

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The week has been completely barren of local news. We have nothing to communicate from the provinces of the interior—nothing from the Oriental Republic—nothing from which to spin out a long leading article—no official documents to translate. Well, it may all be for the better. "No news is good news."

It has been reported, during the week, that Señor Manuel José García is likely to be the new Minister of Finance.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

"The good portrait painter always flatters; for it is his business, not indeed to alter and amend features, complexion, or mien, but to select and fix (which it demands genius and sense to do) the best appearance which these ever do wear. When Queen Elizabeth's wrinkles waxed deep and many, it is reported that an unfortunate master of the mint incurred disgrace by a too faithful shilling; the die was broken, and only one mutilated impression is now in existence. Her maids of honour took the hint, and were thenceforth careful that no fragment of looking-glass should remain in any room of the palace. In fact the lion hearted lady had not heart to look herself in the face for the last twenty years of her life; but we no where learn that she quarrelled with Holbein's portraits of her youth, or those of her stately prime of virginity by De Heere and Zuccherro.

"He who has neither done things worthy to be written, nor written things worthy to be read," takes the trouble of transmitting his portrait to posterity to very little purpose. If the picture be a bad one, it will soon find its way to the garret; if good as a work of art, it will perpetuate the fame, probable the name, indeed, of the artist alone."—*Q. Rev.*

We have had the honour to receive an engraved portrait of General JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, recently executed in Buenos Ayres, by Mr. ALAIS, a native, we believe, of Caledonia's land, and, as far as our judgment extends, we conceive it to be a first rate specimen of the arts, such as is not often to be met with on this side of the equator. The likeness is admirable; somewhat flattered, perhaps; but a "good portrait painter always flatters," at least so says the above extract from the *Quarterly*.

General Rosas is now in the prime of life; his countenance possesses a good deal of expression, "nay," as *Hamlet* says,

"Do not think I flatter,
For what advancement may I hope from thee."

Besides which the General has performed an important part in the public affairs of his country, and posterity may be desirous of being acquainted with the persons of the public men of the present age, to discover, if possible, the mind in the external lineaments.

It was the remark, we believe of one of the Scipios, that he could never view the portraits of his ancestors without feeling the most lively emotion.

We have no particular liking for portraits. Genius is chiefly exerted in historical pictures;

and the art of the portrait painter is often lost in the obscurity of his subject. But this does not apply to the portraits of public men, they being in a manner public property.

The English have been censured for their partiality to portraits. It has been imputed to national selfishness. "'Tis vain," says the satirist, "to set before any Englishman the scenes of landscape or the heroes of history; nature and antiquity are nothing in his eye; he has no value but for himself, nor desires any copy but of his own form."

We have extended this article further than we at first intended, and, in conclusion, most sincerely hope that Mr. Alais, as a superior copperplate engraver, may meet with that patronage due to a man of genius, and worthy a city like Buenos Ayres.

House of Representatives.

At a sitting on 1st inst. the Custom-house law and that of the direct taxes were passed; also the answer to the note of the Government upon the organization of the frontier.

Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal observed that, it not being possible yet to sanction the budget for the present year of 1833, it was necessary to authorise the Government to provide for the public exigencies. He therefore proposed that the Executive be empowered to expend the quantity of six millions of dollars until the presumed expenses of the present year be approved of.

The above was referred to the Committee of Finance.

Señor Vidal likewise urged the immediate consideration by the House of the memorial presented by Mr. Samuel Lafone to the Government. This was agreed to by the House.

The House then sanctioned a decree that the imposts of the Custom-house for the year 1832 should remain in full force, without any change, for the year 1833.

Another decree, to the same effect, was sanctioned, relative to the Direct taxes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Buenos Ayres, December 1, 1832.
23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence
To his Excellency the Governor and Captain
General of the Province:

The House has taken into consideration the note addressed to it by H. E. the Governor on 30th November last, in which he recommends the imperious necessity of bringing to a termination the work of a general pacification of the Indians, and the settlement of the new frontier, setting forth the favourable opportunity which now presents itself, from the terror with which the Indians are inspired by the repeated reverses they have suffered, and the decided and prompt co-operation which the Governments and chiefs of several of the sister provinces are disposed to give, and requesting the necessary funds to that effect.

The House has resolved to inform your Excellency in answer that, aware as it is of the importance of this affair, which certainly is one of vital interest to the country, it would have occupied the preferent attention so justly recommended in the said note and in the last message, if the multiplicity of affairs which pressed upon the Government had permitted it to submit the projects announced in the said message to the consideration of the House, in order to the creation of the necessary funds.

These projects would designate as near as possible the sum that the Government would need, proposing at the same time the means of obtaining it. The House, however, cannot decide by itself neither upon the one or the other; and, without the necessary data, it cannot calculate upon the amount of the said sums—data which only that person can give who proposed the undertaking. Neither can the House solely decide upon the means, because both the House and the Government must conform to the most urgent necessities of the province for the resources to satisfy them, and to the system of finance sanctioned by the Legislature; and the present demand might interfere with the ulterior plans of the Government.

For these reasons the House has resolved to await the projects which your Excellency may present upon this subject, and to give them a preferent consideration as soon as they are laid before the House.

God preserve your Excellency many years.
MANUEL INCIARTE, Vice-President.
EDUARDO LAHITTE, Secretary.

In addition to the news from Spain, accounts from Madrid, dated 19th October, say—

"The King entered Madrid on the 18th, from Lagranja. He was received with the most lively acclamations, and his coach was drawn by an immense multitude, amongst which was observed men of all parties. The ordinances of amnesty promulgated by our young Queen have produced general satisfaction, and have caused all well informed men again to surround the throne of Ferdinand. It is stated that Don Carlos has received orders to quit the kingdom, and that he has determined to retire to Italy.

"The Council of Castille is, and was always, in favour of Don Carlos, as also the Royalist Volunteers. These last have determined to resist Zea Bermudez, in case he attempts to dissolve them."

The Apostolic party are stated to have manifested the most hostile feelings towards the new order of things; but every precaution has been taken to counteract the effects of their desperation. Some men of moderate principle have been placed amongst them, and various changes have been made of the officers in the Royalist Volunteers. In fact the liberal party have now the ascendancy in Spain. The severe illness of the King has no doubt been the main cause of this alteration. We trust he will not repent, and that the old distich may never be applied to him:

"The Devil grew sick, and the Devil a Monk would be;
The Devil got well, and the Devil a Monk was he."

We yesterday received, by way of Montevideo, accounts from Rio Janeiro a few days later than by the packet Hornet. A vessel had arrived at Rio Janeiro in 50 days from Lisbon, and it was said that the prospects of Don Pedro were much brighter.—H. B. M.'s ship Tyne sailed from Rio Janeiro, on the 18th ult., for the Pacific, calling, it was said, in this River. Col. Wilson (son of Sir Robert Wilson) is on board of her. He is going out as Consul General to Lima. Mr. Sealy, late merchant of Liverpool, accompanies him as Vice-Consul. Col. Wilson is empowered to make a treaty with the Republic of Peru, and, should this take place, he is to be Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. Sealy Consul General. Exchange at Rio Janeiro upon England on 21st ult, 52½ a 33d.

The French brig *Courrier du Brazil* has brought news from France to 8th November. It seems that England and France are determined to force the Dutch King to terms, and for that purpose a French army of 50,000 men, and a French and English fleet, were immediately to act.

The news from Spain is important. Ferdinand VII. has appointed the Queen as regent of the Kingdom during his illness, and one of her first acts was to grant a general amnesty to all the prisoners confined for political offences, under the conditions and circumstances contained in the decree of 20th October, 1830. She has also again opened the Universities, appointed a Ministry from amongst the Liberals, and convoked the Cortes.

King Miguel's army made another attack upon Oporto on 10th October, and, after 10 hours' combat, was, it is said, repulsed with great loss. The Miguelist General was waiting reinforcements, and intended to renew the assault. The bitterest enemies of Don Miguel and his cause acknowledge that the Miguelites fight with spirit.

A private letter in the English journals, in speaking of the battle at Oporto on 29th September, says that the reason that Don Pedro lost so many officers was in consequence of their being dressed in blue frock coats, whilst the men were dressed in red, and the Miguelites accordingly directed their fire mainly at the officers—but that this was altered now.

The same letter likewise says—

"In point of means and munitions of war, Don Pedro has ample store. Just before Mr. ——— left Oporto, he (Pedro) had declined an offer of several hundred barrels of gunpowder and shot, as he had abundance. From his own knowledge, Mr. ——— said that there must be from 1,500 to 2,000 British reinforcements arrived; and in this he was confirmed by some other gentlemen, who had seen the departures from the Thames. The cavalry force, though small, is daily increasing, both from England and from the enemy; but until it is complete, no movement will be made from Oporto. The chief officers are most active and vigilant; so much so, that several of them have their beds on the batteries, sheltered merely by branches of trees.

"My naval friend says that his statements as to Don Miguel's conduct are the reverse of exaggeration, and that he does not join the army because he knows that if he were to leave Lisbon, it would not be safe for a day. Before the A—— sailed (from Lisbon), my friend, who was doing some business on shore, had at least a thousand applications for a passage to Oporto; and it is well known that there is an active correspondence kept up between the two towns. He speaks of Don John (Miguel's line of battle ship) as a very fine vessel, but describes the seamanship as beneath contempt. Felix, the former Admiral, was taken out of a dungeon to command her, and on his return lately he was sent back to his former abode; and Rosas taken out of another and sent to sea with the ship. My friend has little, indeed no, doubt, that if Sartorius come across this ship in a smart breeze, when her lower deck guns cannot be worked, he will take her; and probably he will do so, even with all her guns workable, from the wretched seamanship, and the bad condition both of the officers and crew.

"I give you these details, which I have no reason to believe as at all coloured, and which agree entirely with ———'s letters; and all the gentlemen concur in saying, that any expression of despondency on the part of the liberal press does more injury to the cause than all the tirades of the *Morning Post*, the *Standard*, and the *John Bull*, and all the other advocates of tyranny and military despotism. I may also mention, for your information, that the *Times* correspondent at Oporto is an abler man than the one of the *Morning Herald*, but both are Irishmen, and will twist a fact, or give an exaggerated view either of loss or success, to be able to say a smart thing, or create an excitement. For example, they say that all the British officers were either killed or wounded—thus creating an impression

as if there had been a great catastrophe, when it appears that of the British regiment *only two* were killed (Burrell acting as a volunteer); and Colonel Hodges and Major Shaw, although both touched, were so slightly hit that they were quite fit for duty. Indeed had it not been for the wretched firing of the Miguelites, it is probable, from the treachery of the vineyard owner, that there might have been great loss."

H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet* brought London papers to 4th October; they of course were of little interest, the schooner *Reindeer*, from Liverpool, having conveyed hither English journals to 22d October. We however received the periodical "*Falmouth Packet*" to 20th of that month. The *Hornet*, although she sailed from Falmouth on 20th October, did not bring any mail thence, and was in that port only five hours; and owing to the short notice given at Rio Janeiro of her intended departure for Buenos Ayres she had only a few letters and not any newspapers from that city. Shortly after she left the harbour of Rio Janeiro, two guns were fired from every fort there and the colours hoisted half-mast—probably some person of note had died. In the island of St. Jago great distress existed from the long drought.

The two schooner packets having now commenced their career, it will soon be ascertained whether they will answer the purposes intended, so that no delay may take place in the conveyance of the mails. The short stay they make in Buenos Ayres continues to be a subject of complaint.

VOYAGE AND LANDING OF CHARLES X. AT HAMBURG.

The ex-Royal family of France, as our readers already know, sailed from Newhaven Roads, for Hamburg, on Tuesday, the 18th ult. As the United Kingdom stood away down the Frith, Charles remained upon deck, keeping his eye steadily fixed on the fast-receding shore which he had just quitted, and he maintained his position after the United Kingdom had got fairly out to sea, and as long as even the insulated mass of the Bass rock was visible from her deck, anxious apparently to catch a sort of farewell glance of the land, which he loved almost as his own, and which, in every human probability, he will never revisit more. As soon as it had died completely away in the after distance he went below, and seemed much moved, not to say dejected. Every thing, however, which could possibly be thought of had been provided for his accommodation and that of his suite by the proprietors of the United Kingdom, while the watchful attention of Mr. Mills, the manager, who accompanied the Royal exiles, in order to see that they wanted for nothing, materially contributed to the comfort and even pleasure of a voyage undertaken under circumstances by no means calculated to predispose their minds to enjoyment. On Thursday evening the United Kingdom, after a pleasant voyage, anchored opposite Altona. As she proceeded up the Elbe, and particularly as she approached Hamburg, the left bank was lined by a multitude of persons, who waved white handkerchiefs, and made other demonstrations in token of welcome to the Royal strangers, whose arrival seemed to have been expected. Charles and his suite remained on board the United Kingdom all Thursday night, and were landed by Mr. Mills, on the quay at Hamburg, in the ship's boat, about 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon, and conducted to the hotel which had been prepared for their reception. As soon as they were fairly established in their temporary residence, the King, the Dauphin, and the Duc de Bordeaux, all expressed, in the warmest manner, their acknowledgments to Mr. Mills, for his very great attention to them during the voyage; and on Saturday Mr. Mills had the honour of being invited to *dejeuner a la fourchette* with the Royal party. We may also mention that both Mr. Mills and Capt. Turner died by special invitation with their illustrious passengers during the voyage. Before the United Kingdom sailed on her homeward voyage to London, Charles sent for Mr. Mills, and in the most earnest and affecting manner charged that gentleman to convey his parting remembrance to his friends in Scot-

land. Crossing his hands on his breast, the good old man, with tears in his eyes, and almost choking from the intensity of his emotion, said, "I will never cease to love them." As soon as the United Kingdom weighed anchor to stand away down the river, the Royal party were observed on the balcony of Ranville's Hotel, which is almost close to the water's edge; upon which Mr. Mills called all hands upon deck, and, when the vessel came up opposite the Hotel, a gun was fired as a salute, which was instantly followed by three hearty cheers. To this the Royal party replied by displaying white handkerchiefs; and as long as they could be discerned from the ship's deck, Charles was observed, in the foreground of the group, continuing with outstretched arms to wave his adieus. There is something magical in unsophisticated goodness of character. These unfortunate exiles, who have been so grossly maligned by those who neither did nor could know them, impressed every human creature who in any way had access to them with one common sentiment of respect and admiration; and we have every reason to believe that Mr. Mills and Captain Turner will have little difficulty in avowing that they form no exceptions to the truth of this observation.—*Caldoonian Mercury*.

THE DRAMA.

The attention which the English Journals devote to the affairs of the drama is well known. Some of the leading papers employ persons solely for that department. We have from our earliest days been ardently attached to dramatic representations, there being no accounting for taste. Our relations too were the same way inclined, or as Dennis Brulgruddery said, when reproached by his wife for drinking all the brandy, "I had a relation that drank brandy."

We have lately read Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play called "*The Hunchback*," of which the London critics have been so loud in praise, describing it as one of the best dramas in our language. These eulogiums are no doubt deserved; yet there appears to us a great deal of abruptness in many of the scenes, and the underplot is tame. The beautiful diction is at times interspersed with singular expressions; for instance, where *Julia*, a young lady of high acquirements, talks of friendship "kicking the beam." But its defects (if defects there are) are amply compensated by its various beauties.

Julia, a girl of 20 years of age, who has always been brought up in the country, visits London for the first time, enters into all its fashionable follies, and for a period loses her characteristic simplicity, treats her lover (Sir Thomas Clifford) very cavalierly, and, in the midst of her high notions, she says, "When I become Lady Clifford, I'll have a splendid wardrobe; change of suit for every day in the year—morning dress, noon dress, dinner dress, and evening dress, &c. &c. &c."*

Julia's lover (Clifford) overhears her, and bids her farewell forever. *Julia*, when he is gone, falls into a great rage, and exclaims,

"Yet must I weep
To be so monitor'd, and by a man,
A man that was my slave; whom I have seen
Kneel at my feet from morn till noon, content
With leave to only gaze upon my face.
O for some way to bring him to my foot
But he should lie there. Why 'twill go abroad
That he has cast me off. That there should live
The man could say so; or that I should live
To be the leavings of a man."

[We do not like the word *leavings*.] However, in revenge, she signs a contract to marry a lord, but still loves Clifford. The latter becomes stripped of his title and possessions and reduced to be the page of this same lord, and is sent with a letter from his master to Ju-

* A Buenos-Ayres lady, on such an occasion, would have spoken of the immense comb she intended to have. We heard a native boy, 14 years of age, complaining a few days since, that no prudent man would marry now a days in Buenos Ayres, as the expensive combs worn by the ladies here would ruin him.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVALS.

At Baltimore, previous to the 17th October.
American brigs Fortune, Dorr, from Buenos Ayres 11th August; Erie, Snow, do. do. 21st do.; Harriet, Baker, do. do. 26th do.; Ohio, Conkland, from Montevideo 21st do.

At Philadelphia.

About 9th October—American ship Moss, McQuillen, from Buenos Ayres 1st August.

At New York.

On 12th October—American barque Ann Eliza, Goodrich, from Buenos Ayres 24th Aug.

At Gibraltar.

On 3d September—Sardinian brig Temistocles, Chevasco, from Buenos Ayres 18th June.

At Cadix.

On 9th September, Sardinian brig General Fiametta, Saccoci, from Buenos Ayres 23d June.

At Montevideo.

On 27th December—French brig Naivine, from Havre de Grace 19th October.
29th—Oriental brig Sin Par, Fortune, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult.

Sailed from Montevideo.

On 28th December—American brig Dawn, for New York.

The vessels which now arrive at this port, having clean bills of health, or from a port where the cholera has not appeared, are allowed free entry soon after the health boat has visited them.

The mail by H B M's packet Hornet was not landed until 31st ult., the health boat not having boarded her until that day.

The Brazilian schooner Sociedad, bound to Rio Grande, parted from her anchor in the outer Roads, on 29th ult., and ran to Las Conchas.

H B M's packet Swallow, from Falmouth 5th October, arrived at Rio Janeiro 18th ult. She was at sea in the gales of wind which occurred soon after her sailing, and at the time when 10 packets put back to Falmouth.

H. B. M.'s packet Stanmer was to sail from Falmouth on 8th November, with the mails for Brazil and the River Plate; and would probably take to Falmouth the return mail conveyed by the packet Hornet from this.

H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 28th November, Montevideo 2d ult. arrived at Rio Janeiro 17th ult., and was waiting the arrival of the November mail for this.

H. B. M.'s packet Duke of York sailed from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth on 18th ult.

The schooner packet Hornet is a very fine vessel of her class, and admirably adapted for the service in which she is now employed. She mounts 6 guns, and sails remarkably fast. The Oriental brig Sin Par, a noted quick vessel, sailed in company with the Hornet from Rio Janeiro, but did not arrive at Montevideo until several hours after her.

The Hornet, when she comes in sight of Buenos Ayres, will always hoist a British blue ensign at the fore.

A Portuguese gentleman, who had taken his passage in the Hornet, at Rio Janeiro, for Buenos Ayres, and had sent his luggage on board, lost his passage by being too late. He followed the packet in a boat, and had nearly overtaken her, when the forts obliged the boat to return.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 29.—Wind S., strong all day—rain in the morning.

Arrived, American brig Burdett, Smith, from Baltimore 20th October, Montevideo 28th inst. with 500 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Grogan, Peacock & Morgan. Passenger, Mr. Robert Morgan.

American brig Laurel, Francis, from the Island of Mayo 24th November, Montevideo 29th inst. with 120 moyos salt, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

[The above vessels were placed in provisional quarantine, and released on 31st.]

Sailed, American schooner Bee, Brooke, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 1300 dry hides, 350 salted do.

Here a scene takes place which we think would bring tears to the eyes of many of our fair readers; it even made ours to glisten.—Julia for a long time cannot muster courage to look at her lover; at length she says,

"Clifford, why don't you speak to me?"

CLIFFORD.

I trust you're happy.

JULIA.

Happy! very, very happy! You see I weep I am so happy! Tears are signs, you know, of nought but happiness. When first I saw you little did I look To be so happy! Clifford."

All this scene is interesting in the extreme.

At last Julia exclaims,

"O, Clifford,

Rash was the act so light that gave me up, That stung a woman's pride, and drove her mad, 'Till, in her phrensy, she destroyed her peace. O, it was rashly done. Had you reprovd', Expostulated,—had you reasoned with me— Tried to find out what was in my heart, I would have shewn it—you'd have seen it all. All had been as nought can ever be again."

After a time, Clifford asks,

"Lov'st thou me, Julia?"

JULIA.

"Dost thou ask me, Clifford?"

They embrace, and her guardian, or rather her father, (Master Walter,) rushes in, admonishes the lady, telling her that her own conduct had been the cause of her misery, in having offended the worthy Clifford. He takes her severely to task, stating how he had endeavoured to instil in her mind different principles from those she had evinced. She falls on her knees and says,

"Pardou me!
Forgive me! pity me!"

The affair ends as it ought to end. Clifford recovers his title and estates, is married to Julia, and the latter fervently declares she will be a good girl for the future.

Portuguese Robinson Crusoe, Diego Alvarez.—He was wrecked upon the shoals on the north of

the bar of Bahia. Part of the crew were lost; others escaped this death to suffer one more dreadful; the natives seized and eat them. Diego saw there was no other possible chance of saving his life, than by making himself as useful as possible to these cannibals. He therefore exerted himself in recovering things from the wreck, and by these exertions succeeded in conciliating their favour. Among other things he was fortunate enough to get on shore some barrels of powder, and a musket, which he put in order at his first leisure, after his masters were returned to their village; and one day, when the opportunity was favourable, brought down a bird before them. The women and children shouted Caramuru! Caramuru! which signified "a man of fire" and they cried out that he would destroy them: but he gave to understand to the men, whose astonishment had less of fear mingled with it, that he would go with them to war and kill their enemies. Caramuru was the name which from thenceforth he was known by. They marched against the Tapuyas; the fame of this dreadful engine went before them, and the Tapuyas fled. From a slave Caramuru became a sovereign. The chiefs of the savages thought themselves happy if he would accept their daughters to be his wives; he fixed his abode upon the spot where Villa Veba was afterwards erected, and soon saw as numerous a progeny as an old patriarch's rising round him. The best families in Bahia trace their origin to him.—*Southey's History of Brazil.*

Irish Wit.—Sir Walter Scott was once riding with a friend, in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford; he came to a field gate which an Irish beggar, who happened to be near, hastened to open for him. Sir Walter was desirous of rewarding this civility by the present of sixpence, but found that he had not so small a coin in his purse. "Here, my good fellow," said the Baronet, "here is a shilling for you; but mind, you owe me sixpence." "God bless your honour," exclaimed Fat, "may your honour live till I pay you."

An American paper says—"If the Scotch bagpipes be played occasionally, for a few days, in any place infested with rats, they will immediately quit the premises and never return."

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 3d OF JANUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Hannab, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Schooner brig Reludeer, Owen,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Schooner-brig Tampico, Weston,	Dickson & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Helvelyn, Bondie,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stevenson,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Itinerant, Nicholson,	John Harratt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Burdett, Smith,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Laurel, Francis,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montev.
Ship Isis, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Ultima, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston:
Brig Cambrian, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Under detention.
Schooner Harriet,		
FRENCH.		
Brig Courier du Brazil, Roturier,	Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc & Constantine,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Philantropie, Goubie,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gazo,lo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Ship Banauquier, Panza,	Zimmermann, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Esperanza, Puzoli,	P. Z. Zumaran,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Schooner-brig Valiente, Quesada,	F. Berdier,	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Grlf Muntzer, Tark Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Patache Daunbio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelbo,	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Cardoso,	C. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Nuevo Yermal, Pacheco,	C. M. Huerigo,	Rio Grande.
Patache Leolinda, M. G. Champloua,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.
Schooner Avelino, Rodriguez,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.
Zumaca Rio de Yacuhuy, J. E. de Moros,	C. Galeano,	Discharging.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, Peaa,	U. Gestal,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

NONE.

December 30.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Hornet, Lt. F. Roger Coghlan, Commander, from Falmouth 20th October, arrived at St. Jago 11th November, sailed thence 14th, arrived at Rio Janeiro 15th December, sailed thence 20th, and Montevideo 29th. Passengers from Falmouth to Rio Janeiro, Mrs. Davis, and Mr. Sealy (H. B. M. M.'s Vice-Consul to Peru) and son. Passenger from Falmouth to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Edward Newton.

French brig Courier du Brazil, Roturier, from Bordeaux 8th November, with a general cargo, to Rodriguez & Co. 9 passengers.

Sailed, British brig Hartford, Robson, for the Coast of Brazil, despatched by Rodriguez & Co. in ballast. Passengers, Henry Stephen Fox, Esq. H. B. M.'s late Minister Plenipotentiary to this R public, and servants, and Messrs. John Tweedie and George Bynon.

Brazilian zumaca Nova Luz, Alicantar, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by J. S. Monteiro. [She anchored again E. of the outer Roads from head wind.]

December 31.—Wind E.

Arrived, national schooner-brig Caroline, Coffin, from Puerto Alegre 20th inst., Rio Grande 25th do., with indian corn, 787 tierces of yerba, 650 patacones, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, American barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen, for Montevideo & Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co. with 3281 quintals jerked beef.

American ship Hamilton, Langdon, for Montevideo and Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 8533 dry hides, 7272 horns, 3 bales with 22 arrobas horsehair in each, 3 do with 12 sheep skins, 13 do with 17 arrobas wool in each, 20 do with 24 do in each, 63 do with 15 do and 15lbs. in each, 2590 bottles oil.

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

January 1.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals nor sailings

January 2.—Wind S. S. W.—variable—bazy.

No arrivals.

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

11 sail of small craft to the N.

The Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ajada was in sight all day at anchor.

January 3.—Wind N. N. E.—variable.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ajada, Pena, from Parnagua, 19th ult. with timber, yerba, &c. to José Gestal.

8 sail of small craft from the Paraua and Uruguay, with hides, &c.

Sailed, H B M's packet schooner Hornet, Lt. F. Rogers Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers: for Rio Janeiro, Señor Manuel Abreu da Silva Leite; for Montevideo, Mr. John C. Zimmermann.

British brig Jane, Luckett, for Falmouth and Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 4,600 dry hides, 2,500 salted do: 43,827 horns, 15 bales with 18 arrobas and 19lbs. of wool in each, 6 do. with 15 doz. sheep skins in each, 10,000lbs. of indigo. Passengers, Mrs. Luckett, Capt. William Anderson and servant.

British brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer, for the Cape of Good Hope, despatched by Kelshaw, Wilson & Co. in ballast. Passenger, Mr. John Eastuan, Junior.

January 4.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Baltimore, Compland, by telegraph from the Island of Mayo, 35 days, Montevideo 2, with salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. She waits permission to have communication with the shore.]

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 3d, to A. Martinez.

The British brig Plata, for Liverpool, intends to sail this day.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 29th—American schr-brig Bethial, from Rio Grande.

31st—Brazilian brig Santo Domingo Eneas, from Rio Janeiro 23d.

January 2d—American schooner La Plata, Gatchell, from Baltimore 2d November.

THEATRE.

The Theatre has been open twice during the week, and on both occasions the house was literally empty, owing to the heat of the weather

and the little attraction which the performances presented.

The managers of the London theatres, when the box-book looks *shy*, do not hesitate to make the house *orderly*, that is, to issue a quantity of orders, in order to collect an audience. Such a practice here, now and then, would not be amiss; and also, if our manager was to do away with the *ticket market* held at the doors of the theatre by the boys, who buy and sell the *contraséñas*, or pass checks.

The principal performers of the London theatres have the privilege of admitting two persons each to the boxes of the theatre. These admissions are circular pieces of ivory, with the name of the performer to whom they belong written upon them, and are therefore called *bones*. We once saw a letter to the following effect:

“Mr. ——— presents his compliments to Miss Kelly, and would feel infinitely obliged if she will lend him her bones for this evening.”

When a full house is expected, a notice is given by the manager that “bones don't go.”

THE WEATHER.—It has been sultry during the week, the thermometer 85 in the shade. The bathers, of both sexes, have been numerous, and the banks of the river crowded even until late at night. Moonlight bathing is very pleasant, especially in good company.

THE ALAMEDA.—This promenade on several evenings of the week, was attended by a number of ladies, in costume which, for grace and simplicity, might serve as a model to the compilers of the London publications “La Belle Assemblée,” “World of Fashion,” &c. &c.

Although the heat of the weather has caused the theatre to be deserted, not so the streets. They, on every evening lately, have been thronged; and the balconies of various mansions graced by ladies, inhaling the *fresco*, and listening to the piano or guitar.

“How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues by night,
Like softest music to attending ears.”

BULL FIGHT.—On Sunday afternoon last another of these exhibitions took place at the Barracas. The sport (if it can be so called) we are told was good, five bulls being killed, and the spectators were numerous. We regret to state that the *artistes* were at work on this occasion. Several persons had their pockets picked, and in a style that would not have disgraced *Bill Soames* or *Ikey Pig*. A friend of ours lost 200 dollars in this way. Buenos Ayres is improving. Formerly it was our boast that pickpocketing was in a manner unknown here: but nothing can stop the “march of intellect;” the arts and sciences will travel in spite of “locks, bolts and bars.”

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Samuel K. Tebbetts, of Boston, Mass., to Doña Josefa L. Mancilla, youngest daughter of General Don Lucio Mancilla, of this place.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers and Contributors to the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel will be held, in said Chapel, on Tuesday next, 8th current, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

(By Order of the Committee)

THOS. STUART, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, January 3, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has fully authorized Mr. Thomas Weible for the collection and recovery of his accounts, while absent from Buenos Ayres. If any account against him remains unsettled, he requests that it will be presented immediately for payment.

CHARLES WINTER.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Presbyterian Church and Congregation, having made permanent arrangements for the continuance of the Service at the Chapel, would inform those not connected with the Congregation as subscribers, and desirous of attending the services there conducted, that they can make arrangements for doing so, by calling on either of the subscribers, to whom the management of the affairs of the Congregation has been entrusted for the ensuing year.

JOHN JOHNSON,
ROBERT HILL,
O. J. HAYES,
GEO. W. BLAKE,
THOMAS READ, } Committee.

Buenos Ayres, January 1st, 1832.

TO LET.

THE Store No. 26, calle de la Piedad, formerly occupied by W. A. Walker. Apply to Messrs. Baskerville & Holmes, No. 20 calle de la Florida.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Dollars	cents.
Memoirs of Cook the Actor,	4	4
Brighton,	4	4
Young Traveller,	2	2
New Era, 4 vols.	5	5
Klopstock,	2	4
British Constitution,	2	4
Annual "Forget Me Not" for 1832, 10	10	10
7 Lives of Eminent Persons,	6	6
41 numbers of the Athenaeum,	6	6
British Army List for September 1832, 2	2	2
Edinburgh Review for July 1832,	6	6
Quarterly do. for July 1832,	6	6
The Devil's real visit,	2	4

The above works are offered for sale at one quarter of the price which they cost. Apply to the Secretary of the Union Reading Room, No. 13 calle de Cangallo.

FOR SALE.

A TURNING APPARATUS, situated in a central part of this city and now in actual operation. The owner being about to leave this place, would dispose of it on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 73, calle de Chacabuco.

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.

NOTY.

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 undersigned, Master Tailor, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand a stock of superior Goods, consisting of Astracacs, Prunelas, Silks, Velvets, Russia Drill, Moselles, Estambres, Cloth and Kerseys of various colors and qualities; Cloth and Kerseys of 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,

Dec. 15, 1832.

No. 70, calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,	115	a	115	dollars	each.
do	113	a	113	do	do.
Plata Macquina,	6 1/2	a	6 1/2	do	for one
Dollars, Spanish,	6 1/2	a	7	do	each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	9 1/2	a	6 1/2	do	do.
6 per cent. Stock,	45	a	45	per	cent.
Bank Shares,	130	a	138	dollars	each.
Exchange on England,	1	a	73.16	per	dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro,	310	a	320	per	cent. per
Do on Montevideo,	7	a	7	per	do.
Do on United States,	6 1/2	a	7	d	per U. S. do.
Hides, Ox, best,	25	a	32	dols	p. pesada.
Do	26	a	28	do	do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	25	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	25 1/2	do	do.
Wool, (common),	10 1/2	a	11	do	per arroba
Hair, long,	22	a	26	do	do.
Do mixed,	16	a	17	do	do.
Jerked Beef,	14	a	15	do	per quintal
Horns,	350	a	900	do	per thousand
Floor, (N. A.),	95	a	115	do	per barrel.
Salt,	11	a	12	do	per fanega
on board,	1 1/2	a	2 1/2	per	ct. p. month
Discount,	1 1/2	a	2 1/2	per	ct. p. month
The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 115 1/2					dollars.
The lowest price 113 1/2					dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during					the week 73.16 pence.
The lowest ditto, 71 1/2 pence.					

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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