

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We regret to observe by the Official Documents, that the correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres, and that of the Oriental State, has assumed a tone of acrimony not at all consistent with good fellowship. In political affairs, many aver that it is absolutely necessary to follow the advice of Talleyrand, that "Nestor of European Diplomacy;"—he says, "man was endowed with the faculty of speech to conceal his meaning, and not to express it."

Private accounts from Montevideo say, that the President, Fructuoso Rivera, was about to leave that city and proceed to the country, in consequence of symptoms of insurrection having appeared.

Señor Juan Arriola, Commissioner from the Government of Corrientes, arrived in town on 4th inst., and has had several conferences with the Ministers, upon the state of affairs between Corrientes and Paraguay. One of the objects of his mission is stated to be to obtain an officer of credit to take command of the forces destined to act against Paraguay; and that the Government of Corrientes wish that General Mancilla should be the person selected for that purpose.

The correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres and that of Corrientes, relative to the irruption of the Paraguay troops on the Correntine territory, was published yesterday in the *Monitor*. It contains nothing but what our readers were before acquainted with, except that the Government of Buenos Ayres requested the sanction of the House of Representatives, to purchase four small vessels of war, and to put on board of them a complement of 200 men.

Great rejoicings have taken place at the *Fuerte Argentino*, in consequence of the arrival there, on 16th ult., of General Rosas and his *cortege*. The *funcion* continued for six days. High Mass was celebrated at the church,—the troops were paraded in their best clothing,—the friendly Indians drawn up in military array, salutes fired, fire-works discharged, dances in which the soldiers took part, colours displayed, &c. &c. &c.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Señor Guido,) has replied, under date Buenos Ayres, 27th ult., to the note (noticed in our last,) of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic, Señor Obes, dated Montevideo, 18th ult.; in which the latter appeared to treat the project of creating monarchies in the new Republics, as chimerical, and unworthy of notice. We regret that our limits will not permit us to do justice to the reply of Señor Guido, and that we can only cursorily notice it.

It states,—that the new Republics have proved to Europe, that notwithstanding their long intestine divisions, the republican principles which made them proscribe the monarchical form of government, still exist in their pristine vigour; but that traitors exist—spurious Americans—who

wish their country to be tied to the car of Spain, of which the blood shed in the fields of Mexico is sufficient evidence. That the experience of the last twenty-five years ought to convince Spain of her impotence to recolonize the new world, and what she herself could do cannot create alarm; but the new States ought to be upon their guard lest the projects of Spain should be seconded in a similar manner to those which have changed the face of Belgium and of Greece. The reply also notices the designs which the ex-Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro, had formed to create monarchies in South America, which were so fully exposed by the publication of his instructions to the Marquis de Santo Amaro, Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at the Court of France. That however ridiculous the plans of Spain may be, she will ever meet with the concurrence of all those European powers who profess the same system of politics.

Señor Guido then concludes as follows:—

"On closing this note, the Government of Buenos Ayres in answer to the explanation which is required of it, as to what it understands and considers respecting the political situation of the Oriental State in regard to its sovereignty, has no difficulty in declaring that it sees no reason to alter the sense in which the Oriental Republic is placed by the preliminary treaty of peace between the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil."

Official Documents.

A communication dated Mendoza, 5th ult., from the Governor of that province, (Pedro Molina,) to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, states that he will do every thing in his power to facilitate the new arrangements respecting the post-office couriers.

Two communications have been published, dated San Luis, 11th ult., from the Governor of that province, (José Gregorio Calderon,) to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres: one relates to some military stores which he had received from the Commander of the regiment Auxiliares de los Andes, in its passage through the territory of San Luis; and the other, in answer to a note respecting the measures taken to guard against the future incursions of the Indians.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 26th ult., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Tomas Guido,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, calls the attention of the latter to the 6th and 7th articles of the decree published here, relative to the coasting trade; and states that the Government of Buenos Ayres will do all in its power to prevent any misunderstanding in this respect; but that the project of the Oriental Government, of allowing *guarda costas* to visit and search all coasting vessels, is liable to great abuses, and may produce serious consequences. That nothing can be more consonant with the principles of good government, than to make every effort to prevent smuggling; and if this employment be confided to proper officers, it inspires confidence and deters criminals: but to give such authority to individuals stimulated by private interest, is against the liberty of commerce, and must occasion the most difficult questions. That if this practice of registering vessels, and domiciliary visits exercised by respectable officers, have among maritime nations occasioned important negotiations, and

brought on sanguinary wars; what can be expected from the exercise of powers like those, by persons without character and without country? That these circumstances deserve the most profound consideration; and that the Government of Buenos Ayres hopes that that of the Oriental State will take into consideration the observations thus made, and reconsider the subject.

A communication, of the same date as the above, from Señor Guido, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic, complains of the effects which a decree issued on 28th December, 1833, by the Oriental Government, will have upon the landed property possessed by Argentine citizens in the Oriental State, and the injury it may cause to the Republic; therefore the Government of Buenos Ayres solemnly protest against it.

A communication, same date, from Señor Guido, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic, complains of the decree issued by that Government on 31st December last, whereby foreign coasting vessels trading to the Uruguay, are charged double the sum paid by the natives, being for the purpose of defraying the expense of buoying the banks of the Uruguay. That the Government of Buenos Ayres cannot consent to this tax because it would infringe upon the rights of the Republic. That it is ready to afford every possible facility to the navigation of the river Uruguay, and is aware of the advantages of buoying its banks; it however hopes, that the Oriental Government will see the necessity of an arrangement by which the vessels of the two Republics may be placed upon the same footing, the river Uruguay being the common property of both.

A communication dated 28th ult., from Señor Guido, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic, states that the Government of Buenos Ayres being informed that clandestine preparations were going on on the coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres, which might endanger the tranquillity of the Oriental State, it had issued strict orders to disperse any suspicious assemblage of persons who might design to pass over to the other side of the river; and that it was its firm determination to do every thing in its power to prevent any act which may tend to disturb the peace of the Oriental Republic, convinced that its repose and prosperity is not less beneficial to the surrounding States, than new political shocks would be injurious to them. Also, that the Government of Buenos Ayres had addressed that of Entrerios to the same effect, in case any plans should be in agitation in that province, injurious to the Oriental Government; and that the unfortunate persons who have sought an asylum in Buenos Ayres, shall on no account be permitted to abuse the hospitality afforded them, or carry on plots against the Oriental State.

A note from the Minister of War and Marine, dated 1st inst., to the Inspector General, requests him to forward immediate orders to the military authorities in the country districts, to give every aid in their power to the different postmasters, that no detention may take place in forwarding the mails to the interior.

A note, dated 2d inst., was forwarded by the Minister of War and Marine, to the Postmaster General, stating the anxiety of the Government that the operations connected with the post-office should be managed with regularity and despatch; and requesting him to order an immediate inspection of the establishments of the postmasters, to see that they have a sufficient number of good horses and postillions, both for the public service, and for the use of travellers.

(For continuation of Official Documents, see last page.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

We dare say that most of our readers, as well as ourselves, are pretty pearly tired of the seemingly interminable subject of the Falkland Islands. We have now received a pamphlet of 16 pages, published in London, with a request that it should appear in the *British Packet*; which we of course cannot refuse, without laying ourselves open to the charge of partiality, especially as all the documents which have been published respecting the dispute in question, have from time to time appeared in our journal. The pamphlet is entitled—"Observations on the forcible occupation of the Malvinas, or Falkland Islands, by the British Government, in 1833,"—and is as follows:

"The international question respecting the sovereignty of these islands, between Great Britain and the provinces of Rio de la Plata, being again brought under discussion, it is of paramount importance that the public should have a clear, and as it were tangible account of them, as well as of the claims of the respective competitors to their permanent and unmolested possession.

"The following observations, therefore, being addressed to no portion of the British people in particular, nor to any political creed, but to all who glory in the name of Britain, and are solicitous of conferring additional lustre on her incommensurable influence and imperishable fame, will, it is confidently presumed, meet with that candour, and secure that attention, which the enlightened people of this country never fail to accord, especially where the subject, as in the present case, is momentous, and their honour in a degree.

"The islands constituting the subject of international litigation, are geographically situated between the fifty-first and fifty-third degrees of South latitude, and fifty-seventh and sixty-first degrees of West longitude.

"No absolute certainty exists as to the circumnavigator by whom they were originally discovered, and the precise period of that event is equally problematical. Vespucci, Magalhães, Loiza, Alcoczaba, Villalobo, and others, in the Spanish service; Drake, Davies; and Hawkins, in the English; and Sabal de Wert, and Lemaire, in the Dutch; are generally cited as the most probable; although the most plausible historic investigation balances in favour of either Vespucci or Magalhães.

"The first European settlement was, however, effected under the direction of Bougainville, with the sanction of Louis XV., in 1764, by the co-operation of a joint-stock company, incorporated at St. Malo, in Brittany, for that purpose; whence the denomination *Iles Malouines*, conferred on these islands, commemorative of that event.

"But the Spanish government, which was ever tacitly considered as their legitimate proprietor, remonstrated, as might naturally have been anticipated, with the French court, against this extraneous establishment on a part of its territory; and the French, with that perspicacity which is frequently observable in their public transactions, readily acquiescing in the validity of anterior right vested in the Spanish nation, and in consideration of a pecuniary indemnity accorded by Spain to the colonists of St. Malo,* abandoned that part of the insular territory they had temporarily occupied, and which was considered an appendage to the then vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres.

"Subsequently to the establishment of the French colony, the British government, in the year 1766, directed the colonization of Puerto de la Cruzada, otherwise Port Egmont, to be effected; but after various altercations between the courts of London and Madrid, on the subject of this encroachment and occupancy by the British government, the latter relinquished them by treaty, in 1774; thus manifestly and irrevocably corroborating the superior validity of the Spanish claims, as had likewise been signally done by the French in 1767.

"These islands have thus been considered an integral part of the Spanish, and subsequently of the Buenos Ayrean territory, from the year 1774 to the present time, both tacitly and publicly, not merely by Great Britain and France, but indeed by every other European power; for, had it been otherwise, it is more than probable the Dutch, Danes, Russians, or other people, jealous of maritime importance, or imbued with the spirit of colonization, would have attempted a settlement on them, either antecedently or subsequently to the glorious and victorious struggle for political

emancipation from Spanish domination, which for ever united these Buenos Ayrean islands with the continental territory as their imprescriptible, indefeasible, and inalienable right.

"The several northern people just adverted to, would naturally reflect, that the formal session and public relinquishment of claim, on the part of the French and British governments, in favour of Spain, the aboriginal possessor, was a substantial and irrefragable argument against their temporary or permanent occupancy and subjugation by another power, on any pretext whatever; for the universal opinion throughout Europe and America, and indeed every point of the civilized world, is, that they not only belong to, but constitute an integral part of, the Argentine Republic.

"Such are the principal facts and inferences connected with this question, in reference to occurrences prior to the long-relinquished and long-forgotten pretensions of the British government, renewed and supported by force of arms in the early part of the present year. Other episodes or appendages connected with these facts, have been elsewhere reiterated, and bear upon the subject in a comparatively less degree; but all tend to strengthen the undoubted priority of claim in favour of those from whom the islands have been unjustly wrested.

"Had the provinces of Rio de la Plata contained a population commensurate with their extent or exuberant territorial resources, or had the Malvinas—which constitute an integral part of the Buenos Ayrean state, as before remarked—been adequately fortified, strongly garrisoned, or numerously colonized, and consequently prepared to repel the attacks of foreign invaders, is it probable that the presumed agents of the British, or any other government, would have either laid claim to them, or assert that claim by the demonstration of physical force, at a period of profound peace? Or, again, in the event of its pretensions being considered inadmissible, and contested, would not the non-compliance be naturally followed up by the preliminary intimation of hostilities, from the British or other government similarly situated?

"Such would have been the regular and universally acknowledged mode of proceeding; and they who are still unacquainted with the deplorable circumstances attending this important transaction, will be surprised to learn that, on the fifth day of January, in the present year (1833), the second of British regeneration, and the eighteenth of Buenos Ayrean independence, the crew of the British sloop-of-war *Clio*, commanded by Captain Onslow, by superior orders emanating from Admiral Baker, late commander-in-chief on the South American station, in compliance with instructions communicated to him from his government, unceremoniously and forcibly took possession of the Malvinas, tore down the glorious standard of liberty which floated on its rightful pinnacles, compelled the ship-of-war *Sarauti*, belonging to the Republic and stationed off the islands, to depart, and expelled the garrison and colonists; who arrived at Buenos Ayres on the fifteenth of the same month, to narrate this unprovoked and unexampled infringement of the rights of nations to their astonished and almost incredulous countrymen!

"It is scarcely possible to imagine the degree of indignation that would be manifested by the people of England, should the French, in time of profound peace, and in the hour of political delirium, attempt the capture of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; or the Spaniards operate a descent for the recovery of Gibraltar; or the Knights of Malta, aided by foreign potentates, surprise their lost island. For, however such attempts might be hailed with joy and congratulation by some individuals, still the general voice of disapprobation and execration would be raised against those who had thus infringed and violated every principle of recognized international law. Yet has the British ministry, or those whose authority was professedly delegated therefrom, been placed in a similar category, both in a moral and political point of view, by this unprecedented and unprovoked aggression in the Malvinas.

"If the possession of these islands is comparatively or absolutely unimportant, why risk reputation, and sacrifice national faith, to usurp and secure them? If, again, they are really profitable to British commerce, which the most competent judges pronounce to be very questionable, is not national integrity the best and surest foundation for general stability and individual prosperity? By what other talismanic charm is the famed fabric of British supremacy cemented than its presumed incorruptibility? Is that adamant basis, on which it is imagined to repose, any thing less than the hitherto supposed political impeccability of its guardians and constructors? By this ever-to-be-deplored transac-

tion, the heretofore glorious edifice is rendered insecure; its sentinels slumber, or are regardless of the object of their mission; its approaches are laid open and unprotected; its foundation-stones are loosened; its most admirable materials become pervious to the fury of the elements; the night bird hovering around may shortly claim its tottering walls and shapless fragments for its dilapidated habitation; and the goddess of Justice, who presided at its erection, for ever abandon it; whilst its premature annihilation will be unaccompanied with that heart-felt sympathy, which is the accustoming meed of noble actions, unrequited worth, and undeserved misfortune!

"Hasten, then, to revise your proceedings, and repair the deleterious effects of your precipitation!—you, who have thus unwarily sounded the tocsin of alarm, now vibrating through the most distant regions, and announced to an astonished world the symptomatic decrepitude of Britannia, once so stately and so radiant! If this ill-advised step has been precipitated—as its authors most unquestionably, on adequate reflection, acknowledge it to be—let them not procrastinate to accede to the wishes of the British public, by the unhesitating and instantaneous relinquishment of these islands, on the shoals of which the British character will otherwise be irrevocably checked!"

(To be concluded in our next.)

The *Metropolitan*, of December last, contains some observations upon the tallow-market in England, for the six months ending in December, 1833, from which the following is an extract:

"A cabal of speculators, having the command of large capital, took advantage of the spirit of adventure that was afloat in the spring and summer, and in the face of circumstances that proved larger importations of tallow would be brought to this country than at any former year, advanced the price of this necessary article of consumption to 52s. per cwt., with a threat that it should reach 60s.; and so it would, had it been the year 1825 instead of 1833, when tricks and bubbles are better understood. Retail dealers, when they found this merchandize taking the extraordinary rise that it did, began to make inquiries, and they found, that it was owing to a drought at Odessa, which compelled the owners of cattle to slaughter them in unusually large numbers, because they had not fodder for them; and when they found also that the drought in Russia was so severe that cattle, in that extensive country, were brought to market in much larger quantities than had been ever previously known, they began to refrain from purchasing tallow, being satisfied that the imports must be very large, and so the case is. The imports from Russia, according to the most accurate calculations, will be 200,000 casks this year, and from Odessa 25,000. The amount from Russia was on no former occasion larger than 170,000 casks in one year, and from Odessa, the largest importation has been 20,000. The consequence is, that the price of tallow is reduced to 45s. 9d., with every probability of a much greater decline."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

A note, dated 25th ult., has been addressed to the Executive Power of the Province, signed by the President of the House, (Manuel G. Pinto,) and by the Secretary, (Eduardo Lohitte.) It relates to the decision of the House upon the motion brought forward by General Lucio Manrilla, declaring null and void its notes of 2d and 3d November last, or any other opposed to the resolutions which it passed declaring the popular movement of 11th October last, to be the frank and free expression of the general will of the Province, and legalizing that proceeding accordingly.

At a sitting on 3d inst., the question of order proposed by Señor Senillosa, was taken into consideration, and the following articles were sanctioned:—

Art. 1. The discussion upon the estimates for the present year, to be suspended.

2. The Government shall present, by the 1st June next, the estimates for the year 1835, with the ways and means to provide for them, in conformity to the law of 19th December, 1822.

3. The Government is authorized to employ 750,000 dollars monthly, in the ordinary expenses of the Province, from the 1st June of the present year, under the immediate responsibility of the finance department.

* Six hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and eight livres.

The committee of finance laid before the House its report upon the plans proposed by the Government for a new creation of Stock, and the sale of public lands. The report states, that the committee had thought it preferable to add one million of dollars more of Stock to the amount which the Ministers had asked for, than to sell the lands; as the latter could not be effected without great sacrifices, and is, besides, contrary to public opinion. The committee therefore proposed a draft of a law, that the House should authorize the creation of three millions of dollars Stock, in the public funds of 6 per cent., and assign 30,000 dollars per annum to redeem it, according to the regulation of the law of 30th October, 1821. The three millions of Stock thus created, to be destined exclusively to the payment of the deficit of last year.

The new floating light was displayed for the first time, on Sunday night last, on board the guard-vessel in the Outer-Roads; and it has since been continued. The effect from the shore, however, is not very brilliant. By-the-by, we observe that this said guard-vessel is now called, in the official documents, the Republicano, instead of the Cacique, her former name.

Among the official documents, is a communication dated 27th ult., from the Captain of the Port, (Tomas Espora,) to the Minister of War and Marine, (Tomas Guido,) stating that the floating light had been placed on board the guard-vessel Republicano, in the Outer-Roads, as a guide to vessels entering this port from sea; that he is persuaded of the benefits that will accrue from this measure, and that the commercial world will be grateful to the Minister for the interest he has taken in the affair. Captain Espora also inclosed in the communication, the regulations to be observed respecting the said lights, the sum which each vessel is to pay for their maintenance, (the latter has not yet been published,) and the course vessels are to steer to make them; stating that in clear weather they can be seen at eight miles distance.

The Minister, in his reply, stated that the Government approved of the plan; but that before it could be put in full force, it must receive the sanction of the House of Representatives.

The Sermons usual at this season of Lent, take place on almost every evening at one or other of the churches of this city: that of *La Merced* was crowded on Monday evening last, to hear the discourse of the Rev. Señor Mutis. The Reverend Gentleman has a powerful voice, and a 'good delivery,' and his immense congregation on Monday (consisting chiefly of females,) seemed much impressed with his sermon. In England, the devout would denominate him "a fine man." He is evidently a favourite preacher here.

ALAMEDA.—There was no Alameda on Sunday afternoon last, or rather there was no one there, in consequence of the showery weather. The band attended for a short time, but soon "beat a retreat."

The dog-killers continued their operations during the week. We saw a party of them on Wednesday last, exhibit their horrid performances on the beach. The *lasso* man was extremely expert, he threw the ropes with unerring aim; but the slaughterman seemed totally unacquainted with the "bloody business" he was set about, and the howlings of the poor animals that fell under his murderous bludgeon, were appalling. As usual, a crowd of boys, and others, had collected to witness the cruel, "uncivilized scene."

MONTEVIDEO.

The Message from the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to the Legislature, has been published in the Montevideo

papers. It is dated Montevideo, February 24, 1834; and is signed by the President of the Republic, (Fructoso Rivera,) and by his Ministers, Señores Lucas J. Obes, and Manuel Oribe.

It commences by stating, that the Government felt infinite satisfaction in seeing the House thus tranquilly assembled,—not to deliberate upon the means of opposing factious enemies, to preserve the country from the fury of anarchy,—but to consolidate its triumphs in that respect.

That the best understanding has ever existed between the Republic and distant nations; that every effort will be made to open closer communications with them, in order that its industry and commerce may receive that stimulus which it cannot look for from any other source, so that the benefits of such intercourse may be spread over a land fertile in the extreme, but uncultivated,—a country beautiful, but a desert,—and among a people full of vigour, but without means.

That a good understanding exists with the Government of Brazil.

That it is difficult to speak of the political movements of the Argentine Republic, without confounding them with the Government which has the direction of its foreign affairs, and which may be looked upon as merely provincial. That a short time since, the Government of Buenos Ayres conceived the project of erecting a floating light seven miles from the English Bank, and invited the Government of the Oriental Republic to aid in the enterprise; that it felt every inclination to do all in its power to facilitate the navigation of the river, but, since the year 1829, it

had made requisitions to the Government of Buenos Ayres, respecting the navigation and commerce of the different rivers on this coast, which had not been satisfactorily terminated; an agent had however been despatched to Buenos Ayres, to negotiate upon all the points in question.

The Message then comments upon the information received from the Argentine Legation in London, relative to the plan proposed by the Court of Madrid, to form monarchies of different South American states; and in a style not seeming to attach much importance to it.

It then mentions a variety of local matters, the insertion of which could not of course interest the major part of our readers; also, that the treasury had in a great degree recovered from the weight which had lately pressed upon it, and that now the revenue regularly covered the ordinary expenses of the State; and that, in order permanently to secure the internal tranquillity of the country, a proportionate force was necessary. The Government therefore propose to augment the regular army, by forming a new squadron of cavalry of 300 men.

The newspaper *Fanal*, of Montevideo, has been again enlarged. We would suggest (with all due deference to our contemporary,) that it should insert the date on which vessels sail from Montevideo, as well as that of their clearance. This would be a source of considerable information to the commercial world, and always serve as a reference; and if the sailing of vessels of war could likewise be included, it would be a great addition.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF MARCH, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Emma, Gething,.....	Leane, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Bassenthwaite, Mitchinson,.....	Rodger, Bred & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Zeno, Lawson,.....	John Harrott & Sons,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Belsey, Hunter,.....	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,.....	F. Llavallo,.....	Loading for London.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Maine, Hinckley,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Discharging.
Brig Mexican, Butman,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Montgomery, Nickerson,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Cameo, Sayer,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Cape de Verdes.
Brig Philip Dodderidge, Mackenzie,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for Alexandria, U. S.
Barque George & Martia, Gardner,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	New York or Boston.
Schooner-Brig United States, Cooper,.....	Grogan & Pleasant,.....	Brazil.
Ship Augusta, Barnicot,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	United States.
Barque Louisa, Frazier,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Nouveau Perseverant, Davansant,.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.,.....	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Barque Prosper, Tribon,.....	Poussel & Co.,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
DANISH.		
Brig Vigilant, Emerich,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Havana.
RUSSIAN.		
Barque Nicholas I., Aspregn,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Antwerp.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm,.....	Bertram, Deisile & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner-brig Espartano, Cruz,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadiz, Tarragona, & Genoa.
Brig Arlequino, Michellini,.....	Amadeo & Caprite,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Berisso,.....	Davison, Dorr & Co.,.....	Loading for Brazil.
Brig San Juan Bautista, Lavagna,.....	Amadeo & Caprite,.....	Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.
Polacre Cesar Agusto, Ferrari,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Juliette, Dodere,.....	Amadeo & Caprite,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Clementina, Doderio,.....	José Ortiz Basnardo,.....	Loading for Barcelona.
Brig Enrico, L. Garcia,.....	Amadeo & Caprite,.....	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Laurò,.....	Loading for Barcelona.
Brig Ferdinando, Lambi,.....	Lavallò,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,.....	B. Costa,.....	Uncertain.
Polacre Catalina, Jesus,.....	Amadeo & Caprite,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Pataché Beta Angelica, Carvalho,.....	C. M. Hungeo,.....	Rio Grande.
Brig Maria II., Guedez,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Santos.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, De la Peña,.....	Joaquín A. Rivero,.....	Brazil.
Zamacá Estrella Brillante, Pereira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Paraguay.
Zamacá Bomfín, Oliveira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Santos.
Schooner-brig Brasileiro Piranga, Dias,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Santos.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.

American brig Caroline, Warnack, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., to be hove down.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 1.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Brazileiro Piranga, A. J. Diaz, from Santos 17th ult., with sugar, yerba, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, American barque Talent, Cotting, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2728 quintals jerked beef, 1000 salted hides, 30 pipes with 1200 arrobas tallow, 428 bales with 8560 arrobas wool. Passenger, Mr. George W. Blake.

American brig Eutaw, Smack, for Philadelphia, despatched by Grogan & Pleasants, with 8029 dry hides, 52 horse hides, 3 bales with 616 vicuña skins, and some return cargo. Passenger, Mr. Thomas Read.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

March 2.—Wind N.—shifted to S. in the afternoon.—showery.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, American barque Louisa, Frazier, from Baltimore 19th December, Montevideo 1st inst., with 622 barrels flour, rice, sugar, tobacco, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers, Mr. Nalbro Frazier, Lady, child, and two servants; and Mr. George Alexander, of Baltimore: and from Montevideo, Mr. Hart.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, for Rio Grande, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with 44 pipes black wine.

March 4.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Charles, Vereux, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 97 bales containing 776 arrobas cut hides, 173 bales with 3460 arrobas wool, 8½ doz. deer skins, 183 bottles 37 barrels and 11 half pipes neat's-foot oil, 45 pipes and 27 half do. with 2880 arrobas tallow, 1 box with 23 pieces levantines. —Cargo taken in at Montevideo: 58 bales cut hides, 27 pipes tallow, 20 bales wool, 20 carpincho skins, 6 pipes and 4 bales sheep skins.

March 5.—Wind N. W., variable.—slight rain in the morning.

Arrived, Oriental packetschr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 4th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

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

Sailed, British brig Galston, Guthrie, for London, despatched by John Appleyard, with 3933 salted hides, 30 dry do., 9072 horns, 73,000 ox hoofs, 137 pipes 6 half pipes and 1 barrel with 5470 arrobas tallow. Passenger, Mr. Henry Page.

American brig Sophia, Watson, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5912 dry hides, 12 boxes with 1975 lbs. indigo, 5 deer skins, 25 pipes with 1000 arrobas tallow, 5 bales stuffs for ponchos, 34 bales with 612 doz. sheep skins, 212 bales with about 4652 arrobas wool, 5 do. with about 100 arrobas horse hair.

Brazilian patache Marquez Pomba, Morra, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with a general cargo of domestic goods. Passengers for Rio Grande, Señora Desideria de Roy, Señores Molina, Comartin, and Mr. Craig A. Methie; and for Montevideo, Captain Rizzo, and Mr. John Thomas.

March 6.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National (late Brazilian) brig Bella Juanita, Trucco, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan P. Gestal, with 400 quintals jerked beef, 4897 straw hats, 787 bags barley, &c. Passenger, Señor Juan Rocha.—[She anchored to the E., from head wind.]

March 7.—Wind N. E., strong in the morning.—shifted to W. S. W. in the evening, with heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Bella Juanita, which sailed yesterday, was in sight to the E., at anchor.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 8th inst.—Montgomery, for New York.

The Portuguese schr.—brig Bom Fin, is expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American ship Draper, Hillert, for Montevideo and a market, was cleared at Baltimore on 16th December.

Arrived at Bahia.

About 26th January.—Danish ship George Frederick, Decker, from Buenos Ayres 10th January.

Arrived at Montevideo.

About 26th ult.—Danish brig Teuton, Bendixen, from Pernambuco, with salt, to Lafone, Wilson & Co. On 27th ult.—French brig Uruguay, from Marseilles 20th December, with wine. On 2d inst.—Oriental zanca Hatabnipa, from Patagonia 25th ult., with salt. Brazilian schooner Felix, from St. Catherine's.

Sailed from Montevideo.

About 20th ult.—British brig sisters, Sutton, for Falmouth, for orders. On 2d inst.—British brig Rainbow, Simms, for Falmouth, for orders. American brig Latona, for Philadelphia.—[She is stated to have put back same day.] On 4th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro. Passengers from Montevideo, Señor José Agustín Barbosa, Jun., Lady, children, and servants.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication, dated 25th ult., from Señor Guido, to the Governor of the Province of Engreros, states that the Government of Buenos Ayres has taken measures to disperse any assemblage which might threaten the Oriental State, and it had no doubt—Engreros would act upon the same principle; that the present administration of Buenos Ayres would ever repel the deplorable idea of seeking advantages for one people, in the political misfortunes of another.

A notice from the Police-Office, dated 6th inst., states that Ramon Sauge, belonging to the horse patrol, has been sentenced to serve two years as a common soldier, for having struck the French citizen Charles de Delasail, several blows with his sword, during the time he had him in custody for galloping his horse in the streets. This sentence is ordered to be read on every Saturday, for three months, to the employes of the Police; and to be published in the public papers, as some reparation for the outrage offered to individual rights.

A note, dated 3d inst., from the Curé of the parish of San Telmo, (Mariano Somellera,) to the Captain of the Port, states that the poverty of his church will not permit it to celebrate the day of San Pedro Telmo, the Patron Saint of Navigators, in a suitable manner; and requests him to promote a subscription among the Society of Lightermen, and other individuals connected with sea affairs, in order to forward the pious object in question.—The festival occurs on 14th April next.

The Captain of the Port announced the above on the 4th, stating that he would not omit any sacrifice to forward so laudable an object.

In pursuance of an intimation from the Police-Office, a meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Sala Argentina, which was numerously attended. The object of this meeting was to organize a nightly watch in the different wards of this city, the expense to be defrayed by the inhabitants. Several resolutions were entered into, and various gentlemen appointed to collect monthly subscriptions for the above purpose, in their respective parishes.

A list has been published, from the office of the Minister of War and Marine, of the names of the vessels which have been offered for sale to the Government, with the prices affixed, and the parties to whom they belong.

THEATRE.

PARQUE ARGENTINO, (Vauxhall.)—The performances announced in our last, took place on the 2d inst., at the above Theatre. The weather all the afternoon looked threatening, and the house, we are told, was not well attended.

It is intended to give another *fiancion* at this Theatre. We hope the exertions of the Amateurs will then be rewarded with a full house.

The Equestrian Company, from Montevideo, will probably soon visit this city: Mr. Hart, the fire-eater, has already arrived. One of the ladies attached to this company (Mrs. Smith,) is stated to be a very fine woman, about 26 years of age. It seems she unintentionally gave offence to the Montevideo audience, by throwing the Oriental flags into the ring, when she had finished her equestrian exercises. This is the usual custom in other countries, and we have at Astley's, and at the theatre of Francoin, at Paris, seen the British and French national flags similarly used. Mrs. Smith endeavoured to make amends for the mistake she had committed, and on her following performance she carried off the Oriental flags with her, one on each shoulder. But all would not do; her efforts were received with coldness. The company had also intended to display the Oriental flag at the summit of their theatre, by way of compliment; but the authorities would not allow it.

Mr. Smith's benefit took place at Montevideo on Saturday evening last: the farce of the "Spoiled Child" was performed, in which she played Little Pickle. The house, we hear, was numerously but not fully attended.

THE WEATHER has been reasonable, although at times sultry, during the week.—The thermo-

meter on Saturday, 69; Sunday, 70; Monday, 74; Tuesday, 78; Wednesday, 79 to 80; Thursday, 72; Friday, 76.

BATHING.—On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday last, there were a few bathers in the river, including some females.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE,

PARQUE ARGENTINO, (VAUXHALL.)

TOMORROW, 9th inst., a variety of performances will take place, both Dramatical and Operatic; in which, Señores Hilarion Moreno, Maximo Jimeno, Quijano, and Viera, will appear in the class of Amateurs.—Doors to be opened at 5 P. M., and the performance to commence at half-past 5, precisely.
A red flag, to be hoisted on the azotea of Señor Pablo Villarino, will denote that the performances are positively to take place.—Should they be postponed, the flag will not be displayed.

BUENOS-AYREAN FOREIGN SCHOOL.

The Executive Committee of the B. A. F. School, will meet at the School-Room, No. 12, Calle de Cangallo, on Tuesday the 11th inst., at 5 P. M. A general attendance of the members is requested.
W. TORREY, Secretary.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The fast-sailing A. 1. British brig ZENO, will leave this port for LIVERPOOL, early in March, and has comfortable accommodations for two or three Passengers.—Apply to CAPTAIN LAWSON, at Mrs. W. Gave's Hotel; or to the Consignees,

JOHN HARRATT & SONS,
No. 142, Calle de la Piedad.

VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES, IN ENGLISH.

THE above book was purchased a short time since, by a person who, conceiving that it might have been stolen, wished that the owner should have it again, which can be effected by paying the purchase-money, (two dollars), and the expense of this Advertisement.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

TO be had at No. 19, Calle de la Alameda, BEEF at Seven Dollars per Quarter.
N. B.—A few SADDLE-HORSES to Let.

ROBBERY.

THE following PICTURES were STOLEN, on the 19th inst., from the Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 59, viz.:—The Spanish Coquette,—The French Coquette,—The English Coquette,—The Irish Coquette,—The Scotch Coquette.

Also STOLEN from the same place, on a previous occasion, two Pictures,—one representing Mary, Queen of Scots; and the other, A French Family.

Any information respecting the above, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

TO LET.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish,.....	123	—	123½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—	119½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	—	7	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	73	—	73	do. do.
Do. Patriot & Patrones,.....	73	—	73	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.... (nom. 50)	—	—	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	120	—	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,....	72	—	72	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,....	340	—	—	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,....	74	—	—	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,....	77	—	—	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	34	do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	28	—	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	20	—	30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23	—	25	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	—	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40	—	—	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	13	—	15	do. per arroba.
Wool, common,.....	58	—	—	do. do.
Hair, long,.....	17	—	20	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	14	—	15	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	500	—	900	do. per mil.
Horns,.....	50	—	—	do. per barrel.
Flour, (North American),..	9	—	11	do. per fanega.
Salt, on board,.....	2	—	—	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublings during the week, 123½ dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 73 pence. The lowest ditto, 72 pence.

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