

British Packet

AND

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[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

We have very little domestic news to communicate this week, but what little there is will be found under the usual head.

General Quiroga remained in Santiago del Estero, having been dangerously ill; he was however slowly recovering.

Hamilton C. J. Hamilton, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, accompanied by his Lady, &c. &c., returned to Buenos Ayres on Thursday last, from Montevideo, in H. B. M's. brig Sparrowhawk, which saluted him with 11 guns on his quitting her.—The boat of the Sparrowhawk which conveyed him to shore, had the Union-Jack flying at the bows. On landing he was received by Charles Griffiths, Esq., H. B. M's. Consul; and a carriage was in waiting to conduct the voyagers to their home. A considerable crowd assembled on the beach, to witness the disembarkation.

The object of Mr. Hamilton's visit to Montevideo, was to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; which, we believe, has not been effected. The why and the wherefore will doubtless, at some time or other, meet the public eye.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received journals of the above city to 3d inst: they contain scarcely any local intelligence. The journalists there have been engaged in a disputation respecting the slave trade; one party asserting that slaves are continually arriving in the Oriental territory from Africa, and the other denying the assertion; admitting, however, that vessels under the flag of Doña Maria, which have brought colonists from Africa, do some how or other find their way to Montevideo in ballast, having landed their black passengers God knows where.

The above controversy may be called 'Sayings.' The following, which we copy from the *Universal* of Montevideo, of 3d inst., is 'Doings.'

"On Saturday morning last a quantity of Negroes were landed on the *costa del Buceo*, (Banda Oriental,) brought from Africa by the national brig Triunfante. The Government has ordered the Police to place an embargo upon them. We are not yet aware of the result of this order."

BOLIVIA.

Journals from the above Republic, to 23d November, have been received. The Legislature had been employed in discussing the treaty celebrated between the Bolivian Republic and that of Chili, and the one with France; both of which treaties were approved of, with some modifications.

Señor José Joaquín de Mora, the celebrated author, had arrived at Chuquisaca, with the intention of superintending public instruction in that city.

The distinguished and venerable Argentine,

Dr. José María Mendezabal, Bishop of La Paz, had been promoted to the Archbishoprick of the capital.

FUNCIONES on the 1st and 2d inst., in the town of SAN FERNANDO de BUENA VISTA.

All the world know, or ought to know, that the charming town of San Fernando is situated 18 miles north of Buenos Ayres; and that on fine days,—'Summer days,' as Milton says,—that is should they happen to be 'red letter days,' it is crowded with visiters from town, and the cockneys of this capital may then be seen in all their glory.

Sunday and Monday last being holidays, a very pleasing scene took place at this San Fernando. On the first day the company was employed in viewing the beautiful scenery of the place; and in the evening there was a delightful *tertulia*, at the house of Señor Joaquín Suarez, where all the *beau monde* assembled. On Monday morning a celebration took place, which the philanthropist might delight to dilate upon. The Female School which is under the charge of the Benificent Society, attended the Church; and premiums were awarded, and distributed by the Señora Francisca Inarra de Fernaudez, the lady of Dr. Francisco Fernandez, she being the *Inspectora* of the Society as it regards the school in question. The various scholars who excelled in their different studies, that is to say, in reading, writing, accounts, sewing, and embroidery, received their rewards. This ceremony attracted numerous visiters, amongst whom was General Pinedo, (Inspector-General,) Generals Vidal and Alzaga, the Auditor of War, several Members of the House of Representatives, &c. &c. The Band of the regiment of *Patriotas* was in attendance, and performed appropriate music.

Several dinner parties took place, and 'the feast of reason and flow of soul,' prevailed. But in the evening another scene was exhibited, in which the loveliness of the Buenos Ayrean ladies shone resplendent. There was a grand Ball in the hall of the Female School, situated in the great square of San Fernando. More than sixty beautiful girls attended, and nearly all joined in the dance. The company, both inside and outside of the building, was remarkably numerous. The dancing continued until a late hour on the following morning; even until 'Aurora, lifting veil from day,' warned mortals to retire. The Band before mentioned, assisted at this dance.

The roads from Buenos Ayres to San Isidro and San Fernando, were thronged with equestrians, carriages, gigs, &c. &c.; a complete line of march, equal or perhaps superior to any thing of the sort ever witnessed in those places.

We were not present ourselves, but have put together the above particulars from what we have heard upon the subject; and we felicitate the town of San Fernando, on the stride it has made in the 'fine arts,' and upon the example thus given to other towns of the country districts, to

whom we say, in scriptural language, 'Go and do thou likewise.'

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on 28th ult., the following was laid before the House, for its sanction:—

"To the Hon. House of Representatives,

"The Special Committee named by the Hon. House to report upon the draft of a decree presented by the member of the House, Señor Agustín Garrigos, after having attentively considered all and each of its articles, have deemed it a duty to make some alterations in them, and to draw up the accompanying project. The individuals of the Committee reserve themselves to manifest in the discussion, the reasons which have influenced them in this respect; as likewise the convenience and utility that the project relating to the Constitution be reconsidered by the Committees of Constitutional Affairs and Legislation.

"God preserve the Representatives many years. Lucio Mancilla,—Juan Antonio Argerich,—Agustín de Pinedo,—Manuel Insiarte."

PROJECT OF A DECREE.

Art. 1.—The project of a Constitution for the Province, presented by three members of the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, shall be returned to the same, so that, in conjunction with the Committee of Legislation, it may be reconsidered, and the corrections, suppressions and additions made, which may be deemed necessary.

2.—The Committees of Constitutional Affairs and Legislation shall present, on the opening of the ensuing Legislature, the new project of Constitution, which shall be circulated as soon as possible.

3.—Whilst the said project is under discussion, the House shall not occupy itself with any other affair, except by a special resolution.

Mancilla,—Argerich,—Insiarte,—Pinedo.

Official Documents.

The Directive Council of the Philanthropic Society, have, under date 29th ult., addressed a note to the Government, accompanied with a copy of the report made to them by the Committee of the said Society, who were appointed to inspect the Hospital for Women. The report is dated 26th ult., and contains a very full and gratifying account of the Hospital in question: that it is in the best possible state, clean, well aired, and well attended to; that persons are always in attendance to supply the wants of the patients, by day and by night. That the Committee were agreeably surprised to observe the abundance of bedding, sheets, and linen, in the warehouses of the Hospital, and their cleanly and excellent condition; and that, in fact, the beds of the patients so far from corresponding to indigence, seemed rather as belonging to the better class of society. The food supplied to the patients, is the best which the country affords; the medicines of the first quality; and the accounts of the establishment are kept with minute exactness. The report concludes by averring, that if the state of public institutions be the means of judging of the civilization and character of a nation, then the Committee believe that the Hospital which they have just inspected will not dishonour the country.

The note of the Directive Council, to the Government, is signed by Señores Justo García Valdez, and José Joaquín de Almeida. The report of the Committee, by Señores Mariano de Sarraeta, and Diego Alcorta.

A decree, dated 28th ult., names the Justices of Peace of the Province for the present year. The following is a list of those for the City of Buenos Ayres:—

North of the Cathedral,	Señor Innocencio Escalada.
South of the Cathedral,	Francisco C. Belaussegui.
San Nicolas,	Julian G. Salomon.
Piedad,	Antonio Viera.
Monserat,	Manuel Maestra.
San Miguel,	José Marzano.
Socorro,	Gabriel Ferreira.
Concepcion,	Saturaino Pedriel.
San Telmo,	Francisco Bursaco.
Pilar,	Juan Ovalle.
Balconera,	Mariano Lorea.

The period for the termination of the sittings of the present Legislature of the Province, has been prolonged from 31st ult., to 15th inst.

The Government, under date 28th ult., have rejected the petition of the Directive Council de Estudios de la Universidad, which solicited the revocation of the decree ordering the different Halls in the University to be opened on the 1st February of each year; but in consequence of the reasons a-signed in a separate note from Dr. Vicente Lopez, an exception is made; and the studies were ordered to commence, for this year only, on the day after Ash Wednesday.

The Government, under date 30th ult., have conferred upon Brevet-Colonel Juan José Hernandez, the same portion of State lands as was allotted to each Colonel, by the decree of the House of Representatives of 15th November 1833, for their services under General Rosas, in the campaign against the Indians in the year 1833.

The Señora Casilda Igarzabal, has been appointed Vice-President of the Beneficent Society, vice Señora Justa Foguet de Sanchez, resigned.

The Governor, under date 31st ult., addressed a note to the House of Representatives of the Province, complaining of the disrespectful and seditious conduct of Señor Manuel J. de Elia, as evinced in his petition to the House, and aggravated in his publications by the press, respecting the dispute which exists between him and the Señora Maria del Carmen Garcia de Zuñiga.

Señor Julian Gonzales Salomon, under date 31st ult., states his acceptance of the office of Justice of Peace, to which he had been appointed; adding, that he will do every thing in his power to convince the Government that if they have not reposed their confidence in a learned man, that he is at least a true Federal, honest, loyal, and without ambition.

A contract, dated 27th ult., has been entered into between the Chief of Police, General Lucio Mancilla, (specially authorised by the Government), on one part, and Admiral William Brown, on the other; in order to construct a road from the house of Mr. Matthew Reid, to the mouth of the river Riachuelo; Mr. C. Steggmann, as representative of the commercial house of Mr. Brittain, the proprietor of the land in question, having consented thereto. The Admiral undertakes to make and finish the said road on or before 31st May next, according to the regulations stated in the contract; for which the Chief of Police is to pay him 35,000 dollars;—viz.: 9000 at the commencement of the work, 4000 at the end of each month, and the rest at the conclusion of the undertaking. The Admiral also agrees to keep the said road in repair for the term of four years, on receiving 4000 dollars per annum.

The communication by land with the Riachuelo, has long been seriously interrupted, from the ruinous and neglected state of the road thither. The construction of a new one will not only be an advantage to the coasting trade carried on by this Province, but to commerce in general.

SAN JUAN.—The House of Representatives of the Province of San Juan, in its sitting of 11th December last, voted that the prescription law of 18th May, 1832, be annulled; and that the Executive be empowered to permit the return to their families, of those individuals who come under the provisions of the law above-mentioned,

making those exceptions which for the present may be deemed necessary.

In conformity to the above resolution, the Governor of San Juan (José Martin Yanzon), issued a decree, pardoning (with the exception of some individuals whose names are inserted,) the emigrants and inhabitants of the Province of San Juan, who had been expatriated for their political opinions; allowing them to return to their homes with their full rights as citizens, and promising them at the same time that their persons and property shall be respected, and placed under the guarantee of the laws as long as they yield obedience to them, and commit no act to endanger the public peace, or against the Federal system proclaimed by the people.

The details inserted in the European and North American journals respecting this country, are oftentimes extremely amusing. They have now managed to marry Dr. Francia, the Dictator of Paraguay, to a Mademoiselle Du-and; and this young French lady, according to their accounts, is likely to become the future Queen of Paraguay. They have also made the Dictator only sixty-five years of age, whereas he is at least eighty-five.—The following, however, is a copy of the document which contains all this astounding news:

“THE YOUNG QUEEN OF PARAGUAY.—*Le Temps* copies the following from an American paper:—The well-known Dr. Francia, the singular old man who has despotically reigned over Paraguay ever since the emancipation of Spanish America, has just, at the age of sixty-five, married a young French woman of San Salvador, the daughter of M. Durand, merchant of Bayonne.—By the stipulations of the marriage contract, the young wife is to succeed to the political authority of her husband, in case of his death without leaving any direct or legitimate heir. Thus, adds *Le Temps*, it is very probable that a French woman will one day be called upon to govern one of the most beautiful and luxurious provinces of South America.”—*Le Reformateur*.

CHILLI.

Chilli papers to the latter end of December last, arrived in town on 29th ult.; but they do not contain a word of news, if we may except the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, of 18th December, relative to Peru:—

“The Lima journals which we have received by the America barque Donaldson, do not bring any particular news. The language of the public journals evince the serious agitation of political passions in that country, and the difficulties which its Government have to surmount ere public affairs can become consolidated, and placed under a regular system. Letters brought by the same vessel, inform us that a revolution had occurred at Cuzco; and that President Orbegoso, with a division of troops of the line, was making forced marches to the Southern departments.”

On 23d December last, American flour was selling at Valparaiso at 10½ to 12 dollars per barrel, on board,—the market brisk; and at Lima, on 25th November, at 15 to 16 dollars per barrel, on board.

We have been favoured with a sight of the Message of the President of the United States,—it is dated 1st December, 1834: the following are extracts from it:—

“From the Argentine Republic, from which a Minister was expected to this Government, nothing further has been heard. Occasion has been taken, on the departure of a new Consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that Government that its long delayed Minister, whose appointment had been made known to us, had not arrived.

“It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you, that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government and people could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded as well on the most

grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The people of the United States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries,—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you, that the whole course of this Government has been characterised by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance on the part of the French Government in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

“The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Governments of France between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted; and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.” * * * * *

“It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to the trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut of the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom.

“Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the Government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured; and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy seems to dictate that the question at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interest of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

“It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

“The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Go-

vernment of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

"Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and, in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retributive judgments of Heaven.

"Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all Governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head."

EXTRACT FROM THE AMERICAN MERCHANT AND SHIP-MASTER'S ASSISTANT.

"Of the Master.—The Master has the power of appointing his officers and crew, and has the entire command over them during the voyage for which they are shipped. He may, and it is his duty for the preservation of peace and order on board his vessel, administer moderate chastisement; but this chastisement must not be by a blow with the fist, or a stick: the seamen ought to be flogged with a rope, before the crew, who at the same time may be apprised of the offence. In case of mutinous behaviour, or such gross misconduct of any seaman as to endanger the safety of vessel and cargo, the Master is justifiable in putting him in irons. Repeated disobedience or neglect is a sufficient cause for the Master to discharge a seaman; but this disobedience and neglect should be obstinate and continued, or often repeated, to justify such an exertion of authority in the Master."

At a recent trial in the U. States Circuit Court, for a revolt on board ship, the Court in its charge to the Jury said:—"It was a subject of immense magnitude to all that the duty of mariners should be clearly defined. Although they did not, by going to sea, abandon their rights as citizens nor become the menials of their masters,—still their rights as citizens were to a certain extent suspended whilst they were on ship-board. On land no man would of course submit to the subjection he was obliged to do at sea. Whilst on land, he need submit to no man, but at sea he must obey the orders of his Captain, who could enforce them by putting a man in irons, stopping his food, or any other means which shall not endanger his life; and the crew of a vessel are obliged to assist the Captain in carrying all his orders into execution. The reasons for this are, that at sea there is no time for deliberation; the safety of the crew and cargo often depend on the Captain's orders being instantaneously obeyed. The men cannot have time to weigh the propriety of the Captain's orders, and it is their first duty to obey them. But though the law subjects seamen to the Captain's orders whilst at sea, if he uses his authority cruelly, the Courts are open to them, and juries are always willing to give the seaman redress against the master who treats him tyrannically. It was a principle of primary importance whether Captains could coerce their men, and juries ought not weaken it."

No Service.—A dashing young clergyman in Yorkshire, told the clerk, "Do not forget to say there will be no service next Sunday; you know I shall want to go to Doncaster races." Accordingly, before the second singing, the clerk announced in a sonorous voice:—"Be no service next Sunday, because as how the measter wants to go to Doncaster races;—let us sing the 100th Psalm." This is similar to the following announcement made by a Devonshire parish-clerk:—"The congregation be informed that next Sunday be no Sunday here, because measter's going to preach at Dawlish."

Desperate Remedy for a Desperate Disease.—They tell a good story of old Dr. Rand. He was called to visit a hypochondriac patient, who fancied she had swallowed a mouse. On entering the room the lady exclaimed,—"Dear Doctor! I am so glad to see you—I am in such distress—such pain!—Oh, Doctor! Doctor! I've swallowed a mouse!" "Swallowed—nonsense," replied the Doctor, in his mild and pleasant manner. "Oh, no! Doctor!" said the patient, "it is not nonsense, it is a mouse—a live mouse—he ran down my throat when I was asleep with my mouth open, and I feel him now creeping about my stomach, and trying to gnaw out. Oh, Doctor, do prescribe something quick, or I shall die." "Prescribe," said the Doctor, "yes, I'll prescribe something that will cure you in a minute."—"What is it, Doctor? what is it?—I'll take any thing you order." "Well, then, my dear madam, swallow a cat—if that don't cure you, nothing will." It was effectual.

Nuts for the Amateurs of fine Penmanship.—The *Metropolitan* of November last, in describing the qualifications of a certain Schoolmaster,

says that "he wrote a most abominably good hand—that usual sign of a poor and trifle occupied mind."

English Translation.—The damboroad, is known to be the ordinary Scotch way of expressing what in English is termed a draft-board. A Scotch lady, newly come to London, and rather too familiar with her own country's modes of expression, inquired at a linen-drafter's shop for a table cloth, of a damboroad pattern, meaning a checkered pattern. The cockney shopman was rather amazed at such a question asked by a lady, and answered—"Why, Madam, we have patterns pretty broad, but none exactly so broad as that."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTS.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral Street, (fronting the Church) the "CARTA ESFERICA del RIO DE LA PLATA, en la America del Sur; levantada por DON ANTONIO OYARZABEN, geografo todo el interior del Rio, desde el meridiano de Montevideo, en los años 1813, 24, y 25, por DON BENITO AIZPURUA, Piloto de altura, y Practico de dicho Rio." The Chart is 3 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 9 inches wide, pasted on stout cotton.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

FOR SALE, at very moderate prices, at the STORE No. 27, Alameda, (opposite the Mole.) an assortment of SHIP-BREAD, made in this country; and SALTED BEEF and PORK, recently arrived from the United States. Also, other articles of Ship Chandlery.

BEEF AND PORK IN BARRELS.

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, just landed and for Sale at No. 14, Calle Reconquista. Also, a few Chests of good BLACK TEA, at 2 dollars per lb.; and very good SOUCHONG, in Boxes of 13 lbs., for Private Families. Also, a PATENT FIGOR-CLOTH, 17 1/2 feet, by 18 feet, of a very neat Pattern, will be sold at a low price, on application as above.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5th OF FEBRUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Laura, Crockley	Horne & Alsogaray	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrel	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Betsy Hall, Coaker	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée	Renaval, Bros.	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ariadne, Christie	R. & J. Carlisle	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie	Lafore, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Beatrice, Pryde	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Io, John Barnes	McCracken & Jamieson	Discharging.
Polacre-brig Rob Roy, D. K. Ingills	Thomas Duguid	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith	Horne & Alsogaray	Loading for London.
Brig Camerton, Rowan	Alfred Barber	Discharging.
Barque Cora, Whitley	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Romulus, Barker	Davidson, Milner & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley	Dorr, Reincke & Lees	Discharging.
Ship Parachute, Titcomb	Dorr, Reincke & Lees	Loading for Boston.
Barque Louisa, Christopher	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Harper, Moore	Grogan & Pleasants	Discharging.
Brig Latona, Pedrick	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Marion, Davis	Manning, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Carolinian	Davidson, Milner & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Cherub, Knowles	Manning, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Ottoman, Carey	Davidson, Milner & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Jenne Charles, Abram	Poucel & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Ollande, Fourré	Aymes, Bros.	Discharging.
Barque Clemence, Malvoisin	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Elisée, Lamaud	José O. Basualdo.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Cesar & Elea, Jansenn	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Brazil.
DANISH.		
Ship Dioskuren, Guntheresen	J. J. Klick	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Johanna, Grote	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Alexander, Marcus	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Johanna, Singsmuhl	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Hesperus, Shackel	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Brazil.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Borratioli	Felipe Llavallo	Loading for Marsellous and Ancona.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Gabelo	Pedro A. Plover	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gabelo	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Tadorno	Amadeo & Caprile	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre N. Sra. de Safregio, Caparaso	Pedro A. Plover	Loading for Bahia.
Polacre Madonna del Carmen, Croce	Amadeo & Caprile	Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Morello	Felipe Llavallo	Loading for Barcelona.
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego	Zumaran & Teserra	Discharging.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe	F. Llavallo	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles	Pedro A. Plover	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Anibal, F. da Silva	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Deidade, J. M. dos Santos	M. A. Ramos	Paraguay.
Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira	J. S. Montalvo	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Novo Yerbal, J. P. da Silva	M. A. Ramos	Loading for Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns.) Captain Charles Pearson.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 31.—Wind W., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg barque Diana, Kruse, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8041 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, F. Moratore, for Montevideo.

February 1.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American schr.-brig Angelina, Ropes, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1128 fanegas indian corn, 270 fanegas barley, 6000 strings onions, 30 doz. sheep skins, &c.

American brig Anawan, Lee, for Montevideo and Brazil, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1000 salted hides, 6 bales linen, &c.

February 2.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Carballo, for Rio Grande, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

February 3.—Wind W. N. W., shifted to S. E. at night. No arrivals or sailings.

February 4.—Wind W. S. W.—heavy rain early in the morning.

Arrived, American brig Cherub, Knowles, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., with 500 barrels flour, rice, tobacco, &c., to Manning, Dorr & Co.

American brig Ottoman, Carey, from Boston 3d December, with 613 barrels flour, lumber, cigars, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co.

February 5.—Wind S. E., nearly a gale at night, with heavy rain.

Arrived, National zunaca Providencia, P. Moratore, from Patagonia 29th ult., with 860 fanegas salt, hidés, horus, &c., to C. Galeano. —Passengers, Señores Manuel and Gabriel Fuentes.

H. B. M's. brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Captain Charles Pearson, from Montevideo 3d inst. —Passengers, H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq., Lady, &c. &c.

February 6.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner Acadia, Macey, for the Parana.

National barque Esperanza, Gard, for Bahia Blanca and Patagonia, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with Government stores. —Passenger, Lieut.-Colonel Juan José Hernandez, Commandant of Patagonia.

British barque Martha, Bayles, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by James Miller, with 3069 dry hides, 150 boxes steel, &c. —Passenger, Mr. John Fielding, Jun.

National (late Oriental) schr.-brig Caroline, M. Sheeße, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 50 pipes wine, 150 barrels flour, &c. —Passenger, Señor Carlos M. Huergo.

French brig Jeune Charles, Abram, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Poncelet & Co., with 2919 dry hides, 3 tiger skins, 31 jacaranda planks, 78 pipes with 2730 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 40 doz. goat skins, 1 small do. with 5 arrobas wool, 97 bales with 3080 arrobas horse hair, 13 do. with 260 doz. sheep skins, 8 do. with 184 arrobas wool. —Passengers, Madame Lanay, Monsieur Mahé, and four others.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 7th inst.—Hannah, for Liverpool.

The following vessels are expected to sail this day:—British brig Sisters, for Montevideo; do. brig Hannah, for Liverpool; Sardinian polacre Marquez Gropallo, for Genoa; do. Nra. Sra. de Sufragio, for Bahia; Brazilian schr.-brig Novo Yerbal, for Rio Grande; do. Anibal, for Santos.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Sardinian polacre Veloce, and schooner-brig Meridiano, have been sold, and are now under the flag of this Republic.

The brig Argus, for Montevideo, sailed from New York 3d December.

Arrived at Boston.

November 22.—American schooner Mayflower, Dean, from Montevideo 3d September, Pernambuco 13th October.

At New York.

November 24.—American brig Brown, Pearson, from Montevideo 25 days, via Barbadoes, where she put in for provisions.

At Baltimore.

November 25.—American brig John A. Robb, Bennett, from Montevideo 3d days.

At Alexandria.

About 25th November.—American brig Philip Doddridge, from Montevideo 43 days.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

About 15th ult.—Sardinian polacre Colomba, Marchant, from Buenos Ayres 23d December.

American brig Sicily, Elwell, from Buenos Ayres 29th December.

Arrived at Montevideo.

29th ult.—U. S. corvette Natchez, Captain Zantinger, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., bearing the pendant of Commodore James Kennahaw.

30th.—American brig Fortune, Perry, from Baltimore 14th December, with 1500 bushels salt, lumber, &c.

THEATRE.

On Monday evening last was performed, for the benefit of the Señora Matilde Diaz de Quijano, the drama of "The Death of Abel,"—being a translation from the French. We remember seeing this same play represented here some years since, and then regretted, as we now regret, that such childish exhibitions (to say no worse of them,) should take place on these boards. Judging, however, from the reception which "The Death of Abel" met with on Monday, we should think it has received its quietus at this Theatre, at least for the present. The performers did what they could for it;—but how came it about that Adam (Señor Cosio,) should commit such an anachronism as to make the sign of the cross when giving his benediction to Cain and his family? The wife of Cain was personated by Doña Matilde; she and her two little ones were habited like Esquimaux Indians;—whereas Abel's wife (Doña Manuela de Cassuberta,) and her two children, were very gracefully attired, and Manuela herself looked like an angel, when she in her turn, on bended knees, waited for a blessing. Eye (Señora Funes,) was very drolly dressed,—some said it was after the manner of Amphitrite; but what was to be done in the affair, seeing that no books describing the fashions of the time of Adam are to be had,—and the ladies composing the family of our first parents were of course obliged to wear their hair dishevelled, the ponderous comb as now manufactured by Messrs. Masculino, Cadett, &c., of this city, not being then in vogue. The Omnipotent (Señor Quijano,) was made to speak from behind a cloud, in severe reprehension of the murderer Cain.—Gracious powers, what an idea!—how truly ridiculous! The description given by the Negro Preacher is nothing to it:

"Adam was de fus man,
Ebe was de toddler;
Cain was a wicked man
Kase he killed he brodder."

A farce closed the entertainments of the evening, and caused a good deal of laughter. The main incident of it consisted of two chatterboxes,—one a Priest, (Señor Casacuberta,) the other a military Officer, (Señor Quijano,) and these two gentlemen performed their parts admirably.

The house was very full, which was indeed to be expected, considering the great interest possessed by the *beneficiada*, and the care taken to 'bill the town.' There were some lovely females in the boxes, married and single.

We once saw represented at a Theatre in France, 'The Life and Execution of our Saviour;' but this spectacle, we hear, is completely outdone by one now performing at a Paris Theatre, entitled 'The Wandering Jew.' The pantomime of 'The Devils who worried St. Antony,' which we also witnessed in France, is a very laughable piece.

The fourth appearance of Señor Bassini at this Theatre, is announced for to-morrow evening, when he will perform some of his best pieces on the Violin.

CIRCUS.

Performances have taken place here on various evenings since our last, which we have been unable to attend. A ballet called "The two Rival Caciques," has been represented, of which report speaks very favourably.

Mrs. Laforest, we rejoice to hear, has become convalescent, and we presume will shortly reappear on these boards.

A new publication, entitled "Noticiador del Puerto," appeared on Thursday last. It is intended to be published as often in the day as may be necessary in order to give the particulars of vessels arriving, with a copy of their manifests, &c. &c. Subscriptions to the above (\$ dollars per month,) are received at the Office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

A publication similar to the *Noticiador*, is issued from the Office of the *Diario de Anuncios*, price 2 dollars per month.

"Candlemas Day," (2d inst.,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The town, however, both on this and the preceding day, was

literally deserted. The fine weather enticed crowds to the country; the roads in all directions were thronged with company on horseback; and in carriages of every description.

THE WEATHER has been extremely changeable throughout the week. On the evening of 30th ult. the thermometer was at 80, and at sunrise on the following morning it was 66;—it rose, however, during the day, to 73,—since which it has fluctuated from 70 to 78. The Summer has hitherto been temperate and pleasant, with the exception of a few days of oppressive heat.

THE ALAMEDA, on the two *dias de fiesta* of Sunday and Monday last, was but thinly attended. "All the world was out of town," and so was the Band which was accustomed to perform on the Alameda,—in short affairs would have looked *triste* enough, had it not been for the presence of a few ladies who graced the promenade,—and some fair equestrians who 'ever and anon' passed, outward and homeward bound.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river, on one or two evenings of the week, were numerous, including a few females.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD AND LODGING.

GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in a SPANISH FAMILY. — Enquire at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

JUST LANDED, and on SALE at No. 36, Calle de Potosí, a small parcel of superior GINGER WINE, in bottle.—Also, a few pipes of HOLLANDS GIN, and COGNAC BRANDY.

FOR SALE.

At No. 61, Calle de la Piedad, ENGLISH CIDER,—Ginger Wine and Perry,—London Brown Stout,—Westphalia Hams,—and first-rate Havana Cigars.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, N^o 98, JUST RECEIVED, some ENGLISH SONGS, with Pianoforte Accompaniment.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at No. 30, Calle de la Catedral. A SMALL quantity of TERRY'S COPYING INK. Prepared only by CHARLES TERRY, (late Walkden, Darby & Terry,) 5, Shoe Lane, London.

LADIES SHOES.

SELLING at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo, LADIES English made PRUNELLO SHOES, at the very low price of Six dollars per pair.—Gentlemen's Boots from 25 to 40 dollars per pair, &c. &c. &c.

CIRCUS.

M^R. LAFOREST begs leave most respectfully to announce, that his BENEFIT will take place To-morrow Evening, 8th inst., On which occasion will be presented a variety of entertainments, such as he trusts may meet the approbation of his Friends, and the Public in general. For particulars see bills of the day.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	1224	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118	— 1184	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	64	— 7 3-16	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	74	— 74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	40	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	122	— 125	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	ds. p. ct. prem.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	79	—	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	33	— 34	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	28	— 31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	27	— 28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	— 24	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10	— 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	36	— 42	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	46	— 48	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	— 12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	— 34	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17	— 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	— 18	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	104	— 11	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	250	— 1000	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	58	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10	— 14	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	14	— 3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADDER, Responsible Editor.