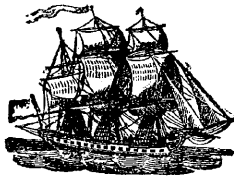


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 340.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 23d FEBRUARY, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

On Thursday last, at half-past one o'clock, the House of Representatives assembled, at the request of the Government, when Ministers explained to the House that it was not possible to negotiate the Loan to provide for the expedition against the Indians, except upon inadmissible terms; and impressed upon the House the necessity that something should be done to fulfil the compromise which the province of Buenos Ayres had contracted, and the serious results which must follow if the enterprize should not be realized for want of the concurrence of this province. That the troops forming the expedition ought to march in a few days, in order to join with the forces of the rest of the provinces, and that the want of punctuality in this respect, would be most prejudicial.

Some of the members observed, that the House having authorized the Loan, could not well proceed further; and that at the present moment it would be difficult to raise a loan, particularly with the promptitude required.

A long discussion took place, whether the Government should take the lead in the affair, or the House; at last it concluded by the Ministers stating that they had fulfilled their duty in the explanations they had made, and it was for the House to deliberate upon what further measures might be necessary. The House then adjourned.

Some important observations were made in the House of Representatives, a few evenings since. The Minister of Finance, in answer to Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal, who had expressed his fears that the revenue would decrease, from the want of confidence of foreigners, owing to the late occurrences at the Falkland Islands, said:

"The Hon. Member has stated that foreign capitalists will not trust their capital in this country, because of the dispute between this Republic and Great Britain, relative to the Falkland Islands; but foreigners well know that there is a law in this country, which has not only justice in its favour, but also public opinion, by which their property and opinions are rendered inviolate and sacred; and whilst foreigners reckon upon this protection, there is no sort of fear that it will impede their operations. The Republic, with regard to the Falkland Islands, rests upon the justice of its cause, and cherishes the hope that its claims will be attended to; and as justice is the preserver of peace among States, and is that which sustains our rights, there is no reason to apprehend their being disavowed.

"I have thought it requisite to make these explanations with regard to the speech of Señor Vidal, because they are of paramount interest, and because it is proper that such foreigners as have allowed themselves to be carried away by idle apprehensions, may know what are the sen-

timents of the country in this respect, and the confidence in which the Government reposes."

It is rumoured that the Government has declined to accept the resignation of Señor Lagos, of the office of Minister of Finance.

A Circular was forwarded in December last, by the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to those of the different provinces of the Republic, announcing the election of Brigadier General Juan Ramon Balcarce, to the office of Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres; and his intention to adhere to the political system of the preceding Governor, Brigadier General Juan Manuel Rosas.

The above-mentioned Circular was published in the *Lucero* of yesterday.

On the 22d inst., (Washington's birth day,) the American vessels in this port hoisted their colours, &c.

The schooner-brig *Mentor*, from Baltimore, has brought journals of the United States to the end of December, and their contents are very important; but our friends at Baltimore have sadly neglected us, and we have not received a single paper. We have been favoured, however, with the perusal of one, from which we extract the following proceedings in Congress, respecting the Falkland Islands:—

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 21st December last, the following resolution came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as in his opinion may comport with the public interest, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, which has resulted in the departure of the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States from that city.

Mr. Adams modified the resolution by adding the words "and instructions to said *Chargé d'Affaires*."

He said that he did not know that there would be any opposition to this resolution. It related to the question between the United States and the Government of Buenos Ayres. [Mr. A. here quoted the message of the President at the opening of the last session, in which the difficulty with the Government of Buenos Ayres is stated, and the intention of sending out a *Chargé d'Affaires* to settle it.] The minister had been sent accordingly, but after some negotiation, he had returned without effecting an adjustment of our difficulties with that Government. Before his return the Executive had declared in his message of this year:—

"I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient."

Since the date of this communication the negotiation referred to had terminated, and the *Chargé* had returned. It appeared to Mr. A. that the subject was one which deserved the attention of Congress. The country seemed to be towards one of the Governments of South America in a

condition approaching to a state of war. It was the duty of Congress to ascertain the nature of the difference with that Government, and whether any measures were necessary for the protection of the commerce of the people of the United States. There was an additional reason for the adoption of the resolution. Since the rupture of the negotiation, the Government of Buenos Ayres had published in the Spanish language, the correspondence between the two Governments, together with a communication from the Buenos Ayres Minister of Foreign Affairs to that Republic, in which it was represented that that Government had cause of complaint against the Government of the United States; and there was reason to believe that the impression existing there was strongly against the United States. The Minister there stated that that Government had a claim for indemnity on this country for outrages committed against its citizens, and for which they should rely upon the justice of the United States. Under these circumstances he had deemed it his duty to present this resolution.

Mr. Archer (Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations) observed that there was no ground to fear a war with Buenos Ayres. It was true that the negotiations between the two Governments had been suspended; but that of Buenos Ayres had since then manifested a disposition to renew it at this place. He presumed there could not be the least objection to a full disclosure of all the resolution called for. The resolution was then agreed to.

We have not read the President's Message, but we understand it is short; and as it regards this country, it merely states that the dispute between the United States and the Argentine Republic, relative to the Falkland Islands, was not yet terminated, and that the affair had been referred to Congress.

The State of South Carolina has carried its opposition to the general Government to such an extreme, as to call for the strongest measures to counteract it. President Jackson had issued a proclamation, stating (as we are informed,) that he should repel force by force. On the other hand it is averred, that in South Carolina a levy of 6,000 men had been ordered. The operations of the Tariff are stated to be the main causes of the disagreement, and the refusal of the General Government to take off the protecting duties, possessing, as it does, an overflowing treasury, and no national debt. Prosperity has oftentimes been the ruin of States; but it would be a great pity if any thing should interfere with the career of a system of Government so admirably formed as that of the United States of North America. The conduct of South Carolina is opposed by all the other States of the Union. Some resolutions passed upon the subject by that of Virginia, say that although it coincides generally with the alleged complaints of South Carolina, yet it treats the latter to pause, and not to act in direct opposition to the declared opinion of all the sister States.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EL DIARIO DE COMERCIO DE LA MAÑANA.
The publication of the above named paper has been retarded by unforeseen occurrences. The proprietors respectfully inform the public that the first number will appear on Friday morning next, the 1st of March.

The news brought by the American schooner-brig *Margaret*, from Gibraltar, is not very important. It is stated that Don Miguel has succeeded in raising a Loan of 40 millions of francs, in London; and that the Constitutional troops, in number 15,000 men, were about to advance from Oporto, and try their strength with those of Don Miguel. The transport ship *Rivals*, Captain Wallis, has been lost off the coast of Ireland. She was bound from the Clyde to Oporto, with troops for Don Pedro, and had on board 400 men, including the crew, all of whom have perished.

The news from Antwerp comes down to the 7th December. The besiegers had not made much progress. General Chassé makes the most determined resistance, and still threatened to burn Antwerp, if he was fired on by the fortifications of that city. Marshal Gerard, in a despatch to the French Government, says that the full moon has brought back dry weather, and gives too much light, retarding the works which are carried on within musket shot of the Citadel; and that if the Dutchman makes all the resistance which he can make, and meets the French at the passage of the fosse, and at the breach of the body of the Citadel, he (the Marshal,) cannot assign any probable period for the accomplishment of his task.

The following is a communication, dated "Antwerp, Dec. 7.—Nine in the morning."

"The last night has not produced all the advantages that were expected. In the evening orders were issued for taking the Lunetta St. Laurent by storm, as its possession by the French army, or at least its evacuation by the enemy, is indispensable for the success of the siege. The firing which, as usual, and as if by common consent, was suspended during a part of the night, was resumed with increased force at two o'clock in the morning; and it was evident that the batteries of St. Laurent were not so far damaged, but that they were capable of answering with vigour the fire directed against them. The fire, however, remained suspended for a long interval, and at first it was imagined that the Dutch were endeavouring, a second time, to retire into the citadel, for it was not possible to believe that all their batteries had been at once dismounted by the French artillery. Although neither the intentions of the enemy, nor the real state of the fort, could be known with any degree of certainty, it was considered right to carry into execution a part of the orders given, the preceding evening, for an attack upon the Lunetta; but, at the moment when the first measures for protecting the assault were being taken, the Dutch made a sudden sortie, the result of which was the loss of several of the French troops in killed, and the capture of two or three more. At the moment that this sortie was made, Fort Kiel redoubled its fire. It is to be remarked, that this fort is liable to attack from a part only of one of our batteries, and it is from this point that the French experience the most serious resistance. The whole struggle at present is, in fact, between the French artillery and the Lunetta St. Laurent. The best judges were totally unable to foresee the duration of this attack; but it is possible that General Chassé has really forborne, during the first days of the siege, from using all his means of defence, from his being convinced of the great obstacles the French would meet with, at the commencement, from the Lunetta St. Laurent. As a more decisive result was expected from the operations of last night, many persons, whose opinions are reserved till events are known, declare that there has been too much precipitation. You must not, however, place any confidence in this judgment, for those who have watched the proceedings of all the chiefs of the French army during the last five days, are satisfied that they have acted with all due precaution, without suffering it to limit the conception of their plans, or restrain the boldness with which they ought to be carried into execution. If the capture of Fort St. Laurent by storm be renounced, and if, as now talked of, it be intended to proceed to reduce the fort by a regular siege, it is because the Marshal will not make an unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of his

soldiers, being persuaded that the fort, which is already damaged on every side, cannot maintain any lengthened resistance."

We have been favoured with the following, by Mr. Griffiths, H. B. M's. Consul.

"By order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Notice is hereby given, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having taken into consideration the general financial and commercial relations and prospects of the Colony of Ceylon, have determined, in connection with other arrangements relating to the public establishments and revenue of that island, that the Government monopoly of cinnamon shall be relinquished, and the trade in that article thrown open to the inhabitants of Ceylon.

"It is accordingly intended, that the general exportation of cinnamon from Ceylon, shall be permitted, on payment of export duties, which will be fixed with reference to the prices usually obtained for it at the Government sales in this country, regard being had to the costs of production and of consignment hither. No sale of cinnamon, however, on Government account, shall take place at Ceylon, nor any export of cinnamon from the island on private account be permitted, until after the 10th of July, 1833; so that the purchasers of cinnamon (calculating that the stock in warehouse here, consisting of 4,688 bales, such stock including the 1,300 bales to be brought forward for sale on the 15th inst., will about supply the average demand in this country to the usual periodical sale of July next, inclusive) will be placed on the same footing, and their interests equally protected as they would be if the usual sale of the following October were to take place; and accordingly the export of cinnamon from Ceylon will be permitted, as before stated, from and after the 10th July, 1833; and from and after the same date, periodical sales will be held at the island, of such cinnamon as, notwithstanding the abolition of the monopoly, may unavoidably come into the hands of the Colonial Government.

"It is hereby further declared, that any portion of the Government stock here, which may remain undisposed of after the 10th July, 1833, will be sold subsequently at public sale, or in any other manner as may appear most advisable.

(Signed.)

"TUCKER, S. & Co., *Storn Brokers.*
London, 12th October, 1832."

Two literary productions have lately appeared in Buenos Ayres, which we have not had the opportunity of noticing until now, and which certainly deserve a more enlarged notice than we are able to bestow upon them. One of these works is entitled, "*Napoleon y su Epoca*," in the Spanish language, the price of which is 10 dollars, currency. It contains, in the compass of a common-sized map, a lithographic sketch, or rather history, of all the remarkable events from the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte until the present moment, including the different battles fought, the public men who have distinguished themselves, &c. &c. &c.; and having for frontispiece a full length portrait of Napoleon.

Those who compiled this work have bestowed upon it immensity of labour, which none but an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon would have undertaken. It is however rather too closely written, which renders some parts of it difficult to read; but it combines, in a small space, nearly all that the historian of after ages will prize, when writing the history of *Napoleon le Grand*, who, as a warrior and a conqueror, has been placed by his panegyrists at the side of Alexander, Julius Cesar, and Gengis-Kan. The political events of the last forty years, will indeed "cut a figure in the page of history." Nothing equal in interest to them has occurred since the subversion of the Roman Empire. We can almost look into futurity, and fancy the avidity with which the student of some one or two thousand years hence will peruse the martial deeds of the present age, and their consequences.

Whatever may be the future destiny of the British Empire, we feel a degree of pride in the thought that it manfully resisted Napoleon, with, in a manner, the whole world at his back. We write this without one spark of national prejudice or egotism; and should the pages of *Napoleon y su Epoca*, go down to remote posterity, it will there be found, as in all other histories, that our country did not bow the knee before the all conquering Napoleon.*

The second production we have to notice, is a short Essay, price one dollar, on the Liberty of the Press; by Señor Carlos Terrada, a native of Buenos Ayres. This work has been sharply criticised in two of the journals of this city. The *British Packet*, however, declines to form a *third* upon this occasion, or to enter into any discussion thereon. We say this, not from absolute want of argument, but from the necessity of cautious sailing.

Señor Terrada has travelled and has resided much in England. The unbounded liberty of the press, at times amounting to licentiousness, which he must have witnessed there, might prove detrimental in some other countries; and "If to do, were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages prince's palaces."

We have also to notice an intended publication, purely commercial, entitled *Arancl General* of Importation and Exportation, of every article subject to duties in the Custom-House of Buenos Ayres, for the present year; by Señor Vicente Rosa.

This *Arancl*, or Tariff, must prove of the greatest utility to those engaged in the commerce of this country, from the promised explanations and details of the duties, &c., levied by the Custom-House here; so that the mercantile man will be able at once to form a correct estimate thereon.

It has been said that many commercial operations have not been put in force from foreign markets, owing to the ignorance which exists of the import and export duties of this Republic.

The foreign merchant, and speculator, are the parties most interested in a work like the one in question, in order to calculate with certainty the duties to which all articles of export and import are liable, and which, we have heard, has hitherto been irregularly and oftentimes incorrectly defined.

The proposed *Arancl General* has been for some time in preparation, and is to be published in all this month; and if, as we doubt not, its merits equal the importance of the subject to which it is devoted, the author, we trust and think, will receive that patronage which his labours will so justly merit.

Subscriptions (10 dollars for each copy,) are received at the *Independencia* Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

In the *Lucero* of Saturday last, were published a variety of documents connected with the arrest of Colonel Juan Correa Morales, at Montevideo, accused by the Government of the Oriental State with being implicated in the Revolution at Montevideo, in July 1832.

Colonel Morales, it will be recollected, was sent by the Government of Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in order to make reclamations relative to the schooner *Sarandí*, when she was run away with from this port by Captain Rosales. He has rendered to this Government a long report relative to his arrest, which contains some curious items. The Colonel states, that when he was in confinement, some soldiers introduced themselves

* Napoleon has seen all the Kings or Emperors of Europe at his feet, except the Prince Regent of England, and the Sultan of Turkey.—*Napoleon y su Epoca.*

into his room, sent purposely to entrap him: they pretended that they, and other soldiers, were only waiting the opportunity to rise against the Government of D. Fructuoso Rivera, &c. &c.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, in a communication dated 13th inst., signed by the Minister, (Maza,) states, that upon a careful examination of the case of its ex-commissioner, Colonel Morales, it cannot find any cause which could authorize the Government of the Oriental State to order his arrest, and that it entirely approves of the conduct of the said Colonel during his residence in Montevideo, as Commissioner of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

The Government of the Oriental Republic denies that Colonel Morales held any official employment to it, at the time of his arrest; his mission at Montevideo being ended with the reclamations he made respecting the *Sarandi*, and the answers thereto.

Communications have been published from the Governor of the province of Tucuman, (Alejandro Heredia,) from the Governor of the province of Cordova (José Vicente Reynafé,) and from the Governor of the province of Santiago del Estero (Felipe Ibarra,) to the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, congratulating him upon his election to that office.

MENDOZA.

General Ruiz, to the Central Army of Operations.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!—The blood of your brothers, atrociously shed, demands vengeance. The fatigues and privations which we have endured in order to possess a free country, are not yet sufficient. A new sacrifice, and constancy, are necessary to obtain the desired tranquillity, as the reward of your services.

SOLDIERS!—Let us march and open the campaign against the barrier which has withstood three hundred years; let us go to demonstrate to the world what the Argentines are, and what the invincible disciples of the great Quiroga are capable of effecting.

José Ruiz Huidobro.

[The above proclamation alludes to the intended operations against the Indians.]

On the night of the 15th inst., the store of Messrs. Charles Tayleur & Co., in the Calle de Maypu, was attempted to be broke open. The villains had cut a panel from the door in the street, but could proceed no further, the inside of the door being cased with iron: a precaution which ought to be generally followed.

In consequence of the Carnival, there was no service, on Sunday last, at the British Episcopal Church; and the daily papers *Gaceta Mercantil*, and *Lucero*, were not published until Wednesday. The *Diario de la Tarde*, however, was printed on Monday, but not circulated until Tuesday morning.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday last, and on Sunday morning, it was sultry hot, the Thermometer being at 90 in the shade; but it fell to 81 on the afternoon of Sunday, the wind having shifted to S. E., with heavy rain,—since which the atmosphere has been cool and pleasant, the Thermometer about 75.

THEATRE.

On the evening of the 15th inst., the Señor and Señora Caton took a benefit, and the house was tolerably well attended, considering the great heat of the weather. A number of ladies were in the boxes. The Señor and his Lady danced repeatedly during the night, and received considerable applause.

The Theatre has now closed for the season, and will not probably reopen until Easter.

Preaching Extraordinary in Ireland.—In November last Lord Mandeville, son of the Duke of Manchester, preached at a Methodist chapel, near Lurgan, in the county of Armagh. The announcement of his lordship's intention collected an immense congregation, far beyond what the chapel could contain. His lordship took for his text, "He that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." Before his lordship left the chapel, he announced to the congregation, that his gold watch had been stolen during his passage through the crowd, and after descending from the pulpit. This announcement caused great confusion.

House of Representatives.

The discussions in the House lately, have been chiefly relative to the proposed loan of 1,500,000 dollars, to provide for the expedition against the Indians; and the means to be appropriated to pay the principal and interest thereon. The speakers upon the occasion, were—the Minister of Finance; Señores Anchorena, Pedro Pablo Vidal, Senillosa, Ignacio Martinez, Baldomero Garcia, Argerich, &c.

The opposition members strongly impressed upon the House the necessity of retrenchment in the public expenses, else, in the present state of the finances of the province, the most serious evils might be apprehended. — *Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal* said,—that neither the English people, nor the French people, paid so much in taxes as the unfortunate Buenos Ayrean. The expenditure of the province of Buenos Ayres, for the last year, amounted to twelve millions of dollars currency; and this divided among one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, the presumed population of the province, pressed most severely upon each of them; whereas the Englishman only paid two pounds sterling, that is to say, 10 dollars in specie each person.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 16.—*Wind N.*—shifted to E. in the evening. No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner *Paula*, Salina, for Montevideo.

February 17.—*Wind N*—shifted at mid-day to S., with rain.

Arrived, American schooner-brig *Margaret*, Baker, from Gibraltar 1st January, Montevideo 16th inst., with 170 pipes, 8 half do., and 400 barrels of black wine, raisins, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

(At night.) Brazilian brig *San José Americano*, A. Matoso, from Parangua 1st inst., with yerba, rice, plank, &c., to C. J. Moreira.

Brazilian zamacca *Estrella Brillante*, J. V. Belen, from Parangua 1st inst., with aguardiente, yerba, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Neapolitan brig *Ferret*—(she sailed on 15th inst. for Bahia Blanca, with Government stores, and put back leaky.)

Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig *Nuevo Yerbal*, Pacheco, for Rio Grande, despatched by A. M. Pintos, with 300 fanegas of salt, and a general cargo of dry goods.

The British brig *Catherine Ann* was under weigh this day, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

February 18.—*Wind S. E.*

No arrivals.

The French barque *Philantropie*, British brig *Sarah*, do, schooner-brig *Tampico*, and Brazilian zamacca *Alianza*, were under weigh in the Outer Roads this afternoon, but anchored again from head wind.

February 19.—*Wind R. S. E.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque *Philantropie*, Goubie, for Santos to load for Valparaiso, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., in ballast.

British brig *Catherine Ann*, *Notie*, for Brazil, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., in ballast.—Passenger, Mr. Edward Manuel Bayardo.

British brig *Sarah*, Buck, for Valparaiso, despatched by Alfred Barber, in ballast.

British schooner-brig *Tampico*, Weston, for Liverpool, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 33,700 horns, 1,500 salted hides, 17 bales with 496 arrobas of horse hair, 186 pipes with 7,216 arrobas of tallow.

Hanoverian brig *Graf Munster*, Tjark Deetjen, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4,935 quintals of jerked beef.

Brazilian zamacca *Alianza*, Braga, for Parangua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 198 quintals of jerked beef, 50 arrobas of tallow, 250 fanegas of salt, &c. &c.

The brigs *Susannah*, and *Draco*, were under weigh this evening.

February 20.—*Wind S. W.*

Arrived, American schooner-brig *Mentor*, Peterson, from Baltimore 27th December, Montevideo 19th inst., with 767 barrels of flour, and a general cargo, to Grogan, Peacock & Morgan. Passengers from Montevideo,—Messrs. S. Lees and Siggers.

Sailed, British brig *Susannah*, Dunn, for Valparaiso, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with a general cargo of dry goods.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF FEBRUARY, 1853.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Rodriguez and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner brig Reindeer, Owen,	McCrackan & Jamieson,	Loading for Falmouth, for orders.
Brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Six Brothers, Coit,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Shenandoah, Rose,	Holtzian & Robinson,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Helen, Cooksey,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Camero, Sawyer,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Delta, Elwell,	J. J. Kieck,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sophia, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Eric, Snow,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Baltimore, Cowpland,	Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for N. York, calling at Montevideo.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan.	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.
Barque Trident, Thebaud,	Blanc & Constantine,	Island of Bourbon, with mules.
Brig Nainoa, Thibout,	Bertran, De Lisle & Co.	Discharging.
NARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Miericandia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gazulo,	Pedra A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedra A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacre Aurora, Stula,	Amudo & Caprile,	Genoa.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,		Under repair.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,	Bertran, De Lisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Sophia, Lafrenz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Boratini,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Brazil.
Patache Daumbio, Cardoso,	J. J. Coelho,	Brazil.
Schooner Bella Angélica, Carvalho,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parangua.
Zamacca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig San Jose Americano, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Parangua.
Zamacca Estrella Brillante, Belen,	M. A. Ramos,	Parangua.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Corvette *Pylades*, Captain Edward Blanckley.

BRAZILIAN.

Corvette *Berloga*, Captain Manson.

American brig Draco, Baugs, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 3,632 dry hides, 469 salted do., 20,150 shin-bones, 10,300 horns, 22 pipes of tallow with 809 arrobas, 447 bales of wool with 6,430 arrobas, 22 do. of horse hair with 548½ arrobas, 19 bales and 3 pipes of sheep-skins, with 996 dozen.

February 21.—*Wind E.*
Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

February 22.—*Wind S. E.*
Arrived, British barque Esk, Dixon, from Liverpool 20th December, with general cargo, to Dickson & Co. Passenger, Mr. Thomas Best.

British brig Clutha, Cowan, from Liverpool 23d December, general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Sailed, British brig Fairy, Stephens, for Liverpool, despatched by Salisbury, Davies & Co., with 6,051 salted hides, 1,382 dry do., 440 calf-skins, 22,000 horns, 10,000 horn tips, 10 bales with 1,257 horse hides, 17 do. with about 420 arrobas of wool, 3 do. with 405 doz. and 5 chinchilla skins, 4 do. with 360 doe skins, 1 do. with 168 vicuña skins, 1 do. with 5 arrobas of orchilla, 18 do. with 540 arrobas of horse hair, 40 arrobas and 9 lbs. of ostrich feathers, 3,939 do. of tallow.

American brig Sanders, Cushing, for Havana, despatched by Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, with 3,981 quintals of jerked beef.

Brazilian zumbaca Bom Fin, Oliveira, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 959 quintals jerked beef, 265 sheep skins, 50 arrobas of tallow, 150 fanegas of salt, and 5 cases of dry goods.

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

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

February 9.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande.

11.—Tuscan brig Triunfante, from Bahia.

12.—Brazilian patache Prudente, from Rio Grande.

13.—Do. schr.-brig Empresa, from do.

Sailed from Montevideo

February 11.—Brazilian brig Rio de la Plata, for Rio Janeiro. Passengers, Señor Vacani, Señora Piacentina, &c. &c.

About 16.—U. S. corvette Lexington, and do. schooner of war Enterprise, both for Rio Janeiro.

Arrival at New York.

About 14th December.—American schr.-brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott, from Buenos Ayres 14th October.

At Baltimore.

December 17.—American brig Edwin, from Montevideo 19th October.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 23d inst.—Brig Hannah for Liverpool, and National schr.-brig Caroline, for Montevideo and Rio Grande.

24.—Brig Delta, for Boston.

The French brig Prosper, for Santos and Valparaiso, intends to sail this day.

The brig Clutha, which arrived yesterday, spoke on 16th ult. off the Cape de Verdes, the British Brig Cecilia, from Liverpool 28th December, bound to Rio Janeiro; and was informed that the Citadel of Antwerp had surrendered on 24th December. The French are supposed to have lost, during the siege, from 2000 to 3000 men.

Don Pedro's affairs in Portugal are said to be going more and more "astern."

Mr. Baylies, (late Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States to this Republic,) and family, arrived at Baltimore on 15th December.

MONTEVIDEO.

The last accounts from Montevideo do not speak of any particular news, neither in that city nor in the Oriental State. Some allusions are made to small bands of anarchists; but the journal *Universal* says that they are powerless, and in the most deplorable state of indigence and misery; and that the brother of General Lavalleja (Manuel,) with some officers, remained in the Arroyo de la China. The President of the Oriental Republic (Rivera) was still in the country.

The wife of Don José Antonio Anavitarte,

(Doña Ramona Zelayeta, was brought to bed a few days since, at Montevideo, of three children, (boys,) all of whom were in perfect health, and the Lady is stated to be "as well as can be expected." The happy father is a member of the House of Representatives, and had been suspended for political motives, but had lately reassumed his functions as a senator.

MARTIN GARCIA.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Buenos Ayres, of Wednesday last, contains the following article relative to the Island of Martin Garcia:—

"The periodical *Investigador*, of Montevideo, referring to its correspondents, says that it was very strongly rumoured in Buenos Ayres, that the Oriental Government was endeavouring to possess itself of the Island of Martin Garcia. We are surprised that he has not seen in this rumour a pretext for the assembling of troops in that island, of which we are informed a formal reclamation has been made by the Minister Vasquez, to the Government of Buenos Ayres. The Government, and the *periodistas* of Montevideo, are exposed to serious jests by the bad faith and ignorance of their correspondents."

CARNIVAL.

The Carnival of this year in Buenos Ayres, had little to distinguish it from those of preceding ones. The same gross and contemptible sports, of throwing water, and plastered eggshells filled with water; in which foreigners, male and female (we regret to write it,) made themselves more prominent than even the natives. Several native families, whom we remember to have been inveterate Carnival-players, have this year discarded the miserable diversion, and we honour them for it. What can be more unpleasant than to see the female form distorted and disfigured by these senseless games?—indeed we envy not the feelings of those who patronize them. If they were productive of any "real fun," as it is called we should be the first to applaud; but surely little pleasure can be felt in hearing the rude laugh which follows the wetting of some unlucky passenger. If this operation of water throwing was confined to females alone, it would not be so annoying; for one cannot, of course, be very angry in being wetted by a pretty girl.

We are convinced that nothing is wanting to do away with the present abominable observances of Carnival in Buenos Ayres, and to substitute amusements worthy of a civilized people, but an example put forth by influential families.

We will now proceed to detail the occurrences which fell under our notice during the three days Saturnalia, which always forces peaceable people to retire to the country, or shut themselves up in their houses, in order that "Boys and Girls may come out to play;" promising, however, that our observations were confined to a very limited space, as we scarcely stirred from our house.

"Be merry Kate, — some water here!"
Shakespeare.

On Sunday last the sports commenced. The morning was ushered in by heavy rain,—the clouds seemed determined to "play Carnival," and open the ball. In the afternoon, men and boys, of all colours, traversed the streets, selling loaded egg shells; and syringes were prepared. Several persons, dressed like "my Lord and my Lady" of the English May-day "Jack of the Green," paraded the streets, with a host of shouting boys at their heels. Although a great deal of water was thrown, yet this was rather a preparatory day than otherwise.

Monday.—The aquatic battle raged this day with great fury, and the charged egg shells flew in all directions. The street in which we reside has long been noted for desperate Carnival playing; and, notwithstanding the absence of one or two female chieftains, the service suffered but little loss on that account, owing to the activity and courage of a fair Carnivalist, who, entrenched in a balcony, and shielded by an umbrella, "laughed to scorn the power of man." Several of the shells thrown at her burst upon her person, obliging her at various times to retreat to the citadel and change her attire.—Old Chassé, at Antwerp, could not have acted with more spirit, or with more good humour, than did the fair warrior in question.

In the afternoon, individuals in masquerade dress appeared in the streets. One man walked admirably upon lofty stilts,—he certainly must be an inhabitant of the Landes.

Tuesday.—The war continued: the house-tops, balconies, &c., were crowded with water-

throwers of both sexes, and of all colours. The lady warrior of yesterday acted this day more upon the defensive. A curtain was thrown up to protect her, and from behind which she repeatedly soused those in the street who attempted to bombard her. A number of horsemen, both this day and yesterday, were in the streets, attired in *punchos*; among them was Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. At sun-set, hostilities ceased for this year, and quiet folks breathed again. The combatants retired to talk of the casualties of the campaign, and the pioneers were employed in clearing the battle fields.

We escaped shot free, but not shell free. On Monday, one of the latter struck our left ear, and burst upon the shoulder. It was thrown by a Lady, and that was some consolation.

On Tuesday evening there were masquerades and dances at several mansions in this city.— This was as it should be.

Birth.

On 22d inst., the Lady of Mr. James Kiernan, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Church in Buenos Ayres will be held at the British Chapel on Monday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 16th Feb. 1833.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
U. B. M.'s Consul.

FOR SALE.

At No. 94, calle de la Catedral.

REAL Hollands Gin, of 20 and 24 degrees, in cases, and the same of 22 degrees in bottles. Also, legitimate superior Sherry Wine in pipes and demijohns, recently imported, and Nuts and Canary Seed.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE English version of the Official Correspondence and Documents relative to the questions pending between this Republic and the United States of America and Great Britain, on the subject of the Falkland Islands. This publication, containing 100 pages in octavo, may be had at the Gazette office, at the Book Store of James Steadman, and at the Commercial Rooms, calle del 23 de Mayo—Price 10 dollars.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

Montevideo, 1st January, 1833.

THE Commercial Establishment in this city, of the firm of Guitierrez & Torquinst, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Frederick Guitierrez is authorised to liquidate the outstanding accounts of the said firm.

GEORGE P. E. TORQUINST,
FREDERICK GUITIERREZ.

In virtue of the above notice, I have the honour to inform the commercial community of this city, that in future I shall continue the establishment here, and receive consignments and commission business in my own name. Confiding in my knowledge of mercantile affairs, activity, and the support of respectable friends sufficient to inspire entire confidence to those persons who may place their interests in my charge.

FREDERICK GUITIERREZ.

Montevideo, 1st January, 1833.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	119	a	120	dollars each.
do Patriot,.....	118	a	119	do do.
Plata Mexicana,.....	8	a	8	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	a	7	do each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	7	a	7	do do.
8 per cent. Stock,.....	43	a		per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	150	a	15	dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	a	7	1-10 per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	340	a		per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	73	a		8 per dol.
Do on United States,.....	43	a		d. per U. S. dol
Hiles, Ox, best,.....	33	a	34	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	28	a	30	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27	a	29	do do.
Do salted,.....	22	a	23	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	6	a	8	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	60	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	10	do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	a	15	do per quintal
Horns,.....	350	a	000	do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	125	a		do per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11	a	12	do per fanega
Discount,.....	1	a	2	ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 120 dollars. The lowest price 117 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7-10 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.