

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 321.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The misunderstanding which has occurred between Paraguay and the province of Corrientes, has occupied a great deal of the public attention here, from the idea that it may lead to more important events. In our last number we stated all the news current upon the subject, and we now insert what is said to be the origin of the dispute.

A party of *Correntinos* had been working on the Island of Apipé, five of them one night passed over to the Paraguay territory, and robbed from thence a bullock, indian corn and mandioca. The Government of Paraguay despatched some canoes, and apprehended 14 of the said workmen. They were claimed by the Governor of Corrientes, but the latter received a very abrupt answer. The Brazilians having free commerce in Itapua, which passed in cart through the territory of the Misiones appertaining to Corrientes; the Governor (Ferré) proposed to the Dictator of Paraguay, to prohibit this foreign commerce, and that it should be carried on with the province of Corrientes through the town of Nambucú; but the Dictator rejected this proposition, and ordered that four boats with merchandize, which had proceeded to the said point, to return to Corrientes, and they were unable to effect any sale.

The Governor of Corrientes had a respectable cavalry force under the orders of Colonels Lopez Chiró and Ramirez, who have taken possession of Loreto and Candelaria de Misiones; and it was intended to arm two vessels to protect the coasts.

The Paraguayans have assembled a force in Itapua, of 2500 to 3000 men, commanded by one Mareco, but they had not made any movement.

All the inhabitants of Corrientes had been placed under arms; and two launches were stationed at the *Boca del Atajo* on every night, and retire at day break.

Four years since, in the *British Packet* No. 117, 118, 119 and 120, we offered a few observations upon the subject of Paraguay, at a time when the peace with Brazil had left the National Army at liberty for other operations. The probability was then hinted of its proceeding to Paraguay; the circumstances which interfered with this design, (if indeed it was ever contemplated), are in the recollection of most of our readers. We said that numerous provocations and insults, (some of which we enumerated), received from the Dictator of Paraguay, fully justified the Government of the Argentine Republic in exacting a severe satisfaction; moreover, that in a National point of view the advantages that would accrue here, by throwing open the commerce of that country would authorize retributive measures.

The trade of Paraguay, even when carried on

in its former limited extent, enriched all the towns of the transit on its way to Buenos Ayres; where it also produced a considerable revenue; how much more might then be expected when carried on upon the broad basis of the present improvements, particularly by the introduction of steam navigation. Its timber, yerba, tobacco, sugar, rice, fruits, cotton, ambé, gums, indigo, in short innumerable articles of commerce not produced in the other provinces open a wide field for the employment of capital which must be almost entirely of this country, as it is too remote for the speculations of strangers.

This Republic is not only interested in the free navigation of the Paraguay, but also of Bolivia, and perhaps Brazil: it would open the door to industry, hitherto unknown in this portion of the new world, and go far to relieve the Argentine Republic of the heavy pecuniary incumbrances to which it is now subjected.

It cannot be that the Paraguayans are contented with their present situation, deprived as they are by the will of a single man of all intercourse with the rest of the civilized world, (and if report be true,) afraid to communicate even one with the other. They would no doubt assist any reasonable effort to relieve them. There certainly must be

"Within that land many a malecontent;  
Who cursed the tyranny to which he bent."

We could say a great deal upon the subject in question, but at the present moment it might be thought premature. We shall, therefore, watch the current of events, and reserve further observations for another opportunity.

### Official Documents.

A communication from Gen. D Felix de Alzaga, dated B. Ayres, 1st inst., to Gen. E. Martinez, Inspector General, states that he had received from the latter his Commission as General, which the Government had been pleased to bestow upon him, and requests that his profound acknowledgments may be conveyed to H. Ex. the Governor and Captain General of the province, for a distinction so superior to his merit, and that he declines, as before, to receive any pay, ceding it to benefit the urgencies of the province.

A communication from the Minister D. Juan Ramon Balcarce, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th inst., to the Inspector General, states how highly the Government appreciates the conduct of Gen. Alzaga, &c.

A decree dated 3rd inst., appoints Don José Maria Somalo and D. José Antonio Echeverría Inspectors of the *Resguardo*, vice D. Agustin José Donado, deceased; and D. Juan Jabalera, superannuated.

A list of the Subscribers to build the new Church at San José de Flores, was published in the *Lucero* of 11th inst.

We have received by the brig *FLORAVILLE*, London Papers to 26th July, and Liverpool ditto to 27th.

They contain very little political news, "The Eternal Belgian Question," as it is called, remained in the same uncertain state, both parties preparing for war. The Dutch Gen. Chassé has notified to the Foreign Consuls at Antwerp, that if the Belgians fire a single gun shot against the Citadel, or Fleet, he was determined to repel force by a still greater force; and could in case of need punish this aggression by the destruction of part of the town, the consequence of which would fall on the aggressors; and, therefore, trusts that all neutral vessels in the docks would leave as soon as possible, in order not to be exposed to danger, which the firing on the town from the Citadel and Fleet must occasion.

The marriage of Leopold, King of Belgium, with the daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, was immediately to take place.

The Cholera Morbus was rather on the increase in some parts of the United Kingdom, and diminishing in others. In that portion of London, called the "city," it had increased; this had been noticed in the House of Commons, and one Member asked why the London Medical Board did not now make a report on the state of the disease in the metropolis? It was replied, that this was not thought necessary the deaths being so very few, and making an unnecessary stir about it would have the effect of entirely shutting foreign ports against British vessels.

An order in council has been issued by the British Government, ordering that in future all persons who die of the Cholera in the United Kingdom, shall be buried within 24 hours after their decease, and also, that they are not to be interred in the usual burial grounds.

The Cholera has visited the Stock Exchange, in London, not, however, in order to make "time bargains," but bargains for eternity, and several Members of that establishment have been its victims.

The news respecting Portugal brought by the American brig *Brazen*, is as follows:—

A Sardinian cutter arrived at Madeira the beginning of August, 6 days from Gibraltar. It was reported at the latter place that the troops of Don Pedro were on the shores of the Tagus, near Lisbon; that Don Miguel was in Lisbon, and that great desertions had taken place from his Army.

## MONTEVIDEO.

The schooners *Aguila Primera*, and *Adelaide* brought journals from the above city to the 6th inst.: their contents are important, as denoting that the forces under the command of General Lavalleja have been dispersed, and politically annihilated. A variety of official documents relative thereto have been published at Montevideo, of which the following are extracts:—

A communication dated Head-Quarters in march 29th ult., from General Fructoso Rivera, President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and commander-in-Chief of the Army in Campaign, to the Col. Commandant of the frontier of the Yaguarou, stating his approach with an Army of 2000 men, destined by the law to pursue and punish a group of mutineers, who were flying to the confines of the territory to evade if possible the punishment which their crimes have merited, committing in their flight all sorts of violence upon the persons and property of the pacific inhabitants; and requests the Colonel to adopt in time the necessary measures, in case they should seek shelter in the Brazilian territory; to tranquilize the minds of its inhabitants, and prevent any new attempt against the tranquillity of the Republic; to conserve which the interests and duties of the Government of H. I. M. were so much interested, as well as the authorities, in order to preserve the respect due to territorial limits, &c. &c.

A communication from the same, dated Head-Quarters, Cerro Largo Acegua, 28th ult., to the Minister of the War Department; stating, that after the brilliant affair at Topambay, in which some squadrons of the advanced guard completely routed the vanguard of the mutineers; the utter destruction of the rest appeared inevitable, but struck with terror they hastened their flight to the extremity of the Republic, in the greatest disorder, with continual desertions, and the constitutional troops close in their rear.

Sheltered on the confines of the River Yaguarou, they solicited the protection and aid of foreigners to prolong the civil war, being reduced to the alternative either of surrendering or passing over to the Brazilian frontier.

In consequence of which, he (the President,) had addressed a note to the officer in command of the troops of H. I. M., on the line of frontier.

The note above alluded to is dated 29th ult., stating that the National Army had pursued the anarchists to the very verge of the territory of the Republic, and that they had now sought shelter in that of Brazil, claiming that the Brazilian authorities should disarm them, secure their persons, and deliver up the warlike stores which they had taken from the Republic; and restore to the proper owners the numerous cattle, &c., violently taken from them. That the authorities were bound to do so, not only by the laws of nations but by solemn treaties in which the Government of H. I. M. has contracted to maintain the independence of the Oriental Republic.

Another communication from the President to the Minister of War, states that the fugitives of anarchy, and their principal accomplices, had now sought the protection of the flag of H. I. M., and had laid down those arms with which they had hoped still to involve their country in desolation; and tears; and that the Republic and Government were highly indebted to the Army, for the happy results which have crowned their labours.

A note from Col. Bentes Gonzales da Silva, Commandant General of the southern frontier of Brazil, dated 29th ult., to the President of the

Oriental Republic, states that the forces of Gen. Lavalleja had given up their arms, &c.

A private letter from the Army of the President, dated 30th ult., says, that Gen. Lavalleja had about 400 to 450 men; that a number of them had returned to their homes, and the few that remained had proceeded or were about to proceed to their destination in the Brazilian territory. It was also said that Gen. Lavalleja had expressed his intention to proceed to Buenos Ayres; and that Col. Garzon had gone to Puerto Alegre, to solicit passports, &c.

Col. Miguel Planes and his lady, and also D. Jose Maria Arzac, who had been under arrest at Montevideo, came passengers to B. Ayres in the *Aguila Primera*.

The Lady of Gen. Lavalleja, and Col. Correa Morales, remained incommunicable at Montevideo, by order of the Government.

The Government at Montevideo has determined to put all vessels under provisional quarantine, which have sailed from ports in which the Cholera Morbus has appeared.

On the 1st inst. the British brig *Fairy* arrived at Montevideo from Liverpool, and not having a bill of health she was placed in quarantine. It is said that the vessel and cargo are to be fumigated, the latter to be deposited on Rat Island.

## CHILI.

The news from the above Republic, brought overland, and also by the brig *Domingo*, is to the 16th August.—And all that we can collect in the shape of political matter, is, that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Peru and Bolivia have taken place, and there was every probability that the differences existing between New Grenada and the Equator, respecting limits, would be speedily adjusted.

The following is in the Valparaiso newspaper *Mercurio* of 6th August last.

“By the brig *Jansen*, we are informed that the British brig *Tiber*, anchored at Point Arenas, near Valparaiso, blew up, and Captain Gibson, the Mate and part of the crew, in all 12 persons, perished in the explosion, caused by 30 barrels of powder; only 5 seamen were saved; they were occupied on the foremast, and were precipitated by the shock into the water, together with part of the deck. No one knows what gave rise to this melancholy accident.”

The French brig *Bearnais* was advertised to sail from Valparaiso in August for B. Ayres, calling at Talcahuano.

The schooner packets from Montevideo, having in several instances conveyed to B. Ayres passengers, &c., recently arrived at Montevideo, from ports where the Cholera Morbus has appeared. A regulation has taken place, by which the said packets are placed in temporary quarantine until the necessary examination takes place. The new order was acted upon on the arrival of the *Aguila Primera* and *Adelaide*: they were detained for a short time in the Outer Roads, until the health-boat from the shore had visited them.

On Tuesday last, a health visit extraordinary took place to the vessels in quarantine, in the Outer Roads, by a Committee, consisting of the head Physician of the Port—that of the Police, and a Professor appointed by the Medical Board.

13 cases with 500 swords have been seized at the Resguardo, of the *Riachuelo*: they were intended to be embarked for San Borja, and were despatched as ironmongery and medicine.

We have received a communication signed *A Constant Reader*, criticising some lines which appeared in our last number,

Our correspondent has been rather too severe upon the aspirant “towards the mount.” We

have always understood that in such sort of poetry liberties may be taken with poetic rules as in broad farces; authors may exceed dramatic ones; and, therefore, the best poets have often been found wanting in “*melodious measure*.” Even *Pope* has been censured for the lines

“A wit is a feather, and a fool’s a rod;  
An honest man’s the noblest work of God.”  
because the first line conveys the idea that it was written to bring in the other by the “neck and shoulders.”

The Proprietors of the Commercial Printing-Office, finding that their daily paper, “*El Telegrafo*,” interfered with their other business, and was besides unprofitable, have determined to suspend it for the present.

They will in future devote their attention exclusively to their English paper, “*The Cosmopolitan*,” and to the printing of Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bills of Lading, Price Currents, &c. &c.—*Cosmopolitan*.

## THE WEATHER.

On Saturday and Sunday last it was extremely warm, and summer attire generally worn; but on Monday the wind shifted to South, the thermometer fell to 55; and even the fire-side would have been comfortable.

The fine moonlight-nights have attracted numerous promenaders to the streets; and now that the winter has passed, the music of the *Reteta* has become more frequent.

On the afternoon of Sunday last, for the first time this season, a number of ladies attended the Alameda.

## CHOLERA MORBUS.

The Doctor of one H. B. M’s Packets told us that the Cholera Morbus would never visit B. Ayres, because the inhabitants “eat so much beef.”

And although we coincide in that opinion, yet the insertion of the following “cure for the Cholera,” sent to us by a correspondent, can do no harm, and may effect good.

## A CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

(TRIED WITH SUCCESS IN LONDON.)

The following is an extract from a Letter, dated Vienna, 9th August;—

“The Communication which I herewith enclose, ought to be made public in every quarter of Great Britain, for it details the easiest and most effectual mode of treatment, under attacks of the Cholera, which has hitherto been proposed or practised:—

“The Jews of Weizniz have been eminently judicious in their treatment of the Cholera; for in that town out of 240 individuals who have been attacked by it, every one of them has been saved, with the exception of two persons who refused to submit to it. As one of the members appointed to conduct the sanitary establishment, I was an eye-witness to the treatment observed, and have already saved the lives of my three servants, who were attacked, by adopting it. The several points of the remedy are these following.

“Take a pint of strong spirits of wine, and half a pint of good white wine vinegar, add to them one ounce of powdered camphire, one ounce of flour of mustard, or bruised mustard-seed, a quarter an ounce of ground pepper, and a full teaspoonful of bruised garlic; and lastly, half an ounce of pounded cantharides. Mix them well together in a bottle, and expose the mixture for 12 hours in the sun, or otherwise place it in some warm spot, taking care to shake it repeatedly.

“As soon as a person is attacked, let him be instantly put to bed, under warm coverlets, and let his hands and feet be rubbed powerfully and uninterruptedly with the lotion, after it has been warmed. During this operation, let the patient take a glass of strong drink, composed of two parts of chamomile flowers, and one part of balm mint.

“Persevere in this course, and at the end of 15 minutes, at the utmost (the patient’s head and body being kept well covered beneath the bed-clothes,) he will break out into a profuse perspiration.

“The patient must be kept in this state between two and three hours, but care must be taken that he does not fall asleep. After this, remove the extra covering from off the bed, and he will drop into a slumber, which will last be



tween six and eight hours, and be accompanied by a gentle perspiration.

"When he awakes he will find himself weak, but the disease will have entirely left him, and he will require nothing further but rest and a moderate diet to restore him to perfect health.

"Special attention must be paid, that the patient, after the operation of rubbing, does not so much as lift a finger above the clothes, for the slightest chill, whilst the perspiration is upon him, would be his death.

"When the cramps in the stomach come on, we apply very hot bandages of bran and ashes to the pit of the stomach, and when necessary, a bladder of hot water to the region of the navel.

"The great point is to produce strong perspiration, and to restore the circulation of the blood, which, at the beginning of the attack, is drawn from the surface of the body, and thrown with frightful violence on its inward parts.

"From my own experience, and the repeated proofs I have had of its entire efficacy, I cannot but most conscientiously recommend this mode of treatment to universal adoption.

(Signed.) "RIVER,

Commissioner of the District of Bohemia."

The above was practised at the Cholera Hospital at Hamburg with perfect Success.

#### PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.

A Society under the above name has been established in London about 3 years, in order to afford relief to poor and disabled Printers. It is patronized by the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester. The anniversary dinner took place in London on 17th May last, at the London Tavern, Lord Mabon in the chair.

A great deal of curious matter has been lately elicited as it regards the present state of the printing trade in London, chiefly in consequence of an attack which the Times newspaper made upon the Society, stating it would be the means of encouraging idleness, and that in the Times Office they employed "no Holiday folks," "no St. Monday men." Sir N. H. Nichols, at the dinner above mentioned, said that the unrelenting hostility of the Times was in consequence of a misunderstanding which took place about 25 years ago between the journeymen and the owner of the Times newspaper: the unfortunate men employed on that journal were sent to the cells of Newgate, to expiate by confinement the evil which in the eye of the law they had committed. A consciousness of the severity of the sentence sustained them under its infliction, and they refused to solicit mercy from the unrelenting and vindictive hand that had struck them down.

The Orator stated, that the journeymen printers in London were in number about 3000, of which only 200 were connected with the daily papers; and that the latter alone can be truly said to receive wages amounting to £2 per week.

The following is an extract from a communication in answer to the assertions of the Times.—

"How is it possible for a person, so long connected with the printing business, to show such gross ignorance of the remuneration the labouring man receives, as to assert that he has it in his power to realize the sum of one thousand pounds in the course of an ordinary life I am at a loss to conceive. Having in my own person gone through all the gradations of warehouse-boy, reading-boy, apprentice, journeyman, corrector of the press, overseer, and now have the honor of being a master in that profession which tends so much to the improvement and civilization of mankind, I may presume to know something of the opportunities they possess of laying by a store for that period of life when the sight becomes dimmed and the hand palsied. When first I entered a printing-office I received 5s per week, which was increased to 7s ere I became an apprentice: then, from having had a kind and liberal master, my salary was doubled, and fluctuated between that and 25s per week, until out of my time. As a journeyman I received all I could earn, which, upon a year's average, did not exceed 30s or 33s per week. As a reader, or corrector of the press, my salary was two guineas: and as an overseer, 45s; and these situations I filled in three of the most respectable offices in London. This also is the average of persons now in my employ; and I hesitate not to say, that while one third of the men throughout the business may realize a few shillings more, the other two-thirds, from causes over which they can have no possible control, scarcely average 25s per week. As regards those persons engaged in the Times and other newspaper offices, I ac-

knowledge that they obtain larger salaries, for which they have to turn night into day, and hazard their long continuance in health and strength. This being the fact, it will not, I hope, be considered language too strong, when I repeat that the writer's assertions are malignant, false, and unjustifiable."

The said communication also states that the printers now are not what they were a few years ago; that they are as sober, industrious, and discreet as any other body of men who obtain their subsistence by the sweat of their brow.

It seems from the above communication that the journeymen printers of the present day are not what they were a few years ago: probably they have not the means as heretofore. In our time, in London, they were learned disputants. We remember "dropping in," one "winter evening" at a tavern called the Cheshire Cheese, near to Drury Lane Theatre, and to our great surprise found a number of individuals in the garb of mechanics, discussing over their porter and pipe of tobacco, whether Eschylus, or Sophocles were the best tragic writers, amongst the Athenians; and which of their tragedies read best in English; and of the terror and dismay which spread through a whole assembly one evening in the Theatre at Athens, when the *Eumenides* of Eschylus was performing, on account of the terrific appearance of the snakes which were entwined in their hair. Hearing language so classical, we became "all ears," (as Mathews says,) conceiving the persons who uttered it must be some great authors in disguise. On enquiry, however, of the Landlord, he informed us they were *Compositors*.

The prospects of a journeyman printer are not the most flattering in any part of the world: "more's the pity" say we.

In France, (or at least in Paris,) their situation is probably worse than in any other place, judging from a sketch lately published by Monsr. Bert, formerly Editor of the *Journal du Commerce*, entitled

#### THE COMPOSITOR.

This sketch is amusing, and yet conveys some melancholy observations upon the life of French compositors. It states that the most able compositor at Paris does not gain more than six francs

a day; and if you want to calculate his yearly income do not by any means multiply 365 by 6 for every day is not paid as a working day.

"See, (says the sketch,)" the compositor in action, his eyes fixed upon the manuscript, and scarcely paying attention to the motion of his fingers, and you readily infer from the intelligence of his looks, and the expression of his countenance, that in him the mind alone is at work, whilst his right hand which goes from the case to the composing stick and back again to the case, seems but to follow the poise of his body.

A compositor must be grammatically acquainted with his own language, and conversant at least, with the nomenclature of the science treated of in the manuscript before him. A printing office is a school of universal knowledge; it was there Beranger felt his first throb of poetic inspiration; and he learned orthography in the exercise of a calling, which was also the first occupation of Franklin. To what class does the compositor belong? Is he an artisan or a clerk—one of the people, or a Member of the upper classes. He feels himself out of place wherever he may be. The book of civilized society, so methodical in its scientific divisions, has forgotten him in its table of contents. He is a workman, for he lives upon wages, and is hired by a master. One of the people by his origin, his connections and habits of life, he is brought very near the higher classes by his attainments and his co-operation in producing works of intellect. Few roads to fortune are open to him, and if ever he raise himself to distinction it is by paths not yet trodden. You would sooner see him turn author, soldier, or statesman, than become a master printer.

The compositor of a daily journal must from necessity be assiduous at his work; for him there is no Sunday, no relaxation, except perhaps the four or five days in the year, which the Editor devotes to his own profit, at the expense of the subscribers. If the newspaper compositor has more labour, he has also greater indemnities: he shares certain privileges with the Editor, knows the news a day before the public; the Managers of theatres, fetes and concerts, flatters and caresses him, because he has it in his power to shorten or lengthen the space kept at the end of the journal for notices.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS



IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON 11TH OF OCTOBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gae;	Rodger, Breed and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Emma, Kendall,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	do do.
Brig Coppata, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers.	do do.
Brig Harriot, Morley,	Puel, Rodrigues and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Minx, Leslie,	Mohr and Ludovici.	do for Hamburg.
Brig John Gray,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	do for Cork, or Falmouth for Or- [dera]
Barque Diana, Sngden,	Joné Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Barque Mccray, Campbells,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	do do.
Brig Malvina, Byron,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodrigues and Co.	Brazil.
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson,	In Quarantine.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Colombo, Weston,	Dorr and Reinecke.	do do.
Brig George Washington, Folger,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Havannah.
Brig Paxinos, Richardson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner brig Alvirine, Knowles,	Dorr and Reinecke.	do for Boston or New York.
Schooner brig Patsy B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for New-York.
Brig Brazen, Burnham,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Minihy,	Cochard and Millet.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Casimir, Lecomte,	Guerin, Stris and Co.	do do.
Polacre Zodiac, Langier,	Cornet and Prat.	do for Barcelona and Marseilles.
Brig Amanda, Le Corre,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Havannah.
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,	Braulio Costa,	do for Bourdeaux.
Brig Prosper, Darian,	Blanc and Constantin.	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Arion, Geerken,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
<b>ROMAN.</b>		
Brig Concordia, Basalini,	Puel, Rodrigues and Co.	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Polacre Concordia, Ausaldo,	J. Gestal.	do for Valparaiso.
Schooner brig Maria, Pisani,	Amadeo and Caprile.	do for Gibraltar and Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Cacique, Silva,	M. A. Ramos.	Paraguaya.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Fluminese, Santiago,		do.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet Goldfinch, Lieutenant Collier, Commander.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

September 21st.—Portuguese schooner Destina-da, from Rio Janeiro.  
Brazilian date Amistad Permanente, from Rio Grande.

24th.—Do schooner Cesar Augusto, from Rio Janeiro.  
25th.—Do schooner-brig Pluton, from St. Catherine's.

October 1st.—Sardinian schooner Americano, from St. Catherine's.  
British brig Fairy, Fawcett, from Liverpool 19th July.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

September 13th.—Brazilian schooner Francisca Vigilante, for Rio Janeiro.  
Oriental schooner-brig Oriental, for Rio Janeiro.

22nd.—British brig Margaret, for Liverpool.  
24th.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos, for Parnaguá.

25th.—United States corvette Warren, for Rio Janeiro.  
October 1st.—H. B. M's Packet Lord Melville, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

American schooner Maria, for Valparaiso.  
Brazilian polacre Concepcion, for Puerto Alegre.

6th.—Austrian brig Smyrna Packet, for Rio Janeiro.  
Brazilian zumaca Espiritu Santo, for Rio Grande.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 13th inst.—Algerine, for New-York.  
14th Betsy B. Bount, for do.  
Elizabeth, for Liverpool.  
The Minx, for Hamburg, intends to sail this day.

H. B. M's Ship Samarang, and U. States Cor-vette Lexington, were lying in the port of Mon-tevideo on 6th inst.

H. B. M's Sloop Clío, was to sail from Valpa-raiso on 10th September for Rio Janeiro.

The Argentine brig General Rondeau, from E. Ayres 5th July, arrived at Valparaiso 11th of August.

The American brig Brazer, Roman brig Con-cordia, Bremen ship Wanderer, do brig Arion, were released from Quarantine on 10th inst. The British brig Floraville, remains under Quarantine,—her letters were brought on shore 11th instant.

The Arion sailed from the island of Mayo 20th August; Montevideo 27th ult., cargo 86 moyes salt. The Wanderer, from Banavista 18th Aug-ust, cargo salt. The Concordia, from Benicar-le 28th June, cargo, wine, &c. The Brazen, from Bonavista 25th August, cargo 1040 fanegas salt, 3000 feet pine planks, &c.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### October 6th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived or sailed.  
October 7th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguila Pri-mera, Cuneo, from Montevideo 6th inst., to A. Martinez.

Oriental schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Monte-video 6th., to I. S. Lyons.

#### October 8th.—Wind S.

Arrived National schooner-brig Caroline, A. Cheaffe, from Puerto Alegre 25th ult.; Rio Gran-de 1st inst.; Montevideo 6th., with 877 tierces and 25 crates yerba, 600 rolls and 8 bags indian corn, &c., to Daniel Gowland and Co.

National brig Domingo, Pouthier, from Val-paraiso 17th August, with 78 casks whale oil, pepper, beans, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

#### October 9th.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.  
October 10th.—Wind N. breeze strong in the morning.  
Arrived Oriental packet schooner, Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Gas-per Resa.

14 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uru-guay, with hides, &c.

The brig Sarah Birkett, was under weigh this evening.

#### October 10th.—Wind E.N.E.

Nothing arrive.  
Sailed (during the last night) British brig Sa-rah Birkett, Cook, for Liverpool,—despatched by Dickson and Co., with 14,787 dry hides, 910 salted do., 20,771 horns, 14 hare skins, 3 bales with 599 vicuña skins, 1 do with 15 dozen sheep skins, 43 do with 1200 arrobas horse hair, 2673 dozen and 9 chinchilla skins in bales and cases, and some return cargo.

Passenger.—Mr. Pearson Wilson.  
Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Cuneo, for Montevideo.  
10 sail of small craft to the N.

#### October 12th.—Wind S.S.E.—slight rain.

Arrived British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, from Rio Janeiro,  
A French brig.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 11th inst., to C. Galeano.  
(At sun-set boats of the above vessels not on shore.)

Sailed Brazilian schooner-brig Suspeiro, Car-dosec, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by I. S. Monteiro, in ballast.

Brazilian zumaca Alianza, Braga, for Parna-gue,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 70 quintals jerked beef, and a general cargo of dry goods.

The official details received from Montevideo, extracts from which will be found in another part of this paper are a complete contradiction to the reports circulated in Buenos Ayres, of the amount of force &c., possessed by Gen. Lavalleja. It would seem that the efforts of the latter have been entirely frustrated.

The accounts brought by the Flor del Rio, from Montevideo, are to the 8th inst. The Pres-ident Rivera was expected in that city; and the wife of Gen. Lavalleje, it was thought, would be soon released from her state of surveillance.

On Thursday last, a young man by the name of John Hare, in a fit of mental derangement committed suicide by cutting his throat. The deceased was a Native of the North of Ireland.

## THEATRE.

On 6th inst., was performed an Operatic Se-lection for the benefit of *Pablito*, but he seemed rather indisposed and this rendered the perfor-mance very dull. Señor Felipe David gave an excellent and truly original representation of So-lomon Lob, in *Love laughs at Locksmiths*.

The audience was select and tolerably nume-rous, some interesting *belles* were in the boxes.

On 7th., a Play and a farce.

On 8th., for the benefit of Señor B. Hernandez the Tragedy of Charles IX.; Señor Cáceres, Casa-cuberta and Gonzales, were in the last scene deservedly applauded; Doña Trinidad as Catherine de Medicis afforded but an inadequate idea of that imperious woman.

The house was well attended.

On 10th., Señor Cáceres took another benef-icit, on which occasion was performed the Play of *La Muerte del Tasso*. The *beneficario* was superbi-ly attired, in fact the stage dresses at this theatre are of a very superior order.

The audience was numerous; some charming fair graced the dress circle.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WHITE ALE.

OF a quality superior to any that has been offered at the A. & B. Brewery, No. 73, Calle de Cordova, behind the Church of Santa Catalina, at 14 dollars per dozen, including bottles, and on returning at the time of delivery as many empty bottles the price will be 11 dollars per do. en.

The Proprietor of the said Brewery hopes from the patriotism of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that they will give the preference to the Ale made in this country over that of foreigners, it being equal or better in quali-

ty and much cheaper. Trusting at the same time that they will not lead their aid in order, that the industry of the country should be destroyed by foreigners; availing by this measure the being eternally tributary to them.  
Those who from inveterate prejudice may doubt the good quality of the said Ale of this year, can ascertain the fact by tasting it, if they will take the trouble to call at the Brewery; and this will not cost money.

## NOTICE.

TWO Tailors, Dress-makers and others, desirous of obtaining good needles, (between Nos. 6, 7 and 8. For sale at the Booksellers, No. 92, Calle de Cangallo, I. Baylis and Co's superior silver steel, counter sunk, drilled eye needles, Nos. 7 and 8 at one dollar the paper. A quantity of superior bunnet boards and paste-board; indelible ink for marking linen.

## TO BE LET.

AN establishment recently finished for a Barraca, bounded on one side by the Quinta of Sr. Trapani, and on the other by the road which runs from the Bar-raea Bridge to the killing ground entry, from the road which leads from the Calle Larga de Barracas to the Convalecencia Potrero. It consists of a Dwelling-House, and Stores and galpones attached, capable of containing 25,000 hides; houses for peons and a kitchen, both separate from the galpones, a drying ground well enclosed with handbay post, &c.; and about two squares of excellent ground for raising alfalfa &c.

Further particulars will be learned by applying at No. 43 Calle de Maypá.

## TO BE SOLD

### VERY CHEAP AT

## WHITAKER'S

CAST SHEET LEAD, PUMP AND LEAD PIPE MANUFACTORY,

No. 70, Alameda:

A very complete and strong Iron Crane, with iron screw barrel, wheel, platoon, axle and handles, with strong wrought iron jib, iron working step, iron frame and rollers; 50 feet of strong wrought iron chain with ram head, bolts, nuts.—This is an excellent ma-chine to be attached to any stone door or wharf, for the purpose of loading or discharging heavy weights with facility and security. A working drawing of the mode of fixing, may be had.

Also.—For sale a very extensive and complete Cook-ing Apparatus, with oven, boiler and perforated plate for cooking by steam heat.—This article is worthy the notice of tavern-keepers, and will be sold for half its cost price, lately imported and never having been used.

Likewise an Economical Kitchen Fire place, with boiler and oven, suitable for a private family.  
Horse power, wind power, and hand pumps.

## 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. 43, 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,

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 114½ a 115 dollars each

Do. Patriot, 113 a 113½ do. do.

Plata Macquina, 63 a 63½ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 62 a 62½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Pat-cones, 61 a 61½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 43½ a 44 per cent.

Bank Shares, 144 a 145 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ a 7½½ per dol.

Do on Rio Janeiro, 400 a 410 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, at par.

Do. on the United States, 5½ a 6½ dollars,

per U. S. dollar

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

Do. country, 24 a 27 do. do.

Do. do. w-iging 23 to 24½, 23 a 26.

Do. salted, 19 a 20 p-sado.

Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 50 a 55 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 29 a 30 do.

Wool (common) 7½ a 10 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, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 65 a 78 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 10 a 12 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 12 a 24 per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the

week 115½ dollars. The lowest price 113 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England

during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor,

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