

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

✧ With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The *Monitor* of yesterday, contained the "Official publication of the Documents relative to the project of the Court of Madrid, to establish Monarchies in the South American States."—The following is a brief outline of their contents:

No. 1.—is a note dated London, 6th November, 1833, from Señor Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the Court of London, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Buenos Ayres, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Mexican Legation at Paris, to the Government of Mexico. In the note of Señor Moreno, it is stated that this insidious manoeuvre of the Cabinet of Madrid, was to remove the difficulties of the succession as it respects the person of Don Carlos, and which made it conceive the idea of procuring a crown for him, composed of all the ancient Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, including Chili, Bolivia, and Peru; and that endeavours would be made to palliate this plan, under the name of acknowledging the independence of those countries. That this absurd scheme had fallen to the ground, in consequence of the death of Ferdinand; but should the civil war in the Peninsula terminate in favour of the Queen, Don Carlos would always remain in the situation of a Pretender, whom it would be advisable to remove to a distance.

No. 2.—is the communication of the Mexican Legation, stating that the Spanish Government had written to its Agent at Paris, enjoining him to have an interview with the South American agents resident in that capital, and collect their ideas as to a conference on the frontiers of France, between them and some Spanish commissioners: that the latter should have full powers to make ample concessions, &c. &c. In consequence of this note, the Spanish Agent addressed himself to Señor Miguel de la Barra, (Chili Envoy,) as the only South American agent resident in Paris, requesting an interview, through Señor Rivadavia. Señor Barra replied, that the South American States were not at all anxious about the acknowledgment of their independence by Spain; and that Spain would be the gainer by it, from the considerable commerce she would then carry on with them. At all events, if Spain was sincere in her desire to negotiate in a formal and decisive manner with the South American Republics, she ought to direct herself to all of them, without reserve. — The communication (which is very long,) then enters into a variety of topics connected with the subject in question.

No. 3.—is a communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 10th January, 1834, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Tomas Guido,) to Señor Moreno, in London; stating that the Government of Buenos Ayres felt the highest satisfaction in witnessing the uniformity of ideas among the American Governments, not to make the least concession to

Spain in order to obtain the acknowledgment of their independence. That it is not surpris'd at the tenacity of the Spanish Cabinet, unacquainted as it is with the public spirit which reigns in America, and relying upon the exaggerated details transmitted by its agents. That the Argentine Republic will not solicit the acknowledgment of its independence by Spain: that such an event of course could not be indifferent; but it would not be admitted except under the Republican form which the Argentines have sworn to sustain.

No. 4.—is a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1834, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chili, containing details of the above-mentioned plan of the Court of Spain. The Minister also enters into a variety of comments thereon.

No. 5.—is a communication from the Government of Buenos Ayres, dated 25th ult., to the Governments of the different Provinces of the Argentine Republic, also with details of the plan above-mentioned, and comments thereon.

ACADEMIA TEORICO PRACTICA de JURISPRUDENCIA.

The academic year of the above establishment, was opened on Tuesday last. The following appointments took place:—

President,..... Dr. Gabriel Ocampo.
Vice-President,..... Dr. Marcelo Gamboa.
Fiscal,..... Dr. Manuel Belgrano.
1st Censor,..... Dr. Paulino Ibaraz.
2d Censor,..... Dr. José C. Lagos.
Secretary,..... Dr. Agustin G. Ruano.
Pro-Secretary,..... Dr. Antonio Aversstain.
Master of Ceremonies,..... Dr. Manuel Denis.
Treasurer,..... Dr. Nemesio Lopez.

The Montevideo newspaper *Fanal*, has been of late considerably improved. It now contains a variety of local and foreign news, in addition to its usual mercantile notices; and, in some of its recent numbers, we have observed that it had the priority in European intelligence. It has also been somewhat enlarged. At any rate, when perusing it we are not obliged, as with various European journals, to wade through a mass of matter to get at any thing interesting.

The Editor of the *Fanal* appears to be a determined "Liberal," and the other day scolded one of the Rio Janeiro journals most lustily, for inserting news favourable to Don Miguel.

In the *Fanal*, No. 434, is a reprehendatory communication, signed, *Un inteligente en la Navegacion*, respecting the proposal made to the Government of Buenos Ayres, by Señor Viceale Casares, to place a light on the guard-vessel Cacique, in the Outer Roads, as a guide to vessels approaching this port by night. The communicant scoffs at the idea that the said light will be of any utility; stating that it is not needed by any one who has the least knowledge of the river, and can only serve as a new item of expense. He then comments upon the observation of Señor Casares, that "the light hoisted in the cutter *Luz*, between the promontory of the East of the Ortiz Bank and Punta Balla, has proved of service to navigators;" asserting that it is no such thing,

that the cutter is ever changing her position, that the light in question is never constant,—in fact, that her carrying it at all is an injury, rather than an advantage; to prove which the author enters into a variety of arguments; and concludes by averring that Señor Casares is totally mistaken if he supposes that the pilots of Montevideo have reaped any advantage from the cutter's light; and that it is sufficient for him (the author,) that he has been enabled to throw some light upon this point.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on the 5th inst., the resignations made by Señores Olavarietta and Campos, of their seats in that house, were admitted. Leave of absence was granted to Señor Cernadas, for two months, upon condition of his not leaving the province in that period. The election of first Vice-President to the House then took place, which office had become vacant by the absence of Dr. Pedro P. Vidal. Señor Maza was elected to succeed him.

Señor Lozano was elected Vice-President of the Administration of Public Credit, *vice* Señor Lorenzo Lopez, resigned; and Señor Juan Antonio Argerich, a member of the Committee of Accounts.

The debate was resumed relative to the classification of those members who had neglected to attend their duties in the House; and in consequence of some of them having tendered their resignations, it was resolved to suspend the discussion, and that in the meantime the Committee of Legislation be enjoined to present an additional regulation, to guard against similar cases in future.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, and took into consideration the estimates for the present year. Señor Senillosa spoke upon a question of order to suspend the discussion; and proposed that nine millions of dollars should be voted as the expenses of the present year; and at the same time, that the Government be requested to lay before the next Legislature, on its opening, the estimates for the ensuing year, with the ways and means to provide for them. This was agreed to, and the further discussion thereon postponed until the next sitting. The House then adjourned.

The following members have likewise resigned their seats in the House of Representatives, upon various pleas, and their resignations have been admitted, *viz.*—Señores Miguel Marin, Vicente Lopez, Felix de Alango, Tomas de Iriarte, Lorenzo Lopez, and Diego Alcoria.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 31st ult., re-establishes the offices of 1st and 2d Engineers of the Topographic Department:—the first to be occupied by Señor Antonio Fabricio Rosales, with a salary of 1600 dollars per annum; and the second, by Señor Juan Maria Gutierrez, with a salary of 1400 dollars per annum.

A translation of the communication which appeared in N^o 388 of the *British Packet*, relative to the cruelties practised towards dumb animals, has been inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil*. Also, one signed *Unos Padres de Familia*, upon the same subject. The latter comments upon the humane treatment displayed by foreigners in this country towards their cattle; averring, that the horses pertaining to foreigners, employed in laborious purposes, last ten times longer than those of the natives.

These communications, it seems, have not been lost upon the Chief of Police; for on the 1st inst. he issued an order, prohibiting the cartmen from using the piece of wood, or ropes with iron at the end, in the chastisement of their horses; and the oxen employed in drawing carts, &c., are not to be beaten or goaded until the blood streams from them, as has hitherto been so frequently the case. Cartmen found so offending, will be sent immediately to prison. Every citizen is authorized to take into custody, and send to prison, any cartman he may see ill-treating his cattle, and the offenders will be summarily punished.

Two notices have appeared from the Police-Office.—One relative to the new Patroles, to the effect, that when they require aid, the signal will be made by blowing a whistle; the rattle is to be employed in announcing the hour, and to be sprung every half hour. The other contains regulations respecting bathing in the river:—in future, the space from the Calle de Cangallo to that of the Biblioteca, is to be solely devoted to the Lady bathers; they must not be accompanied by any man, except he be the father of the family, or some individual connected with it; and any found intermingling with the ladies, shall be immediately conducted to the Police-Office.

This regulation has been rendered necessary, in consequence of the *Ninfas del Mar* having been much annoyed by rude intruders, whilst performing their ablutions.

The three days "Saturnalia," called Carnival, commences to-morrow, and there is every reason to believe that the disgusting practice of throwing water, and loaded egg-shells, will on this year be carried to great extremes. There seems an infatuation among these water-throwers, especially the female part of them, which we could never comprehend; and if the good sense of the people will not abolish the practice, it is useless for the Government to interfere. We shall take care to remain *perdu*, as much as possible, during the three days, although we do not expect to escape "shot free."

The British Episcopal Church will not be open to-morrow, in consequence of the Carnival.—*Certes* these Carnival-players have a great deal to answer for, if it is only for keeping us orderly Protestants from going to church.

MURDER.—On Tuesday last, in consequence of a considerable stench proceeding from the house No. 15, Calle del 25 de Mayo, it was broken open by the Police, and two women were found murdered. Their throats were cut, and they had received several stabs. Those murders are supposed to have been perpetrated on the preceding Sunday, and jealousy is supposed to have been the cause. The unfortunate victims were what in England is termed "women of ill fame."

The assassin or assassins have hitherto eluded all pursuit.

THE ALAMEDA, on Sunday last, was not very crowded: the wind was high, and the weather looked threatening. In fact, towards dusk a sort of squall came on,—the ladies became alarmed, secured their combs, and hurried home; the band

ceased to play, and the promenade was soon deserted. But it was a false alarm, the clouds almost instantly dispersed. The band, since they commenced their performances on the Alameda, have not been favoured with one fine evening except that of New Year's day. The Summer in Buenos Ayres is certainly any thing but agreeable, except to the amateurs of heat, dust, and wind.

THE WEATHER.—The North wind which has prevailed lately, has brought with it the usual oppressive heat. On Saturday last, the thermometer was at 90; on Sunday, at 85; on Monday, at 88; on Tuesday, at 84,—at which point it has remained, with trifling variation. The heavy rain of Monday, cooled the atmosphere only in a trifling degree.

A late number of the "*Penny Cyclopaedia*," says:—"Chili, also, though bordering upon the torrid zone, never feels the extremity of heat. At Lima, the thermometer varies from 61 to 81. On the eastern parts of the continent, viz., Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the weather is wetter, and in the winter months is often boisterous and the air cool, whilst in summer the heat is very great and the thunder-storms often tremendous. The mean temperature of Tierra del Fuego, for the autumnal period of February, March, and April, is 47; and for the three following months of the winter period, it is 31. The extensive deserts produce in the dry season, an effect not unlike that of the kamsin in the arid regions of Arabia and the Arabian desert. In St. Jago del Sur, in the province of the same name, a hot wind has been felt in the summer month of December, which blisters the skin and face, scorches the leaves, and shrivels the bark of trees."

BATHING.—The number of bathers, on Saturday evening last, were extremely numerous, and the banks of the river were crowded with them until a late hour. The quantity of lanterns at the bathing toilets of the Señoras, brought to mind the tales of the Chinese "festival of lanterns."

THEATRE.

On 2d inst. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Culebras, a *petit* piece called *La contienda de los Dioses por el Estado Oriental*; in which a detachment of the gods and goddesses appeared on the stage. But they disputed too politely. We like to see a good quarrel among them, as on the English stage, in the burletta of "Midas," where they kick Apollo out of heaven; or in "Poor Vulcan," where Venus and one of the Graces (Euphrosyne), 'fall out' about a man,—a mortal man,—and sing a scolding duet together; Euphrosyne telling the goddess of love and beauty:

"I'd have you to know, good Madam Venus,
The difference is not so great between us;
So let's have none of your airs and graces;
For if you come for to go for to talk of faces,
I fancy mine's as good as yours."

The one act piece of the Battle of Salamanca, followed, and went off but so-so. Marshal Marmont (Culebras,) was well dressed, and so was the Duke of Wellington, (Gonzales.) The latter was the only red-coated officer or soldier on the stage. The music which accompanied the chorus in the last scene, was very pretty. Two Duets were sung by Señores Viera and Quijano; and the entertainments of the evening were closed by the laughable farce of *El honor en los Maridos, y prudencia en las Mujeres*.

The house was numerously attended, particularly the Pit and Cazaleta; and in the Boxes we noticed General Mancilla, and his Lady; the Lady of General Guido, &c. &c.

The heat in the Theatre was intense. Various ladies quitted the boxes in the intervals between the acts, to seek for fresh air in the lobbies.

On Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Doña Matilde Diaz, was represented the play of "*Don Quijote*,"—the Don by Señor Culebras, and he certainly "looked the character." His horse, too, the famed Rozinante, kept up the similitude, for the poor animal shewed "abundance of bone." Señor Quijano was the Sancho, and introduced a fine sleek "nuddy" upon the stage, as the representative of Dapple.

The house was not very full; the boxes, however, contained a number of ladies. The overpowering heat of the weather has deterred many from visiting the Theatre.

Performances have taken place on almost every evening of the week, for benefits. The Theatre closed last night for the season, and is not to re-open until Easter.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,

In your N^o 388, you have inserted the translation of a Decree of the Tribunal of Commerce, in the suit which I am prosecuting against Mr. Thomas Armstrong, for fraudulence in his bankruptcy; and lest the unwary should be misled in their judgment respecting the true state of the case, I request you to give room to the following translation of my answer to Mr. Armstrong's original communication, and which appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 24th and 28th instant.

Yours obediently,

BERNARD JONAS.

18th January 1841.

Armstrong is completely mistaken as to the nature of my not having as yet published this most renowned *non-aid*-of-counsel sentence. I, indeed, shun the light, and avoid public discussion on quite the contrary. Well does Mr. Armstrong know, that in the world of this business, I have wielded no weapons but sound arguments. I have made no *tragedias* with any one.—I have never Well, if he cannot understand me, the public will. This point established, it is evident that far from being my object to screen this egregious document from the public gaze, it is, on the contrary, most essentially my interest to expose it. Public opinion alone,—alone its condemning voice, can equalize the arms with which we are engaged. Let me tell Mr. Armstrong, that from the moment I procured a copy of the above-mentioned most unique document, I applied myself, as far as my leisure permitted, to make my commentaries on it for publication. This, however, is a long task; and, although I was on the point of concluding it, his publication obliged me to suspend it, and to reserve those observations for the grounding of my appeal, which plea will also be published.

What an irritable subject must this Mister Thomas Armstrong be!—He is quite astounded that in these very few days I have not treated the public with this curiosity!! Much more reason have I to wonder that he has not fulfilled his promise to publish his reply to my former charges, to do away with (as he said,) the falsehoods and absurdities with which they were pregnant.—Most patiently have I waited more than two months, for this rebuff; and my astonishment has been greatly increased at discovering this sudden excitement in Mister Armstrong, considering that that reply must be a nonpartii, since it has been capable of producing such a prodigious effect in the imperturbable and impartial mind of the Assessor of the Commercial Tribunal.

But, on the other hand, this said reply (which I have not yet seen,) must be a most wretched concern, since the Assessor has not even referred to it in any shape, as a ground for his outrageous judgment. Every thing he advances is a mere echo of what Armstrong had long before alleged. Consequently, as the most forcible of my accusations are discoveries revealed far subsequently to every thing which had preceded, it is necessarily false that this decision in any way vindicates Armstrong, or exonerates him, as he sneakingly pretends, from the obligation he is under to answer before the public, my "*rile, false, and slanderous imputations*."

Mister Armstrong is equally mistaken when he lays a weight on the conformity of the Tribunal with the Assessor's opinion. Every one knows that a Court composed of unprofessional men, is, in a question of law, almost compelled, *volens, volens*, to abide by what its Assessor, or Counsel, lays down: so that the vindication of Mister Armstrong is reduced merely to what this Assessor says;—yes, Sir, the Assessor, whom I, for good and substantial reasons, would have challenged, had not the business been placed in his hands without my privity.

Can Mister Thomas Armstrong hope for vindication in this matter?—No: it is not in the power of any human being to whitewash him. The strongest proof of the justice of my cause is this very memorable report. What! I have proved Armstrong's fraud by witnesses,—by public Notarial documents,—by his own confession. I have brought forward, so late as December, 1833, new acts of dishonesty, as appears from those very documents: I have detailed and substantiated an immense number of other delinquencies; I have quoted the laws themselves, which characterize them as *fraud and robbery*. And can this, all this, be done away with by merely smirreling out,—when the accusation was made, the charges were not specified,—the majority of the creditors granted a letter of license,—the assignees said that Armstrong was a beauty, an "angel," and many other equally childish and preposterous assertions, which constitute the only substance of this shameful decision? Is this the way for a man to vindicate himself from definite and determined charges? Is this the mode of administering justice? Were an impeachment or prosecution admissible, well assured am I that the Assessor would have to weep bitterly for the indignant sentiments he harbors towards Armstrong; and equally so am I, that every one who has read my former expose will most unequivocally come to the same conclusion. And can it be possible that Armstrong is not ashamed to present, as his only defence, such a document,—a document which is his worst condemnation, since it proves that my accusation is unanswerable?—You, Mister Armstrong, (I affirm, and have proved,) have committed this, that, and the other acts of fraud: amongst them you have, *three days before your bankruptcy*, made over your property to friends and relations; and, recollect, nothing of this was stated when you stopped payment, and all this is proved by public Notarial documents. And is it not sickening to see you produce, as your only defence, a decision which overlooks and disregards all this, and makes no reference, no, not a word, to these and many other acts which are most undeniably established?

Fortunately, the Judge of Appeals is a Doctor of Laws. Before him we shall make our appearance, Mister Armstrong. Meanwhile, do not deceive yourself: the public opinion is much more powerful than that of the hapless Assessor. You may possibly get well out of this suit,—but you can never enjoy public estimation. In order to attain this end, you must vindicate yourself, charge by charge; instead of confining yourself to giving us a copy of an irrelevant, illegal, hollow, stupid, and scandalous decree, and one sufficient to disgrace the administration of justice in any country upon earth.

BERNARD JONAS.

DECREE.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE Counsellor 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 McGregor, 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, debts 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 Memor. 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 Ju-

dicial Court, in the face of all the documents presented by the three dissentient Creditors, Jonas, McGregor, and Canedo, in support of their allegations. If all this be not a plain and fail 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 Counsellor has before expressed 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 debt 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 acci-

dents 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 Counsellor is,—That your Honors declare that the Dissentient Creditors, Jonas, McGregor, 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 sales, so that he may hereafter appear against all and every person or persons whatsoever, against whom it may become his interest to appear.—Buenos Ayres, 19th December, 1833.

Ruinas 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 Sarate,—José Ortiz Basualdo.—Antonio Limb.

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

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF FEBRUARY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrett,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Rodriguez & Co.	Loading for London or Liverpool.
Brig Rufus, Dixon,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Galton, Guthrie,	John Appleyard,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig L'Anno, Guthrie,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Bassett, Gaithe,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Van Wise, Hadfield,	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, Huchley,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Talent, Cutting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Caroline, Warnack,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Abby M., Ingersoll,	Grogan & Pleasant,	Loading for New York and Louisiana.
Brig Mexican, Botman,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Sophia, Watson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Fatus, Saxeck,	Grogan & Pleasant,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Hyperion, Jenney,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Montgomery, Nickerson,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Canedo, Sayre,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	For quarantine.
Brig Mary, Smith,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Charles, Deyerlenx,	Dorr, Reinecke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Philip, Dodderidge, Mackenzie,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Nourou Perseverant, Metayer,	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Bordeaux.
PORTUGUESE.		
Schooner Brig Rom Elm, A. J. B. Mestre,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Deeljen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Havanna.
RUSSIAN.		
Barque Nicholas I., Aspreten,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Antwerp.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre San Juan Bautista, Andreotti,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Pernambuco.
Schooner Brig Espartano, Cruz,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Brig Arlequino, Michellini,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Berisao,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Cesar Agnato, Ferrari,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Barque Juliette, Bodere,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Cleonina, Guaseme,	José Ortiz Basualdo,	Discharging.
Brig Enrico, L. Gardo,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	For Sale.
Brig Ferdinand, Laubi,	Lavallol,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meireles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña,	José Gestal,	Paracuá.
Schooner Brig Maria, Bugia,	R. Costa,	Uncertain.
Brig Belia Juanita, Gonzales,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Daubio, Cardoso,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Polacre Catalina, Jesus,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Sapiro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
CHILIAN.		
Brig Twelfth February, Janssen,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	For Sale.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

The American brig which arrived on 31st ult., (noticed in our last,) is the *Mary, Smith*, from Montevideo 29th ult., with 11 hogsheads and 8 boxes tobacco, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

February 1.—Wind N.—hazy.
Arrived, National schooner *Nra. Sta. del Rosario y Dos Amigos, Marconi*, from St. Catherine's 25th ult., with caña, coffee, rice, &c., to Martin Regunaga.

Sailed, American ship *Virginia, Hewitt*, for New York, despatched by Lavalle & Macome, with 3275 dry hides, 341 salted do., 7000 horns, 47 pipes with 1630 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 425 stunk-calf skins, 92 bales with 2472 arrobas wool, 38 do. with 684 doz. sheep-skins, 1 box with 14 hare skins and 1 guanaco skin, 1 bag with 5 arrobas and 12 lbs. wool, 78 arrobas tobacco, 50,000 cigars, and 18½ doz. locks.

February 2.—Wind E. S. E.—hazy.
Arrived, American brig *Charles, Deveraux*, from Montevideo 29th ult., with 58 bales cut hides, 20 do. wool, 5 pipes and 4 bales sheep-skins, 27 pipes tallow, 20 carpincho skins, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

American brig *Philip Dodderidge, Mackenzie*, from Alexandria 21st November, with 1371 barrels and 67 half-barrels flour, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Portuguese diate (*Doña Maria's flag*) *Bom Fin*, A. J. R. Maestro, from Santos 24th ult., with sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

National schr. *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig *Dos Amigos, Peçira*, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with 943 quintals jerked beef, 80 doz. salted tongues, 3045 strings onions.

The *Teressa* was under weigh this afternoon.
February 3.—Wind N. N. E., hazy.—shifted to S. E. in the afternoon, with heavy rain.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Danish brig *Teresa, Skróder*, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 500 quintals jerked beef.

American brig *Mechanic, Ritchie*, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3488 quintals jerked beef, 236 fanegas Indian corn. *Passenger, Mr. Daniel Chapman.*

February 4.—Wind N., shifted to E. in afternoon.
Arrived, United States' ship *Natchez*, (18 guns), Captain John P. Zautzinger, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., Montevideo 2d inst.

Sardinian polacre *Clementina, Dodero*, from Montevideo 2d inst., with paper, oil, tiles, &c., to José Ortiz Basualdo.

Oriental schr. *Star of the North*, (Pilot-boat), from Montevideo 3d inst.

Sailed, National schooner *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.
The brig *Gertrude*, and *zumaca Providencia*, were under weigh this afternoon.

February 5.—Wind E., strong in afternoon.
Arrived, Oriental packet schr. *Adelaide, Bisso*, from Montevideo 3d inst., to J. & S. Lyons.
Do, do, do. *Rosa, Moratorio*, from Montevideo 4th inst., to C. Galeano.

Sardinian brig *Enrico, L. Gareto*, from Genoa 25th November, Montevideo 3d inst., with 3199 bags wheat, to Amado & Caprile.

French brig *Nouvain Pervanent, Metayer*, from Bourdeaux 30th October, Montevideo 4th inst., with wine, &c., to Guerin, Seris & Co.

Sailed, United States' ship *Lexington*, (18 guns), Captain Isaac M'Keever, (bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melane. T. Woolsey,) for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

United States' ship *Natchez*, (18 guns), Captain John P. Zautzinger, for Montevideo.

American brig *Gertrude, Freeman*, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 146 bales containing about 2920 arrobas wool, 32 do. with about 640 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 19 doz. nutria skins, 20 tiger skins, 45 pipes with about 3800 arrobas tallow, 37 boxes spermaceti candles, 1804 doz. combs, 34 bags starch. *Passenger, Captain Penhallow.*

National *zumaca Providencia*, (late Rio Jacuy), Gwynn, for Bahia Blanca, with stores, and a detachment of artillerymen.

Oriental schr. *Star of the North*, (Pilot-boat), for Montevideo.

February 6.—Wind N.—shifted to E. in afternoon, strong.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig *Suspiro, Cardoso*, from Bahia 19th ult., Montevideo 5th inst., with agardiente, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.

The *Bruce*, and *Pensamiento Feliz*, were under weigh this afternoon.

February 7.—Wind N. N. E.—showery.

Arrived, British brig *Betsev, Hunter*, from Liverpool 15th November, general cargo, to Salisbury, Davis & Co.

Brazilian patache *Marquez de Pombal, J. B. Morra*, from Puerto Alegre 31st ult., with yerba, timber, &c., to Antonio Martin Thyum.

Sailed, American schooner-brig *Bruce, Smith*, for Havana, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 2085 quintals jerked beef, 49 pipes with 1715 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian *zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador*, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 30 horses, and pasture.

American ship *Carolinean, Doughty*, for New York, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 7592 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 9824 horns, 6 bales with 120 arrobas wool. *Passenger, Captain Lord.*

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

The *Sultana*, for Liverpool, is posted to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Extract from a Philadelphia paper of 14th November last.

HAMILTON, October 25.—Arrived, steamer *Moro Bazzaris*, Saiton, from New York, for Buenos Ayres.—put into this port in distress, having sprung a leak. She struck on the rock at the West end on Friday night, but did not sustain much damage.

The Brazilian *zumaca Rio Jacuy*, is now under the flag of this Republic, and is called the *Providencia*.

The *Bom Fin* is the first vessel which has arrived in this port under the flag of *Doña Maria*. She came in to the Inner Roads on Sunday last.

The *Sarandí* is now undergoing the operation of being rigged as a brig.

Arrived at Montevideo.

25th ult.—Oriental brig *Guia del Uruguay*, from Rio Janeiro.

American brig *Huron*, from Boston 27th October, Pernambuco 9th December, Rio Janeiro 1st ult., and St. Catherine's, with 1410 barrels flour, tea, &c., to James Noble.

20.—Sardinian brig *Piccola Georgia*, from Paragana. Portuguese brig *Feliz Independente*, from Paragana. 24 inst.—Sardinian brig *Orion*, from Bahia with salt. Brazilian brig *Maria Clara*, from St. Catherine's.

Sailed from Montevideo

27th ult.—Brazilian schr.-brig *Deidad*, for Rio Grande. 24 inst.—British brig *Flora-ville, King*, for Liverpool. 3d inst.—Sardinian barque *Maria Louise, Leich*, for Valparaiso.

Brazilian brig *Oriente*, for Brazil, with 2000 quintals dried beef.

Brazilian brig *Maria Clara*, for Maldonado.

Suspicion being entertained that the murderer or murderers of the two females in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, had left this port in the *zumaca Pensamiento Feliz*; the schooner *Emilie*, with Captain Pinedo and an armed party, were despatched yesterday in pursuit of her. She overtook the *zumaca* below Ensenada, and took out the person (a Portuguese, or Brazilian,) charged with the murder. He was landed here at 6 in the evening, amidst a considerable concourse of people.

A notice from the Police-Office, states that the Pulperias, &c., must be closed on the days of Carnival, in similar manner as on other holidays.

Died.

On 29th ult., MR. WILLIAM BEITCH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE ON THE U. S.

BILLS ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, at ten days sight, for Sale by DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.

WANTS A SITUATION.

AN ENGLISH FEMALE, without incumbrance, as plain COOK and HOUSEMAID. She can give respectable references. Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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 are 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 (notice of his 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.

CARNIVAL.

NOTICE FROM THE POLICE OFFICE. THE CHIEF OF POLICE hopes that the inhabitants of this City, in the approaching days of Carnival, will evince that they belong to an enlightened people, by using moderation and decency in the accustomed sports on these days of Carnival. The throwing of water upon passengers in the streets, after dark, is prohibited; also the wearing of masks publicly, which is only permitted in private houses; and any one found with them, except as above stated, will be taken to the Police Office. Masquerades are permitted, by merely asking permission at the Police Office, and the Director of them pledging himself that they will be conducted with propriety.—Buenos Ayres, February 4, 1834.

NOTICE FROM THE POLICE OFFICE. THE public is informed, that the killing of Dogs is about to commence, and those which the owners may wish to preserve must be kept within doors, as great abuses have taken place as it regards the regulation of putting collars on the said animals.—February 5, 1834.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM

THE SHAREHOLDERS of this Institution are hereby informed, that the First Quarter of the current year is due. The Subscriber will be ready to receive the same at the Rooms, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M., each day in the week, (Sundays excepted.) (Per order of the Committee.)

B. C. FOSTER,

Librarian, ad interim.

WILL BE PUBLISHED THIS DAY, THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW PERIODICAL, ENTITLED THE NORTH STAR.

The Subscribers are respectively informed, that it will not be practicable to distribute their copies this afternoon, not having received their address.

Those who can make it convenient to call at the UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM, will be waited upon from 4 until half-past 7 o'clock, (entrance between Nos. 61 and 63, Calle de la Piedad,) at which place extra numbers may be had.—price, one dollar. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 8, 1834.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	124	—	dollars each.
Do Patriot.....	1.0	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	7	74	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	74	—	0.10 do. each.
Do Patriot, & Patacones.....	72	—	74 do. do.
6 per cent Stock.....	51	—	52 do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	(no demand)	—	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	74	—	74 pence per cent.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	345	—	3.0 do. per 100.
Do. on Montevideo.....	74	—	do. per 100.
Do. on United States.....	74	—	do. per 100.
Hides, Or. for.....	30	—	31 do. per peso.
Do. country.....	28	—	29 do. do.
Do. weighing 216 2/3 lbs.....	25	—	25 do. do.
Do. salted.....	20	—	25 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11	—	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	40	—	42 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	40	—	41 do. do.
Wool, common.....	12	—	14 do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	30	—	32 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	15	—	17 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	—	15 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	10	—	11 do. per arroba.
Horns.....	3.50	—	4.5 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	60	—	65 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	10	—	12 do. per fanega.
Discount.....	11	—	13 p. ct. per 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, 74 pence. The lowest ditto, 74 pence.

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