

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 389.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1834.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We are without any particular news this week: there have not been any arrivals from Europe,—and tranquillity prevails in every portion of this Republic. The latter is doubtless the best information we can communicate.

The daily journals (especially the *Gaceta Mercantil*), have, on various occasions lately, made some pointed observations upon the non-attendance of the Members in the House of Representatives, so that it has been impossible to form a House, and public business has been thereby greatly impeded. Certain it is, that at the commencement of the Sessions, “the eyes of all the Province” were fixed upon the House of Representatives, and the highest expectations were entertained of its proceedings. A variety of “un- toward” circumstances have interfered with its deliberations, and not only prevented the introduction of many patriotic measures, but seem to have caused apathy, or want of public spirit, in the Members, which would be truly alarming at a time when it is necessary for every one “to put his shoulder to the wheel,” except from the probability that such a state of things can be only temporary.

On the 28th ult. there was a sitting, in which the motions brought forward by Señores Mancilla and Irigoyen, (revised by the special committee,) were carried. These motions were to do away with the idea which might be entertained, from the tenor of the Notes forwarded from the House at the beginning of November, that the movement of 11th October last was refractory.

It will be seen from the advertisement in our paper of this day, that ‘The Battle of Salamanca,’ (*Arapiles*.) is to be performed at the Theatre to-morrow. This piece was published at Valencia, and the following French officers of rank are introduced upon the scene, viz. :—Marshal Marmont, (Duke de Ragusa,) Generals Bonet, Vauvan, Lilli, &c. Also, the Spanish Chieftain, Don Julian Sanchez, and the British Commander, Lord Wellington. In the course of the play, Marshal Marmont offers one hundred thousand dollars to any brave fellow that will cut off the head of Wellington. A Chorus is to be sung to-morrow evening, commencing with the following lines:—

“Honor & Wellington,—honor & Inglaterra,
De la triste España, protectora tierna.”

The most prejudiced allow that Wellington merits the name of “the first Captain of the Age.” He ever possessed the confidence of his officers and soldiers; still he was not loved by them. He did not, like Napoleon, converse with his soldiers upon their services, wants, &c., but always maintained in that respect the most frigid indifference. Notwithstanding this, his men followed him with enthusiasm, and at his order they faced death in every shape. We remember passing through the encampment of the British Foot-Guards, in the *Bois de Boulogne*, near Paris, and found groups

of these soldiers singing, and joining chorus in the song of—

“With Wellington we'll go, we'll go,
With Wellington we'll go.”

Sir Thomas Picton was thought, by many, to possess equal military talent with Wellington.—The latter, previous to one of his battles, called his General Officers together in order to shew them the plan of the approaching action. Picton expressed his disapprobation of some parts of it; upon which Wellington said,—“I requested your attendance, Sir Thomas Picton, to receive my orders, and not to ask your advice.”

One hundred men belonging to the battalion of the *Guardia Argentina*, have sailed for Bahia Blanca, in the schooner-brig of war San Martin, to relieve the garrison, which has been there for two years.

TUCUMAN.—The state of the Thermometer in this city, was, in November last,—the *highest*, 100; the *lowest*, 60. In December,—the *highest*, 98½; the *lowest*, 57.

RIO JANEIRO.

The last accounts from the above city, say that a disturbance took place there on Christmas day last, and that 300 individuals traversed the streets shouting in favour of the ex-Emperor. They were however completely routed, and 30 to 35 of them killed.

CHILI.

We have received the journal *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, to 14th December last. A correspondence between the Government of Chili, and the French Consul there, has been published in the *Araucano* of Santiago de Chili, upon the following subject:—

On the 31st August, 1832, Monsieur Carbonnery died at Valparaiso. He was partner in a French commercial house at Valparaiso, trading under the firm of “Goubert & Carbonnery.” On examining the papers of the establishment, a number of letters were discovered, containing a project formed by Goubert & Carbonnery, to consummate a fraudulent bankruptcy, and defraud their creditors in France. Goubert arrived at Valparaiso, from France, on 21st May last. The Consul requested his arrest; citing an instance where a partner in a Scotch Banking-House, who had committed a fraud in Scotland and fled to New York, was arrested there: and averring that if the Government of Chili did not act upon the same principle, it would hold out encouragement to every description of criminals to seek refuge in its territory. The Government, however, declined to interfere; stating, that to proceed to the extreme solicited by the Consul, would be an infringement of the laws of the country.

PERU.

Accounts from Lima to 19th November, state that the Republic of Peru is not in a very envious condition as it regards the public tranquillity. The President (Samarra,) with his troops, was

at Jaaja; but his term of office expired on 20th December last, and it was expected that a more popular ruler would then be elected.

A letter from Lima, dated November 14, says:—“The greatest disorder reigns here. Four Presidents in office, or proclaimed by different parties,—a formidable insurrection in Truxillo,—a revolutionary movement in Huacho, and *Montonera* in every part of the country,—the public misery increased, and the Government in the greatest pecuniary distress;—yet, nevertheless, this singular people are always the same, dancing, singing, and given up to dissipation. An attempt at revolution took place at Callao the day before yesterday, but it was suffocated in the act.”

Official Documents.

Communications, dated 24th December last, from the Governments of the provinces of Tucuman and of Santiago del Estero, to that of Buenos Ayres, state their desire to forward all in their power, the new arrangements respecting the Post-Office.

An order of the day, dated 27th ult., from the Inspector General's office, directs that a new enrolment and re-organization of the regiment of *Patrios de Infanteria*, and of the Militia Cavalry of the city and its suburbs, do immediately take place.

A decree, dated 24th ult., orders that all sailors belonging to coasting vessels, found on shore without a paper of licence from the captain of their respective vessels, shall be taken into custody; and those who harbour them shall be fined.

The Government, under date 25th ult., has ordered that the Port of Ensenada be immediately surveyed; and that the Captain of the Port appoint a committee of naval officers for that purpose.

Complaints having been made that some soldiers belonging to the garrison of this city, have committed disorders at various *Quintas* in the suburbs, robbing them of fruit, &c.; it is therefore ordered that no soldier whatever shall pass certain bounds of the city, without a written permission from the Captain of his company.

The Governments of the provinces of San Juan and of San Luis, have addressed congratulatory communications to General Viamonte, Governor of Buenos Ayres, upon his election to that office.

Official communications have been received, stating that Colonel José Gregorio Calderon had been elected Governor of the province of San Luis, and Señor Pedro Molina, Governor of the province of Mendoza.

The House of Representatives of the Province of Mendoza, in its sitting of 8th ult., ordered that in future the stamped paper issued in that province, shall, in addition to the National Arms, bear the following inscription:—*La Gratitude de Mendoza, al Señor General Rosas.*

Our author paid a visit to the house lately occupied by the unfortunate Commandant of the Falkland Islands, Major Joseph Francis Mestivier, whom in the narrative he erroneously denominated as a Colonel Vier. Upon this subject he says:—

"The house consisted of three apartments, the best containing a tolerable sofa and table, with a dusty piano and a broken-stringed guitar; emblems of female refinement which, naturally excited my curiosity, and drew forth the following tragic tale in answer to my inquiries:—

"Colonel Vier, commanding the troops, was a Frenchman by birth, who, early entering into the Buenos Ayrean army, soon raised himself by his gallantry to the rank he lately held. In one of those fatal civil commotions, too frequent in that fine country, it was his fortune to befriend a family, whose only daughter, then in her eighteenth year, had so many graces and such beauty of person as to affect the sensitive heart of the young officer, who, after a few interviews, formally disclosed his passion, and was accepted with feelings of delight by both the young lady and her parents,—his handsome manly figure, and captivating manners and address, being such as few hearts could resist. In a month they were united; but the state of parties betokening a speedy civil war, Colonel Vier successfully solicited the command of the detachment destined for the Falklands, with the view of evading a strife so repugnant to his feelings as that of son against father, and sailed within a month after his marriage, accompanied by the partner of his future joys and sorrows.—His wife had been confined only three days of her first born babe, and her husband, worn out with watching and fatigue, had just retired from her chamber with the view of stilling every noise that might disturb a slumber into which she had newly fallen, when four ruffians of his party came and endeavoured to assassinate him. Although he had arms at hand, yet, more solicitous about the health of her he loved than his own safety, he endeavoured, by a pathetic appeal, either to turn them from their bloody purpose, or to induce them to perpetrate it outside of the dwelling; to which they pretended to assent, but put him to death with musket shots and bayonet stabs at his very threshold, and threw the body into a ditch fronting the door, where it lay for several days: the terror produced being such, that none dared to bury it, or even drive away the vultures devouring with screams the mangled remains. This event could not be long concealed from his young widow, upon whose feeble frame, even when deprived as far as possible of its horrors, it produced the most fearful effects. To three days of incessant weeping and wild exclamations, succeeded a furious madness, constantly pointing to the corpse of her murdered husband, which she imagined lay bleeding before her; or imploring, with outstretched hands and streaming eyes, the imaginary assassins to spare her babe: in which state she was carried on board the *Sarandi*, for a passage to Buenos Ayres. The guitar and piano, upon which a little dainty child was now drumming with its fingers, appertained to that unfortunate lady, who sang the wild airs of her land to the music of their chords, with much feeling and sweetness.

"Veruet being absent in Buenos Ayres at the period of our visit, the management of the stock had devolved upon Louis Simon, and that of the store department upon J. Dickson; the former, a shrewd little Frenchman, who had lived twenty-two years among the Gauchos and Indians, and could lasso, skin, and jerk a bullock with the most expert of them; and the latter, a native of Dublin, who had lived three years on the island. The remainder consisted of a German tailor, a Canarian fisherman, an English sailor, four Gauchos, four Indians, three coloured women, and two children. Although several gardens were enclosed with turf walls, and contained abundance of cabbages, turnips, carrots, lettuces, and parsnips, growing luxuriantly among still more luxuriant nettles and weeds, yet no attempt of recent cultivation was visible, except that of a patch of potatoes by the little tailor; the habits of the Gauchos being such that nothing will induce them to labour, the only occupation they condescend to follow being that of hunting with the bolas and lassos, and skinning and cutting up the fangs of the chace. Their food, therefore, for the greater part of the year, consists of beef cooked in various ways, washed down with what is called Falkland tea, being the infusion of a low creeping evergreen, resembling the whortleberry, tasting like a weak decoction

of the Chinese commodity, for which it is no bad substitute. A few bags of biscuit, sugar, and other household necessaries and luxuries, are procured at times by barter with the whalers; but these are chiefly monopolized by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, as our sailors were pleased to call the head herdsman and head shopman of the ruler of the Falklands. The few potatoes and vegetables hitherto grown have been excellent, and although neither climate nor soil are suitable to wheat, I have little doubt that both oats and barley would come to perfection in spots sheltered from the south-west wind, which blows here too boisterously for any stalk of grain to resist. Sealing and whaling are at present not attended to; the only other source of profit to Veruet, besides the cattle, being the mullet, salted and dried for the Buenos Ayrean market, where they meet a good price and ready sale; they are caught with the seine during high water, at the mouths of the fresh streams, where they crowd to drink, and are so plentiful that a good-sized boat may often be loaded in a few hours—the Canarian saying he only wanted a schooner of thirty tons, to trade with to the River Plate, to realize a good independency in a few years. Few of the fish here take bait; therefore the mullet composed the greater portion of the cured stock in store, amounting to many tons. The wild cattle are computed at present to amount to 7000; the Gauchos declaring the islands of East Falkland alone capable of supporting 40,000 head, and none can be better judges of such a point. About 6000 have been killed since Veruet took possession; the cows only for beef, on account of none of the males on the island being emasculated, and consequently only fit to be slaughtered for the hides. From this mode of procedure, the stock has been greatly decreased, and must in a few years be exterminated, if not put a stop to." * * *

"I presume the repossession now taken of these islands, is with a view to their colonization; ports of refuge and supply being now absolutely necessary in these latitudes, on account of the great amount of English shipping passing and repassing Cape Horn, employed in the sperm fishery, the Chilean, Peruvian, and north-west American trade, and in the return trade from the Australian colonies—all rapidly increasing sources of British commerce. Indeed, their colonization is imperiously called for,—confering, as it would, a very great benefit upon both European and American commerce passing Cape Horn; but a still greater upon humanity, by their serving as an asylum for ships in distress, and a place of refuge for shipwrecked mariners, no civilized place existing within 800 miles of the tempestuous region of Cape Horn. Berkely Sound, in East Falkland, and Port Egmont and New Island Harbour, in West Falkland, seem best adapted for the above purpose.

"Berkely Sound is deep in extent, and the prevailing westerly wind blowing right down it, renders it often tedious for a heavy-sailing ship to reach the anchorage; but this being the only good port on the eastern side of the islands, by which route the return trade to England passes; while possessing walls only requiring roofs to make houses of, and horses, cattle, pigs, and rabbits, in sufficient abundance to supply both settlers and shipping, it ought certainly to be selected as the parent colony.

"The half-farmer half-fisherman habits of the Orkney and Shetland islanders, as well as other qualifications, point them out as the best adapted for a country like this. All that is requisite to set them up in the world, would be roofs, doors, and furniture for their houses, seeds to sow, and agricultural implements to till with—walls being here ready for the roofing, and cattle, horses, pigs, geese, and ducks, being ready for the catching to tame or to kill: a few Gauchos, however, being a necessary nucleus to commence with. With an abundance of breeding food, therefore, for man and beasts, and an abundance of space to scatter population over as fast as propagated, I do not know a more fitting asylum than the Falklands for the poor of the remote Scottish islands, seeing that, if transplanted here, they would take root and flourish, without any further trouble to the mother country.

"A colony of such simple materials as this, requires no expensive governors, or more expensive law courts or law officers, to make it prosper:—only measure out the land fairly, assist them with putting their houses in habitable order, and give them the power of electing persons they put confidence in, to settle all their petty disputes, and you may safely leave them to themselves. The most moral, most flourishing of all the American colonies, were those settled by private adventure, and left to make simple rules for their own use,

In such a state of society, every dispute could be settled in an amicable, friendly way. Do the simple inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, or of Tristan d'Acunha, possess any laws at this day further than those which the heart and public feeling dictate?—and if a leader should be wanted to counsel or to guide, will not a John Adams, or a Sergeant Glass, be as readily forthcoming among the Falkland population, as among the population of the islands already alluded to?"

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

I am aware that it is not within the design of your journal to insert poetry; but observing matter of that description in your last number, I am induced to forward to you a few lines on "The Ivy," the moral of which, I think, will come home to the hearts of many of your readers. Your inserting it will therefore oblige

A Subscriber.

THE IVY.

Dost thou not love, in the season of Spring,
To twine thee a flowery wreath,
And to see the beautiful birch-tree fling
Its shade on the grass beneath?
Is thy glossy leaf, and its silvery stem;—
Oh! dost thou not love to look on them?
And dost thou not love, when leaves are greenest,
And Summer has just begun,
When in the silence of moonlight thou leanest
Where glistening waters run,
To see, by that gentle and peaceful beam,
The willow bend down to that sparkling stream?
And oh! in a lovely Autumnal day,
When leaves are changing before thee,
Do not Nature's charms as they slowly decay,
Spread their own mild influence o'er thee?
And hast thou not felt, as thou stoodst to gaze,
The touching lesson such scene displays?
It should be thus at an age like thine;
And it has been thus with me
When the freshness of feeling and heart were mine,
As they never more can be!—
Yet think not I ask thee (a pity my lot;
Perhaps I see beauty where thou dost not.
Hast thou seen, in Winter's stormiest day,
The trunk of a blighted oak—
Not dead—but sinking in slow decay
'Neath Time's resistless stroke,—
Round which a luxuriant Ivy had grown,
And wretch'd it with verdure no longer its own?
Perchance thou hast seen this sight, and then
(As I, at thy years, might do),
Passed carelessly by, nor turned again
That scathed wreck to view:
But now I can draw from that mould'ring tree,
Thoughts which are soothing and dear to me.
O smile not! nor think it a worthless thing
If it be with instruction fraught;—
That which will closest and longest cling,
Is alone worth a serious thought!
Is there aught more lovely than that which can shed
Grace on the dying, and leaves not the dead?
Now, in thy youth, beseech of Him
Who giveth, unobtruding not,
That His light in thy heart become not dim,
And His love be unforget—
And thy God, in the darkest of days, will be
Greenness, and beauty, and strength to thee!

A long Memorial is in process of signature, addressed to the House of Representatives, by the citizens, accusing the Government of which General Juan Ramon Balcarce was at the head, of "high crimes and misdemeanours." It states, that now that people can impartially judge of the movement of 11th October last, it will be found to have been one truly national, and not meriting the unworthy terms which had been applied to it by the House of Representatives; and which nothing can excuse but the dangerous and extraordinary circumstances in which the said House was then placed. That the people had armed *en masse*, against a Government who had violated all the laws of the country, and driven the people to desperation. That General Balcarce came into office under the most favourable circumstances: profound peace existed in every portion of the Republic; the country at large was well disposed towards him; and that excellent citizen, General Rosas, who had directed the work of the Restoration, and whose popularity is immense, likewise contributed his powerful influence in his support. The restoring party, composed of the majority of the province and of all the Republic, strong in its triumphs, tendered a friendly hand to General Balcarce, to second him in his noble mission; in fact, the Nation at large was prepared to obey him. But,

unhappily, there existed in his Government the element of disorganization. The Minister of War proved himself to be a turbulent man, accustomed to live in the midst of civil broils, and eager for the opportunity to display his destructive plans.

The conduct of the Government at the elections on 28th April and 16th June last, is then noticed; the dilapidation of the public money in rewards to delinquents, &c. &c.; and that General Balcarce sought to engross all the offices of the State in his own family. That no individual security existed out of the precincts of the Fort: the domestic hearth was violated with impunity; men, strangers to the country, notorious for intrigues, directed the politics of the Government, and thus the national honour became wounded in the most tender point: The ministerial Press was filled with calumnies against those who disapproved of the conduct of the Government; the army under the command of General Juan Manuel de Rosas, which was engaged in an important expedition against the Indians who had so long desolated this country, was vilified, and its worthy General insulted by the ministerial writers. General Balcarce was surrounded by Orientals and Decembristas, and other perfidious men, to be found in all countries: he proceeded from error to error, and provoked the people to that resistance which had become absolutely necessary. The Memorial also accuses the Government of General Balcarce with occultly interfering in the disputes in the Oriental State, taking part against the legal Government of that Republic, &c. That the people of Buenos Ayres had no resource but to arm against General Balcarce and his Government; neither is it the first time that a free people, depossited of their best rights, have armed to regain them: that the inhabitants came from all parts of the Province for that purpose, and in a few days eight thousand citizens had assembled under arms, besides numerous forces in various parts of the province; yet, wishing to avoid the effusion of blood, conciliatory measures were proposed. But the men who held the reins of Government were blindly obstinate in their fatal plans, and would listen to nothing in the shape of peace: they were intent upon blood and victims, calling around them and arming the Decembristas, criminals from the public prisons, vagabonds of every description, and many of those individuals who had signalized themselves in the ominous epoch of the intrusive Government of General Lavalle. Crimes were perpetrated with impunity by an unbridled soldiery; and the Government absolutely authorized many of these acts, rewarded those who committed them, and propagated the atrocious calumny that their opponents intended to plunder the city of Buenos Ayres. The Government finding their impotence, were, at the end of twenty days, obliged to yield to public opinion.

That from the facts stated by the Memorialists, it is evident that justice and reason demand that the House of Representatives do declare void and of non-effect the resolutions passed on 2d and 3d November, denominating the movement of 11th October as refractory: that the decided opinion of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the Province, indignant at the scandalous conduct of General Balcarce, and his late Ministry, require that this should be done.

MONTEVIDEO.

The recent decree of the Government of the Oriental Republic, prohibiting the introduction into that State of the paper money of Buenos Ayres, seems to have caused a good deal of excitement among a certain class of the Orientals. They have accordingly forwarded a Memorial to their Government upon the subject, stating,— That since the period when the Oriental arms,

in conjunction with those of the Argentines, succeeded in ejecting foreign dominion, the paper money of Buenos Ayres, which so efficaciously contributed to that important end, became the medium of mercantile transactions in various parts of the Oriental territory, and administered to the domestic necessities of its inhabitants. The circulation of this money in the Oriental Republic, was therefore a great national object: it served to repair the losses which the war had occasioned, and to occupy the place of the Brazilian currency, besides cementing the mercantile relations between the two Republics; and was at once advantageous to both countries. That the progress made in certain country districts of the Oriental State, was chiefly owing to the paper money of Buenos Ayres, which, in fact, supplied the deficiency and counteracted the inconvenience which would have been otherwise experienced from the great scarcity of specie; and thus suddenly to prohibit the introduction of the said money, without providing other money to replace it, must inevitably occasion considerable distress in different districts of the Republic, and completely destroy the now beneficial commerce which is carried on from certain portions of its coasts with Buenos Ayres. That besides the serious injury the decree inflicts upon the Orientals, it will be most sensibly felt by the numerous Argentine families residing in the Oriental State, who came thither in the full persuasion that the currency of their country would continue, as here.

tofore, to circulate freely, thus enabling them to provide for their first necessities: that its suppression must produce, generally, incalculable mischief to commerce, and to the industry of the Orientals. The Memorialists therefore trust that the prudence and wisdom of the Executive will see the necessity of repealing the decree in question.

The Equestrian Company are performing at Montevideo. One of the journals of that city hints that the Police should make "Mr. Merryman" and his companions speak in Spanish, and that Spanish masters ought immediately to be provided for them, because their witticisms are now entirely lost upon those of the audience who do not understand English.

Should the Company visit Buenos Ayres professionally, it might be to their advantage to engage Jack the Negro: he would prove a most able assistant in the "Ride." The formation of his knees, and their inclining so much upwards, will not of course permit him to dance upon the tight-rope; but he can dance the *Cielito* to perfection, and sings admirably, having a fine bass voice,—in amatory strains he does not however excel. He has also another great requisite: he speaks both Spanish and English,—the latter somewhat vulgarly, perhaps, but that is owing to bad instructors. At all events, place him, dressed in silks and spangles, by the side of "Mr. Merryman," and his natural talent will then have a fair field of action. Jack's performances on the beach always collect considerable audiences; but at those periods, we are sorry to say, he is ever in a state of inebriety,—for, like various other great actors, he is a devotee at the shrine of Bacchus.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 30th OF JANUARY, 1834.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Saltana, Rogers, | Davison, Dorr & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Hannah, Barrell, | Parlane, Macallister & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Livorno, Cooper, | Rodriguez & Co. | London or Liverpool. |
| Brig Risdon, Dixon, | Rodger, Bred & Co. | Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. |
| Brig Galston, Guthrie, | John Appleyard, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Emma, Gething, | Lafone, Robinson & Co., | Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. |
| Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchelson, | Rodger, Bred & Co. | Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. |
| Brig Ann Wise, Houldless, | Lafone, Robinson & Co., | Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. |
| Brig Zeno, Lawson, | John Harratt & Sons, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Brig Albert, Dayton, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Discharging. |
| Brig Maine, Hincley, | Dorr, Reicke & Lees, | Discharging. |
| Brig Gertrude, Freeman, | Dorr, Reicke & Lees, | Loading for Boston. |
| Barque Talent, Cotting, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Montevideo, Farran, | Dorr, Reicke & Lees, | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Caroline, Warnach, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| Ship Caroline, Doughty, | Davison, Dorr & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Abby M., Ingersoll, | Grogan & Pleasants, | Loading for New York and Boston. |
| Brig Mexican, Butman, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Havana. |
| Brig Sophia, Watson, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Philadelphia. |
| Brig Eutaw, Smeck, | Grogan & Pleasants, | Loading for Philadelphia. |
| Brig Hyperion, Jenney, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Montgomery, Nickerson, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., | Discharging. |
| Schooner-brig Bruce, Smith, | Dorr, Reicke & Lees, | Discharging. |
| Brig Burton, Penhallow, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | <i>Sold.</i> |
| Brig Cameo, Sayer, | Davison, Dorr & Co., | In quarantine. |
| HANOVERIAN. | | |
| Brig Graf Muesster, Deeljen, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| BREMEN. | | |
| Brig Alwina, Kortlang, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| DANISH. | | |
| Brig Vigilant, Emerich, | J. J. Kieck, | Loading for Havana. |
| RUSSIAN. | | |
| Barque Nicholas I., Aspgren, | Zumaran & Treserra, | Loading for Antwerp. |
| HAMBURG. | | |
| Ship Sophia, Lafrentz, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm, | Bertram, Deisile & Co., | Discharging. |
| DUTCH. | | |
| Brig Phoenix, Vesser, | Lezica, Bros., | Rio Janeiro. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Polacre San José, Revelio, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Genoa. |
| Botg Colombo, Ardito, | J. Gestal, | Loading for Genoa. |
| Polacre San Juan Bautista, Andreotti, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Pernambuco. |
| Schooner-brig Espartaco, Cruz, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Discharging. |
| Brig Arlequino, Michelini, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Loading for Cadix and Barcelona. |
| Brig Rio de la Plata, Berisso, | Davison, Dorr & Co., | Discharging. |
| Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Discharging. |
| Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrari, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Discharging. |
| Barque Juliette, Dodere, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Discharging. |
| NEAPOLITAN. | | |
| Brig Vesuvio, Lauro, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Discharging. |
| Brig Ferdinando, Lambi, | | Discharging. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Brig Elaisa, Meirelles, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Rio Grande. |
| Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña, | José Gestal, | Paraguaya. |
| Schooner-brig Maria, Bugta, | J. Gestal, | Uncertain. |
| Zumaca Rio Jaco, Bandera, | J. Estebano, | Brazil. |
| Brig Bella Juanita, Gonzales, | J. Gestal, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Schooner-brig Danubio, Cardoso, | M. A. Ramos, | Santos. |
| Zumaca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador, | M. A. Ramos, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Polacre Catalina, Jesus, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Discharging. |
| CHILEAN. | | |
| Brig Twelfth February, Jansenn, | S. Lezica, Bros., | For Sale. |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Lexington, (18 guns) Captain Isaac M. Keyser; bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melane. T. Woolsey.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

The American brig which arrived on 24th ult., (noticed in our last) is the *Cameo*, Sayer, from Cadiz 21st November, with wine, oil, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co.—(She remains in quarantine.)

January 25.—Wind E. S. E., strong in afternoon. Arrived, Sardinian barque Juliette, N. Dodere, from Genoa 12th November, Montevideo 23d inst., with 3801 minas wheat, paper, &c., to Amadeo & Caprile.

Oriental packet schr. *Aguila Segunda*, Cunen, from Montevideo 24th inst., to A. Martinez.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre *Marquez Gropallo*, Croze, for Marseilles and Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 49,912 horns, 2000 horn tips, 32,190 shin bones, 500 dry hides, 50 quintals old copper, 21 1/2 pipes with 852 arrobas tallow, 144 bales with 3600 arrobas wool, 39 ditto with 974 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 125 doz. sheep-skins.

National brig *Domingo*, Pouthier, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 450 quintals jerked beef, 10 doz. nutria skins, 300 boxes soap, 6 horses, and 100 sheep.—(She anchored again to the S. E., from head wind.)

January 26.—Wind N. E., shifted to E. in afternoon, strong. No arrivals or sailings.

January 27.—Wind N. E. Arrived, British brig *Zeno*, Lawson, from Liverpool 10th November, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 25th inst., with general cargo, to John Harratt & Sons.

Sailed, British brig *Medora*, Candlish, for Liverpool, despatched by Salisbury, Davis & Co., with 312 1/2 pipes with about 12,500 arrobas tallow, 1221 dry hides, 1778 salted do., 12 1/2 doz. of hare and tiger skins, 12,600 horns, 40,000 shin-bones, 4 bales with 100 arrobas horse hair, 91 bales with 1800 arrobas wool. *Passenger*, Mr. James Macpherson.

January 28.—Wind N. E. Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 27th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Hamburg ship *Heinrich Johann*, Blohm, from Bonavista 8th December, Montevideo 26th inst., with 140 moyes salt, to Bertram, Delisle & Co.

Brazilian polacre *Catalina*, A. P. de Jesus, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., with sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., to Amadeo & Caprile.

Sailed, American brig *Poultney*, Monat, for Baltimore, despatched by Grogan & Pleasant, with 6985 dry hides, 815 horse do., 15 bales with 375 doz. sheep skins, 4 do. with 677 vicuña skins, and 1 do. with 12 arrobas horse hair.

January 29.—Wind N. N. E. No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig *Alert*, Snowden, for Liverpool, despatched by Hugh C. Smith, with 259 dry hides, 3791 salted do., 160 pipes with 6299 arrobas tallow, 17,058 horns, 12,700 horn tips, 157 bales with 3408 arrobas wool, 14 do. with 448 arrobas horse hair, 61 do. with 1824 arrobas cut hides, 16 bales with 520 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 21 doz. nutria skins, 8 do. with 136 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 120 bare skins, 16 guano do., and 8 lion do., some pieces of domestic goods. *Passengers*, Mr. W. P. Robertson, and three children.

Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

January 30.—Wind N.—hazy. No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. *Aguila Segunda*, Cunen, for ditto.

National schr.-brig of war *San Martin*, Captain Thorn, for Bahia Blanca, with troops, stores, and prisoners.

January 31.—Wind N.—hazy. Arrived, an American brig, supposed the *Mary*, Smith, from Montevideo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

In sight, a vessel.

The following vessels have been ready to sail for several days past, but were unable to leave the inner Roads, in consequence of low tide, and head wind, &c.:—American ship *Virginia*, for New York; do. brig *Mechanic*, for Rio Janeiro; Danish brig *Teresa*, for Rio Janeiro; Brazilian schr.-brig *Dos Amigos*, for Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The United States' corvette *Lexington*, is to sail from this port on Tuesday next, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

The American brig *Stephen*, has been sold.

A topmast, about three feet above water, has been recently seen by the Pilot-boat schooner *Star of the South*, on the west part of the Archimedes Bank, Montevideo bearing from it N. by W., by compass. It is therefore directly in the tract of vessels crossing from Flores to Point Indio.

Arrived at Montevideo. 23d inst.—Sardinian brig *Dido*, from St. Catharines. British brig *Hero*, from Gibraltar 21st November, Bonavista 14th December, with 120 moyes salt, to Lafone & Co.

24.—Sardinian brig *Cristina*, from Isla Mayo 5th December, with 111 moyes salt.

American barque *George & Martha*, Gardner, from Valparaiso 6th December, to Davison, Dorr & Co., with 1421 gold ounces, 18,720 hard dollars, silver in bars, 3550 dry hides, cocoon, &c.

26.—American brig stated to be the *Enron*, from Boston, Rio Janeiro, and St. Catharines, to James Noble.

Sailed from Montevideo.

23d inst.—Sardinian schooner-brig *Felicidad*, for Campos, with 330 quintals jerked beef, &c.

Oriental brig *Felix Oriental*, for Pernambuco, calling at Rio Janeiro, with 70,000 arrobas jerked beef.

25.—American brig *Cherab*, for Rio Janeiro, with 2500 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental schooner *Amaltea*, for Pernambuco, with 800 quintals dried beef.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

November 2.—British brig *Castelo*, from Liverpool 120 days.

4.—American ship *William Byrne*, from New York.

8.—French barque *Laura*, from Bourdeaux 100 days.

American brig *Index*, Clark, from New York 95 days.

9.—British brig *Susanna*, Dunn, from Buenos Ayres 14th September, Montevideo 21st ditto.

British brig *Sarah*, Buck, from Buenos Ayres 16th September.

British barque *England*, from London 100 days.

American ship *St. Peter*, Mickle, from Baltimore 120 days.

12.—French ship *Flavia*, Joly, from Bourdeaux 94 days.

27.—American ship *Mercury*, Simpson, from Boston 111 days.

30.—British ship *Marianne*, Robson, from Costa Rica 48 days.

December 3.—British schooner *New Zealand*, Cole, from Gambier Islands 30 days.

5.—British ship *Sophia*, Douglas, from Liverpool 100 days.

French barque *L. Y. Angeant*, from Bourdeaux 85 days.

6.—British brig *Peace*, Garris, from Antwerp 119 days.

Argentine barque *Veloz*, Sardi, from Montevideo 30th October.

7.—American brig *George Gardner*, from Baltimore 98 days.

Bremen barque *Juno*, from Hamburg 133 days.

8.—British ship *Nereide*, from Lisbon 135 days.

NIGHT PATROLES.

The Police has issued a notice, stating that from the 5th inst., fourteen night-patrols are to perform rounds in the principal wards of the city, and in the suburbs horsemen are to do the same duty. The former are to carry rattles, which they are to spring at every half-hour struck by the town clock. When the rattles are sprung during the intervals between the stated period, it will be a signal that there is some disorder going on: and all good citizens are obliged, under severe penalties, to render aid to the patrol in such cases.

THE ALAMEDA was tolerably well attended on Sunday afternoon, notwithstanding the "rude wind." Some fashionable fair were on the promenade, and the Baud performed as usual.

THE WEATHER has been sultry during the week. On Wednesday the thermometer was at 86: on Thursday at 88, and yesterday it was bordering on 90, with scarcely a breath of air, which rendered the heat extremely oppressive.

BATHING.—The bathers have had some fine "field-days" this week, and the banks of the river have been thronged with them on every evening, particularly on that of Thursday. After dark, the Lady bathers, with their female servants carrying lanterns, attended in crowds—the "garb of night" concealing them from vulgar eyes. They formed an extensive line from north to south, and the numerous lights, viewed *à la distance*, had a curious effect.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Señor Suarez, a Play was performed, in which a girl six years of age made her *debut*,—but it was indeed a baby-like affair. Señor Quijano really makes a capital villain, particularly in the dying scenes. The house was numerous and elegantly attended, and the boxes contained some lovely females, "clad in virgin white." We were surprised to find so full a house, considering the intense heat; and so, it seems, was the *beneficiado*.

for on the next day he inserted a letter of thanks in one of the public papers, expressing his gratitude for so great an attendance on a night of such suffocating heat.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The answer of Mr. Bernard Jonas, to the Decree of the Tribunal of Commerce, will appear in our next number.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

On the 2d inst., for the Benefit of Señor CULBRAS, will be performed LA CONTIENDA DE LOS DIOS, POR EL ESTADO ORIENTAL.

In which, *Jobe, Apollo, Mars, Astrea, Peace, and Fortune*, will be represented as disputing for the preference of protecting the new State.

After which, a piece called LORD WELLINGTON TRIUMPHANT; Or, The Battle of the Arapiles.

After the Battle, the Spanish and British troops will execute various evolutions, the Band playing the March of the Immortal Riego. A new patriotic composition will be sung, in honor of Lord Wellington, and of his brave conquering army.

In the course of the evening, some *Arias* from Rossini's Operas—and the entertainments to conclude with the farce of—

El Honor en los Maridos, y Prudencia en las Mujeres.

REMOVED.

R. ZAPATA, from No. 67, to 55, Calle de Suipacha.

TO LET.

THE commodious BARRACA, with DWELLING-HOUSES, and extensive STAKING-GROUND, in the Huaco de los Sauces.—Apply to ORR & LAMONT.

NOTICE.

THE finest accommodations for HORSES, ever offered to the Public in this city, may be seen at the Stables of MR. JACOB GEORGE, No. 47, Calle de la Paz. At the same place at some first-rate saddle horses to let.

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.

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. 77, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish,..... | 124 — | dollars each. |
| Do Patriot,..... | 120 — 120 1/2 | do. do. |
| Plata macuquina,..... | 7 — 7 1/2 | do. for one. |
| Dollars, Spanish,..... | 7 9-16 | do. each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones,..... | 7 1/2 | do. do. |
| 6 per cent. Stock,..... | 25 | do. per cent. |
| Bank Shares,..... | (no purchasers) | do. each. |
| Exchange on England,..... | 7 1/2 | pence per dol. |
| Do. on Rio Janeiro,..... | 345 — | dols. p. ct. p. m. |
| Do. on Montevideo,..... | 7 1/2 | do. p. patacon. |
| Do. on United States,..... | 7 1/2 | do. p. U. S. d. |
| Hides, Ox, best,..... | 30 — 31 | do. per peso. |
| Do. country,..... | 28 — 29 | do. do. |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,..... | 28 — 26 1/2 | do. do. |
| Do. salted,..... | 20 — 26 | do. do. |
| Do. Horse,..... | 11 — 12 | do. each. |
| Nutria Skins,..... | 40 — 42 | do. do. per dozen. |
| Chinchilla Skins,..... | 43 — | do. do. |
| Wool, common,..... | 13 — 14 | do. per arroba. |
| Hoir, long,..... | 29 — 31 | do. do. |
| Do. mixed,..... | 15 — 17 | do. do. |
| Jerked Beef,..... | 14 — 15 | do. per quintal. |
| Tallow, melted,..... | 10 1/2 — 11 | do. per arroba. |
| Horns,..... | 350 — 925 | do. per mil. |
| Flour, (North American),..... | 65 — | do. per barrel. |
| Salt, on board,..... | 10 — 12 | do. per janaque. |
| Discount,..... | 1 — | 3 p. ct. p. month. |

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 124 1/2 dollars. The lowest price 120 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 9-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

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