

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In our last we noticed the decree respecting the marriages of individuals professing different religious creeds; and the degrading point of view in which, in our opinion, it placed foreigners who did not happen to be of the favoured religion.

The Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, in his leading article in that journal of 7th inst., also noticed the affair, and pointed out what he conceived to be the obnoxious parts of the decree, and the results likely to accrue therefrom.

A communication signed *El Porteño*, in the *Diario de la Tarde* of 8th inst., took occasion to censure the *Gaceta*, for its interference; and likewise averred that the Editor of the *British Packet*, would no doubt have changed his opinion upon the subject. We can assure *El Porteño* that his surmises are founded in error; for the more we reflect thereon, the more we regret that a decree so galling to the feelings of a great portion of the foreign residents here should have appeared, and with which, no person possessing the least delicacy can comply. We likewise well know the comments that will be made upon it in other countries.

The Editor of the *Gaceta* answered *El Porteño*, on the 10th inst., in a long and pungent article; which, in advertising to the indelicacy of publishing in the public papers the names of those affianced in marriage, states that 5 or 6 years since, when the *Gaceta* inserted an account of the marriages which had taken place, it raised such a clamour, that it was obliged to discontinue so useful a publication; and if this was the case after marriages had been celebrated,—how much greater must be the effect upon the minds of those whose espousals it is proposed thus publicly to advertise.

We are however still persuaded, that the Government will modify the decree.

CORRIENTES.—Señor Rafael Atienza, was elected Governor of the above Province, on 20th ult., vice Señor Ferré, who, having concluded his term of office, was re-elected.—He tendered his resignation 4 times, which was at last admitted.

ENTRE-RÍOS.—Señor Pascual Echague has been re-elected Governor of the above Province.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

A decree, dated Montevideo, 31st ult., states that the detriment which the commerce of that country suffers from various frauds, particularly by the paper money of Buenos Ayres, the introduction of the said money is therefore prohibited in all the ports and coasts of the Uruguay. Contracts made in this money shall not be considered as legal; and it must not be received in mercantile transactions, without the special permission of the authorities.

RIO JANEIRO.

Some disturbance has taken place at Rio Ja-

neiro, the particulars of which are detailed in the following extract of a letter:—

“I have to inform you that we have had a disturbance in Rio Janeiro. On the 2d December, H. M. Don Pedro the Second's birth-day, the “*Sociedade Militar*” had the audacity to exhibit a transparency, in which was a portrait, or rather a full length figure, of Don Pedro I. This circumstance very naturally raised the cholera of both the *moderado* and the *exaltado* parties, and a number of hot-headed young men set to and knocked it down. The consequence was a threat of vengeance on the part of the Society, and a resolution, on the part of the patriots, to obtain if possible from the Government a decree, both for the dissolution of the Society, and also for the dismissal of the Guardian of the young Emperor, suspected of favoring the views of the *caamuru* party.

“A number of the young men consequently met on the evening of the 5th December, opposite the rooms occupied by the Society, for the purpose of making a requisition to the Government for this effect; when, unfortunately, some inflammatory papers, published in the “*Esbarra*,” were brought before the meeting, where they speedily raised such a storm of party spirit, that a regular rush took place into the rooms of the “*Sociedade Militar*,” where all the windows were instantly broken, and the furniture destroyed. From thence the multitude proceeded to the printing-offices of the “*Diario de Ria*,” and the “*Esbarra*,” and after breaking all the types and presses, tumbled them into the street. By this time several of the *juizes de Paz* made their appearance, and prevented any attacks on individuals. Not a single life was lost,—it was entirely a war of principle.

“Since then we have been perfectly quiet. The Government has issued a proclamation, and it is expected that they will eventually proceed to the other measures indicated by the people. Everybody must regret these excesses; but when it is seen how much the Brazilians have been insulted within the last few days, by the party who are yet insane enough to believe that they can re-establish Portuguese domination, all wonder must cease.”

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The project of law permitting the reshipment of a variety of articles of merchandise for the interior, 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,—was sanctioned by the House, with a few alterations.

At a sitting on 9th inst., Señor Mancilla presented a draft of a decree, to declare null and void the notes of 2d and 3d November last, in the part which qualifies the movement against the Government of General Juan Ramón Balcarce, as refractory, &c.; that those who directly or indirectly supported this popular movement, have therein been praiseworthy, and faithful to the laws. Those who have been wounded, &c., in defending their rights against the refractory Government of General Balcarce, shall have a right to the pensions provided, by the laws of the Province, for services rendered; and that it is the duty of General Balcarce to answer to the charges brought against his administration.

A draft of a communication was presented by Señor Irigoyen, to the effect, that the movement of 11th October last was the free, voluntary, and

general expression of all the Province; and that the House of Representatives do freely and spontaneously declare, that the troops, officers, and citizens, who directly or indirectly contributed to it, have exercised one of their imprescriptible rights, &c. &c.

Official Documents.

Several communications, dated 24th and 26th ult., were addressed by the Minister of War, (Gaido,) to General Rosas, chiefly relating to the army under the command of the latter, and arrangements connected with its return, the campaign having virtually closed.

A general order, dated 3d inst., states that the motives having ceased by which General José Ruiz Huidobro held, as Chief of the Army of the Centre, the command of the regiment of *Auxiliares de los Andes*, belonging to this Province, and which formed part of that army;—Brevet Colonel Lorenzo Barcaba, is therefore appointed Colonel of the said regiment.

Señores Saturnino Seguro, and Pedro de Angelis, who were appointed by the Government to examine the various collections of *tableros* used in the elemental Schools of mutual instruction, have rendered a report thereon, which has been referred, by the Minister of the Home Department, (García,) to the Beneficent Society.

A decree, dated 7th inst., orders that every employé in the public offices, who absents himself for eight successive days, without a justifiable cause, or express permission, shall be dismissed from his employment.

A report, dated 31st ult., has been rendered to the Government, of the present state of the Beneficent Society. It is signed by the Lady President of the said Society,—Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana. It gives a very favourable account of the condition of the various female schools in town and country, which are under the direction of the Society; and states that even the late political events, which had shed their ominous influence among all classes, had not for a moment impeded the progressive advance of the education of the scholars.

The Government replied to the above, under date 3d inst., stating its satisfaction at the prosperous condition of the Schools, and thanking the Beneficent Society for their maternal care and attention.

A communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated 3d inst., to the Director of the Post-Office, states, that the Government had been informed that the different Post-houses in the country districts of this Province, are not only in a situation to attend to the demands of travellers, but likewise to provide for the exigencies of the public service; and that it is of the greatest importance to regularize the communications in all parts of the country. It is therefore ordered that four mails per month shall be forwarded in the mode prescribed by the decree of 3d January 1833.

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.)

Lieutenant Clayton, who commanded in Port Egmont in the name of His Britannic Majesty, left an inscription, on a leaden plate, bearing date the 22d of May, 1774, in which he declared that the Falkland Islands, as well as the fort of Port Egmont, and its warehouses, stores, &c., belonged, of right, solely to His Majesty George III.; in further proof of which, he also left hoisted the British flag.

But, in the first place, if an inscription were sufficient to preserve a dominion, that of Lieutenant Clayton's was long subsequent to the French inscription of 1764, and, for that reason, is of no validity. In the second place, it is over-done, for it seeks to invalidate the Spanish dominion of Port Luis, acknowledged in the convention of the 22d of January, 1771. Lastly, it was illegal, if, as there is reason to believe, the relinquishment of Port Egmont was in consequence of an agreement on the part of the Government to which he belonged,—an agreement not the less binding because it was secret.

It has been said that this inscription, and this flag, thus left behind, were intimation of an intention of returning to occupy the territory at a more convenient opportunity; which, by the way, does not appear to have occurred until after the lapse of sixty years.

Notwithstanding, it is requisite to observe that if this inscription was efficacious, it cannot be reconciled with the faith that was pledged; and the question would resolve itself into,—whether Great Britain had offered to withdraw from those islands. Then, to prove that intention, it was requisite to leave other more important vestiges of possession and will. It is clear, that if neither exterior signs of that nature, nor even the priority of discovery sufficed for a title of dominion, conformably to established opinions, as little could they suffice for its preservation and transmission.

Property merely intentional, must yield to formal and physical property. It may also be observed, as singularly strange, that the very act of the evacuation, which puts an end to the possession, should have the effect of extending the ideal dominion to points which England never obtained; to all the Malvinas Islands, and specially to Port Luis, or Puerto de la Soledad, called by the English, Berkeley Sound. It might be asked, whether Lieutenant Clayton, on completely abandoning Port Egmont, could impose a veto to all nations of the globe, that they should never inhabit the islands which he left desert, nor make use of them for cultivation, as of an abode which the hand and the will of the Creator had destined for man. In especial manner it may be remarked, that this interdiction could not be extended to Spain, whom England had admitted and treated with as Sovereign of the isle to the eastward, in which is situated Port Luis.

From what has been stated, it results that the claims of Spain to the Malvinas, were,—her formal occupation of them; the purchase of them from France, at a price agreed on; and the cession or relinquishment of them by England, (definitive occupation.) This closes the period of the ten years just passed in review, or the dispute between the two crowns, from 1764 to 1774.

Property is acquired de jure by an occupation without defect; it is preserved by a continual possession. (Author's Völkerecht.)

This Spanish occupation then, continued without disturbance on the part of any other power; and it is worthy of remark, that in the public treaties that subsequently took place between England and Spain, no allusion or reference is made to those islands; the inference being, that the ancient question was considered as definitively settled. Here might be given a list of Spanish Commanders who held command in the islands, and resided constantly in Port Luis, in immediate dependence on, and at the expense of the vice-regal Government of Buenos Ayres.

It is well known to all the world, that, by the Revolution which took place on the 25th of May, 1810, and the solemn Declaration of Independence, on the 9th of July, 1816, a political community was constituted, in the jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres, under the name, style, and title of "THE UNITED PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA," which has been recognized by Great Britain, and other principal nations. This political community could not exist without territory, as where there is no independence of territory, there can be no independent State; and thus, as the community acquired the right of treaties, and that of

competency to negotiate with foreign powers, it also acquired the right of State property, (jus in patrimonio republicæ.) The United Provinces, consequently, succeeded Spain in the rights which that nation, from whom they separated, had possessed in that jurisdiction. The Malvinas had always been a part of that country, or of that district; and, as such, they formed part of the dominion, or public property, of the new State, (patrimonium reipublicæ publicum,) and were claimed, inhabited, and garrisoned by its subjects. The sovereignty of the islands, which ceased in the Spanish Government, on the Independence of America, could not pass in succession to England, nor revive a question and claims that were extinct.

Supported by so great and so solid a basis,—strong in the justice of their cause and in the consciousness of their rights,—The Government of the Republic protested, on the 22d of January, 1833, to the British Legation in Buenos Ayres, against the expulsion of their garrison and settlement from the Malvinas, and against the assumption of sovereignty which has been made in them, in the name of Great Britain, &c.; giving orders to the Undersigned to reiterate this Protest to the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

TARANERRE the Undersigned, in fulfilment of his orders and instructions, PROTESTS FORMALLY, in the name of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, against the sovereignty lately assumed in the Malvinas Islands by the Crown of Great Britain; and against the spoliation and ejection of the Republic's settlement in Port Luis, otherwise called Puerto de la Soledad, by His Britannic Majesty's corvette Chio; with demand for reparation claimable in such cases for lesion inflicted, as well as for every act consequent on that proceeding.

THE UNITED PROVINCES make this just demand to the honor of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and to the opinion of an impartial world.

LONDON, 17th June, 1833.—Year the twenty-fourth of the Liberty, and eighteenth of the Independence of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

(Signed,) MANUEL MORENO.

His Excellency, the Right Honorable Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

A LIST OF FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS, (excepting those of the Oriental Republic,) which have arrived at the Port of Buenos Ayres, from 1st January to 31st December, 1833:—

American, - - -	91	Tuscan, - - -	2
British, - - -	74	Roman, - - -	2
Brazilian, - - -	47	Russian, - - -	1
Sardinian, - - -	30	Napoleitan, - - -	3
French, - - -	17	Austrian, - - -	2
Hamburg, - - -	9	Hanoverian, - - -	1
Dutch, - - -	2	Portuguese, - - -	1
Bremen, - - -	5	Chilian, - - -	1
Danish, - - -	5		
Swedish, - - -	1	TOTAL, - - -	294

"NOTICIAS, Historicas y Descripciones, sobre el Gran Pais del CHACO y RIO BERMEJO; con observaciones relativas a un Plan de Navegacion y Colonizacion, que se propone."

By JOSE ARENALES, brevet Lieut.-Col. of Artillery, and Engineer charged with the Topographic Department of Buenos Ayres.

Under the above title, a work has been lately published in this city, replete with interest and important information. On perusing it, we were more forcibly impressed than ever with the advantages which Nature has bestowed upon this portion of our planet, and which, in the present state of improvement, cannot surely remain much longer unheeded. A temperate climate, and fertile country, with navigable rivers intersecting it in all directions,—such benefits must, in the common course of events, be duly appreciated and sooner or later brought into action: then will this country take that rank among nations, to which its geographical situation and resources entitle it.

Señor Arenales, in his present publication, has done much towards effecting this object. He writes, too, with all the enthusiasm which such a subject must ever create in patriotic minds; and it has been truly observed, "that nothing great or glorious was ever performed, where the

quality of enthusiasm had not a principal concern."

The following concise extracts may give our readers some idea of the work in question.

In page 39, when speaking of the natives of this country, he says,—they are in general healthy, well formed, robust, brave, and good horsemen; and if their muscular strength be now only shown in the management of the horse and lazo, it must be attributed to the present condition of the country, and to that destructive sloth which is the true epidemic disease of the land, and is one of the national defects which most attract the attention of foreigners; the radical extermination of which can alone be effected by profound legislation, energetic and well-timed stimulation, rewards to the industrious, &c. &c.

In speaking of the Province of Salta, the number of inhabitants is estimated at more than 60,000; and, in page 55, they are described as being intelligent and laborious; that many articles of domestic convenience are the products of their own industry; and that even the higher classes do not disdain to be thus continually employed. That they understand and can work all sorts of embroidery, whether it be to embroider a rich flag, or other objects of Church ornaments; or a splendid carpet, in perfect imitation of those manufactured by the English.

In page 65, there are comments upon the erroneous system followed under despotic Governments; the latter always interfering when improvements are going on. That in Great Britain the contrary is the case;—the English people judge of their local necessities for themselves, and manage accordingly; the Government affords its protection only when solicited, but never in any manner to interfere with the projects in train, much less to subject the projectors to the interminable trammels of vistas, informes, certificados, declaraciones, &c., so common to other Governments, which produce delays and expenses enough to dismay the most resolute.

Chapter 8, treats of the River Salado, and is extremely interesting. It states that the said river is navigable for launches of considerable burthen, from Santa Fé to Matara.

The importance of the River Bermejo is fully detailed, in a Chapter commencing page 261; particularly as it regards the intercourse which it might be the means of establishing between Bolivia and Buenos Ayres.

The Chapter, "Medios de Colonizacion," page 294, displays some excellent reasoning and remarks, particularly as it regards the means of securing the Provinces from the ravages of the Indians.

Our limits will not permit further extracts from this valuable production, which, in a book of 421 pages, (including a Chart,) contains all that can interest the scientific, and afford real and solid information to those desirous of becoming acquainted with the condition and resources of this country.

We have perused a petit volume of very pretty "Ensayos Poeticos," written by Señor Vicente Peralta, of this city, and published at Paris during his abode in that capital. They are highly honorable to the author, and afford another proof of the talent to be found among the natives of this country.

Some of the lines betray infinite feeling, especially those addressed to his father. Those to Cecilia,—

"Tu bello ojas,
Cecilia hermosa,
Soa dos lacros
Resplandecientes."

evinces that he can be a lover too. Don Vicente appears also to be a true Patriot, and to feel the

most ardent affection for his country: instance his verse,—

"*Sobre las desgracias de mi Patria,*"

in the work in question.

THE LONDON NEWSPAPER "AGE."

It is stated of the above journal, that "every one abuses it, and yet everyone reads it;" and it has been noticed that even family men, who pride themselves upon their morality, have, after attending Divine service on a Sunday, proceeded to the "Club Room," and the first paper they have taken in hand to peruse has been the "abominable Age." There is, no doubt, a great deal of truth in this remark.

The *Age* is certainly a most extraordinary journal, and a curious memento of the times in which we live. It is said by many, that "it prospers from its very absurdity." No one who has the least pretension to public notoriety, escapes its notice: the matter it contains, be it what it may, is all original, and couched in such language as often to draw a smile from the most impervious. Its politics being those of ultratoryism, it therefore carries on a most virulent warfare against the pretensions of Don Pedro, and his daughter, Doña Maria. The latter it denominates "Little Queen Molly the Glorious;" and it has given a burlesque detail, in poetry, of her late visit to Portsmouth, on her route to Portugal. One of the verses is as follows:—

Then the Mayor made a speech, that Queen Moll would beseech

That illustrious Pirate, her sire,
To allow on the sea British ships to go free
From Portuguese robbers and fire.

"Mr. Mayor (said young Moll), by the rays of bright Sol,
Don Pedro, my dad, is uxorious;
But if ever to hell we should send Don Miguel,
Rely upon MOLLY THE GLORIOUS."

The Editor of the *Age*, is Mr. Charles Molloy Westmacott, brother to Mr. Westmacott the celebrated sculptor.

The present unbecoming uniform of the officers of the British navy, is to be immediately changed. The uncouth surtout, which gives them the appearance of soldier officers in undress, is to be laid aside; and the young midshipmen, instead of being disfigured in a coat buttoned up to the throat, are to wear a dress more suitable to their age. We admire the surtout or frock coat, when used as a "citizen dress," and therefore think the following remarks, from *Blackwood's Magazine*, partake of too much severity:—

"Is a man tall?—Let him never wear a surtout. It is the most unnatural, and therefore the most awkward dress that ever was invented. On a tall man, if he be thin, it appears like a Cossack trouser on a stick leg; if it be buttoned, it makes his leanness and lankness still more appalling and absurd; if it be open, it appears to be no part of his costume, and leads us to suppose that some elongated habit-maker is giving us a specimen of that rare bird, the flying tailor."

Monday last (Twelfth-Day), was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres; but, alas, there were no Twelfth-Cakes to be purchased at night, either for "love or money."

"All the World" was out of town on Sunday and Monday last. The equestrians, as usual formed the most prominent part of the spectacle. The weather, too, was delightful for country excursions. We have never observed, in Buenos Ayres, so many ladies on horseback as during the present Summer; but their riding costume bears no comparison, in point of elegance, with their every-day attire. In this respect, they must yield the palm of gracefulness to the *Damas* of other countries.

THE ALAMEDA.—The Band performed on the afternoons of Sunday and Monday last; but the

wind was high, and the promenade was but thinly attended. Not even the strains of Rossini can entice the ladies to expose their *preciosas* combs to the assaults of the "rude winds."

THE WEATHER.—The Summer hitherto, with the exception of three or four days, has been temperate, and sometimes cool. On Saturday morning last, the thermometer was at 64; since which, it has averaged from 78 to 80. The month of January, in this country, is generally supposed to be the hottest of the Summer; but in the present year it has produced some really cold days, at least for the season. The bathers in the river have from these circumstances been very scarce.

PROSPECTUS.

The recent history of a people to whom this country owes its origin,—the history of a Revolution which, if it did not secure, at least anticipated the destinies of this portion of the American Continent, cannot but be interesting to the public.

This belief has induced me to translate from the French, and to publish, the Historical Essay upon the Spanish Revolution, by the Viscount de Martignac.

The just celebrity obtained by the Counsel of the Prince de Polignac, relieves me from the necessity of passing any encomium upon the merits of this work. Permit me nevertheless to observe,

that the illustrious Viscount, in describing the events of the Spanish revolution, in meditating upon its disorders and misfortunes, has written the revolution of all countries, generalized facts, and the lessons and examples of all the people of the earth.

Nothing can be more admirable than the inimitable manner with which he follows in its stormy course, a glorious but a fruitless revolution; depicting, with all the colouring of his profound eloquence, what might be called the universal struggle of liberty against tyranny,—anarchy against liberty,—and the consequent triumph of despotism upon its ruins.

As it regards the translation, I will only say, that I have endeavoured to put the ideas of Monsieur Martignac in Spanish, avoiding with the greatest care, those gallicisms, those foreign phrases so much in vogue now-a-days, which, instead of adorning, as some believe, only serve to disfigure the beautiful Spanish language. I know not if I have succeeded; but experienced individuals who have seen the translation, have removed my natural diffidence in this respect.

The volume will consist of 460 pages, more or less. Its price, ten dollars to subscribers, and twelve to non-subscribers; to be paid at the time the work is delivered. Subscriptions are received at either of the three Printing-Offices, viz. — *Independencia, Gaceta Mercantil, or Argentina.*

RAFAEL MINVILLE.

Buenos Ayres, January, 1834.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF JANUARY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Aleri, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Medora, Caudlish,	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, Breed & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Rodriguez & Co.	London or Liverpool.
Brig Ritton, Diloo,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Galston, Guthrie,	John Appleyard,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Emma, Gehling,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Statria, Curtis,	John Langdon.	Loading for New York.
Barque Brothers, Hale,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Cape de Verdes.
Ship Virginia, Hewitt,	Lavalle & Macome,	Loading for New York.
Brig Poultney, Mouat,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Meschanic, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Brazil.
Brig Mainz, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Gertrude, Freeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Talent, Cotling,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-Brig Mentor, Peterson,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Stephen, Lord,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Caroline, Warnack,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Carolinian, Doughty,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for New York.
Brig Abby, M. Ingersoll,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Mexican, Butman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Sophia, Watson,		In quarantine.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Deuten,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
BRHMAN.		
Brig Alwina, Kuyling,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Brazil.
Brig Teresa, Skroder,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,	J. J. Klick,	In quarantine.
RUSSIAN.		
Barque Nicholas I., Aspgren,	Zumaran & Treerra,	Antwerp.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Colombia, Zydeveldt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Veser,	Lexica, Bros.,	Rio Janeiro.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Pioner,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marques, Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre San Juan Bautista, Andreotti,	Pedro Pioner,	Discharging.
Schooner-Brig Espartaco, Galeano,	Pedro A. Pioner,	In quarantine.
Brig Arlequino, Michelini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Berisso,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	In quarantine.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meireles,	Pedro A. Pioner,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña,	J. Gestal,	Paraguay.
Schooner-Brig Maria, Bugia,	B. Costa,	Uncertain.
Zemaea Rio Jacuy, Bandera,	G. Galeano,	Brazil.
Brig Bella Juana, Gonstales,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Schooner-Brig Baubhi, Caprile,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Zemaea Alana, Vasconcelos,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Schooner-Brig Daidada, J. M. Jansens,	To order,	Rio Grande.
CHILIAN.		
Brig Twelfth February, Jansens,	S. Lexica, Bros.,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

Schooner *Katerpine*, (32 guns,) Captain Downing.

AMERICAN.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 4.—Wind S.
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Sagunda, Cuneo, from Montevideo 3d inst., to A. Martinez.

Sailed, Dutch brig Hollander, Buysen, for Havana, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., with 2230 quintals jerked beef.

American ship Paraclete, Titcomb, for Montevideo, to load for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 666 dry hides, 337 bales with 6740 arrobas wool, 24 do. with 432 doz. sheep-skins, 2 do. with 200 horse hides, 4 do. with 390 doz. nutria skins, 87 arrobas nuts, 6 cases with 404 shawls.

January 5.—Wind E. S. E., strong.
Arrived, Danish brig Vigilant, Emerich, from Rosas (Catalonia), 10th October, Montevideo 3d inst., with wine, &c., to J. J. Klick.—(She was placed in quarantine.)

National brig Guerrero Argentino, Rizzo, from Montevideo 4th, in ballast, to Juan Pablo Gestal.

Sailed, British brig Fairy, Stephens, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlante, Macalister & Co., with 6419 salted ox and cow hides, 50 dry do., 149 pipes with 8700 arrobas tallow, 56 bales with 1068 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 106 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 70 doz. nutria skins, 1 seron cotton, 1 trunk merchandise, 7 bales do., 60½ doz. visachá skins, 26½ doz. hare and fox skins, 2 tiger skins, 1 lion do., and 5 deer do., 45,400 shn bones.

January 6.—Wind E. S. E., strong.
Arrived, National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, from Paragoa 23d ult. with yerba, caña, rice, timber, &c., to Edward Lumb.

Russian barque Nicholas Ist., Aspgeron, from Island Mayo 24th November, with 197 moyos salt, to Zumaran & Tressera.

Sardinian brig Rio de la Plata, Berisso, from Genoa 24th July, Tarragona 5th September, Malaga 28th do., Montevideo 5th inst., with wine and general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co.—(She was placed in quarantine.)

The Fairy, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

January 7.—Wind N., shifted to E. in afternoon.
Arrived, Sardinian brig San Juan Bautista, N. Lavagna, from Genoa 16th November, with 3824 minas wheat, to Amadeo & Caprile.

Sailed, American schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2563 quintals jerked beef, 120 barrels tallow.

British brig Patriot, Guild, for London, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 4141 salted hides, 561 dry do., 7200 horns, 576 carpincho skins, 9 bales with 900 horse hides, 8 do. with 112 doz. sheep skins, 19 do. with 332 arrobas wool, 33 do. with 932 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 20 doz. hare skins, 6 boxes with 212 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 9 doz. chinchilla skins, 3 small boxes with skins of birds. *Passengers,* Messrs. John Beyans, and Charles Henry Underwood.

January 8.—Wind N., shifted to E. in afternoon.
Arrived, British brig Essenthuwaite, Mitchinson, from Island Mayo 29th November, Montevideo 6th inst., with 158 moyos salt, 200 tons coal, to Rodger, Breed & Co.

January 9.—Wind N., shifted to E. in afternoon.
Arrived, Chilean brig 12th February, Janssens, from Island Mayo 26th November, with 1300 fanegas salt, to S. Lezica, Bros.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 8th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Brazilian schooner-brig Deidadade, Joaquin de los Martinez Jesus, from Puerto Alegre 22d ult., Rio Grande 26th do., Montevideo 8th inst., with yerba, oranges, &c., to order.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Trunfo, Daguino, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 800 arrobas tallow, 75 arrobas wool, 1000 salted tongues, 50 doz. combs, and a general cargo of domestic goods. *Passengers,* Madame Guerin, and three children; Mr. Peckham, and Señor José Bustamante.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

January 10.—Wind N. E.
Arrived, National schooner-of-war Sarandi, Captain Wilder, from Santa Fé, and San Nicolas. Brazilian zamaca Pensamiento Mejiz, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with general cargo, to M. A. Ramos. *Passengers,* Mr. John H. Duffy, &c.

Sailed, Brazilian (late national) schooner-brig Restaurador, Guadalupe, for Rio Grande, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 40 pipes wine, and a general cargo of dry goods.

Danish ship George Frederick, Decker, for Bahia, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 15,766 horns, 1763 quintals jerked beef, 27 bales with 513 arrobas wool, 24 tons coal.

The ship Statira, for New York, and brig Elizabeth, for Montevideo, are expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Guernsey.
 About 1st November.—British brig William, Levefesty, from Buenos Ayres 23d August. She conveyed the news of the loss, in the River Plate, of the British brig Evergreen, on 8th August.—Danish barque Pallas, on 4th August.—and Sardinian polacre Bella Kitty, on 7th August.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
 19th ult.—British barque Ajax, Laing, from Buenos Ayres 3d ult.
 2d.—Brazilian zamaca Boa Fé, from Montevideo 10 days.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
 19th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Reuard, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres, 14th November, by the packet Cockatrice.
 21st.—H. B. M.'s ship Challenger, (28 guns,) Captain Michael Seymour, for the Falkland Islands.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 2d inst.—Brazilian schooner-brig Demofonde, from Rio Grande.

5th.—American brig John Laird, Conway, from New-York 10th October, Rio Janeiro 25th ult., with 1558 barrels flour, 50 boxes spermaceti candles, to James Noble.

6th.—French barque Hirondele, from Havre de Grace 10th November.
 French brig Androgine, from Marseilles 24th October, with wine, &c.

Brazilian brig Zeno, Lawson, from Liverpool 10th November, to Stanley, Black & Co.
 Neapolitan brig Federico, from Nice 4th November.

7th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, from Farnagua.
Sailed from Montevideo
 31st ult.—British brig Lady Clinton, for Rio Janeiro.
 7th inst.—French brig Platon, for St. Maloes.

The British brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, and a Sardinian brig, were to sail about 7th ult., from the Island Mayo, for the River Plate.

In our last we stated that the French brig Androgine had arrived at Montevideo on 26th ult., and that she had struck on the English Bank. We were misinformed in this respect. She arrived at that port on 8th inst., and did not strike upon the English Bank, or meet with any accident whatever.

Vessels on the birth at Liverpool, on 4th November, for Buenos Ayres:
 Brigs Betsey, Captain Hunter; Gondolier, Captain Rhodes; and brig Grecian.

And for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:
 Barque Byker, Captain Bruce.

THEATRE.

Señor Culebras had a good house at his benefit on 5th inst., and we should think a profitable one, it being at double prices. The "Washington" affair went off tolerably well, leaving little to praise or censure. Señor Quijano, in the last scene, made a good deal of the character of "Lord Butler;" he plays those villainous parts with much spirit. Señora Matilde personated Louisa, the Pennsylvania heroine: the fashionable comb she wore upon the occasion, would have astonished the ladies of that, or any other portion of the United States.

By-the-by we ought to mention, that a tender-hearted Señorita in the boxes, absolutely shed tears, when Seymour (Señor Gonzales,) was about to be led to execution.

The first number of a new mid-day journal, called *El Imparcial*, was published on 9th inst. The "Prospectus states, that no communications will be admitted that are in the least personal; and dilates upon the bitter grief which the Editor felt, on returning to his country after a long absence, to find it so involved in party disputes and political convulsions.

The arrival of the National schooner-of-war Sarandi, yesterday, caused considerable bustle on the beach. She fired a gun on anchoring, and afterwards a salute, which was answered from the Fort. She almost immediately appeared "dressed out" with colours. The flag at the Marine Office was displayed; its flag-staff was decorated with signal flags, and a Band of military music performed from its azotes; all in honor of the return of this renowned vessel. In fact, the "fatted calf" was killed: "for this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found.—And they began to be merry."

Despatches have been received from General Rosas, dated Rio Colorado, 28th ult., concisely recapitulating the events of the campaign against the Indians. That

his army had traversed a space of 200 leagues in the desert, to the frontiers of the Republic of Chili, dispersing and destroying the hostile Indians in all directions. That the campaign had concluded; and that the army throughout had preserved the most rigid discipline, and not any desertions whatever had occurred.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY Evening, 14th inst., for the Benefit of Señor VIERA, will be performed a favourite piece, called

THE BATTLE OF PASCO.
 In which General SAN MARTIN, the Spanish General OARRELL, &c. &c., will appear on horseback. Variations will be performed on the Violin, from the aria, "Si la mar fuera de tinta," by Múster Demetrio Rivero.—Also, Singing, &c. &c.

TO LET.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS for Single Gentlemen; consisting of a neatly papered SALA, fronting the Street, TWO BEDROOMS, and, if required, a Servant's Room, and a Coach House, with Stable;—situated two squares from the Plaza de la Victoria, and two from the Custom House. The remainder of the house is occupied by a small family, but the above Apartments are quite independent, and command an extensive and delightful view of the River. Apply, for further particulars, at Calle de Potosí, No. 7.

NOTICE.
THE MEETING OF CREDITORS of Messrs. WIDOW LONG & CHINALL, not having taken place on the 10th instant, from the absence of several parties interested, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that said Meeting will be held at No. 75, Calle de la Catedral, on Monday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock.
 As no Dividend can be declared until this Meeting take place, the Commissioners urgently request the attendance of the Creditors.
 Buenos Ayres, 11th January, 1834.

FOR SALE.
LATELY Imported, Two Casks of excellent draught ALE.—Apply, No. 187, Calle Potosí.

LADIES' SILK PARASOLS.
TWO very elegant India made PARASOLS, on Sale at Mr. STEADMAN'S, 30 Calle de la Catedral.

TO LET.
A FEW HORSES and GIGS, of first quality. The same may be had any day in the week, by application at
 No. 148, Calle de la Florida.

NOTICE.
MPARKER respectfully informs his Customers, that he has REMOVED his Boot and SHOES STOPS, from No. 45, Calle de la Paz,
 To No. 30, in the same street,
 (Adjoining the Commercial House of Messrs. Dorr, Reincke & Lees,) where he will be happy to wait on all who choose to favour him with their orders. An assortment of ready-made Boots and Shoes will be always kept on hand, manufactured of the best materials, and by the first-rate workmen, which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.
 Children's Boots and Shoes made to order.
 Calle de la Paz, No. 30.

SUPERIOR GINGER POP.
MANUFACTURED BY JAMES CARR, No. 19, Calle 25 de Mayo.—Warranted not to injure the most delicate constitution.—Price, SIX DOLLARS per DOZEN, (delivered,) bottles returned.
 Champagne and Stone Bottles wanted, for which two dollars per dozen will be given.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	1234	—	124 dollars each.
Do Patriot,.....	1102	—	120 do. do.
Plato macouquina,.....	7	—	7½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	75	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Palacanes,.....	77	—	7½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	513	—	52 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74	—	7 5-16 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	350	—	360 dols. p. ct. pro.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p. ut. con.
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	30	—	35 do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	28	—	29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	29	—	29 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21	—	26 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	45	—	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	(none)	—	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	12½	—	15 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	29	—	32 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	15	—	32 do. do.
Jerred Beef,.....	14	—	14½ do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	—	11 do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	900 do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	60	—	do. per barril.
Salt, on board,.....	11	—	12 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	—	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price 119 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 5-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

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