

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 383]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1833.

[Vol. VIII.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have little to offer to our readers, in the shape of domestic intelligence, this week: even the "Official Documents" have become scarce, but the country enjoys tranquillity, and that is the best news we can give. The Government appear to be pursuing in their efforts to extricate the country from its present difficulties, and to labour in as much as possible, to the public wants and wishes; and while this is the case, they will receive the support of all true Patriots.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its leading article of Thursday last, avers that the present Legislature of the Province has not acted up to its professions, and that there never has been a Legislature who had promised so much, and done so little. That it would be well to publish the names of the members who had absented themselves from their duties, in order that the citizens may not again repose their confidence in those who have abused it.

On Saturday evening last, the Governor, attended by the Inspector General, General Quiroga, &c., reviewed the regiment *Auxiliares de la Andes*, at the *Comandancia*. Considerable admiration was expressed at the discipline and appearance of these veteran troops.

ALAMEDA.—An arrangement has been made for a Band of Military Music to perform on the Alameda, on the evenings of Sundays and holidays, during the Summer season, for which they are to be paid 150 dollars per month, from the Police fund; in pursuance of which, the Band of the Civic regiment exhibited there on Sunday last. The news soon spread among the *beau monde*, and notwithstanding the threatening weather, a crowd of ladies attended. The new regulation will give a zest to this *triste promenade*, and enter the ladies to inhale "the sea breeze."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The note of the Government to the House of Representatives, stating the necessity of their cooperation for the great object of establishing permanent constitutional order, was replied to by a note from the House, dated 12th inst., signed by the President (Manuel Guillermo Pistos) and by the Secretary (Eduardo Lavitola). It stated the inability of the House to fulfil the objects in question; but that their efforts had hitherto been in a manner useless, from the few members who had attended, owing to illness, &c. That the House had not written the resignation made by some of the members elected, and had invited them anew to take their seats. It was to be hoped they would accord with this invitation, and thus do away with the difficulties felt for want of a sufficient attendance.

General Robin has addressed a communication, dated 14th inst., to the House of Representatives,

stating the causes which had made him decline to take his seat in that House, to which he had been elected. That when on the 15th October, at half-past 6 in the evening, he had marched with the regiment under his orders to join the Restoring Army, encamped in the vicinity of this capital, he had done so, convinced that the great majority of the Province wished the dismissal, by the House, of a Government which had ceased to exist, *de facto*, and *de jure*. That the late movement expressed the decided will of the Province; it was not a partial affair. The citizens composing the Restoring Army had been termed "dissidents,"—and, what is more, the House had approved the conduct of that small body of men, who, disregarding the voice of the Province, had continued in the exercise of authority, &c. Under such circumstances, the General declined to take his seat.

The above was forwarded to the Committee of Petitions, to report thereon.

A communication, dated 14th inst., from Señor Agustín F. Wright, to the House of Representatives, states his inability to accept the seat in that House, to which he had been elected. It alludes to the vote which approved the conduct of the late Government,—a Government against which the Province had risen *en masse*. Besides which, his incorporation with the House would seriously injure his private affairs; that it is well known the losses he had suffered from the commercial distress of 1828, and by the events of 1829, which he had not yet been able to recover; and that these circumstances demand all his time and attention.

At a sitting on the 19th inst., a note was read from the Government, dated 16th, stating the urgent necessity which exists to renew the Bank Notes now in circulation, and including a draft of a decree to authorize the Government to convert one hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

Dr. Manuel Brignon presented some additional articles, which he proposed should be added to the Law of 8th May, 1828, relative to the Liberty of the Press.

The House entered into a long discussion upon the Liberty of the Press; at the conclusion of which, the decree of 15th October, and 2d November last, placing restrictions thereon, were ordered to be revoked.

The resignations of their seats made by Señores Wright and Marin, and Dr. Lopez, were not admitted; and leave of absence for two months, which Señor Mateo Vidal and General Iriarte requested, on the plea of ill health, was refused. The resignation made by General Eustoquio Diaz Velez, of his seat, was admitted, in consideration of the state of his health, and from the public utility which will result from his residence in the country, where he is so popular.

A project of law was presented, in order to levy upon coaches, carts, &c., a certain toll, the product to be employed in keeping the roads in repair.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 12th inst., contains a variety of regulations relative to the repairing of the public roads, and the appointment of several committees in order to carry the same into effect.

A memorial, dated 7th inst., was presented to the Minister of Finance, by the Commission which had been appointed to report upon the mode of carrying into effect the decree of 1st September, 1821, relative to the collection of the revenue of the Province. The Commission was of opinion that it would not be advisable to carry the said decree into effect, but rather to adopt one of a more varied nature.

Various notes, dated 14th inst., have been published, from the Minister of the Home Department. They relate to the operations of the Committee for the repairing of the streets and roads; and some details respecting the Beneficent Society.

A decree, dated 14th inst., orders a second squadron, composed of two companies, to be added to the 1st regiment of militia cavalry.

A proclamation from the Governor, (Juan José Viamont,) addressed to the soldiers of the Division of the Andes, congratulates them on their return to their country, after having fulfilled such immense duties; that the Government would reward their services, &c. &c.

The Committee appointed to report upon the state of the University of Buenos Ayres, has rendered a long report to the Government, dated 2d inst. We regret that our limits will not permit us to insert the particulars.

A communication, dated 17th inst., from the Minister of War (Tomas Guido,) to the Inspector General, states, that in compliance with the order of 27th ult., the two companies of the battalion of *Restauradores* were that day to be discharged from service. That the Government were highly satisfied with the conduct of the battalion, and regretted the necessity which had occurred of punishing some of the men, who had faltered in their respect to the orders of their officers.

An address from the Inspector General (Pinedo,) to the battalion of *Restauradores*, highly eulogizes their conduct, and the services they have rendered the country.

Six soldiers have been forwarded as prisoners to Patagonia; two of them for having obstructed and assaulted citizens and foreigners in the streets, under pretence of being officially employed by the officer appointed to make the daily rounds of the city.

An order of the day, dated 16th inst., signed by the Inspector General, states that the motives which called into service a number of officers of the line, &c., having ceased, they are, therefore, to consider themselves as in the same situation as previous to 11th October last, &c. &c.

PROTEST

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

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

After the Spaniards had been installed in the dominion and possession of this heretofore French colony, with the sanction of its founders, and by the payment of a price, which gave to this transaction all the character of a perfect contract,—they were nevertheless disquieted by an intimation, brought in a ship from the English colony of Port Egmont, that these islands belonged to the crown of Great Britain. This intimation was answered, by the Spaniards, with an expression of their surprise at a proceeding which disavowed their rights; and said, that they were within the dominions of their own Sovereign, therefore it was for the English to go away. This answer appears to have been natural, since the Spaniards had long been accustomed to observe that England did not deny their prior claim to those islands. An English author (Miler, History of the Reign of George III.) says,—that in 1771 the English projected an establishment in the Malvinas, on the recommendation of Lord Anson, after his voyage round the globe, as the best place for establishing a port of refreshment before doubling Cape Horn. Preparations were made, about ten years afterwards,—when the same Admiral Anson was placed at the head of the Admiralty,—for carrying his plan into effect; but it was opposed by the King of Spain, as the islands belonged to him. The Spanish Ministry declared, that it the object of the voyage were to form an establishment in the islands, it would be an act of hostility towards Spain, the mistress of them; but that if it was merely curiosity, he would give whatever information was desired, without the necessity of incurring the expense of expeditions for its gratification. On perceiving this (adds the author), the English desisted from that enterprise.

Nor did the Spaniards confine themselves to answering in the terms observable above, for they made remonstrance directly with the settlement at Port Egmont, giving instructions to their cruisers to protest to the English officers, that it was contrary to the faith of treaties for them to come into those dominions, without the express consent of His Catholic Majesty. This is apparent from the official correspondence of D. Felipe Ruiz Puente, in the archives of Buenos Ayres.

At length this altercation acquired a new interest, from the expedition sent from Buenos Ayres, in the beginning of 1770, by the governor Boscawell, under the command of the R. V. Marine, Don Juan Ignacio Madariaga, to expel the colony from Port Egmont; and on the 10th of June in that year, was signed a capitulation, by which the British forces and subjects were to retire from the island within a specified period; and which they did, it being allowed that until their departure the English flag should remain hoisted at their barracks on shore, but that the artillery and other warlike stores should be left behind.

In order to establish the circumstances and details of this incident, the most exact history that occurs in the history of the Malvinas, and to obviate repetitions, the Undersigned may be permitted to refer to the State Papers, published in the Annual Register of 1771, (Vol. XIV, seventh edition, London, 1817,) in which occurs the correspondence of the commandant Madariaga, the capitulation of the British forces in Port Egmont; the dispute that subsequently arose out of it, between England and Spain; and the adjustment thereof, on the 22d of January, 1771, by the Prince of Masserano, ambassador from Spain to London, and accepted by the Earl of Rochford, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to His Britannic Majesty.

The British Government, resenting the insult which had been offered to them by the expulsion of their colony in Port Egmont, made an urgent claim on the Cabinet of Madrid for ample satisfaction. Negotiations to this effect began on the 12th of September of the same year, 1770, but, in consequence of the studied procrastinations of the Spanish Government, great military preparations were made in England, and Mr. Harris, (afterwards Lord Malmesbury,) was ordered to leave Madrid, where he was pressing the demand for satisfaction. The vicissitudes of this affair are well known: the intervention of France, by means of the Count de Guines, her ambassador in London; the letters of recall despatched to Mr. Harris, and afterwards revoked; the recall, and continuance, of the Prince of Masserano; the alternate appearances of rupture and accommodation; and the excitement of the English nation. But it is essential to keep in mind that the dispute

maintained was rather on account of the payment by arms and with violence, than on account of the sovereignty of the islands; as is proved by the tenor of the convention by which it was terminated.

In point of fact, this dispute was set at rest by the Declaration, made in the name of the Court of Spain, dated London, 22d January, 1771, by their ambassador the Prince of Masserano, in which he notifies, that His Britannic Majesty having complained of the violence committed on the 10th of June, 1770, he had received instructions to declare, and did declare, that His Catholic Majesty had seen with displeasure that expedition, capable of disturbing the peace, and disavowed that violent enterprise; promising to give immediate orders that things should be restored to the same state in which they were on the 10th of June; for which purpose His Catholic Majesty would give orders to restore the Port and Fort called Egmont, with the artillery, munitions of war, and effects of His Britannic Majesty, and of his subjects, that were there at the time the subjects and effects were verified by inventories.

But this declaration also adds,—“The Prince of Masserano declares at the same time, in the name of the King his master, that the promise of His Catholic Majesty to restore to His Britannic Majesty the Port and Fort called Egmont, neither can nor ought in any manner to affect the question of sovereignty, which is entirely reserved to His Majesty, as the sole and legitimate Sovereign of the Falkland Islands.”

On the same day this declaration was accepted by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, under the signature of the Earl of Rochford, notifying that His Britannic Majesty had accepted the said Declaration of the Prince of Masserano, with the entire intendment of the convention; the part of His Catholic Majesty, as a satisfaction for the injury done to the crown of Great Britain;—(See State Papers in the Annual Register of 1771, and also De Martens, Recueil de Traites, vol. 1, Déclarations Reçues sous le Règne de Louis XV, l'Angleterre, au sujet des Isles de Falkland, 1771 to 1774.)

The Court of Spain, in consequence of the refusal of their Minister, Don Juan Arriaga, to the commandant of the Malvinas, Don Philip Ruiz Puente, the following Royal Order, dated 7th February, 1771:—

“I being agreed between the King and the said Majesty, by a convention, signed at London, the 22d of January last, by the Prince of Masserano, ambassador of Rochford,—that the great Morina, called by the English Falkland Island, shall be immediately restored to the state in which it was before it was occupied by them on the 10th of June in the year preceding last; in conformity with the orders of the King, that the person commissioned by the Court of London, upon whose faith you wish to rely, you will arrange for the assisting one of Port La Cruzada, or Egmont, and of its fort and dependencies, as well as of all the artillery, munitions, and effects found there, belonging to His Britannic Majesty, and to his ships, according to the inventories signed by George Boscawell and William Maury, Esquires, on the 10th of July in the said year, on departing therefrom, and of which I refer to you the enclosed copies, and that I have signed and that as soon as both shall have been effected in the form you will cause the officers and other subjects of the King, who may be there, to withdraw immediately.”

By this order,—which was placed in the hands of the British Government,—England was in the same year restored in possession of the colony of Port Egmont, the treasury of Buenos Ayres replacing the effects ordered to be restored.

This terminates the dispute between England and Spain respecting the Malvinas, or rather respecting Port Egmont. Henceforward, that is to say from 1771, there occurs no complaint or quarrel, no commission or violence; and if Great Britain, retailed in possession of the disputed islands, abandons it three years afterwards, in May 1774, it must have been because she was either impelled to do it of her own free will, or, as we shall soon see, at the dictation of her own honour, and by her engagement contracted in the convention of the 22d of January.

By this treaty we see the English re-possessed of Port Egmont, and satisfied. We see the Spaniards also continuing in possession of Port Luis, in the same group of islands, and in immediate vicinage. Both possessors are in front of each other, they observe each other near at hand, and they respect each other. The islands are very small to be an appendage of two crowns: one of the two possessors must preponderate as the more ancient, and therefore the more true.

(To be continued in our next.)

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS to his SON, WITH MEMOIRS OF HIS LORDSHIP.

A short time since we announced that it was intended to publish in this city, by subscription,

a Spanish translation of the above, by General Tomas de Iriarte. We believe that it will soon be issued from the Press. In the mean time, a compilation from the same work, translated by Señor Rafael Zapata, has been given to the public, with an engraving by Mr. Abis of this city, representing the mishaps of “the Absent Man!”

These epistles have been so often and so long eulogized, that it would be superfluous to add one word on that head; they are to be read in the cabinet of every man of taste, and will be prized as a model of fine writing, as long as the English language exists. Certain it is, however, that they are not so popular in England as heretofore; and if in that country the race of Squire Western has disappeared, so has also the high bred country of Chesterfield's time. British noblemen of modern date, have not disdained to ape the “stable slang,” sit “back by jaw,” with stage coachmen, and become the patrons of the “spozzings!” England, too, has changed. It is no longer a merry England;—but, even in England, it is no longer the “Letters,” which are breathes of life to the skies, have been generally stigmatised by the materials of the present day, who have almost gone so far as to say, that Lord Chesterfield could have had no other aim in writing them, but to teach his son to be a hypocrite. Even the literary have regretted that their country has not been equal to their wit.

I have referred to *Beaumont's Memoirs*, in the preceding number of the Greek anthology, when writing of the beauty of the composition.

And of such praise of poetry from the protesters of the Greek epigrams, what shall we think of the sneers of their enemies, from the same number of the latter poets. Lord Chesterfield was not to utter his interdict against the whole body. Nay, such was that nobleman's vivacity in thinking and speaking, that he not improbably formed his opinion from a hasty dropped in conversation, and not from any intimate acquaintance with the species of composition which he has most inconsiderately reviled. Very like. In the first place, he was not able to construe correctly the easiest epigram in the anthology; and in the second place, if he had been able to do so, he had not heart or soul, and probably not mind, to test their value. A pretty judge of the strength or sweet simplicity of a Greek epigram, must he have been, who, at his highest flight and utmost aspiration, could give a superior glimpse of any person other than who he created, both in this poetical advice to young ladies and gentlemen.

The desecration of a common proverbially says,

“They show the teeth of a lion for the less, and the eyes of a bear for the more.”

There is a vulgar sentimentality for a young gentleman, from a nobleman, who would say, by no very satirical person, of the late minister of a gambler with the miseries of being a minister of god, and that it is a low, vulgar, and may be galled from his nose, to say that his low club of society.

But, if we are to believe what they say, we are at a rate to begeth the efforts of those who thus revere the poets of our country more than here. The works of Racine, Corneille, Rousseau, Voltaire, and other great French authors, are perused by every well informed Argentine; but how few of them know any thing of those great “master minds,” Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, Dryden, Byron, Scott, &c. &c.

We received by the packet *Hesperus*, London agents to Ed. G. &c. They contain but little news, except what relates to Portugal; and the same polyglottism continues in the journals of either side, when speaking of the affairs of that country. Dona Maria, Queen of Portugal, has arrived at Lisbon last from Porto, with, where she was received with great acclamations, and

* The present Emperor of Russia passed three weeks in England, in the winter of 1817, bring them—*The Grand Duc Nicholas*. He attended a private fight in the neighbourhood of London, and watched a court, with several British men of war, to witness the sport.

...selves from her own squadron, and from those of France and England, anchored in the Tagus. It has been said that the occupation of Paris, by an invading force, always decides the fate of the whole of France: the occupation of Madrid, however, by Napoleon, had little influence upon the same other parts of Spain; and the capture of Lisbon by Don Pedro, although a great blow against Miguel, seems far from having put a termination to the war. The Miguelites are still the attacking party, and their opponents defend themselves from behind the fortifications of populous cities, such as Oporto and Lisbon, seldom venturing to combat in the open field. The foreign troops in the pay of Don Pedro, in Lisbon, are said to muster about 10,000 men, and a fresh levy was about to leave England to join them: besides which the Constitutionists have a considerable corps of the same description of soldiers in Oporto; and it was supposed they would soon advance from their lines, and take the offensive. It was bruted that Miguel had offered to capitulate: a contrary assertion positively avers that he has declined all offers of accommodation. The following was the latest news from Portugal, which we have copied from an English journal, professing Pedroite principles:—

“Accounts from Lisbon to the 25th September, and from Oporto to the 26th, are highly important. It seems that Marshal Balmont, after making an attack on Lisbon on 5th September, made another on the 14th, in both of which he was defeated. He then tendered his resignation

of the command of Miguel's army, as did also the majority of the French officers in the service of the usurper, whose army is stated at 15,000 men, now commanded by a General Macdonald, who is said to have directed a retrograde movement. The great mass of the inhabitants of Lisbon, it would appear, are enthusiastic in favour of the young Queen, and if a similar feeling should pervade the Portuguese generally,—of which, however, we want some proof,—Don Miguel cannot long maintain himself in the country. But there is, we believe, a strong party still attached to the fortunes of Miguel, who obtains the influence of the priesthood, which will enable him to prolong the contest for a considerable period, to the great injury of the interests of the people, who are in a state of profound ignorance, and consequently in a fit state to be acted on by their religious teachers, whom Don Pedro has aggravated into determined enemies of Doña Maria, by sequestrating, in some instances, the property of the church, and by threatened reforms in the administration of the State religion. Miguel, on the contrary, having identified his cause with that of the clergy, has many influential and powerful followers throughout the country, and recruits daily flock to his camp, by which his ranks are kept in such numerical force that Don Pedro dare not attack him in the open field. Lisbon, however, has been rendered impregnable to any force that Miguel can bring against it. One hundred and seventy guns have been mounted on the lines, and from 25,000 to 30,000 armed men are now within the city, of whom one half are regularly disciplined troops.”

By way of Rio Janeiro, it is stated that King Ferdinand VII. of Spain, is dead.

In the United Kingdom, there was not any domestic news of moment.

The Marquis Wellesley had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *vice* the Marquis of Anglesey; and had arrived in Dublin, to take possession of his employment.

We have been favoured, by Mr. Griffiths, H. B. M's. Consul, with the following official communication, which he received by the last packet.

(COPY.)

“Consul's Office, Whitehall, 11th September, 1833.

“SIR,—The Medical Inspectors employed by Government, to enquire into, and report upon the state of the public health in the Metropolis, having declared London and its vicinity to be free from Epidemic Cholera, by their Certificates of the 6th and 9th inst.:—I am directed, by the Lords of the Council, to convey to you their Lordships' wish, that Bills of Health, of the annexed form only, shall be issued by the Customs from the 19th, should the public health continue uninterrupted. And as it is certified in the text of the Bill, that Epidemic Cholera *does not exist* in this Port, no note nor observation of any kind need be hereafter inserted, so long as the present exemption from that disease shall continue.

“Their Lordships, however, wish it to be clearly understood, that although they consider the disease may now be looked upon as domiciliated in the greater part of Europe, in the same manner as the small-pox, and may therefore be expected to re-appear occasionally, mingled with the common autumnal cholera of those places in which it has already prevailed; yet, with the view of keeping good faith with those countries where rigid precautions are still kept up, their Lordships have deemed it necessary to continue the powers of the Cholera Prevention Act, in order that they may maintain a more strict watch over the public health, and be prepared to meet the disease, should it unfortunately re-appear at any future time in a more dangerous form.

“Their Lordships trust that this assurance, together with the total absence of all concealment on the subject of Cholera in this country, will induce the Agents of other countries not to found upon vague rumours, any reports to their Governments, calculated to interrupt the ordinary current of commercial intercourse.

“I am, &c.,

(Signed,) “C. C. GREVILLE.”

“C. SCOVELL, Esq., Secretary to the Customs.”

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF DECEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alce, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Fury, Stephens,	Parlane, Macalister & Co	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Patriot, Gould,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Cleopatra, M. Lean,	Daniel Gowland & Co,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Medora, Candlish,	Salisbury, Davis & Co,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr & Co,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Morgan,	Rodger, Broad & Co,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Rainbow, Simms,	Grove & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Brig Luvaroo, Cooper,	Rodriguez & Co,	Discharging.
Brig Watson, Dillon,	Rodger, Broad & Co	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel, Gowland & Co,	Discharging.
Ship Pachute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reucke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sarah, Buckmar,	Dorr, Reucke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	Dorr, Reucke & Lees,	Cape de Verde.
Barque Statera, Curtis,	John Langdon,	Loading for New York, via Montevideo.
Schooner-brig Mary, Evans,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Loading for Philadelphia.
Parque Brothers, Hill,	Rodger, Broad & Co,	Boston.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Havana.
Ship Virginia, Hewitt,	La Calle & Macome,	Discharging.
Brig Vanguard, Monat,	Grove & Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Brig Melrose, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Discharging.
Brig Maine, Hinchley,	Dorr, Reucke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Guadalupe, Freeman,	Dorr, Reucke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Talent, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Amable Luette, Barbodienne,	Guerin, Son, Seris & Co,	Loading for Havre de Grace
Barque Prosper, Peltin,	Blaiz & Constantin,	Discharging.
HOLLANDIAN.		
Brig Graf Münster, Deffen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Havana.
GERMAN.		
Barque Vize, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Alvan, Fortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	Bertram, Delisle & Co,	Brazil.
Ship George Frederick, Becker,	J. I. Klick,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Teresa, Schröder,	Rodriguez & Co,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Columbia, Zydeveldt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Duncta, Withrock,	Davison, Dorr & Co,	Cape de Verde.
DUTCH.		
Brig Rotterdam, Boysen,	Bertram, Delisle & Co,	Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Patroca San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Patroca Marquis Gropallo, Croce,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Boca Villa, J. B. Casella,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Trinita, Dagnino,	Davison, Dorr & Co,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Elnora, Meslides,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Pells,	José Gestal,	Paraguay.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,	R. Costa,	Discharging.
Cutter Firmosa, Coelho,	M. A. Ramo,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Liverpool.

September 11.—British brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, from Montevideo 2d July.

21.—British brig Bonafide, Brown, from Buenos Ayres 7th July.

At Falmouth.

September 30.—H. B. M's. packet Rinaldo, from Rio Janeiro 6th August, with the Mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 14th July, by the packet Cockatrice.

22.—(and at Antwerp 27th.)—British schooner-brig Lowther, Suter, from Montevideo 21st July.

23.—(and at London 27th.)—British schr.-brig Intrepid, Grayson, from Montevideo 13th July.

At Topham.

September 6.—British brig Adventure, from Montevideo 20th May.

At Havre de Grace.

September 2.—French brig Hermine, Sorel, from Buenos Ayres 22d June, Montevideo 6th July.

11.—French brig Casimir, Lecomte, from Buenos Ayres 14th June, Montevideo 6th July.

At San Maloes.

September 17.—French brig Courrier de Montevideo, from Montevideo.

At Malaga.

September 3.—Sardinian brig Americano, Pella, from Buenos Ayres 5th July.

At Hamburg.

September 13.—Hamburg barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, from Buenos Ayres 1st July.—(Her arrival off Dover, on 30th August, was noticed in our No. 378.)

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

15th ult.—United States' corvette Natchez, from Montevideo 17 days.

21.—Neapolitan brig Ferrero, from Buenos Ayres 25th October.

22.—Brazilian diate Bom Fin, from Montevideo 4th.

24th.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 14th ult., Montevideo 17th, with the Mails of these dates.

25th.—H. B. M's. packet Renard, from Falmouth 6th October, with the Mails for the River Plate.

In our No. 346, we noticed the arrival, on 10th ult., of H. B. M's. packet Hornet, at Rio Janeiro, and the sailing on the 14th do. of the packet Skyhawk, with the Hornet's mail.

The packet Goldfish, it was supposed, would bring the November mail from Falmouth, by H. B. M's. packet River Plate.

H. B. M's. brig Samba, on the 23rd ult., went into Rio Janeiro a slave ship, having on board 469 negroes, which she captured off Cape Fria.

Arrived at Montevideo.

4th inst.—Brazilian sumaca Soledad, from Rio Grande.
8.—British polacre Princess Pauline, from Gibraltar.
9.—Sardinian polacre Nombre de Maria, from St. Catherine.

Sailed from Montevideo.

5th inst.—H. B. M's. surveying barque Beagle, Captain Robert Fitzroy, and her Tender, schooner Adventure, (late Unicorn, both to the S., and intend to call at the Falkland Islands.

Vessels on the birth at Liverpool, on 5th October, for Buenos Ayres:

Brig Fianna, Captain John Gething.
Brig Bussey, Captain James Hunter.
Brig Goddollar, Captain Rhodes.

The brig Stephen, Lord, cleared at Philadelphia on 5th October, bound to Buenos Ayres.

The United States' schooner-of-war Enterprise, was to sail from Rio Janeiro about 12th inst., for the River Plate.

In addition to the cargo of the brig Caroline, (inserted in our last,) there were 238 doz. nutria skins.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 14.—Wind N.—heavy rain at night.

Arrived, American brig Maine, Hinckley, from Boston 1st October, with 726 barrels flour, 308 boxes tea, 75 barrels gun, 45 pipes brandy, &c., to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

British brig Risoun, Dillon, from Liverpool 7th September, arrived at the Island of Mayo 30th do., sailed thence 24th October, arrived at Montevideo 8th inst., sailed thence 12th, with a general cargo, and 150 moyos salt, to Rodger, Bredt & Co.

The brigs Troubadour, and Barbadoes, left the Inner Roads this evening.

December 15.—Wind S. W., shifted in the afternoon to S. E.—heavy rain early this morning.

No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Barbados, Christian, for the Mauritius, despatched by Alfred Barber, in ballast.

American brig Troubadour, Raines, for Baltimore, despatched by Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, with 5182 dry hides, 6 bales with 147 doz. sheepskins, 5 do, with 108 arrobas wool.

December 16.—Wind N. N. W.
No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Favorite, Christie, for Pernambuco, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, in ballast.

December 17.—Wind E. N. E., variable.—heavy rain.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., and Montevideo 15th, with the October mail of the packet Renard. Passengers, landed in Montevideo, Señor José Joaquin Bustillo, and 2 servants. Do., in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. John Carlisle, Richard Carlisle, John Le-Mestrie, and Charles James Bunbury, and servant.

The Danish brig Teresa, was in sight this day.

December 18.—Wind S.
Arrived, Danish brig Teresa, Skräler, from Patagonia 30th ult., with 1561 fanegas salt, to Rodriguez & Co.

Sailed, British brig Ireni, Lacey, for Cowes for orders, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 10,635 dry hides, 15 bales with 600 arrobas horse hair.

December 19.—Wind S. S. E., strong.

Arrived, American barque Talent, Cotting, from Montevideo 17th inst., with 1700 fauegas salt, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Gertrude, Freeman, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., with 1377 barrels flour, soap, &c., to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 18th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, H. B. M's. ship Satellite, (16 guns,) Captain Robert Smart, for Montevideo and Brazil.

December 20.—Wind N. N. E.
Arrived, British brig Galston, Guthrie, from Liverpool 8th October, with a general cargo, to John Appleyard. Passenger, Mr. Alexander Mackintosh.

National schooner Liebre, Pinson, from Patagonia 13th inst.

Sailed, Gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.

The Sarah, for Boston, and Duncan, for Capde Verdes, are expected to sail this day.

Vessels posted to sail.

21st inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Cleopatra, for Valparaiso.
23d inst.—Aimable Lucette, for Havre & Genoa.

THEATRE.

On the 15th and 16th inst. there were performances, to very indifferent houses. Several of the officers of the Division of the Andes, were present on both evenings.

THE WEATHER.—has been changeable throughout the week,—thermometer from 70 to 80.

Average of the Thermometer, at Port Louis, in the Falkland Islands, taken at 8 A. M., during the following Winter months—

Table with 3 columns: Month, Highest, Lowest.
April..... 45..... 32
May..... 46..... 27
June..... 42..... 24
July..... 37..... 23
August..... 38..... 27

Harred.

Last evening, by the Rev. John Armstrong.—Dr. James Bono, Consul of the U. S. of North America, at Montevideo, to Miss Hawkins, a native of New York.

Died.

On 19th inst., aged 82, BRIGADIER GENERAL MIGUEL DE AZCUNAGA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of JAMES BRITAIN & CO., having this day ended by the expiration of time, and the death of Mr. BRITAIN having rendered no arrangements for its future conduct necessary, the House will be continued by his relative, Mr. GEORGE BROWNELL, and Mr. CLAUDIUS STEGMANN, who have latterly held jointly the powers of Mr. BRITAIN'S EXPEDITORS, and of Mr. JOSEPH R. TEMPLEMAN, the surviving Partner, under the firm of BROWNELL, STEGMANN & CO. The liquidation of the affairs of JAMES BRITAIN & CO. will be under their direction; and also the administration of the private property in this country of the late Mr. BRITAIN.

Buenos Ayres, 20th December, 1853.

BUENOS AYREAN FOREIGN SCHOOL.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of said School, will be held by the Committee, on Tuesday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the School-Room, No. 12, Calle de Cangallo.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held on Friday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the same place, to hear the Report of the Committee for the year past, determine upon measures to be pursued, and elect a Committee for the coming year; and transmit whatever other business may be laid before them.

W. TORREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

WARWICK TOWNS, having succeeded to the business of EPHRAIM FERRY and CHINESE MENTRECHOFF, lately carried on by WILLIAM TOWNS & BROTHERS, in Calle de la Piedad, No. 142, (next a square, from Calle de la Florida,) respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he will continue the same in future on his own extensive responsibility; and hopes for a share of their patronage, which he will endeavor to merit, by strict attention to the orders he may be favoured with.

Old Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, and Furniture of all kinds, repaired to look like new. An assortment of Wood, Curled Hair, and Straw Mattresses. Also, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing-Glasses, Dining and Card Tables, Marquesses, and cots, with and without mosquito nets.

French Blinds of all kinds made and repaired. Also, an assortment of Frames constantly on hand.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Scotch PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Calle de Mexico, on MONDAY the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, the whole of the PEWS of that Chapel.—Apply to J. & J. ARRIOLA & CO.

TO LET.

TWO excellent HORSES and GIGS.—They may be had any day in the week, by applying at No. 148, Calle de la Florida.

NOTICE.

TWO PICTURES having been taken from No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo,—one representing Mary Queen of Scots, and the other, a French Family.—It is hoped that the parties who have taken them will have the kindness to return them.

NOTICE.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, at MRS. CONNELL'S, No. 10, Calle de la Universidad.

SUPERIOR GINGER POP.

MANUFACTURED BY JAMES CARR, No. 30, Calle 25 de Mayo.—Warranted not to injure the most delicate constitution.—Price, SIX DOLLARS per DOZEN (delivered,) bottles returned.
57 Champagne and Stone Bottles wanted, for which two dollars per dozen will be given.

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 MINCE-PIES, FRUIT CARTLETS, ALMOND CHEESE-CAKES, TEA BISCUITS, and all sorts of English Cakes for parties, &c., to order.
No. 46, Calle Florida.

PUBLIC SALE OF BOOKS.

THE SALE OF BOOKS at J. J. ARRIOLA & CO'S Auction-Room, which commenced on the 14th inst., will be continued on MONDAY, 30th current, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY, 30th current, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Will be Sold by Public Auction,

By J. J. ARRIOLA & CO., Calle del Peru, No. 41,

THE BARRIADA, and LAND adjoining, situated in the Huera de las Saucos, known formerly as the Quinta de Lopez, comprising nearly a cuadra, with a commodious DWELING-HOUSE, &c. It is in every respect a desirable situation for the staking of Houses, and other country business. A plan of the ground may be seen, and all necessary information will be given, on application to the above.

SHIP BREAD.

ON BOARD THE "ALTY," for Sale at the Baker's Shop, No. 93, Boca Obispo Street, at the low price of 1/20th of the Dollar, the Quintal.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED at the Shop formerly occupied by Van Hookes, 312 1/2, Watchmaker, an excellent assortment of BLANK BOOKS, all sizes; POKERWORK, ANNUALS for 1853, RUSSIA WALLPAPER, and a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, consisting of Murray's First Book, Mayor's Spelling Books, Etieck's Spelling Dictionary, Blair's Class-Book of 365 lessons, Blair's Mother's First Catechism, Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, Goldsmith's England. Also, FANCY STATIONERY.

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. HARRIS, No. 142 Calle de la Piedad, where those desirous of making any arrangements will please apply.

A CARD.

JOSEPH WILLIAM DAVIS, begs leave to inform his Scholars, and the Public in general, that he has left this City, at the end of noon of returning in the next set of DANCES from FRANCE. I found myself in the necessity of getting, because all my Dances are conducted in the Palmyras—and it is at least for 20 Dances to become my own.

JOSEPH WILLIAM DAVIS,

Professor of Dancing.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table of prices for various goods:
Doubloons, Spanish..... 125
Do Patriot..... 119
Plata menquena..... 97
Dollars, Spanish..... 74
Do. Patriot & Palmyras..... 71
6 per cent Stock..... 52
Bank Share..... no transactions
Exchange on Liverpool..... 74
Do on Buenos Ayres..... 84
Do on Montevideo..... 71
Do on Valparaiso..... 71
Hull, on London..... 39
Do on Liverpool..... 27
Do on Glasgow..... 25
Do on Hamburg..... 20
Do on Berlin..... 11
Nutria Skins..... 48
Chinchilla Skins..... 12
Wool, common..... 12
Hair, long..... 29
Do mixed..... 15
Jerked Beef..... 14
Tallow, melted..... 11
Honey..... 350
Hour, North America..... 60
Salt, on board..... 12
Discount..... 15

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week, 125 1/2 dollars. The lowest price 115 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 5-16 pence. The lowest rate, 7 3-16 pence.

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