

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 220.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1830.

[Vol. v.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

General Paz has been formally installed by the 9 provinces of the interior, as supreme military Chief, upon which occasion he issued a proclamation dated Cordova 17th ult., to the said provinces, stating that the power with which he was invested was solely to assert their rights, &c., &c.

The reports in town this week have been rather peaceable than otherwise, and the probability is stated that peace will be preserved between the allied boundary provinces and those of the interior.

The Message from the Government of *San Luis* to the Legislature of that province has been published, it chiefly consists of local matter.

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from the Minister of war and marine, (General E. Martinez,) dated 26th ult., to Brigadier General D. Miguel Azcuenaga, states that the Government being desirous of placing him at the head of the corps of *milicia pasiva*, wished first to be informed if his private affairs would permit him to undertake that service.

Brigadier Azcuenaga, in reply, stated that no sacrifice could be too great in order to assist the Government to preserve the tranquillity of the province, and that he would accept the office to which he was appointed, at the same time requesting its indulgence for any defects which his advanced age might occasion.

A decree dated 2nd inst., provides some regulations respecting the lighting of the city.

General Guido landed on Monday last, from the Packet *Barracouta*: she saluted him with 11 guns on leaving. A considerable crowd had collected on the beach, both to receive the General and the Bishop Medrano, (the latter however remained on board the Packet,) the Governor's carriage and other carriages were in attendance; and it being a holyday, (All Saints,) and a fine day the assemblage was more than usually great.

At night military music paraded the streets.

On Tuesday morning the band of the *Caçadores* was stationed on the Alameda,—and several military officers and dignitaries of the church, proceeded on board the Packet in the Captain of the Port's boat, (the crew of which were in their best

clothing;) other boats were likewise despatched.

The Bishop landed amidst loud cheers from the boats' crews, and from the numerous spectators on shore. He entered the Governor's carriage, accompanied by Col. Francisco Lynch, Governor of the fort, and proceeded to the church of San Francisco, and from thence to the fort. A gun was fired from thence and the colours hoisted.

On leaving the landing place flowers were thrown into the carriage,—a number of ladies attended, including many young and fashionable fair, besides those of a "certain age."

The scene altogether possessed much interest, and the noisy congratulations of the groups of washerwomen who followed the Bishop's carriage, afforded considerable amusement.

### Rio Janeiro.

The following are the appointments in the new Ministry of Brazil.

Marques de Paragua, — Minister of Finance *interino*; Señor Carneiro de Campos, — Minister of foreign affairs; Señor Maya, — Minister of the interior.

Some regulations have been published at Rio Janeiro respecting the liberty of the press, in which the pains and penalties to be inflicted upon those who contravene the law are fully defined.

### Montevideo.

General Frutuoso Rivera was elected President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay on 23rd ult., by 27 votes out of 34.

The new house of Representatives was installed on 22nd, and Don F. A. Vidal appointed President. A law was passed, fixing the salary of the President of the Republic at nine thousand dollars per annum.

The late Government sent a Message to the House, detailing the public affairs of the Republic, that it at present enjoyed foreign and domestic peace, and that from the labours and enlightened patriotism of the Representatives, the country might expect to reap all the advantages of which it is susceptible from the fertility of its soil, its temperate climate and liberal institutions.

The public debt is stated at 205 thousand dollars, and that this sum would be of little importance if the resources of the country are properly managed; but that reforms are necessary, particularly in the military department, which now absorbs two thirds of the State revenue.

### Patagonia.

The *Universal* of Montevideo, contains accounts from the above place to 22nd

ult. It appears that 300 of Pincheira's Indians, commanded by Captain Moreno, surprised and routed in the *Sierra de la Ventana* 900 of the Pampas Indians under Chanil, and that very few of them escaped destruction.

At the same time the *Cacique araucano Chucut*, an enemy of Pincheira, had left Chili with 240 Indians, in order to attack the town of Del Carmen; but he lost part of his horses in passing the Cordillera, and arrived with only 140 men on the South coast of the Rio Negro: from thence he sent two deputies to treat with the Commander of the forces on that station: but as soon as they entered the town they were shot. An Indian belonging to the town passing by the encampment of Chucut, gave him false information, and he sent three other persons who were likewise shot.

The town of Del Carmen had made peace with the Indians of the South, and an alliance against the araucanos of Chucut.

### [Communicated.]

In the 4th line, 2nd column of the *Paralelo historico*, translated into the *Lucero* of Thursday last, we read of *La Corte de Tennis*, and the reader may be at a loss to know in what part of the world this court exists. But let him be pleased to recollect that *Jeu de paume* in French is *Tennis court* in English, which said Tennis court is called in Spanish *Juego de Pelota*. We have not witnessed so comical a literal translation as the above *Corte de Tennis*, since the title of the English comedy of *Love's last shift* was translated *La dernière chemise de l'amour*.

The following is important to navigators of the River Plate.

Bearings of a shoal, or bank, about half way between the South coast and the Ortiz bank, as touched by the U. S. Corvette *Vandalia*, in her passage from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, on Saturday 30th October, 1830.

El Embudo, W.S.W. distance 11 miles.  
Point Indio, S by E  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. distance 16 miles.

MALCOLM SHANNON, Pilot.

H. B. M's Ship *Volage* fired two salutes yesterday, viz; at 8 A. M. which was answered from the fort; and at one o'clock, it being the anniversary of "Gunpowder Plot."

H. B. M's Brig *Algerine* likewise fired a salute at one o'clock.

We understand that the French plays commence at Vaux-hall on 21st inst. And that a subscription is now open for four representations at ten dollars each person, including seat and entrance money; and none are to be admitted without seats.

We have received by the Packet Baracouta, London Papers to 18th August; Paris to 14th., and Hamburg do. to 12th August.

The ex King of France, the Duchess de Berri, the Dauphin, the Duchess d'Angouleme, the Duke de Bourdeaux and his Sister, with their suite, arrived at Portsmouth on 17th August, from Cherbourg 16th.—They were on board the American ship *Great Britain*, accompanied by the American ship *Charles Carrol*, French corvette *Seine*, and French cutter *Rodeur*. The ex-King appeared in good spirits, but the Duchess d'Angouleme was much distressed.

No person was allowed to go on board excepting officers of the army or navy;—General Sir Colin Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth, with several staff officers, and Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, went on board the *Great Britain*. King Charles was not allowed to land until orders arrived from London: the ladies and children intended to go on shore at Ryde, or Cowes, (Isle of Wight.) The two American ships had their National colours flying, and the French the tricoloured, the former were under the surveillance of the cutter *Rodeur*: numerous yachts, pleasure and shore boats, surrounded the ships. No salute nor any demonstration was observed.

The Duke of Luxembourg, Captain of the King's Swiss body guard, and the Marquis de Choiseul, one of his Aid de Camps, and two others, arrived in London on the morning of the 18th of August, with dispatches from the ex-King. The Duke of Wellington was out of town. A second edition of the *Courier* Newspaper was published at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon of 18th August, as follows.

"It is the intention of Charles X to take up his residence in Austria. He will therefore only remain in this country until he receives intelligence from Vienna.

We understand that he has expressed his wish to be treated, whilst here, as a private individual."

The ex-King and Royal family embarked at Cherbourg, without any popular mark of indignation or interruption; and the same feeling was observed during his journey to the coast, to which he was attended by 1200 of his body guards, under the Command of Marmont, Duke of Ragusa.—These Guards appeared much dispirited and were about to return to Paris.

The circumstance of the ex-King lingering so long in France after his abdication of the Crown, seems to have created uneasiness in Paris, some supposed that he had an idea that a reaction would take place, Charles, however, it is said, alleged his great age and the numerous equipages, &c., in his train which did not allow him to travel fast. It is most creditable to the French population, and to those in authority, that they did not offer the least insult, or interruption to the Royal fugitives, although the feelings of the inhabitants must have been under considerable excitement. Charles is said to have misconstrued this forbearance, and to have mistaken the pity felt at the spectacle of fallen greatness for signs in his favour.

The Duke of Orleans has been proclaimed King under the title of Louis Philippe the First, and if we may judge from the public papers, nothing can be

more flattering than the prospects of France, no disorders have been the concomitant of the late revolution; every thing was going on with regularity and quietude; should this continue it will be an event unheard of in history, and the present generation of France will "gather golden opinions," both from this and future ages.

Private accounts say that three political parties now exist in France, viz:—the party of the Duke of Orleans; that of the Duke of Bourdeaux; and the Republican party; but appearances denote that the two latter are without strength or influence, they have "no teeth for the present," whatever they may have in future, in fact there has not been time sufficient to form an opinion as to the probable results of the revolution. The dates from Paris (14th August,) are only a fortnight subsequent to the change of Government, and no probability then existed that France would be embroiled with foreign Nations.

The peerdoms created by King Charles, 93 in number, have been suppressed, and according to an account published, the reigning Monarch has been elected to the throne by a minority, both in the Chamber of peers and deputies.

The Paris papers which we received by the last Packet, have for the frontispiece, a cock trampling on a trumpet, and chanticleer looks very proud upon the occasion.

General Clausel had left Paris to take Command of the army at Algiers. This army is stated to have been highly pleased at the fall of the Bourbons. It was suffering much from sickness, (dysentery,) 5000 soldiers were in the hospitals;—added to which the inhabitants, and the Arabs, began to display a hostile spirit. If the French really intend permanently to occupy Algiers, we much question if the advantages will compensate for the risk.

In Spain and Portugal, (according to the last advices received in London,) all remained quiet, but it was not thought such would long be the case, particularly in the former, as General Mina, and several of the Spanish Constitutionals had left London for Spain.

There was no news of moment from the other Nations of Continental Europe; vague rumours were afloat of movements of Austrian and Prussian troops, &c., but nothing to justify any idea of war.

There had been public meetings in London, and elsewhere, in Great Britain, to raise subscriptions for the widows and orphans of those killed during the late struggle in Paris. The orators were numerous, pointed and severe, both upon the late Government of France, and upon those who viewed the exertions of the French with indifference.

King William the Fourth was making excursions by land and by water, and on horseback and on foot; and the people were said to be charmed with his affability and condescending manners, and with those of his Queen. The papers continue their amusing anecdotes relative to the Royal personages. We do not make extracts upon these subjects, considering that the point contained in them would be somewhat injured, after travelling 7000 miles. One paper attributes something like uxoriousness to his Majesty in its details of a visit he paid to Brighton without his Queen, and the manner in which he left his "lonely bed," even before the dawn appeared.

The general election had nearly closed, and the new House of Commons will not possess more than 9 or 10 catholic members.

A deputation from the National Guards of Paris, was expected in London, to return thanks for the sympathy expressed in the cause which they had sustained.

By letters from the Pacific we have learnt the particulars of a most melancholy and fatal accident, which has bereaved H. M.'s service of that gallant officer Capt. A. B. Bingham, of H. B. M. Ship *Thetis*. It seems but the other day that he was with us at Buenos Ayres, and but a short time ago that he was affording protection to the commercial body at Valparaiso, during the civil dissensions which threatened the security of all property in that port.

On the news of the dispute between our pro-Consul and the authorities in Peru, Capt. Bingham, with his usual activity, hastened to Lima, to re-establish a friendly communication with those authorities.

He thence proceeded to the river Guayaquil which he reached on the 18th August. By an account written by Mr. Consul Cope, it appears that the *Thetis* being left at the anchorage off the Island of Puna, Captain Bingham, accompanied by his son, and another mid-shipman, and Mr. Henry Hall, Chaplain, embarked in the boats to proceed up the river to the city, off which they arrived on the evening of the 19th. In entering the port Capt. Bingham's boat ran across hawse of the French brig *Lafayette*, at anchor, it being very dark and the tide running 5 or 6 knots an hour at the time. Being heavily laden with ballast she stove and sunk immediately, and although the gig was in company, and other boats pushed off to assist them, only 5 sailors, the mid-shipman and Captain Bingham's son were saved; neither the bodies of the Captain nor of Mr. Hall, had been found on the following day, when the news of the sad event left Guayaquil.

Capt. Bingham was highly esteemed, both in his professional and private capacity, and the service has sustained a severe loss by his death. Capt. B. commanded the sloop *Little Belt*, in the encounter with the American Frigate *President*, Commodore Rodgers, and was in Command of the *Thetis* when she was fired into during the night of 26th September, 1827, off Point Santa Maria, near Montevideo, by a flotilla of Gun boats from Buenos Ayres, who mistook the *Thetis* for a Brazilian Frigate.

The considerate conduct of Capt. B. upon that occasion, in not permitting a single gun to be fired in return, made a great impression in Buenos Ayres.

A new Paper, to be published weekly, called *La Argentina*, made its debut on Sunday last. It professes to be edited by a lady, but this we presume is only a "travelling name." The first number contained some amusing articles, particularly upon the *beau monde* of Buenos Ayres, and if the sequence answers to the first impression it may do more than "fret and strut its hour upon the stage, then to be heard of no more."

The weather during the week has been generally fine, although, at times sultry relieved however by some genial rains, and in consequence of these showers the performance advertised at the Theatre on the evening of 31st ult., did not take place.

Reply to "remarks on Walsh's Brazil,"  
continued.

Slavery, then, when viewed and contemplated by a clear unbiassed mind, is not that state of comfort, convenience and decency, which Mr. Hayne of South Carolina would fain persuade the Members of the American Congress it is; and yet this gentleman triumphant y appeals to the wretched state of the "unfortunate (free) blacks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston," as a proof of the necessity of slavery, as though a free black man had no other stimulus to become industrious and to improve his circumstances in life, but by a system of terror and coercion. A countryman of his own thus writes upon this misrepresented point:—Much has been said respecting the alleged natural depravity and want of talent among the negroes. It must be admitted that many of the free negroes who inhabit Pennsylvania, and other Northern and Eastern States, are worthless characters; but, in extenuation of this charge it should be remembered that for years, nay for ages, their ancestors have been subject to cruel persecutions, have been kept in the darkest ignorance, and prevented by force from exercising the functions and powers of a rational mind. Can we wonder if they evince little capacity for literary improvement, or that their propensities to evil are strong, when we consider how long they have been retained in this state of abject ignorance? Suppose that our own ancestors for several generations had been reduced to, and kept in such a situation, employed in the most servile and degrading labour, deprived of all means of moral and religious instruction, exposed to the constant influence of the worst examples, that they and we were treated with contempt and cruelty, and subject to all the provocations to which these poor negroes are subjected; should we be less perverse and forward, less abject and miserable than they now are? I believe not. There are, however, in this city many coloured men whose reputation is fair and unsullied; who are persons of good sound sense, of considerable information, and in the enjoyment of comfortable estates, and who clearly evince that the Africans are not naturally incapable of much literary improvement. Most of them I am well acquainted with.

But your correspondent, in opposition to what Dr. Walsh states of the kindness of black parents, affirms, or would infer from the anecdotes related, that the negro is without natural affection—an affirmation, or inference, as unfounded in fact as are his other positions. Let a competent witness speak to this point; I mean Mungo Park, the celebrated traveller over the regions of Africa, where the native character could be best learnt. "It is impossible," says he, "to forget the disinterested charity and tender solicitude of many of these poor heathens, from the sovereignty of Sego, to the poor women who received me at different times, into their cottages when I was perishing with hunger, sympathized with me in my suf-

ferings, relieved my distresses, and contributed to my safety. This acknowledgment, however, is more particularly due to the female part of the nation. In all my wanderings and wretchedness, I have found them uniformly kind and compassionate; and I can truly say, as my predecessor, Mr. Ledyard, has eloquently said before me: to a negro woman I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship without receiving a decent and friendly answer: if I was hungry and thirsty, wet or sick, they did not hesitate like the men, to perform a generous action. In so free and kind a manner did they contribute to my relief, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS.

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 4th of November.

BRITISH.

Brig Martha, Bigstock, loading for Liverpool [pool.  
Do Thalestris, Roebuck, do do.  
Barque Angerona, Reoknap, do for Calliz.  
Brig Vigilant, Thorp, do for Len [don.  
Brig George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, discharging [ing.  
Do Catherine, Mc Alpine, do do.

AMERICAN.

Brig Zipporah, Do les Dernier, loading for [Havannah.  
Do Chiloe, Porter, do do.  
Do Volante, Finney, do for Baltimore.  
Do Ann Wayne, Codman, do do.  
Do Margaretta, Mc Cleish, do do.  
Ship Susan, Gardner, do for New York.  
Brig Sultana, Wade, do for Boston.  
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, do for Bahia.  
Do Kanhawa, Sumner, discharging.  
Do Hannah, Freeman, for sale.

FRENCH.

Brig Gustave, Girand, loading for Marseilles.  
Do Joseph, Lemeau, do for Bourdeaux.

SARDINIAN.

Polacre Thetis, Pirangole, loading for Cadiz.  
Do Rosa, Corsanego, do do.  
Brig Leon, Gairon, do for Parnagua.  
Do Industria, Bianqui, do for Havana [nah.  
Polacre Virginia, Vacaro, do for Rio Janeiro.  
Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, uertain.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Nuevo Despique, Pereira, loading for [Rio Janeiro.  
Schooner-brig? Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, do do.  
Do Vengador, Amarin, do do.  
Schooner Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, do do.  
Brig Feliz, Olivera, do do.  
Schooner-brig Piranga, M. F. Santos, do for [to call at Santos.  
[Brazilis.

DUTCH.

Brig Alexander, Colas, loading for Antwerp.

DANISH.

Ship Dioskuren, Gunthersen, bound to Bahia.

NEAPOLITAN.

Brig Brillante, Castellano, loading for Naples,  
[late Comet.)

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.

Sloop of war Volage, Captain Right Hon. Lord [Colchester.  
Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot.  
Packet Barracouta, Lieut. James, Commander.

AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalla, Captain Cannon.

FRENCH.

Brig Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.  
Corvette Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut. De [Vaisseau.  
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVALS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

At Falmouth.

On 5th August.—British Packet Calypso,  
from B. Ayres 24th May; Montevideo 28th;  
Rio Janeiro 18th June.

At Antwerp.

On 3rd August.—Argentine schooner brig  
Condor, Pyott, from B. Ayres 10th May.

On 5th August.—British brig Brothers, Spital,  
from B. Ayres 26th May.

On 7th August.—Dutch Galliot, Maria,  
Borches, from B. Ayres 27th April.

At Amsterdam.

On 6th August.—American brig Elizabeth,  
Andrews, from B. Ayres 27th May.

At Cadix.

On 16th July.—Sardinian polarere Cesar,  
Augusto, from B. Ayres 10th May.

At Barbadoes.

On 26th June.—British barque Proteus,  
Brown, from B. Ayres 10th May.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 6th October.—Brazilian brig Constante,  
from B. Ayres 15th September.

On 8th October.—Argentine brig General  
Rondeau, Campbell, from B. Ayres 19th Sep-  
tember and Montevideo.

On 19th October.—British brig Promise,  
Grant, from B. Ayres 14th September.

The Packet Zephyr was appointed to bring  
the September mail to this port.

The brig Unicorn, Rogers, for Montevideo,  
passed Gravesend, from London on 15th  
August.

The Packet Renard, from B. Ayres 26th  
September; sailed from Rio Janeiro for Fal-  
mouth 17th October.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 21st.—Sardinian brig Gen. Ameri-  
cano, from Cadiz.

24th.—British brig Eden, Ravelly, from  
Liverpool 8th August.

26th.—Brazilian brig Buen Suceso, from  
St. Catharines.

French ship Woodrop, Sims, (whaler,) from  
St. Catharines.

Brazilian schooner-brig Piedad, from Parna-  
gua.

November 1st.—Argentine brig Juan Bau-  
tista, Harris, from Patagonia 22nd ult.

Brazilian barque Fortuna, from Bahia 4th ult.  
Do brig Oriente Africano, from Rio Janeiro  
and St. Catharines.

Sailed from Montevideo.

October 28th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Im-  
perial Brazillero, for Brazilis.

American brig David Moffat, for Rio Janeiro.  
November 1st.—French brig of war Faucon,  
for Rio Janeiro.

Do ship Woodrop Sims, for Havre de Grace,  
Sardinian brig Penguin, for Gibraltar.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

#### October 30th.—Wind N.

Arrived National packet schooner *Bella Portena*, Anderson, from Montevideo 28th to J. and S. Lyons.

Oriental do do *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, from Montevideo 28th, to A. Martinez. 2 *zumacas* and 8 *balandras*, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed American brig *Forrester*, Stoddard, for Havannah,—despatched by *Lezica Bros*, with 7531 quintals of jerked beef, 293 arrobas tallow, 63 arrobas horse hair.

British brig *Hotspur*, Mitchinson, for Liverpool,—despatched by *Dickson and Co.*, with 10,000 horns, 12,064 dry hides, 3039 salted do, 10 bales with 1240 horse hides, 9 do with 1369 dozen nutria skins, 1 do with 217½ dozen *chinchilla* skins.

National schooner brig *Pampero*, Thompson, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by *Edward Lumb*, with 1962 quintals jerked beef, 12 cases with 35 arrobas of tallow candles.

#### October 31st.—Wind E.S.E. rain in the afternoon.

Arrived National schooner-brig *Caroline*, Sheaffe, from Rio Grande 18th inst.; Montevideo 29th, with 847 tierces yerba, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 30th to C. Galiano.

United States Ship *Vandalia*, Capt. Cannon, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst.; Montevideo 29th.

Sardinian brig *Industria*, Vianqui, from Montevideo 29th inst., in ballast, to *Sebastian Lezica Bros*.

Sailed (at night) Brazilian brig *Pedrozo*, Francisco, for Bahia,—despatched by *Bertram, Chambers and Co.*, with 2927 quintals of jerked beef, 6 horses.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

#### November 1st.—Wind N.E.

Arrived National schooner (pilot boat) *Star* of the South, Martinez, from a cruise in the river.

H. B. M.'s Packet *Barracouts*, Lieutenant James, Commander, from Falmouth 20th August; arrived at Rio Janeiro 10th October, sailed from thence 17th; and from Montevideo 31st.

Passenger from England, Mr. James Hodgson. Do from Rio Janeiro,—General Guido, his Secretary, Don Estevan Moreno, and 2 servants; Col. Geronimo Olazabal, (landed at Montevideo.) Mr. Campbell and his lady; (Doña Nieves Guido de Campbell,) and servant; Bishop Madrano, Revd. Dr. Somellera, Revd. Dr. Escalada; Mr. Major,

10 *balandras*, from the Uruguay, and *Banda Oriental*, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed Brazilian brig *Independente*, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Juan S. Monteiro, with 2193 dry hides, 2200 quintals jerked beef, 3200 horns, 30 dozen nutria skins, 120 do salted tongues, 16 arrobas horse hair, 1 do sheep skins, 61 barrels tallow.

American brig *Vine*, Varney, for Salem,—despatched by *Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co.*, with 8177 dry hides, 4245 horns, 8 bales wool.

American schooner *Patsy B. Blount*, Scott, for New York,—despatched by *Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.*, with 4664 dry hides, 4 bales with 48 dozen deer skins.

Passengers, Mr. John Johnson, Mr. Yearly. British ship Statesman, Quiller, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 340 barrels, 3 half pipes 10 sacks of tallow, 37 bales, 8 hogsheds tobacco, 6 barrels salted beef, 80 cases tallow candles, 9 bales, 1 case of effects, 1900 fanegas of wheat, 3 bales kerseymeres, 1 case of hats.

National pilot boat schooner *Star* of the South, Martinez, on a cruise in the River.

#### November 2nd.—Wind N.E. opposite coast visible.

Arrived 3 *zumacas* and 3 *balandras* from the Parana.

#### November 3rd.—Wind N.W. opposite coast visible.

Arrived several sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, lime, &c.

Sailed British brig *Betsey Black*, Forman, for Antwerp,—despatched by *Duguid, Holland and Co.*, with 5000 horns, 7500 dry hides, 976 salted do.

British brig *Cognac Packet*, Winby, for Amsterdam,—despatched by *John Miller and Co.*, with 14,175 dry hides, 2007 salted do, 10,000 horns.

National packet schooner *Bella Portena*, Anderson, for Montevideo.

#### November 4th.—Wind S.E. blowing strong.

Arrived National packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, Costas, from Montevideo 2nd, to Gaspar Resa.

H. B. M. Ship *Volage*, Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult.; Montevideo 2nd inst.

#### November 5th.—Wind E.N.E.

Nothing arrived. Sailed Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

H. B. M.'s brig *Algerine* is posted to sail on Monday next, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

#### To Correspondents.

We have to inform T. A. B. that the subscription of 2106 dollars was intended for the Volunteer officers who assisted in the recapture of the *Sarandi*, and not for the seamen and soldiers, as we stated by mistake. The latter we believe received 100 dollars bounty before embarking.

### THEATRE.

The performances lately have been chiefly for benefits.

On Saturday evening *Señor Roxas*, the *Boletero*, (or money taker,) took his benefit. He is really clever in his profession, and despatches his customers without the least confusion even on the most crowded nights, and is therefore an important personage in the theatrical world.

### MARRIED.

On 30th ult., Monsieur F. M. Tossan, to Miss Sarah Mason.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTICE.

##### WHITE AND BROWN ALE.

Of very superior quality, in the ale brewery, No. 73, Calle de Cordova; at the moderate price of thirteen dollars per dozen, and if at the time of delivery as many empty bottles are returned by the carrier the price will be ten dollars per dozen.

The inveterate prejudice generally entertained in this city that manufactures of this country do not equal those of foreigners begin now to be exploded; the inhabitants have always been accustomed to have their wants supplied from abroad. These times have changed in Buenos Ayres, this beverage is no longer required from other countries since it can be made here with the greatest economy and abundance, and to a great saving for the consumers, whereas the cost of the foreign ale is double. There are many patriotic and enlightened individuals who are convinced that all which is produced in Europe can be produced here, and all which is made and fabricated in it can with advantage

be made and fabricated in this country. A proof of this assertion is the establishment of the subscriber, where the article is brought to such a degree of perfection within the last two years, as to rival the best that foreigners can make, and is better in the taste and substance, and consequently much more wholesome as being adapted to a warm climate, whilst the ale brought from Europe is made purposely for the North of Germany, Holland, England—all cold countries.

Those who doubt this fact, if they take the trouble to call at the said brewery, will see that it is established upon a footing of which there are few in Europe, and they can at the same time try the said ale in the brewery, which trial can be made without the least expense.

Antonio Martin Thym,

Proprietor of the said establishment.

#### NOTICE.

**WILLIAM LEAMY AND Co.**, at their Victualling Store, No. 12, on the beach, propose to supply Captains of vessels with fresh beef, of the best quality at 6 dollars per ¼ Cwt.; salted pork in barrels, at 70 dollars per barrel; salt beef in do, at 40 do. per do.; salted tongues at 6 do per dozen.

Fresh mutton, vegetables and live stock, on the most reasonable terms.

#### NOTICE.

**JOHN SIDDERS**, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house lately kept by Mr. E. Brown, and trusts that strict attention to the comfort of his customers, will insure him a share of their patronage. Calle de la Plata, No. 11, Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

#### NOTICE.

A Gentleman can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, by a respectable native family, in a central part of the city. Apply to Mr. Love, No. 47, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

#### FOR SALE.

At No. 117, Calle de la Reconquista, a few elegant imitation *Leghorn hats*, for ladies.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 118½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 116 do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 6½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 77 a 78 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 6½ a 7 per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 350 a 375 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 7 dollars, per U. S. dollar.  
Hides, Ox, best, 33 a 34 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 30 a 32 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 24 a 26 do.  
Do. salted, 23 a 24 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 9½ a 10 dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 11 a 13 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 30 a 32 do.  
Wool (common), 4½ a 5½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 25 a 28 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 21 a 22 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 11 a 12 dl per quintal.  
Horns, best, 450 a 600 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 50 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 12 a 13 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 2½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 119 dollars. The lowest price, 115 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 6½.

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