

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 16.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826. (VOL. I.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

August 6.

Royal Aquatic Banquet.—A grand Aquatic Banquet was given by his Majesty at Virginia Water, on Wednesday, and was celebrated in a style of the greatest splendour. In addition to the distinguished noblemen and their ladies who have been for some days his Majesty's guests at the Royal Lodge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the young Princess, with their respective suites, arrived at the lodge on Tuesday evening. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Augusta also arrived on Wednesday, the former from Bagshot, and the latter from Frogmore Lodge. The Royal party proceeded to Virginia Water shortly after five o'clock, in open carriages and pony phaetons, and on their arrival embarked on board the State banqueting barge, the caparisons and fittings-up of which were of the most splendid description. His Majesty's private band attended in a smaller boat, and the effect produced by so fine a display of music on the lake was pleasing in the highest degree. At six o'clock the company partook of an elegant dinner, which had been prepared at the Royal Lodge, and in the evening refreshments of tea and coffee were provided in the marquees which had been erected on the bank skirting the lake. At nine o'clock the Royal party returned to the Lodge in the Great Park.

The Duke of Devonshire.—By a letter we have received from a gentleman, in the suite of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, dated the 20th June, at St. Petersburg, we are informed, that the Duke gave a *dejeuner* on board the *Gloucester* 74, on the 17th, which was attended by 80 persons of the most distinguished nobility of St. Petersburg, who were greatly delighted with the novelty of the entertainment. Monday, the 19th June, was the first day of His Grace visiting the Emperor in-state, who received him at the Imperial Palace of Crostofske, about five wretts from St. Petersburg. The cavalcade consisted of three carriages; in the first of which (the state carriage) were his Grace, and the noblemen composing his suite, drawn by six horses, with postillions, and attended by six footmen and a chasseur; the whole in splendid state liveries. The next carriage was drawn by four horses on hand, with new harness, attended by six footmen and a chasseur; the last was a chariot, drawn by four Russian horses, with Russian coachman and postillion, in new Russian liveries, attended also by six footmen and a chasseur. His Grace was received with the most flattering marks of distinction by the Emperor, who was pleased to highly compliment the Duke on the elegance and splendour of his equipage, which, for chasteness, far exceeds any thing of the kind that has yet been displayed in St. Petersburg. The French Ambassador Extraordinary (the Marshal Duke of Bagusa,) was highly delighted, and expressed to the Duke of Devonshire his astonishment, that his Grace could so soon have appeared at the Imperial Court so magnificently attended, after having received such little notice previous to his Embassy. His Grace has not yet given any dinner parties, nor will any invitations be issued till after the funeral of our late Majesty the Empress. It is expected the Duke will proceed to Moscow about the middle of July, whether the greater part of the baggage has already been forwarded. The time for the coronation of the Emperor is not positively fixed, but it is thought that it will take place early in September.

Mr. Cobbett at Windsor Lodge.—Mr. Cobbett went to the Royal Lodge on Saturday the 29th ult. to present in person a petition to the King; he was not admitted, but a verbal message

from the Marquis of Conyngham assured him of an answer to any paper which might be left. Mr. Cobbett refused to deliver it but to the King, and returned to town. The object of the petition was, "to endeavour to describe the situation of his Majesty's unhappy people, and especially those of the manufacturing counties; next, to state the causes of their sufferings; and lastly, to point out the means of an immediate mitigation at least of those sufferings." He appealed "to the wisdom, the justice, the patient attention, the humane and paternal feelings of his Majesty," at "the risk of incurring the displeasure of his Ministers," that he might be permitted to inform his Majesty of the above-mentioned sufferings and dangers, as those Ministers, either from want of sufficient knowledge in such matters, or from another more easily divined than safely defined cause, have not put his Majesty in possession of real facts as to the situation of the country, and "that they have not in contemplation any remedy commensurate with the magnitude of the evil. He avowed his intention, and indeed his resolution, if he had been permitted an interview, "to tell his Majesty of many things of which he was pretty sure he never yet had heard one word,—to tell him the naked truth, with regard to the measures which he deemed absolutely necessary to be adopted to save the country from a terrific convulsion. It was his resolution to tell the King that which he would have told the Parliament if he had not been kept out of Parliament."—"Now, then, (says he in conclusion,) I have done up to this moment every thing that it has been in my power to do. There remains but one thing more, at any rate; and that one thing I shall endeavour to do in the course of a few weeks—it is, to get together the people of Westminister, or of the County of Middlesex, and to induce them, if I can, to join the people of the North in praying for Reform, and for a total repeal and abolition of the Corn Laws."

BOLIVIA.

On the 2d instant, Colonel Valentin Morales was imprisoned; the government being informed that he designed to assassinate the President. The Editors of *The Condor* has believed it a duty to examine into this "notable" affair, and understand that "a few weeks ago several officers gave information that Morales had invited them to bring about a revolution, which had for its object to destroy the government, and at one stroke to murder the President, to rush on the palace and assassinate the Ministers residing in it, so that the Republic being without a government, the provinces might be in disorder. Moreover, that although this conspiracy had no ramifications in the departments, it had in its support General Arenales, governor of Salta, who encouraged the plan, and counted on fourteen thousand dollars which four Argentine merchants gave for the purpose of seducing a hundred and fifty men who formed the garrison of this place, (Chuquisaca.) It appears the President treated this project with contempt, because of its inconsistency and improbability, and because, trusting to his just administration, he did not believe that one disturber would have found a follower, nor one soldier who would have undertaken to murder a general who has always treated his troops so well, and who had so often led them to victory. The officers repeated their information, that Morales still persisted in his project, notwithstanding the President, trusting to the love of the people and of the troops, was in fear of no innovation. On the 1st instant it was reported that the battalion of Voltijeros was coming to this garrison, which hastened the plan of Morales, not with the

object of overturning the system of government, but of killing the President, sacking the city, carrying off a large contribution from the inhabitants, and mounting the best horses belonging to those villains who favoured the enterprize, and who would follow him to Salta, where they would be protected by General Arenales. After the arrest of Morales, in consequence of the latter information, the different declarations all agree in the same; but in the cause there has not yet resulted any implication; and it appears that absolutely there is none, although the criminal wishes to involve in his plan General Urduinea and Colonels Medinaceli and Atraya, in whom the government has the utmost confidence."

The Editors of *The Condor* have investigated the character of Morales, and find that "he was at the head of a squadron of grenadiers, to which post he was elevated from the rank of lieutenant in the revolution of Cochabamba in January of last year. He added to incapacity for his office drunkenness and loose conduct. He was counselled several times by the President to mend his conduct, but no improvement following, he was removed from his command, and at last he demanded his final discharge. We deduce from these circumstances, that a sentiment of revenge had influenced his conduct, and being a vagabond, the desire of bettering his fortune excited him to the project of sacking this city. We do justice to General Arenales in believing him incapable of patronizing such a crime; much more when he, as all patriots, knows that this Morales served in the year 10 in the cause of independence; afterwards passed to the royal army; then to the troop of Olaneta, and lastly, in January, to the patriots."

The post has arrived from Peru, by which we know, that on the 4th of September His Excellency the Liberator embarked for Columbia, leaving the Peruvians plunged in the most profound grief, and carrying with him the gratitude and votes of the sons of the Incas; who, in the midst of their grief, console themselves that this beneficent father will never abandon them, and that he will always extend to them his protecting hand, in case Peru should require his services.

On the 7th and 12th instant, the students of the College of Pinchincha underwent an examination in Spanish Grammar and Logic, before a numerous concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of this city (Potosi.) The youths, by their progress, have exceeded the expectations of the public, and satisfied those of their teachers.—On considering the progress which the Bolivians make in the sciences, we cannot do less than express our admiration, when we see in a city where formerly exclusive worship was offered to the silver mountain, now erecting temples under the auspices of Minerva.

The Congress, in discussing the project of Constitution, has made several alterations in various of its articles. It has rejected article 28th of the attributes of the President, which runs thus:—"To commute capital punishments decreed to criminals by the tribunals." On the impropriety of this measure, *The Condor* makes several observations which we think very just. There certainly appears some inconsistency in this act, after establishing a vitalic president; and it would appear upon examination, that whatever may have been the censures bestowed in the hasty remarks called forth when this article was included as a part of the Constitution, the limits imposed on his attributes are more rigorous than those of any other Republic of America; and all the invectives which have been uttered so liberally on the supposed violation of republican principles, end in a mere play of words, on forms which may be variations from the common order, but by no means affect the vital principles of popular institutions. Although the rejection of this article in the Constitution does not evince much wisdom or policy on the part of the Bolivian Congress, it is a decisive proof that it is not so servile in furthering the views of that ambition which has been attributed to the Liberator, as some would wish us to believe. With a Constitution that leaves nothing in the power of the President,—which denies those attributes to the Executive which are conceded in all Republics, the name is but a shadow, without power or influence; and they whose imaginations are disordered enough, may find in every variation from the common track of their own ideas, a monstrous colossus, threatening to overwhelm the continent with war, tyranny, and oppression; and under the name of vitalic President, they may discover the germ of an autocracy more despotic than that of a Russian Czar. It may serve party interests to do so; but it by no means contributes to further the progress of good-feeling between sister republics, neither does it tend to promote the organization or con-

solidation of those states who are the objects of censure, nor to elevate the character of those who assume the unlimited right of censorship.

TUCUMAN.

(From the "Amigos del Orden.")

"This government has been invited by that of Santiago to an interview, to conciliate the well-being of both provinces. The government, which omits no sacrifice to secure the order and well-being of our province, being united to the interests of the nation, acceded to the invitation; but being on the eve of departure to the place agreed upon, received repeated advices that the anarchists of Rioja had possessed themselves of Catamarca, and were advancing on our territory. This occurrence, and the necessity of marching against them, determined the governor to send in his stead a commission composed of Messrs. Colombres and Cardoso, fully authorized, and carrying a letter to Senior Ibarra, in which he stated the inconveniences which were opposed to his departure, sending him, at the same time, the originals of the communications he had received. But this gentleman refused to enter into conference with the commission, and directed to the Governor the following letter:—

"Salta, October 18, 1826.

"Dear Gregory,—I very much regret that our interview has not been carried into effect. My idea in proposing it was to treat with you in a familiar and friendly manner, so that we might cast ourselves on the C—, or agree on what we might believe convenient for the good of our provinces; but this could not have been done by means of envoys which you have sent, and failing in the compact formed, without having informed me beforehand, that I might have avoided this gallop. There remains to me the satisfaction of having given you a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments, and the particular esteem with which your friend distinguishes you; who desires that you would unite sentiments with those of your

"FELIPE IBARRA."

Letter from General Quiroga to the Governor of Santiago. Ibarra.

"Tala, October 27, 1826.

"My esteemed friend and companion,—At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Madrid attacked me; and, after a fight of two hours and a-half, I believed I should have lost the action entirely, because all my force was dispersed; but happily, with less than 100 cavalry which I had in reserve, I again renewed the action and gained it, destroying the enemy's force: remaining 17 of them dead, and 74 prisoners, among them many wounded. Of the latter, the officer Don Coriaco Diaz Velez. In the number of the dead Madrid is not counted, because his body is not found, although it is asserted the term of his days is concluded. His horse is among the troops, saddled, his arms and clothes. I have on my side 13 killed, many wounded, and there are about 50 of my troops wanting, which have not yet united themselves with me. As soon as the troops which are on their march from the fort shall arrive, I will continue my march. I forgot to inform you that I have taken 150 fire-locks, and a considerable quantity of sabres.

(Signed)

"QUIROGA."

"General Don Juan Facundo Quiroga has obtained three triumphs in thrice nine days, namely, the 9th, 18th and 27th of October. He appears to be the instrument which God has elected to sustain the Catholic religion in America, because on his banners is written the motto, 'Religion or Death,' and the Junto of Rioja has declared war against every province or individual who persecutes it. We hear with grief that the Junto of Salta is about to follow the track of the gallico-porteño, by suppressing the convents of that province, and appropriating them into houses of education. Behold the fruits of acknowledging the President Rivadavia! People, be on the alert! This person says that the people are like children who cry when they are washed. What will it be when they are befooled, as he befools them, with the dirt of impiety?"—*Consejero Argentino.*

"Rioja, October 28.

"The General-in-Chief, Don Juan Facundo Quiroga, from the camp at Tala, boundary of the provinces of Tucuman and Catamarca, informs this government of his having triumphed of the last remains of the troops which accompanied the chief Don Manuel Antonio Gutierrez, who, having presented his line of men on the 18th instant, at 6 o'clock A.M., shamefully fled, le-

ing in the field one officer and four soldiers dead, and a captain badly wounded, who died shortly afterwards, and a few privates, prisoners. Undoubtedly this would have been the last expedition, in which Gutierrez and his satellites had expiated the enormity of their crimes, had not the respect of General Quiroga for the province of Tucuman, restrained him from pursuing the fugitives into that province; although he reserves this act with intent to verify it, if this province does not yield to the clamour of the others which love liberty. The same General informs us, by a communication dated 22d instant, that on the same day, and about the same hour, the commander of a division, Don Juan Garre, attacked, in the fort of Andargala, the commandant Salceado, and dispersed his forces after a well-sustained fire; remaining on the field one officer and six privates killed, 5 prisoners, 10 fire-arms; with no more loss on his part than one private wounded, which was all the loss received in the previous action of the 18th.—
Directed to the Governor of Cordova.

BUENOS AYRES.

CONGRESS.

Session of the 30th of October.

Article 92.—It (the Executive) appoints and removes the ministers, secretaries of state, and of general despatch.

93.—It also appoints ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, envoys, consuls general, and other agents, with the approbation of the Senate.

94.—While the Senate may have its Sessions pending; in case of urgency, It (the Executive) shall make the necessary appointments for the offices mentioned in the superior article, having obtained its sanction immediately on its being assented.

95.—It receives, according to the established forms, the ministers and agents of foreign nations.

96.—It issues letters of citizenship in conformity to the forms and qualifications which the law requires.

97.—It exercises the general patronage with respect to churches, benefices, and ecclesiastical pensions, conformably to the laws.

98.—The appointment of the Archbishop and Bishops shall be made by selection of candidates; the one gaining a majority of votes in the Senate receiving the appointment.

99.—Super-added.

100.—All objects and branches of finance and police, the public and national establishments, scientific establishments of every kind formed and supported by the funds of the State, mints, national banks, post offices, posts and roads, are under the supreme inspection of the President of the Republic, subject to the laws and ordinances which govern them, and which hereafter the legislative body shall form.

101.—It provides all offices which are not reserved in this Constitution.

We received by the last post from Peru, a letter from a friend of ours now in the interior, from which we make a few extracts, as worthy of being known, particularly the latter part, which corroborates the statements which have already appeared in the Spanish papers.

"Tucuman, October 26

"Cordova is rather a handsome town; at least the Cathedral, and one or more churches, together with the Alameda, are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in Buenos Ayres. The streets are wide and spacious, and some of them regularly well built; and from their not being generally paved, do not present that annoyance from posts and window-gratings so reasonably complained of by Englishmen in Buenos Ayres. Cordova is encircled by the windings of a river, embanked on every side, consequently the city appears to be situated in a sort of dell. This circumstance, together with its approximation to the mountains, which partly form a second boundary, causes the heat in summer to be insupportable, by obstructing the free admission of air."

After some remarks on bigotry and superstition, he proceeds,—
"The people openly declaim against the government of B. Ayres, and the measures of its administration. Rivadavia is particularly an object of their reprehension. Their dislike to him, they say, is occasioned by his permitting the currency of the Bank paper, and his insensibility in commencing and upholding the war; but his chief defect, in their estimation, is the suppression of many immunities, and the modification of the privileges formerly appertaining to the Church. The road from Cordova to Tucuman is a narrow one, through woods, which occasionally present charming prospects, particularly to one just emerged from the unchanging scenery of the plains. You meet with birds of beautiful plumage, and parrot fly about in immense flocks. Lions and tigers abound in some parts, but my curiosity was not gratified in seeing any. At most of the post-houses, however, they had a long story to tell about the loss of cattle destroyed by these animals. Santiago-del-

Estero is the haunt of poverty and misery. The streets are scarcely composed of any thing but *ranchos*, and ranged by no other than Gauchos. The language spoken is an Indian dialect, the same, I believe, as that spoken at Cuzco, in Peru. The people of the province, notwithstanding their outward garb of poverty, are, I think, generally honest and industrious. The women employ themselves in making ponchos, but they are not so cheap as their great number would warrant the expectation of.

"Tucuman is superior to Santiago, but inferior to Cordova; however, the scenery in its vicinity yields to neither. It is bounded on two sides by a branch of the Cordillera, the snowy tops of which present a striking contrast to the burning heat below. The country around abounds with wood and water, and affords a variety of landscape I have long been a stranger to. The town itself, though not contemptible, offers nothing worth recording. The churches, which are almost the only public edifices, are built of brick, without any regularity or vestige of architecture. The houses are almost all of one story, and have a ground floor only. The Cabildo, when repaired, will be an ornament to the Plaza.

"There is much animosity in these provinces with regard to each other. La Madrid left us a few days ago, at the head of about 200 volunteers, to attack Quiroga, commandante de Catamarca, who has advanced, it is said, with 2000 men to this province, for the purpose of overthrowing Madrid. The invaders, from what I can learn, are about 2, or 50 leagues from this place. It is supposed that Madrid will be able to get together in his march about 1000 men; and from his ability as a general, little doubt is entertained of his final success, though he may have to contend with a much superior force. Santiago-del-Estero is also inimical to this government. Ibarra, the governor, sent a message to Madrid a few days before his departure, requesting a personal interview with him, on the boundary of their respective jurisdictions; and afterwards a second, proposing that the meeting should take place a few leagues within the pale of his own province. Madrid, fearful of treachery, would not accede to the proposal, but sent commissioners instead. The letter received from him to Madrid, you will find inserted in *Los Amigos del Orden*, a newspaper which I send you by this post.

"The establishment of the bank here, in connection with that of Buenos Ayres, is viewed with great disgust by the generality of the people. The governor, and one or two interested individuals alone, are unopposed to it. In short, the proposal meets with so much opposition, that the governor declares that unless Salta acquiesces and establishes it, he shall not be able alone to contend against the wishes of the people. From every thing we hear here, Salta is as much opposed to the measure as Tucuman."

A postscript to the same letter, dated October 29, says:—"Last night arrived the news of the total defeat and dispersion of Madrid's army. Velez, his brother, and second in command, is killed, and he himself dangerously wounded. The Riojans, together with 500 men from Santiago, are advancing against this place, and if they succeed in their design they will sack the town. The people are determined to defend the place to the last extremity. All foreigners are ordered to unite this morning and form a corps. I am endeavouring to take out my passport for Salta, and so avoid this unpleasantness."

Some little bustle was created here on Saturday last. The Brazilian frigate *Nitchteroy* was observed to hoist a white flag at the fore, and fire a gun; and shortly afterwards a boat with a flag of truce left her, and pulled towards the town. It was met in the inner road by a boat from the shore, containing the Captain of the Port. The object of the flag of truce was to request permission for Mr. Duville, a distinguished naturalist lately from France, to land. Permission was granted; and the *Rio* schooner, on Sunday last, under a flag of truce, proceeded towards the Brazilian squadron, and in the evening landed this gentleman.

The Post-Office is removed to Calle de la Universidad, 133, two squares and a-half from the College towards the country,—certainly a most inconvenient and uncivil situation.

On the 13th instant, at night a Brazilian vessel, *El pluma*, went aground on point Atalaya. She was bound for the squadron, for which she brought provisions. On the 14th, at day-break, the commandant of the militia of that point gave information to Don Ignacio Inarra, who assembled some forces and went to the vessel on horseback. She was forsaken by the crew. Her cargo consisted of wood, 20 barrels of fish, fowls, sugar, sweet-meats, &c.

We hardly know how to reconcile the conflicting opinions respecting the frigate *Buenos Ayres*. In our last, we gave an account furnished us by a person on board the brig *Aleri*, by which it seemed probable that she was lost on the other side of Cape Horn. In opposition to which, the Captain of said brig has lately arrived here overland from Monte Video, and positively asserts, that he saw a frigate join the *Chacabuco* off Bukely-sound, Falkland islands; and which, if correct, could be no other than the frigate *Buenos Ayres*. In the present state of uncertainty, we can only express a wish that the information may prove true.

The following vessels are now laying outside the harbour of M. Video, waiting a wind to sail to Rio Janeiro, for adjudication:—British brig *Utopia*, from Liverpool; *Henry and Isabella*, from Guernsey; *George*, from Liverpool; and a French brig, *Jeune Julie*, and some others, were shortly to follow. The Brazilians seem to be doing every thing, but fighting, by wholesale; and if the above vessels are condemned, their value will discharge no insignificant item in the Emperor's list of war-expenses; for which he may thank the folly of those who, in defiance of all prudence and policy, have inconsiderately shipped for this port, deceived with the idea that the equivocal manner in which their directions were worded, would shield them from the summary process of a Brazilian prize-court.

There is a gasconade story in currency, told by a Frenchman lately arrived at Monte Video, of some privateers from North America, with the Buenos Ayres flag, which he reports having captured off the coast of Africa; but the least credit is attached to this man's assertions.

The *Paula*, *Emperatriz*, and *Maria de Gloria* frigates, are cruising. The *Piranga* and *Paraguasu*, with some smaller vessels, with the Brazilian Admiral Pintos Guides, were at anchor off Monte Video on the 8th instant.

DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS.

A communication from COLONEL RAUCH contains the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

"On the 25th of October my division commenced its march from the Toldos Viejos, and the same day the greater part of the horses was dispersed in the vallies. They were shortly afterwards collected again, excepting a few lost, though a considerable number were retarded. On the 26th we marched again, without any thing new occurring on this or the following day. On the 29th we passed the Sierrita of Tapulquen, and entered the plains which separate this from La Ventana. From the 29th to the 1st of November, measures were taken to prevent our being perceived, and on the 1st we observed the Cierra; and as the persons accustomed to the country could not give an exact idea of the distance of the indian encampment, I resolved to advance at day-break on the following day. For this purpose the division commenced its march at 4 o'clock of the evening, and continued without halting till 2 o'clock in the morning; at which hour it was known that the encampment could not be above half-a-league distant. The division halted until four o'clock, and was then divided into two parties, the one under my orders to advance on the right of the encampment, and the other under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Cramer to advance on the left. Before day-break we set out on our march; and the right division, notwithstanding it found the tents of indians much more distant than had been announced, completely surprised them, and in one of them were killed 37 indians, in the others there were not found above 4 or 5, and the whole were slain without firing a single shot, although they made admirable resistance. The left division, after having galloped much further than was expected, surprized several tents, and overtook several indians who endeavoured to fly; but scarcely an hour had elapsed before we had in front of us 100 indians, collected to oppose us. They were immediately attacked, and retired with some loss. At four in the afternoon the whole of the division was united near a brook, with more than 12,000 head of cattle between them, and four thousand horses; seventy captives between great and small, and about 150 women and children. Four of the principal caciques are killed; among them the cacique Mulato, who led the last invasion, and more than two hundred indians. We then took the declarations of several, who stated that two days before a numerous division of indians had set out to invade the frontiers of Kacuel and Montes Grandes. With this information I resolved on a retreat the same night, hoping by this movement to save the frontiers. For the purpose I appointed half the division to take care of the property, which was considerable, and it cost immense

labour to pass the brook, but at the close of the evening it was on the march. Between two and three hundred indians, taking advantage of the darkness, followed us very close. The cattle began to be very restive, and the greater part run off, or remained behind, and the whole would have been lost had not nearly all our people set about saving them, and the division halted before daybreak.

"On the 3d we marched about three leagues, with a few indians in sight, and arrived at the brook of Salinas; but scarcely had we formed on this side the brook, when a greater number of indians appeared, and before an hour had elapsed we had from 8 to 900 of them in sight, which we supposed were the invading division which was returning to fight us, at least so said the christians who came with them. We immediately formed a square to cover the flocks, which, having come without food, were very uneasy; and with 200 disposable men we sustained their attack, which they made on our left. At last, after many attempts, they retreated with a slight threatening to attack us again at night. Measures were taken by us accordingly; and about midnight they were perceived advancing, but they retired without an effort. The 4th we marched on the same order, with a few flying troops to cover our flanks, the cattle and property being inclosed in the hollow square since the day before, had become very tired. The indians made several ineffectual charges, and about mid-day they began a party. Some of the christians appeared disposed to pass. The indians begged their families, and we answered that they might come and take them, and followed our march. From that instant the indians left us, and we made for Tandil, but very slowly, on account of the heaviness of the cattle. In the afternoon of Tandil the tired cattle were divided, and on the 11th the division arrived at that point having in its power 4000 head of cattle, between great and small, 600 mares, and 400 more between mares and stragglers. The number of horses pampas shared out amount to 1000. It may be imagined, had it the horses had been more accustomed to cattle, or at least better armed for the purpose, the results would have been greater.—Fort de la Independencia, November 12."

ARRIVED.—The American schooner *Richard G. Cox*, Captain Munday, from Monte Video on 20th October. She sailed from that place in ballast, and has arrived here with a cargo of Dry Goods, Wine, Tobacco, Rum, &c. to W. P. Ford and Co. In her passage up the river she was repeatedly chased by different Brazilian schooners. At break of day yesterday, the above schooner was observed steering towards the three islands below 5 o'clock A. M. the Brazilian Squadron got under weigh, but made no attempt to intercept her.—The American brig *Homestead*, which sailed from the 30th of August, has been condemned at Santos, for having violated the blockade by coming to Buenos Ayres.

⚡ We omitted to state last week the Sailing of the *Patricio* on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.

THE Public of BUENOS AYRES is respectfully informed, that in the *Fonda del Comercio*, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 10, is exhibited a Panorama View of the City of EDINBURGH, Capital of Scotland; containing distinct aspects of that celebrated City, with its arsenals, vessels, churches, hospitals, and barracks; also, a Boat Race, with other particular, which will be there manifested.

⚡ Open from 10 in the Morning till Sunset.—Admittance 2 Reals.—Tickets to be had at the Bar of said Fonda. Subscriber's names will be taken if preferred at One Dollar each for the Season.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe case	\$350 0	Hides, Cow, (best)	20 0
Brandy, gallon	18 0	Do, (medium)	18 0
Rum, do.	6 0	Do, (inferior)	16 0
Wine, Madeira, dozen	18 0	Wool, (raw)	1 3
Carlton, do.	3 0	Wool, (spun)	1 3
Sweet, do.	2 4	Wool, (washed)	1 3
Sugar, White Havanna, arroba	23 0	Wool, (dyed)	1 3
Brown do.	10 0	Wool, (black)	1 3
White Brazil, do.	25 0	Wool, (grey)	1 3
Brown do.	18 0	Wool, (white)	1 3
Rice, Carolina, arroba	9 to 10 0	Wool, (black and clean)	1 3
Brazil, do.	8 to 9 0	Wool, (white)	1 3
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal	35 0	Wool, (black)	1 3
Brazil, arroba,	30 0	Wool, (white)	1 3
Tea, Imperial, lb.	4 0	Wool, (black)	1 3
Hyson, do.	3 4	Wool, (white)	1 3
Souchong, do.	3 0	Wool, (black)	1 3
Coffee, quintal	22 0	Wool, (white)	1 3
Flour N. America, barrel	35 0	Wool, (black)	1 3
Candles, Mold, lb.	0 2	Wool, (white)	1 3
Sperm.	1 0	Wool, (black)	1 3
Butter, Irish, lb.	0 5	Wool, (white)	1 3
Cheese, English, lb.	0 7	Wool, (black)	1 3
Paper, Florete Spanish,ream	20 0	Wool, (white)	1 3
Medio Florete do.	18 0	Wool, (black)	1 3
Florete Genoese,	1 0	Wool, (white)	1 3
Medio Florete do.	14 0	Wool, (black)	1 3

PRICE OF SPECIES.
 Doubleloons, 450 fluctuating.
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