

British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 339.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1833.

[Vol VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In another part of our paper will be found a general statement of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to the 31st December, 1832, from which it appears that in the last year the receipts were \$10,657,322 3/4 reals, and the expenditure \$12,200,397 1 7-8 reals. The expenses therefore have exceeded the receipts by more than a million and a half of dollars. In the War Department alone the disbursements in 1832 were \$7,069,811 7 1-8 reals. This country does indeed need a vigorous Finance Minister, with something of the nerve and talent which characterised the *William Pitt* of our own country.

The *Lucero* of yesterday contains an official document, which announces the resignation of Señor José C. Lagos of the office of Minister of Finance of this Province. Señor Lagos has addressed a note to the Governor, dated 13th inst. in which he states that he should be wanting in duty to his country and to H. E. if he continued any longer in office; that the Government was surrounded by the most embarrassing difficulties, which required powerful and decided co-operation; that the action of the authority was rendered weak in this country by the diversity of ideas, the consequence of the revolution, and that now more than ever it required to be supported in order to fulfil the hopes of the people. That he was convinced he did not possess sufficient talents to meet the necessities of the State, and that his remaining in office would even be prejudicial to it; besides which the cares of office had injured his health, and for that reason alone he could not long have continued to perform his official duties.

We have not heard if the resignation has been accepted by the Government. A report is current that Señor Manuel J. Garcia is likely again to resume office in the Financial Department.

The House of Representatives, having sanctioned the proposal to raise a loan of 1,500,000 dollars, in order to provide for the expedition against the Indians, a committee of merchants and capitalists of this city have been named, in order, if possible, to carry the plan into effect. The following are the gentlemen comprising the said Committee:

Señores Nicholas Anchorena, Felix Alzaga, Faustino Lezica, Luis Dorrego, José M. de las Carreras, José Juan Laramendi, Juan Sousa Monteiro, Messrs. Blanc & Constantino, Messrs. John C. Zimmermann, Charles Atkinson, John Eschenburg, and Messrs. Parlane & Macalister.

We believe the above gentlemen have made some propositions to the Government in connection with the said loan, but we have not heard the result.

General Vedia, in his defence before the Court Martial of Adjutant Gomila, relative to the mutiny at the Falkland Islands, made some allusions to the widow of the murdered Commandant Mestriker, and also to Captain Pinedo. Both

have replied thereto in the daily papers: the lady accuses the General of unfeeling conduct, in expressing sympathy for Gomila because he was placed in irons, &c. &c. but thought nothing of the miseries of a widow, who had been deprived of her husband through the conduct of this said Gomila. Captain Pinedo, in his *comunicado*, unhesitatingly states that Gomila was the cause of the mutiny, and explains why he (Pinedo) did not make resistance to the ship *Clio*, when she came to take possession of the Falklands, viz. that the *Clio* had 20 24 pounders and 150 men, whereas the schooner *Sarandi* had only guns of small calibre, and that the major part of his officers and crew were English, who refused to fight against their country's flag; and moreover that the English schooner *Rapid*, which was at the Falklands, had 25 to 30 men and mounted 2 guns. This part of the communication has been replied to by Lt. Robert Elliot, of the *Sarandi*, (an American.) He states that the greater part of the officers and crew of the *Sarandi* were Americans, and that it is false that they refused to fight; that Pinedo, when he learned the object of the *Clio*'s visit, called a council of his officers, and read to them his instructions, which were to defend the island against any hostile attempts, and to destroy the *Sarandi* rather than she should fall into the hands of the enemy. That all the officers declared they would stand by the Argentine flag, except the pilot (Mr. Mathew Brisbane), who told Captain Pinedo that he was a subject of his Britannic Majesty, and would never raise his hand against his country, at the same time, that he would, to the utmost, fulfil his duty as pilot of the *Sarandi*. That the *Clio* had only 18 guns, carronades, and about 80 men; the *Rapid*'s guns were 2 to 3 pounders, a sort of pop guns, for the purpose of signals, and it was doubtful if she had any ball to load them with, and her crew was only 19 men, including the captain. That the *Sarandi* had a most advantageous position; and altogether, Mr. Elliot makes it out that the *Clio* could have been successfully resisted, both on board the *Sarandi* and on shore.

The English version of the official correspondence and documents, relative to the question pending between this Republic and the United States of America and Great Britain, upon the subject of the Falkland Islands, were published on Thursday last. They constitute a volume, octavo, of 160 pages, and may be had at the office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo. Price 10 dollars.

It is reported that on the Court Martial of Captain Pinedo there were four votes that he should be shot, and four for cashierment, the President of the Court having two votes, voted for the latter punishment. The votes being equal, the prisoner, we hear, was finally sentenced to be cashiered.

The Brazilian corvette *Bertioga* fired a salute yesterday of 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

CARNIVAL.—The disgusting sports of Carnival commence to-morrow and end on Tuesday.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The first number of the new daily commercial paper, *El Diario de Comercio de la Mañana*, will be issued on Saturday morning next, from the State Printing Office, 19, calle de Chacabuco.

We received by H. B. M.'s packet *Heraut*, London journals to 6th December, and the *Falmouth Packet* to 8th do.

The French army, under Marshal Gerard, had taken up a position to besiege the citadel of Antwerp, and on the 30th November the Marshal sent a summons to the Dutch commander, General Chassé, to surrender the said citadel; but the latter returned for answer that he would not yield until he had exhausted every means of defence within his reach; that he should forbear to bombard the city provided no use was made of the fortifications of the town to fire upon the citadel. The French engineers commenced the work of entrenching, and on 30th November, at 12 o'clock in the day, the first hostile gun was fired from the citadel upon the besiegers. It caused great alarm in Antwerp, and it being market day, the streets were full of people, the greater part of which fled to their houses. Altogether during the 30th the Dutch fired 10 guns, loaded with round and grape shot, which, according to the French statement, killed 6 Frenchmen and wounded 7 or 8, besides knocking off a cow's head lead by an old woman. The French of course must have a joke upon the occasion, in ridicule of the Dutch cannoniers. On the 2d 3d and 4th December the French fired vigorously upon the citadel with 107 pieces of cannon, besides howitzers. Several shells were seen to burst in the fortress. The Dutch returned the fire with shot and shell, but they had not fired upon the city. A London Tory journal says, "The first gun fired from Antwerp will be answered from the citadel and the city will of course be, ere long, reduced to a mass of ruins. This will be attended with but little loss of lives not actually engaged in war, as the citizens have deserted the place, and we need not grieve the destruction of a town always signalised for vice, ignorance and fanaticism."

General Chassé is supposed to have about 4,500 men in the citadel, all of which he has placed in that part of it which is bomb-proof. He has sent about 2,500 soldiers on board the Dutch ships of war off Antwerp, in order to prevent casualties, and that they may be at hand to replace those he may lose in action: The fire from both parties was said to be terrific, and was heard at Brussels. Men, women and children were flying from the scene, and the roads from Antwerp presented a melancholy spectacle, the weather being cold and rainy, and the number of emigrants very great. Several enthusiastic students, from the University of Göttingen, had managed to get into the citadel, and professed their services to General Chassé. It may hold out for a few weeks, and cost the French many lives, but we cannot think it can make any effectual resistance against the immense force of the besiegers. A private letter from Antwerp says—

"Marshal Gerard is determined on taking the citadel, and if the inhabitants of Antwerp please

any faith in the presence of the British Commissary, Col. Cradock, or in any assistance from the British Government, they will be deceived. Gerard's honour is mixed up too much with the taking of the citadel for him to care a straw for the presence of the British Commissary or his protestations: of what weight is a few thousand houses and the property of as many merchants and mechanics to the honour of a Field Marshal of the *Grande Monarque*? No; rather than be defeated, he will enter the city at all risks, and storm the citadel from the esplanade. Besides, Gerard has other objects in view: he is preparing for a general war, and notwithstanding all the peaceable reports of interested ministerial journals, I am credibly informed that by the 5th of the present month (December) there will be nearly 150,000 Frenchmen in Belgium, with about 220 pieces of artillery."

The English ministerial journals accuse the Tories of being the sole cause of the war. The *London Times* says that the wretched *Tory gang* has beset the Dutch King and goaded him on to war, in order to lead to the return of the Duke of Wellington to office, to borough-mongering, and to the re-establishment of the Holy Alliance. The *Tory* prints are equally acrimonious. The following is an extract from one of them:

"On Friday the first blood was shed in Lord Grey's atrocious Dutch war. Happily it was the blood of the aggressors—of Frenchmen—of our allies—if the *Times* and *Globe* please to remind us of our shameful connexion; happily none of the gallant Dutchmen have yet suffered. At day-break on Friday morning the citadel of Antwerp was summoned to surrender—General Chassé answered the summons by a notification, that if the French presumed to continue the prosecution of their hostile works after the noon of that day, he would fire upon their working parties. His notice was disregarded, and with strict punctuality, at twelve o'clock, a single discharge of grape shot swept away a small detachment of our worthy allies, engaged in the task of preparing batteries against the citadel. This kind of admonition was repeated through the day, as often as our allies showed themselves in the trenches. It does not appear how far the French have answered the fire of the citadel, and as Chassé's fire was directed to meet a particular object of but occasional occurrence, it was extremely slack. The Dutch have succeeded in inundating a great part of the adjacent country, and from the course affairs are taking, it is plain that nothing but an *Orangeist* insurrection in Brussels, which is not improbable, or a retraction of the insane policy of England, of which there is less hope, can save the city and neighbourhood of Antwerp from utter desolation. The French had begun to lodge themselves in the city, from which they must be expelled by a bombardment, and every day was adding to the extent of campaign country laid under water. It is indeed manifest that if France gains the citadel, she will gain it at the expense of a kingdom's ransom, to the Belgians and to herself—to say nothing of English losses and cost; and there is even ground to hope that all this monstrous sacrifice will not ensure the purchase."

A strong feeling seems to exist in the United Kingdom, even among many of the friends of the Ministers, against the part which the British Government has taken in this Dutch war. The merchants and others of London, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and various other cities, have assembled in public meeting and voted petitions to the King, censuring the proceedings of Ministers; averring that the present hostilities are uncalled for, are unjust, and degrading, it being a war against an old and faithful friend who had never given cause of offence—a war of 60 millions of people against 2 millions; that it is dishonourable to the British flag, which had hitherto been the protector of the unoffending and weak. The ministerial papers answer the above by saying that, those who thus defend the *huckstering* Dutchmen, are British in name only, but not in feeling.

The King of Holland has called out to arms all the male population of his Kingdom from the age of 19 to 50. General Chassé, in an order of the day to the troops in the citadel, appeals to their patriotic feelings, reminds them of the ancient Dutch courage, and states his determination to fight to the last.

Private letters from Europe do not express much apprehension that a general war will take place, but say that Antwerp must surrender, and this being effected, the peace of Europe will be preserved.

The King of Holland had given notice that he would allow a certain time for English and French merchant vessels to depart from the ports of Holland. A number of Dutch vessels had been detained both in the ports of the United Kingdom and France. The combined fleets of France and England had put into the Downs, having been forced to leave the Dutch coast from bad weather. The French frigate *Calyppo* had got foul of the English line of battle ship *Talavera*, and both received considerable damage. In the concussion the crews got mixed, each vessel fearing the other was going down, and thus boarding each other. The *Calyppo* had taken the *Talavera* for a Dutchman, and had cleared for action.

There was nothing new from Portugal. Don Pedro's chances of success in that kingdom continued to be very problematical. Several of his new levies from England had caused considerable disgust at Oporto by their drunken and riotous behaviour.

The speech of the King of France, on the opening of the Chambers, contains nothing of particular import; it alludes to the past and makes professions for the future, &c. &c. In proceeding to the Chamber he was shot at by a man in the crowd; the direction of the ball was changed by a woman, who struck the arm of the man who fired the pistol at the moment of firing. The plot was tolerably well managed: a number of people got near the King's carriage, shouting "*Vive le Roi*," and in the midst of these pretended loyalists the pistol was fired; they renewed their vociferations after the discharge of the pistol, in order to cover the escape of the delinquent. The latter had not been apprehended.

The capture of the Duchess de Berry was owing to treachery. A man whom she had put confidence in, betrayed her to the police for a sum of money. It is reported that she will be brought to trial. A number of persons have offered their assistance to defend her on the trial, among whom are Chateaubriand, Hyde Neuville, &c.

The British Parliament, "the self-condemned Parliament," as it is called, has been dissolved. A general election was immediately to take place, and the new reformed Parliament was to meet on 29th January. A friend of ours writes to us that it is feared the election will cause a great deal of disturbance, and perhaps broken heads, from the great animosity which exists between the different parties.

GENERAL CHASSÉ.

David Henry, Baron de Chassé, the Dutch Governor of the citadel of Antwerp, was born at Tiel, in Guelderland, on the 18th March, 1767, his father being a Major in the regiment of Munster. He entered the service of the United States of Holland in 1775, as a Cadet, was made Lieutenant in 1781, Captain in 1787, Lieutenant Colonel in 1793, Colonel in 1803, Major General in 1806, and Lieutenant General in 1814. He served in Spain, &c. under Napoleon, with the Dutch division of troops, and for his courage and great services, Napoleon created him Baron of the Empire, member of the Legion of Honour, &c.

Chassé is stated, in a Belgian paper, to be an extremely affable old fellow; nevertheless in many of the affairs of life he has acted very strangely. He married a rich English lady, by whom he had two children, who died. He used to beat his wife in the lifetime of his children, and she put up with this treatment on their account. Chassé has always courted the society of ladies. The wife of one of his Aids de Camp and his own daughter, of the age of 16, a fine young woman, were constantly in the citadel lately, and had musical parties every evening, in order to please the General, who is very fond of music; but he has now sent the ladies away, that they may not be exposed to the music of cannon balls and bomb shells.

"My Lord, his throat is cut. That I did for him."
Macbeth.

Some time since a friend presented us with a full length portrait of General Chassé, and recent events in Europe having rendered the said General a very prominent character, we on Sunday last placed the portrait in question in the *Mirador of the Commercial Rooms*; but on that same day some one cut his throat (that is the picture's throat) from ear to ear. A short time afterwards, on returning to the scene of slaughter and breeding upon the unfortunate event, we observed that some kind Samaritan had endeavoured to close

the bloodless wound inflicted on the poor General; finding this however ineffectual, he wrote on the portrait with pencil the following pithy expression:

"This is the Boy."

If we may judge from the picture, Chassé has a good deal of the John Bull in his "outward man," and, bating a little severity in the countenance, he bears a strong resemblance to an English gentleman of this city, whose fine voice in the *aria*

"Why do the nations so furiously rage together."
might have stayed the combatants at Antwerp.

To Mr. Thomas Armstrong.

The amusing statement, which you have thought proper to lay before the public, respecting your account with Mr. Samuel Lafone, suggests to me the following questions:

Did you not declare publicly at the meeting of your creditors, convened by you, that the cause which obliged you to stop payment was the immense loss which you had sustained in the three *saladeros* established by you in conjunction with Mr. Lafone?

Did you not declare at the same time that Mr. Lafone was still owing you the amount of \$400,850, and that you had handed him over \$240,000 of this sum during the month in which you became bankrupt? And was not Mr. James Miller obliged to take from you by force Mr. Lafone's receipts for the latter sum, to prevent you from destroying them, as you attempted?

With what view were these \$240,000 passed over to Mr. Lafone? Was it in order to purchase hides and ship them to Europe on your account, thus practising a deception on your creditors?

Did I not, in the above mentioned meeting of creditors, make the observation, which I now repeat, that it was very strange that the *principal* should be ruined by the *losses* of a concern, whilst the *manager* realized a large fortune from his share of the *profits*, and this after deducting a heavy interest on the capital employed? Really I am at a loss how to reconcile your former assertion with what you now advance. You have made a most tremendous leap from one extreme to the other. First, you complain of the losses in the *saladeros* as the cause of your bankruptcy, and all at once you find out that so far from that being the case, you have made a clear profit of \$364,656 6 on a capital of only \$150,022 0½. Do you need any further exposure of your trickery? On my word, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, you have bit on a droll mode of proving the clearness and honourable consistency of your mercantile transactions. Are you not ashamed of yourself; or is it, as you and your assignees have boasted, that you have such great interest, and are so influentially supported, that you can have your own way in defiance of your creditors?

But enough of your account with Mr. Lafone: I will propose a question or two on other points connected with your failure.

Is it not a fact that you suspended payment on the morning of *Saturday*, the 28th of May, 1831; and did you not communicate that circumstance confidentially to your present assignees? Now did you not subsequently, on the same day, give orders to a broker to purchase *doubloons* for you on a credit? And did you not also afterwards attempt to negotiate a loan in currency, on the promise of giving gold in security in the early part of the following week, in the knowledge that by *Monday* at latest your bankruptcy must be made public?

Did you not, by the packet which sailed on this same *Saturday*, the 28th of May, the day of your failure, draw bills on England to the amount of £4650 sterling, knowing that those bills would inevitably be protested for non-payment? And pray what did you do with the produce of these bills, a trifle of about \$170,000?

To conclude: have you not repeatedly written to your European correspondents, advising them of your being discharged, and in the free administration of your affairs, when you know that proceedings are still pending, proving you to be a bankrupt of the third class?—You understand the definition.

Farewell, for the present, Mr. Armstrong—On another occasion I shall treat you with a new dose of interrogatories, more palatable than the present, and which will bring to your recollection the old proverb—"The more you stir it," &c.—You know the rest.

BREVES AGRES. 11th February, 1833.

BERNARD JONAS

To the Editor of the British Packet.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last some questions have been put to me by a certain B. Jonas, which, though intended to injure me in the general opinion, I have every reason to look upon with contempt, because we are both sufficiently known by the public, and even by the Courts of Justice here, where he has appeared against me upon no other ground than that of an assurance, which might be termed singular, if it were not natural to him. It would be easy for me to reply triumphantly, and place Jonas again in the light in which he has always appeared—that of a slanderer; but I intend, after the sentences of the Tribunals shall have been pronounced, to bring them forward as the most conclusive means of repelling the aspersions which have been heaped upon me, and to confound this most daring calumniator. In the mean time, I confine myself for the present to the request that you will publish the annexed representation, which I have made this very day, to convince your readers that if I do not, like Jonas, appear in print, it is because, by the method now adopted, I hope to bring the Tribunals to a more speedy decision, though the termination of this cause is necessarily postponed by the delays and chicanery of Jonas.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

To the Most Excellent Judges of the *Alzada de Comercio*.

I, Thomas Armstrong, in due form, present myself before Y. E., to state that, for these many months past, a suit has been pending which I have instituted against B. Jonas, J. M'Gregor and F. M. Canedo, calling upon them to prove that I am a bankrupt of the third class, as they have asserted, and for the proof of which they have, 18 months ago, asked for 30 days. I am ignorant of the cause of this delay, but under its cover these men continue to insult me publicly, and even one of them intends to leave the country, having asked for a license to that effect, in which application he still perseveres, attempting to raise the injunction obtained by me against his leaving the country, and thus to evade the reparation due for the injury I have sustained in my character and property. This day B. Jonas has published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, which I annex the libellous article contained in it, and I am unable to refute him until the termination of my suit. For that reason I transmit to Y. E. said Gazette, that it may be added to the other documents and be allowed to weigh in the determination of the substance of the cause, as well as the collateral point of the license and raising of the injunction demanded by M'Gregor, who proceeds conjointly with Jonas in this business, having made common cause with him. I therefore request Y. E. will take both points into consideration and determine upon them.

"THOMAS ARMSTRONG."

THEATRE.

Señor and Señora Caton (dancers of the Montevideo theatre) reappeared on these boards on Monday evening last. They danced *pas de deux*, &c. with agility and strength, if not with grace. The house was very indifferently attended. An almost total abandonment of the theatre (and deservedly so) has lately taken place. We hope the Manager, during the season of Lent, will make some exertion to open the house with eclat at Easter next.

The opera corps have sailed from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro. Their exertions are thus lost to the Buenos Ayrean public. We are told that 26,000 paper dollars were offered to Señora Justina Piacentina to perform at this theatre for a certain number of nights, which she agreed to accept, but required security for the payment, and thus the negotiation was broken off. She would probably have come here notwithstanding had she not been going to Rio Janeiro to be married, with the pleasures of the "honey moon" in perspective.

THE RETRETA.

The really excellent band of the Regiment of Civics delighted numerous spectators on Tuesday evening last—we never heard them to so much advantage. Previous to leaving the Fort, they performed the *duo* from *Tancredi L'ascians non tascolto*, and again in the calle de la Victoria, at which place and the *Mercado* they halted a considerable time, and played various *arias* from *Tancredi*, including the *Al Campo*, and the finale to that opera.

The night too was calm; it was such a night as Shakspeare describes, when

"Soft stillness
Become the touches of sweet music."

The streets, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Plaza de la Victoria, were thronged with ladies, some of them lovely in the extreme; and the combs—but this is a tender subject to husbands, fathers, mothers, and all those who have to pay for these splendid ornaments.

ALAMEDA.—This walk has been honoured by a sprinkling of fashionable fair on various even-

ings of the week, particularly on that of Sunday and the ladies extended their walk to the "green plat," opposite the Retiro, which, towards sunset, was tolerably crowded.

BATHING.—We observed at the river-side a few lady bathers on one or two evenings in the week, but the bathing season is nearly closed, and this will probably be our last notice of bathing for this season.

THE WEATHER.—Intense heat has prevailed during the week, the thermometer at times nearly 90.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres,
31st December, 1832.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Customs,.....	8,594,013 7½	Home Department,.....	1,740,221 2½
Stamps,.....	454,029 7½	Foreign do,.....	171,675 7½
Property Tax,.....	316,249 7½	Grace & Justice do,.....	579,846 4½
Port Duties,.....	99,310 7½	Treasury do,.....	399,823 1½
Various minor Duties,.....	143,856 3¼	Dividends, Sinking Fund & Exchs,.....	2,219,218 2½
Rents and Dividends,.....	520,098 6¼	War Department,.....	2,618,841 4½
Sale of Property,.....	529,762 4	Purchase of Land,.....	7,089,811 7½
	10,657,322 3¼		12,200,397 1½
On account of New Loan,.....	1,969,074		45,000
Deficit, (supplied as below,.).....	16,806,242 1½		
	29,372,638 4½		29,372,638 4½

DEBTS.		CREDITS.	
National Bank,.....	19,346,456 7½	Bank Shares,.....	3,000,000
Treasury Bills,.....	1,335,481 4½	Balance in Exchange,.....	630,437 7
Deposits,.....	871,513 0½	Do. in Treasury,.....	54,689 5½
Various minor debts,.....	88,026 5¼	Various individual credits,.....	890,048 3½
	21,641,478 1½	Deficit (or floating debt) at the end of 1832,.....	16,806,242 1½
			21,641,478 1½

JAMES WILDE, Accountant General.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 14th OF FEBRUARY, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Catherine Ann, Norie,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Iris, Pagau,	Horne & Alskogar,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner brig Reindeer, Owen,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Schooner-brig Tampico, Westou,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stevenson,	Selsbybur, Davis & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Susannah, Dunn,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Sarah, Buck,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schooner Rapid, Ross,		On a fishing voyage.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Six Brothers, Coit,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Shenandoah, Rose,	Hodgson & Robinson,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Glen, Cooksey,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Cameo, Cooksey,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Delta, Elwell,	J. J. Klicke,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophie, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Eric, Snow,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Draco, Bangs,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Baltimore, Cowpland,	Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Sanders, Cushing,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Deux Freres, Frappaz,	Aymes Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace, calling at Montevideo.
Brig Courier du Brazil, Roturier,	Rodriguez and Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc & Constantine,	Santos, to load for Valparaiso.
Barque Philantropie, Goubie,	S. Lexica Bros.	Santos, to load for Valparaiso.
Barque Trident, Thebaud,	Blanc & Constantine,	Island of Bourbon, with mules
Brig Nauine, Thibot,	Bertram, De Lisle & Co.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americo, Barbora,	Rezaval Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gzozlo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacre Aurora, Stula,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Genoa.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,	Bertram, De Lisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Sophia, Lafrenz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Tjark Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Barattini,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Patache Danubio, Cardoso,	J. J. Cosho,	Discharging.
Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalbo,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Zumaca Bom Fin, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Schooner-brig Coque, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Zumaca Alianza, Braga,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Zumaca Penamirado Felix, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.
Cavette Pyades, Captain Edward Blackley.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVALS,
At Falmouth.

On 26th November, H B M's packet Emulous, from Buenos Ayres 14th August, Montevideo 19th do. Rio Janeiro 18th September.

On 5th December, British brig Dorothys, Newbold, from Buenos Ayres 10th September.

On 15th November, Sardinian brig Buen Amigo, Campiano, from Buenos Ayres 18th August.

At the Garonna.
About 30th November, French barque La Jeanne Gabrielle, Barader, from Buenos Ayres 28th June, Montevideo 28th July.

At Montevideo.
February 7th, American schooner-brig Bethiah, from Rio Grande.

Tuscan brig Maria del Carmen, from Gibraltar.

Bailed from Montevideo.
About 28th ult. H B M's ship Clio, for Rio Janeiro.

February 2—Brazilian schooner San Roque, for Rio Grande.

American ship Isis, for New York.

3d—American barque Cornelia, for Rio Grande.

4th—American barque Eliza, for Salem.

Austrian polacre Egco, for Bahia.

7th—Sardinian brig Ciudad de Sabazia, for Pernambuco.

H B M's packet Stanmer sailed from Rio Janeiro on 26th ult. for Falmouth, with the mail conveyed by H B M's packet Hornet from this 3d ult.

H B M's packet Rinaldo was to sail on 10th inst. from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth.

It was not known what packet would bring the January mail for the Brazils and River Plate.

The Brazilian schooner-brig Nuevo Yerba, for Rio Grande, remains.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 16th inst.—Brig Fairy, for Liverpool.
" " Brig Sarah, for Valparaiso.
" 17th—Sch.-brig Tampico, for Liverpool.
" " Brig Susannah, for Valparaiso.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 9.—Wind E.—strong—rain at night.
Arrived, H B M's packet schooner Hornet, Lt. F. R. Coghlan, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult. Montevideo 8th inst. with the packet Rinaldo's mails from Falmouth of 8th December. Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Henry Hydlyard. Owing to the boisterous weather, the Hornet's boat did not come on shore this evening.

February 10.—Wind E.—light rain in the evening.
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 9th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Niña, L. J. Maria, for Brazils, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast. American schooner La Plata, Gatchell, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 6568 dry hides, 100 horse do. Passenger, Mr. Charles Laurence Hughes.

February 11.—Wind S.
No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian ship Bannanier, Panza, for Montevideo and Cape de Verdes, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with shoes, &c.

American brig Laurel, Francis, for Montevideo and New York, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 8772 dry hides, 712 horse do., 66 bales with 1216 arrobas and 23lbs. wool, 1 do. with 92 arrobas horse hair, 10,690 horns, and 21 cases dry goods.

American brig Weston, Thomas Weston, for Montevideo, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, in ballast.

United States' schooner-of-war Enterprise, Capt. Downing, for Montevideo. Passengers, Capt. M. McKeever, of the U. S. corvette Lexington, and Mr. D. Mendenhall.

The schooner Plata, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

February 12.—Wind N.
Arrived, French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, from Havre de Grace 14th November, Montevideo 10th inst. with a general cargo, to Aymes Bros.

American brig Orient, Ellis, from New York 15th November, Island of Mayo 6th January, Montevideo 10th inst. with a general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers, Rev. Ambrose Edron, Messrs. Philip M'Arde, Edward Fasnacht, and Wm. H. Woodley.

Sailed, national schooner Ana Constanza, Barcaro, for Patagonia, with effects, despatched by Carlos Galeano.

February 13.—Wind N.
No arrivals nor sailings.

February 14.—Wind S.
Arrived, Brazilian corvette Bertiegos, Captain Manson, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult. Montevideo 13th inst.

Sailed, H B M's packet schooner Hornet, Lt. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Henry Hydlyard; for Montevideo, Rev. John Armstrong Messrs. William Armstrong and James O'Gorman.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

American brig Erie, Fininger, for Montevideo and New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 1516 salted hides, 30,000 shin bones, 180lbs. ostrich feathers, 4 bales with 80 doz. sheep skins, 1 do with 60 doz nutria skins, 3 do. 200 vicuña skins, 4 do. with 96 arrobas of horse hair, 380 do. with 6840 arrobas of wool, 8 cases dry goods.

February 15.—Wind N.
Arrived, (at night,) Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 14th, to G. Resa.

Sailed, British schooner Rapid, Ross, on a fishing voyage.

Neapolitan brig Ferrer, Castellano, for Bahia Blanca, in ballast, despatched by Pedrelles & Cabot.

To the Editor of the British Packet.
Sir,—By inserting the following translation of my reply to Mr. Armstrong's communication, contained in the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 13th inst. you will greatly oblige

Your very obed't serv't,
BERNARD JONAS.

Buenos Ayres, February 15, 1833.

If, Mr. Armstrong, you had not had the audacity to disregard all decency, by invoking the public as a witness in your last article, I should henceforward have treated you with contemptuous silence; because, as you justly observe, we are both very well known;—and in reality no one can be ignorant that you are a bankrupt, and that you have caused the ruin of innumerable victims, whose tears still flow in torrents for your treacherous deprivation of their scanty means. I, on the contrary, owe no one a farthing; nor am I one of those who, after getting into their possession one million two hundred thousand dollars of others' property, frign themselves ill, in order to avoid payment of what had been entrusted to them in the most sacred confidence. You of course know to whom I allude. But as you have already made your calculations, and have come to the conclusion "that you cannot appear worse than you really are," you do not hesitate to call on the public as your advocate,—that public which you have so outrageously defrauded, and which is consequently your most eloquent accuser. But, on this point, you have been so disgracefully exposed, that it is ridiculous to assert that I have always been a most daring calumniator. If this name be merited by one who has resolutely stigmatized your knavery, and who has charged, and will prove, you to be a third-rate bankrupt, (you comprehend me!) I allow the title, since certainly no one has told you more truths, than I, who best know you. have done, respecting your fraudulent bankruptcy.

If, in the portrait I have just drawn of you, you appear in your true colours, although by no means a flattering resemblance, all the world will know you the better for it; and you cut net a less sorry figure in the sneaking attempt to deceive the Court with the petition you have lately presented. It is now about a week since that the Court of Appeals ordered us to name "Colegas," in order to bring the question to an issue; which proves that you have just as bad a habit of never speaking the truth, as that of not paying what you owe, and with which you have been so undeservingly entrusted: and on this same principle you have written to your European correspondents, advising them that your bankruptcy was compounded, and that you were again in the full enjoyment of commercial credit. But you have a hard race to run, Master Armstrong, before you reach that goal.

So then, it is I who delay the business? Whilst you have been wriggling and shuffling all the last year, doubtless in order that the then Judge of Appeals, Doctor Vicente Lopez, should not decide it; perhaps it was not your intention to delay it; you may have had some other object, probably counselled by that everlasting "Colega" and very particular friend of yours, as well as of the present Judge of Appeals. But you will be terribly baulked, Mister Armstrong, on this head; for the character of this experienced and respectable Magistrate is too well grounded on public opinion; and do not believe that it is at all like yours, which has nothing to recommend it but your slandering,—and your falsehoods in circulation through the press.

Finally, do you know who it was who prevailed on Mr. Romualdo Seguros to resign the appointment of "Colega" which he had accepted on my behalf? And after this, Master Armstrong, will you dare to assert that it is I who delay the business?

In conclusion, I ask you, Master Armstrong, why have you not answered the questions I have before put to you respecting your last amusing settlement of accounts with Mr. Lafon, and which you have had the effrontery to make public? You well know, "silence gives consent;" and that as to the stuff of saying "that you do not answer, that you may not resemble me; and that you could do so triumphantly, but that you do not choose to do so," no one is so great a fool as to believe you, because all know that such conduct is the same as that of cowards, who, by shouting, screaming, and blustering, imagine they supply the need of courage; but who does not despise them?

Farewell, for the present, Mister Armstrong: let us endeavour to understand each other, since the public knows us too well to commit any mistake with regard to us.

BERNARD JONAS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.
THE plan and specifications for wall and necessary buildings are now ready for inspection at the house of Mr. Adams, Architect, No 69, calle de Porosi. Tenders for the work will be received until one o'clock on Wednesday 20th inst. by Mr. John Harratt.

FOR SALE,
WHITE VINEGAR, of the best quality, in half pipes, at 110 dollars each, at the Ale Brewery, No. 73, calle de Cordova, behind the Convent of Santa Catalina.

FOR SALE,
Being a most advantageous acquisition for the purchaser.

THE Ale Brewery, No. 73 calle de Cordova, with all the utensils and contents of the Brewery with 3 to 4 years' lease of the house. The proprietor of the said establishment will undertake to remain from 3 to 4 months in the brewery, to instruct the purchaser practically in all that may be necessary in the manufacture of Ale and Vinegar. Please apply on the premises any day from 8 to 10 in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

PRICES CURRENT.

Donbloons, Spanish.....	118	a	119	dollars each.
Do Patriot.....	116	a	117	do do.
Plata Macuquina.....	62	a	63	do for unit
Dollars, Spanish.....	72	a	73	do each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	73	a	74	do do.
6 per cent Stock.....	43	a	44	per cent.
Bank Shares.....	150	a	155	dollars each.
Exchange on England.....	72	a	73	per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro.....	340	a	350	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo.....	71	a	6	per dol.
Do on United States.....	62	a	63	do per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	33	a	34	dols. p. pesada.
Do country.....	38	a	39	do do.
Do do weighing 35 to 24 lbs.	21	a	20	do do.
Do salted.....	22	a	23	per pesada.
Do Horses.....	65	a	8	dollars each.
Nutria skins.....	50	a	55	do per dozen
Chinchilla.....	25	a	30	do do.
Wool (common).....	7	a	9	do per arroba
Hair, long.....	24	a	28	do do.
Do mixed.....	15	a	19	do do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	a	15	do per quintal
Horns.....	350	a	300	do per quintal
Flour (N. A.).....	115	a	118	do per barrel.
Salt.....	11	a	12	do per fanega on board.
Discount.....	1 1/2	a	2 1/2	per cent. p. month

The highest price of Donbloons, during the week 126 dollars. The lowest price 116 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 1 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 7 pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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