

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 317.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1832.

[Vol VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The news from Montevideo will be read with some interest. The private accounts from thence differ widely in opinion: one letter avers that Gen. Lavalleja's force is at the utmost only 500 men, and that these are dispersing every day: whilst another rates it at 1000 men enthusiastic in the cause.

If it be true that the famous Guerilla Chief-tain *Yuca Teodoro* with 200 men has joined Gen. Lavalleja, a desultory civil war is likely to ensue. In the war with Brazil *Yuca* was taken prisoner by Gen. Lavalleja, and sent to B. Ayres: he was a very active partizan of the Brazilians; and is stated to have been the man who wounded Gen. Lavalle a few months after the battle of Ituzingo.

It will be seen by a reference to the official documents, that a new Commandant of the Falkland Islands has been appointed, in consequence of the ex-Commandant, Mr. Vernet, not being able at present to quit B. Ayres.

### House of Representatives.

At a Sitting on 10th inst., the following project of a decree was taken into consideration, viz:

That the Government be authorized to give the Commission of General to the Colonels Juan Izquierdo, Agustin Pinedo, Gervacio Espinosa, Mariano Benito Rolon, Felix Olazabal, Felix Alzaga, Tomas Iriarte, Angel Pacheco, Gregorio Perdriel and Celestino Vidal.

At the request of several of the Members the proceedings of the Sitting on 11th January last, which treated upon this affair, and the note of His Ex. the Governor, dated 17th December last year, proposing that the said Colonels be promoted to the rank of Generals—were read.

*Señor Henrique Martinez* said that when the House of Representatives of the Province, approved the conduct of the Governor at the time he was Commandant General of the country districts, he then was fully authorized to give those commissions without applying to the House, but the delicacy of the Governor in this respect, made him address himself to the House without being under the necessity of so doing. The said Colonels, by being promoted, would not augment the number of Generals on the staff, because they can still continue in the command which they now hold at the head of their different regiments.

*Señor Lozano* said, that the House in approving the conduct of the Governor when Commandant General of the country districts, gave implied approbation to the engagements contracted during the epoch, in which the said chief and the brave citizens who accompanied him, were occupied in restoring the laws trampled under foot on 1st December, 1823, by the mutineer army in this capital; and as one of those engagements was to confer rank upon all the chiefs and officers who served under his orders after the campaign, this engagement ought to be considered as binding on the House.

It may be said that by the death of Colonel Gregorio Perdriel, his name ought to be expunged from the list of those promoted, but ancient and modern history are against such examples.

*Señor Perdriel*, from his services, had the highest claims upon the Government, and death could not deprive him of any of those titles which are

now nothing to him, but would be an honorable memorial to his memory, and to the worthy family of that distinguished patriot. The hon. Member, therefore, hoped that the House would confer this act of distributive justice, as due to the memory and to the family of *Señor Perdriel*, who had so greatly distinguished himself as a soldier in the war of independence; and as a citizen after the termination of the struggle.

The House sanctioned the preceding project, and the following draft of a communication was likewise approved.

"The hon. House of Representatives of the Province, in a Sitting of this day, has taken into consideration the note of Your Ex., dated 17th., with the annexed nomination of the full Colonels who by their services contributed to the establishment of legal order overthrown by the authors and accomplices of the mutiny of 1st December, 1828.

The solemn engagements contracted by Your Ex. as Commandant General of the country districts, merit the special consideration of the Representation of the Province, when at the same time those as well as the public conduct of Your Ex. during the agitated epoch which followed the said attempt, have received the approbation of the House. Thus pursuant to its own resolves and with the sentiments just manifested, it has not hesitated to authorize Your Ex. in the mode prescribed by the annexed decree.

God preserve Your Ex. many years."

The House then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee, relative to the suit between *Señor F. A. Letamendi* and *Dr. V. A. Echevarria*.

*Señor Terrero* said, that the Committee could not be in different to the question proposed by the Government to the House, upon a law-suit, which, notwithstanding it had existed so many years seemed now absolutely at its commencement. It was confident that this monstrous delay which does not reflect honor upon the country, nor upon the administration of justice, nor is convenient to the litigants cannot emanate from the laws, and ordinary forms of proceeding in judicial cases.

*Señor Olazarrieta* opposed the project of the Committee, and wished to adhere to the established customs, as an exception now made would be a precedent for other pretensions of the same kind.

*Señor Terrero* replied: and the House adjourned.

### Official Documents.

The following decrees have been published, dated 10th inst.

That in order to fill the vacancy in the Chamber of Justice, occasioned by the death of the President of it, *Dr. Manuel Antonio Castro*; that *Dr. Antonio Ezquerrenea*, Government Assessor and Auditor General of War, be appointed a Member of the Chamber of Justice.

That *Dr. Manuel Insiarte*, Judge of the 1st Instance in criminal cases, be appointed Government Assessor and Auditor General of War, *vice Dr. A. Ezquerrenea*, appointed a Member of the Chamber of Justice.

That *Dr. Matias Oliden* be appointed Judge of the 1st Instance in criminal cases, *vice Dr. M. Insiarte*, appointed Government Assessor and Auditor General of War.

That no law exists which orders the appointing of a perpetual President of the Chamber of Justice, and the continuation in that office of *Dr. Manuel Antonio Castro* until his decease, ought to be viewed as a special concession of the Government. Therefore, until a general law upon the subject be made in the contemplated reform

of the Administration of Justice. It is decreed that the Presidency of the Chamber of Justice shall be filled by a Member of it, nominated by the Government at the commencement of each year.

*Dr. Gregorio Tagle* to continue in the discharge of the office of President of the Tribunal, for the remainder of the present year.

A decree dated 11th inst., orders that the Agencies in civil and criminal cases shall in future be reunited into one office.

### DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE.

Buenos Ayres, 10th September, 1832.

Mr. Louis Vernet, Political and Military Commandant of the Falkland Islands and their dependencies, in the Atlantic Ocean, being now in this city, and not being able at present to return.

The Government of B. Ayres has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—That Brevet Major of Artillery, *José Francisco Mestivier*, be appointed *ad-interim* Civil and Military Commandant of the Falkland Islands and their dependencies, in the Atlantic Ocean.

2nd.—Let this be published, and the competent instructions issued to Brevet Major *José Francisco Mestivier*.

### ROSAS.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

A decree dated 13th inst., appoints the Revd. *Dr. Miguel Garcia*, Canon Deacon, *vice Revd. Dr. Santiago Figueredo*, deceased; the Revd. *Dr. José Maria Terrero*, Canon Sub-Deacon, *vice Revd. Dr. Roque Hilescas*, deceased; and the Curate of the parish of San Telmo, *Fr. neciso Silveira*, and the Revd. *Manuel Pereda*, are appointed Canon Sub-Deacons.

### MONTEVIDEO.

After a suspension of intercourse with the above city longer than usual, owing to the westerly winds and boisterous weather; accounts were received from thence to 11th inst., by the schooners *Flor del Rio* and *Aguila Primera*.

A variety of documents appear in the Montevideo gazette *Universal*, (which we have received to the 11th,) connected with the political state of affairs in the Oriental Republic.

The following are extracts from the most important of them, and other particulars.

*Col. Ignacio Oribe* writes to the President *Rivera*, that on 22nd ult., the detachment under his command had defeated a party of 40 men, and taken their Captain, (*Medina*), and Ensigns *Ibran* and *Crespo*, with 13 soldiers prisoners. The Colonel states that his detachment did not sustain any loss.

A communication from the President, (*Rivera*.) dated Head-Quarters, *Pintado*, 28th ult., to the Minister of State, gives a detail of the stations, &c., of the forces of the Government now in active operations; and that he had under his immediate command nine strong squadrons of 1500 men, without including the forces which occupy the territory North of the *Rio Negro*, &c., &c., and that he should immediately march against the mutineers.

A communication signed *Bernardino Gonzales*, dated 2nd inst., to *Col. Ignacio Oribe*, states that he had on that day been informed that *Gen. Juan Antonio Lavalleja* was near the estancia of *D. Renualdo Lavega*, in the Sierra; that some of his party were on the margin of the *Cordoves* and *Malbajar*, collecting men and carrying off horses, commanded by one *Pedro Caza* and *Yuca Tagle*, who had come from Brazil to favour *Lavalleja*, had approached the shores of the said *Cordoves*.

(Continued in the second column of the last page.)

## NATIONAL BANK.

The Directors of this Establishment have forwarded to the Government the following note.

"NATIONAL BANK.—Buenos Ayres, 3rd September, 1832. The General Meeting of Shareholders, which had been convoked at three different times, not having taken place for want of a sufficient attendance, has placed the Directors in the disagreeable situation of continuing for the present in the administration of the Bank; they, therefore, find themselves under the necessity of repeating to the Government their advices upon the immediate causes of the decay of the establishment, and their explanations relative to the injuries and risks which it suffers, requesting the most prompt remedy, and such a one as the pressing circumstances of the Bank require.

The annexed report of the Directors to the Shareholders, is a succinct description of the result which has been produced, and will be produced in future by the present system of the Bank; the end of which no one can be ignorant, but whose consequences the Government alone can prevent. The Bank has expended for the service of the public almost the whole of the small profits which it had realized in its operations; or what is the same thing, two hundred individuals natives and foreigners provide for the circulation of the current money of the Province without any compensation whatever, whose first emission had its rise from the other suppressed private Bank, punctually paying even the overplus of the registered emission, which now amounts to 246,889 dollars.

To these physical causes of the annihilation of the Bank may be added other ones, whose effects hasten that fatal term. Amongst them may be reckoned the avowal made by the Government through the Ministry, upon the mode in which it intends to treat the Bank question: the uncertainty of the plans which it will adopt, and the time that they will be developed. In the opinion of the Directors, these incidents have engendered great want of confidence amongst those private individuals who have deposited their money in the Bank; the management of which, is productive to every establishment of credit, but very limited to the National one. The sums at present deposited, including the judicial deposits only amount to 336,279 dollars, whilst the notes in circulation are 15,233,540 dollars; whereas, on 1st August, 1828, they amounted to 1,803,488 dollars with only a circulation of 11,603,813 dollars.

The result of such an exposition is that the Bank decays; that the Shareholders cannot realize their capital, nor does this produce them any revenue or benefit whatever. The Shareholders supporting alone that which distributive justice and constitutional principles would impose upon the fortune of all the citizens, incurring besides gratuitously the imminent risks to which the paper money is subjected in a country like ours, which must have recourse to the exterior for want of National manufactories for the notes which constitute it, and those which are presented by a circulation for a number of years of one same class of notes which the Bank cannot now change; as the deficiency of funds prevent them from applying to Europe for any thing that relates to the circulating medium.

On the view of this slightly traced picture it is not then extraordinary that the Shareholders refuse to authorize with their suffrages the disproportionate expenditure made by the Bank, nor

that they suspend in a body their sitting, nor that they protest privately not to attend them any more; leaving the Directors under the necessity to press for a speedy and efficacious remedy to relieve them from the injuries they suffer and the risk they run; and the Directors only find in the definitive settlement of the complicated question of the Bank, or in the measures which the Government may adopt to support the credit of the establishment, and enable it to renew the circulation of the current money; the means of recovering the confidence which has been withdrawn from it.

To fulfil this painful duty the Directors have held an extraordinary Meeting, and have cautiously weighed the points embraced in this note, confidently expecting that the enlightened judgment of the Government will duly estimate the responsibility to which any system founded in a passive attitude would subject them.

The undersigned in fulfilling the functions of his office, in addressing himself to the Minister of Finance, has the honor to reiterate his respect and high consideration.

JOSE J. GARMENDIA, *PRESIDENT.*  
MANUEL NUÑEZ, *SECRETARY.*

To the Minister of the Finance Department.

The triumph gained over the Indians by Col. Delgado, which we noticed in our last, is more important than the first attacks led us to suppose. The official despatch of Col. Delgado has been published: he with 400 cavalry, including friendly Indians attacked the Indians on 6th ult.; killed about 100 of them, put the rest to flight, and pursued them for six leagues until night, and the harassed state of his horses obliged him to desist.

The discomfited Indians joined by others were again attacked and routed by Col. Delgado on 9th., after a fight from 11 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon; they left on the field of battle more than 100 killed, it was impossible to ascertain the number of their wounded, but many of their dead bodies were found at various distances from the field of battle. Two hundred Indian women, and a quantity of horses were captured; and Col. Delgado was making preparations to attack the remainder of the Indians.

Col. Delgado highly praises the conduct of the troops, likewise the Caciques and friendly Indians; and that his loss in the two rencontres has been only 4 killed and about 14 wounded.

The Manchester has brought English newspapers to the end of June, but they contain nothing of importance.

The manifesto of Don Miguel in answer to that of Don Pedro, has been published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city. It is very long, and embraces almost all the history of Portugal, from its foundation as a Kingdom.

It complains of the falsehoods and calumnies propagated by the foreign press against him. And is remarkable for the cautious and forbearing manner in which Miguel speaks of his "august brother," and that he, (Pedro) is the dupe of an abominable faction.

Don Pedro was not quite so considerate in his manifesto.

The London journal *Athenaeum* of 26th May, contains a very interesting review of a work entitled *The British Archer; or Tracts on Archery.*

That part which alludes to the superiority of archery over musquetry in warfare, is not unworthy of notice.

The following are extracts from the publication in question.

"We owe Thomas Hastings, Collector of His Majesty's Customs in the Isle of Wight, our best thanks for this very curious volume. It is much to our mind in all things save the name: no such person as a British archer was ever known: the Scotch could not draw a string, neither could the Irish; but what nation on earth has not heard of the Bowmen of Old England? ask the east, west, north, and south, and they will say, that the cloth yard shafts of Lancashire and Cheshire is written on their annals in blood. Let this volume therefore be called the Old English Archer, and under that more suitable title we shall consider of the choicest wood for long-bows—the true art of fashioning them—the neck of stringing them—and, more than all, the noble art of bending them and discharging such arrows as flew at Chey Chase and Cressy and Poitiers, confounding heroes and conquering kingdoms. These, however, are the latter days of this martial art: the old war-bow of England, like that of Ulysses, has been so long disused, that no living hand can bend it so far as to replace the string in the notch. It is true, that gentlemen in the north still keep up some something like the outward show of archery; but which of them can shoot a shaft nine hundred and seventy-two yards two inches and three quarters, like Sultan Selim, in 1798, in the presence of Sir Robert Ainslie? Why, seventeen score yards is the farthest that an island arm can send an arrow now, and even that is reckoned a most miraculous length. Of the lady archers of the south we also know something: we have seen them stretch their white arms, and with jewelled fingers draw the shaft past the roses of their cheeks, and shoot some "hundred foot them fro." On the dales of Derbyshire—nay, we have seen the Derbyshire bowmen of these degenerate days, clad in Kendal green and headed by his Grace of Devonshire discharging their shafts on Chatworth Chase. But, alas! how feeble were their bows compared to those handled by the Cavendishes of old, formed of venetian yew with strings of Riga hemp, or those still earlier ones whose strings, when strung, emitted to the touch, a sound as shrill as the cry of the swallow, and threw arrows "a north country mile and an inch at a shot," as related by that veracious chronicler the Pindar of Wakefield.

Archery is at once an ancient and beautiful art. An arrow on the wing, when viewed on one side, is a fine sight. "Its steady movement," says Hastings, "the curve it describes, its ascending and descending motion, and its velocity, are beauties which never fail to excite agreeable feelings in the mind, and even lead us to attribute active powers to the shaft." It is a terrible as well as a beautiful art. "We carry twenty-four Scotchmen's lives in each quiver," was the exclamation of English archers going to battle, and in many a deadly field was the vaunt realized. The "iron-sleet of arrowy shower," which was poured from the island bows on the French in the days of the Henrys and Edwards, is well described by Froissart. "Our archers stepped one step forward and discharged their arrows so wholly and so close together that it seemed as if it snowed." The result is well known. Nor has Scott, with an eye for all that is beautiful and heroic, neglected to give us an image of one of those contests so fatal on many

occasions to Scotland. Edward III. gave the signal for the onset at Halidon, when at once a cloud of arrows rushed into the air; and he gazed and exclaimed—

See, Chandos, Percy—Ha, St. George! St. Edward!  
See it descending now, the fatal rain-shower,  
The storm of England's wrath—sure, swift, resistless,  
Which no mail coat can break—Brave English hearts!  
How close they shoot together! As one hand  
Had aimed five thousand shafts—as if one hand  
Had loosed five thousand bow-strings.

The elegance or strength of those weapons of pleasure or of vengeance has been the theme of many writers: the bows of the Greeks were of great beauty and value, and much skill was employed in ornamenting the tips, inlaying them with gold, and giving to the whole that compact form and equal spring necessary for carrying the shaft to a distance. English yew was ordered to be propagated by repeated Acts of Parliament, and all males, from sixteen to sixty, were obliged to have one bow and a dozen arrows ready for any emergency. The common length of the English long-bow was little short of six feet, and the arrow was often thirty-four inches. When the archer guard of Marmion march up the Streets of Edinburgh, the Highlanders wondered at the length and strength of their bows.

And there were many vainly thought  
But for a ransut such weapons wrought;  
And little deemed their force to feel  
Through bars of brass and links of steel  
When rattling down on Flodden vale  
The cloth yard arrow flew like hail.

Of the history of the English bow it is sufficient to say, that it was all but victorious on every field of battle from the day of Hastings down to that day on which the two Talbots of Shrewsbury bravely perished in the last attempt made to retain our ancient power in France. But it will be remembered that the bow did not yield to the musquet on that memorable field: the English were overwhelmed more by numbers than defeated by the fire-arms of their enemies.

"We can follow this interesting subject no farther at present, though much that is necessary to be known to an accomplished archer remains to be discussed. The author seems a thorough enthusiast: to the knowledge of others he has added not a little of his own, and the remarks which accompany the information are generally clear and judicious. He touches on one point worthy of the consideration of military men—namely, the use of the arrow in modern warfare. In musquet firing, Marshal Saxe computed, that only one ball out of eighty-five took effect; and even this is more than ought to be calculated upon, if any weight be allowed to the authority of our own officers who served in the Peninsular War, some of whom even made light of all manner of balls, save those discharged from the rifle or the cannon. A body of ten thousand archers, on the other hand, would, in the discharge of five shafts in the minute, keep the flight of fifty thousand arrows constantly in the air; and were these aimed with the vigour and precision of those which decided Pointiers and Agincourt, no army, clad as soldiers are now, could exist for an hour against them. But this is not all. Arrows are visible objects, and the very sight of thousand following thousand through the air would throw the most resolute veterans into confusion. Even in accuracy of aim the musquet never equalled the bow; and in an experiment lately made by two practised hands, out of twenty-one shots, at the distance of an hundred yards, the musquet put eleven and the bow fifteen into the target."

#### THE WEATHER.

"It never rains but it pours," says the Spanish proverb; and this has been fully verified here. The drought so long complained of has been succeeded by a succession of rains, and this coupled with a very high river has overflowed the lands in the neighbourhood of the Riachuela and other low grounds.

The winter altogether has been wet and very few cold days. On Wednesday last it rained heavily all day mingled with hail. The farmers now complain of too much rain.

On 30th ult. the lightning was extremely vivid, and several accidents occurred. It is said that 3 persons were killed by it, in the vicinity of Monte Grande.

The British brig *Dorothys* then lying in this port, had her main-royal-mast and main-top-mast shivered to pieces, and all on the deck were knocked down by the lightning, but no lives lost.

On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Harrison was thrown from his horse, a short distance from town, and killed on the spot.

A few days since we had the honor to receive a pamphlet, giving a description of a *Banquet Patriotique* celebrated by the French residents in B. Ayres, on 29th July last, upon the occasion of the second anniversary "*De la Grande Semaine*" of July.

A variety of couplets and verse are interspersed in the said pamphlet, the production of Messrs. J. Lantin, Joiniau, Hiver and Isidor Aubouin.

The preface states that,

On 29th July 1832, one hundred and ten Frenchmen assembled at a patriotic banquet, the anniversary of the three memorable days of France. The *sala* was simply but tastefully decorated, the French and Argentine flags floated over the Chair of the President. The presence of M. Bonpland so recently liberated from Paraguay, rendered this National *fete* more solemn.

At the opening of the Banquet M. Lantin the President elect, pronounced an oration, which was received with loud applause; M. Bonpland was requested to take the Chair which he declined, and insisted that M. Lantin should fulfil the office to which he had been elected.

The music played various airs, including the Argentine National air, and *la Parisienne*, and *la Marseillaise*.

The first toast was To the King of France—by the President.

The second To the Governor and Captain General of the pro-

vince of Buenos Ayres.—Don Juan Manuel de Rosus—by M. Bonpland.

Prospectus for the establishment of a Seminary in the country, for boys from the age of 6 to 14, under the direction of Señor Rafael Minvielle.

Señor Minvielle states in the Prospectus, that he has long had an idea of removing his Mercantile College to the country, being aware of the advantages of such a measure, but that he had found it difficult to find a suitable edifice, and at a convenient distance from the town; that now he has the opportunity of engaging the house and quinta belonging to Mr. Whitfield; occupied by Mr. Parish, Consul General of H. B. M.; situated between the Socorro and the Recoleta; which contains 30 rooms, and has every requisite for the undertaking, that when certain of a sufficient number of pupils to meet the expenses, he would immediately commence operations.

The Prospectus alludes to the benefits to be derived from an Academy where the pupils can breathe the pure air, with regular hours of exercise, always under the eye of the master, besides being removed from the multitude of abandoned children who frequent the streets, using actions and words both rude and indecorous.

Señor Minvielle enters into an explanation of his mode of education; his aversion to the system of severity often practised, as well as to that of too much indulgence; and mentions a variety of particulars extremely interesting to those who may wish to place their children under his care.

Due notice will be given in the newspapers of the day on which the new College is to be opened, which is expected will be very shortly.

In the mean time names will be received at the following houses,

No. 163, Calle de Belgrano.  
*Independencia* Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

*Gaceta Mercantil* ditto., No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

*Argentina* ditto., No. 37, Calle de la Universidad.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON 13TH OF SEPTEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<i>BRITISH.</i>		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Breed and Co,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Birkeit, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Barque Mary Worrall, D. Smith,	Mc Craeken and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Emma, Betts,	I. H. Rosillhard and Co.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Barnes,	Mc Craeken and Jamieson.	do for Antwerp.
Brig Margaret Bock, Salmon,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bremen.
Brig Brothers, Black,	José Iturriga.	do for Gibraltar.
Brig Charles, Robertson,	Pnel, Rodriguez and Co.	do do.
Brig Hartford, Morley,	Mohr and Ludowici.	do for Cadix.
Brig Mixx, Leslie,	I. H. Rosillhard and Co,	do for Hamburg.
Brig John Gray,		do for Cork, or Falmouth for Orizaba.
Barque Diana, Sugden,	José Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Brig Brutus, Le Lievre,	Bertram, Delesle and Co.	do do.
Barque Mirsey, Campiell,	Bertram, Delesle and Co.	do do.
Brig Malvina, Byron,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Pnel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain.
Barque Manchester, Dixon,	Dickson and Co.	Discharging.
<i>AMERICAN.</i>		
Ship Parachute, Ticombe,	Davison, Darr and Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig George Washington, Nolger,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havannah.
Brig Pauline, Rickertson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner-brig Algernine, Knowles,	Dorr and Reineck.	do for Boston or New-York.
Schooner-brig Palsey B. Biotin, Scott,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Uncertain.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
<i>FRENCH.</i>		
Barque Durance, Guilibert,	Garnier Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Mitibny,	Cochard and Millet.	do do.
Brig Casimir, Lecomte,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Ponace Zodiac, Laugier,	Cornet and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles.
Brig Amanda, Le Corre,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Havannah.
<i>DUTCH.</i>		
G. Cornelius Henry Tromp, Porchers,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Rotterdam.
<i>SARDINIAN.</i>		
Schr.-brig San Jose Colofino, Sardi,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Havannah.
B.ig Colombo, Ardito,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	J. Gestal.	do do do.
Schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario y dos Amigos, Crabereito,	J. M. Jolianes.	Sold.
Schooner-brig Maria, Pisani,	Auades and Caprile.	Discharging.
<i>BRAZILIAN.</i>		
Brig Nina, L. Jose Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig San Jose Americano, Da Silva,	C. Moreira.	For sale.
Schoguer Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	A. M. Pintos.	Uncertain.
Finimiese, Santiago,		do.
<i>ORIENTAL.</i>		
Brig Sin Par, Fortune,	Bertram, Delesle and Co.	Montevideo.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

*BRITISH*.—Packet Lord Melville, Lieutenant Webb, Commander.  
*AMERICAN*.—Corvette Warren, Captain Benjamin Cooper.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

On the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock at night, the British brig Lion, from Liverpool 28th June, bound to B. Ayres, got ashore in this River, W. of the *Sols Grande*, below the Island of Flores. The mate arrived at Montevideo on Sunday last, and left on Monday, with Mr. O. Rourke, to proceed to the vessel.

The Consignee at Montevideo, (Mr. James Noble,) had despatched the packet schooner Rosa, and five other small craft, to lighten the stranded brig; and as she was lying high and dry it was expected the cargo would be saved. The crew was safe. She had 10 Passengers. Her Captain, (Ferguson,) was lost during the passage, in attempting to jump upon the caulking stage, while the brig was being caulked, he fell overboard and was drowned.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

September 4th.—Sardinian polacre brig Carlo Feliz, from Tarragona 2th June.

6th.—Tuscan schooner-brig Triunfante, from Gibraltar 14th July.

Brazilian polacre Conception, from Puer-to Alegre.

9th.—American schooner Maria, Clackner, from New-York 21st June, bound to Valparaiso—(put back.)

### Sailed from Montevideo.

August 29th.—Brazilian brig Piranga, for St. Catherine's.

30th.—Do zumaca 2nd October, for Rio Janeiro.

September 1st.—Do brig Brazileiro, for Parnaguá.

Do brig 28th December, for Rio Grande.

7th.—American schooner-brig Emily Cook, for Maldonado and New-York.

9th.—Brazilian brig St. Domingo Eneas, for Rio Janeiro.

10th.—French barque Elise, Bollot, for the Island of Bourbon, with 79 mules.

Do brig-of-war Alert, for Rio Janeiro.

The British brig George, Rothery, from B. Ayres 17th April, bound to Hamburg, arrived in the English Channel the end of June.

The British brig Packet, Cross, from Montevideo ———, bound to Exeter, arrived on the coast of Ireland the end of June.



## MARINE LIST.



### Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 8th.—Wind W. blowing strong—low tide. Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Carvallo, for Rio Grande,—despatched by A. M. Pintos, with earthenware, a general cargo of dry goods and 150 fanegas salt.

Passenger.—Mr. Charles Holland.

Brazilian zumaca Bom Fio, Oliveira, for Santos,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 150 quintals of jerked beef and 800 sheep skins.

September 9th.—Wind S.S.W., shifted to E. in the afternoon, with slight rain.

Nothing arrived. It being a high tide a number of small craft came out of the Boia and sailed to the N.

### September 10th.—Wind N.

Arrived Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from Entrerios, to M. A. Ramos, with jerked beef for Rio Janeiro, part of which must be discharged she having sprung a leak.

Sailed British brig Dorothy, Newbold, for Amsterdam,—despatched by Teodoro Reissig, with 18,058 dry hides, 190 quintals lead.

Oriental Schooner-brig Phenix, Bertol, for Montevideo,—despatched by Gaspar Resa, with a cargo of effects.

National cutter Louisa, (pilot boat,) on a cruise in the River.

### September 11th.—Wind E.

Arrived Hulk Joaquin, from Ensenada.

September 12th.—Wind S.S.E. variable—and heavy rain all day.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner, Flor del Rio, Castas, from Montevideo 10th inst., to Gaspar Resa. (48 passengers.)

Do do do Aguilá Primera, Soriano, 11th, to A. Martinez. (25 passen-

September 13th.—Wind S. blowing strong—hozy and heavy rain.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

### September 14th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Brazilian brig Independencia, Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by I. S. Monteiro, with 400 quintals jerked beef, 210 arrobas tallow and a general cargo of dry goods.

### [CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

A communication dated 8th inst., from Don Macedonio Laroso, to Col. Manuel Oribe, states that he had defeated a party of 20 men commanded by the Indian Lorenzo, killing two, taking 3 prisoners and dispersing the remainder: no loss on the side of the victors.

The *Universal* of 10th inst., says that the forces of Gen. Lavalleja were at the Cerro Colorado, in the department of Cerro Largo; and that nothing was known of Col. Garzon; the deserters from the camp of Lavalleja state that he was not there.

The public papers rate the force of Gen. Lavalleja at about 400 men. A printed bulletin is however, in town, from Gen. Lavalleja's Army. It is headed as follows. Restoring Army.—2nd Bulletin.—Head-Quarters. in march, 27th August, 1832.

It gives an account of various bodies of men that have joined it; that on the 21st, D. Diego Miranda, from the provinces of Entrerios and Santa Fé, arrived at Head-Quarters with despatches for Gen. Lavalleja, that continual desertions took place from the Army of Gen. Rivera; that the force of the Restoring Army consisted of more than 1400 effective men, well armed and full of enthusiasm; and that morality, subordination and discipline is the device of the Restorers.

Private letters from Montevideo say that Gen. Lavalleja had received by way of Rio Grande, 600 carabines, 600 swords, and a considerable sum of money; and that he had been joined by *Yuca Teodoro* with 200 men; and that it was reported in Montevideo that the President had marched on 8th inst., from Durazno, with 1800 men, taking with them 3 horses each, in search of Gen. Lavalleja, who remained at the *Cerro Colorado*.

The Government at Montevideo has requested the President of the General Assembly to convolve the Deputies in order to the Meeting of the Assembly; and a number of decrees have been issued signed by the Vice-President, Luis E. Perez, and the Minister, Santiago Vasquez; one of which, deprives of their employments various functionaries, who had taken part in the revolution of 3rd July last; in the list is the Judge in Civil cases, Dr. Juan José Alsina, and the Alcalde of Montevideo, José Maria Platero. The Chamber of appellations in a note to the Government, stated that they could not discharge any employés of their department without the cause thereof was proved in a legal manner; upon which, the Government returned for answer, that they should make use of the extraordinary powers vested in them, and accordingly ordered that Señores Alsina and Platero, should be deprived of their offices. Dr. Alsina has published an exposé, complaining of the arbitrary conduct of the Government.

The proclamation of the Government at Montevideo, to which we alluded in our last, is dated 31st ult., and declares the movement made at the Colony of del Cuareim, and that at Durazno, on 29th June, and that at Montevideo on 3rd July last, to be illegal, &c., the authors and abettors guilty of rebellion and treason. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers now in the service of Gen. Lavalleja, who present themselves to a Chief of the National troops, within 30 days from the above date, shall be pardoned. The Chiefs and officers who present themselves within 15 days, shall be exempted from the punishment of death.

A long manifesto signed by the Vice-President of the Oriental Republic, (Luis E. Perez,) and the Minister Santiago Vasquez, has been published. It is dated Montevideo 30th ult., and addressed to the inhabitants of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. It enters into a variety of particulars in connection with the late revolution, and accuses part of the press at Montevideo of having been the tools of a faction.

### HIS B. MAJESTY'S PACKETS.

As we before stated the packet Lord Melville, now in this port, is expected to be the last regular Packet for the River Plate.

Should, however, the schooner-brig Cocka-

trice not be ready, the Packet *Calypso* would probably convey hither the July mail from Falmouth. When the new arrangements are acted upon there will only be one S. American Packet per month; the mails for which will be made up in London on the first Tuesday in every month, and despatched from Falmouth on the following Friday. This Packet from July to December, (inclusive,) will on her outward passage touch at Pernambuco and Bahia; and from January to July will call at the said ports on her homeward passage.

The South American Packets outwardbound always touch at Madeira and Tenerife.

On the arrival of the Packet at Rio Janeiro, the schooner-brigs Cockatrice or Viper, will bring on the mails to Montevideo and B. Ayres, and take the return mails to Rio Janeiro for the regular Packet.

It is thought that two vessels will be scarcely be sufficient for the above purpose.

We meet the indulgence of our Subscribers to our paper, for the delay in receiving it this week, which has been occasioned by the unavoidable difficulties attendant upon its removal to another Printing-Office.

It will in future be published at No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco, now the *State Printing-Office*.

Without intending any disparagement to the Office in which it was lately printed, or to the kind attentions of the late Director of the Office, Mr. John Quenby Beech, we cannot but feel some degree of pride that the *BRITISH PACKET* appears in sailing order this day, with such superior type.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WILLIAM SPEED, CARPENTER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Buenos Ayres, that having lately entered upon the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Sterling, carpenter, No. 80, Calle de Posoli, he executes all manner of Carpenters work upon the most approved principles and on the most reasonable terms.

He also makes English carts and cart wheels, some parts of which he has now on hand, made by highly experienced workmen, which remain for sale at the cheapest rate.

W.S. respectfully solicits the patronage of the public of B. Ayres, and in so doing pledges himself that all orders with which he is favoured will be promptly executed with the best materials and workmanship, which aided by his long experience as a workman in this country, authorizes him to hope that he will merit that support which he respectfully solicits.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 114 a 114½ dollars each  
Do. Patriot, 113 a 113½ do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¾ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6 a 6½ do. do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 43 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 148 a 150 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, a 7d per dol.  
Do on Rio Janeiro, 310 p. ct. prem.  
Do on Monte Video, at par.  
Do on the United States, 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar  
Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 26 a 29 do. do.  
Do. do. w-ig: inc 23 to 24lbs., 25 a 27.  
Do. salted, 20 a 21 p-sada.  
Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 45 a 50 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 30 a 31 do.  
Wool (common,) 7½ a 9 dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 22 a 26 dollars per arroba.  
Do mixed, 12 a 16 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 dl per quintal.  
Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 60 a 70 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 14 a 18 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d. The lowest do. 7d.

ALEXANDER BRADBURY, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.