

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 331.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 22d DECEMBER, 1832.

[Vol VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Brigadier General Juan Ramon Balcarce has been installed Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres. We have inserted in our paper of this day every particular connected with that event, to which we beg leave to refer our readers.

The schooner *Flor del Rio* arrived yesterday from Montevideo, and brought journals of that city to the 20th inst. They contain no particular local news, but the intelligence in them from Europe, received by way of France and Rio Janeiro, is extremely interesting.

Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain, died on the 28th September last of apoplexy. The dispute between Holland and Belgium had assumed an aspect so serious, that 30,000 French troops, under the command of Marshal Gerard, had been placed on the frontiers of Belgium, and a British and a French fleet were about to enter the Scheldt towards Antwerp. The war in Portugal, between the two brothers, continued without any decisive result, notwithstanding the reported great success of the Constitutional troops at Oporto, and the flight of the Miguelist squadron to Vigo. Both of these events are said to be confirmed.

Since writing the above, we have heard that the King of Spain had not died, as reported, but had recovered from a severe attack of apoplexy. Also, that the affairs of Don Pedro, in Portugal, in October last, were in a very bad condition.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree, dated 17th inst. states that the forms prescribed by law having been fulfilled, Brigadier General Juan Ramon Balcarce is now Governor of the Province. This decree is signed

ROSAS.

Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga.

Buenos Ayres, December 17, 1832.

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

The Governor and Captain General of the Province has determined—

Art. 1. The under Secretary in the office of the Home Department shall authorise the resolutions of the Government, until the respective Ministers enter upon their official duties.

2. Let this be published.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

Buenos Ayres, December 17, 1832.

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

The Governor and Captain General of the Province has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. The citizen Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga is appointed Minister of the Home Department; Brigadier General Enrique Martinez to that of War and Marine; Dr. Manuel Vicente Maza to that of Grace and Justice, holding at the same time, ad interim, that of Foreign Affairs; and D. José Maria Roxas to that of Finance.

2. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.
Augustin Garrigos.

A communication from General E. Martinez, dated 18th inst. states his acceptance of the office of Minister of War and Marine.

A communication, dated 18th inst. addressed to the under Secretary of the Home Department, from D. Manuel V. Maza, states that, in consequence of ill health, and the necessity of repose at his advanced period of life, he declines accepting office.

A communication, dated 19th inst. in answer to the above (signed Augustin Garrigos), states that H. E. the Governor duly appreciates the causes assigned by Señor Maza for his non acceptance of office, but feeling the absolute necessity of the co-operation of all enlightened citizens, and particularly of those who have distinguished themselves in the cause of order and the restoration of the laws, in which Señor Maza has been so conspicuous. His Excellency cannot admit the proffered resignation.

A note from the Inspector General (E. Martinez), dated 30th ult. states that the motives having ceased which called into active service Brigadier General Miguel de Azcuena, and Col. José Olguer Felice, of the militia *pasiva*, those officers are absolved from further service; and that the Government returns them thanks for their services, particularly to General Azcuena for the decision and energy he has ever displayed in the cause of the independence of the country, and his constant co-operation in support of the legitimate authorities.

General Azcuena replied to the above, dated 6th inst. stating his gratitude for the sentiments manifested towards him; that although at his great age, his vigour may be impaired, his spirit was the same, and to the service of his country he was ready to devote his last breath. Such was the sacred fire which animated the patriots of 1810, and such the ardour he still felt.

A communication from Señor Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, dated 19th inst. to the under Secretary of the Home Department, announces that he declines to accept the office of Minister of the Home Department, to which H. E. the Governor had reappointed him, alleging his ill health, and his having recently been threatened with serious illness, proceeding from plethoria; that he had contained the progress of this disease by a severe regimen, &c.; but it was necessary he should retire totally from business and breathe the pure air of the country, in order to renovate his debilitated constitution. He therefore confidently hopes that H. E. the Governor, penetrated with the justness of the aforesaid causes, will deign to admit the resignation.

A communication, dated 19th inst. from the under Secretary of the Home Department (Sr. Garrigos), in reply to the above, states that H. E. the Governor, taking into consideration the causes assigned by Señor Zuñiga, and of his being ready, when his health was restored, again to employ himself in the service of his country, and although it was not possible to accept the proffered resignation, yet his Excellency was disposed provisionally to transfer the business of the Home Department to one of the other Departments for the space of three months, in which period it was hoped the health of Señor Zuñiga would be completely re-established.

A communication from Señor José Maria Roxas, dated 18th inst. to the under Secretary of the Home Department, declines to accept the office of Minister of Finance, to which H. E. the Governor had reappointed him, stating that when the illustrious predecessor of his Excellency had appointed him to the said office, he

then explained his personal situation with respect to the public treasury, he being indebted to it, and that his accepting office might prove disadvantageous, it being necessary to conform to public opinion. H. E. the Governor, Juan Manuel Rosas, then fully explained the reasons he had for his (Señor Roxas') services, and he had complied at all hazards and accepted office.

That the same circumstances still existed, and he trusted his Excellency would name some other person to the office in question.

Besides which, his opinions upon the mode of remedying the faultiness of the circulating medium were totally at variance with the system established by the laws, and therefore he could not execute any financial operation with success, unless he put confidence upon the principle now established; and he was firmly convinced that the embarrassments of the public treasury could not disappear, unless every means connected with this object be confided to the skilful and powerful hands of a good Minister. That he was not competent to such an undertaking; neither could he expect to obtain that co-operation and aid necessary to so great an enterprise. So that where a field of glory was presented to others, to him it would be only one of mortification and disappointment. That those were the principal reasons upon which he founded the motives of his resignation.

A communication, dated 19th inst. from the under Secretary of the Home Department, in reply to the above, states that the situation in which Señor Roxas finds himself in regard to the public treasury, ought not to have any influence in his resignation of office, as the time for returning the money which the treasury had supplied him with, had not yet arrived; and in respect to the embarrassments of the public treasury, no one could be more competent in assisting to remove them than Señor Roxas, who had had the management of it for so long a period. H. E. the Governor therefore trusted that Señor Roxas would accept office.

A decree, dated 21st inst. was published in the *Lucero* of this morning, granting a pardon to all deserters who shall return to their posts within a specified time.

It is said that the *Camara* has concluded its labours relative to the reforming the administration of justice, and that the result will be submitted to the consideration of the ensuing Legislature.

It is reported that some symptoms of disturbance have appeared at Cordova, but that the Governor was on the alert, and had arrested various individuals.

Colonel Casto Caceres, of the Inspector General's office, has been provisionally appointed to transact the business of that office.

This day, at 10, A. M. the funeral rites to the memory of Friar Francisco Castañeda, are to be celebrated at the Church of San Francisco.

We understand that a Nautical School is about to be established in this city, under the direction of the Professor Carlos O'Donnell, and the immediate inspection of the Captain of the Port.—*Gaceta Mercantil.*

Installation of the new Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier General Juan Ramon Balcarce.

In our last number we stated that the House of Representatives had declined to accept the resignation which General Balcarce had made of the office of Governor, to which he was elected on the 11th inst.

On the 15th the General addressed a communication to the House declaring his acceptance of the arduous situation to which he had been appointed, and that all his efforts should be employed to merit the confidence reposed in him, happy if, in following the path pointed out by his illustrious predecessor, he might, by imitating an example so noble, terminate the period of his continuance in office by leaving the province surrounded by triumphs and crowned with felicity.

On the 17th the Governor elect attended the House of Representatives, in order to take the oaths prescribed by law. He was accompanied by various civil and military officers. He afterwards addressed the House in purport, that his conduct throughout his public career would be the best guarantee for the faithful discharge of the difficult and arduous duties of the high station to which he had been elected, and that he was at all times ready to sacrifice his existence in order to uphold the security, prosperity, integrity and credit of the country.

The President in reply, said that the House of Representatives had entire confidence in the Governor elect, from the eminent services he had rendered in the cause of independence and of the Argentine federation, and had no doubt but that he would ever firmly combat against the disturbers of order and public tranquillity. That peace had followed three years of anarchy; and all should now unite to heal the wounds inflicted on the country by the horrid mutiny of 1st December, 1828, of fatal memory. Time could never efface or blot from history the political vicissitudes of those three years; and future generations would remember with lively emotion the Great Genius, the author of so many blessings, and his worthy companions in arms who accompanied him, in order to restore the laws. That the Governor elect, as a General of the restoring army, had assisted in the great work of peace, and the House trusted that his efforts would now be devoted to redeem the country, as far as possible, from the miseries caused by civil war, which had filled so many families with mourning and grief, and had shed the innocent blood of the worthy first Magistrate of the State, sacrificed on the field of Navarro by the fury and vengeance of anarchy and ferocity. That the House would firmly second the Government to put down the promoters of anarchy, &c. &c. &c.

The House then adjourned, and the Governor elect proceeded to the Fort, with his retinue, composed of Generals Guido and Mancilla, the Minister of the Home Department, the chief Judge and the Attorney General. The late Governor, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, was waiting to receive him, with all the civil and military authorities of the Province. General Balcarce being ushered to his presence, he delivered to him the staff of office, with a short address, stating that it would be satisfactory to him, in descending from the high post to which the Representatives of the people had elevated him, to deliver up the staff of office to any citizen who should be elected by law; but that his gratification was enhanced on beholding

that General Balcarce was appointed his successor. That the situation of the new Governor would be arduous and environed with difficulties, but the glory of overcoming them and securing the peace which the country enjoys, was reserved for his Excellency.

General Balcarce, in reply, said that if any thing was wanting to add to the glorious and meritorious public career of General Rosas, it was the act of returning the emblem of executive power, which he had so worthily employed in the restoration of the laws and in defence of the most inestimable rights of the country. Such services would be preserved in the annals of the country and transmitted to the most remote posterity; and that he (General Balcarce) should indeed be proud to imitate such an example.

General Rosas then retired, and the new Governor received the congratulations of the different functionaries of the Province, to which he returned correspondent answers. The President of the Chamber of Justice, in his address, said that the horrors of war and anarchy having ceased, and the country being in possession of its laws and institutions, to which his Excellency had in great part contributed, he trusted that his Excellency would continue his exertions, in order at every sacrifice to bring to perfection that which was so dearly obtained, and that the period of his command might be memorable for order, security, and the agrandizement of all the Republic.

The Inspector General, Brigadier General E. Martinez, addressed his Excellency in the name of the army, and the President of the Clerical Senate (Dean Zavaleta) in the name of the clergy; after which his Excellency retired into an adjoining chamber, where he received the private felicitations of the Bishop and Apostolic Vicar of this diocese, and of the various members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps.

At sun-rise on the morning of the 17th the colours were hoisted at the Fort and at the Marine Office, in honour of the installation of the new Governor. About 10 o'clock in the morning a guard of honour, consisting of the grenadier company of the Argentine Guard, with band and colours, and the cavalry escort of the Governor, were drawn up in the court yard of the Fort. At one o'clock a salute was fired from the latter, and also from the guard-vessel Cacique in the outer Roads. The general officers present were Pintos, Guido, Mancilla, Vedia, Galvan, Pinedo, Rolon, Olazabal, Iriarte, and C. Vidal; also Admiral Brown, Colonels Manuel Olazabal, M. Ramirez, A. Ramirez, Garreton, Etescano, Lynch, &c., and the officers of Marine.

Amongst the foreign Diplomatic Corps we observed H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, H. B. M.'s Consul, the Consul General of France, the Consul of the City of Hamburg, &c. &c. &c.

In the afternoon a number of civil and military officers, and citizens, paid their respects to General Rosas at his private residence. In the evening all the public offices and the town generally were illuminated; and at 9 at night the band of the regiment of Civicos and that of the Argentine Guard, with a profusion of lights, and attended by 300 to 400 citizens, proceeded through the town to the Quinta of General Balcarce, in order to compliment him, cheering loudly on their way thither, and on their return fire-works were also discharged, and various printed poetical effusions were circulated in honour of the day. The illuminations were repeated on the nights of the 18th and 19th. The fine weather attracted crowds to the streets and

a number of ladies were seated in the balconies enjoying the fresco.

General Rosas, on the occasion of his quitting office, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Province, returning thanks for the great confidence with which he had been honoured, and stating that the worthy chief who succeeds him needs a co-operation no less unanimous, no less zealous, to preserve the tranquillity which the country now enjoys, and entirely to put down anarchy, so that the fruits of so many sacrifices may not be lost; and that, unless the Province possesses a vigorous government, a regular and solid organization of every branch of the administration, particularly in the finance department, peace will be uncertain; confidence, which animates industry, will be wanting, and a deceitful and pestilential calm will take place. That it was necessary to support the Government, else all the hopes of happiness and prosperity will vanish. The proclamation then alludes to the state of the frontiers, which even during the civil war had been protected from the incursions of the hostile Indians; and hopes that no pusillanimity may be evinced, so as to withhold or retard the aid required to extirpate the hostile Indians, a proceeding requisite to the very existence of the country.

General Rosas, in another proclamation, addressed to the veterans and militia forming the Army of the Province, returns them thanks for their conduct, and states that four years had now elapsed since they had taken up arms to put down anarchy and save the country, in which they had fully succeeded; the cause of justice had triumphed in every part of the Republic, and the country would ever be grateful for their exertions.

On the day of the installation the new Governor issued two proclamations, one addressed to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, the other to the veteran corps and to the militia composing the army of the Province.

In the first he states that the House of Representatives had elected him to fill a situation which he had ever considered as far beyond his abilities; and that nothing but obedience to the will of the House could have tempted him to replace the illustrious Magistrate to whom the Province is indebted for the re-establishment of its laws. That he relied upon the co-operation of all his fellow-citizens, and that no one should trample upon the laws with impunity.

In that to the army, he says that he feels all the difficulties of the situation to which the Representatives of the people had elected him. That he had witnessed the constancy of the troops in defending the cause of the laws, which had elicited the gratitude of their fellow-citizens, and hopes they will continue to observe that rigid discipline and subordination inseparable from true patriotism; and should tranquillity be threatened, that he will be the first to place himself at the head of his companions in arms in order to sustain it.

Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, the new Minister Plenipotentiary from H. B. M. to this Republic, may, it is said, shortly be expected in Buenos Ayres. We read the following account of this gentleman in the details given of the splendid funeral ceremony of M. Perier, at Paris:

"The carriage of H. E. the Earl of Granville took the lead of all the other Ambassadors' voitures, and immediately followed that of the King. It contained Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, a gentleman whose dignified deportment and courteous manners rendered him an excellent substitute for the representative of Royalty, and whose

talents will doubtless one day elevate him to the highest rank in diplomacy. The British Ambassador's carriage excited universal admiration from the volatile bystanders, whose love of pomp and show, and spectacle, always exhibits itself equally at a funeral as at a *fête*. It was remarkable for the splendour of its "turn out," the magnificent grey horses, the rich blue and white livery; in short the *ensemble* of Lord Granville's equipage eclipsed that of his Majesty."

The *Universal* of Montevideo, of 13th inst. contains the following news from Portugal, to which we alluded in our last number, and which the said paper gives upon the authority of the supercargo of the Brazilian schooner *Eloisa*, from Rio Janeiro, 4th instant:

"The 29th September (the day of San Miguel) the Miguelist troops, in number 30,000 men, including a great number of armed Friars, attacked the Constitutional troops who were in the city of Oporto, and after a bloody combat, the Miguelists were forced to retire, leaving on the field of battle more than five thousand killed and severely wounded. The Constitutional troops lost nearly two thousand killed and wounded. It is supposed from this triumph on the part of the Constitutionalists, that the Miguelists will have lost their moral force. The result of this action has caused many soldiers and some officers to pass over to the Constitutionalists.

"Don Miguel has not been more fortunate with his fleet. Aware that two frigates were about to reinforce the Constitutional squadron under the command of Admiral Sartorius, he ordered his vessels, commanded by Vice Admiral Juan Felix, to sail and attack it; but Sartorius sunk the only steam boat his opponent had, and captured a brig of 22 guns. The Miguelist chief then made all sail and took refuge at Vigo, a port of Galicia; Sartorius followed him, and remained off the said port, where he was to be joined by the two frigates and the captured brig; the latter had gone to Oporto to repair some trifling damage. A vessel from India, with a valuable cargo, had been taken by Sartorius and sent to Oporto."

CHARRUA INDIANS.—In No. 329 of our paper we gave a description of the above ferocious tribe of Indians, from a memoir presented to the French Minister of Marine by Captain Barral, of the French surveying corvette *Emulation*, which vessel lately visited the River Plate, and conveyed one of the said Indians to France. The Montevideo Journal *Universal*, in a recent number, gives the following detail of the total extermination of these savages from the Oriental territory:

"The constant efforts of his Excellency the President, Fructoso Rivera, to place in security the lives and property of the inhabitants of the country districts against the depredations and assassinations which they have endured for centuries from the ferocious hordes of Charrua Indians, has at length been crowned with the success due to such anxious perseverance. The successes lately obtained by his Excellency in person have been closely followed up, and the remainder of these Indians sought refuge in the frontier province of Rio Grande, where they have all been secured by Col. Bentos Manuel, and forwarded to Alegrete with precautions, so that they can no longer become obnoxious to civilized society. These errant savages, who have so long kept the inhabitants of our fields in terror, and whose robberies have been the most formidable enemies to the progress, population and riches of the country, have totally disappeared from it."

Our old friend *Pancho Lugares*, after a long silence, has again invoked the Muses and published three poetical pieces, in the shape of letters to *Chanonga*, upon the reannunciation of office made by Don Juan Manuel, having the old but appropriate frontispiece of the *Gaucha*. These rhymes describe, in their own peculiar way, the proceedings in the House of Representatives upon the election of the Governor. The following is a sample of the metre:

"Como lista é poncho todos
A D. Barcecel nombraron;
Y megos por cuatro volos
Gobernador lo mentaron.

Los cuatro que otro querian
Tambien era cosa guena
Pues eja el federal viejo
D. Tomasito Anchorena.

De manera, mi Chanonga,
Que yo la oreja le parao
Al ver que D. Juan Ramon
A ROSAS ha remplazo.

Y asi es que, si no me engafio,
El Viejo ha de estar contento;
Y que ayudando á Barcecel
Hemos logrado el intento.

Perhaps the fair *Gaucha Chanonga* will answer her friend *Pancho* in the same poetical language, (that is, if she can spare time from her more important avocations of dancing the *cielito*, *tabaqui* and *melia coña*), with the frontispiece of her own pretty person, as it formerly appeared, with pen in hand, perhaps musing whether she should "tell her love" and no longer let

"Concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Prey on her damask cheek."

ALAMEDA.—This walk on Sunday afternoon was numerously attended, and the sword by the water-side in the neighbourhood of the Retiro was trodden by some of the loveliest of our fashionable fair, who, after "night-fall," when secure from the gaze of vulgar eyes, ventured to seat themselves on the benches of the Alameda.

Will Buenos Ayres ever possess a public walk worthy such a city?

THE WEATHER.—The heat has not been so oppressive this week as in the preceding one; the thermometer in the shade has averaged 79 & 76. The wind and dust, however, have at times proved very annoying.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river continue to be very numerous, particularly after sunset; it is then that the *ninfas del mar* crowd to the scene, not fearing obtrusive eyes, nor Doldon's best telescopes.

MILITARY MUSIC.—The bands of the Civicos and Cazadores alternately perform the *retrota*, leaving the Fort at 9 o'clock in the evening. The Civico band retains its superiority; that of the Cazadores proceeds to the Retiro, halting in front of the house of General Rolon, in the calle de Corrientes, and of Gen. Martinez, in the calle de la Florida, and playing two *arias* at each, thus increasing the quantity, but not the quality.

We sometimes get as angry with this band for their selections, as in our juvenile days we have been with that of the 2d or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards in London, who often, as a recompense for our trading with them from St. James Park to Portman-street barrack (a tolerable walk, by the bye), have given us constant repetitions of the drowsy tone of

"Where have you been all this day,
Peggy Waddie, Peggy Waddie?"

The superb band of the 3d Guards was our delight; we thought it superior to the famous Austrian band, which we heard on the Continent. The last time we listened to our favorite 3d, they played the plaintive air—

"When I hang on that bosom, distracted to leave thee."

The dog killers have recommenced their operations in this city, and a number of dogs have been destroyed. It is no doubt necessary to diminish the number of these animals, but the practice now followed is truly disgusting. Would that some less cruel method could be devised.

CONJURATION.—Le Sieur Ray, an impudent conjurer, exhibiting to their Majesties, refused to perform his grand deception till the Juicio said *cockorum*, in which he pretended the charm consisted. Her Majesty thought the word either difficult or indelicate, and declined; but the King was so bent upon the great phenomenon, that he turned round to her 200-naturally and said, "Say cockorum, Charlotte—say cockorum."—*Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage*



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 20th OF DECEMBER.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	In quarantine.
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alsogaray,	In quarantine.
Schooner-brig Tampico, Weston,	Dickson & Co.	In quarantine.
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 Hevellyn, Boad e,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stevenson,	Salsbury, Davis & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer,	Reishaw, Wilson & Co.,	Cape of Good Hope.
Brig Ithurat, Nicholson,	John Harraitt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	In quarantine.
Ship Isis, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid.
Brig Urtina, Hucklely,	Durr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Camariza, Goodaue,	Daniel Gowlin & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Senr. Bee, Brooke,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Do. for Havana.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Discharging.
Polacre Virtud, Gazoio,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Polacre Estela, Matatiana, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Schooner-brig Valentic, Quexada,	F. Berdier,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Tjark Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Fratier & Co,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Barque Plunioense,		Sold.
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Schooner Sociedad, Ferrera,	Mannuel Carreras,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Patache Danubio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelho,	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Nuevo Verbal, Pacheco,	C. M. Huergo,	Rio Grande.
Patache Leolinda, M. G. Champlous,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.
Zumaca Nora Luz, Alicantar,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schooner Avelino, Rodriguez,		Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

NONE.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels released from quarantine.

On 14th inst. American brig Cambrian, and Hamburg barque Conrier.
17th, Sardinian polacre Virtud.
20th, American brig Ultima.
21st, American barque Elizabeth, and British brig Iris.

The following vessels remain in quarantine in the Outer Roads:—British brig Hannah, and schooner-brig Tampico.

The letters by the Hannah were delivered on 16th inst. Tampico on 18th. and Iris on 20th.

The Cholera Morbus had so far subsided at Liverpool, that clean bills of health it was expected would be immediately granted. The Tampico brought a certificate that her crew were in good health, signed by the Vice-Consul of this Republic at Liverpool, Mr. F. Dickson.

Arrival at Patagonia.

On 28th ult. French brig Prosper, Heurtevent, from Buenos Ayres 14th ult.

At Montevideo.

December 1.—Brazilian zumaeca Guadalupe, from Puerto Alegre.

3d.—Sardinian schooner Conception, from Gibraltar.

4th.—Oriental brig Felix, from Rio Janeiro.
6th.—Sardinian brig Penguin, from Gibraltar and Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian polacre Conception, from Gibraltar.
7th.—Brazilian brig Antenor, from Paranaqua.
Brazilian brig Orestes, from Paranaqua.

9th.—Brazilian patache Defensor Felix, from Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner Eloisa, from Rio Janeiro.
16th.—American schooner John Alexander, from Alexandria 26th Sept. Rio Grande 12th instant.

18th.—French brig Phaeton, from St. Maloes 19th October.

20th.—Sardinian brig Citta Sabazia, from Rio Janeiro 4th.

Sailed from Montevideo.

December 2.—H B M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

5th.—Sardinian schr. Americana, for Brazil.
Portuguese zumaeca Destinada, for Rio Janeiro.

8th.—Sardinian polacre Vigilante, for Patagonia.

9th.—Brazilian schooner Alegrense, for Puerto Alegre.

10th.—American schooner-brig Nancy, for Havana.

14th.—Brazilian patache Amistad, for Ignape.
American brig Sardinus, for Havana.

Brazilian zumaeca San Miguel, for Rio Janeiro.
Sardinian polacre San José, for Rio Janeiro.

17th.—American ship Augusta, Young, for Havana.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

The brig Hannah, whose arrival at this port was noticed in our last, sailed from Liverpool 19th September.

December 15.—Wind S.—rain.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

December 16.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 14th, to J. & S. Lyons.

December 17.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

December 18.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British schooner-brig Tampico, Weston, from Liverpool 20th September, with general cargo, to Dickson & Co. She was placed in quarantine. Passenger, José J. Suarez, Jur. son of Señor Joaquin Suarez of this city; and Mr. Keshaw.

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

Sailed, British brig Floraville, Stephenson, for Liverpool, dispatched by McCracken and Jamieson, with 5557 dry hides, 112 pipes with 15 salted hides in each, 600 horse hides, 49,950 horns, 8000 horn tips, 8 bales with 737 calf skins, 6 do. with 1215 vicuña skins, 193 doz. and 4 visacha do, 3 bales with 150 doz. doe do, 4 do with 98 arrobas of wool, 83 do with 1607 doz. of sheep skins, 39 do with 1151 arrobas of horse hair, 400 dozen and 2 chinchilla skins.

National schooner Minerva, . . . , for Montevideo, dispatched by C. Galeano, with effects.
10 sail of small craft to the N.

December 19.—Wind S. E.—blowing strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, British brig Iris, Pagan, from London 10th August, Montevideo 16th inst. 9 passengers, including children. General cargo, to Horne & Alsogaray. She was placed in quarantine.

American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, from Baltimore 24th September, Island of Mayo 11th ult. Montevideo 18th inst. with general cargo and 150 barrels of flour, to Daniel Gowland & Co. She was placed in quarantine.

Brazilian schooner Avelino, Rodriguez, from Puerto Alegre 29th ult. Rio Grande 8th inst. Montevideo 18th inst. with timber and yerba, to 9 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, &c.

Sailed, Bremen brig Arion, Geerken, for Havana, dispatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 4593 quintals of jerked beef, 50 arrobas tallow.

13 sail of small craft to the N.

December 20.—Wind E. S. E.—blowing strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Gun-boat No. 7, Nogueira, from the Parana.

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

Sardinian ship Bannauer, —, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst. with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, United States' corvette Lexington, Captain M'Keever, for Montevideo.

Oriental schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

The schooner Aguila Primera, for Montevideo, was under weigh, but anchored in the Pozos, having lost her rudder.

December 21.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, from Montevideo 20th inst. to Gaspar Resa.

At sun-set the boat of the Sardinian ship Baunanner, which arrived yesterday had not been on shore.

THEATRE.

On 16th inst. was performed the play of *El Diablo Predicador*. Señor Felipe David personated a sort of Sancho Panza, Friar, and caused much amusement in the mock sermon, with the back of a chair for a rostrum, extracting, in the *Fitch* style, "lots" of pocket handkerchiefs from his sleeves and cowl, to chase from his brow the perspiration caused by his oratorical exertions. How well he would look and play the half-starved Lay Brother, in Sheridan's opera of the *Diuenna*. We can fancy his appearance amongst the holy friars, disturbing them after they had sung the chorus—

"This bottle's the sun of our table,
Its beams are rosy wine;
We're planets that are not able
Without its help to shine."

And his delivery of the line—

"There's one without in pressing haste would speak
with Father Paul."

The pit on this occasion (16th) was tolerably full, but there was "a beggarly account of empty boxes," and scarcely any musicians in the orchestra. The theatre may be said to be in a manner closed for the present. Messrs. Gonzales and Cossio, of the Montevideo theatre, we believe, have returned to that city. Their visit here was probably to reconnoitre.

An excellent communication appeared in the *Diario de la Tarde* of yesterday, relative to the mode of Quarantine practised at this port. It says that Buenos Ayres ought, from its situation, to be the chief point of the commerce of the River Plate; and that every facility ought to be given to it, instead of the unnecessary regulations now imposed by the quarantine laws, detaining vessels which have been in Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, and discharged cargo at each port, and have clean bills of health; and that passengers from Europe are walking the streets

of Buenos Ayres, whilst the vessel which brought them to Montevideo is in the outer Roads, incommunicable.

Married.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. William Brown, Captain Vesey Lockett, of the British brig Jane, to Mary Ann, daughter of Captain William Anderson, half-pay of H. B. M.'s 71st Regiment.

Birth.

On the 17 instant, Mrs. T. O. Brady, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN SCHOOL.

THE half-yearly examination of this Seminary will take place on Thursday, 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the School-room, No. 12 calle de Cangallo, when parents and others interested are invited to attend.

(By order of the Committee of Management.)

Wm. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

JUST received, and for sale by the undersigned, a few casks and demijohns of superior Priorat Wine, 6 and 15 years old.

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.

Plaza de la Victoria.

NOTT,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the calle de la Paz to calle del 25 de Mayo, immediately opposite the Commercial Reading Rooms (No. 59), where he hopes, by diligence and attention to his business, to merit a share of that patronage which has for some years enjoyed, and which he takes this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge.

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, Frunelas, Silks, Velvets, Ruesita Drill, Mossies, Estambres, Cloth and Kerseys of various colours and qualities; all of which he offers to make up in the most modern 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,

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	a	115	dollars each.
do Patriot,	112 1/2	a	113	do do.
Plata Macquiana,	64 1/2	a	64	do for one
Dollars, Spanish,	64 1/2	a	64	do each.
do Patriot and Patacones,	64 1/2	a	64	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,	44 1/2	a	45 1/2	per cent.
Bank Shares,	136	a	138	dollars each.
Exchange on England,	136	a	7 3-16	per dollar.
do on Rio Janeiro,	340	a	345	per cent. prem.
do on Montevideo,	7	a	per dol.	
do on United States,	64	a	d. per U. S. dol	
Hides, Ox, best,	28	a	32	dois. p. pesado.
do country,	26	a	28	do do.
do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	24	a	27	
do salted,	21	a	22	per pesada.
do Horse,	7	a	8	dollars each.
Nutria skins,	55	a	60	do per dozen.
Chinchilla,	25	a	26	do do.
Wool, (common),	61	a	11	do per arroba
Hair, long,	22	a	25	do do.
do mixed,	12	a	17	do do.
Jerked Beef,	14	a	15	do per quintal
Flour, (N. A.),	350	a	900	do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.),	100	a	110	do per barrel.
Salt,	10	a	12	do per fanega on board.
Discount,	1 1/2	a	2 1/2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7 3-16 pence. The lowest ditto 7 pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.