

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 331.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 12th JANUARY, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Señor José Ceferino Lagos has been appointed Minister of Finance of the Province of Buenos Ayres. It is his *debut* as a statesman. He has a field of difficulty and glory before him; but, surmounting the first, (which we trust he will,) the rest will follow.

H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice brought London papers to 12th November. Judging from their contents, war on the continent of Europe would appear almost certain.

The British Government, on the 6th November, issued an order to embargo all the Dutch vessels in the ports of Great Britain, and to detain the vessels of that nation which British cruisers might meet with at sea. The French Government has acted upon a similar plan; and a combined British and French fleet has sailed to blockade the Scheldt. A French army of 60,000 men was in march towards Belgium.

The King of Holland has positively refused to agree to the terms proposed by the Governments of Great Britain and France, in consequence of which these two Powers signed a convention on 22d October last to force his Dutch Majesty "to reason," and had given him until 15th November last to consider of it; after which, if he still continued obstinate, the French army was to enter Belgium, the combined fleets were to commence operations, and war would take place in all its forms. The English ministerial paper *Globe* says—"It is due to the King of Holland to state that his subjects participate with him to the fullest extent in his obstinate refusal to evacuate the citadel of Antwerp; indeed so determined is the national will on this point that he cannot yield if he would—his subjects will not allow him to give way."

Another account states that the Dutch people appear to be united as one man in support of the King and his refusal to acknowledge the right of any interference in the dispute with Belgium. Gifts of money are offered to the Government in aid of the national treasury. One of these donations (a bank note of 500 florins) had the words "To be, or not be" written upon the back of it.

It was reported that a Prussian army was in motion to support Holland, but on looking carefully over the English journals we cannot find that such is the case. Suspicious, however, existed that the Prussians would take part with the Dutch; and if the King of Holland be backed by Russia, Austria and Prussia (which a short time will show), he will probably reject all overtures of peace, and "stand the hazard of the die."

Private letters from Europe confidently predict that no war will take place; that none of the great continental Powers will support Holland in her pretensions; and that the Dutchman, finding that France and England are determined in their measures, will most assuredly succumb to circumstances.

As might be expected, the opposition prints in England are loud in their reprehensions of the proceedings of the British Government. *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, which is rather favourable to the Government than otherwise, has the following article:

"We have repeatedly taken occasion to say, that the general policy of the present ministers, as regards the management of our domestic concerns, is entitled to much praise, and that in all the subdivisions of our internal policy they have manifested a very laudable sympathy with the

feelings of the people, and have exhibited a very prudent respect to public opinion. But here our praise must end. Their conduct of our foreign affairs, and the whole of their intercourse with foreign cabinets, appears to us to have proceeded upon erroneous principles, and most unwisely to have departed from those fundamental maxims, by an adherence to which the English power has been so firmly maintained, and our national reputation for wisdom and consistent sobriety, so advanced amongst the nations of Europe. In the recent business between Holland and Belgium, upon which we are now about to observe, this deviation from our established policy appears to us at once most ungenerous precipitate, and impolitic. Ungenerous as a coalition with the powerful against the weak; and impolitic, as at once sacrificing the ancient principles of our Continental Diplomacy to a new and untried theory, and as provoking the peril of a general European War."

The same paper states, that the consequences of this combination of France and England, should their plans take effect, will be "the total prostration of the power of Holland, our ancient ally; the certain aggrandisement of France, and her ultimate possession of the Netherlands and Holland; the alienation of all the other Continental Powers from the people and Government of England, and the encouragement of the revolutionary spirit and party all over Europe."

From Portugal we have nothing particularly new—no action of importance had taken place to the 20th October. Accounts from Rio Janeiro say that the *Miguelites* had made another furious attack at Oporto on 4th November, in which they were totally defeated with great loss. Troops and stores were continually leaving England in aid of Don Pedro. One regiment was 500 strong, and equal in discipline (say the English papers) to any regiment in the British service. The *Indiaman* which had been purchased by Don Pedro, had sailed from the Thames, with 400 prime English seamen on board, and had been fitted out at Cherbourg. She carries 64 heavy guns. The *Pedro* and *Miguel* fleets had been skirmishing, and were repairing; and notwithstanding the assertion that Don Miguel dared not quit Lisbon, he appears to have done so, and was at Coimbra.

The Duchess de Berry had been arrested and placed in the citadel of Nantes.

The United States' frigate *Constellation* foundered off the Island of Rhodes, in November last, and all on board, except the captain and 6 men, perished.

Commodore Woolsey is appointed to command the naval forces of the United States upon this station. The United States' frigate *United-States*, Captain J. B. Nicolson, and the *Vincennes* sloop of war, have been ordered to the River Plate, the former from the Mediterranean, and the latter was fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H.

General Mancilla was appointed Inspector General of the Army of this Province, but he resigned, on the plea of ill health, and the resignation has been accepted.

The Government has advertised for a house, in order to form a House of Correction for females.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, January 7, 1833.
24th year of our Liberty and 18th of the Independence of the Republic.

The resignation made by D. José María Roxas of the office of Minister of Finance having been admitted by the Government, it has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. Dr. D. José Ceferino Lagos is appointed Minister of Finance.

2. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.
Victorio García de Sautva.

A decree dated 4th inst. appoints Dr. D. Gregorio Tagle to be President of the Chamber of Justice.

A decree dated 5th inst. appoints Dr. Don Bernardo Pereda, to be Advocate General for minors and for the poor, during the present year.

The Government has appointed the Señora Pastora Bot-t de Senillosa, Juana Manuela Maciel de Robo, Josefa Díez de Calvo, and Rosa Bujo de Mier, to be members of the Beneficent Society.

A communication from Don Vicente Gonzales, dated Guardia del Monte, 1st inst. has appeared in the daily papers, to the effect that the election of General Balcarce to the office of Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres had been celebrated with great elation at the Guardia. The troops were all mustered—the national air was sung amidst the firing of cannon and musketry. Señor Gonzales issued a proclamation on the occasion, stating, amongst other things, that 5000 men of the late restoring army were ready at a moment's notice to take up arms, should the peace of the country be again threatened. The proclamation concludes as follows:

"*Viva la patria! Viva* the Hon. Representatives of the Province! *Viva* his Excellency the Governor and Captain General, Brigadier Juan Ramon Balcarce, and all his Ministers! *Viva* Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas! *Viva* the Argentine Republic and its illustrious champions. Death to the enemies of the country and to the mutineers of 1st December, 1828."

The proprietors of the *Cosmopolitan*, on account of certain pecuniary inconveniences attendant on its publication, are obliged to discontinue it.

That their paper might have been better conducted and made more worthy of perusal and support, there can be no doubt—they have never made pretensions to extraordinary capabilities. All they can hope for is, that it may have contained enough of the useful or amusing to equal the price paid for it. If that should be admitted, they will have made a settlement of accounts between themselves and their patrons more advantageous than they had any right, perhaps, to expect.

And so with thanks to all—to those who have paid for their Journal and not read it, as also to those who have read it and not paid for it—they beg permission to finish the career of the *Cosmopolitan* with this number, and to give place to any candidate for a similar enterprise who may be more sanguine of success and better qualified to ensure it.

At the same time, they would respectfully acquaint their friends who may have in contemplation any printing in their line, that they will have time, during the short period requisite to settle their business, to execute the same with the usual neatness and despatch, and at very moderate prices.—*Cosmopolitan 9th inst.*

PORTUGAL.

The scenes which are at present passing in ill-fated Portugal will form an important subject for the future historian. The more moderate of the English newspapers now counsel neutrality on the part of the British, upon the plea that it is quite evident that the people of Portugal are not favourable to Don Pedro, or his cause, and that the present invasion cannot succeed otherwise than by military means; that liberal institutions may not be suitable to the feelings of every nation, and at any rate ought not to be forced down the throats of a people by foreign bayonets; and if the Portuguese people are really desirous to get rid of Don Miguel and his government, they would find little difficulty in effecting it by themselves, as no force that he could put forth would be of any avail in stifling public opinion; that the two Princes of the Braganza house (Pedro and Miguel) have neither of them any thing to boast on the score of character, but that the "despotic tyrant—the base fawning usurper Miguel, is confessedly a Prince of greater talents than his brother;" that the Thames ought not to be made a dock yard for Don Pedro, &c. &c. *Bell's Messenger* says—

"We are aware that in the invading army there are many brave and honourable men, who are daily shedding their blood in Don Pedro's cause; that it contains many excellent soldiers; but it is equally certain that that army contains within its ranks many mere military adventurers,—bands of unquiet spirits collected together one knows not how, and paid we know not by whom—enough of them would flock to meet a standard from any quarter of Europe."

We received by H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet* a communication from a friend which, amongst other topics connected with the war in Portugal, states the localities of Oporto and its neighbourhood, and which we insert, conceiving it will not be unacceptable to some of our readers.

"The city of Oporto stands on a hill rising from the north side of the Douro, and consequently commands the plain below on both sides of the river. The only eminence in its neighbourhood is the hill on which the Serra Convent is situated, which rises exactly opposite the city and close to the water's edge on the opposite side of the river, and is about the same height as the hill on which the city stands. As this hill commands the city, it has been garrisoned and strongly fortified by Don Pedro; and it is against this position, with the exception of the grand attack on the city itself, on the 29th September, that the whole force of Miguel's army has been directed. It has however been gallantly defended, with heavy loss to the Miguelites. The Lisbon papers acknowledge that Miguel has lost 1000 men, killed, wounded and missing, since the action of 29th September. There is another hill a short distance from Oporto, but too far for the batteries on it to have any effect on the Constitutionalists. The Miguelite army occupy the plain on both sides of the river. Villa Nova is a small town or village on the Convent side, a short distance from the Serra."

It is of importance that our readers should be enabled to form a correct opinion of the present state of the parties in Spain. We cannot place this information before them in a better form than we find in a work, entitled "Spain in 1830," by H. R. Inglis, Esq. :—

"I was witness to a strange scene of rivalry between the King and Don Carlos. When the King's carriage drove up to the gate of the court, Don Carlos and his wife and family were seated in the area, and his carriage was in waiting; upon this occasion the King arrived in state; a party of dragoons attended him, and his coachmen were in court dresses. The carriage of Don Carlos was in strange contrast with that of the King: it was drawn by six mules, harnessed with ropes; in place of postillions in court dresses, his servants were in the dress of Spanish peasants in their holiday clothes,—one on the coach box, the other employed as a runner by the head of the mules. Don Carlos affects

all this appearance of simplicity and Spanish usage, to please the people; and for the same reason, his wife generally appears in a mantilla. The moment the King's carriage appeared, Don Carlos left the court with his wife, and continued to walk in the most crowded part of the garden while the King and Queen remained, dividing the attention which their majesties would otherwise have received, and indeed engrossing the larger share of it. I could not avoid remarking the greater popularity of Don Carlos among the lower orders: while they only took off their hats as the King passed, they bowed almost to the ground at the presence of the Infante. The appearance of the Queen, however, always produced a favourable impression, especially when contrasted with that of her aspiring rival. One cannot look at the spouse of Don Carlos without perceiving that she covets a crown, while in the countenance of the Queen we read indifference to it.

"Upon frequent other occasions while in Madrid, I had proofs of the anxiety of Don Carlos to recommend himself to the people. The most marked of these was upon the evening when the Queen gave birth to a princess: not an hour after this was known, the Infante drove through the streets, and along the Prado, in an open carriage, along with his three sons, who, by the repeal of the Salic law, were that day cut out of their inheritance.

"The event to which I have alluded—the accouchement of the Queen—was a matter of deep interest in Madrid; and before its accomplishment there was the utmost anxiety among all ranks. Each party had its own views. The moderate, or government party, and many belonging to the other parties, who desired peace and tranquillity, anxiously looked for the birth of a prince, as an event that would at once extinguish the claims of those who, but for the repeal of the Salic law, would have had a right to the throne, in case of the birth of a princess. The Carlists secretly wished that the event might be precisely the opposite; and the liberal party seeing some possible advantage in whatever should tend to unsettle the existing government, united their wishes with those of the Carlists; but the great majority of the respectable inhabitants, perceiving in the birth of a prince a guarantee for the tranquillity of the kingdom, and the security of property, devoutly wished that such might be the event.

"I walked to the palace-yard the evening when it was expected the event would be known: it presented a dense mass of persons, chiefly of bourgeois and of the middle classes, all waiting with anxiety the announcement of the event upon which the tranquillity of the country so greatly depended. At length the white flag—the announcement of a princess—was slowly hoisted. There was a universal and audible expression of disappointment: "Que lastima! que lastima!" and the crowd slowly dispersed."

TRADE WITH CHILI.—Chili is more favoured by nature than any other country in the New World; it combines with fertility of soil, mines rich with the precious metals, salubrity of climate, and the temperature of the finest countries of Europe. But being situated on the west of the American continent, beyond the tempestuous ocean which lashes Cape Horn, Chili has been neglected, and until within these few years has, with regard to commerce, been almost unknown.

Situated in the southern hemisphere, it extends from 24 to 44 degrees of latitude; its length is 467 leagues; in breadth it varies from 70 to 150 leagues, from the Andes to the ocean. The extent of the land is estimated at 16,000 square leagues, which is about equal to Spain. The population is about 600,000, being less than 38 persons per square league, if equally calculated through this immense country. Chili had been a province of Spain for three centuries.

One would think that with a population which does not exceed one of our countries, this country must be very limited in commercial extent. However, such are the nature and the abundance of her produce, that she has assumed a rank among the American States which already attracts the notice of the commercial world. The principal exports are raw hides, copper of excellent quality, yellow bark, dye-woods, furs, cocoa, indigo, sugar, wool, precious stones, and gold and silver ingots. Formerly these metals furnished an export of four millions, but it now seems that the copper mines are the most advantageous. They yield at least 60,000 quintals, amounting to an annual sale of from four to five

millions. The Calcutta market is supplied from this. Returns are made in cottons, linens, silks, perfumery, and various articles of European industry. Wines and other articles of consumption pay a very trifling duty; in 1820 vessels from the United States imported into Chili 1,200,000f. worth of grain. Since 1819, the commercial intercourse with England has increased ten-fold. According to the manifests, England sells goods to the extent of 12,765,000f. and the United States 7,500,000f.

France, which is always anticipated in new markets by England and the United States, only commenced in 1824 to trade with Chili. In 1827, five or six vessels only sailed thither, but this number has since been doubled, and 3,000 tons burden are now engaged in this trade. The value is uncertain, because it includes the precious metals and stones. If we estimate by our reports, it varies for the last four years from between two and three millions. At its highest, in 1829, it reached three millions and a half—our imports amounted to four millions eight hundred thousand francs.

The commerce of Chili with England, the United States, and France annually amounts in value to about twenty-five millions of francs of imports; the exports are greater. England has a full half of the trade, the United States about a third, and France the remainder.

It is clear that much ought to be done to bring into action the resources of this beautiful country; special encouragement should be given to mariners whose enterprise may lead them beyond Cape Horn, every facility and aid granted where the navigation is so dangerous and tedious; bounties should be given and rewards granted to any mariner who shall cross the Atlantic and double Cape Horn three times; the Order of the Legion of Honour should be given to any commander who may be so enterprising as to open such a channel for the sale of our manufactures and such a source of commercial prosperity.—*Journal du Commerce.*

PARIS ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A letter addressed to the president of the Academy by Baron de Humboldt, at Berlin, was read at this sitting; it relates to the Baron's friend and travelling companion, *Bonpland*, who lately contrived to obtain his release from years of captivity in Paraguay. "Above a twelvemonth had elapsed," says the Baron, "since we received the first intelligence of the arrival of M. Bonpland in the province of the Missions; but no letter from him had ever reached Europe, and his relatives at La Rochelle felt the same anxiety on his account which I did. At length I have had the happiness of receiving direct news from him through the care of Baron Desselert. A letter from Bonpland, dated Buenos Ayres, the 7th May, 1832, advises, that he had received a few lines, which I had forwarded to him at the close of July last year, whilst resident at Corrientes, near the confluence of the Parana and Paraguay, in January 1832. 'I have been crossed,' says he, 'in every labour I have projected since I quitted the soil of France. My ill stars have persecuted me for the last fifteen years; but I am fain to believe that my fate will prove more auspicious, now that I am out of Paraguay. Being once more restored to my friends, and having renewed my connexion with civilized Europe, I have resumed my former labours in natural history with the greatest activity, in order that I may be enabled to return to my native country as quickly as possible. The collections I formed in Paraguay and the Portuguese Missions ought to have reached Buenos Ayres ever since the month of March. I look for them with the greatest uneasiness, and shall forward them immediately upon their arrival, (which cannot be long delayed,) to the care of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, praying him to deliver over the cases to the Museum of Natural History. The *Jardin des Plantes* will receive, not only what I have recently collected, but such herbaria as I have put together at Corrientes and Buenos Ayres, and particularly my general herbarium, and the geological series of the route we pursued. To this collection I shall add the specimens of rocks which I have just collected, as well as such as I may succeed in procuring during my excursions to Montevideo, Malonado, and Cabo Santa Maria. * * * Such are the fertility of the soil and the richness of the vegetation in the Portuguese Missions, that I think it my duty to return to that quarter, and I am willing to believe that those who kindly take an interest in my early return to Europe, will not disapprove of this trip. It would be cruel to

leave this clime without adding such a host of remarkable productions to our botanical stores. My collections will comprise two new species of *Convolvuli*, the roots of which possess all the healing qualities of jalap. I am in hopes that the School of Medicine will likewise set some essays on foot as to the uses to which three extremely bitter barks, derived from three new species of a class belonging to the family of the *Simaroubæ*, may be put. These barks are of the flavour of the sulphate of quinine, and are used with the most salutary effect in cases of dysentery and other gastric derangements. If, whilst here, I could but receive proper information on the efficacy of these barks, as it might appear from trials in Paris, I would endeavour to secure a supply of them for our hospitals before my departure."

The Baron de Humboldt further states that he had "received the very important information that Encke's Comet, of three years and three tenths, was observed in Buenos Ayres in the beginning of June 1832. M. Encke has heard from M. Olbers (of Bremen), that M. Massotti (probably the same gentleman who was formerly at the Milan Observatory, and has published some works on planetary orbits), observed the comet at B. A. on the 2nd of June last, at 5° 30' mean time, with 36° 37' 5" of right ascension, and 11° 20' 1" of southern declension. This observation appears to differ not more than some 2' from the short-period comet, which M. Encke has calculated by anticipation."

On the afternoon of the 4th inst. the reports of several cannon were heard in this city, proceeding from the island of Martin Garcia. A boat was despatched by the Captain of the Port, to ascertain the cause. We hear it was a salute fired from the battery on the island upon the arrival of the British brig Hartford, having on board H. S. Fox, Esq., H. B. M.'s late Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic. Mr. Fox arrived at Colonia, in the Hartford, on Tuesday last.

We mentioned in our last number that shortly after the departure of H. B. M.'s packet Hornet from Rio Janeiro, on 20th ult., two guns were fired from the forts, and the colours hoisted half-mast. It has since been ascertained that these were signals in consequence of a vessel (Hamburg ship Caroline) having got on shore.

The new regulation abolishing certain holidays does not "work well" as yet, and on new-years day various vessels in the harbour hoisted their flags, and a number of people observed the day as a *dia de festa*. A sort of pasquin was thrown into the *patio* of our house on the 1st inst. signed "Ten Thousand Portefios," written, we presume, by some holiday-loving folks, as it highly censures the abolition of holidays.

THE WEATHER.—The heat was extreme on the 4th and 5th inst., the thermometer 95 and upwards. The heavy rain on the 6th cooled the atmosphere, and it has since been fine summer weather.

BATHING.—The conflux of bathers on the evenings of the two hot days above mentioned was very great; the banks of the river and the streets in their neighbourhood were crowded, particularly with females. Whole families, with their servants and bathing apparatus, might be seen proceeding to and fro.

In other years it was the custom for a number of persons (males) to hire a cart, and go in it to bathe, reminding one of parties of the *fancy* in England travelling to a prize fight, but on this year it seems to have been discontinued.

The coffee house formerly called the *Café de los Cochinos*, in the calle de Cangallo, famous for its excellent water, has undergone a

thorough repair, and re-opened on Saturday evening last, under the title of *Café de la Armeria*.

The goods of the store on the beach (formerly Bumar's store) the property of Mr. Daniel Smith, were sold by auction on the afternoon of Wednesday last. The various articles were arranged on the Alameda, and presented some curious items, which "Old Cockletop," in the face of "Modern Antiques," might have claimed as real antiques. At these sales the lots are often placed at a considerable distance from each other, and the bidders are obliged to follow close at the heels of the auctioneer; therefore should he leap from the Alameda to the water side in order to sell a boat or some such thing, the bidders leap too, reminding one of the game of "follow my leader;" and indeed the auctioneer on these occasions is no inconsiderable personage.

Messrs. Daniel Smith and Hiram Hunt have become proprietors of the hotel in the calle del 25 de Mayo, lately occupied by Mr. James M'Carthy, and formerly the Argentine Commercial Rooms.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—I observe in your journal of last week a statement that Col. Wilson, son of Sir Robert Wilson, is going out in H. B. M.'s ship Tyne, as Consul General to Lima, with the perspective of being Chargé d'Affaires to the Peruvian Republic, and that Mr. Sealy, now Vice-Consul, expects to be full Consul to the same state. But you have not stated the salaries of these gentlemen, should the expected appointments take place, viz: Colonel Wilson, as Chargé, will have 3000*l.* per annum, relinquishing his situation as Consul General to Mr. Sealy (salary 2000*l.* per annum), who in his turn

will appoint his son Vice Consul (salary 800*l.* per annum.)

Col. Wilson and Mr. Sealy are both clever men, and particularly suited to the situations to which they have been appointed; the former is well acquainted with the politics of the Peruvian Republic, and was for some time Aid de Camp to General Bolivar. Mr. Sealy is decidedly a man of business; and both would well deserve the salaries above mentioned, but not, I think, as agents to a distant state like that of Peru. Five thousand eight hundred pounds sterling per annum upon such an occasion, is reform with a vengeance.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Buenos Ayres, 11th January, 1833.

Portugal was first created into a monarchy on the 27th of July, 1139; on which day Don Alphonso I., son of Henry, Count of Burgundy, the son of Robert, King of France, was proclaimed at Lisbon, after having vanquished and slain five Moorish kings in the battle of Campo d'Ouirique, where he was unanimously chosen as sovereign of Portugal by his army. This dignity was confirmed to him by the first assembly of the states-general at Lamego. In commemoration of this event the Portuguese arms bear five standards and five escudets. After the unfortunate expedition of Don Sebastian I. to Africa, where he was slain in the battle of Alcazar, the crown devolved upon his great uncle, the Cardinal Don Henry, a man of 67 years of age, and who reigned but 17 months. At his death their were several claimants for the succession, and the kingdom in consequence became the theatre of civil war. Philip II. of Spain, the most powerful of these, sent an army, under the Duke of Alba, into Portugal, and completed the conquest of the country with little opposition. This event took place in the year 1580, and the kingdom of Portugal remained under the dominion of Spain until the 1st of December, 1649, the day on which the Duke of Braganza was proclaimed king with the title of Don Joao IV. Since that time Portugal has maintained its independence. For a more detailed account, see L'Abbé Nertot's "Revolutions of Portugal."—*Mirror*

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF JANUARY, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alogarary,	Discharging.
Schooner brig Reindeer, Owen,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Schooner-brig Tampico, Weston,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Havana, Boade,	Horne & Alogarary,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stevenson,	Saishury, 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,	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid.
Barque Elizabeth, Baldwin,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Isis, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid,
Brig Ultima, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	For Sale.
Brig Cam'rian, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Boston:
Brig Baltimore, Cowpland,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid.
Brig Erie, Pininger,	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Sanders,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Schooner La Plata, Gatchell,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Courier du Brail, Roturier,	Rodriguez and Co.	Loading for Bordeaux.
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc & Constantine,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Philantropie, Goubie,	S. Lezica Bros.	Santos, to load for Valparaiso:
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Romer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matuttina, Morice,	Pedro A. Romer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Ship Bannanier, Panza,	Zimmermann, Frazier and Co.	Montevideo and Cape de Verdes.
Schooner Esperanza, Puzoli,	P. Z. Zumarán,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Schooner-brig Valiente Quexada,	F. Berdier,	Loading for Cadiz and Melaga.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Concepcion, Chili.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Tjark Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Dretjen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Patache Danubio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelho,	Bretils.
Brig Ninfa, L. J. Maria,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Nuevo Verbal, Pacheco,	C. M. Huergo,	Rio Grande.
Patache Leolinda, M. G. Championa,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.
Schooner Avelina, Rodriguez,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Zumaca Rio de Yacubuy, J. B. de Moros,	C. Galeano,	Discharging.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Adjuda, Pena,	J. Gestal,	

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR

BRITISH.
Packet Cockatrice, Lt. William Lee Rees, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

H B M's packet Stanmer, with the mails for Brazil and the River Plate, sailed from Falmouth on 14th November, and arrived at Rio Janeiro on 27th ult.

The packet Rinaldo was appointed to bring the December mails for Brazil and the River Plate, and was to sail from Falmouth on 6th December.

The packet Emulous, from Buenos Ayres 14th August, and Rio Janeiro 18th September, had not arrived at Falmouth on 14th November.

The packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 26th November, Montevideo 2d ult. arrived at Rio Janeiro on 17th ult. The mails she conveyed from this were put on board the packet Duke of York, which packet sailed from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth on 18th ult.

H B M's packet Cockatrice is posted to sail on 14th inst. for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro; her mails will probably be conveyed to England by the packet Rinaldo.

The following packets were paid off at Falmouth, viz: Frolic, Cygnet, Tyrian, and Hope. The Commander of the Hope (Lt. Wright) had been appointed to a steam packet to sail between Falmouth and the Mediterranean.

The British brig Susannah, Dunn, sailed from Milford Haven on 6th November for Buenos Ayres. The Bremen barque Joanna, Wessel, sailed from Bremen 28th October for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The American schooner Harriet is advertised for sale on 14th inst.

ARRIVALS.

At London.
On 31st October, British brig Mary Scott, Scott, from Montevideo 25th July. She was off the Cove of Cork on 17th October.

On 5th November, British brig Flora, Le Mesurier, from Montevideo 24th August.

At the Cove of Cork.
On 14th October, British brig Hannah Moore, Moore, from Rio Grande 20th August.

At Cadiz.
On 21st September, American brig Dummer, Kennedy, from Buenos Ayres 15th July.

At Saint Malo.
On 2d November, French brig Courier de Montevideo, Reynard, from Montevideo 26th August.

At Flushing.
On 2d November, Hamburg schooner-brig Wettrenner, Sauberlich, from Montevideo 25th July.

At Antwerp.
On 11th October, British brig Brilliant, Mordant, from Buenos Ayres 6th June, Montevideo 15th July. She was off the Cove of Cork on 3d October.

At Amsterdam.
On 7th November, Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser, from Buenos Ayres 30th August.

At Haere de Gracc.
On 19th October, French ship Adele, Barry, from Buenos Ayres 30th July.

On 1st November, French barque Paraguay, Contard, from Buenos Ayres 27th July, Montevideo 24th August.

At Havana.
On 26th September, American brig Panama, Yarnold, from Buenos Ayres 25th July.

At Montevideo.
On 3d inst. Sardinian brig Industry, from Marseilles.

4th—Hamburg ship Sophia, from the Island of Mayo.
5th—Brazilian schooner Bom Fin, from St. Catharines.

7th—British brig Catherine Ann, Norie, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Montevideo.
On 2d inst., Austrian post-ship Stock, for Havana.

5th—British brig Packet, for port in England.
8th—H B M's packet Horack, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—H B M's packet Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

15th—Brig Hevelyn, for Liverpool.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The American brig Baltimore, Cowland, whose arrival on the 4th inst. was noticed in our last, sailed from the Island of Mayo 25th November, Montevideo 4th inst. with 100 moyas salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Jacob C. Flint.

January 5.—Wind N.—hazy.

No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Plata, Davis, for Liverpool, despatched by James Miller, with 4149 salted hides, 97 dry do, 28,400 horns, 41 bales with 1156 arrobas horse hair, 127 do with 2456 doz. sheep skins, 21 do. with 4802 vicuna skins, 1 do with 40 doz. goat do, 1 do. with 24 doz. chinchilla do, 4 do. with 240 doe skins, 2 do. with 97 doz. deer do, 1 do. with 11 doz. guanaco do, 8 do hare do, 4 do fox do, 15 do. lamb do, 32 stag do, 6 fox skins, 4 calf do, 11 bales with 154 arrobas wool, 226½ arrobas tallow, 65 tons pearl shells, 5 quintals 3 arrobas and 10lbs. mustard seed.

January 6.—Wind S. S. E.—nearly a gale in the afternoon, and heavy rain.

Arrived, Oriental brig Sin Par, Fortune, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult. Montevideo 4th inst. with 200 barrels of flour and a general cargo, to Bertram, De Lisle & Co.

American brig Eric, Pininger, from New York 28th October, Island of Mayo 1st December, with 110 moyas of salt, 1436 feet of plank, &c. to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian brig Ninfa, L. J. Maria, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult. with aguardiente, tobacco, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

American schooner La Plata, Gatchell, from Baltimore 30th October, Montevideo 4th inst. with 154 barrels flour, 18,089 feet of plank, and a general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

January 7.—Wind E.—strong in the morning—heavy rain.

Arrived, Bremen brig Cesar, Dectjen, from Bremen 11th November, with general cargo, to S. Lezica Bros.

The national schooner Acadia was in sight all day.

January 8.—Wind S. S. W.—light rain.
Arrived, national schooner Acadia, Macey, from Santos 26th ult. with sugar and timber, to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed, Brazilian Brig Independiente, Cardozo for Rio Janeiro, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with 6824 dry hides.

January 9.—Wind S. S. W. shifted in the afternoon to E.

Arrived, American brig Sanders, from Philadelphia 11th October, with flour, to Grogan, Peacock & Morgan.

January 10.—Wind E.
Arrived, H B M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lt. Wm. Lee Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., Montevideo 8th inst. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. J. A. Barbosa, Jr.

National brig Esperanza, Gard, from Valparaiso 7th Dec. with 1000 fanegas wheat, &c. to Fernando Alfaro, Passenger, a Frenchman.

January 11.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney, from Liverpool, 8th November, with general cargo to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

BULL FIGHTS.—On Sunday afternoon last there was a repetition of the bull fights at the Barracas; but the spectators were not very numerous, owing perhaps to the unfavourable weather. A communication in the *Diario de la Tarde* of the 8th inst. highly censures these sports, as being disgraceful to a civilized country; asserting that they have been suppressed here by law, and ought not to be revived to please the taste of the few in opposition to that of the many; and that if these fights have been suffered in one or two instances lately, it must not therefore be presumed that they are to be continued.

Harriet.
On the 10th inst. at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. James McIntire to Miss Margaret Campbell, both natives of Scotland.

Bin.
At Montevideo, on the 27th ult., Señor Gonzales Gomez de Meile.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

THE Subscribers to the Institution established in 1830 are requested to send to the Library for the Books allotted to them on Wednesday evening, the 9th instant. W. GILPIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Seats in the Scottish Presbyterian Chapel are now to be let for the present year. Those who are desirous of obtaining sittings can be accommodated by applying to Mr. James Hart, No. 39, calle de Balcarce, where a plan of the Chapel may be seen. By order of the Committee.

D. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

January 12th, 1832.

WANTED.

A N English, French, or German Woman, without incubance, to take care of children in a small family. No followers allowed. Apply at No. 57, calle de Belgrano.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted at the Store, calle del Peru, No. 117, and Soda-water Shop, plaza de la Victoria, formerly kept by Mr. GIBBERT RAMAY, are requested to call at the Store No. 16, calle de la Plata, and settle the accounts due at the former establishments; as also those due at the latter to W. R. WAIGAR, on or before the first day of February next. This will prevent the necessity of compulsory measures, and be besides a great accommodation. Jan. 12

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, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. W. TORREY, having made permanent arrangements for the continuance of the Service at the Chapel, No. 39, calle de la Catedral, would inform those not connected with the Congregation as subscribers, and desirous of becoming so, that they can do this by calling on either of the undersigned, 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, 1833.

TO LET.

THE Store No. 28, calle de la Piedad, formerly occupied by W. A. Walker. Apply to Messrs. Backenville & Holmes, No. 20 calle de la Florida.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

BY J. J. ARRIOLA & CO.

Calle del Peru, No. 21,

On the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

THE whole of those extensive premises occupied by Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle, in the calle de Balcarce, No. 61.

These premises being new, and situated at a most convenient approximation to the Custom House, are eminently adapted for a commercial establishment, &c. For inspection, apply on the premises, or to J. J. Arriola & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	115½ a 116	dollars each.
Do Patriot,.....	113 a 114	do do.
Plata Macuquina,.....	6½ a 6½	do for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 a	do each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	6½ a 6½	do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	43 a 44	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	132 a 134	dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 3-16	per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	320 a 340	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7½ a	per dol.
Do on United States,.....	6½ a 6½	per U.S. dol
Hides, Ox, best,.....	30 a 32	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	26 a 28	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	25 a 27	do do.
Do salted,.....	21 a 22	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	7 a 8	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	55 a 60	do per doz.
Chinchilla,.....	25 a 26	do do.
Wool, (common),.....	9 a 10	do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	21 a 23	do do.
Do mixed,.....	15 a 17	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 a 15	do per quintal
Horns,.....	350 a 900	do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	85 a 165	do per barrel.
Salt,.....	10 a 12	do per fanega
on board.		
Discount,.....	½ a 2½	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 116½ dollars. The lowest price 113 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7 3-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.