

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 319.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1832.

[VOL. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The obsequies to the memory of the Liberator of Colombia, General Simon Bolivar, were celebrated yesterday at the Cathedral Church of this City. We have not time or space to enter into particulars.

### House of Representatives.

In a Sitting of 24th inst., the report of the Committee of Constitutional affairs upon the note of the Government, returning the extraordinary powers with which it was invested, (see *British Packet*, No. 299.) was read.

The report in question enters into long details upon the state of the country, and the necessity of strengthening the hands of Government, if it is wished that the present state of peace should continue. It notices the unfortunate events in a neighbouring State, the active part which a number of Chieftains have taken in them, who in the year 1828 made the mutiny in the National Army in this city; that the anarchists in conjunction with the Unitarian faction existing even here and in other parts, will omit no effort to destroy the good understanding which prevails among the Federated Provinces, and throw the Republic again into confusion, and impresses upon the minds of the Representatives, the high pretensions which have been lately put forth against the natural rights of the province of B. Ayres; and that the Committee are convinced that the ordinary and common laws are not sufficient to make head against the threatened danger; and that if the executive power be reduced to the straightened limits of authority which it possessed previous to the mutiny of 1st December, 1828, the country will be exposed to a speedy repetition of the bloody scenes which followed; therefore if at any time the House of Representatives of the province of B. Ayres felt it necessary to invigorate the Government, no period was more marked than the present one.

The report is dated B. Ayres, 18th September, 1832, and signed by the Members of the Committee, viz.—*Manuel Obligado, José Paulino Gavi, Manuel Pereda Saravia, Laureano Rufino, Roque Saenz Peña.*

The Committee also proposed a draft of a communication to be transmitted to the Government—to the effect that the House was convinced of the necessity which exists to confer again upon the executive the extraordinary powers, and its confidence that if the said powers when conferred in the year 1830, had been the means of preserving the public peace—that the present law would consolidate it.

The Committee likewise presented the following project of law, dated B. Ayres, 18th September 1832.

Article 1st.—The Government is authorized

to take those measures and dispositions which it may believe necessary to the security, order and tranquillity of the Province: to which effect it may arrange and reform according as it deems fit the different branches of its administration, principally in all that which concerns justice and finance; the better military service; public education; the fomentation and protection of religion; the diminution of crimes and their speedy punishment; and in use of this same authorization it may displace any Magistrate, or other employé civil or military, whenever it believes that the good of the public service demand it.

2nd.—The power of creating new imposts, or augmenting those now in force, and ratifying treaties with another Government are excepted from the preceding article, for all of which it will be necessary to obtain the special authorization of the House of Representatives.

3rd.—The power to make any reform in the National Bank is also excepted. In respect to which establishment, it will proceed in conformity to the present laws of the Province.

4th.—This law shall be revised every year, at the commencement of each Legislature.

The house resolved to take the above subject into consideration on 1st October.

### MONTEVIDEO.

The accounts from the above city come down to 24th inst., and they are both contradictory and varied.

The *Universal* contains the declarations of two or three deserters from the force of General Lavalleja, but details coming from such a quarter must always be viewed with suspicion. According to their accounts, Lavalleja's troops at the utmost are in number only from 400 to 500 men, and in the very worst condition; also, that nearly all would desert if they could. On the other hand, private accounts say, that Gen. Lavalleja was at a place called Olimar, at the head of 1200 men, including 500 Brazilians, who had joined him under the command of the well-known Chieftain belonging to that nation, Gol, Ventos Manuel; and that Lavalleja had sent a detachment to Maldonado, in order to recover the arms brought thither from the zumaca Invincible.—She had, however, left that place for Montevideo. The President Rivera was stated to be at the Cerro Largo, with 1500 men.

Señores Casapi and Arraga, who were amongst the late arrests ordered by the Government at Montevideo, had been, (so it was said,) condemned to death, but were afterwards pardoned.

Col. Correa Morales, of the Argentine service, remained under arrest in the house of Señor Oribe. The Colonel is reported to be in a state of mental derangement.

The Commandant at Maldonado, has written a note to the Government at Montevideo, dated 15th inst., stating, that according to their order he had searched the Argentine zumaca Invincible, lately arrived in that port from B. Ayres, it

being suspected she brought arms for Lavalleja, consigned to Carlos Navia, at Maldonado; that he only found on board 18 carbines, 2 tin swords and 34 packages of cartridges; but he had been since informed that some cases of arms from the zumaca, had been buried in the Island of Gorriti, and he had sent to recover them; and that Carlos Navia and Rafael Fuentes, who had been on board the zumaca, and went to the above Island, had been arrested, as also the crew of the vessel.

Col. Ignacio Oribe in a despatch to the President Rivera, states, that on 18th inst he had attacked a force consisting of 150 men at Tupambay, commanded by Santana and Major Ojeda; that he had totally routed them, killing 32, and taking several officers and 40 soldiers; and that the Chieftain Santana and those who escaped had to thank the fleetness of their horses for it.

Col. I. Oribestates, that his division sustained no other casualty, excepting Capt. Manuel Benavides wounded in the hand.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city says, that it was reported: the above victory had not been of much importance, and that Santana had only 60 men. It is also said that the wife of Gen. Lavalleja, had been obliged by violence to sign a document, having for its object to carry into effect an intrigue of importance.

### H. B. M'S PACKETS.

The brigantines which are to convey the mails between Rio Janeiro and the River Plate, are the *Cockatrice*, (6 guns,) Lieut. William Lee, Commander; and the *Hornet*, (6 guns,) Lieut. F. Rogers Coghlan, Commander; (nephew of Capt. Jer. Coghlan.)

The *Hornet* has been substituted for the *Viper*; the latter is on the Lisbon station.

The *Cockatrice* will probably bring hither the August mail from Falmouth.

The Indians having lately threatened the province of Mendoza, 900 infantry and cavalry of the division of the Andes, commanded by General Jose Ruiz Huidobro, have been sent against them. The General has issued a proclamation to his troops upon the occasion, and they are stated to be full of enthusiasm.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th. contains the official detail of the embarkation of the troops of Don Pedro at Oporto—stating that only 8000 men were landed, the rest in 19 transports, were to proceed to Figueira; that the squadron commanded by Admiral Sartorius, would blockade Lisbon, while the troops advanced thither by land. That not the least doubt existed, but success would crown their efforts; and that Great Britain had recognized the Government of D. Pedro, acting in the name of his august daughter the Queen, Doña Maria II.

Don Julian Segundo Agnero, has arrived at Montevideo, in the brig Joseph, from Bourdeaux. Don Bernardino Rivadavia is also expected at Montevideo, from France.

We have received by H. B. M's Packet Goldfinch, London papers to 18th July. The following is a summary of their contents.

France seems to have returned to tranquillity. The state of siege in which Paris had been declared by the Government, was taken off the latter end of June; and Messieurs Chateaubriand, Hyde Neuville, &c., who had been arrested, were released.

The disturbances in the province of La Vendée had subsided, or at least in a great degree; and the Duchess de Berry was said to have quitted France.

The foreign journals assert that great political excitement prevails in different parts of Germany; and a change in the Government of various States there, was confidently bruted.

The dispute between Belgium and Holland appeared to be more distant than ever from being settled; and war between them, (which probably will involve other powers,) was a great deal talked of. It is even said that the King of Holland has declared, that rather than yield the point he will abdicate the dignity of King, and assume the title of Stadtholder of the Republic, and call upon France to declare itself a Republic. The London newspaper *Atlas*, says,

"It is now an even bet, whether Holland or Belgium will strike the first blow. They are both stripped and in the ring. France and England are second and bottle holder to Belgium. Russia and Spain perform the said good office for Holland. Prussia holds the stake, and Austria looks on. Youth and action are on the side of Belgium, who strips better than was expected. Leopold is a Dick Curtis, quite the pet of the fowls—a light quick hitter, and good at getting away. The Dutchman is in admirable training; has undoubted pluck, great in bone and strong in muscle; and his weight is double that of his antagonist. If fair play be allowed there will be more than a few rounds; but a cross fight is shrewdly suspected, and all depends on the handling. It is not unlikely that the seconds may fall to afterwards, and get up a benefit for Belgium—the best stage for prize fights in Europe."

The Dutch it is said hold out a threat of the most determined resistance to any invasion of their territory. As in former times of their history when ruled by the Republican aristocracy; they deluged their soil, so as to smother their enemies, even while drowning themselves; they now prepare to overflow their country, in order to repel all invasions.

The Grand Seignior has deposed the Pacha of Egypt, and given him a successor in the person of Hussein Pacha, who is instructed to put to death the former Pacha, and also his son Ibrahim. The Egyptian troops had, however, taken the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, by assault.

Greece was in a very unsettled state, several parties there had hoisted the standard of Prince Otho of Bavaria, and declared him sovereign Prince of Greece: which act it is stated has been countenanced by various foreign powers.

Of all the European news brought by the Packet, that of the landing of Don Pedro at Oporto is at the present moment the most interesting. No particular opposition was offered, as Don Miguel had ordered his troops to retire.

The following extract from the London paper *Times* of 17th July, will convey to our readers every particular upon this subject.

"Much speculation, indicative of extreme confidence or despondency, has been thrown away upon the subject of Don Pedro's capture of Oporto. The truth is, that so far as facts are concerned, there seems little material for conjecturing the final result. The accounts by the *Frederick* are brought no more than—1st, that Don Pedro was not opposed in the landing of his troops, and 2nd, that he marched upon Oporto, or in their

seizure of Villa Nova, on the south bank of the Douro. 2nd.—That neither MIGUEL's authorities, nor his troops, had shown any symptom of deserting to the Constitutionalists, but had retreated before, probably, a far superior force. These are all the particulars stated, which bear any mark of authenticity.

It has, indeed, been circulated, though somewhat vaguely, that one regiment, which declared for Queen MARIA, was surrounded and cut to pieces by other corps which did not sympathize with it. But a day or two will most likely furnish us with intelligence on a larger scale, and of a less doubtful nature.

PEDRO has been charged with imprudence or bad generalship, for landing at so great a distance from Lisbon. But Oporto is described to be a liberal city, and if a strong spirit in favour of the QUEEN should really exist amongst the Portuguese people, a descent upon Oporto—ten days' march from the capital—would give the invaders time to organize their friends, to raise the country, and confirm their footing, so that MIGUEL should not bear down with an overwhelming power, and crush them before the arrival of solid reinforcements. Military men of experience have certainly desired that the landing should take place at such a distance from Lisbon as might admit of the QUEEN's troops being put in order unmolested; and, on the other hand, so near as that they need not incur the fatigue of many successive marches, or undergo much difficulty in the search for provisions, until they reached the scene of action. Why this plan was not followed, it is impossible for us to determine, 1,000 miles from the spot. Possibly Lisbon might be too strong for a direct attack, and the tyrant's garrison so numerous that the resident friends of Don PEDRO durst not avow themselves, until a large portion of it should be drawn off towards the north, to meet the invading army. A division of Don PEDRO's force, it is said, composed no part of that which took possession of Oporto, but was directed against the intermediate point of Figueras, where, if it proved able to maintain itself, it might considerably annoy the flank of MIGUEL to uncover Lisbon, and thus expose it to an attack by sea. From the army suddenly re-embarked at Oporto, and steering for the Tagus. We are no judges of military matters, but such a proceeding appears not a little hazardous, the success of it being wholly dependent on the winds and waves. At all events, the main reliance of PEDRO must be on the people of Portugal. If they be against him, thrice the number of troops that accompany him would be sacrificed in such an expedition. If the country be tired of MIGUEL, the Usurper's reign is at an end. The first defection among his troops as indicating even a divided feeling in the army, will be fatal to him, unless the crimes of MIGUEL meet a set-off in some gross folly on the part of the assailants."

The domestic news in England does not present much novelty. The Parliament was sitting, but was expected soon to be dissolved, and the elections for a reformed Parliament would immediately take place. The merchants and bankers in London, had held a Meeting, and voted an address to the Duke of Wellington, expressing their abhorrence at the assault which had been made upon his person on 18th June last. The city of Bath had likewise presented to the Duke a similar address.

The Cholera Morbus seems to be slowly increasing in Britain, there were new cases daily in London, and in various parts of the country; and it is common to read in the newspapers amongst the deaths the names of persons above the ordinary class as having died of "malignant Cholera," a proof that it now attacks others besides the lower orders; in fact the medical men appear to be completely puzzled respecting this disease. It has appeared at Antwerp in a slight degree: and according to accounts from Rio Janeiro, it is also extended to the United States, 100 persons dying daily with it, in New-York. In France and Ireland its ravages had increased, particularly in Paris and Dublin.

Amongst the "deaths with the distinguished" in the month of July last, in England, are the following.—The Princess Louise, of Saxe Weimar,

(the Queen of England's niece,) of a decline, aged 16; Miss Anna Maria Porter, the celebrated novelist; the Earl of Donoughmore, aged 78, and Lord Amersbury. Townsend, the well-known Police Officer, died in London, in July, having been for nearly 60 years "a Bow Street Officer."

There had been rejoicings in various parts of the United Kingdom, in consequence of the passing of the Reform Bill; and a grand banquet was given upon the same occasion by the Lord Mayor of the city of London, at which Lord Grey and most of the Ministers attended.

#### RIO JANEIRO.

The journals of the above city, by H. B. M's Packet Goldfinch, do not contain any thing of great importance. The Session of the Chambers had been prolonged to 20th October, the necessary business not being got through with in the ordinary Session, which closed on 3rd inst. The 7th being the anniversary of Brazilian independence, was observed in the usual manner. In the evening the infant *Emperador* attended the Theatre, where long life was wished to the powers that be.

In the course of the day a laurel crown was presented to D. Jose Bonifacio Andrada, (the Tutor of the Imperial family,) by his political friends the *Carumurus*.

It is stated that the Brazilian Ministry were desirous of removing several of the Presidents of the Provinces, and also of making other changes, but that the Regency would not accede. In consequence of which, the organs of the former treated the latter with no little severity. The Minister of Finance had submitted to the assembly a project for a loan of \$3,000,000, the concluding part of the Report of the Committee upon the subject is any thing but flattering to that officer.

Captain Duncan, late of the corvette *Lexington*, returned to the U. States in the ship *Joseph Maxwell*. The U. States schooner-of-war *Boxer*, was under repair at Rio Janeiro.

#### CRUISE OF U. S. SCHOONER BOXER.

"Brig Baltimore, at Salem, from Maranham, 20th ult., left the U. S. schooner *Boxer*, Captain Page, all well, last from the coast of Africa where she visited our colony, and found it in a prosperous condition. She had been upwards of twenty days on the African coast from about Sierra Leone, as far to the south-east as Cape Palmas, among other objects, in search of the Spaniard *Rayman*, who some time since destroyed the Colony Government schooner, commanded by Capt. Thompson, off Little Cape Mount. It was said that *Rayman* had crossed over from the African coast to the westward, carrying Captain Thompson with him, of whom, however, no positive information has yet been obtained.

The *Boxer* had assisted several merchantmen with valuable cargoes on board, by furnishing them with men, &c. of which they were nearly destitute, from deaths by the coast fever, and in one instance from desertions. She had a fine run from Cape Palmas to Maranham, and would probably be some time on the north coast of Brazil, and proceed to leeward towards the mouth of the Amazon, to visit wherever the interest of our countrymen should render it necessary.

The Americans were much pleased to see a U. S. Government vessel at Maranham, as none has been there for years, and her presence at such times of commotions as the present, is particularly beneficial to our commercial interests in that quarter."

*American Paper.*

#### NAVAL NONSENSE.

When is a ship no ship?—When she's a stern.  
When is she like snow?—When she's a drift.  
When is a painter?—When showing colours.  
When is an auctioneer?—When in full sale.  
When is a mad bull?—When foaming at the head.  
When is a lady in distress?—When missing steps.  
When is a horse?—When taken a-back.  
When is a lion?—When in full roar.  
When is a bird?—When flying before the wind.  
When is a tailor?—When shearing off.  
When is a recreating seaman?—When heaving up.  
When is a floor?—When she's boarded.  
Why is she never alone?—Because she has always a companion.  
Why is she mischievous?—Because she is rigger.

The *Age* is very severe upon the appointment of Lord Durham as Ambassador to Russia: they denominate his Lordship "My Lord MUSTARD," in allusion we suppose to the famous Mustard, which goes by the name of the Durham Mustard. In the *Age* of 1st July is the following:—

"The time was when even Russia might have been proteoiled into the recognition of LEOPOLD;—that was when the cholera raged, and when she was waging a doubtful and an expensive war in Poland. France was then revelling in the glories of the three days—rejoicing over the slaughter of her own children—and dreaming of conquest, of happiness, and her Citizen King. That dream is past, those glories are forgotten, the tricolour has been torn to rags in the secondary breeze of the Revolution; and so far from being able either to succour the Poles or emancipate Belgium, she is struggling with intestine commotions, bartering public liberty for personal safety, filling her jails with her citizen heroes, and is now lying on her beam-ends, like a stranded ship, without a master or a pilot.

Russia can now do just what she please. Austria has nothing to fear from France; and Prussia is the sworn ally of the King of the NETHERLANDS. He, therefore, is only a blockhead who imagines that the affairs of Belgium are to be settled by Protocols. It is of no consequence what England may threaten to do. A brig-of-war sounding the mouth of the Scheldt is a mere threat. Let Lord GREY send a hostile armament, and then shall begin the fun. But he will not. It is cheaper, and perhaps safer policy, to send Lord DURHAM to St. Petersburg—to do what? To beg terms of—perhaps to remonstrate with—the CZAR. Be it so. God is good, no matter who is its instrument. But, in sober seriousness, is there any man who can count his ten fingers who believes, or can possibly believe, that DURHAM is competent to discharge this arduous duty with any honour to England? He is as well known in St. Petersburg as he is in London. The inflated pride and pomposity of the man—his narrow intellect—his self-sufficiency—his arrogance and ignorance—will be duly appreciated at the Russian Court. His mission, we predict, will prove a decided failure. His remonstrances will be gravely listened to and disregarded. His demands will be refused, his menaces scorned, and he will return, a mortal mixture of mustard and pepper, only to record the grievances and insults he endured—the former he merited, the latter he extorted!"

A correspondent has called our attention to an article in the last number of the *Cosmopolitan*, wherein it states that the British Navy consists of 133 vessels. Upon a reference to the Navy List, we find that in April last the British Navy consisted of 572 vessels, exclusive of tenders, gun-boats, &c.

Several of the Proprietors of Hotels, Lodging-houses, &c., in this city, have lately been fined 50 dollars each, by the Police Department, for not giving immediate notice to the Alcalde of the parish in which they reside, in conformity to the decree promulgated for that purpose, of persons who have lodged in their houses, and who have arrived from territory not within the precincts of this Province.

## FESTIVAL OF

### NA. SRA. DE LAS MERCEDES.

This festival, which falls on 25th September, was this year observed B. Ayres with more than usual splendour.

On the evening of 23rd there was service in the Church of *La Merced*, upon which occasion the altars were most brilliantly lighted and ornamented; but in consequence of the rain the congregation was not very numerous; we therefore,

had an excellent opportunity of closely inspecting the superb decorations.

On the evening of 24th, every part of the Church was crowded, (particularly with females.)—the grand Altar.—The image of *Na. Sra. de las Mercedes*.—The Altars upon which were placed the images of various Saints, the Sacristy, and the

"Gold and silver vessels saints had blessed,"

all were tastefully adorned with artificial flowers, &c. and illuminated; presenting a scene of dazzling beauty, beyond our powers of description.

After the service had concluded, the Church remained open for a considerable time, and admiring crowds enjoyed the enchanting spectacle, viewing each Altar—the cloisters, the Sacristy, (indeed every one, and we amongst the rest,) seemed loth to depart.

On the morning of the 25th, preparations were made for the Procession, which was to proceed from the Church; the exterior of the houses in the neighbouring streets were decorated with silks, &c.; including the Theatre and the Bank; the National flag was flying from the roof of the latter; and four altars erected in different streets.

In the afternoon the Procession left the Church, the image of *Na. Sra. de las Mercedes* was borne on a platform; there were also the customary attendants on those occasions—the host, the clergy, troops, various individuals carrying tapers, &c. &c. It proceeded at a slow pace, the band of the Civicos performing the march from the Opera of *Oselo*. Hundreds, we might say thousands of females followed in the train—in church costume; and the *azoteas* and balconies of every house that could command a view of the scene were occupied.

The Procession passed through the *Callees Cangallo, Catedral, Piedad* and *La Paz*; in the latter street it was overtaken by a shower of rain;—the confusion this caused may be well imagined. The ladies were employed in securing their valuable combs and veils, and seeking shelter from the "pitiless storm; and the Procession moved on at double quick time.

On the evenings of 23rd., 24th, and 25th the Church of *La Merced* was illuminated, and

fire-works and small cannon discharged from the pavement in front.

We have never before seen the observances of this festival carried on upon so grand a scale. At its conclusion, however, the elements rather conspired against it, and the evening of the 25th, closed with

"Thunder, lightning and with rain,"

## THEATRE.

On 22nd inst., for the benefit of *Señor Casacuberta* was performed a Play called *La tona de Milan*; a Chinese Dance and a Farce, in which the *beneficiado* was in female apparel.

In the dance, (which had some merit,) appeared nearly all the male portion of the "National Company," excepting *Señor Caceres*, and one or two others. *Señor Casacuberta* acted as a sort of leader or ballet master; we almost regretted to see him thus employed.

The house was not very full.

On 24th, was repeated the Comedy of *No mas Mostrador*. *Señor Casacuberta* ought to perform in these elegant Comedies—the part of the Count would have suited him admirably. Doña Matilda Diez wore during the evening three different dresses, and each was very charming—particularly the first, viz:—a white dress—and the hair without any ornament, but the comb. This lady must not think us ungrateful in wishing that she was a better actress, trusting that her good sense will always enable her to distinguish

"The flatterer from the friend."

She has, however, lately evinced considerable improvement.

The house on this evening was only thinly attended. The Orchestra at the end of the second act of the Comedy, played the Overture to *Lodovica*.

On 25th a Play: it rained incessantly, and the spectators were few in number.

The exterior of the Theatre was illuminated, in honor of the Festival *Na. Sra. de las Mercedes*.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS



IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 27TH OF SEPTEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION. &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	Rodger, Bred and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah Bickett, A. Cook,	Dickson and Co.	do do.
Brig Emma, Kendall,	I. H. Robiliard and Co.	do do.
Brig Harriot, Morley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadix.
Brig Minx, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Hamburg.
Brig John Gray,	I. H. Robiliard and Co.	do for Cork, or Falmouth for Or- [dera]
Barque Diana, Sugden,	José Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Brig Brutus, Le Lievre,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	do do.
Barque Mrcsey, Campbell,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	do do.
Brig Malvina, Byron,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Amsterdam.
Barque Manchester, Dixon,	Dickson and Co.	do for Havannah, calling at Mon- [tevideo,
Brig Cleopatra, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers.	Liverpool.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Colombo, Weston,	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Brig George Washington, Folger,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havannah.
Brig Pauline, Rickeson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner-brig Algerine, Knowles,	Dorr and Reinck.	do for Boston or New York.
Schooner-brig Palsey B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for New-York.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Durance, Guilibert,	Garnier Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Mially,	Cochard and Millet.	do do.
Brig Casimir, Lecomte,	Guerni, Servis and Co.	do do.
Polacre Zodiac, Lahigier,	Cornet and Prat.	do for Barcelona, Marseilles.
Brig Ananda, Le Corre,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Havannah.
Brig Prosper, Dariau,	Blanc and Constantin.	Discharging.
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,	Brailio Costa,	do.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Schr.-brig San José Coliabo, Sardi,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Havannah.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for Cadix, Barcelona & Genoa.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	J. Gestal.	do do do do.
Schooner-brig Maria, Pisani,	Amadeo and Caprile.	do for Gibraltar and Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Nafsa, L. Jose Maria,	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig San Jose Americano, Da Silva,	C. Moreira.	do for Paragua.
Schooner-brig Sispina, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Silva,	M. A. Ramos.	Paragua.
Zamacá Alianza, Braga,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Souza,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Fuñuease, Santiago,		do.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Goldfinch, Lieutenant Collier, Commander.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Liverpool.

On 13th July.—British schooner-brig Commercial Packet, Jeffery, from B. Ayres 17th April.

### At Cuzhaven

On 3rd July.—British brig George, Rothery, from B. Ayres 17th April.

### At Topsham.

On 27th June.—British brig Packet, Cross, from Montevideo.

### At Guernsey.

On 14th July.—British brig Two Sisters, Thomas, from Montevideo 14th May.

### At Bremen.

On 23rd June.—Adolphine, Mannies, from Montevideo.

### At Marseilles.

On 6th July.—French brig Androgyne, Colomb, from Montevideo 9th April

### Arrival at Montevideo.

On 24th inst.—French barque Hironnelle, Sergent, from Havre de Grace about 6 days.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 29th inst.—French brig Durance, for Havre de Grace.

British barque Manchester, for Montevideo.

The French brig Joseph, from Bourdeaux and Montevideo, was placed in Quarantine on her arrival here on 26th inst., and released on 27th.

Passengers in the brig Lion, from Liverpool, (wrecked at Solis Grande,) Mr. Robert Davison, and 2 steerage.



## MARINE LIST.



### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### September 22nd.—Wind N.E. foggy.

Arrived (in the evening,) H. B. M's barque Packet Goldfinch, Lieut. Edward Collier, Commander, from Falmouth 20th July; Madeira 1st August; arrived at Rio Janeiro 9th inst.; sailed from thence 11th and Montevideo 20th.

Passenger to Rio Janeiro.—Lieut. Newton, R. N.

Do to B. Ayres.—Miss Marion Campbell, and Mr. William Parlane.

The Sarandi was under weigh this afternoon.

#### September 23rd.—Wind S.—heavy rain.

Arrived U. States corvette Lexington, Captain McKeever, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst.; Montevideo 21st.

Sailed National schooner-of-war Sarandi, Capt. Pinedo, for the Falkland Islands, with troops, &c.

#### September 24th.—Wind E.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardozo, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with sugar, tobacco, rice, &c., to I. S. Monteiro.

Oriental packet schooner, Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 22nd inst., to Gaspar Resa.

The Dutch galliot Cornelis Hendrick Tromp, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again in the Outer Roads, from head wind.

September 25th.—Wind N.N.E. shifted in the evening to S.E., with heavy rain.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig C. cique, Silva, from Paragua 5th inst., with 1065 tierces yerba, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 24th inst., to C. Galeano.

National gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia.

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

Sailed U. States corvette Warren, Captain B. Cooper.

Do do Lexington, Captain McKeever, both for Montevideo.

Passengers in the former.—Francis Baylies, Esqr., Charge-d'Affaires of the U. States to this Republic, and family; Messrs. George W. Slacum, and J. D. Mendenhall.

Dutch galliot Cornelis Hendrick Tromp, Borchers, for Amsterdam,—despatched by Charles Bugee, with 2765 dry hides, 60 horse do., 2511 horns, 162 bales with 3835 arrobas wool, 86 do do with 6047 sheep skins 68 dozen of chinchilla skins.

Passenger.—Mr. Lewis Bilfinger.

H. B. M's Packet Lord Melville, brig Brothers, schooners Aguila Primera, and Adelaide, were under weigh this afternoon

September 26th.—Wind E. blowing strong—heavy rain in the morning and evening.

Arrived French brig Joseph, Lamaud, from Bourdeaux 24th July; Montevideo 24th inst., with a general cargo, to Braulio Costa.

Passengers.—(46.) 16 were landed at Montevideo, the remainder have arrived at this port, amongst whom are Messieurs. Desbrosses, Lezica, junr., Louton and Maintigneux.

Brazilian zamaca Alianza, Braga, from Paragua 30th August; Maldonado 23rd inst.; Montevideo 24th., with timber, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed H. B. M's barque Packet Lord Melville, Lieutenant Webbe, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro.—Mr. Thoma Duguid, and Monsr. Ernest Ledhui, Vice-Consul of France.

Do for Montevideo.—Mr. Peter Sheridan. British brig Brothers, Black, for Cadiz,—despatched by Jose Iturriaga, with 14,651 dry hides, 44 horse do., 284 horses.

Passenger.—Mr. Charles Taylor.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Basso, for Montevideo.

Sardinian schooner-brig San Jose Colombo, Sardi, for Havannah,—despatched by Pedro A. Plover, with 1900 quintals jerked beef.

Passenger.—Mr. Samuel Turner.

#### September 27th.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

The British brig Prompt, was under weigh this day, but anchored again from head wind.

#### September 28th.—Wind N.

Arrived Bremen ship Wanderer, Schlichting, from Cape de Verds, with salt, to S. Lezica Bro.

At sun-set boat not on shore.

Sailed British brig Prompt, Barnes, for Montevideo and Antwerp,—despatched by McCrackan and Jamieson, with 3251 dry hides, 4462 salted do., 28 bales horse hair with 763 arrobas and 6 lbs. 1 bale ostrich feathers 900lbs., 9 cases with 36 tables and some mahogany.

British brig Thales, Robertson, for Malaga,—despatched by Jose C. Reissig, with 21290 dry hides, 150 dozen chinchilla skins.

### SACRED MUSIC.

A selection of sacred music will be performed at the British Episcopal Church early in October.

Due notice will be given of the day, with a programme of the performance.

Tickets may be had of the following gentlemen who compose the Committee.

The Revd. John Armstrong, Messrs. James Barton, John Downes, Daniel Gowland, W. H. Garratt, John Harratt, Stephen Hallet, D. Lamont, George Lord and J. C. Zimmerman.

### Married.

On 27th instant., at the British Episcopal Church.—Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, a native of Ireland, to Miss SUSAN CAMPBELL, a native of Scotland.

### DIED.

Or 23rd inst.—MR. THOMAS DUTTON, of the firm of Hall, Dutton and Co., Montevideo, aged 36.

The deceased had recently arrived in this city from Montevideo.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### SALE BY AUCTION,

BY J. J. ARRIOLA AND Co.,

At the Store No. 26, Calle de la Piedad;

ON TUESDAY NEXT THE 2ND OF OCTOBER,

Will be sold without reserve the whole of the Stock of said Store belonging to

**W. A. WALKER.**

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Carpenters Shop from No. 23,

Calle de Tucuman, to No. 12, Calle de Cangallo, and No. 46, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Where Orders of every description of carpentry, and also furniture, will be thankfully received, and executed with the utmost punctuality, and on the lowest possible terms.

JAMES RULE.

### LIVERY STABLES,

#### JUST OPENED,

No. 31, CALLE DEL 25 DE MAYO;

THE Proprietor of this establishment is determined to keep it continually supplied with some of the finest horses in the Province, having two or three flocks for the purpose.

Gentlemen supplied with horses by the week, day, or month.

Horses kept at livery. On most reasonable terms.

### WANTED,

#### A WALLED QUINTA,

Of more less than a cañera in extent, in the vicinity of the city, suitable for a British Cemetery.

Application to be made to Mr. JONAS HARRATT, No. 142, Calle de la Piedad.

A Small quantity of Chufio de Concepcion, (Arrow-Root,) just received from Chili, and for Sale at No. 41, Calle dela Victoria.

ALL Persons having claims against Mr. Malless Jackson, are requested to present them for payment, at his residence No. 38, Calle de la Catedral. Buenos Ayres, 22nd September, 1823.

### 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 Potosi, 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 pairs 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 aid of his long experience as a workman in this country, authorizes him to hope that he will merit that support which he respectfully solicits.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication signed a JOURNEYMAN TRADESMAN, shall appear in our next.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleloons, Spanish, 114½ a 115 dollars each

Do. Patriot, 113 a 113½ do. do.

Plat. Macoquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 7 colons each.

Do. Patriot and Pat. colons, 6½ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 44 a 45 per cent.

Bank Shares, 142 a 145 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 400 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, at par.

Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar

Hides, Ox, best, 29 a 31 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 24 a 25 Jo. do.

Do. do. wig: ing 23 to 24lbs., 23 a 25.

Do. salted, 19 a 20 p-sada.

Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins 48 a 50 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 30 a 31 do.

Wool (common,) 7½ a 9 dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 21 a 25 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 11 a 15 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 dl per quintal.

Horns, 365 a 875 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 65 a 75 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 16 a 20 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 13 a 2½ per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doubleloons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 113 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ The lowest do. 7d.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.