

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 276.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1831.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We had thought to offer a few remarks upon the present aspect of affairs in this country.—Several considerations have, however, interfered with this intention—and after all, our observations in this respect might perhaps have been a tale a thousand times repeated, for

“If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men’s cottages princes’ palaces.”

The Governor Proprietary of this Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, is still hourly expected in town.

The communication which he addressed to the delegate Government of this Province, dated Arroyo del Medio, 20th November, relative to Gen. Quiroga’s late success, is couched in very strong language—he states that the battle of the 4th ult. had renewed the scenes of horror, mourning, &c., caused in every part of the Republic by the Unitarian mutineers of 1st December, 1828, their agents, &c. That Tucuman had been the sepulchre of tyrants once before, it had likewise been so at the present moment of the rebels and unnatural sons of America.

The language of Governor Lopez in his communication to Governor Rosas, dated Santa Fé 16th ult., is in unison with the above, stating that national justice was now satisfied, by the extermination of the remaining force of the execrable Unitarians complicated in the mutiny of 1st December, 1828.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

A decree dated 28th ult., signed by the Minister of Finance (D. Manuel J. Garcia,) states that the Government, in order to alleviate the severe distress felt in the country districts by the long drought, has determined that the reduction in the impost upon Saladeros, which by a resolution of the House of Representatives was not to take place until the ensuing year—shall have effect from the date of the present decree.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a sitting on 25th ult., the discussion was resumed, upon the motion to require from the Government a report on the state of the Province, in order to a repeal of the extraordinary powers.

Señor Aguirre supported the motion, averring that the Province was not threatened by any enemies, and that those who are disaffected to the present order of things will probably carry that disaffection to the end of their lives, —and the hon. Member asked if the extraordinary powers were to have that duration.

Señor Olavarieta reiterated his former opinions, and opposed the motion.

Señor Silveira said that the motion was imprudent and premature, that the moderate and prudent use with which the Governor had exercised the extraordinary powers, granted to

him, completely set aside any fears that they would be misused for the short time he might hold them.

Señor Cavia, in acknowledging the truth of the above observation, said that at the same time it did not diminish the anxiety for the repeal of the said powers.

The House then divided, and the motion was negatived, there being only 6 Members for the repeal.

The military Committee appointed by the House, has authorized the Governor to confer the grade of Brigadier upon Generals Juan Ramon Balcarce and Henrique Martinez.

The said Committee has likewise made a report to the House respecting the note of the Governor, dated 26th November, 1830, requesting authorization to confer the grade of Generals upon those Colonels who assisted him to make head against the mutineers of the 1st December, and the compromises he had contracted thereon. The Committee requested the Governor to transmit to the House a list of such individuals.

In a sitting on the 29th., the proposed grade of Brigadier to Generals Balcarce and Martinez was unanimously approved of. Several Members spoke: Señor Viamont recapitulated the services of the said Generals, from their first entering into public life.

Señor Baldomero Garcia proposed an alteration in the wording of the motion, which was assented to, viz:—that the grade now granted was for their distinguished and long services, especially in the late campaign against the mutineers of the interior.

The Committee of Finance has presented to the House a project of law, to authorize the Government to dispose of the public funds lately created, either wholly or in part; in order to extinguish the debt incurred by the Treasury for the extraordinary expenses of the war,—and to dispose of some of the estates appertaining to the Province for the public service; including those belonging to colleges and different communities now suppressed.

The Treasury is to pay the sinking fund for the redemption of Bank notes 50,000 dollars monthly, from January 1833, until the whole amount of the public stock above named be refunded.

We have received by the brig George Washington, a regular series of Journals from New-York and all parts of the United States.—They abound in most interesting matter, both local and otherwise,—we have placed them in the Commercial Room; and intreat our friends in the U. States to accept our sincere acknowledgments for their kind attentions.

The immense quantity of Newspapers published in the U. States has often attracted the attention of the European public.

In those we have lately received are some amusing tales, both fact and fiction—of the latter, the adventures of Dr. Magnus Matador forms a prominent part.

These papers likewise give the particulars of a dreadful hurricane at Barbadoes, which has destroyed town and shipping; with the loss of many lives.

At New Orleans a storm has likewise taken place, but not so destructive as the former.

St. Andrew’s Day.—On the 30th ult.; several private parties of Caledonia’s Sons resident in this city, assembled to honour their patron Saint. There was no public dinner as was once the case. St. Andrew must not consider this as neglect, recollecting the present “hard times” in Buenos Ayres and the high price of Doubleloons. The toasts were equally fervent, at least we can vouch for this at one party, where we accidentally “dropped in,” and drank a bumper of sparkling Champaign to his memory.

The band of the Civicos played some favorite *arias* on Wednesday evening, in front of their barrack, at the *Mercado*; in presence of a considerable assemblage, amongst whom were a number of ladies. Were they thus more frequently to perform, we should not then want a *Tivoli* or *Vauxhall* to gild our fine evenings.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

I hope for the sake of justice you will not refuse insertion to the following few lines, written for the purpose of saving the honour of a distressed Englishman at present a prisoner, and therefore unable to defend himself against the cruel attacks of some person or persons, who have reported that Samuel Atwell has twice shot at his *peon*. This *peon* when drunk, which was often the case, was in the habit of using the most insulting language to the said Atwell.

I was present at the examination of one of the witnesses; when it was proved that Atwell shot at his *peon*, not in *cold blood*, but consequent upon a dispute they had had; the *peon* threatened to kill Atwell, and for that purpose drew his knife. And a man thus provoked is oftentimes tempted to commit the most rash and desperate acts. The misfortunes of Atwell have somewhat deranged his mind, on which account he has been taken to the hospital.

I think under all the circumstances of the case, that poor Atwell deserves pity rather than the attempts which have been made to injure him, even, I am sorry to say, by many of his countrymen. I am not an Englishman, and my only motive for thus addressing you, is a feeling of humanity common to all countries, towards an unfortunate and in many respects an injured man.

J. A. M.

BAHIA.

By the schooner-brig Lady Washington, we have received news from the above city, to the 7th ult.; political affairs there were not in a very satisfactory state; we are told that a considerable party exists in the province of Bahia de todos los Santos, who wish that it should be constituted as a separate State.

On the 3rd ult., a disturbance took place at Bahia. Two hundred soldiers of the 10th Battalion headed by a Captain, marched to the Government House,

and took possession of it—the President made his escape by jumping out of window, and joined the militia guard, about 3000 men,—the latter, commanded by the President, immediately proceeded against the revolvers, and took prisoners from 90 to 100 of them, who were sent on board the Brazilian corvette *Libertad*, the remainder fled to the country. Two or three of the ringleaders, (said to be citizens) were arrested on the following day, and confined in the fort.

A French Brig of War was the only Foreign armed vessel in the port of Bahia, on the 7th ult.; and the Foreign residents there were anxiously expecting other Ships of War.

The American corvette *Lexington* fired a salute of 21 guns at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last, with the flag of this Republic at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, which salute was answered, from the fort.

The sea breeze usual at this time of the year has set in pretty regularly every afternoon lately.—These breezes are in fact half gales of wind, which renders Buenos Ayres in the summer season anything but a desirable port for vessels to remain in.

The weather has been cool during the week, the thermometer from 66 to 70—and the streets, notwithstanding the dust and wind, have been generally crowded in the evenings, particularly with ladies shopping. The *Alameda* on Sunday last, had but few visitors. Even in its improved state, it is but a sorry promenade, affording no shelter from the wind and dust.—When will Buenos Ayres possess such delightful retreats as the Champs Elysées of Paris; and the Kensington Gardens of London.

The bodies of the three unfortunate boatmen who were drowned on the 18th ult., were picked up on the 19th,—their names were Robert Taylor, aged 26 years; Thomas Hope, 24 ditto; and James Harris, 34 ditto.

A number of boats, belonging to the vessels in the port broke loose, during the high wind on the 18th; and we believe two Brazilian seamen were likewise drowned,—we saw the corpse of a black man float to shore on 21st ult.

The gale commenced about 1 o'clock in the day, from E.S.E., and brought with it clouds of dust, to the infinite annoyance of a numerous assemblage collected on the *new Alameda*, at the sale of the brig *Adelphi* and her appurtenances. This sale commenced at 11 o'clock A.M., and did not conclude until half-past 3 P.M.

We have to record a dreadful accident, which befel Dr. Felix Ignacio Frias, on Friday last, and which caused his death. He was riding in a *Galera*, near his Estancia—the horses took fright and ran away; Dr. Frias jumped from the side window of the vehicle, the hind wheel of which passed over his head, and he died instantly. By this melancholy event society has been deprived of an estimable man.

By the American brig *B. Mezick*, which arrived at this port on the 22nd ult., came two Passengers, viz:—Mr. John Thomas Brownlie, Wine Merchant, of Madeira; and Monsr. P. L. Martin, of Corsica.—Another Passenger (Monsr. Thomas Saubot, of Trinidad, was landed at Montevideo.)

These Passengers were picked up at sea, by the above vessel on the 7th September, in Lat. 35 26 N. Long. 62 54 W., from the British schooner *Chart*, Pina, Master, out 3 weeks from the Island of Grenada, bound to the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies. The Master not being a navigator wished to make the Island of St. Bartholomew, and steered in that direction, but in consequence of squally

and hazy weather he missed the Islands. The passengers and crew, ten in number, had been several days without provisions of any sort, and had been subsisting upon some raw cocoa, which formed the cargo of the vessel. The Captain of the *B. Mezick* supplied the crew of the schooner with provisions and other necessaries; the Master of the schooner was of opinion that he would be able to reach St. Thomas's after having received instructions how to steer for that Island;—but the Passengers had been so much alarmed at their situation on board, that they requested to remain in the American brig, and to be put on board the first vessel they might fall in with, bound either to Europe, the United States or West Indies.

The schooner *Chart* was employed as a Drogger between the mainland and Trinidad. She was likewise very leaky when she parted from the *B. Mezick*, and her sails in a bad state, and doubts were entertained of her safe arrival.

Montevideo.

The Journals which we have lately received from the above city, contain but little news, and are chiefly occupied with local matter.

A new periodical entitled *El Patriota*, has lately made its appearance at Montevideo.

A Cricket Club, we hear is about to be formed at Montevideo.

A work has lately been published in England, to prove that cavalry in action ought to overpower infantry—and the helpless condition of the latter, when exposed in the open field to the attacks of cavalry, who shall know and do their duty; and that England, who from her insular situation must generally be weak in cavalry, ought not to foster the delusion of the efficiency of infantry squares.

It puts various cases to establish the axiom that if cavalry are determined, they must succeed against any squares of infantry—part of the observations are as follows.—

“Coming on at full speed, they could be exposed to one volley only, that is to the effects and chances of one hundred musket-balls; of these not many would hit, still fewer would hit the men, and the horses that were not actually brought down would not complain, but go on till arrested by the riders. So that if the latter did their duty, a feeble half squadron of thirty men would have a fair chance of breaking a moderate battalion of infantry; for surely no one can well maintain with ordinary gravity, that the bayonets of the kneeling ranks form a barrier capable of arresting by its consistency a body of determined horsemen arriving at full speed against them, so that whatever might be the loss of the leading assailants, the boasted formation would at least be thrown open, and the crowded and helpless mass of defenders exposed without any means of resistance to the hoofs and sabres of the succeeding centaurs. There is hardly an opinion connected with tactics, in favour of which more evidence might be obtained than the supposed heresy here advanced. We appeal to the officers who were present in those unshaken squares, that foiled so many charges of French cavalry during the long and arduous day of Waterloo: let them divest themselves of the received opinion on this subject, and frankly say, what would, may what must have been the result, if the French horsemen, instead of constantly opening out from the fire of the British infantry, had stood with loosened rein and “spur of fire” right down upon their close and compact formation? must not the whole have been completely overthrown? Let it not be supposed, that there is any thing derogatory to their gallantry in this assumption. On the contrary, the greater and more evident the danger, the greater was the honour of manfully facing it at duty's call.

“Hitherto the cavalry have failed, (though there are brilliant exceptions,) from want of confidence in their own prowess; they did not

expect to succeed, and generally edged away to the right or left, and often, after receiving the fire from the point attacked, and when the principal danger was over, exposed themselves to greater loss from the fire of the other faces of the square, than they would have sustained had they rushed boldly on as a proper knowledge of their duty should have taught them; for nothing is more true than what is stated in the old Regulations, “the spur as much as the sword tends to over-set an opposing enemy.” The conduct of the French cavalry at Waterloo, in galloping round the squares to look for an opening, instead of attempting to force one, was, notwithstanding the praise bestowed upon it, a proof of professional ignorance or insufficiency of courage; for there is a sort of three-quarter courage, if we may so graduate it, that will gallop up to the bayonet, and even bravado round the squares, and yet wants the resolution to dash, at less ultimate risk, perhaps, into the midst of levelled muskets, and presented bayonets; but those who cannot set an example of such resolution have no business on horseback, for daring is the soul of cavalry; and what is, after all, the single wretched volley of musketry, fired from the face of the infantry square, compared to what the infantry are exposed to in assailing a breach, St. Sebastain, for instance; or other posts of difficult access? Opinion has rendered infantry squares formidable, and whilst that opinion remains, they may continue so; but formidable as the arm of opinion is, it is not of a texture on which to rest a system of tactics.”

We have heard many military men express opinions similar to the above, indeed it is difficult to imagine, how a body of resolute cavalry could be stopped by infantry.

Often when attending reviews of the Horse Guards, in the neighbourhood of London; and witnessing their tremendous charge, which literally made the ground tremble, we have wondered what human force in the shape of infantry could impede their progress.

* We are speaking of the squares most exposed to the ill-combined and worse directed attacks of the French cavalry; and are not at present giving any opinion as to the result of battle. Waterloo deserves a section of itself.

We have seen some drawings of various parts of the city of Buenos Ayres, by Monsr. Pellegrini,—that of the calle de la Reconquista, including the church of San Francisco, taken from the Plaza de la Victoria, appeared to us if not as absolutely the best, at any rate as the most striking. There is also a sketch of a *pulperia*, in which the characters generally seen at such places are aptly delineated.

We should say that the above drawings are highly creditable to the talent of M. Pellegrini. We do not, however, profess to be profound critics in the sublime art of painting, and although nothing is more easy than to indulge in the cant of criticism, and lament that Raffaele had not the colouring and harmony of Rubens, or the light and shadow of Rembrandt, yet we decline this subterfuge, and simply repeat that from what we have observed our opinion of M. Pellegrini's professional ability is very high.

Amongst the collection, we noticed a portrait of a young lady of this city, taken from life.—Now here is a subject upon which the pencil of the artist might be finely employed to portray the expressive features and graceful attire of the Buenos Ayrean fair, with the splendid towering comb overtopping all: this would form no common picture: or if a whole family were to be introduced into a single piece it might take away in some degree the dislike which many have to portraits, as evincing individual and family egotism; and would prove one of the most instructive and pleasing of the imitative arts. Some author has said that “whoever is delighted with his own picture, must derive his pleasure from the pleasure of another. Every man is always present to himself, and has therefore little need of his own

resemblance, nor can desire it but for the sake of those whom he loves, and by whom he hopes to be remembered. This use of the art is a natural and reasonable consequence of affection; and though like other human actions it is often complicated with pride, yet even such pride is more laudable than that by which palaces are covered with pictures, that, however excellent, neither imply the owner's virtue nor excite it."

It is oftentimes the custom, (and some say it is a very pleasing one,) both in Buenos Ayres and in other countries, for ladies to wear the picture of their husbands suspended from the neck, and of course it must be thereby presumed, that the lady who thus honors the resemblance of her spouse is at the same time a fond and obedient wife; but if his image be not in the heart, it is of small avail to hang it round the neck.

We have somewhat enlarged upon this article, which when begun we intended should only consist of a few lines—and in conclusion we would advise any artist, who wishes to take sketches of Buenos Ayres, to attend the beach some day when there is a sale by auction; he would there find originality and matter to put on canvass, that might give posterity an idea of what Buenos Ayres was in the year 1831,—and afford contemplation to many, who remember Buenos Ayres some twenty years since.

Otro vez la Páineta.—We have been repeatedly questioned by persons recently arrived in this city, whether the large yet elegant comb now worn by the ladies here, and which is not only *unique*, but gives additional grace to their appearance, be a fashion introduced from Spain, or any part of Europe, or had its origin in Buenos Ayres. We believe, however, the latter to be the case, and that it is entirely a native invention, indeed it has been often remarked that the *damas* of this capital have never copied the fashions of Paris or London, but have strictly followed their own charming taste, which, in our opinion can scarcely be improved; and we sincerely hope that the huge bonnets and ribbands appertaining to other countries, may never as a fashion travel hither.

In the late London Papers we observe great complaints of the inconvenience caused at the theatres and other places of public amusement, from the immensity of the bonnets worn by the ladies, which the complainants aver obstruct the view of the stage; and requesting at any rate that at the opera they should be "unbonnetted."

THEATRE.

On the 25th ult., a *funcion extraordinaria* took place, in which Señores Cáceres and David appeared, these gentlemen have since their return from Montevideo, assumed the "star-ring line."—The play was the "Crown of Laurel;" Señor Cáceres depicted with excellent effect the high feelings of an old military officer, who in defence of the law had subjected himself even to the frowns of Majesty,—his subdued anguish when deprived of his epaulettes was well conceived.

On 27th the play of Lord Davenant was repeated; and we were pleased in noticing that Señor Casa-cuberta had paid attention to the remark in our last number, and substituted the more appropriate decoration of the star on the left breast, instead of the ribband and cross, which he wore on the first representation. His performance was marked with much discrimination; he portrayed the sufferings of the unhappy nobleman in that style of natural acting, which we have so often had occasion to praise in him—and in figure, countenance and attire, he really looked ennobled.

The house was tolerably well attended, notwithstanding a boisterous and dusty night; and the boxes were graced by several fashionable fair, who seemed extremely intent upon the subject of the play and the catastrophe.

The play of Lord Davenant, we should presume, is of French extraction, there is nothing English either in its plot or composition—the *finale* is decidedly French, as authors of that nation would not for the world violate their notions of propriety, by suffering any of their dramatis personæ to die upon the stage. It is related that in the opera of Artaxerxes, as performed in France, when Artabanus falls lifeless in the arms of the attendants he generally gives a little kick with his foot, as the curtain drops, to show that he has not violated the rules, *by dying on the stage*.

A work we have lately read, entitled the "English and French theatres compared," says,—

"Our neighbours the French are so very refined, and of such delicate nerves, that the bare idea of a murder, execution or assassination, is insupportable;—so that Horatius in Corneille's tragedy, when he kills his sister, runs after her & murders her in the side scene; groans, shrieks and cries *en coulisses* (behind the scenes) are allowable; but the public must not see the

bloody deed. How are we to account for this mawkish sensibility: the same public which in the morning would crowd in thousands to see an execution, would in the evening cry out shame on a sham representation of it, on the stage."

Voltaire in his remarks upon Shakspeare's Julius Cesar, avows that he was pleased with that tragedy, (this is something gained from prejudice,) notwithstanding its grossness; and adds that nothing can be more opposed generally than the genius of the English and the genius of the Spaniards; yet they applaud pieces which are revolting to other nations, and that the greater part of the dramas of Lopez de Vega and of Calderon, in Spain, are in the same taste with those of Shakspeare.

We're Voltaire alive at the present day, he would possibly retract some of his observations. We have heard intelligent Frenchmen, both in Paris and London, when discussing the merits of the theatres of each nation, give the palm in tragedy to the British stage, as being more natural, although, not in accordance with the refined system of the unities.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 1ST OF DECEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Brooke, Brier,	James C. Thompson.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Agnes, Roe,	F. Botet.	do do.
Barque Matilda, Casson,	Charles Tyleur and Co.	do for Gibraltar & Malaga
Brig Hercules, Piele,	Charles R. Horne,	
Brig Brothers, Spittal,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	Bahia.
Do Goudolier, Rhodes,	Heyworth and Carlisle.	Discharging.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson,	do.
Barque Shepherd, Wilson,	John Dalton.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal	Dorr and Reincke.	Loading for Havannah,
Ship St. Peter, Crosby,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Daniel Webster,		
[Forster,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Boston.
Ship Exchange, Mezick,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	New-York,
Barque Paoli, Phillips,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do.
Brig George Washington, S. J.		
[Lewis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Brig B. Mezick, Cockrill,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Baltimore.
Brig Erie, Snow,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do.
Brig Mary, Lowry,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Lady Washington,		
[Turner,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do.
Schooner-brig Mary, Perry,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
HAMBURG.		
Schooner-brig Ana, Frobus,	Tomas Ruiz.	Loading for Hamburg.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San Salvador, Chichyola,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Bar-
		[celous and Genoa
Brig Magnifico, Jovich,	J. Gestal.	do for Cadiz and Genoa
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal.	do for Gibraltar & Genoa
Brig Justicia, Capurro,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for Barcelona and Gib-
		[raltar.
Polacre-brig Aurora, Stula,	Jacinto Craple.	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari,		Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,	I. S. Monteiro.	Cleared for Rio Janeiro,
		[but detained being
		[found leaky.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	J. J. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras,	Brazil.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	Uncertain.
Zumaca San Antonio, Vencedor,		
[C. Antonio,		do.
Brig Novo Jupiter, Rodriguez,	M. A. Ramos.	Discharging.
Zumaca Buen Fin, Martinez,	M. A. Ramos.	do.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Frigate Rattlesnake, (28,) Captain Charles Graham.

AMERICAN.

Ship Lexington, (24,) Captain Duncan.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

November 22nd.—Brazilian brig Aquiles, from Rio Janeiro.

Do.—Do schooner Empresa, Rio Grande.
23rd.—Do polacre Concepcion, from Rio Janeiro.

27th.—Do Schooner Vigilante, from do.
Sailed from Montevideo.

November 19th.—British brig Cleopatra, Walsh, for Liverpool.

Arrival at Gibraltar.

On 2nd October.—Sardinian polacre Virginia, Vaccaro, from B. Ayres 2nd August.

The barque Leopard, Parker, which sailed from Buenos Ayres, on 24th September, bound to Boston, was (with the cargo) totally lost about 21st October, 20 miles North of Bahia, Captain and crew saved (except the cook,) and arrived at Bahia.

The letter-bag was likewise saved.

The brig George Washington, in a sudden squall near the line, split her mainsail, foretop-sail, foretop-gallant-sail and jib. And when coming to the Inner Roads of this port, she got aground: in getting off, slipped her small chain-cable, stream-cable and hawser; capsize the windlass and lost her long boat, which has not been recovered. She anchored in the Inner Roads on the 1st inst.

Capt. Lewis of the above brig, has requested us to return his sincere thanks to the Captain of the Port (Don Francisco Lynch,) and to the Adjutant of the Port (Don Pedro Ximenes,) for the prompt assistance they rendered when his vessel was aground.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

November 26th.—Wind E. blowing strong.

Arrived (yesterday) American brig, Erie, Snow, from Baltimore 1st September, with 935 barrels of flour, 447 bags of cocoa, gin, hams and general cargo, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

American brig Mary, Lowry, from Philadelphia, 20th September, with 500 barrels of flour and general cargo, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

American schooner-brig Lady Washington, Turner, from Bahia 7th November; Montevideo 24th; with rum, &c., to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Passengers.—Mr. John Mathys and Captain Panchette.

National Schooner-brig Victoria, de la Cruz, from Parnagua 6th inst., with 536 tierces and 46 canisters yerba, rice, &c., to José Gestal.

This Day.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 25th., to J. and S. Lyons.

Brazilian zamaca Buen Fin, J. O. Martinez, from Santos 11th November, with 1062 bags and 106 barrels of sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

The French barque Auguste, which sailed on the 24th., was in sight this day.

November 27th.—Wind N.N.E., shifted in the afternoon to E. blowing strong.

Arrived American brig George Washington, S. J. Lewis, from New-York 11th September; Montevideo 27th inst., with general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers.—Messrs. Aaron Johnson, Henry Rogers, Thomas Minns, James Roberts and Miss Sarah Major. 2 Steerage Passengers.

The schooner Aguila Primera, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

November 28th.—Wind E.N.E., calm in the morning, and blowing strong from the E. in the afternoon.

Arrived United States ship Lexington, Capt. Duncan, from Montevideo 26th inst.

American schooner-brig Mary, Perry, from

Santos 22nd inst., with 1351 bags of sugar, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

14 sail of small craft from the N., with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed British brig Mediterranean Packet, Mondel, for Montevideo, to load for Liverpool, —despatched by Charles R. Horne.

National zamaca Sociedad Feliz, Worcester, for Rio Janeiro, —despatched by Edward Lumb, with 1850 quintals jerked beef, 50 arrobas of tallow.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

November 29th.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 28th inst., to C. Galieno.

November 30th.—Wind E.

Arrived British barque Shepherd, Wilson, from London 22nd August; Island of Mayo 12th October; Montevideo 28th inst., with 72 moyos of salt, 100 barrels of beer, tiles, &c., to John Dalton.

Passengers.—Mr. Mrs. J. Dalton, two children and female servant.

9 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed National brig Esperanza, Gard, for Amsterdam, —despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 6437 dry hides, 62 bales with 1465 arrobas of wool.

Passenger.—Mr. W. Smisuaert.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

December 1st.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Tuscan brig Esperanza, Lunari, from Barcelona 15th September; Gibraltar 5th October; Montevideo 30th ult., with wine, paper and general cargo, to Davison, Dorr and Co.

10 sail of small craft from the N., with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, J. J. Oliveira, for Parnagua, —despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 fanegas of salt.

December 2nd.—Wind N.—slight rain in the afternoon.

Arrived American schooner Arcadia, Macey, from Santos 20th ult.; Montevideo 30th., with 1987 bags of sugar, 20 do coffee, to Charles Henry Melchert and Co.

The schooner-brig Cacique, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

The squabbles at the theatre here, noticed in our last, it seems have been amicably arranged, and we are glad of it. In the "player world" it is better to be a fixed star, than a wandering one. Even Shakspeare was of this opinion, when in speaking of players he makes Hamlet say,—

"How chance it they travel; their residence both in reputation and profit was better both ways."

A newspaper in the French language we hear will shortly be published, at the *Independencia* Printing-Office, in this city.

The Packet brining the September mail, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 20th ult., for this.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH SMITH, Tavern Keeper, No. 69 calle de Peru, takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful and unfeigned thanks to his very numerous friends and the public in general, for the steady support he has met with at their hands for the last 9 years past, during which time he has humbly endeavoured to merit their approbation—although his power may not always have corresponded with his inclination. Desirous still to receive their support, he has now the honour to inform them that he has changed his residence to, No. 23, calle de Chacabuco; where he continues his business with unceasing activity, and where he flatters himself his

friends will find every accommodation from the size of the house—its central situation and numerous facilities, assuring them that no exertion on his part shall be wanting—or expence spared in administering to their comfort, convenience and satisfaction. The house was opened on 2nd December, for dispatch of business;—and he sincerely hopes to be favoured with a numerous attendance.

NOTICE.

ANY Person who may have taken letters from the Post-Office, addressed to Mr. William Mitchell, Buenos Ayres, (late Surgeon of the British ship Euphrates;) is earnestly requested to leave them under cover at No. 53 calle del 25 de Mayo:

William Mitchell has notice of several letters sent from England to the above address, none of which have been received.

NOTICE.

JOHN HECTOR, Upholsterer, has removed to No. 80, calle de la Reconquista, adjoining the Café de la Aduana, where he has on hand a most extensive assortment of every article in the above line of the best quality, and at the most reasonable prices,

NOTICE.

WANTED a Chambermaid at Fauch's Hotel.—Good wages will be given.

NOTICE.

WANTED at Mc GAW'S HOTEL, No. 53; calle del 25 de Mayo; a man servant and a woman servant. The former to take charge of the billiard-room and bar; the latter to attend to the work of the house. A married couple without incumbance would be preferred.

NOTICE.

HOT AND COLD BATHS to be had at Fauch's Hotel.

RIDLEYAN TONGUES.

THE celebrated tongues cured by Mr. Ridley, and now so universally known and justly appreciated, are again for sale at No. 117, calle del Peru.

SALT BEEF.

PUT up by George Keen, in the Banda Oriental, fat and well cured. Apply to Edward Lumb, No. 56, calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 105½ a 106 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 103½ a 104 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6⅞ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patucones, 6½ a 6⅞ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 58 per cent.
Bank Shares, 164 a 166 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 a 195 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.
Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 6½ dollars; per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 32 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 27½.
Do. salted, 20 a 23 pesada.
Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each
Nutria skins, 18 a 27 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.
Wool (common.) 6¼ a 7¼ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 33 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 17 a 20 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 a 12½ dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 800 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 50 a 52 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 107 dollars. The lowest price, 100 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼

Printed at the State Printing-Office