

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 388.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

A good deal of curiosity has been excited here, in consequence of a secret sitting held by the House of Representatives, on Monday last, at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is stated, that at this sitting a detail was rendered (received by the last packet from Falmouth,) of a plan which is in agitation to provide Monarchs for the South American Republics;—that a conference for this purpose had been lately held in Paris, at which the Ministers of the absolute Sovereigns, and various South American agents, including Señor Bernardino Rivadavia, assisted. The latter assertion seems to us as most improbable.—Señor Rivadavia must be too well acquainted with his own country, for a moment to countenance such an absurd proceeding.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, of 22d inst., says, that ridiculous as the project in question may seem, it is nevertheless not improbable, and that they firmly believe in its existence.

We feel pleasure in announcing that the translation into Spanish of "Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son," by General Iriarte, is now completed; and the work may be had at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

We have been much gratified with perusing a Memoir, lately published here, and presented to the Government in a pamphlet of 66 pages, by Señor Carlos Zucchi, Architect Engineer of the Province, upon the proposed plan of forming a General Hospital for both sexes, in this city.—The author has entered fully into the subject, and consulted the best works and authorities. In the introduction, he states that he has been assisted therein by Señor Bonpland, Dr. Antonio Fernandez, Professor Mossotti, and by the Architect, Mr. Richard Adams.

Señor Zucchi, in page 64, refutes the opinion that it would be better to build several small hospitals, instead of one large one; and states, that in a small hospital the miseries of the patients would be increased, from the impossibility of making the separation which the various diseases, in their different stages, require. That as it regards economy and attention, every one must be aware that a variety of hospitals demand different Directors, Surgeons, Surgeries, &c. &c., consequently abuses would multiply in the same ratio with the charitable institutions themselves.

**THE WEATHER** has been "changeable" throughout the week. On Monday morning it was absolutely cold, the thermometer 65;—at noon the same day, it was at 72; on Wednesday and Thursday, 83; and yesterday, 86.

**BATHING.**—The bathers in the River, on the last three evenings, have been tolerably numerous; but as yet, from the variable weather, the lady bathers have not mustered any thing like so strong as on previous seasons.

**THE ALAMEDA** was well attended on Sunday

afternoon, and the Band performed selections from the *Gazza Ladra*, *Cenerentola*, &c.; but they take up too much time between the performances, and ladies, it is well known, are apt to become impatient.

The country has seldom presented so superb an appearance as at the present moment, (at least in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres.) The genial rains have covered the land with verdure, and "nature seems to wear an universal green."—Would that "all things" here had so delightful an aspect.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on 17th inst., the resignation of Señor Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, as member of that House, was admitted. A note was read from Señor Cernadas, stating that he could not attend the House for two months, it being necessary for him to leave the Province, on account of the illness of his wife.

Señor Iusiarie moved that the number of members to the House of Representatives, be augmented, in order to sanction the Constitution of the Province. The motion was referred to the correspondent Committee.

A note was read from the Government, requesting that the House would come to an immediate decision upon the motion brought forward by General Mancilla, on the 8th inst., as its tenor affected in some degree the authority of the Government, and might produce alarm as to its validity.

At a sitting on 20th inst., a reply to the above was ordered to be forwarded to the Government, to the effect, that the motion of General Mancilla could only be viewed as the expression of a private opinion, and not in any way interfering with the recognized and legal authority of the Government.

#### Official Documents.

Colonel Pantaleon Argañarez, has been appointed to the command of the "Regimiento de Auxiliares de los Andes," vice Colonel Lorenzo Barcala, resigned.

Vessels arriving at this port from Antwerp, are to be placed in quarantine: the Consul of the Argentine Republic, residing in Antwerp, having advised, under date 1st November last, that the Cholera Morbus was still existing in that city, and that bills of health were refused to vessels sailing thence.

The Philanthropic Society has rendered a report to the Government, dated 8th inst., upon the state of the public prison.

Mails are ordered to be despatched to the following districts of the Province, in every month, as follows:—

**SOUTH.**—On the 4th, to the Rio Colorado;—9th, to Quilmes, Ensenada, and Magdalena;—12th, to San Vicente, Cañuelas, Navarro, Lobos, Monte, Ranchos, Chastomus, and Dolores.

**WEST.**—On the 15th, to San José de Flores, Moron, Guardia de Lujan, Fortia de Arco, Salto, Rojas, and Pergamino.

**NORTH.**—On the 19th, San Isidro, San Fernando, Conchas, Pilar, Capilla del Señor, Arco, Baradero, San Pedro, and San Nicolas.

In accordance with the request of the Governor of Mendoza, (Pedro José Pelliza,) the Government of Buenos Ayres, under date 17th inst., has ordered that in future their post-office courier shall remain for three days in Mendoza, after his arrival there; and three days in addition, should there be any probability of a Mail arriving within that period from Chili.

The Señora Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana, in a communication dated 9th inst., requested to resign the office she holds, as Lady President of the Beneficent Society. The resignation was not however accepted by the Society, and the lady has since consented to remain in office.

The Government, under date 22d inst., has requested the Chief of Police to make every exertion to apprehend the three men concerned in the murder of citizen Florencio Lopez, at the town of Pilar, on the night of the 4th inst.

The election of three Members to the House of Representatives, in the room of Señores E. Diaz Velez, Manuel J. Elia, and Dr. Mateo Vidal, is ordered to take place on 2d February next.

A correspondence has taken place between the Agent of the Oriental Republic resident in this city, (Sr. Joaquin Campana,) and the Government of Buenos Ayres, relative to the proposed floating light to be placed 6 miles from the English Bank, in this river. The Oriental Government expresses its wish to join in the undertaking; but at the same time wishes to come to some understanding in order to prevent smuggling on the coasts of the Uruguay, under the Argentine flag, &c. &c.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (General Guido,) replied to Señor Campana, dated Buenos Ayres, 17th inst., and entered into a long detail upon the subject in question; in which, among other things, he notices the practice of obliging vessels to take pilots at Montevideo to come to Buenos Ayres, which General Guido describes as unjust, and prejudicial to the latter; and that if a pilot must thus be forced upon vessels, it only ought to be to Point Indio, the limit of the cruising-ground of the pilots of Buenos Ayres.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Numerous publications have of late years made their appearance in the literary world, written by British and American officers, who, taking advantage of the present "piping times of peace," have favoured the public with an account of their voyages and adventures. Thus we have had descriptions of various countries, of the Islands of the Pacific, &c. &c. &c.;—but who would have thought that the "dreary Falklands" would have furnished matter for a book?—yet such has been

the case. An officer who sailed with the *Tyne*, sloop-of-war, when Captain Hope, of that vessel, was ordered with Captain Onslow, of the *Clio*, to take possession of those Islands, has published a narrative of his "Visit to the Falkland Islands;" and we must say, he has got the "happy knack" of making a great deal out of mere trifles.

Our readers, from recent events, must by this time be pretty well acquainted with all that concerns the Falkland Islands. The following brief extracts, however, from the narrative above mentioned, we think may amuse them.

The *Tyne* "sighted" the mainland of West Falkland on 5th January, 1833; but the weather being hazy, she sent a boat to reconnoitre. The boat made the shore, and was "beached;" her spars and sails were converted into a tent, and a fire was lighted by means of a pistol flash. Four fat geese were knocked down and boiled for supper, and the grog being good and plentiful (the *Tyne* was not a "temperance ship.") and the cigars abundant, the boat's crew made themselves very happy until bed-time, and slept soundly under the tent. The narrative then states:

"At day-light on the following morning, Lieutenant — ascended the highest hill, and descried a schooner in a bay on the mainland, towards which the boat was now steered. At nine they reached the vessel, which proved to be the *Courier*, of Stonington, on a sealing voyage, aboard which this sudden appearance of an armed party excited no little apprehension, dreading either a war with England, or that the boat belonged to the Buenos Ayreans, resident at East Falkland, who had captured so many Americans the preceding year. Neither did the story told by those in the boat tend to lighten their apprehensions; for a report being prevalent at Rio, that a Buenos Ayrean garrison occupied Port Egmont, Captain Hope prudently ordered Lieutenant — to say we were *direct* from England, on our way round Cape Horn; but, some of the boat's crew letting out that we were *direct* from Rio, a still greater alarm was thereby created. Notwithstanding all this, nothing could exceed the kindness of Captain Burnham, and every one on board the schooner, to the guests thus suddenly thrown upon their hospitality. The Americans treated the British like brethren, and Captain Burnham immediately sailed for Port Egmont, at great inconvenience, with a view of remaining there until the *Tyne's* arrival, which he purposed cruising in search of, had we not made our appearance that morning. This is as it should be, and will be, between children of the same family, if interested knaves and babbling mischief-makers will but let nature take her course: family feuds, though the fiercest, only requiring forbearance, and the medium of a few kind words, to revive those natural ties and natural feelings, which, though for a time smothered, can never be destroyed. Besides what I have stated, Captain Burnham every morning put a whale-boat and four men at Lieutenant —'s disposal, with which he rowed to Edgecumbe Island, passing the day there on its highest hill, watching the approach of the *Tyne*. In this excursion he was always accompanied by the second officer of the schooner, one of "The Elliots, stout and bold," born among the dells of Massachusetts, a well-informed man, a lover of literature, and an aspirant in poetry to boot. It was their practice, on the pinnacle of this bleak mountain, to beguile the daylight hours by sporting with their fowling-pieces, or reading aloud, by turns, the beautiful tale of 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' which the young officer chanced to possess among other gems in his small library.

"The *Tyne*, on reaching her anchorage, fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns, with the royal standard at the main, in honor of the British flag on the island, and, at four, the captain of the schooner came on board to dine, a tall, intelligent man, with a fine Edward Irving cast of face, and a long flowing fleece of dark curling hair, similar to that of the reverend gentleman. This he told me was his first voyage as a captain, having been out fifteen months, and procured 1600 for seal-skins during that period, chiefly from the west coasts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. This he considered a good voyage: the skins bringing from five to sixteen dollars each in the American market, according to size and quality, the average being ten dollars, nearly double their value five years ago, in consequence of their increasing scarcity. Two species of seals were described

by him as inhabiting the high latitudes of the southern ocean: the fur seal, valuable only for its skin, and the common seal chiefly for its oil; the former frequenting the tide-washed rocks, destitute of grass or weed, and the latter chiefly herbaceous shores. Formerly, the fur seal skins were sent to China; but now all are retained for the American market, on account of its higher prices. Fifteen individuals composed the crew of the schooner, who received no wages, all being paid by shares of the proceeds, similar to the crews of the whalers: small vessels, like the *Courier*, fit this trade best, from the necessity of searching closely all the shallow shores, and of prying into every creek—the town of Stonington, in Massachusetts, monopolizing the greater portion of this fishery, which had raised it from obscurity and poverty to consideration and wealth."

After giving an account of the *Tyne's* beating up Berkeley Sound, &c., it says:—

"Berkeley was the site of a settlement made by a French colony from St. Maloes, about the period of the occupation of Port Egmont by the English, and evacuated about the same time, in consequence of opposition from the Spaniards. It remained without inhabitants from that period till about nine years ago, when a Mr. Schofield, an Englishman, brought a party hither for the sake of jerking and salting down the beef of the wild cattle, bred from those left by the French, and of curing their hides, with those of the wild horses, for the Buenos Ayres market. Tiring in a twelvemonth of his speculation, it was now taken up by a Mr. Louis Vernet, a Hamburg merchant settled at Buenos Ayres, who, obtaining a twenty-one years lease from the government of the latter, now brought with him a party of Gauchos (Buenos Ayres peasantry), and a troop of trained horses to catch the wild stock; the houses now smoking before us, being the old French walls roofed in and repaired by their present occupants. Things had gone on prosperously, until an order from Buenos Ayres to make prize of all vessels sailing about these islands, or the Fuegian or Patagonian territory, led them into a dispute with the Americans, three of whose vessels had been detained for adjudication. Captain Duncan, of the United States ship *Lexington*, being at Buenos Ayres when the first vessel arrived, demanded restitution and indemnity, and, on obtaining no satisfactory answer, sailed for Berkeley Sound, and making prisoners of all those concerned in the proceedings, carried the principals off to America, for trial as pirates,\* disarming the remaining population, and rendering useless, as they said, the guns of the fort, as if they had not effectually done that already. This proved most disastrous to Vernet; not only many of his effective hands being carried forcibly off, but many more induced to return to Buenos Ayres. To protect the settlement, a detachment of soldiers was now sent from Buenos Ayres, under command of a colonel and subaltern; numbers of the former being men whose crimes rendered necessary their removal to another country. The consequence of this impolitic selection, was a combination against the authorities of the island, and the murder of their commandant, leaving the settlement at the mercy of this band of ruffians, until the arrival of a French ship enabled the ringleaders to be seized and forwarded to Buenos Ayres the week before our appearance. The hoisting of the British flag by the *Clio*, induced the remainder of the garrison to leave in the *Sarandi*, Buenos Ayrean schooner-of-war, the island being virtually now under British protection; a Mr. Dickson, a British resident, having been placed in charge of the flag and flagstaff, by Captain Onslow, of the *Clio*."

(To be concluded in our next.)

\* Captain Duncan did not carry any one off to America. Those he took with him as prisoners from the Falklands, were released at Rio Janeiro, by the American Commodore, (George W. Rodgers,) and were landed in Buenos Ayres from the Commodore's own ship, the *Warren*, on 25th April, 1832.—(Ed.)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—When in want of better material, you can if you please give the enclosed a corner in your paper, and oblige an idle Subscriber.

MY ULTIMATUM.

DEAR KATE, tho' I love you most dearly,  
And did love to carry you soon;  
Tho' I've followed you three years, or nearly,  
And thyned to your brow, and the moon.  
Tho' I always stood by at the ball  
To dance with your cousin and sisters,  
And watched and quarrel'd with 'em all  
Till I wore my poor feet into blisters.

Tho' I praised those last verses of yours,  
Which the Editor said were mere stuff;  
And the likeness I gave them to Moore's,  
Was (between us,) a villainous puff:  
Tho' I called out that fierce Major Longsword,  
And got myself run through the weasand;  
Yet he ne'er said against you a wrong-word,  
Nor worse did than offer you his hand—  
Tho' at Church—at the Op'ra—Retiro—  
Alameda,—indeed I may say  
At all of the places where we go,  
I've trifled three seasons away.  
Yet you never get tired of "angling,"  
And never will fix on the day;  
And you think I will always be dantling,  
That I've nothing to do but obey.  
While meantime the finest young ladies,  
And ladies of fortune and rank too,  
I could pluck them all round me like daisies,  
And ne'er hear a murmur but—"thank you."  
There's the rich Widow Waddle, my cousin,  
There's Caroline, Adeline, Madeline,—  
In short, I could name you a dozen  
Would give me their vows, and be glad o' mine.  
And your Pa must consent, I can see well,  
For he knows, that besides being clever,  
I hold, in fee simple, the real,  
To me and my children forever.  
In conclusion, 'twere well I should mention  
Some facts that may urge your decision;  
Tho' perhaps I exact your attention  
Too much, by such petty precision.  
I've a sprinkling of white in the temple,  
I am minus some five masticators,  
And tho' from the gout I'm exempt still,  
I have chilblains and rheum, asthma, vapours,  
And those "d—d democrats,"—so dear KITTY,  
If you think me a possey worth wearing,—  
Or gem, if the phrase sound more pretty,—  
Now's your time, while I'm still within bearing.  
To-day, if you please, you can make me,  
Houses, lands, and this heart, all your own;  
To-morrow, the winds cant o'ertake me,  
For oh the sweet bird will have flown,  
Will have flown,  
The charming young bird will have flown.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,  
Believing that your feelings cannot possibly be at variance with those expressed in the enclosed communication, I send it to you, in the hope that you may be disposed to give it publicity. If it avail nought, it will at least be gratifying to me to feel that I have contributed my best exertions towards rectifying an abuse which has been too long permitted to go on with impunity, and your own heart cannot but respond the same.

Yours truly,  
A North American Subscriber.

Buenos Ayres, January 18, 1834.

Sr. General DON LUCIO MANGILLA,  
Gefe de Policia, Buenos Ayres.

SEÑOR,—Although a stranger in this city, and but little acquainted with the idiom and laws of the country, yet I am not ignorant of the general feeling of approbation which pervades the community in regard to the conduct of the Chief of Police, whose activity in discharging the duties of his office, and patriotic endeavours for the universal good, are the theme of every tongue, and are evinced in too many ways to be unnoticed.

But, while salutary laws are enacted and enforced for the protection of the citizens,—does not humanity cry aloud in behalf of those domestic animals tamed to our use, and which contribute so much to our comfort, our interest, and happiness?

Look at England, France, and Germany, in particular, besides many other parts of Europe; look at the United States of North America. In all these countries there prevail laws especially enacted for the protection of the rights of these our dumb friends. Cognizance is immediately taken of any unwarrantable abuse of an ox, or horse, and the offender punished with a rigour proportioned to the aggravation of the offence. Cruelty to animals, in those countries, excites the liveliest demonstration of public indignation against that worse than brute, who can inflict stripes and blows upon his poor beast which it never can possibly merit at any time.

I am induced to say thus much, Sir, under the excitement of a lively sense of pain, occasioned on beholding, this morning, an act of barbarity which I could hardly believe it possible a human being could be guilty of. It happened in the Calle de la Victoria, and was witnessed by hundreds, who were equally shocked as myself at the demonstration of hard-hearted cruelty in the man who used it. A native cart, drawn by two oxen, was seen about 9 o'clock near the corner of the Calles Victoria and Penn: there were two men attending it; one of whom, with the heavy mallet in common use, seemed to be beating his ox over the horns for pasture. The animal showed no inclination to be restive, but was pacing along in

the slow, thoughtful manner peculiar to its race. Soon, however, the owner redoubled his blows, and seemed to *delight* in the pain he inflicted. The poor animal stopped, and cried from agony—trembling under a double weight of fear and pain: the piteous sound was enough to melt any heart to compassion which had in it one feeling of humanity; but the brute who caused these means of distress, only reiterated his cruel blows, till at length he cracked one of the creatures horns, near the root, and blood poured out of its nostrils in streams.

In the name of God, Mr. Chief of Police, can such scenes as this be tolerated by your laws?—Shall every callous-hearted villain have it in his power to vent his infernal passions, with impunity, on the humble slave that he is indebted to for his livelihood?

Buenos Ayres has already acquired a high reputation amongst all foreigners, for the extraordinary degree of order and quietude which are observable in its public streets, by night as well as by day. For the honour of the city, then,—for the sake of humanity,—exercise the powers with which your Government has invested you, and put a stop to such revolting exhibitions of ferocity. They violate the best feelings of our nature,—outrage the laws of God himself,—and tend to foster passions whose direful effects are too often seen in the destruction of human life.

Trusting, Sir, that you will on noticing this letter which I have presumed to intrude upon your leisure, put in operation such measures as may be suggested by your own humane feelings, to ameliorate the condition of this class of animals,—I remain,

With very high esteem,

Your obedient servant,

A NORTH AMERICAN.

#### UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The Third Anniversary of the establishment of the *Union Library and Reading Room*, occurring on the 1st inst., the actual Committee have deemed it advisable to give this public notice to the Shareholders, of an entire change which has been effected in its list of officers for the current year,—an enumeration of whom may be seen at the Rooms.

To such members of the Society as were not present at the Annual Meeting above named, the Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Treasurer's Report, exhibited on that occasion, represents the funds of the Institution to be in a state of unprecedented prosperity.

A result so gratifying to the friends of the establishment, is the highest encomium which could be rendered to the zeal, activity, and good management of its late officers: but while they would thus award deserved commendation on *all*, the Committee feel assured that no one will accuse them of undue predilection, or of a desire to undervalue the efficiency of any individual composing the body of those lately charged with the regulation of the Society's affairs, when they declare, that in their opinion the present prosperity of the Institution is *mainly* to be attributed to the indefatigable zeal and intelligence of the gentleman who, the past year, presided over its affairs; and they are confident that in expressing this opinion, they but echo the sentiments of every member of the Society.

It is hoped, however, that henceforward there may become diffused throughout the mass of the Society, a feeling of interest in its prosperity, not less ardent and efficacious than that by which our late respected President was actuated; and the Committee believe that if each member will only assume his proper share of persevering activity, we shall become, ere long, able to complete the edifice begun and hitherto sustained with so much difficulty, and which can only hope to be supported and finished by the untiring exertions of its friends.

Some previous misunderstandings, which had operated in disappointing the Society of its expected remittances of papers from Europe, have been happily removed; and such measures adopted, as the Committee feel confident will prevent the liability of any such occurrence happening again.

The Society's correspondence with the United States has been considerably extended; and funds have been transmitted to that quarter, adequate to the expense of a year's subscription to a large number of the most popular journals in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, besides various other periodicals of notoriety and excellence.

Arrangements have been made with a distinguished Editor in New York, to become the Society's Agent in that city; and the assurance on

his part, that in addition to the periodicals subscribed for, he will transmit, by every opportunity, miscellaneous papers of the different sections of that vast country, encourages the Committee to believe that the Society's Rooms will, ere long, be surpassed by none other in this city, in the *variety* of its public journals; and they have, moreover, the greatest confidence that they will receive, through the agency of the above referred to gentleman, the very latest intelligence which may arrive from either of the before-named ports.

They would also advise, that they have lately ordered from Hamburg two papers: one, "*Der Freyschütz*," published weekly; and the other, "*Der Hamburger unpartheyische Correspondent*," a political paper, published daily. This has been done at the suggestion of some of our German subscribers, in the belief that, besides being a source of gratification to them, it might be the means of acquiring many new subscribers.

An English paper, "*The Hamburg Reporter and Cleaner*," published three times a week, has also been written for, under the impression that opportunities may sometimes be availed of to put us in possession of a knowledge of transactions on the Continent of Europe, before the news may have had time to reach us through our regular English channels of communication.

Institutions of this kind are so common in England and in the United States, and are so deservedly popular, that it was anticipated, when the present Society was organized, a similar spirit would have been awakened in this place,—a well grounded assurance was entertained, on calculating the large proportion of foreign residents in this city who spoke the English language, that

such an establishment would be founded without experiencing any essential impediment. It is to be regretted, however, that these sanguine expectations have not been fully realized; in consequence of which the sines of the Society have become in a degree paralysed, and its operations limited to a narrower circle than was originally contemplated.

Nevertheless, the exertion of a little activity in the friends of the Institution, may yet remove all these obstructions, and secure to it those advantages, and that respectability, which its acknowledged utility so amply merits.

In conclusion, the Committee would state, that having it in contemplation to issue a new order to the United States for a farther supply of books, they would be happy to receive even a small accession to the present list of Shareholders, in order to enable them to extend their catalogue by the earliest opportunity; and they feel the greatest confidence in asserting, that if *their* exertions be only met by a correspondent zeal on the part of individual members, the original plan of the Society will be easily completed, and the Institution become based upon a durable foundation, remaining, for after years, an honorable monument of the liberality and intelligence of its projectors.

(By order of the Committee,)

N. L. CLARK, Secretary.

N. B.—A subscription of 12 dollars per Quarter, entitles the Subscriber to all the privileges of the Rooms and Library.

UNION LIBRARY & READING ROOM,—*Alto* between 61 and 63, Calle de la Piedad,—January 21, 1834.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 23d OF JANUARY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Medora, Candlish,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barwell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Rodriguez & Co.	London or Liverpool.
Brig Risso, Dillon,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Galston, Guthrie,	John Appleyard,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Emma, Gething,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Ann Wise, Hoodless,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Virginia, Hewitt,	Lavalle & Macome,	Loading for New York.
Brig Poultney, Moun,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Mechanic, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Brazils.
Brig Maine, Hinkley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Gertrude, Freeman,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Barque Talent, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Stephen, Lord,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Caroline, Warnack,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Carolinian, Doughty,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Abby, M. Ingersoll,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Discharging.
Brig Mexican, Butman,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Havana.
Brig Sophia, Watson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Eutaw, Smack,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Discharging.
Brig Hyperion, Jenney,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Montgomery, Nickerson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>HANOVERIAN.</b>		
Brig Graf Munster, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Teresa, Skrüder,	J. J. Klick,	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Barque Nicholas I., Aspgren,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Antwerp.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	Lezica, Bros.,	Rio Janeiro.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polaire San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Corrado, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polaire San Juan Bautista, Andreotti,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Espartaco, Cruz,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Brig Arlequino, Michelin,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Eerisso,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polaire Cesar Augusto, Ferrari,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Vesuvio, Laura,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,		Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Bloisa, Meiselles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Pella,	José Gestal,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugla,	B. Costa,	Uncertain.
Zumaca Rio Jacuy, Bandera,	C. Galvano,	Brazils.
Brig Bella Juanita, Gonzalez,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Bambú, Cavazos,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Zumaca Remoncito Veliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, G. S. Pereira,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>CHELIAN.</b>		
Brig Twelfth February, Janssen,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Discharging.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Lexington, (18 guns) Captain John N. Keiser; bearing the Pendant of Commodore E. Vesey.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 18.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, (last night,) American brig Hyperion, Jenney, from Colonia, to load for the Havans, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

(This day,) National schooner Acadia, Macey, from Santos 3d inst., with sugar, tobacco, rice, timber, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

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

January 19.—Wind N. W., variable.—rain in morning.

Arrived, American brig Montgomery, Nickerson, from Philadelphia 1st November, Montevideo 17th inst., with flour, gunpowder, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. George Guest, and Captain Smith.

Sailed, Hamburg ship Colombia, Zydeveldt, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6597 quintals jerked beef.

January 20.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental schooner-brig Caroline, A. Sheaffe, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with wine, and a general cargo of dry goods.

American barque Brothers, Hale, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian zamacra Alianza, Vasconcellos, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 300 meugas salt, and a general cargo of dry goods.

January 21.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 22.—Wind E.

Arrived, United States' corvette Lexington, (18 guns,) Captain Isaac M'Keever, bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melanc. T. Woolsey, from Montevideo 19th inst.

Hamburg ship Sophia, Lafrentz, from Hamburg 26th October, Island of Sal 15th December, with 120 moyes salt, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 21st inst., to C. Galeano.

January 23.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, British brig Ann Wise, Hoodless, from Island Mayo 7th December, Montevideo 20th inst., with 160 moyes salt, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Sailed, American schr.-brig Mentor, Peterson, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 2300 dry hides, 30 bales with 690 arrobas wool, 18 do. with 350 doz. sheep-skins.

Brazilian schooner-brig Deidada, J. M. Jesus, for Rio Grande, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 150 barrels flour, 10 quintals cut hides, yerba, &c.

United States' schooner-of-war Enterprise, (12 guns,) Captain Downing, for Montevideo.

January 24.—Wind N. N. E., shifted to E. in afternoon.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Bruce, Smith, from Boston 31st October, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 22d inst., with general cargo, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

American brig Burton, Penhalow, from Rio Grande 14th inst., in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

An American brig, by telegraph from Cadiz, to Davison, Dorr & Co.—She was placed in quarantine.

Sailed, National brig General Rondeau, Donald Campbell, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 3065 quintals jerked beef, and 50 arrobas tallow. Passenger, Mr. G. Mohr.

The Sardinian polacre Marquez Gropallo, for Marselles and Genoa, and National brig Domingo, for Rio Janeiro, are expected to sail this day.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 26th inst.—Alert, for Liverpool.

Medora, for Liverpool.

Virginia, for New York.

Poultry, for Baltimore.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Danish brig Vigilant, was released from quarantine on 18th inst., and the Sardinian schooner-brig Espartano on 24d.

Arrived at Montevideo.

11th inst.—Sardinian brig Union, from the Island Mayo.

18th.—British brig Maria, from Cadiz 28th November, with salt, to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.—(She has been placed in quarantine for 10 days.)

British brig Chagas, from Tarragona, Pernambuco, last from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with Carlon wine, to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

11th inst.—American ship Edward Bonaffi, for Philadelphia. Sardinian brig San Antonio, for Havana.

21st.—H. B. M. packet Conchaticos, for Rio Janeiro. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Francis Bertram.

## THEATRE.

On 20th inst. was performed *Las Esclavas Amazonas*, for the benefit of Señor Antonio Rojas, "Box, Book, and House keeper;" upon which occasion a young "amateur" lady (Doña Florentina,) made her debut; and coming before us in that capacity, it of course draws criticism. We will therefore merely observe, that she is apparently about 15 or 16 years of age, with a good figure, full sparkling eyes, pretty arms, (she did not wear the monstrous sleeves,) a pretty leg and foot, and a "well-turned ankle;" altogether giving promise of becoming a fine woman.

Doña Matilde personated the part, we believe, of an Amazonian Queen, and she did it "to the life." Felipe David "convulsed the house with laughter," and some pretty symphonies were played by the Orchestra, between the acts,—among them was the *Cachuca*.

The house was not so full as we could have wished, although the boxes were graced with beauty and fashion. White was the prevailing costume, and *Beauty*, in our opinion, looks best when thus attired.

In the London Theatre, a person holding the situation of Señor Rojas, can always command a full house at his benefit, for the favours he dispenses during the Season, in the allotment of boxes and seats.

## Obit.

Suddenly, on the 23d inst., Mr. MICHAEL ALLEN, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years. His funeral was a numerous and respectfully attended.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### DECREE.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE Councillor to the Tribunal having examined the Documents connected with the proceedings of the body of Creditors relative to the property of THOMAS ARMSTRONG; and likewise those which have been presented by the dissentient Creditors, Don Bernardo Jonas, Don Manuel Francisco Canedo, and Don Simon M'Gregor, in opposition to Armstrong's claim and solicitude for delay and relief, therein denouncing the suspension of his payments as deceptive and fraudulent, and as such, comprehended in the third and last class of Bankruptcies, in conformity with Article the 4th, Chapter the 17th, of the Ordinance—the Expositor considers it as preliminarily necessary to have reference to the first and second Schedules in the Process; namely,—the Memorial of the Bankrupt, surrendering his goods, chattels, effects, debits and credits, in strict conformity with the Law, as prescribed in Article the 3d, in the before-cited chapter; together with the Exposition of the Assignees of the Creditors, manifest in their presentation, page 22, in which, in the face of the said Memorial, and with the books of the Bankrupt before them, they declare they have examined them scrupulously, and that they have not discovered one single fact to induce them to suspect any want of good faith whatsoever on the part of Armstrong; but far from forming any such conception, it has been clearly shewn that he has conducted himself honorably and with good faith. And furthermore, that an immense majority of his Creditors, with the whole proceedings before them, have acceded to his solicitude for delay and relief; which decision has been confirmed by the Superior Court of Appeal, and likewise by their Excellencies in the highest Judicial Court, in the face of all the documents presented by the three dissentient Creditors, Jonas, M'Gregor, and Canedo, in support of their allegations. If all this be not a plain and full proof of the inculpability of the failure of Armstrong, it forms, at least, strong ground against the action and solicitude of the dissentients. It is likewise necessary to call to mind, that the dissentients brought forward their accusation unaccompanied by those essential requisites which the law prescribes for its admission, namely, the denunciation and the designation of the facts which constitute the crime of which they accused him; notwithstanding which defect, the accused desired, and the Tribunal ordered, that what they the dissentients had to offer in justification, should be received; doubtless actuated (as the Councillor has before observed in his Dictamen, page 43.) by a zealous desire that a crime should not remain unpunished, which, if proved, the laws chastise with such penalties as are imposed on the most infamous public delinquents. That such was the intent is plainly corroborated, since it has been made manifest in the result, in the face of all the proofs produced and documents presented, that Don Thomas Armstrong has not, either before or since his failure, occultly withheld any of his property whatsoever, neither has he endangered any property of others by deceit or fraud, or made purchases of goods on credit at high prices, and resold them for ready money for less than their just value, to the prejudice of commerce in general; neither has he withheld any of his Books in order to prevent a just account being taken of the

whole of his property, nor has he made any anticipated payments at any time previously to their becoming due—but, on the contrary, the principal and immediate causes of his failure, have been absolute, unavoidable, and inculpable accidents and misfortunes, the principal of which has been the failure of other Commercial Houses, who are owing him large sums of money, which he had entrusted them with previously, and when his affairs were in a solvent state; he having substantiated the fact by the documents he has presented, that the same amounts to 1,504,000 dollars; and that, taking into account the interest paid, and debts existing, as set forth page 4 of the first Schedule, there remains a surplus balance of upwards of 400,000 dollars more than the amount of his failure.

In consideration, therefore, of all that has been herein set forth, the Sentence of the Councillor is,—That your Honours declare that the Dissentient Creditors, Jonas, M'Gregor, and Canedo, have failed in proving their action as they were bound to do; and that Armstrong has fully and satisfactorily, as he was bound to do, justified himself in answer to all the charges brought forward against him, and consequently his failure must be classified as inculpable, not to have been foreseen, and accidental: And that the Tribunal declares it as such, restoring to him his rights *in salvo*, so that he may hereafter appear against all and every person or persons whomsoever, against whom it may become his interest to appear.—Buenos Ayres, 19th December, 1833.

Buenos Ayres, 16th January, 1834.—In conformity with the foregoing Dictamen, let such be the Sentence; and as such, let it be intimated to the parties interested.—Mariano Sarratea.—José Ortiz Basualdo.—Antonio Linch.

Ordered and signed by the President and Members of the Tribunal of Commerce, on the day of the date thereof.—Manuel José Cavia, Secretary to the Tribunal.

### A CARD.

A YOUNG MAN (native of this country,) proffers his services to translate any documents, from Spanish into English or French, or from the two latter languages into Spanish; or for the obtaining of Passports for those who may be unacquainted with the language of the country, and the routine to be observed in this respect. His terms will be most reasonable.—Application to be made at No. 17, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

CHEAP ENGLISH-MADE STAYS. LADIES' English made STAYS, of superior quality, selling off at Twelve Dollars the pair, at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BY THE Committee of the BUENOS-AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, a COMPETENT TEACHER to take charge of a Boys' School. Application to be made in writing, to the Rev. J. ARMSTRONG, Calle de Cuyo No. 27; or the Subscriber, at Calle de las Piedras, No. 93; where the terms and requisitions will be made known to the applicants.

W. TORREY, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 14th January, 1834.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	124 —	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	120 — 120½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7 — 7½	do. do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 9-16 —	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacoas, 7½ —	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	51 — 52	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	140 —	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 5-16 — 7½	per cent. pr. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	350 —	dols. p. ct. pr. dol.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ —	do. p. ptacoan.
Do. on United States,.....	7½ —	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	28 — 31	do. per penda.
Do. country,.....	28 — 29	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	27 — 28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20 — 26	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11 — 12	do. do. each.
Nitria Sticks,.....	40 — 45	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Sticks,.....	(none).	do. do.
Wool, com. mac,.....	13 — 15	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	28 — 32	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	15 — 17	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 — 14½	do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10½ — 11½	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350 — 925	do. per mit.
Flour, (North American),.....	58 — 60	do. per barril.
Salt, on board,.....	10 — 12	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1 —	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price 120 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7 5-16 pence.

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