

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 324.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen by the following extracts that the "plot thickens," as it regards the dispute between Paraguay and the province of Corrientes; and we trust the *denouement* will be the emancipation of the former from the degrading vassalage to which it has been so long subjected.

Accounts from Corrientes to 18th ult., state that its troops under the command of Colonel Lopez Chico occupied that part of the territory of the Misiones appertaining to the province of Corrientes, but which the Dictator of Paraguay had wished to usurp: the latter had not made any hostile movement. All the male population of Corrientes had been placed under arms; batteries were erected at points San Sebastian and Rosada. In the first battery were one or two twenty four pounders, and it is said that Governor Ferré has requested cannon of the same calibre from the Government of Buenos Ayres, in order to complete the batteries, as in case the Paraguayans should make an attack with Gun Boats from the River, the small cannon in the batteries would be of little service.

In the mean time the Governor and Captain General of the province of Corrientes, has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of the Argentine Republic, stating that appointed for the third time to the high office he holds in the Nation, he feels it incumbent upon him to give a slight sketch of the hostile conduct of the Government of Paraguay; that all were aware what had been the conduct of the latter during the war of the independence and successively at the different periods in which the Republic was enduring all sorts of affliction. The Government of Paraguay had looked on with cold and criminal indifference; the misfortunes of the nation only seemed to nourish the despotism of Paraguay; it had treated the inhabitants of the Argentine Republic with cruelty unknown in history, taking advantage of its calamities it had pretended a right to a part of the territory of the Republic, where its sons had shed their blood to sustain the integrity of the national territory against the ambitious views of a neighbouring power.

The proclamation then alludes to the invasion of the province of the Misiones in the years 1816 and 1817, and the conduct of the Dictator of Paraguay at that epoch in asserting a right to that territory which he had assisted to ruin in concert with a foreign power; a variety of acts of oppression committed by the Dictator are then detailed, also the detention of Monsieur Bonpland in the year 1821.

That only a few days ago 14 individuals who

were at work on the Island of Apipe, had been suddenly seized and made to travel on foot to the presence of the Dictator, who after having ordered one of them to be shot, banished the others to the Villa Real or Tebego, at which place were detained the greater part of the Argentines who had unfortunately set foot in that ungrateful country. The proclamation asks who has given the Dictator the right thus to tyrannize over individuals and claim jurisdiction over a territory which had been declared by the General Congress of the Argentine Nation as belonging to the province of Corrientes, and to seize the vessel which had been exploring the river Bermejo under the charge of Señor Soria and detain the crew thus claiming jurisdiction over the Bermejo, because the said river disembogues itself into that of the Paraguay.

That the repeated outrages of a government whose politics are in opposition to the principles of liberty, justice and equity, are hostile and humiliating to the Argentine Republic.

The proclamation concludes as follows:

"ARGENTINES!—The troops of Corrientes now occupy the territory which the Dictator of Paraguay pretends to usurp; his troops have re-passed the Parana abandoning their encampments, thus permitting this Government to take the lead in sustaining the rights, honor and dignity of the Republic, which he has so long despised. In the mean time considering ourselves as possessing the same sentiments and obedient to a cause so just and common to the Nation at large, I have the honor to salute you and remain your friend and fellow countryman."

"PEDRO FERRE."

Corrientes, October 6th, 1832.

### Official Document

BUENOS AYRES, October 30th, 1832.

The measures adopted by the Bank in conjunction with the Government to withdraw from circulation the bank notes of the emissions prior to 1st March, 1829, being insufficient, some of the said notes being yet presented after the stated period for their exchange in July, September and December, 1830, and March and November, 1831. And it being necessary to fulfil such objects of public interest—it is therefore decreed:

1. All Bank Notes emitted previous to 1st March, 1829, and which are not presented at the Treasury of the Bank to be changed, on or before the 31st December, 1832, shall be of no value whatever.

2. Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.

José Maria Roxas.

### MONTE VIDEO.

The Schooner "Flor del Rio," brought papers from the above city to 27th ult. Colonel Juan Correa Morales, came passenger in her. The Legislative Body of the Oriental State did not meet on 25th ult., the attendance of members being insufficient; and they were to be cited again for the third time.

The Indian Lorenzo with 16 men had appeared on the coasts of Santa Lucia: he was attacked and 4 prisoners of his party taken. Colonel Oribe and Col. Vidal had returned from active service with permission of the President (Rivera.) The latter was daily expected in Montevideo and had written a despatch, dated Head Quarters, 10th ult., to the Minister of War, stating that on the 5th ult. the following persons taken with arms in their hands, had been shot in front of the Constitutional troops; viz.—Captain Ramon Bustamante; the Lieuts. of Militia, C. de la Rosa, Gomez and M. Gimenez; subaltern officers, J. J. Romero, L. Campeon and L. Romero; and 3 sergeants.

The President adds that public justice required this sacrifice; that he had pardoned various individuals, in whose favor many mitigating circumstances appeared, after they had been present at the punishment of the real criminals.

The Schooner "Rosa," arrived yesterday from Montevideo. Amongst the passengers were the Chief of the Police at Montevideo (Sr. Lamas,) and the Lady of General Lavalleja. A carriage was in waiting to receive the latter and a considerable crowd had collected at the landing place. Col. Juan Correa Morales, attended the Señora to the carriage.

### House of Representatives.

On the 26th ult. was resumed the discussion upon the project presented by the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, advising that the Government be again invested with the Extraordinary Powers.

Señor Obligado, as a member of the Committee above-named, stated that the political vi-

circumstances to which the country had been subjected, the impunity with which the laws and institutions had been trampled upon, the insufficiency of the laws themselves to guarantee the public peace and insure the respect due to the constituted authorities, rendered some extraordinary measure necessary. The Committee, however, would yield to any other project which the House might think better in order to strengthen the hands of Government.

Señor Alcora said that the subject appeared to be reduced to two questions:—1st. What are the actual political circumstances in which the country is now placed?—2d. If, under existing circumstances, it would be advisable for the Government to continue in the exercise of those extraordinary powers with which it had been invested? also to consider attentively the inconveniences presented on one side by the continuation of those powers; and, on the other, the danger which the want of them might occasion. That it was perfectly true that revolutionary movements had continually followed the revolution itself; and this has been adduced as an argument upon the necessity of giving more strength to the Government: but this has been taking the question in a general point of view, and it is requisite to examine whether these misfortunes had occurred from the want of powers in the Government.

The misfortunes of the country have been occasioned by two species of movements, viz:—Military mutinies, in which the ambitious disputed to dominate over the people, without the latter taking any part whatever in them. The other movements are those slow and irresistible ones, caused by public opinion. The Government, believing that the retention of the extraordinary powers would make it lose that popularity which had made it so strong, had returned the said powers: consequently, the extraordinary powers are prejudicial to the Government, and the said Government had thus tacitly avowed it.

Thirdly,—The project appeared to be neither honorable to the House, nor to the Government itself,—the latter having in its communications stated the unpopularity it would occasion to it.

The Hon. Member likewise stated his opinion that it was hostile to the Government, rendering it unpopular, and placing a strong argument in the hands of its enemies; and concluded by expressing his opinion that the existing constitutional laws of the province were quite sufficient to preserve public tranquillity,—that he firmly believed the crisis of the disease had passed, and that it was no longer necessary to continue strong and alterative medicines. He therefore opposed the project.

Señor Obligado replied to the objections of the last speaker, stating that the project was neither hostile to the Government nor to the House; that the Committee had endeavoured to save the honor of both by providing a remedy for existing evils, and that the Committee would be glad if any other project was proposed: in that case it would not insist upon any of the articles of the present one.

Señor Saenz Peña supported the project, and made a variety of observations upon the constitution and laws of the province, and of the insufficiency of the laws in times of political peril.

The House then adjourned until the 20th ult.

At a sitting on the 20th,

Señor Alcora again addressed the House, and urged other arguments in opposition to the project,—stating that to live under constitutional laws was of vital importance, sanctioned as it was by the majority of the inhabitants of the province, and which had been the object of the revolution 22 years since,—that power vested in one individual was more likely to cause revolutions than otherwise—a dagger, a pistol can then invert social order,—augmentation to the power of Government would rather be the means of fostering revolutions, than of extinguishing them.

Señor Ignacio Martínez spoke against the project. He considered it as alarming to society, favouring despotism as well as anarchy, and would have the effect of destroying the Representative system of the Province. No person could be more proper to preside over the destinies of the Province than the present Governor. At two different periods he had placed himself at the head of his fellow-countrymen to put down mutinies, and in both cases had succeeded. It was more than probable that in this country the cause of order would always triumph; but the concentrating the three branches of the legislature in any one person or power, constituted

despotism. The Hon. Member concluded a long speech, by strongly opposing the granting of the extraordinary powers, the country being at peace within itself and likely to remain so, and that he was of opinion that the existing laws were quite sufficient to preserve public tranquillity.

Some rather interesting documents, relative to the National Bank, have been published in the periodicals of this city, of which the following are extracts:—

The Bank Attorney had instituted a civil action against Señor Pedro Berro, late treasurer of the Bank, for the recovery of 100,000 dollars which were missing from that establishment during the time that Señor Berro held the office of treasurer. The latter set up a plea that he was not liable to a civil prosecution, and that if any at all took place, it ought to be a criminal one. The affair was referred to the Court of Alzada, at the head of which is Dr. Pedro Medrano, who sentenced that the proceedings were irregular, and should be quashed; at the same time animadverting in very strong terms upon the conduct of the Bank in singling out Señor Berro for their persecution. The cause has been carried before the Camara, and the Directors of the Bank have addressed a note to the Government, complaining of the censure which has been passed upon them by the Judge of Alzada.

#### To the Editor of the British Packet.

Str,—I observe in your paper No. 322, that you make an allusion to a person named *Girão*, as being a very conspicuous individual at Rio Janeiro. I can assure you that he is a tried patriot, having belonged, at different times, to all the political parties which have existed in that city since the expulsion of D. Pedro I. At that period he was very active, and made so great a figure that many Portuguese, who felt under apprehension as to their personal safety, sought his protection. That time however passed away. He then established a daily Commercial paper—subscriptions paid in advance; but the paper was discontinued. There is a custom at Rio Janeiro of denouncing people in the newspapers, and in this way he has been frequently before the public.

Lusitania.

The following has been inserted in the periodicals of this City.—

#### SURGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The operation for the cure of Femoral Aneurism, was performed on the 20th of last month, on the person of Don Luis Sagarí, by Dr. M. Morrison, in presence of Dr. McDonnell, and several professional gentlemen of the country.

Connected with the ligating of the femoral artery in this case, there was a circumstance which, in a surgical point of election made by surgeons for laying the ligature for the cure of aneurism in the popliteal cavity. This being the case, to avoid placing the ligature on the diseased arterial tissues, which formed the base of the tumour, it was absolutely necessary to approach within less than an inch of the *arteria profunda*, a circumstance which increased, in no considerable degree, the danger of consecutive hemorrhage.†

The site of the ligature was two inches and a quarter below the ligament of Paupart, and at the precise spot were the femoral artery first encounters the internal margin of the Sartorius muscle. In the various steps of this operation, the femoral vein was not seen; but in carrying the aneurismal needle under the artery, an important filament of the anterior crural nerve was brought to view, which was carefully excluded from the ligature. The flat silk ligature was used, and, as a matter of course, the artery left undisturbed. The ligature came away with the dressings, on the twenty-second day from the operation.

In this case, as well as in most others of a similar nature, for the first three days there was a considerable degree of constitutional disturbance; which was removed, however, by a general blood-letting, gentle cathartics, and saline diaphoretics. In the afternoon of the second day, the patient suffered considerably from pain originating in the wound, travelling along the

great vessels at the same side of the pelvis, and darting occasionally upwards into the region of the loins. These symptoms were dispersed by moistening the dressing with a cold evaporating lotion. The pulse, for the first week, was found ranging between 100 and 120 in the minute.

The circulation of the thigh and leg was perfectly established in six hours after the tying of the artery; a circumstance which can only be accounted for by the long-continued pressure which had been ineffectually applied for the cure of the disease.

None of the books that we have read give an account of an operation for the cure of Femoral Aneurism, in which the artery was tied so very near the *arteria profunda*. We may, therefore, by stating the above particulars, be rendering a service to the profession, by contributing towards a more complete history of the operation for the cure of aneurisms. M.

\* The *profunda* is the largest branch of the femoral. It arises about two inches below the crural arch, from the outer and back part of the femoral artery.—*Billie the Dublin Director, or Manual of Anatomy*, p. 452. † according to Mr. Jones, (who has thrown a brilliant and steady light on the subject of hemorrhage) "when an artery has been divided at some distance from a lateral branch, three coagula are formed: one of blood externally, which shuts up its mouth; one of lymph, just within the extremity of its canal; and one of blood within its cavity, and contiguous to that of lymph. But when the artery has been divided near a lateral branch, no internal coagulum of blood is formed."—Jones, p. 63.

These observations of Mr. Jones accord with some facts, ascertained by experiments performed on the arteries of the horse, in the summer months of 1830, by N. R. Smith, Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland. A lucid and accurate detail of those truly interesting experiments, is given at some length by Professor Smith, in his invaluable work on the "Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries,"—which see.

#### DANCING.

According to the mythologists, the Curetes or Corybantes, a people of Crete, who were produced from rain, first invited the dance to amuse the infant Jupiter;—it is not said with what success, for when a year old he waged war against the Titans, and then his dancing days must have been over.

The ancients, we read had a peculiar penchant for dancing. The Greeks and Romans were divided on the property of it: Cato *Censorius* danced at the age of 56: Cicero, however, reproached a consul with having danced.

Alfieri the poet had a great aversion to dancing, and one Dancau wrote a *Traite des Danses*, in which he maintains that it is the devil's own amusement. The Quakers consider dancing below the dignity of the christian character; and an enthusiast of another creed thinks all lovers of the stage belong to the Schools of Voltaire and Hume, and that dancing is a link of the same description.

The English people have always been fond of dancing, and it forms an accompaniment of almost all their old sports and past times, witness the morris dance and numerous others, but England is no longer merry England—why this change has happened it is not our purpose to discuss, but we can certainly agree with the remarks of a well-known writer, that "supid leaden—heeled people, who constantly mope in melancholy, and neither enjoy nor impart pleasure, will naturally be enemies to dancing; and such I am induced to think the majority of its opponents."

The Welsh people in a very late period used to be played out of church by a fiddle, and to form a dance in the church yard at the end of the service.

The Italians are a nation of dancers, as well as the children of song.

It is, however, to be wished as it regards dancing, that pleasure and business were more combined, that these amusements had more frequency to prevent the exhaustion felt on the following day from dancing all night; this plan would also get rid of a great deal of unnecessary expense. We allude to the custom of night dancing as followed in our own country, "they manage those things better in Buenos Ayres," where a family dance generally takes place on almost every evening, and concludes at an early hour.

We like the slow movement of the Spanish country dance, it is appropriate to the character of the people and the climate in which it originated, yet our own English country dance so full of variety and merriment stands first upon the list—although it is an exercise somewhat too powerful for warm climates; nothing can be more splendid than a brilliantly illuminated and well



filled ball room; and let the cynical moralize, we would ask with the poet

"What guards the purity of melting maids,  
In courtly balls and midnight masquerades?"

A late number of *The Athenaeum* in speaking of the dancing of Mademoiselle Tagliioni, in London, says,

"Talking with the fingers has long been in use, but it remained for this intellectual dancer to invent a language for the feet. The limbs, which other people use for walking, she applies to the purpose of talking; the old joke of calling legs understandings, ceases to be a joke when applied to her—there is a soul in her sole—and more point in her toes than in most people's conversation. Report says, that this exquisite creature is about to be married, and we greatly fear that report is for once not a liar. We know not who her intended husband is, but if he means to take her off the stage, we would think no more of shooting him than of shooting a mad dog; she has no right to be wedded except to her profession."

## THEATRE.

"The soft complaining flute  
In dying notes discovers  
The woes of hopeless lovers,  
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute."  
DAVIDEN.

On 26th ult., Señor Cambesés, professor on the flute, had a benefit at the Theatre, he performed on that instrument in two pleasing *concertos* of his own composition; receiving the merited applause of a select and numerous audience, and we were happy to see the boxes graced by so many of the fashionable fair.

We will not flatter Señor Cambesés by comparisons on the point of equality with those great flute players Messrs. Drouet, Nicholson, &c.; but certainly he follows very closely in their footsteps, and is decidedly a first rate professor.

As we are upon the subject of flutes it may not, perhaps be out of place to give a few details respecting ancient flutes and flute-players, &c.; which we have perused in a very amusing work. The invention of flutes has been given by poets to Apollo, Mercury and Pan. Borel says, the word flute is derived from *fluta* the Latin for a lamprey or small eel, taken in the Sicilian Seas, having seven holes immediately below the gills on each side, the precise number of those in the front of the flute. Epaminondas was an able performer on the flute. Thebans were great performers on this instrument. It appears that Alcibiades setting up for a fine gentleman, and taking the utmost care of his person, was soon disgusted with the flute, as Alcibiades herself had been before; for happening to see himself in a mirror while he was playing, he was so shocked at the distortion of his sweet countenance, that he broke his flute in a transport of passion and threw it away; which brought the instrument into great disgrace among the young people of rank at Athens; but this disgust did not extend to the sound of the flute itself, which continued to be much followed and admired. Horace speaks of bands of female flute players. The most celebrated female flute player of antiquity was Lamia, her beauty, wit and abilities in her profession, made her regarded a prodigy. Ismenias the Theban was one of the most celebrated performers on the flute of antiquity, and Lucian says that he gave three talents or £581 5s, for a flute, at Corinth. The fluctuation of trade and public favours have rendered the business of boring flutes far less profitable at present,—and the sum paid by Ismenias for a flute would amount 19,175 dollars of B. Ayres currency. An harpsichord maker in England, (Kirkman,) died worth £100,000, which he gained by his profession; but we never heard that a fortune was made by any manufacturer of flutes.

The *Foreign Review* No. 3 in tracing the rise and progress of music, inquires what has become of "its loftier pretensions, its celestial attributes, its moral and political influence;" and says, "how should we marvel to see the Duke of Wellington like another Epaminondas, take his flute out of his pocket to still the clamour of his opponents."

Señor Caeres had another benefit on Wednesday evening last, on which occasion was performed the play of *Love and Desperation*. The house was respectably attended.



# MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The following Selection of SACRED MUSIC will be performed at the British Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, the 7th of November, by the Choir of the Church, assisted by several Gentlemen, professional and amateurs.

\* \*—The doors will be opened at half-past six o'clock, and the Performance will commence at seven o'clock.

## Part I.

### GRAND OVERTURE.

Recitative } Mr. TURNER, { I feel the Deity within. . . . .	} Judas Maccabeus. HANDEL.	
Song . . . . .		{ Arm, arm ye brave. . . . .
Chorus . . . . .	{ We come in bright array. . . . .	
Air . . . . . Mr. WILSON, . . . . .	{ The marvellous work beholds amaz'd. . . . .	Creation. HAYDN.
Chorus . . . . .	{ The praise of God . . . . .	
Song . . . . . Master ROSQUELLAS, Holy, holy . . . . .		HANDEL.
Chorus . . . . .	{ To the cherubim . . . . .	Dettingden Te deum. HANDEL.
Recitative } Mr. WILSON, { And God created man. . . . .	} Creation. HAYDN.	
Song . . . . .		{ In native worth and honour clad. . . . .
Chorus . . . . .	{ The heavens are telling the glory of God . . . . .	
Song . . . . . Mr. TURNER, . . . . .	{ How willing my paternal love. . . . .	Samson. HANDEL.
Chorus . . . . .	{ Worthy is the lamb that was slain. . . . .	Messiah. HANDEL.

## Part II.

### VOLUNTARY. ORGAN.

Song . . . . . Mr. TURNER, . . . . .	{ Honour and arms. . . . .	Samson. HANDEL.
Recitative } Mr. WILSON, { My arms against this Georgia's . . . . .	} Judas Maccabeus. HANDEL.	
Air . . . . .		{ Sound an alarm . . . . .
Chorus . . . . .	{ We hear the pleasing dreadful call. . . . .	
Solo . . . . . Mr. HUDSON, . . . . .	{ Thou art the King of Glory . . . . .	Dettingden Te deum. HANDEL.
Chorus . . . . .	{ Thou art the King of Glory. . . . .	
Song . . . . . Mr. TURNER, . . . . .	{ Why do the nations. . . . .	Messiah. HANDEL.
Chorus . . . . .	{ And the glory of the Lord. . . . .	
Song . . . . . Master ROSQUELLAS. Angels ever bright and fair. . . . .		Theodora. HANDEL.
Song . . . . . Mr. WILSON, . . . . .	{ Let the bright Seraphim . . . . .	Samson. HANDEL.
Grand Chorus . . . . .	{ Hallelujah for the Lord God . . . . .	Messiah. HANDEL.

LEADER.—PROFESSOR ROSQUELLAS.  
CONDUCTOR.—MR. JOHN TURNER.  
ORGANIST.—DON JULIAN VELOZ.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS



IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 1ST OF NOVEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<i>BRITISH.</i>		
Brig Cleopatra, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mc Craekan and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Harriot, Morley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig John Gray,	F. H. Robillard and Co.	do for Cork, or Falmouth for Or- [dera.
Barque Diana, Sagen,	José Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Barque Mercy, Campbell,	Bertram, Delisle and Co.	do do.
Brig Malvin, Byron,	S. Leizaola Bros.	do for Amsterdam.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Antwerp.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Brazil.
Brig Cognac Packet, Winby,	James Miller.	Loading for Havana
Barque Hovellyn, Bond e,	To Order.	In Quarantine.
<i>AMERICAN.</i>		
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Colombo, Weston,	Dorr and Relacke.	do do.
Schr. Bee, Brooke,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do
Barque Governor Von Scholten, Pallen,	Daniel Gowland and Co.	In Quarantine.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
<i>FRENCH.</i>		
Brig Joseph, Lamand,	Braulto Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Prosper, Darian,	Blauc and Constantin.	Patagonia.
Brig Cognac, Augery	S. Leizaola Bros.	Discharging.
<i>GERMAN.</i>		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Leizaola Bros.	Loading for N. York, calling at M. Vid.
Brig Arion, Geerken,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
<i>HAMBURG.</i>		
Barque Orion, Tiedeman,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
<i>ROMAN.</i>		
Brig Concordia, Barattini,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain.
<i>SARDINIAN.</i>		
Polacre Concordia, Ausaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schooner-brig Maria, Pisani,	Amadeo and Ciprille.	do for Gibraltar and Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Felice, Bussolini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	do for Cadiz.
<i>BRAZILIAN.</i>		
Brig Rufino Gracioso, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Paragua.
Zunuen Estrella Brillante, J. V. Belen,	M. A. Ramos,	do do.
Schooner Della Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Fiuminease, Santiago,		do.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

NONE.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 20th—American Brig Smyrna, from Rio Janeiro.  
 — French Barque Guillaume Tell, from the Island of Bourbon.  
 — Brazilian Diata '30th August,' from Rio Grande.  
 21st—Brazilian Schooner-brig Ligero, from Rio Grande.  
 23d—Sardinian Schooner Union, from Gibraltar.  
 24th—Brazilian Polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande.  
 25th—Sardinian Polacre Vigilante, from St. Catherine's.  
 — British Brig Itinerant, from Liverpool. (She was placed in quarantine.)  
 28th—British Brig Hero, from Tarragona and Rio Janeiro.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

October 18th—Brazilian Zumaca Alianza, for Parnagua.  
 22d—Oriental Brig Sin Par, for Rio Janeiro.  
 25th—H. B. M.'s. Packet Goldfinch, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.  
 — British Barque Mary Worrall, Smith, for Liverpool.  
 Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Matless Jackson Messrs. George Salisbury and William Murphy.  
 — American Brig Smyrna, for Rio Grande.  
 27th—British Barque Manchester, for Havana

### Arrival at Cadiz.

On 15th August—Sardinian Polacre Concepcion, Bancalaré, from Buenos Ayres 31st May.  
 At Bahia Blanca.  
 Sardinian Polacre Stella Matutina, Morice, from B. Ayres Septem. 21st and was discharging.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 4th inst—Argentine Brig Guerrero Argentino, for Valparaiso.  
 On 4th do—British Brig John, for Cork or Falmouth.

The French Polacre Zodiac, for Marseilles, remains wind bound.

Vessels remaining in quarantine yesterday in the Outer Roads.

American Barque Governor Von Scholten, British Barque Helvellyn, and Br. Barque Victoria. [The two former were released this day.]



## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian Zumaca, whose arrival on 26th ult was notified in our last, is the Estrella Brillante, J. V. Belen, from Parnagua 11th October, with 649 tierces yerba, rice, plank, sugar, &c, to M. A. Ramos.

October 27th.—Wind E., blowing strong.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

The French Brig Rio de la Plata, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

October 28th.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived Oriental Packet Schooner Flor del Rio, from Montevideo 27th, to Gaspar Ressa.

Sailed French Brig Casimir, Lecomte, for Montevideo and Havre de Grace, despatched by Gaerin, Seris & Co., with 6094 dry hides, 4 tiger skins, 61 bales with 1762 arrobes horse hair, 300 marks and 4 ounces silver, 9½ ounces gold.

British Brig Emma, Kendall, for Liverpool, despatched by J. H. Robilliard & Co., with 6715 dry hides, 501 salted do., 7092 horse do., 1315 arrobes tallow, 213 doz chinchilla skins, 5 bales with 722 vicuña skins, 22 do with 247 arrobes horse hair, 1 do with 2 do wool, 53,508 horns, 30 doz shoes.

October 29th.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived American Barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen, from Bonavista 6th September, Rio Janeiro 1st October, with salt to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

British Barque Helvellyn, Boodle, from Liverpool 4th July and Rio Janeiro, 19th October, in ballast.—To Horne & Alsorgary.

(The above vessels were placed in quarantine.)

National Schooner (Pilot Boat) Star of the South, from a cruise in the river.

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

Sailed Oriental Packet Schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

October 30th.—Wind S. S. W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National Brig Domingo, O'Brien, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 9932 gallons whale oil, 153 arrobes tallow candles, ta low, &c.

National Schooner (Pilot Boat) Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

9 sail of small craft to the N.

October 31st.—Wind N. N. E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American Brig Brazen, Burnham, for Havana, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 3030 quintals of jerked beef.

November 1st.—Wind N. E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Sardinian Schooner Americana, Bandini, for Montevideo, despatched by C. Galeano, in ballast.

November 2d.—Wind E.—Rain in the evening.

Arrived H. B. M.'s. Barque Beagle, Captain Robert Fitzroy, (surveying vessel), from Bahia Blanca 19th ult. and Montevideo 27th.

Oriental Packet Schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 31st ult., to C. Galeano.

British Barque Victoria, from Rio Janeiro, in ballast. (She was placed in quarantine.)

Sailed American Brig Colombo, Weston, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 8458 dry hides, 33,150 shu bones, 18 doz nutria skins, 5 bales with 5293 horn combs.—(She anchored again in the evening E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.)

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Don LEWIS ANTONIO CARVALHO,  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
 No. 119, CALLE DE POTOSI,

HAS the honor to acquaint the Public, that he supplies artificial Teeth on the most approved principles; performs all operations on the teeth and gums with safety, as most of the first Physicians in this city can testify.

Señor Carvalho's mode of stopping decayed and otherwise injured teeth, render the extraction of them seldom or never necessary.

## TO THE LADIES.

JUST arrived and selling at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo, a choice assortment of English STAYS, of the first quality; they are of all sizes and selling at moderate prices.

## NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully informed that Emanuel Yeale, Tin plate worker, &c. &c., having dissolved partnership with Mr. Benjamin Williams, has commenced business again in company with E. M'Donaid; and hopes by strict attention and working the best materials, on reasonable terms, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

N. B.—Stove, funnel and water pipes, and all kinds of house work executed with the utmost despatch, at

No. 138, CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

## NOTICE.

IN consequence of Samuel D. Lees, having become a partner in the house of Dorr & Reincke at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the business of the house will hereafter be transacted under the firm of Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

## MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE performance of Sacred Music, announced in a previous advertisement, will take place in the British Episcopal Church on Wednesday 7th November, at 7 o'clock in the evening. A programme will be published next week.

Tickets may be had of the following gentlemen, who compose the Committee of Management:

Rev. John Armstrong, Messrs. James Barton, John Downes, Daniel Gowlan, W. H. Garret, John Harriott, Stephen Hallet, D. Lamont, George Lord and J. C. Zimmermann.

## 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. STAFF-MAN'S, No. 92, calle de Cangallo; and at the Office of the GACETA MERCANTIL.

## NOTICE.

THE undernamed articles lately arrived from London, are now on sale at S. Bishop's, Chemist, No. 8, calle de la Reconquista.

Aromatic Vinegar	Caraway Seeds
Lavender Water	Sugar Candy
Smelling Salts	Seidlitz Powders
Salt Lemons	Soda
Carmin	Cheltenham Salts
Conit Plaister	Henry's Magnesia
Soap, Windsor	Steele's Opodeldoc
" " Brown	Dalby's Carmine
" " Transparent	Dutch Drops
" " Rose	Essence of Peppermint
Macassar Oil	" " Spruce
Hair Powder	Brandy Bitters
Scorning Drops	Lozenges
Milk Roses	Arrow Root
Eau de Luce	Chuffs
Tooth Powders	Pearl Ashes
" " Brushes	Copal Varnish
Nail	Arnatto
Trusses, Patent	Stone Blue
Issue Peas and Plaister	English Starch, best
Leeches	Pearl Barley
Cloves	Shell Lac
Cinnamon	Permanent Ink
Mace	Ivory Black
Alspice	Black Lead
Giager	

## FOR SALE,

40 FORTY filtering stones—Apply to Capt. Winby, at MacGaw's Hotel, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## TO LET.

At 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. The said house has just undergone a thorough repair, and has every requisite for a large family. Apply to the proprietor, No. 70 Calle de la Universidad, at the Altos in front of the College Church.

## 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. 48, 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.

Doublons, Spanish, 113½ a 114½ dollars each  
 Do. Patriot, 112 a 113½ do. do.  
 Plata Macuquina, 6¼ a 6½ dollars for one  
 Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.  
 Do. Patriot and Patcones, 6¼ a 6½ do.  
 6 per cent. Stock, 44 a 45 per cent.  
 Bank Shares, 135 a 140 dollars each.  
 Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.  
 Do on Rio Janeiro, 350 a 360 p. ct. prem.  
 Do. on Monte Video, a 7 per dol.  
 Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar  
 Hides, Ox, best, 28 a 31 dollars per pesada.  
 Do. country, 24 a 27 do. do.  
 Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 22 a 26.  
 Do. salted, 19 a 20 psada.  
 Do. Horse, 6¼ a 7½ dollars each.  
 Nutria skins, 50 a 55 dollars per dozen.  
 Chinchilla, 28 a 29 do.  
 Wool (common), 7½ a 9½ dollars per arroba.  
 Hair, long 20 a 26 dollars per arroba.  
 Do mixed, 12 a 16 do. do.  
 Jerked Beef, 13½ a 15 dl per quintal.  
 Horns, 300 a 900 dollars per mit.  
 Flour, (North America) 70 a 80 dols. p. bbl.  
 Salt, 12 a 13½ dollars per fanega on board.  
 Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.