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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on Monday last, the Committee of Finance presented a project of law, in order to permit the reshipment of a variety of articles of merchandize therein specified, for ports of the rivers of the interior, whether national or otherwise, without the necessity of clearing them at the Custom-House. Also, that the additional duty of 10 per cent. on foreign goods, should be reduced to 5 per cent.

A note from the Executive, dated 30th ult., was read, stating that the situation in which the country is now placed, and the alarm so justly felt by the citizens at the embarrassed state of the finances, demand that something should be immediately done in this respect; and that one of the first steps should be to fix positively the estimates of the ordinary expenses of the province.

An interesting letter was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last, from an officer in the army of General Rosas. It seems that a part of this army had advanced as far as the Andes, and found on their march a rich and well watered country, hitherto known only as a desert. Leeches were found in the lakes, of the same description as those in Europe. The junction of the rivers Limay and Nenquen, was ascertained to be about 46 leagues W. of the Island of Chulechel. Señor Descalzi, and Captain Elsgood, had been employed in examining various branches of the River Negro; and it is said that not an hostile Indian remains on this side of the Andes.

"What natural limits (says the letter,) are thus disclosed for our beautiful and vast province.—The Ocean for its front,—flanked by two fine navigable rivers,—and at its rear the highest ridge of the Cordilleras."

ATROCIOUS ROBBERY.

On Saturday night last, four men, respectfully attired, entered the Hotel of Mr. Mitchell, in the Calle de la Paz, and requested supper, wine, &c., which being furnished to them, they proposed sleeping there, as it was getting late. On the house being closed, they rose with pistols and knives, bound the waiters, and stabbed Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell. A Spanish gentleman who lodged in the house, hearing the noise, came down stairs armed with a pistol, which he fired at the robbers, unfortunately without effect. They instantly rushed upon him, and stabbed him in various places, and afterwards plundered the house of considerable property. They then decamped, and have hitherto escaped detection.

The wounds of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are not thought to be of a dangerous nature; but those of the gallant Spaniard it is feared will prove fatal.

Why not offer a thousand dollars reward for

the apprehension of these offenders? Such a sum might lead to their detection, or tempt one of them to become evidence against his companions.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

Saturday, November 30th, being the day of St. Andrew, a splendid Ball was given by Don Andres Cabo, in honour of the late political changes. It took place at the house known by the name of the "Saladero de D. Braulio Costa," situated at the Barraca-Bridge, (or rather at what is now called "The Bridge of the Restoration of the Laws.") Among the company, was the Lady and family of General Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Lady President of the Beneficent Society, (Doña Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana,) the Lady of General Rolon, &c. &c. Also, Don Gervasio Rosas, Generals Pinedo and Rolon, Colonels Hidalgo, Benevente, Ovalle, &c. &c.

The gallery, exterior of the house, was decorated with flags; and it being a *casa de altos*, they showed to great advantage. The arrival of the ladies was announced by salutes of cannon and fire-works. A military Band was stationed at the Restoration-Bridge, to receive and accompany them to the house, playing the *Marcha Patriotica*. Immediately upon their arrival dancing commenced, which continued until sunrise on the following morning; when, after a breakfast of *carne con cuero*, the ladies returned to town under salutes of cannon, and many *vivas*.

The greatest order prevailed throughout; and whilst the gentry were dancing up stairs, the *paisanos* availed themselves of the same music, and danced under the *corredor*, and in the courtyard, with the extra accompaniment of the never-failing guitar. It was, in fact, "High life below Stairs."

The attractions of the Opera, prevented the attendance of a number of fashionables at this Ball.

Among the Sons of Caledonia in Buenos Ayres, there was no public dinner in honor of their Patron Saint; but there were one or two private ones.

On 29th ult., a splendid entertainment was given by the Marine Department, at the house No. 206, Calle de la Reconquista, in honor of the late political events. The Minister of War, Inspector General, and a number of officers and citizens attended.

Official Documents.

Despatches have been received from General Rosas; they relate to minor details of the army. An address, dated Patagonia, 4th ult., was presented to him from the inhabitants of that department, signed by Sebastian Olivera, Benito Crespo, Samuel Adams, José Maria Garcia, &c. &c. It states, that neither false praise nor servile adulation, have had any influence upon this occasion: the inhabitants feel that they owe an immense debt of gratitude to General Rosas: that in consequence of his exertions, and those of

his brave army, Patagonia had been liberated from its cruel enemies, the Indians, who have so long preyed upon its industry and commerce; and that since the Restorer of the Laws, the illustrious and worthy General Juan Manuel de Rosas, had extended his paternal care towards those extensive deserts, there was every reason to hope that, rescued from obscurity, they would become at once important and useful to the province of which they form a part.

General Rosas replied to the above, under date Rio Colorado, 15th ult., expressing, that he had only fulfilled his duty. That should domestic troubles prevent the completion of the most patriotic work ever undertaken by the Argentine Governments, it is satisfactory to know that the principal difficulties have been overcome, and that one effort more, seconded by the Sister Republic, will be sufficient to assure the tranquillity of the desert, from one extreme to the other.

Emigrants from the Canary Islands.—A communication, dated 28th ult., has been published from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Committee appointed for the superintendence of the above-mentioned emigrants. And, same date, was published the particulars of the arrangement which the Government has come to respecting the said emigrants.

The Commissioners from the Province of Santa Fé, (Señores J. F. Benitez, and J. I. Echague,) addressed a note, dated 18th ult., to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (General Guido,) to the effect,—that when the Government of General Balcarce, during the late movement against its authority, solicited the aid of that of Santa Fé, upon the faith of the existing treaty, it had decidedly put a wrong construction thereupon. The treaty in question, *viz.*, that of 4th January, 1831, merely states that the contracting parties shall assist each other in case of foreign invasion, or of aggression on the part of the other provinces which form this Republic. In accordance therefore with the above, the allied Governments of the boundary Provinces, forbore to interfere in the late civil dissensions in the province of Cordova, although they were solicited so to do.

On the 21st March, 1832, the Governor of the province of Corrientes (Ferré,) addressed a note to the Governor of that of Santa Fé, (Estanislao Lopez,) proposing that an additional article should be added to the treaty concluded by the boundary provinces on 4th January, 1831, to the purport that the contracting parties should mutually aid each other, in case of any civil dissensions in their provinces against the legal authority. A copy of said note was forwarded from Santa Fé, to the then Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, General Juan Manuel de Rosas: to which General Rosas returned an answer, dated Buenos Ayres, May 12, 1832, addressed to the Governor of Santa Fé; in which answer, the General says that he had endeavored to discover what possible benefit such a stipulation in the treaty could cause, either to each province in particular, or to the Republic in general: that he had not only failed in such discovery, but it appeared to him to be impracticable, and fatal to the well-being of the nation; and that the attempt to establish a

to interfere in the social economy of each province, would produce serious inconvenience among the members of the same family.

The following notices, dated 27th ult., were issued from the War Office, signed by the Minister of War, (Tomas Guido.)

The officer, of whatever rank, who may excuse himself from any service to which he may be appointed, without sufficient reason, shall be placed upon half pay; and those on half pay who incur the same fault, shall be suspended from all pay until the Government determines otherwise.

A sergeant of the battalion of the "Guardia Argentina," has been deprived of his rank, in consequence of having pursued a soldier as far as the second court-yard of the Governor's house; and it is ordered, that a repetition of such a proceeding in the house of any citizen whatever, shall be punished with the greatest severity.

From its having been noticed that a want of respect and urbanity prevails, not only with the troops of the line towards their superiors, but also with the subaltern classes of militia; the Inspector General is therefore ordered to see that the ordinances of the army which apply to this subject, be strictly enforced.

In addition to the precautionary measures taken by the Inspector General, to cause the houses of the citizens to be respected by the military class; it is ordered, that for two successive weeks the corps in this garrison shall be daily informed that the house of every citizen must be held sacred and inviolable; and that the passing of the threshold thereof by any soldier, without the requisites provided by law, is a crime which will be punished by the tribunals for criminal cases.

A sergeant, corporal, and three soldiers of the militia, have been condemned to serve as common soldiers for three years, in the garrison of Patagonia, in consequence of their having, against express and repeated orders, entered the house of a private family, under pretext that they were in pursuit of two individuals. The communication of the Minister of War to the Inspector General, dated 29th ult., in noticing this event, states that the Government will be inexorable in punishing disorders which may tend to disturb the quiet of any citizens, be the class and condition of the delinquents what it may.

On the 28th a decree was issued, (in consequence of a report presented by the paving committee,) ordering the Chief of Police, in accordance with the said committee, to take means to remove the obstacles which prevent the passage of the rain waters in the different streets and roads, &c., of this city. The topographic department is likewise to co-operate in the above-mentioned undertaking.

A decree dated 29th ult., states, that the Government being informed that the Police, notwithstanding its utmost care, has not been able to prevent the boys in the streets of this city from following the pernicious amusement of throwing stones at each other, and likewise using arms manufactured at tin-plate shops: in order therefore to prevent such abuses, so contrary to the ideas of humanity which ought to prevail in the youthful mind, the proprietors of tin-plate shops are forbidden, under penalty, to fabricate or sell the weapons above-mentioned. Boys found using them, shall be apprehended and punished, without distinction of classes. Parents and tutors shall be equally responsible.*

* This decree had become in a manner necessary, the boys in this city having formed themselves into regular armies, under the denomination of the "Outside Party," and the "Inside Party," and armed with these tin swords, they made repeated charges upon each other, in which mischief occurred.

A note, dated 29th ult., from the Minister of the Home Department, to the Chief of Police, requests that he will strictly enforce the law of 29th November, 1821, and the decree of 9th September, 1820, prohibiting the use of side arms, &c.

A note, dated 30th ult., from the Minister of War, to the Inspector General, requests that he will prohibit sergeants and corporals from wearing side arms out of their quarters, except when on duty.

A decree, dated 30th ult., orders that the different public establishments shall render to the Government an inventory of the effects therein.

The battalion "Restauradores de las Leyes," under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Joaquin Maria Ramiro, has been reduced to two companies, of 100 men each, and relieved from further duty. Lieut.-Col. Ramiro issued an address to the battalion, thanking them for their conduct; and stating that they had proved themselves good citizens, decided to preserve the laws: that their children, in recording these virtues, will say with pride,—“My father was one of the Restauradores.” He counsels them, on now returning to their homes, to sustain the character they have acquired for order, &c.

A notice from the War Office, dated 2d inst., states that despatches had been received that morning from General Rosas, dated 25th ult.; containing various details relative to the army under his command; and that all felt the highest satisfaction at the result of the late political movement here.

The Beneficent Society, some time since, forwarded a communication to the Government, stating the serious inconveniences of the building which is now occupied by the College of Female Orphans, and pointing out the facilities which the suppressed Convent of La Merced offered for that establishment. On the 2d inst. the Government issued a decree, ordering the said College to be removed to the former Convent of La Merced.

The Government have retained a Pontifical Brief, issued by the present Pope, Gregory XVI., at the instance of Dr. Mariano Martinez; authorizing the Right Rev. Vicar Apostolic of this Diocese, to decide in the alleged nullity of the vows taken by the said Martinez, on entering into the religious order of the extinguished convent of Bethlehemites, in this city. The grounds on which the Government deny the usual *exequatur* to this Brief, are,—1st. That it is derogatory to the Sovereign rights of the Republic, as assuming undue authority.—2d. That the communication between the See of Rome and the Argentine Republic being *de jure* interrupted, as no Concordat has been celebrated between them, the Vicar Apostolic canonically possesses full powers to grant all dispensations reserved to the Holy See, in ordinary cases and circumstances. Bishop Medrano, although he declares himself favourably disposed towards the pretensions of Dr. Martinez, conceives himself inhibited by the Canons of the Church, to take cognizance thereof without special authorization; as he maintains that the communication with the Sovereign Pontiff is now open, and that the causes which heretofore justified the assumption of extraordinary powers by the ecclesiastical authority in this country, have consequently ceased. The Right Rev. Gentleman therefore requests the Government to modify their resolution, so as to prevent further trouble and delay to the party interested, and quiet his own conscience. To this effect, he proposes that the Brief be admitted, without establishing a precedent; and that in the meantime the Government

remonstrate with His Holiness, on whatever injuries they consider their rights may have received, the which, as it regards himself, he is ever ready to respect.

PROTEST

Of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of the River Plate, at the Court of London, relative to the assumption of the dominion and possession of the Falkland Islands, by His Britannic Majesty.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

It is essential to a right view of the question, thus untowardly renewed, as to the sovereignty of the Malvinas, to divide their history into three distinct parts.

1st. The discovery originally, or simultaneously, made by different European nations.

2nd. The formal occupation of them, from 1764 to 1774; and the consequent dispute between Spain and England.

3rd. Their state from the ending of that dispute; and under what uncontroverted sovereignty they have existed down to the present day; that is, for the last sixty years.

This naturally leads to the question of—whether the sovereignty of the Malvinas has been, and is still, vested in the crown of Great Britain; or, whether it has been, and is still, vested in the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata?

The history of the Malvinas is one of the simplest and best authenticated upon record; and yet, either because it relates to times when there existed a mania for discovering remote and unpeopled lands; or because new dominions were acquired on very lax principles, and in a manner very indefinite, when the law of nations was still imperfect; or because the lively, though ephemeral interest taken in an ancient dispute, may have given rise to some erroneous traditions or national prejudices,—the matter has sometimes been confounded in a very extraordinary manner, wholly contrary to what might have been expected from the evidence of public documents of sufficient solemnity, and of easy access. Even geographical errors have arisen: *Puerto de la Cruzada*, or *Port Egmont*, has been spoken of as comprehending *Port Luis*, or *Port de la Soledad*, &c.; and, by another error, a part, and not the greatest part, of the Malvinas, has been strangely mistaken for the whole of them.

It has been sometimes pretended that the first glimpse, whether accidental or otherwise, of an until then unknown country, by a civilized and christian people, gave a title of seigniorship over the newly-seen land in favor of that nation to which the navigators, or persons figuratively styling themselves discoverers, belonged.

This mode of appropriation of a territory, in virtue of a casual view thereof, was so vague, so far from reasonable, so liable to interminable disputes, and it was almost always so nearly impossible to decide upon the jarring pretensions of different European nations, that it has very properly ceased to be accounted a good title to dominion; and although attempts have been made to remove uncertainties, by the observance of certain forms on taking possession,—such as the military ceremonial of landing under salutes, hoisting the national colours, erecting crosses, or leaving other memorials,—the same inconveniences and uncertainties continued until, at length, by an understanding, which may be called universal, and more conformable to the principles of reason and philosophy, it was agreed or admitted that—to establish a right to dominion, the fortuitous act of discovery, or a momentary possession, is not sufficient:—it must be a formal and tranquil settlement, which includes habitation and culture.

With reference to this principle, a modern publicist says: “the simple fact of having been the first to discover, or to visit, an island, &c., abandoning it afterwards, appears to be an insufficient title, when no permanent vestige of possession, and will, remains; and it is not without reason that frequent disputes have arisen between nations, as among philosophers, as to whether crosses, flag-staffs, inscriptions, &c., be sufficient to give, or preserve, the exclusive dominion to a country not in culture.”—(De Martens *Précis du droit des gens modernes de l'Europe.*)

It is not, therefore, of much importance in the present day, to ascertain which was the nation that first caught sight of the Malvinas, as they are called by the French and Spaniards,—Falkland Isles, by the English,—Sabal, and Gibbel de Wert, by the Dutch,—and Pepps, by others; because neither the discovery alone, nor the name, can be taken as deciding, or proving, any thing touching the sovereignty and possession of those islands.

But if this point were in any way interesting, and if there be some data to clear it from obscurity, all the probabilities concur in awarding to Spaniards the claim of being the earliest discoverers.

It is undeniable that Fernando Magallanes, in the service of Spain, who gave his name to the Straits which terminate the southern continent, and divide it from TIERRA DEL FUEGO, was the first navigator who visited those regions; which he did in October 1520, long before the Rio de la Plata was discovered, and when scarcely twenty-seven years had elapsed since the grand discovery of the New World by Columbus. MAGALLANES must have seen the Malvinas, and would hardly neglect the proper forms according to the usages of his time, and so generally practised by his contemporaries in enterprises of this nature, to characterize them as fruits of their own exertions in honor of their sovereign. Eight years afterwards the Straits were passed by the Spaniard LOIZA, who was followed by navigators of the same nation.—ALCOZABA, in 1535.—VILLALOBOS, in 1549, and others. For more than a century the navigation to the Pacific was by way of Magellan's Straits, and this navigation, which was entirely in the power of Spain, then exclusive mistress of Chili and Peru, must have given frequent opportunities to her mariners for exploring the islands referred to, and which were situated on their route.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, in the service of England, entered the Straits in 1578. To him has been ascribed the discovery of Cape Horn, and he might also have seen the Malvinas. His observations, however, left all in so much uncertainty, that 196 years afterwards, the celebrated Captain Cook, on his second voyage of discovery, in the year 1774, was still without any accurate idea of the configuration of the Cape, nor did he know whether it formed a part of Tierra del Fuego. The general opinion has pronounced that Jacob le Maire, in the service of the Dutch republic, was the first discoverer of Cape Horn; his voyage took place in 1616.

If English writers have wished to fix upon Davis, the companion of Cavendish, the fortuitous discovery of the Malvinas, in 1592, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and remark that two years afterwards they were visited by Sir Richard Hawkins, who gave them the name of MAIDENLAND, in honor of his sovereign; still it cannot be denied that this was an act so transient, that in 1598 the States of Holland believed that they had discovered them anew, and denominated them the ISLES OF SABAL DE WERT, in compliment to the Admiral of that expedition.

France has also contended for the honor of the first discovery, by means of vessels sent expressly from St. Malo, between 1700 and 1708. These voyages acquired for the islands the name of Malouines, or Malvinas, which has been generally preserved to them on all charts that are not English; and no doubt exists that it was the French who first took formal possession of them, and who established the first settlement in them, and who first inhabited them.

(To be continued in our next.)

MENDOZA.—The reply of the Government of the Province of Mendoza; to the circular of the late Government of Buenos Ayres, is dated Mendoza, 11th ult., and is signed by the Governor, Pedro José Pelliza. It is couched in general terms, stating that it had for some time witnessed with regret the extremes to which the newspapers of Buenos Ayres had proceeded,—one party calling themselves Ministerial,—and the other; the declared friends of an eminently virtuous citizen, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose public life had been marked by a series of laudable acts in favour of the liberty of the people, and who is now employed in an enterprize the most interesting which real patriotism could undertake.

SAN JUAN.—The Government of the Province of San Juan, on the 8th ult. forwarded a note to its House of Representatives, signed by the Governor, Valentin Ruiz, stating that the country owed a debt of gratitude to the worthy and gallant General Juan Manuel de Rosas: that no one could be insensible that it is to his philanthropy, his adhesion to the cause of the people, and the well-known protection he afforded the Liberator Quiroga, in times the most unfortunate, is owing

the inauguration of the civil liberty of the Argentines, the re-establishment of order and the laws, which had been subverted by military mutineers. That at the present moment he is engaged in a magnanimous enterprize against the Indians, who have covered this country with mourning; and to prosecute which he has not hesitated at any sacrifice of his fortune, ease, &c. The Government therefore proposed that a monument be erected in the city of San Juan, as a tribute of gratitude to General Rosas.

The House of Representatives took the above note into consideration, and issued the following decree:—

San Juan, November 13, 1833.

Art. 1.—In the great square of this city, a Monument shall be erected, on which shall be inscribed the name of Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, expressing the gratitude of the people of San Juan.

2.—The Executive is authorized to draw upon the public treasury for the sum necessary to construct the above work, which shall be immediately executed.

CHILI.

We have received Chili Journals, to 2d ult.: tranquility prevailed in that Republic. But it was otherwise in Peru: a *montonera* warfare against the Government existed in various departments, and it had even extended to the gates of Lima. The President of the Republic (Gamarra,) was at a place called *Jauja*.

On the 18th of September last, an earthquake

was felt at Arica, (Chili,) which did considerable damage to the town, and killed two people. At Tacna, above one hundred persons perished therefrom.

An Equestrian Company has arrived at Montevideo, in the American schooner *Mary Jane*, from the United States, and intend to give various performances in that city. The *artistes* composing this company, are said to have in their train a poney, and dancing dogs and dancing cats; and will probably ere long visit Buenos Ayres. Some wag, it appears, has been hoaxing them with the news that we "are all cutting one another's throats in Buenos Ayres."

H. B. M's. ship *Satellite*, in the Outer Roads, fired a salute of 17 guns, on 29th ult., which was answered from the Fort. This ship is painted black throughout, which, according to some people's ideas, gives her rather a *triste* appearance.

In the notice of the late civil war, in our last number, we ought to have stated that the decree of 15th October, interdicting the newspapers from speaking on domestic politics, caused the suspension of the following journals: "El Amigo del Pais," "El Constitucional," "El Defensor de los Derechos del Pueblo," and "El Restaurador de las Leyes." The journals now published in this city, are—*La Gaceta Mercantil*, and *El Diario de la Tarde*, daily; *British Packet*, weekly.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF DECEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Fairy, Stephens,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caroline, Broad,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Icenii, Lacy,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Cleopatra, M'Lean,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Barbaros, Christian,	Aifed Barber,	Pacific, to load for Europe.
Brig Medora, Candler,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Favorite, Christie,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Pernambuco, (in ballast.)
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Morgan,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Rainbow, Simms,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Troubadour, Raines,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sarah, Beckmar,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Statira, Curtis,	John Langdon,	Loading for New York, via Montevideo.
Schooner-brig Mary, Evans,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Brothers, Hale,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Boston.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Virginia, Hewitt,	Lavalle & Macome,	Discharging.
Ship Isis, Davis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	For Sale.
Brig Poutney, Mount,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Aimable Lucette, Barbedienne,	Guerin, Son, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Bianc & Constantin,	Discharging.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Daeffeu,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Discharging.
Ship George Frederick, Decker,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Columbia, Zydeveidt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Duncan, Withrook,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
DUTCH.		
Brig Hollander, Boyen,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Ship Aurora, Rizzo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Pernambuco.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marques, Grapallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Bella Niffa, J. B. Coxiola,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Brig Triante, Daguino,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meffelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Pella,	José Gestal,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,	B. Costa,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Concepcion, Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	S. ntos.
Cutter Firmesa, Coelho,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lacro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 30.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguilá Segunda, Cuaeo, for Montevideo.

December 1.—Wind N.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Sardinian zunaqa Aguilá, Colombino, for Havana, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 2400 quintals jerked beef.

December 2.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Hortensia, Reed, for the Mauritius, despatched by Thomas Dagnid, in ballast.

British brig Malvina, Thornton, for the Mauritius, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, in ballast.

French brig Godefroy, Hugues, for the Havana, despatched by Cornet & Prat, with 4063 quintals jerked beef, 26 cases tallow candles, &c.

U. States ship Lexington, (18 guns,) Captain Isaac M'Keever, (bearing the pendant of Commodore Melancton T. Woolsey,) for Montevideo.

December 3.—Wind S. E., variable.—heavy rain all day.
Arrived, American ship Isis, Davis, from Montevideo 1st inst., in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, American brig Edward, Calder, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4370 quintals jerked beef.

British barque Ajax, Laing, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, in ballast. Passenger, Mr. Edmund Burton.

December 4.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, American barque Hortensia, Massicot, for Talcahuano and Valparaiso, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 465 fanegas salt, 10 quintals salted tongues, 1218 arrobas sugar, 2050 arrobas yerba, and a general cargo of dry goods.

December 5.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, American brig Poultney, Mouat, from Baltimore 3d October, with 1818 barrels and 50 half do. flour, rice, tea, soap, hams, tobacco, &c., to Grogan, Peacock & Morgan.

Dutch brig Hollandier, Boysen, from Island Mayo 1st October, Rio Grande 21st ult., Montevideo 3d inst., with 120 barrels sugar, to Bertram, Deistis & Co.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 4th, to G. Galeano.

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

December 6.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.
Vessels posted to sail.
On 8th inst.—Caroline, for Liverpool.
On 11th inst.—Iceni, for Cowes.

The following vessels are expected to sail this day:—Carlo Feliz, Bom Fin, Concepcion.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American schooner-brig Margaret, which arrived on the 20th ult. from the Havana, was released from quarantine on the 4th inst.

The British brig Floraviva, King, which sailed from this port on 26th ult., bound to Liverpool, discharged her Pilot at Point Indio; and when standing to the N. E., on 28th ult., struck, about 3 P. M., on the Panama Rock, twelve miles W. S. W. of Montevideo, and stuck fast, the tide ebbing. Her water was immediately started, and 35 bales, a quantity of dry hides, and 2 pipes of tallow thrown overboard. She beat off her false keel, which came up alongside, and disabled the rudder; but got off at half-past 1 on the morning of 29th, and came to anchor until day-light. The helm was then fixed, and with difficulty, at 18 same day, she reached Montevideo, where her dry hides will be sent on shore, and the tallow and salted hides put on board two British brigs, for the time being; and after being hove down and repaired, she will re-load, and expects to proceed on her voyage in all this month.

Arrived at Valparaiso.
October 13.—British barque Elizabeth, Andrews, from London 135 days.
British barque Dymon, Edwards, from Liverpool 115 days.
British brig Mediterranean, Smith, from do. 303 days.
Hanseatic schr.-brig Paradi, from Hamburg 118 days.
20.—American barque Pearl, from Canton 128 days.
24.—American schooner Maria, from Canton 115 days.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
7th ult.—Sardinian ship Bannatier, from Montevideo 12 days.
11th.—Brazilian zunaqa Pernambuco Felix, Estrador, from Buenos Ayres 21th October.
Arrived at Montevideo.
22d ult.—Brazilian Patache Augustina Cruz, from Rio

24th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Empress, from Bahia.
26th.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos, from Paraguaya.
30th.—Oriental schooner Amalita, from St. Catherine's.
2d inst.—Sardinian polacre San Antonio, from St. Catherine's.
4th.—British brig Plata, Youngusband, from Isle Mayo.
Sailed from Montevideo
24th ult.—Sardinian brig Magnifico, for Cadix & Genoa.
American barque Leopold, for Havana.
28th.—French brig La Vierge Puissante, for Marseilles.

THEATRE.

An Operatic Selection was performed on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of introducing Señor Salvador Salvo, whom the bills state to be a Musical Professor, pensionado by the Court of Brazil. Of this gentleman we will now only say, that he has a good bass voice, perhaps of no great depth; his action is appropriate; and he is no doubt an accomplished musician. If his manner evinces nothing very extraordinary, neither is there any thing to offend; and in a full Opera, with good performers, we think his powers would be displayed to considerable advantage. He is however only a "bird of passage," and it would be unjust to pass a positive opinion upon his merits or demerits, from the essays he has hitherto made here.

Madame Louise François again sung some beautiful arias from l'Incredul. How this little lady gets through them has often surprised us. She sang with Señor Viera, in the duet "Lasciami veni tuocola," which forced recollections of the delightful style in which it was in other times executed on these same boards. The prices on this evening were doubled; and the audience, if not numerous, was at any rate fashionable and select. In the boxes we noticed the Consul General of France, his Lady and family; and also a young and beautiful Bride.

On the 1st inst. there were performances, in which Señor Salvo sung. A Ballet followed, in which Napoleon (Señor Caton,) his aide-de-camp, and horses, were introduced;—there is now "something too much of this." The house was tolerably full.

On the 2d, for the benefit of Señor Culebras, the petit piece of "Adolph y Clara," (Matrimony.) Señor Quijano, from the Montevideo Theatre, played Detout. He is an ingenious actor, and sometimes intelligent. A number of fashionable fair graced the boxes: the Cazuela, too, was full; the Pit, so-so.

On the 4th a Fiaz, and Ballet Dance, to an empty house: the Corps de Ballet exerted themselves with much effect. The Señorita Domingua Montes de Oca, has suddenly "shot up" from a girl to a woman, and topped the period when angry school-girls vow—"I'll get a husband, that I will, when I'm a woman grown." The Theatre has improved a little.—The Police are more active in preventing the intrusion of the "many-coloured" boys; also of smoking in the interior lobbies; and sometimes it is well lighted. The heat of the season, however, interferes a great deal with its attractions.

THE WEATHER has been temperate throughout the week,—the thermometer about 70.
THE ALAMEDA was well attended on Sunday evening last.

Died.

On 1st inst., Mr. HERMAN CONRAD DWERNHAGEN, a native of Bremen, and many years a resident of this country.
"And thus not dead; as young and fair
As ashy of mortal birth."—(BYRON.)
On 3d inst., aged 82, DOÑA MERCEDES VALLE DE EREZCANO, wife of Colonel Francisco Erezcano. She deceased was a native of Lima, and universally respected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Performances Extraordinary, for the Benefit of Señores LUIS COGOY and FELIX ARCOLA.

On MONDAY Evening, 9th inst., after a brilliant Overture, will be represented the jocular Comedy, in 3 Acts, called

THE DEVIL TURNED PREACHER,
in which Sr. FELIPE DAVID will perform the part of Fray Antonio.

After which, Señor and Señora CATON will dance the GAIPA GALLEGA.

The whole to conclude with the Farce of THE GLUTINOUS PAGES.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT HILL, Watchmaker, an excellent assortment of BLANK BOOKS, all sizes; FORGOTTEN, ARRANGED BY 1833, RUSSIA WALLPAPER, and a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, consisting of Murray's First Book, Harrow's Spelling Book, Eticoff's Spelling Dictionary, Hall's Class-Book of 365 Lessons, Blair's Mothers First Catechism, Goldenfield's Grammar of Geography, Goldenfield's England. Also, FANCY STATIONERY.

NOTICE.

MRS. HUDSON begs leave to return her grateful thanks to her Friends and the Public, for their kind encouragement since her commencement in business; and to inform them, that she still continues to bake MICE-PIES, FRUIT TARTLETS, ALMOND CHEESE-CAKES, YEA BISCUITS, and all sorts of English Baking for parties, &c., to order.
No. 46, Calle Florida.

FOR SALE.

At No. 129, Calle de la Biblioteca, SOME DOZENS OF SALTED TONGUES, of most superior quality, and at a moderate price. Captains of vessels bound to Brazil, or Europe, would find these Tongues a valuable acquisition for the voyage.

PUBLIC SALE OF BOOKS.

ON THURSDAY 12th December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Rooms of J. J. ARRIOLA & CO., an extensive and valuable collection of

Books of the most esteemed Authors, in English, French, Spanish, &c.; Being the Library of a Gentleman who has recently returned to Britain.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers, or at No. 106 Calle de la Piedad.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Thursday, 12th December, at 11 o'clock, A.M. Will be Sold by Public Auction,

By J. J. ARRIOLA & CO., Calle del Perú, No. 21, THE HUECO de los Saucos, known formerly as the "Quinta de Lezica,"—comprising nearly a cuadra, with a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. It is in every respect a desirable situation for the staking of Hides, and other country business. A plan of the ground may be seen, and all necessary information will be given, on application as above.

FOR SALE.

At No. 106 Calle de la Universidad, and at No. 33, Calle de las Piedras, WHITE WINE, AND SPANISH OIL.

VALUABLE INVESTMENTS.

ON FRIDAY, 13th inst., will be exposed to Public Sale, at their premises near the Recoleta, the Barraca, Satedero, Brick-Kilns, Quinina, &c. &c. occupied by LOS & CHUVALA. Particulars will be given in the Daily Papers, and handbills.

JOHN WATSON.

BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE, at

No. 26, Calle de la Piedad.

He has likewise on Sale, Hardware, Glassware, and a handsome assortment of Earthenware, with rich and tasteful patterns; also, Hair Brooms, and an assortment of BRUSHES, of a very superior quality, comprising Hat, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

J. W. trusts, that by having constantly on hand for Sale, goods of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms possible; and by exerting himself solely to his business, and by availing himself of the most respectable persons enough to honour him with their custom, he will in some measure merit a part of their patronage.

Monte-Grande Fresh Butters, and Cheeses.

NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.

THE COMMITTEE give notice, that the New Cemetery is now open for interments. The Ground-Plan lies at the house of the Treasurer, Mr. HANLEY, No. 142 Calle de la Piedad, where those desirous of making appropriations will please apply.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

CAPTAINS of Merchant Vessels, whether National or Foreign, are informed that from this date will be carried into effect what is stated in Article 10 of the Regulations of the Company of Branch Pilots of this port, although they may have on board Pilots belonging to Montevideo.
Buenos Ayres, November 25, 1833.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish,.....	123 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118 — 115 1/2	do. do.
Pinta macanquina,.....	62 — 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacanas,.....	7 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	52 — 53	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	117 — 118	do. do.
Exchange on England,.....	1 — 1 1/2	per cent. per cent.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	370 — 350	do. p. cent. p. cent.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	72 —	do. p. cent.
Do. on United States,.....	38 — 31	do. p. cent.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28 — 28	do. do.
Do. country,.....	25 — 28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	20 — 22	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	11 — 12	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	50 — 53	do. per dozen.
Native Skins,.....	42 — 45	do. do.
Chinoilla Skins,.....	11 — 13	do. per arroba.
Wool, common,.....	28 — 32	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	15 — 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 — 15	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	12 — 12 1/2	do. per arroba.
Hams,.....	350 — 400	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	65 — 70	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8 — 9	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 — 3 1/2	p. cent. p. month.

The highest price of Doublings during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price 115 1/2 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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