelho, J. Monteiro, C. M. Huergo, J. S. Monteiro,	Sold. Discharging. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Brazil. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Rio Grande. Discharging. Discharging.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.  
Corvette Lexington, Captain McKeever.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian schooner *Bella Elisa* has been sold, and is now under the Argentine flag.

Passenger in the schooner-brig *Restaurador*, which sailed from this on 5th inst., Señor *Andrés Rieni*.

The British barque *Mersey* sailed from Maldonado on 10th inst. for Havana

H B M's barque *Beagle* had sailed from Montevideo to the southward, on her exploring voyage, and H B M's ship *Pylades* sailed a few days since from Montevideo for Maldonado

A vessel, supposed H B M's ship *Clio*, was off Montevideo on the evening of the 12th

### Arrival at Rio Grande.

National schooner-brig *Caroline*, Coffin, in 60 hours from Buenos Ayres.

### At New York.

Early in September, American brig *Orient*, Ellis, from Buenos Ayres 5th July.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 16th inst., brig *Floraville*, for Liverpool



## MARINE LIST.



### Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian brig *Independente*, whose arrival at this port on 7th inst. was noticed in our last, sailed for Santos 18th ult.

The national schooner *Julia*, Medey, also arrived at this port on 7th inst., and noticed in our last, sailed from Campos 12th ult.

### December 8.—Wind E.—blowing strong at night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 7th inst. to C. Galeano.

Brazilian schooner-brig *Nuevo Yerbal*, Pacheco, from Puerto Alegre 23d November, Rio Grande 20th do. with 1005 tierces yerba, Indian corn, &c. to C. M. Huergo.

American brig *Ultima*, from Boston 7th September, with lumber, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

American ship *Isis*, Cotting, from the Island of Mayo 16th October, Rio Janeiro 25th ult. Montevideo 5th inst. with 250 tons of salt, &c. to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

(The *Ultima*, and *Isis* were placed in quarantine—the latter was released on 12th inst.)

Barque *Hope* (hulk), from Montevideo 6th, to C. Galeano—to be broken up.

8 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

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

### December 9.—Wind E.—blowing strong in the afternoon

Arrived, Hanoverian brig *Graf Munster*, Tjark Deuten, from Bremen 30th August, and Montevideo 8th inst. with a general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. (She was placed in quarantine, and released on the 12th inst.)

Sailed, British brig *Cleopatra*, Walsh, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 5292 dry hides, 2001 salted do, 31 bales with 3100 horse hides, 17 do with 456 arrobas horsehair, 1 do with 93 doz. nutria skins, 1 do with 111 vacuna skins, 20 do with 320 doz. sheep skins, 4956 horns.

### December 10.—Wind E.—light rain at night.

Nothing arrived.

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

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

### December 11.—Wind E.

Arrived, Hamburg barque *Courier*, Huirichsen, from Hamburg 10th August, Bonavista 16th October, with salt, to S. Lezica Bros. (She was placed in quarantine.)

The national schooner brig *Jacinta* was under weigh this evening.

### December 12.—Wind S.

Arrived, American brig *Cambrian*, Goodhue, from Tarragona 26th September, Montevideo 11th inst. with wine and aguardiente, to Daniel Gowland & Co. (She was placed in quarantine.)

Brazilian patache *Leolinda*, M. G. Champloña, from Puerto Alegre 28th ult. Montevideo 10th inst. with yerba, Indian corn, &c. to

Brazilian zúnicia *Nova Luz*, A. F. Alcantar, from Santos 26th ult. with 704 bags, 671 barrels sugar, rice, &c. to J. S. Monteiro.

Sailed, national schooner-brig *Jacinta*, Ure,

for Patagonia, despatched by J. A. Rivero, with troops' stores, &c.

Bremen ship *Wanderer*, Schlichting, for Montevideo and New York, despatched by S. Lezica Bros. with 15,501 dry hides, 13 bales with 269 arrobas of wool, 17 do with 438 arrobas of horsehair, 9 do with 180 doz. of sheep skins, 1 do with 35 doz. of nutria skins, 19 tiger skins, 8 lion do, 9 swan do, 2 cases of hardware.

### December 13.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primero*, Cameo, from Montevideo 12th, to A. Martinez.

National schooner-brig *Governor Rosas*, A. W. Sheaffe, from Puerto Alegre 2d inst., Rio Grande 10th inst. with 106 bags and 5000 moyes of wheat, yerba and Indian corn, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers, Lt. Cols. Estevan Donado, and Manuel Noberto de Tapia, Majors Manuel Antonio Paredes and Juan Antonio Estomba, all belonging to the late army of General Lavalleja.

Sardinian polacre *Viridul*, Gazolo, from Cadiz, 17th September, Montevideo 12th inst. with wine and general cargo, to Pedro A Plomer.—(She was placed in quarantine.)

A British brig, stated to be the *Hannah*, Barrell, from Liverpool 35 days, with general cargo to, Parlane, Macalister & Co. (She was placed in quarantine.)

Sailed, American brig *Sally & Esther*, McNeal, for Montevideo and Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 731 dry hides, 76 bales cut hides with 7 quintals in each, 17 bales with 251 arrobas wool. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr James Stewart

Tuscan brig *Espananza*, Shepherd, for Bahia, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co. with 1500 quintals jerked beef, 49 arrobas of tallow, 4000 cigars.

British brig *Harriot*, Morley, for Cadiz, despatched by Rodriguez Bros. with 10,609 dry hides, 224 tanned do, 750 horn plates, 52,766 horns. Passenger, Mr. Joseph Wall.

### December 14.—Wind E.—blowing strong.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre *Estella Matutina*, Morice, from Patagonia 6th inst. with hides, &c. to Pedro A Plomer.

Sailed, American ship *Azelia*, Sands, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co. with 22,926 dry hides.

The brig *Harriot*, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

## THEATRE.

On the 8th inst. was exhibited the spectacle of the Enchantments of Medea, to a house rather numerously attended, indeed much more so than we expected, considering that all the stars have gone away, and also the extreme heat of the weather. In the boxes were a number of ladies.

THE WEATHER.—Sultry heat has prevailed this week, the thermometer 83 a 85 in the shade.

THE ALAMEDA.—This promenade has had numerous visitors during the week, including various fashionable *belles*. The evening of Tuesday last was delightful; a soft breeze had followed a very hot day, and the Alameda presented a good deal of variety, not the least of which was the sudden appearance on the walk of the old sailor called *Dutch John*, with his head admirably shaved so as to represent that of a *Friar*. A great crowd gathered round him, and a police officer endeavoured to haul him away from the bench on which he was seated, but Jack resisted, and a faithful dog clung to him, as if in condolence. Jack declared that it was his misfortune to be very fond of the "pleasures of the table," which on that day had been particularly the case, and that when taking his usual *siesta*, he had been thus made to look like a "Friar of Orders Grey;" and that he had not the least idea of offending religion. The bystanders then interfered, and said that the person who had dicked the sailor was the real offender. The police man acquiesced in this, but thought that by apprehending Jack it might lead to the discovery of the ingenious barber. Amidst the bustle and altercation Jack was hurried away to one of the *Marine Hotels* on the beach; but the police officer was not to be balked: he got assistance and entered the hotel. Jack in the mean time had put on a hat, or cap—the officers of justice became "at fault," and could not discover the object of their search, and he might have escaped, but, as we are informed, a black man became on this occasion another Judas Iscariot, and Jack was taken to prison. The ex-

amination must have been very amusing, and would have been a fine subject for a London reporter.

To say the truth it was a very scurvy trick played upon the poor sailor, by thus making him a *Friar malgré lui*, and might have ended very seriously.

BATHING.—Crowds of bathers have flocked to the river during the week, particularly at an early hour in the morning, even before sun-rise, and in the evening, including a number of ladies.

Formerly it was the custom on the anniversary day of the *Concepcion de Nuestra Señora* (8th December) for a part of the Clergy to attend at the water-side, to give their benediction to the waters. This custom has, however, been discontinued for some years.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WANTED.

In a mercantile establishment, a Youth about 15 years of age, of respectable parents. Apply at No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo.

### NOTICE.

The Subscriber, who has much of his time unemployed, is desirous of engaging himself as a Private Instructor of the Spanish and French Languages. His terms will be very reasonable. Please to apply at No. 194 calle de la Piedra. R. ZAPATA.

### WANTS A SITUATION.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, who has recently arrived in this country, either in a Merchant's Counting house, Store, or as Supercargo to a vessel. He can give the most respectable references. Salary is no object whatever. Please apply at No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo

The following articles are requested to be returned to No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo.—A drawing of the village in which Columbus was born; a Caricature entitled "Old Nick's Gatherings;" and the London newspaper *Age*, of 19th August, 1832.

The undersigned, Master Tailor, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand a stock of superior Goods, consisting of Astracanes, Prunelas, Silks, Velvets, Russia Drills, Moselles, Estambres, Cloth and Kerseys of various colours and qualities; all of which he offers to make up in the most moderate fashion on reasonable terms, and hopes by strict attention to give satisfaction to those who honour him with their orders.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the subscriber, and whose names may have been in his books upwards of 6 months from this date, are requested to pay their accounts during the present month, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to legal proceedings. J. A. MAYER.

Dec. 15, 1832.

No. 70, calle de la Paz.

### 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.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, .....	114 1/2	115 dollars each.
do Patriot, .....	112 1/2	113 do do.
Plata Macuquina, .....	6 1/2	do for one
Dollars, Spanish, .....	6 1/2	do do each.
do Patriot and Palacanes, ..	6 1/2	do do.
6 per cent. Stock, .....	4 1/2	45 1/2 per cent.
Bank Shares, .....	136	138 dollars each.
Exchange on England, .....		at 7-3-6 per dollar.
do on Rio Janeiro, .....	540	a per cent. prem.
do on Montevideo, .....	7	a per dol.
do on United States, .....	6 1/2	6 1/2 per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox, best, .....	28	32 do. ps. cada.
do country, .....	26	28 do do.
do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs, ..	24	26 do do.
do salted, .....	20	21 per pesada.
do Horse, .....	7	8 dollars each.
Nutria skins, .....	55	60 do, per dozen
Chinchilla, .....	25	25 do do.
Wool, (common), .....	7 1/2	10 1/2 do per arroba
Hair, long, .....	22	26 do do.
do mixed, .....	12	17 do do.
Jerked Beef, .....	14	15 do per quintal
Horns, .....	350	900 do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.), .....	85	110 do per barrel.
Salt, .....	10	11 do per fanega on board.
Discount, .....	1 1/2	2 1/2 p. ct. 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 7-3-6 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.