

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 28.3]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have devoted a considerable portion of our paper of this day, to the Meetings of our fellow-countrymen, assembled for the purpose of doing honour to Woodbine Parish, Esq., the late Agent of the British Government to this Republic, now that after eight years residence amongst us, in very difficult times, he is about to leave us, in all probability for ever.

The impressive language contained in the address, voted at the first Meeting, the eloquent speech of the Chairman of that Meeting, Mr. James Barton; and the Resolutions at the second, speak so forcibly, that it would ill become us to attempt further panegyric.

The name of WOODBINE PARISH will ever be conspicuous in the annals of this country. He was the first accredited Agent appointed to it by the Government of His Britannick Majesty, he exerted himself successfully in forwarding the acknowledgment of its independence by the Government of Great Britain, in the establishment of the Packets, and the treaty of Commerce, which exists between the two Nations.

Mr. Parish has indeed had an arduous and anxious employment—the equanimity of temper he has ever displayed, has called forth general praise. He may now retire to his native land, with the full consciousness that he has honourably discharged the duties of his office.

That Heaven may grant him a succession of happy days, and literally “strew his path with flowers,” is the sincere wish of the *British Packet*.

It has been said that our countrymen in Buenos Ayres have lost a good deal of that enthusiasm which formerly distinguished them here; caused perhaps by the misfortunes which have befallen this country, and which they have shared in common with its citizens. The Meeting, however, at Faunch's Hotel, and at the British Chapel; their respectability and the proceedings which took place; brought to mind those days in Buenos Ayres, which have been so often cited with praise.

A repast was prepared at Faunch's, at which toasts were given analogous to the occasion; and we have been requested by several of the gentlemen who attended the Meeting, to say, that Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Hotel, merits their sincere thanks for his liberality and attention.

A numerous Meeting of the British Residents in this city and its environs, was holden at Faunch's Hotel, on the 18th inst., JAMES BARTON, Esqr., in the Chair. The proceedings were opened by the

Chairman, with the following energetic harangue.

“This Meeting, Gentlemen, has been convened by the desire of a large majority of the British community, in Buenos Ayres, although the Requisition, as set forth in the public advertisements, has but few names appended to it.

I am happy to find that I am borne out in this assertion, by the presence of the numerous assemblage which now surrounds me; and I beg leave to thank you, Gentlemen, one and all, for the favor of your attendance.

It behoves me, Gentlemen, to preface the proceedings of this Meeting by a few words, explanatory of the object for which we have met, and whilst I do so, I crave your indulgence.

Woodbine Parish, Esquire, His Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires and Consul General, is on the eve of his departure from this country, in which he has exercised during a period of eight years and upwards, the functions of the important offices with which he has been invested, in a manner at once highly creditable to himself and serviceable to his country, and very much to the satisfaction, I am informed, of his own Government, as well as of that to which he has been deputed.

We ought to bear in mind, also, that the times in which this public functionary has been called upon to act, have been turbulent and perilous, fraught with discord, disaster, doubt, and all the multifarious difficulties, embarrassments and perplexing councils ever attendant on a state of civil war.

We must, therefore, concede that his duties have been arduous—and that if he have been able to discharge them with consistency and constancy, and with the dignity becoming his character; if he have discharged the manifold duties of his station, I repeat, under the pressure of these conflicting circumstances, and in such a manner as to cause satisfaction to his own Government, and inspire confidence in this; he has achieved more, I think, than the generality of men, gifted with but ordinary powers, endowed with only a common share of talent, prudence, firmness and foresight, could have done.

Thus far, Gentlemen, will I presume to speak on the merits and conduct of this individual in his public capacity.

I need scarcely add, that his private character is highly estimable and exemplary—and we must all acknowledge, that we have experienced from him at all times, and on every occasion, the most courteous and prompt attention.

I may sum up in few words his prominent characteristics, and say, without fear of being contradicted, that in business, he is expert, firm, assiduous, circumspect—and in his social relations, courteous, conciliating, attentive and kind.

Now, Gentlemen, could we suffer this respected individual to retire from amongst us, without tendering some tribute of respect towards his character and person, some token of acknowledgment, some slight recognition of services rendered by him, both to our country in general, and ourselves in particular?—Impossible, I think.

Not that this act of ours can add much to the reputation or honor of the party whom we are assembled to address; but that the omission of it would certainly reflect upon ourselves dishonour, and would cast upon us, as a body, an indelible stigma.

But I perceive, Gentlemen, or I am greatly mistaken, that my wishes are anticipated; and that you are anxious to give your unanimous sanction to the Resolutions and the Address which shall now be submitted for your consideration and approval—and, I will venture to say, that by your passing the one and subscribing to the other you will confer honor on yourselves, and do no more than justice to the gentleman whose services we acknowledge; whose talents we admire; whose character, both public and private we highly respect; and whose proximate departure from this State we sincerely regret.

In the course of the discussion which may probably take place on the matter which will now be laid before you, every person desirous of expressing his opinion will receive a fair and impartial hearing; and I have no doubt that the proceedings of this Meeting will be marked throughout with becoming order, temper and due decorum.”

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to.

Moved by Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Bevan.—That Woodbine Parish, Esquire, H.

B. M.'s late Chargé-d'Affaires and Consul General, in the opinion of this Meeting, has in the exercise of his public functions and by his irreproachable conduct, during his residence in this city, entitled himself to a lively expression of gratitude from his fellow countrymen.

Moved by Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. Hesse.—That a suitable address be presented to that gentleman, from the British Residents generally—embodying the spirit of the foregoing resolution.

Dr. A. Dick then proposed the following

ADDRESS:—

“WE, the undersigned British Residents of this city and its environs, on the eve of your departure, and secession from your public duties, approach you, SIR, with assurances of that cordial esteem and high respect which the Natives of the British Isles are ever desirous to pay to men of station and condition in society, when their public conduct has been marked by unshaken fidelity to their country; and their private worth founded on the imperishable basis of truth, justice and virtue.

It is, SIR, the deep conviction we feel that such have hitherto been the characteristics of your life and actions, that you owe this public testimony of our regard.

Your departure from this country, whilst it awakens in us a sincere regret at the loss we are about to sustain, likewise admonishes us that it is the time to offer you our unfeigned thanks, individually and collectively, for the unerring political foresight and unshrinking firmness you have invariably shewn, in times of peril and confusion; thereby enabling us to avoid innumerable difficulties which otherwise we must inevitably have encountered.

Your amenity on all occasions, in our private communications with you, claims our liveliest gratitude.

Should you be again called forth in the service of your country we earnestly hope your efforts may be attended with equal success; and, we most heartily desire that you may continue to enjoy that happiness in the bosom of your family you so well deserve;—that your voyage hence may be both prosperous and agreeable; and that your future hours may be enlivened by the reflection that you bear with you this proof of the Esteem and Admiration of your fellow-countrymen.”

Buenos Ayres, 18th January, 1832.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barton.—That the address now read by Dr. A. Dick, be the address to be presented.

Moved by Mr. Beech, seconded by Mr. Horton.—That a Committee of 12 gentlemen be named, to carry into effect the objects of this Meeting.

The following gentlemen were then named to form the Committee.

- MR. WM. DOUGLAS,
- THOMAS WHITFIELD,
- JOHN DOWNES,
- GEORGE BARKER,
- A. DICK,
- J. CARLISLE,
- SAMUEL LAFONE,
- J. QUENBY BEECH,
- T. SELLITOE,
- JOHN WHITAKER,
- A. SPEARS,
- J. BETANS.

Moved by Mr. Fay, seconded by Mr. Taylor.—That the President, Committee and Secretary of this Meeting be empowered to present this address, and that it be left on the table for signature.

Moved by Mr. Billingham, seconded by Mr. Murphy.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to James Barton, Esqr., for his attention to the proceedings of this Meeting.

Resolved. That a full account of the proceedings of this Meeting be published.

At a General Meeting of British Residents in Buenos Ayres, held in the British Episcopal Chapel, on Thursday the 19th January, 1832.

Mr. WILLIAM ORR, in the Chair.
Mr. JOHN HARRATT, Secretary.

The following Resolutions were carried unanimously.

1st.—Proposed by Mr. W. Douglas, and seconded by Mr. J. Whitaker.

That the valuable services of Woodbine Parish, Esqr., during his residence in Buenos Ayres, as His Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, together with his general affable and obliging deportment, entitle him to the warmest thanks of the British Residents.

2nd.—Proposed by Mr. I. Carlisle, and seconded by Dr. Lepper.

That his Meeting, understanding that Mr. Parish is about to embark for England, are anxious to convey to him an expression of their sentiments, as well as their grateful acknowledgment of his kind and conciliatory conduct on all occasions.

3rd.—Proposed by Mr. I. Harratt, and seconded by Dr. Dick.

That for this purpose a piece of plate of the value of one hundred and fifty guineas or upwards, with an inscription in conformity with these resolutions, be subscribed for by the British Residents in Buenos Ayres, and presented to Mr. Parish.

4th.—Proposed by Mr. George Beley, and seconded by Mr. Daniel Gowland.

That a Committee of five gentlemen be named to communicate to Mr. Parish the sentiments of this Meeting, and to carry its other objects into effect.

5th.—Proposed by Mr. Daniel Gowland, and seconded by Mr. Thomas J. Whitfield.

That the Committee be composed of the following five gentlemen, viz:—

Mr. W. ORR.
JAMES MILLER.
J. HARRATT.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
JOHN APPELVARD.

6th.—Proposed by Mr. J. Carlisle, and seconded by Mr. J. Whitaker.

That the Committee appointed to carry into effect the object of this Meeting, do leave open the subscription list until 3 days before the sailing of the Packet, now in port; and that notice thereof be given in the public papers.

7th.—Proposed by Mr. A. Spears, and seconded by Mr. Lamont.

That these Resolutions be published in the Gaceta Mercantil, Lucero, British Packet and Cosmopolitan.

Mr. William Orr having left the chair—Mr. W. Douglas was requested to occupy the same, when a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the former, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 5th inst., appoints the different Justices of the Peace for the country districts, and likewise the regulations to be observed on receiving their appointments.

The following is the form of oath to be administered to them on taking office.

"You swear to your God and to the country, to be faithful in the discharge of the duty of Justice of Peace to which you have been appointed, upholding and causing to be upheld the laws; administering justice according to the best of your ability and conscience; obeying and causing to be obeyed the legitimate constituted authorities, and the Federal form of Government sanctioned by the sovereign representation of the Province."

The House of Representatives of the province of Rioja, has addressed a communication to the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, dated Rioja, 12th October, 1831, stating that it had authorized the Governor of Rioja to enter into negotiations, in order that that Province might join in the league with the boundary Provinces, and give powers to His Ex. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to transact its foreign affairs; the same as was given to His Ex. the Governor General D. Manuel Dorrego, before the mutiny of the 1st December, 1828, in Buenos Ayres.

The Governor of the province of Mendoza, D. Manuel Lemos, has in a decree dated Mendoza, 1st September, 1831, stated the desire of the Province to join the league formed by the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Entrerios and Santa Fé; and had therefore named Col. Don Manuel Castellan as deputy to that effect.

Letters of congratulation, &c., from Brigadier General D. Estanislao Lopez to Gen. Quiroga, have been published, upon the victory gained by the latter at Ciudadela del Tucuman—stating that it has been the final blow, which the Republic so earnestly desired, in order that the fatal unitarian faction, with its criminal aspirations might disappear for ever.

A proclamation from Gen. Quiroga, to the inhabitants of the provinces of Tucuman and Salta, previous to the battle of Ciudadela del Tucuman, states that he was marching with the forces under his command, (in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army, Brigadier General Estanislao Lopez), in order to liberate them from the oppression which they suffered from the remains of the mutineer Army of 1st December, 1828. That he and his companions of the Auxiliary division of the Andes had sworn to effect that object, and to restore to the people their rights, or to perish in the attempt.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Woodbine Parish, Esqr., being about to depart for England, the Office of Consuls to be filled *ad-interim* by Charles Griffiths, Esqr., vice Consul of H. B. Majesty.

A variety of intercepted correspondence between individuals appertaining to the Unitarian party in the Provinces of the interior, has been published in the *Lucero*. It consists of letters from Señores Diaz de la Peña, Javier Lopez, José Videla, &c., to Gen. De la Madrid—and from Gen. Alvarado to Señor Javier Lopez, dated in September and October last, from Tucuman, Salta, &c. They contain remarks upon passing events, and allude to the reports at one time so confidently bruted in the interior, that a revolution had taken place in Buenos Ayres, in favour of the Unitarians, that Gen. Quiroga was dead, &c., and various observations upon ascertaining that the said rumours were unfounded.

BENEFICENT SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

A report, dated Buenos Ayres, 6th inst., relative to the state of the above Society, has been rendered to the Government—signed by the Presidentess, Doña Maria Sanchez de Mendeville.

It states that at the commencement of the year 1831 only four schools existed in the country towns—two more have now been added, viz:—one at San Fernando, the other at Lujan,—all the schools under the direction of the Society in this city are in the best possible state; and of those in the country it refers to the opinion of His Ex. the Governor, who has visited some of them, and attentively examined the scholars in all the branches of their education, and was so well pleased with the result that in San Nicolas he deigned to write with his own hand to those pupils most advanced in their studies, to express his satisfaction. The town of Lujan had received the same honor, although the school had only been seven months in existence—the Governor, in presence of a great concourse of people, examined all of the 74 scholars contained in that school, and His Ex. expressed his admiration of the order and cleanliness observed in the establishment, as well as the progress made by the scholars.

The College of female orphans continues in the most prosperous state—it contains 100 scholars: want of room prevents the admission of more.

The females at present educated in the schools of the Society in town and country, amount to 1204. In 1830 they were 900; in 1829 they did not amount to 700—and the expenses for the last year were 26,993 dollars 6 cents, current money. The report then enters into details relative to the works it was thought necessary to obtain for the use of the schools, and renders thanks to Messrs. Stephen Hallet and Co.,—and to Mr. John Q. Beech of the State Printing-Office, for the zeal and disinterested conduct in printing for the Society, which exertions it adds could only be expected from philanthropic minds.

Doña Maria del Rosario Azcuenaga has been elected Presidentess of the Beneficent Society for the present year, and Doña Justa Foguet de Sanchez, vice-Presidentess.

Montevideo.

The departure of the President of the Oriental Republic, Don Fructuoso Rivera, from Montevideo for the country districts has caused rumour to be somewhat busy, and Montevideo is as prolific in reports as Buenos Ayres, (that relative to the Cholera Morbus to wit.)

A weekly Price Current has been lately published in Montevideo, which contains notices of every article connected with the commerce of that city, and if it continues as it has begun it will no doubt meet with public patronage. The proprietor undertakes to forward it by every post to Buenos Ayres, price 5 dollars for 4 numbers. Subscribers names are received at the Commercial Room, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

Prayers for rain have been offered up in the church of San Nicolas, and on the afternoon of Sunday last a *funcion extraordinaria* was celebrated in the said church for the same purpose, (the *novena* having finished on that day.) The image of *Nuest a Señora de los Desamparados* was borne through four of the neighbouring streets, with the host, and attended by a number of the Members of the Church and a vast concourse of people, particularly of females. A company of the regiment of *Patriotas* with their band were likewise in attendance; the exterior of the houses through which the procession passed were decorated with silks of various colours, and the azoteas and windows

occupied by ladies. The high wind and dust proved very annoying, water was thrown in front of the houses in the four streets—in *embargo* the dust would take no denial.

A portion of the *Café de los Catalanes* is now occupied as a Tavern and Eating-House.

This Coffee-House has long been celebrated for its excellent water, and in the summer season its *patio* is much frequented.

Cholera Morbus.—In the Westminster Review of October last, is a long article relative to the above disease, from which we have made the following extracts.

“Since the Black Plague slaughtered one-fourth of the inhabitants of Europe in the fourteenth century, no pestilence has ravaged the world to such a frightful extent, and with such unapproachable ferocity, as the Spasmodic Cholera. In the short period of 15 years it has ransacked Eastern Asia, the Islands of the African Sea, Persia, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Russia and Poland. It has traversed the grand Duchy of Posen and Galicia, it has visited Prussia; and now it is marching through Germany. Wherever it has yet appeared, it has seldom destroyed fewer than one-third of the diseased, in general it is fatal in the proportion of one-half, and not unfrequently three-fifths, two-thirds, and even six-sevenths of the infected have perished. Little respect has been hitherto paid to any country which it has invaded, whether insular or continental, whether distinguished for its salubrious or pestilential character. It has traversed the burning sands of Arabia, as rapidly as the banks of the Euphrates; Caucasus and Mount Ararat in common with the jungly marshes, which are periodically bathed in the waters of the Ganges; and although the number of the healthy whom it has infected, and the number of the infected whom it has destroyed, considerably vary with the density, health and habits of the population, the Tartar and the Turk, the Indian Nabob and the Persian Prince, have indiscriminately suffered.”

The Review then proceeds to notice the ravages made by the disease in India and other parts, which we can only briefly notice.

“In September 1817 it reached Calcutta, and since that time the metropolis of British India has been regularly invaded by it during every succeeding season. In November, when the English Army was preparing to go out to battle with the Hindostan Chiefs, it attacked its central division, and in ten days destroyed 764 officers and 8500 men.

“That the Eastern and Russian Cholera, are substantially the same disease every circumstance with which we are acquainted, tends to prove.”

“A most unusual phenomenon has been occasionally discovered after death, both in the Indian and European Cholera, which probably bespeaks their identity with as much emphasis as any of the facts stated. It has been in a few instances noticed that the spasms have suddenly recurred several hours after the apparent extinction of life, and have convulsed the body for many minutes. In such cases the principle of vitality cannot be entirely extinguished; and as death always occurs suddenly in spasmodic Cholera, such facts are sufficient to teach us the propriety of allowing a considerable interval to elapse before those who perish by this disease are consigned to the tomb.”

“Some Turks who were in Moscow a few days before the Cholera reached that town, predicted its approach by seeing swarms of small insects, which it would appear have been frequently its precursors, and have therefore been called “plague flies.”—Dr. Smith observes that some of those who are to be attacked may be seen with a peculiarly dark ring round their eyes; and others state that the features evidently collapse, and the expression gets anxious

even for days before they sicken. Females are less exposed to it than males, and children than adults.

“It has been said to delight in the banks of rivers and the borders of seas, and this marine habit has been urged as a proof of its terraqueous origin; but they contend that by referring to the map of its travels, it will be seen that the only rivers which it frequents, are such as form the grand channels of communication between different cities and countries, and that its selections of such rivers as it more especially infests, is not guided by their unwholesome nature, but by the degree of thoroughfare to which they are subject.”

The Review then enters into long details, and quotes the opinions of various medical men that the disease is contagious and capable of being transported from place to place, but allows that “the profession as well as the public at large, are sadly divided upon the contagiousness of Cholera.” It likewise states the efforts which were made to impede its progress were generally successful, and says:—“The towns of Sarepta and Tripoli are equally striking illustrations of the effects of a well conducted quarantine; and it is a fact which well merits the notice of our Government, that in every country, city and town, which Cholera has as yet visited, the extent of its ravages has been uniformly in an inverse ratio to the general health of the inhabitants, and to the perfection of the means employed for its prevention. The medical world are, however, most unfortunately unsettled in their arrangement of the means best adapted for the treatment of this disease. One physician says that nothing can be done without the lancet; and another contends that bleeding is a little better than to kill. Where therefore unanimity is not to be found we must be guided by the judgment of the greatest number; and in following the majority of the best informed upon this disease, it would appear that the following is a summary of the

treatment which has been found most successful, both in India and upon the Continent.

If the patient be seen as soon as he is attacked a vein should be opened in the left arm, and blood should be abstracted in proportion to the violence of the symptoms, and the power of the patient. At the same time a pill composed of twenty grains of calomel, and two grains of solid opium, should be taken, and instantly followed by a draught, composed of 1 ounce of camphor mixture, 1 drachm of laudanum and 1 drachm of ether. The entire body, but more especially the extremities should be rubbed with warm flannel, or flannel steeped in spirits of turpentine; and bottles containing hot water are to be applied to the feet. If these measures succeed in affording relief, the pill and draught may be repeated in the evening, and half an ounce of castor oil should be given on the following morning; after which no further danger need be apprehended. But if the symptoms remain unabated, and, as often happens, no blood can be obtained by the lancet, from twenty to thirty leeches should be applied to the pit of the stomach; the pill and draught should be repeated every two hours, until the spasms relax, and after the leeches have done bleeding the bowels should be covered with a mustard poultice or a blister. As soon as bile appears in the evacuations, strong hopes of recovery may be entertained; and half a drachm of compound jalap powder mixed up with 2 ounces of peppermint water may then be given to solicit this secretion, and be repeated if necessary. The attack, if violent, seldom continues longer than from twelve to twenty hours; but inflammatory action is not unfrequently set up afterwards in the brain, stomach, or other important organs, which requires both skill and watchfulness. As medical assistance, however, can be procured before the case has progressed so far, these accidental consequences may in general be avoided.”

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF JANUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Aenes, Roca.	F. Bulet.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Luckett.	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	do for Antwerp.
Brig Hebe, Douglass.	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Hav. mouth.
Brig Hercules, Piele.	Charles R. Horne.	do for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Shepstone, Wilson.	John Dalton.	West Indies with mules.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Paolo, Phillips.	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Hesper, Waldo.	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Laurel, Francis.	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Brig Monte-video, Farran.	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Ship Malabar, Clapp.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for New-York calling at Montevideo to finish loading.
Brig Fortune, Dorr.	Basabilbaso, Howard, Ridgway and Co.	do for Boston.
Schooner-brig Eagle, Wade.	Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Brig Mary, Robinson.	Charles Bunge.	Under Quarantine.
Schooner Harriet, Davison.		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Neptune, Helot.	Bianc and Constantin.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Touton, Brixen.	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Colombo, Aedito.	J. Gestal.	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Justitia, Caprio.	Padro A. Plom r.	do for Valparaiso.
Potacoe-brig Aurora, Stula.	Jacinto Crapile.	do for Cadiz and Genoa.
Schooner Americane, Bordini.	C. Galleno.	Uncertain.
Schooner Precursora, B-nato.	Jucinto Crapile.	do.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari.	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Havannah.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr-brig Nueva Joaquina, De Costa.	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Guadalupe, Nacimiento.		Rio Grande.
Schooner Bel a Rita, J. Sousa.	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Ba que Fluminense, Santiago.	J. Gestal.	do.
Zumaca Pensamiento Foliz, Labrador.	M. A. Ramos.	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.
Packet Reindeer, Lieutenant Dickon, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

January 8th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Triunfo da Victoria, from La Capitania del Espiritu Santo.

10th.—Do schooner Amaltea, from St. Catharines.

Do schooner-brig Ninfa, from do.
Oriental brig Maria, Usher, from Bahia.

11th.—Brazilian brig Alzino, from Pernambuco.

12th.—American brig Charles, Devereux, from St. Ubes.

Brazilian brig Rio Grande, from Rio Grande.

13th.—British brig George, from Liverpool

19th October.

Sailed from Montevideo.

January 2nd.—American schooner-brig Lady Washington, for Philadelphia.

7th.—Argentine brig General Roudeau, for Rio Janeiro.

12th.—American ship Carolinian, for Philadelphia.

15th.—British brig Mediterranean Packet, for Liverpool

Arrival at Boston.

On 7th November.—American brig Ant, Ellwell, from B. Ayres 26th August.

12th do.—Do schooner brig Emily Cook, Rogers, from B. Ayres 28th August.

The Brazilian brig Principe Imperial, for Rio Janeiro, was detained yesterday in the Inner Roads, from low tide and head wind.

The Packet Reindeer is posted to sail on 30th inst.—and is not to call at Rio Janeiro.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

January 14th—Wind E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Erie, Snow, for Baltimore,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 6138 dry hides, 6 bales with 130 arrobas wool, 49 do with 842½ dozen sheep skins, 35 do with 980 arrobas horse hair, 9 do with 480 dozen deer skins, 15,800 horns.

Argentine brig Guerrero, Rizzo, for Valparaiso,—despatched by José Gestal, with general cargo of effects and yerba.

Passengers in the cabin.—Messrs. Henry Jenkinson, Henry Harratt, Gabriel Etienne, Henri Plantade, Agustine Prato and Juan M. Peerydon.

Do. in the anti-cabin.—Señores Jose Lagunas, Jose Cañete, Antonio Cañete, Pepito Cañete, Rosario Miguens; Señoras Ceñete Juana and Mariquita Cañete.

Do. in the stowage.—Señor Fructuoso Larco and Monsr Manuel Cortavitate.

January 15th.—Wind E. blowing hard in the afternoon.

Arrived Oriental schooner-brig Montevideo, Finn, from Rio Grande 8th inst.; Montevideo 13th., with 454 tierces of yerba, timber, &c., to Bertram and Co.

The brigs Erie and Guerrero which sailed yesterday, were in sight this day.

January 16th.—Wind E. blowing hard in the afternoon.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

January 17th.—Wind E. blowing hard at night

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 16th., to J. S. Lyons

11 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, &c.

January 18th.—Wind S. calm.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

January 19th.—Wind E.N.E. blowing hard in the afternoon.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian brig Alianza, J. de las Nieves, for Rio Grande,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 400 fanegas of salt.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

The American ship Ferata, for Montevideo, was under weigh this afternoon—but anchored again from head wind.

January 20th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived American schooner-brig Algerine, Knowles, from Boston 29th November; Montevideo 19th inst., with general cargo, to Dorr and Reincke.

Sailed American ship Ferata, Foster, for Montevideo and Baltimore.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 3642 dry hides, 164 horse do., 9 bales, with 170 dozen sheep skins, 500 horns.

Oriental schooner Invincible, Gochi, for Montevideo,—despatched by C. M. Huergo, in ballast.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

We learn from Capt. Caldwell of the brig Ospray, arrived here, that the East India Company's Sloop of War Coote arrived at St. Helena 16th September, with despatches for England, announcing that the English factories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese, the servants attached to the factories had their heads taken off; the likeness of King George torn down and trampled under foot; the trees in front of the factories torn up, &c. All commerce between the English and Chinese ceased after 10th August, and the British ships had all left Macao—(Charleston, Courier 14th November.)

The Weather.—Heat, dust and wind, have predominated for the last week—coupled, however, with one or two days of an agreeable temperature. Rain, the prayed for anxiously expected rain, refuses to visit us.

On Sunday morning at day break, was found (in the Calle de Cangallo, opposite the theatre) the body of Henry Bibby, with his throat cut in two places and quite dead. His remains were conveyed by the Commissary of Police, to the cemetery of the Recoleta, but were immediately removed from thence by Mr. Jonathan Downes, to the Protestant burial ground.

The deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of Liverpool—his friends in England we hear are very respectable.

THEATRE.

On 5th inst. an operatic performance took place, in which Pablo Rosquellas exhibited—he sang in a duet from Mayer's *Arms* from Taucredi, with much sweetness—if there was any fault we thought his acting somewhat too redundant. Rosquellas performed on the violin, with the same exceeding talent which he has heretofore displayed.

The house was but thinly attended, in fact it is no jesting matter to sit in a theatre, with the thermometer at 110.

Various plays have been performed lately, and Cacer's benefit on Tuesday night produced a tolerable house; several charming females graced the boxes. The division in the theatrical corps has, however, destroyed much of that zest formerly felt by the play-going folks.

BIRTHS.

On 6th instant.—Mrs. John King, of a daughter, 18th.—Mrs. James Black, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 8th inst.—D. Juan Antonio Pereira, a distinguished patriot of the revolution, which severed this country from Spain.

15th.—Mr. Bernard O'Neal, aged 42.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

R. Zudoroff, of Paris, teacher of the new method of Calligraphy, intends to remain but a short time in Buenos Ayres—and those persons who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring it, may do so by applying at the *Fonda de la Paz*, No. 39 calle de la Paz.

There is no doubt that the proposition to perfect in 8 hours the hand writing of any person of whatever age, and whether they have ever taken a pen in hand or not, may appear chimerical, but the proof of the fact is to be found in the principal cities of France, Italy, Spain and Brazil, as authenticated by the journals of those cities—leaving not the slightest doubt of the excellence of this method, which should not be confounded, with that denominated the American system.

NOTICE.

THE ADDRESS of the British Residents to WOODBINE PARISH, Esq., will remain for signature at Faunch's hotel until this evening.—To-morrow (Sunday) it will be left at Mr. Love's Commercial Rooms.

NOTICE.

THE Subscription List, to purchase a piece of plate to be presented to Woodbine Parish, Esq., is now open, and is lying at the commercial Room, No. 55, calle del 25 de Mayo.—At Faunch's Hotel, and at Mr. Hilla, calle de la Catedral.

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY LAVALLE AND MACOME.

THE STORE OF Mrs. BOOTH.

No. 28, calle de la Piedad.
ON Wednesday the 25th inst. will be sold without reserve, on account of the party retiring from business a variety of articles of groceries, fixtures, Household Furniture &c., particulars whereof will be seen in the Daily Papers.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

BLINKHORNE, & ATKINSON.

TAILORS & DRAPERS.

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment at No. 15, calle de la Paz, for the purpose of carrying on the above business.

B. and A. After many years practice which they have had in the most fashionable shops in London and Liverpool, flatter themselves, that they can execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

THE annual general Meeting of the subscribers to the said schools will be held on Tuesday 24th inst., at the house of the Treasurer, No. 108, calle de la Piedad, at 1 o'clock.

W. BROWN, secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOUR glass cases and a counter, well adapted for a Boot and Shoe Shop, or any other business; apply at No. 76, calle de la Florida.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 108½ a 109 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 107 a 107½ do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 50 a 55 per cent.
Bank Shares, 165 a 166 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ a 7¾ per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 a 205 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¾ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 31 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 a 27.
Do. salted, 20 a 21½ pesada.
Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each
Nutria skins, 18 a 27 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 48 do.
Wool (common.) 6¼ a 7¾ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 31 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 15 a 17 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 14 a 14½ dl per quintal.
Horns, 370 a 850 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 55 a 60 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.
The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 109 dollars. The lowest price, 106 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½

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