

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 20th OCTOBER, 1832.

[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Mr. Fox H. B. Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, attended at the Governor's private house on Tuesday last in order to take his farewell audience, upon which occasion he made the following address to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres charged with the direction of the foreign affairs of the Nation.

EXCELLENT SIR :

Having been ordered by my Sovereign to proceed as his Representative to the Court of Brazil, I have the honor to present to your Excellency His Majesty's letter, recalling me from the Mission to this Republic.

I cannot fulfil this duty, without expressing to Your Excellency the sincere satisfaction which I have received from the frank and honorable conduct manifested towards me upon all occasions by the Government of Buenos Ayres.

And I shall be proud, Sir, in recollecting, that my residence in this country has procured me the high honor of becoming personally known to Your Excellency, and has enabled me to appreciate the noble and illustrious qualities which adorn you.

The Governor in reply to the above stated the satisfaction he felt on receiving the letter from the good friend of the Argentine Republic H. M. the King of Great Britain, and his regret at the departure of Mr. Fox who had so ably fulfilled the duties of his ministry.

Official Documents,

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover, &c. &c. &c.—To the United Provinces of the River Plate, sendeth greeting!

Our Good Friends!—Having occasion elsewhere for the services of our trusty and well beloved Henry Stephen Fox, Esqr., who has resided with you some time in the character of our Minister Plenipotentiary, we have thought proper hereby to notify to your recall. We are ourselves so perfectly satisfied with the zeal and fidelity with which Mr. Fox has executed our orders, in promoting that union and good understanding which happily subsist between the two countries, that we doubt not that his conduct will have been equally satisfactory to you. And so we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Thirty First day of May, 1832—in the second year of our reign.

Your Good Friend,

[Signed,] WILLIAM R.
[Counter-signed,] PALMERSTON.

Mr. Fox in a communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Sr. Maza), dated 13th inst., states his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Brazil, and the satisfaction he had experienced from the friendly and cordial conduct of Señor Maza during their diplomatic communication.

Señor Maza in reply stated how highly he appreciated the kind feeling expressed by Mr. Fox towards him, &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 17, 1832.

The Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic,—His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., having taken his farewell audience by order of his Government, and presented Philip G. Gore, Esq. Secretary of Legation as Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M. until the arrival of H. E. the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary,—decrees as follows :

Art. 1. Philip G. Gore, Esq. is recognized as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of H. B. M. in this city.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Manuel V. de Maza.

Mr. Gore was presented to H. E. the Governor by Mr. Fox, at the audience above named, as Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M., *ad interim*.

A despatch from Col. Manuel Delgado, to Gen. E. Martinz, Inspector General, states that he had entirely cleared the country on this side of the River Colorado, of hostile Indians, in which undertaking he had been greatly assisted by the friendly Indians—that previous to their final retreat, he had again attacked them, and had killed 40 of them on the field of battle, including 2 Caciques; and captured a quantity of cattle which they were making off with.

The Government of the province of Catamarca has joined the treaty of alliance of the Federated Provinces, celebrated in Santa Fé, on 4th January, 1831, and has addressed the Government of B. Ayres to that effect in a communication, dated Catamarca 5th ult.

There have been some arrivals from Europe at Rio Janeiro, bringing news to 30th Jly. It is positively said that Don Pedro's troops had entered Coimbra; that various Provinces in Portugal had declared in his favour; and moreover, that a battle had taken place, which lasted 7 hours, in which the Miguelites had been worsted; adding, however, that the Constitutionalists had suffered great loss in the action.

House of Representatives.

In a sitting on 17th. inst. a note was read from General Juan Facunda Quiroga, in answer to one of the Hon. House forwarded to him on 5th. January last. A note of the Government was likewise read, requesting the approbation of

the House for the appointment made of Señores Elias Galvan and Jose Ruis Hoidobro, to be Generals. The Documents relative to the Falkland Islands were laid before the House. The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that when the opportunity arrived to take them into consideration, the Ministry was prepared to give every explanation thereon; at the same time he gave a succinct and brief account of the present state of the negotiation with the Government of Washington.

The sitting was postponed until the 19th. inst. and the ministers and all the members were ordered to be cited to attend on that evening.

MONTE VIDEO.

Accounts from the above city to 11th inst., state that Gen. Lavalleja and several of his officers, were on their route to Puerto Alegre, by order of the Brazilian authorities, and escorted by Brazilian troops—the rest of his force has, (as we before stated,) been disbanded and dispersed.

The Government had ordered *Te Deum* to be celebrated at Montevideo on 12th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Sarandi, in order to return thanks to the Almighty for the restoration of public tranquillity. All the public authorities were to assist at the ceremony.

At night the city of Montevideo was to be illuminated and other rejoicings to take place.

It is stated, that the wife of Gen. Lavalleja and D. Carlos Casapia had been liberated, also, that D. Angel Casapia, and the others who had been imprisoned for political matters, were to be released on 12th.

A note has been forwarded by the Chief of the Police Department, (Señor Lamas,) to the Government of the Oriental Republic, dated Montevideo 8th inst.,—stating that from the copious rains which have fallen, and the information of several residents in the country districts, it seems that the approaching wheat harvest is not likely to be abundant. That the exportation of wheat from Montevideo is now considerable, which is the reason of its present high price; likewise, that the harvest in the U. States had not been abundant, and therefore the generally great exportation of flour from that country would in a manner cease; besides which, the *Cholera Morbus* having appeared in various part of that Republic, it would not be prudent to tolerate the introduction of flour from thence, and in case it is permitted, it will be necessary that the vessel conveying it should be subject to a strict examination, &c.

From these urgent motives the Chief-of-Police is of opinion, that it would be advisable to prevent the exportation of wheat from Montevideo.

It is probable that the provisions contained in the above note, will be acted upon by the Government of Montevideo.

DIED.

On the 15th. ult. at Rio Grande, Brazil, Mr. James Devon, surgeon; a native of the north of Ireland, and for many years employed in the naval service of H. I. M.

RIO JANEIRO.

We received by the brig COGNAC PACKET, journals of the above city to 23rd ult. A change had taken place in the Brazilian Ministry, which it was thought would have caused disturbance, and some efforts were made for that purpose, but nothing of moment occurred. The rejection of the project for a loan was the cause of the change. The new Ministry is said to embody men of much patriotism and talent: *Carneiro Leão*, the Minister of Justice is not more than 25 to 28 years of age, and has made some figure as a Member of the Chamber of Deputies. He came from the province of Minas. *Vergueiro*, the Minister of Finance, is a Portuguese by birth, and was a Representative from Brazil, in the Cortes of Portugal, and was one of the first to protest against the proceedings of that body, which he considered as being injurious to his adopted country. He is a Member of the Senate.

It seems that the party styled *Exaltados* no longer exists at Rio. The better informed, fearing the success of the *Caramurus*, which sooner or later would lead to the restoration of D. Pedro I., incline to the side of the *Moderados*, whilst the *Canalha*, who conceive their interest lies in rows, have joined the *Caramurus*.

The name of a person called *Girão* often appears in the Brazilian papers, as a leader of what is denominated the mob.

The British Sloop-of-war *Pylades*, arrived on 21st ult. at Rio Janeiro from Bahia; she brought in an American schooner, stated to be the *Friendship*, as prize, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade.

The U. States schooner-of-war *Enterprise*, had sailed from Rio Janeiro to the Northward.

A decree of the Government of Chili, dated in July last, contains some regulations respecting the Theatre at Santiago; the exordium to which, states that the Theatre ought to be a school to inculcate morality, decency, virtue and patriotism, to show vice in all its deformity, &c.

The said regulations are contained in 18 articles. The 7th states, that any actor who makes use of indecent jests on the stage, shall be fined. The 10th that neither the actors or actresses must make any acknowledgment to the applause received from the audience, for besides other inconveniences it tends to destroy the illusion of the scene. The 13th forbids smoking in the Theatre, or in any of the lobbies, or passages contiguous to it, during the nights of performance. The 14th prohibits any of the audience from speaking to the actors on the stage; neither must the latter give any reply thereto.

A similar decree to the above was published by the Government of Peru, dated Lima, 29th March, 1832.

The 2nd article states, that the Theatre, neither under the Spanish dominion or under that of the new system, has received that protection which an object so interesting demands, owing to the succession of wars and other important affairs, which have absorbed the attention of the Government. 3rd.—That the present interior and exterior peace gives the opportunity for the people to enjoy the rational amusement of the drama. It is, therefore, ordered that the theatre shall be under the immediate protection of the Government, who will supply from the national treasury the necessary sums to open it and commence the performances.

We highly approve of many of the above rules, particularly the prohibition of smoking and *obscenities* from the actors to the applause of the audience; the "illusion of the scene" would be still further increased if the prompter's box was removed from the situation it now holds, in full view of the spectators, which, in our opinion is an abominable defect, and destroys the illusion more than any thing else. The performers in other countries, (at least in England,) get their parts by rote; and if the prompters voice be heard the audience always express their disapprobation; but here it is different.

The Theatre of Buenos Ayres has also some excellent regulations, but unfortunately many of them have become obsolete.

We have received by the brig *Floraville* the London Quarterly Review of July last.

The passing of the Reform Bill has not abated one iota of the acrimony of the Quarterly against that measure. It alludes to it either directly or indirectly, in almost every article;—for instance, in that entitled "Todd's Life of Cranmer," in speaking of the Church is the following simile:—

"There was a custom in Abyssinia, when factions were violent and ready to tear each other to pieces for mutual wrongs, to compromise the quarrel by means of a camel. It was agreed that nobody in all Abyssinia had been to blame on either side, but the whole mischief, be it what it might, was the work of the camel. The camel had set the town on fire; the camel had threatened to burn the aga's house and the castle; the camel had cursed the grand signior and the sheriff of Mecca;—in short, whatever evil had befallen the State was all the doing of this luckless camel. Accordingly the poor animal, though actually the most useful thing in the whole country, was despatched, each man transfixing him with his javelin, and so going his way in peace. The church seems to be just now the camel of England;—Infidels, Catholics, Dissenters, Whigs, Radicals, however much they have heretofore quarrelled amongst themselves, seem to have agreed to forgive and forget, and lay all the fault upon the camel."

But its grand attack is in the article "Stages of the Revolution," which it commences as follows:—

"If it were possible for us to indulge any personal feelings in the calamitous situation of the country, it might be some consolation to reflect how wonderfully the events of the last two months have corroborated our reasonings and accomplished our predictions. The march of events has been in the exact line that we traced, though its rapidity towards the revolutionary goal has been rather greater than we had anticipated. *Three weeks* have done what we thought might have required *three months*, and which others hoped it might take *three years* to accomplish. The fictitious popularity of the King has vanished; he has been menaced, insulted, assaulted;—all respect for monarchical government is gone—the independence of the House of Lords has been annihilated, and that power which calls itself *the People*,—but which is really the combination of illegal clubs and a licentious press—has arrogated and exercised, uncontrolled, all the real authority of the State. There is not one man in the country of any party, or shade of party, (save only the narrow circle of their immediate dependents,) with whom the King's Ministers are not objects of detestation or contempt, or both. And if we are not greatly misinformed, they are themselves perplexed in the extreme,—terrified at what they see,—appalled at what they foresee,—devoured by remorse for what they have done,—and distracted by the most painful doubts as to what they ought to do. They are in the state of the wretched man, of whose misfortune the newspapers have lately been full, who having incautiously or criminally lighted a fire in the lower parts of his house, saw it spread among the combustible materials with such ungovernable fury, that his first impulse was to make his own person escape, leaving his family, his lodgers, and his neighbours to perish in protracted agony and successive torments, the victims of his rashness or his guilt!"

As a sort of summing up it says,—

"And now, what is to be the result of all? We must answer—as we did in the very outset—*Revolution!* And we have made great pro-

gress towards that goal even since the bill has been passed;—the quieting medicine, the anodyne potion, has been mixed and swallowed, but the disease is so much more urgent than ever, that even the quacks themselves, who compound it, begin to think that they have by mistake poisoned their patient. How has the celebrated promise of the King's speech on 21st June, 1831, been fulfilled? Where is now "the security for the prerogatives of the Crown, and the authority of both houses of Parliament?" Gone—vanished—and the words remain on the journals, a solemn mockery—a sarcastic antithesis, which belie themselves and deride the unhappy dupes whom they have deceived, insulted, and undone. We spare ourselves and our readers the pain of recapitulating all the atrocious insults offered, not merely to the royal authority, but to the very persons of their Majesties. We say nothing of the attempts to incite a cowardly mob to inflict the fate of *De Witt* upon the glory of England, the saviour of Europe. We will not dwell on the bewildered incapacity of the ministry, or taunt them with the *failure* of their proclamations against the Unions, or the *success* of their denunciations against order and property—their strength to do mischief and their impotence to do anything else; the fatal catalogue of their follies and faults is, we fear, incomplete; the awful account is still current, and we, as yet, see only the first items of the series of misfortune and crime with which they are chargeable. We know not whether the day of retribution will come, but the day of reckoning assuredly will, and a repentant people, looking back with horror and remorse at the maniacal follies and atrocities which they may have committed, will, like the Santon in the story, curse the tempter who administered the intoxicating draught which produced at once their frenzy and their crimes."

However, as some consolation to those readers of the *Quarterly*—who view with disgust the virulence of parties, whether they be Reformers or anti-Reformers; the number for July 1832, contains some interesting articles, particularly on the *Mémoires et Correspondance de Diderot*; *American Ornithology*; *Grassie's Catalogue of Health*.

The 12th October, (the day of Our Lady of the Pillar) was a short time since an important day in this part of the world, it being the anniversary of the Battle of *Sarandí*; also, the birth-day of the now ex-Empereur of Brazil; and the commencement of the *Recoleta Fair*. It was reported that the latter would be resumed this year, but "there was no such thing."

High Mass was celebrated on 12th inst., at the *Recoleta Church*, the interior of which, we are told, was tastefully and brilliantly decorated.

It seems from the following extract, that Monsr. BONPLAND does not intend immediately to return to Europe.

"On Saturday afternoon last, Señor Bonpland embarked on his return to the territory of the Misiones, where he proposes to remain, for some time, in order to complete his collections of natural history, and found an agricultural establishment. The inhabitants of the Misiones, for whom Señor Bonpland preserves a particular affection, ought to congratulate themselves in having the advantage of the labours of a naturalist so eminent."—*Luzero 15th inst.*

FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

"Yesterday was celebrated in the Church of *Santo Domingo* the festival of Our Lady of the Rosary. A numerous congregation of the faithful, the Governor and a number of persons of distinction attended. The Church was adorned with exquisite taste, and nothing was wanting in its various parts. A better festival has not been seen in Ayres for many years. We have been assured that all the decorations were under the inspection of the Señoras Doña Encarnacion Escurrea de Rosas, and Doña Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana; ladies respectable for their merit and social connections.

The Bishop and Apostolic Vicar officiated, with the assistance of the clergy. The Orchestra was numerous and select, and to the best professors of this city were associated many amateurs, and conjointly they admirably executed the celebrated mass of *Sr. Cherubini*. In fine every thing has this year contributed to render more solemn one of the best attended and most popular of our religious ceremonies."—*Lucera, 6th inst.*

In addition to the above we must notice that the festivals of the Church have been more splendidly observed this year in B. Ayres, than we have ever before witnessed. That of Our Lady of the Rosary has, it possible exceeded the others, of which we have lately given details. The High Altar; "the cup of consecrated gold;" the image of *Nuestra Señora del Rosario, &c. &c.*, were gorgeously decorated; whilst the music and some voices in the choir might even

"Soften men of iron mould,
And give them virtues not their own."

The vespers were celebrated on 6th inst., in the Church of Santo Domingo, and the procession from thence through the streets took place on the following day, attended by an immense crowd of both sexes.

The *Nozema* of Our Lady of the Rosary followed the festival, and on every evening St. Domingo's Church was thronged, the greater part of the congregation consisting of females. One might almost suppose that the whole "female world" of B. Ayres was present. In the throng we observed several of our fair countrywomen gracefully attired *a la mode du pais*, with the veil and towering comb.

A number of Police officers were in attendance, and were both attentive and active, in keeping clear the entrance and avenues to the Church, yet, notwithstanding the immense assemblage on each night not the slightest disturbance occurred. The exterior of the Church was illuminated on every evening, and the service of the *Nozema* generally concluded about 8 o'clock.

It has been often observed that the most thinking and judicious portion of society, both of the ancients and moderns, whether statesmen, or philosophers, have unanimously concurred in maintaining a reverence to the appointed ceremonies of public worship, well persuaded no doubt, that religion is the strongest cement in the great structure of moral government.

Protestant strangers are sometimes diffident to enter a Catholic Church, fearing they may unintentionally trespass upon established rules.

We were at a Church in *Bruges*, when an Englishman and his wife fresh from Ramsgate, entered "arm in arm." One of the clergymen gently hinted to them its impropriety; but the gentleman responded that the lady was his wife, and that scripture saith "what God hath joined let no man put asunder." The "man of straw" smiled at this reply. The lady, however, by her looks evinced that she did not understand either that restriction, or the one which forbids "a lady to speak to a gentleman whilst in church."

CHOLERA MORBUS.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th inst., was published an "account of the Spasmodic Cholera, as it appeared in British India, according to extracts from the best authors, by M. Morrison, M. D., Member of the Society of Medicine and Surgery, of Maryland, U. S.; and Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, by the Medical Board of B. Ayres."

Dr. Morrison, has given an elaborate detail of the rise and progress of this disease in India, and the remedies applied, selected as above stated from the best authors.

The concluding part of his communication is as follows:—

"After careful consideration I do not hesitate to risk the opinion that the Cholera will not appear amongst us, and in case that it does; it will appear in a modified shape, from the following circumstances. The region we inhabit compared with those of Europe, Asia and North America, where the Cholera has appeared is of scanty population, a circumstance which invari-

ably modifies the character of epidemics. We have no vegetable putrefactions. The atmosphere we respire is not in a state of stagnation, not being environed with mountains or impenetrable woods: on the contrary, the healthy winds which blow from the extended *pampas* of the South, render it more pure than any in the universe. *This is the logic of facts.* And upon these bases I have founded my opinion in opposition to that of others, who say that at no distant day, the Cholera, with all its terrors will appear on the shores of the Plata.

"Dii, prohibete minas; Dii, talem avertite casum!"

The *Lucero* of 16th inst., contains the reports of Dr. Hordas, upon the Cholera Morbus, rendered at the request of H. Ex. Señor Don Manuel Moreno, Minister from this Republic to H. B. Majesty.

Dr. Hordas is an American Physician, residing in London; he states, that the disease in question has been from time immemorial; and his report thereon is both profound and interesting.

He enumerates what in his opinion are the predisposing causes of the disease, amongst which is that of a crowded population; also, an atmosphere inhaling vegetable substances in a state of putrefaction.

THE WEATHER.

In the early part of the week it was extremely cold, considering the period of the year, the thermometer sometimes under 50, and on Monday last there were some sleet showers.

We never remember such winter weather in the month of October.

THEATRE.

On 12th inst. was performed the Play of *Aviso a las Solteras*, for the benefit of *Doña Trinidad Guevara*. The house was thinly attended—these benefits come round rather too often.

The duet *Tirana* was sung by Pablito Rosquellas and a charming little girl (*Domitila*), daughter of *Doña Trinidad*.

Domitila is "beautiful as an angel," and she was prettily attired, having a white veil, a rose of same colour "stuck in her braided hair," and a comb of moderate dimensions. She managed her fan as adroitly as a full-grown miss. In the duet she fixed her sparkling eyes upon her lover, and in answer to his reproaches of *negro tirana*, she scolded him with infinite *natelée*, as much as to let him know that his lover was perfectly ridiculous, that she held him in chains from which he could not extricate himself. The audience laughed heartily, and the duet was loudly endorsed.

Domitila is a sweet little girl, and hereafter, (as Hodge says,) "she may make a poor man's heart ache."

Pablito having now a companion of his own age, (*Domitila* appears about 8 or 9 years old,) performed with more than his usual spirit; and the *Tirana* as sung by these Lilliputian lovers is worth hearing once or twice.

On 14th., was repeated the Play of *El Jugador*, or Thirty Years Life of a Gambler.

On 16th., for the benefit of J. M. Cossio, the Tragedy of *La Nueva Ines de Castro*. Señor *Casa-cuberta* seemed to have studied the part he enacted, and displayed some good acting—he was superbly attired. *Doña Matilda Diez* likewise greatly exerted herself, but the higher walk of tragedy is not her forte.

In the Farce a mock minuet was walked by Señor David and Señora Campanones, and they were joined (at the call of the audience) by *Doña Mitilda Diez* and Señor Viera, the whole corps then danced the *Cielito*. The audience being in merry mood kept time by clapping their hands, and the curtain dropped about 11 o'clock amidst repeated bravos.

The house was tolerably well attended, and looked brilliant it being better lighted than usual, and the stage carpeted.

On 17th. Madame Touissaint re-appeared after an absence of more than 8 years. She danced with her accustomed talent; and the house was honoured by a select and numerous audience, several of the fashionable fair graced the dress and lower circle of boxes.

Dancing occurs in the customs of all people, either as a recreation or as a religious ceremony—held in contempt by some, and in esteem by others. We read that David danced before the ark; the daughters of Shiloh danced in a solemn yearly festival; and the Jews, (good judges,) danced round the golden calf.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS



IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON 18TH OF OCTOBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Emma, Kendall,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cleopatra, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers.	do do.
Brig Harriot, Morley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig John Gray,	I. H. Robilliard and Co.	do for Cork, or Falmouth for Or- (deps)
Barque Diana, Sugden,	José Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Barque Mersey, Campbell,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	do do.
Brig Malvina, Byron,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Amierdan.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Brazil.
Brig Florville, Stephenson,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	In Quarantine.
Brig Cognac Packet, Wimby,	James Miller.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Colombo, Weston,	Dorr and Reinecke.	do do.
Brig Hartzen, Burnham,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Havannah.
Schr. Bee, Brewton,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	In Quarantine.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Miniby,	Cochard and Miller.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Casimir, Lecomte,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Poissere Zodiac, Langier,	Cornet and Prat.	do for Barcelona and Marseilles.
Brig Amanda, Le Corre,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Havannah.
Brig Joseph, Lamard,	Brasilio Costa,	do for Bourdeaux.
Brig Prosper, Darlat,	Blanc and Constantin.	Patagonia.
Brig Beernaert, Augery,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for N. York, calling at M. Vid.
Brig Arion, Geerken,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Buvatini,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Rio Janeiro.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Concordia, Ausaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schooner-brig Maria, Pisani,	Amadeo and Caprile.	do for Gibraltar and Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner-brig Cacique, Silva,	M. A. Ramos.	Paraguay.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras,	Uncertain.
Pitumense, Santiago,		do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet Goldsack, Lieutenant Collier, Commander.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir: We beg leave through the medium of your respectable paper, to call the attention of the amateurs of music to the talents of that distinguished Professor on the flute *Señor Cambecis*, who proposes to give a Concert at the Theatre on the 24th inst. His merits as a Composer are well known, and we are sure that strangers as well as our fellow countrymen will as heretofore form a numerous attendance, to evince that they can appreciate the merit and talent of one so conspicuous in the fine arts.

Some Argentine Amateurs.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA

Arrival at Valparaiso.

On 30th August—British Brig Plata, Davis, from Buenos Ayres 2d July, and sailed on 10th September for San Antonio, to load.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 9th—American Brig Ceres, Fogg, from Tarragona 93 days.

13th—Brazilian Schooner San Roque, from St. Catherine; British Brig Jane, Luckett, from Hamburg 26th July; Sardinian Polacre Istok, from Cetta and Rio Janeiro.

Arrivals at Rio Janeiro.

September 19th—Argentine Brig Parana, from Buenos Ayres 22d August.

20th—Brazilian Brig Novo S. Domingo, from Montevideo in 10 days.

21st—French Brig of war Alert, from Montevideo in 11 days.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

September 18th—H. B. M's. Packet, Enou, for Falmouth.

Arrivals at N. York.

July 20th—American Ship Galaxy, Sullivan, from Buenos Ayres, 4th June.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

The vessels which arrived on 12th inst. (noticed in our last,) are

British Brig Cognac Packet, Winby, from Cadiz 2d June, Rio Janeiro 26th ult. with 100 pipes, 10 half do. wine, oil, rice, &c. to James Miller.

[She was placed in provisional quarantine and not released until 16th inst.]

French Brig Bearnaï, Augery, from Valparaiso 1st August, Talcahuano 2d September, with wheat, indian corn, beans, &c. to S. Lezica Bros.

October 13th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed British Brig Mixx, Leslie, for Hamburg, despatched by Mohr & Ludovici, with 12,346 dry hides, 500 salted do., 6 bales with 154 arrobes horse hair, one case with 27 tiger skins, 3 bales with 135 doz. sheepskins.

Passenger Mr. John Pfeiffer.

Americana sclr. brig Algerine, Knowles, for New York, despatched by Durr & Reincke, with 7019 dry hides, 300 salted do., 10,000 shinnones.

Passengers, Messrs. John and William Spiers, Mons. A. Barbey, and Mr. Henry H. Jones, supercargo.

National schooner brig Governor Rosas, A. Sheaffe, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with wine and a general cargo of effects.

October 14th.—Wind S.W.

Arrived National Packet Brig General Rondeau, Campbell, from Valparaiso 12th September, with 2143 bags wheat, beans, &c. to Dowdall & Lewis.

Passenger, Mr. Alexander Walker.

National schooner brig Jacinta, Ure, from Patagonia 12th inst, with 700 fanegas salt, hides, &c. to J A Rivero.

Sailed American schooner brig Patsey B Blount, Scott, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 4728 dry hides, 300 salted do., 25 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passengers, Messrs. George Schaeffer, and Jacob Lorillard, Jr.

13 sail of small craft to the N.

October 15th.—Wind S.W.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

October 16th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig George Washington, Foiger, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4617 quintals jerked beef.

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

October 17th.—Wind E

Nothing arrived or sailed.

October 18th.—Wind E.

Arrived American schooner Bee, Brewton, from Philadelphia 85 days, with general cargo to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

(She was placed in Quarantine.)

Sailed American brig Pauline, Ricketson, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5610 quintals jerked beef, 256 arrobes tallow.

Sardinian brig Colombe, Ardito, for Cadiz and Genoa, despatched by Jose Gestal, with 6091 dry hides, 29,469 horns, 4 bales with 966 calf skins, 25 do. with 164 horse hides, one case with 120 doz. chinchilla skins, one do. with 150 lbs. ostrich feathers, 9 do. with 2713 horn combs, 3 bales with 2550 horn plates.

Passengers, Domingo Festa, Domingo Boasi, and 4 steerage.

The brig Elizabeth was under weigh this evening.

October 19th.—Wind N. E.

Arrived Sardinian schooner Americana, Baudini, from Rio Janeiro 6th ult., Sta. Catalina 24th, Montevideo 17th inst. with wheat, &c. to Carlos Galeano.

Sardinian polacre Carlos Feliz, Bussolini, from Montevideo 17th inst. in ballast to Pedro A Plomer.

Sailed British brig Elizabeth, M'Gaa, for Liverpool, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., with 5760 dry hides, 300 salted do., 54,687 horns, 145 bales with 2877 doz. sheep skins, 37 do. lamb do., 8 bales with 405 dozens doe skins, 62 do. with 1585 arrobes horse hair, 8 do. with 1352 vicuña skins, 1842 doz. chinchilla skins, 46 pipes tallow, 473 tierces minerals, and some return cargo.

Passengers, Messrs. Thomas Binns and Thomas Williams.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Muratori, for Montevideo.

At Night.

H. B. M. Barque Packet Goldfinch, Lt. Edward Collier, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for Montevideo, Señor Gonzalo Gomez de Mello.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE official correspondence and other documents relative to the Falkland Islands, as published by this Government, will be re-published in ENGLISH in the course of the ensuing month, provided a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to defray the expenses of printing.—Subscriptions received at the Commercial Room No. 59 calle del 25 de Mayo, Mr. STFAD. MAN'S, No. 82, calle de Cangallo; and at the Office of the GACETA MERCANTIL.

TO LET.

A T a moderate rent, the house Nos. 26 and 28 Calle del 25 de Mayo, distant one square from the Fort, lately occupied by the Commercial Establishment of Messrs. Bertram, DeLisle & Co. This said house has just undergone a thorough repair, and has every requisite for a large family. Apply to the proprietor No. 79 Calle de la Universidad, at the Altos in front of the College Church.

WHITE ALE.

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

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 quality and much cheaper. Trusting at the same time that they will not lend their aid in order that the industry of the country should be destroyed by foreigners; avoding 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.

TO BE LET.

A N 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 Barraca 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 sandubay post, &c.; and about two squares of excellent ground for raising alfalfa, &c.

Further particulars will be learned by applying at No. 46 Calle de Maypá.

NOTICE

TO Tailors, Dress-makers and others, desirous of obtaining good needles, (between) of No. 6, 7 and 8. For sale at the Bookellers, 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 bonnet boards and paste-board; indelible ink for marking linen.

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, pinion, 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 machine to be attached to any store 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 Cooking 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. 46, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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

JAMES RULE

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 114½ a 115 dollars each

Do. Patriot, a 113½ do. do.

Plata Macoquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one

Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 43 a 44 per cent.

Bank Shares, 144 a 145 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.

Do on Rio Janeiro, 410 a 412 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 7 a 7½ per dol.

Do on the United States, 6½ dollars, per

U. S. dollar

Do. Ox, best, 28 a 30 dollars per pesado.

Do. country, 24 a 26 do. do.

Do. do. weight 23 to 24 lbs., 22 a 25.

Do. suited, 19 a 20 p. sada.

Do. Horse, 6½ a 7½ dollars each.

Nutria skins, 48 a 55 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 29 a 30 do.

Wool (common), 7½ a 10 dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 20 a 23 dollars per arroba.

Do mixed, 11 a 15 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 300 dollars per mil.

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

Salt, 14 a 18 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 14 a 2½ per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 115½ dollars. The lowest price 113 dols.

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

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.