

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 326.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1832.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The discussions in the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres upon the project presented by the Constitutional Committee of that House, have lately been extremely interesting, and much public spirit has been elicited by the members.

We have from time to time given a succinct detail of the proceedings,

At a sitting of the House on 15th inst. the said project was rejected, there being against it 19—and for it 7.

The House was crowded with spectators.

We have no further news to communicate respecting the dispute between Paraguay and Corrientes. The last accounts from the latter state that all the inhabitants continued under arms, and that 5 strange vessels had been seen 7 leagues distant from Corrientes, supposed to be armed launches from Paraguay.

“We are assured that the Apostolic Vicar of the Diocese of Buenos Ayres, at the request of the Superior Government is employed in order to reduce the number of holidays reserving only those which are necessary for the strict compliance to the obligations which religion imposes.”

Gaceta Mercantil, 15th inst.

ORATORIO.

On Wednesday evening last the selection of sacred music so long announced was performed at the British Episcopal Church in this city. It was a bold affair to attempt the performance of the stupendous productions of Handel with the slight means possessed here, and to say truth we had formed no very high expectation of the result. Our pleasure therefore is the more in being enabled to bestow unqualified praise upon the undertaking.

The vocal talents of Mr. Turner are well known. He is a real musician, a first rate oratorio singer; his fine bass voice swelled as it were through the church. He seemed to give full vent to his rich imagination; to feel in a manner as if all that was “truly sublime and beautiful in music” was centered in Handel. He also appeared perfectly at his ease. The manner in which he sung the air “Why do the nations so furiously rage together,” had a thrilling effect; it brought full upon our recollection the of repeated times we have heard this fine air at the oratorios in London. Even at this moment its music “hangs on the ear.”

“So soft the heavenly strain arose,
The notes of each responsive chime
Did seem the whispering voices dear
Of beings in a brighter sphere.”

Mr. Turner, as an oratorio singer, is in our opinion superior to Mr. Bellamy, the London vocalist. His voice is sweeter, and equally

powerful with the latter. We have only an imperfect recollection of that great bass singer Mr. Bartleman; we heard him once when a boy.

We were both surprised and delighted with the exertions of Mr. Wilson. This gentleman has been hitherto known as a good singer, with a sweet tenor voice. It was reserved for this evening to elicit the great talent he possesses in singing sacred music. The manner in which he gave the recitative and sung the air “Sound an alarm, your silver trumpets sound” was beautiful in the extreme, and made a correspondent impression.

Pabito Rosquellas—And what shall we say of this dear little boy? He sung “Holy, holy Lord God Almighty,” and “Angels ever bright and fair,” with infinite pathos; his soft voice was not overpowered by the instrumental music, as at the theatre, and he lisped the English words with a pretty foreign accent.

The instrumental performers, though few in number, were good—thanks to the discrimination and efforts of Señor Don Pablo Rosquellas, who on this occasion was the leader of the band—the Sir George Smart of the evening. It is on such occasions that the great ability of Señor Rosquellas is apparent—he seemed in his element. We almost trembled when the difficult symphony to “Why do the nations” was about to commence; but it was well executed. There was very little of the organ throughout the evening, which we much regretted.

The choruses were admirable, particularly the last grand chorus, “Hallelujah for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.”

Our space will not allow us to say as much as we could wish upon the subject. The Oratorio of Wednesday evening will be an era in Buenos Ayres; and we question if any city in South America could present such a scene as that on the evening in question.

The audience was numerous, probably from 400 to 450 persons, including a number of ladies, both native and foreign, and the attendance of native gentlemen seemed almost equal to that of strangers. It was alike honorable to all parties. Several of the officers of the U. S. corvette Lexington, and of H. B. M.'s packet Duke of York, were likewise present.

The Church was well lighted; printed bills of the oratorio were circulated, and the performance concluded about 10 o'clock. Various carriages were in waiting at the church door.

Handel has been denominated the “great thorough base of musical composition, to whom Mozart confessed that every subsequent composer had been signally indebted, his compositions surpassing every other deceased or living author.” He has not been dishonoured in Buenos Ayres.

We will not go the length of saying with Shakespeare that

“The man who hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord and sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.
Let no such man be trusted.”

But this we will say, that we cannot applaud the taste of such a man.

“Italian music is calculated but to excite the soft and tender passions; the recurrence of soft syllables, the sweetness of the passages, and the facility with which the Italian singer glides through a melody, melt us into a dream of love or pity; while the productions of Handel and Haydn exhibit a dignified simplicity, producing in us a reverential awe for the Power which they celebrate, elevating the soul into adoration and thanksgiving.”

Montesquieu has said, that “Music is the only one of the arts which does not corrupt the mind.”

MONTEVIDEO.

The schooner *Flor del Rio*, brought journal, of the above city to 13th inst. They contain no particular news. D. Juan Lavalle, in a communication to the President of the Oriental Republic, D. Fructoso Rivera, states that the campaign having terminated and with it, in his opinions anarchy and revolution, he believed the time had arrived to continue in the occupation of his private interests and to satisfy his inevitable inclination to lead an obscure and independent life; he therefore wished to resign the commission he held in the Oriental service as Major General.

The President in reply to the above returns thanks to Señor Lavalle, for the services he had rendered in sustaining the cause of the laws, &c. &c.

It is stated that the Argentines who had joined the Oriental army have generally followed the example of Señor Lavalle.

Several persons had been arrested at Montevideo charged with having endeavored to publish seditious papers under the signature of General Lavalleja.

The House of Representatives at Montevideo had re-assembled.

The *Universal* of Montevideo, indignantly repeats the assertions in the periodicals of Buenos Ayres, that the Government of the Oriental State was conspiring to separate the provinces of Entre-rios and Corrientes from the Argentine Republic.

According to communications from the commandant of the Brazilian Frontier, it appears that D. Francisco Aguilar, one of the officers of the refugee force in the Guardia del Cerrito, assaulted an officer (D. Julian Gayo) who had brought despatches from the President Rivera to the said commandant, and discharged a pistol at him without effect. Aguilar fled, but being pursued, was apprehended by the parties of Colonel Bentes da Silva, who has promised the commandant of the Oriental frontier of the Yaguaron, Colonel José A. Pozolo, that the attempt shall be severely punished.

A man murdered his wife and two children yesterday, near the Plaza Lorea. He was immediately taken into custody, but he is stated to be insane.

No accounts had been received in England in August last respecting the discovery expedition of Captain Ross towards the North Pole, and all are supposed to have perished, it being three years since they were last heard of.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—According to the journals lately received from the United States, it appears that the total number of Cholera cases at New York, from 4th July to 20th August, was 5,580; deaths 2,145; total number of interments by the cholera 2,766. The malady was so much in the decline at New-York on 24th August, that five of the members of the Board of Health had resigned their situations on account of the diminution of the disease.

House of Representatives.

Continuation of the discussion upon the project for again investing the Government with the Extraordinary Powers.

At a sitting on the 8th inst.,

Señor Argerich said, that in giving his opinion upon the important subject in debate, he felt considerable diffidence; and it being the first time he had ventured to address that House, he entreated its indulgence.

He was decidedly opposed to the project; and thought that, should it be passed in the way the committee propose, it would, in a manner, destroy the salutary effects of the glorious and august movement of 25th May, 1810. The inhabitants of this soil had made every sacrifice in order that their country should possess good institutions; but to sanction the project in question would be to cause the province to retrograde 22 years, and reduce it to the same state in which it was before that period; thus losing the fruits of so many sufferings. He also considered the project to be both anti-patriotic and anti-social, destroying the independence and political existence of the powers which compose the state; because the moment they became vested in a single person, the social compact would be lost. It would be even dangerous to those holding the said extraordinary powers, and that was another motive for his opposition to their being granted.

The hon. member concluded a long speech by stating that the project ought to be rejected; that so far from its meeting the wishes or exigencies of the province, he was persuaded that it would plunge it into the very evils which it was wished to avoid.

Señor Gari said that all the gentlemen who spoke against the project had also done justice to the good intentions of the committee, and he confidently believed that those members who opposed it were animated with the same just feelings as that body. The hon. member then proceeded to answer the objections of various members, particularly those of Señor Argerich, stating that he thought the project, if passed, would have a contrary effect than to make the country retrograde; that it would enable the authority, in the absence of effective laws, to act with vigour in case of any emergency. The Government avowed that it had no desire to hold the extraordinary powers, and that only the situation of the country, exposed as it was to so many political excitements, would influence it to accept them; that by rejecting the project it would be tantamount to saying that the Government had falsely stated the situation of the country.

Señor Olavarría was surprised that the last speaker should say that the rejection of the project would be accusing the Government of falsehood. How could such be the case when the Government did not present the project—nay, more, had even suggested to the Ministers the propriety of their retiring from the House during the discussion on it, that it might not have the least appearance of being a Government measure.

The hon. member concluded by reiterating his objections to the measure.

Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal expressed his opinion that the points in discussion were ambiguous and doubtful, and that the members of the committee who had framed the project should clearly state whether it was meant as a regulatory measure, or as involving the principle of modifying or annulling the existing laws.

Señor Obligado defended the committee, and said that for 10 years, until the year 1820, there

had been almost as many revolutions as weeks; and it might be supposed, from such a multitude of movements, that the people were habitually inclined to revolutions. On the memorable 1st December, 1828, all the sluices of madness were at once unboosed; the seeds of vengeance still exist amongst those who have been foiled by the events which followed that movement. The hon. member then alluded to the late attempts to create a revolution in the province of Entreríos, and in that of Salta, deducing therefrom the absolute necessity that something should be done to strengthen the hands of Government.

A discussion took place upon a point of order, in which several members spoke, and the sitting was then adjourned.

At a sitting on 10th instant.

Señor Gari said that the fears entertained of the project were perfectly unfounded. It did not confer extraordinary powers upon Government: the committee had only in view to answer the note of the latter, and to provide a remedy for the insufficiency of the ordinary laws which might give satisfaction to all parties. The project was intended to preserve the public tranquillity; to protect the rights of the citizens, and to prevent the recurrence of those revolutions which had brought such discredit upon the country. He therefore thought that no cause had been shown for its rejection by that House.

Señor Ignacio Martínez opposed the project, and was of opinion that it would impose a perpetual dictatorship upon the Province of Buenos Ayres. It was said that this law would be revised every year. No doubt it would, but in the same manner in which the custom-house and license laws and others of the same class were revised—to be passed in the same shape on the following year. The best method of counteracting discontent is strictly to observe the laws. The project in question would provoke revolutions instead of preventing them, because it destroys the representative system of the province. The hon. member stated that he detested anarchy; that his name never had nor ever would appear in those shameful scenes which dishonored the country; that if the project should pass (he trusted it would not) the Government would be weakened and the country, sooner or later, involved in the same misfortunes as heretofore. The House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres had been conspicuous for its independence, a model to those of the sister Provinces, and elicited even the admiration of foreigners. It ought not to yield its power without the necessity for so doing. The citizen who at present presides over the province has merited the confidence of the House and of the country. A short period only now remains for his continuance in office, and he may be replaced by another who may not inspire the same confidence. The dictatorship would then be the instrument to consummate the misfortunes it was wished to avoid, enchainning as it does the liberties of the province. The project when read in other countries must convey the idea that the country is given up to anarchy and confusion. The House therefore ought to reject it, and support the authority in all that may preserve the public peace and respect for the laws.

The honourable member concluded a luminous speech, of which our space will only permit a brief extract, by stating that no real cause exists for sanctioning the project, and that it would constitute the chief glory of the present Government, that, having contended on the field of battle to restore the laws and institutions, he quitted the seat of power leaving his country in possession of the said benefits.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, November 10, 1832.—23d year of our Liberty, and 17th of the Independence.

The Government charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. Dr. Manuel Moreno, Chargé d'Affaires near H. B. M., is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the same Sovereign.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Manuel V. de Maza.

Buenos Ayres, 10th November, 1832.—23d year of our Liberty, and 17th of the Independence.

The Government charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. Brigadier General Carlos María de Alvear is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Government of the Republic of the United States of North America, with the enjoyment of the salary assigned by law.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Manuel V. de Maza.

Buenos Ayres, 10th November, 1832.—23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.

In consequence of the diplomatic promotion of Dr. Manuel Moreno, it has become necessary to appoint a Secretary of Legation near H. M. the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: the Government charged with the foreign affairs has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. D. Estevan José Moreno, first clerk of the Home Department and under secretary, *ad interim*, of that of Grace and Justice, is appointed Secretary of Legation near H. B. M., with the salary assigned by law.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Manuel V. de Maza.

Buenos Ayres, November 12, 1832.—23d year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence.

The Government charged with the direction of the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. D. Eugenio María Santa-Coloma is appointed Consul General in France.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Manuel V. de Maza.

A decree dated 8th inst. provides various regulations respecting the rent, &c., to be paid by those persons occupying state lands.

The officers and crew of H. B. M.'s surveying barque *Beagle*, Capt. Robert Fitzroy, wore long beards during their late visit to this port, the growth we presume of many months. The "youngsters" on board, probably, like *Lope Tocho*, wished that Providence would rain beards in order that they might put their chins out in the shower. These bearded men looked like the Patriarchs of old, and on their first appearance in this city the barbers were in high spirits, thinking to reap a plentiful harvest at "double prices." The natives stared, supposing, no doubt, that in this age of revolutions the Kingdom of Israel was again established; that their bearded visitors were some of the *peoples*, and that ship and all belonged to Father Abraham, Isaac, or Jacob, instead of William IV. Long beards are stated to be very convenient in inclement weather, and act as "face preservers," and are now worn on board the *Beagle* as a protection to the face in the high latitudes which that vessel is about to visit. In this respect they may be useful, but certainly not ornamental. H. B. M.'s ship *Ranger*, Captain Lord Henry Thynne, when at Buenos Ayres 4 years since, was called the "whisker ship," the captain, officers and men all wearing immense whiskers, that is all who could boast that manly appendage to the face, for Nature sometimes in the

hurry of business, forgets the whisker department.

H. B. M.'s ship *Rattlesnake*, Capt. T. Graham, was at Buenos Ayres last year. Her officers and crew wore mustachios—she was therefore denominated the "mustachio ship." The *Beagle* is now yeft here as the "beard ship," or "the ship with the beards."

Report states that Don Miguel of Portugal has let his beard grow to a great length, and swears that he will not cut it off until he has driven his rebel brother Pedro out of Portugal.

SANTA FE.

The Santa Fé troops, on 31st ult., routed a body of Indians on the coast of the River Salado. Their Cacique (Inocencio) was killed in the conflict, as also a great portion of those who accompanied him. All their cattle, &c. was taken from them, and the only loss sustained by the Santa Fé force was a friendly Indian. In a previous encounter on 23th ult. at another part of the coast of the Salado, only five Indians escaped the swords of the Santafecinos.

CHILI.

The brig *Plata* has not brought much additional news from the above quarter. It was thought that the peace lately celebrated between Peru and Bolivia would not be of long duration. It was said that the Congress of Bolivia had refused to ratify the treaty in question.

Considerable damage has been sustained in Bolivia by the overflowing of the river Chuquisaca: a number of mills and agricultural establishments in its vicinity were destroyed.

RIO JANEIRO.

Accounts from the above city state that tranquility prevailed there. The party of the *Caramura's* (who are for the restoration of the Emperor) was getting every day more audacious. Two of their chiefs (Girao and Galizo) had been arrested.

In the town of San Beraardo do Brejo there had been a slight insurrectionary movement, which was instantly put down. It is also said that the force of the insurgent chieftain Pinto Madeira, which had for sometime kept the province of Ceara in alarm, was entirely destroyed.

Accounts from France *via* Montevideo, state that the partizans of the Dutchess de Berry have sustained a signal defeat in La Vender; that on their first encounter with the King's troops, 4,000 of them laid down their arms; the rest had fled, with the exception of 800, who took possession of a castle, where they so obstinately defended themselves that it was found necessary to set fire to the building, and it was soon reduced to ashes. The western departments of France still remained in a state of siege. As some bands of Chouans had retreated to the woods and from thence carried on active operations, measures were taken entirely to put them down.

The last accounts from the United States mention that the Cholera Morbus had nearly disappeared from New-York and Philadelphia. Boston remained entirely free from this dreadful scourge.

The London papers of August last mention the departure of Mademoiselle Taglioni from that capital, for the purpose of proceeding to France to be married. Her admirers are *au desesper* thereon. She must indeed be a divine creature,

judging from the manner in which she is spoken of. *The Athenaeum* of 11th August says—

"Mlle. Taglioni made her last appearance at Covent Garden Theatre on Monday, on which occasion the last new ballet, 'La Sylphide,' was repeated. The sun of her dancing set in a storm of applause. Here we again feel the want of language to express our admiration; nor is it surprising that we should—her dancing is so little of the earth that mortal terms seem scarcely applicable to it. After the ballet, she proceeded to the Tower, and embarked at half past 12 at night in a steamer for France, attended by her father and brother. Her suitor, the son of a Peer of France, went passenger by the same vessel. Report says that she is already married. If so her husband has acted wisely in concealing the fact—it is his only chance to escape falling a victim to public indignation."

The Atlas of 12th August, contains the following beautiful remarks upon the same subject:

"Taglioni is married—we have our information from an old lady, who passes by the name of Rumour, and who knows all things. Why should Taglioni marry? Why should not the whole world of fashion, of taste, of genius, the worshippers of poetry and of beauty, of art and science, have stepped in and forbid the bans? And of what mould in nature is he to whom she hath committed her mortal being? Is he a mere man? If he be, then he hath spoiled a glorious vision, and rudely blown away the delicious cloud that made a mystery of the sylph. To unveil the figure of the idol is the work of sacrilegious hands, and to prove that Taglioni is no more than a woman touched with a divine spirit, is desecration, per statute. Both her helplessness and her beauty are alike to be deplored. Perhaps he can make one in a waltzing quadrille, or even swim through a waltz; but what doth he know of the genius of poetry in action? A twelvemonth hence Taglioni, who now scarcely treads the earth, or who only lights upon it, like the Spirit of the Restless Feet, to rebound to her native spheres, will probably be seen in winter boots and a fur pelisse promandering lazily in Regent street. We cannot understand how Taglioni would look gliding slowly on the *paré*. We have no idea of Taglioni sating herself out of an evening to take the air on foot. Yet, by such proofs do we arrive at the painful dissipation of our day-dreams; by such unimagi-

ginative realities do we discover the fallacies of the imagination. We could have continued to think that Taglioni ought to be spoken of as the *farces*, with reverence and in a subdued voice; but she is married, and we talk of her as of a woman with the cares of the world on her head. Taglioni, with the cares of the world on her head, must surely resemble some such creature as the invisible bird, in the eastern tale, shut up for life in an iron cage."

THEATRE.

On the 10th instant a play and farce was performed for the benefit of Señor Felipe David. The house was but thinly attended, and we regret this circumstance the more because Señor David has not often made appeals to the public in the shape of benefits, and is moreover an actor of considerable natural talent.

On the 11th, the tragedy of Oscar.

On the 13th, for the benefit of Señor Felix Arcoles, (stage manager, we believe,) a play, and there was to have been a farce, but it was left out: the audience, as usual, made no stir about the matter. How different would have been the conduct of a London audience on such an occasion. The house was tolerably well attended, and some fashionable *beles* were in the boxes.

THEATRICAL ON DITS.—It is said that Señor Cáceres and Doña Trinidad are about to quit our Theatre for Chili, by way of Mendoza; and that Señor Moreno was bound to the Havana; he is, however, still in town counting (so report says) the duct.

"The bird that sings in yonder cage
To me sings notes of sorrow."

THE WEATHER.

In the early part of the week it was extremely cold for the season, the thermometer 55 a 57 in a warm place; but we are informed that the real atmosphere on Sunday last was at 44. The easterly winds usual at this time of the year have set in strong on almost every evening during the week.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON 15th OF NOVEMBER

VESSELS AND CAPTAIN'S NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DISTINCTION, &
BRITISH.		
Brig Cleopatra, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mc Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Harlot, Morley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadix.
Brig Pata, Davis,	James Miller,	Discharging.
Barque Metsey, Campbell,	Bertram, Delslie and Co.	Loading for Amsterdam.
Brig Malvius, Byron,	S. Lexica Bros.	do for Antwerp.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Brazil.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cognac Packet, Winby,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Helvellyn, Road e,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Discharging.
Brig Fairy, Fawcett,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Helicon, Macgill,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	In quarantine.
Brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer,	Keishaw, Wilson & Co.,	
AMERICAN.		
Brig Janns, Holmes,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Schr. Bee, Brooke,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,	Braulio Costa,	Loading for Bordeaux.
Brig Bearnais, Augery	S. Lexica Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
BREMEN.		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Lexica Bros.	Loading for N. York, calling at M. Vid.
Brig Arion, Geerken,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Isle of Mayo.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner Luigi Maria, Piacini,	Amadeo and Caprile,	Loading for Gibraltar and Genoa.
Poiaere Carlo Feiz, Busollini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	do for Cadix.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Caste lauo,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Rufino Gracioso, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Parnagua.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,		Sold.
Schr. Alegria, Garcia,	Huerzo,	Rio Grande.
Schr. Bella Angelica, Carvalho,	A. M. Pintos,	do.
Zumaca Bom Fim, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.
Corvette Lexington, Captain McKeever.
BRITISH.
H. B. M.'s Packet, Duke of York, Lt. Snell, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian barque Fluminense has been sold, and the proceeds placed at the disposal of the Commercial Tribunal.

Passengers in the Neapolitan brig Ferrer, which arrived at this port on 5th inst.—Señor Pasqual Simoni and son, and three in the steersage.

Passenger in the Argentine brig Guerrero Argentino, for Valparaiso, which sailed from this port on 7th inst.—Señor Pablo Deferrari.

The British brig Spencer remains in quarantine; her letters were brought on shore on 15th inst. The American brig Janus was released from quarantine on 15th inst.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

November 3.—Oriental brig Guia del Uruguay, from Rio Janeiro.
French brig Jeune Eloise, from Marseilles and Tarragona.

4th.—Austrian polacre Egeo, from Cadiz.
6th.—Brazilian schooner-brig 3d May, from St. Catharines.

American ship Azelia, Sands, from Rio Janeiro.

American brig Sardinus, Cattle from Boston.
9th.—American schooner-brig Nancy Chapman, Wilson, from Richmond, U. S. (She was placed in quarantine.)

Brazilian schooner-brig Amistad, from Cauzenes.

12th.—British brig Harriett, Fisher, from Sicily.

Sailed from Montevideo.

November 3.—Brazilian diate 30th August, for Rio Grande.

5th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Augusto Cesar, for Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco.

7th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Lijero, for Rio Grande.

Sardinian brig Aquiles, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian polacre Conception, for Rio Grande.

Do, schooner brig Suspiro, for Rio Janeiro.

8th.—British brig Prompt, for Antwerp.

Brazilian schooner San Roque, for St. Catharines.

12th.—French brig Casimer, for Havre de Grace.

H. B. M.'s packet Duke of York, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth, is posted to sail on 10th inst.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 10.—Wind S.

Arrived Brazilian schooner Alegria, Garcia, from Puerto Alegre 9th ult., Rio Grande 31st, Montevideo 7th inst. with 654 tierces yerba, to C. M. Huergo.

Sailed British barque Diana, Sugden, for Havana, despatched by J. Gestal, with 3979½ quintals jerked beef and 390 arrobas tallow.

H. B. M.'s barque Beagle, Capt. Robert Fitzroy, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

Do, do, do. Rosa, Moratorio, for do.

National schooner Star of the South (pilot boat), on a cruise in the river.

14 sail of small craft to the N.

November 11.—Wind S. E.

Arrived United States' corvette Lexington, Capt. McKeever, from Montevideo 10th. Passengers, Messames J. C. Zimmermann and Dorr, Messrs. Kohler, Tibbetts, D. Mendenhall, Minns, West and Foster.

November 12.—Wind E. S. E. blowing strong in the evening.

Arrived British brig Plata Davis, from Valparaiso 15th September. San Antonio 28th do., with 5000 fanegas wheat, &c. to James Miller.

American brig Janus, Holmes, from Boston 8th September, with flour, wheat, soap, &c. to Dorr, Reineke & Lees.

(She was placed in quarantine.)

11 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

Sailed American ship Parachute, Titcomb, for Boston, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co. with 23,122 dry hides, 2675 salted do. 1000

colt do. 900 horse do. 50,000 shin bones, 98 vicuña skins, 74 vischaca do. 66 bales with 1698 arrobas and 35lbs. horse hair, 3 do. with 102 dozen deer skins, 4 do. with 30 dozen sheep skins, 21 barrels liqueurs.

November 13.—Wind E. blowing strong in the evening.

Arrived national schooner Dos Amigos, Alberahini, from Maldonado 10th inst., Montevideo 11th, with 810 fanegas wheat, to J. Gestal.

Sailed Brazilian zamacca Estrella Brillante, Belen, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

Sardinian polacre Concordia, Ansaldo, for Valparaiso, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with a general cargo of dry goods and 1326 tierces yerba. Passenger, Sr. Juan Mañer.

National brig General Rondeau, D. Campbell, for Valparaiso, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with a general cargo of dry goods and tallow.

The French brig Prosper was under weigh this evening.

November 14.—Wind E. blowing strong in the evening.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 13th, to Gaspar Resa.

Brazilian zamacca Bon Fin, Oliveira from Santos 3d inst., with sugar, rice, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, French brig Prosper, Heurtevent, for Patagonia, despatched by Blanc & Constantine, with a general cargo of dry goods and yerba.

The Roman brig Concordia was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored S. E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

November 15.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed, Roman brig Concordia, Buratini, for St. Catharines, despatched by Rodriguez & Co. with 50 quintals jerked beef and 6 damaged hides.

November 16.—Wind S. S. W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

Reminiscences of the late John Townsend, Police Officer of Bow-street, London.

Townsend was a true disciple of the old school. Speaking of George the Fourth, he would say, "God rest him, he was a king: only two or three people could get at him; but this new king (William the Fourth) why, bless you, sir, he isn't half a king; he makes himself too cheap. Any body may get at him." "I remember the time (he said to a friend) when there were masquerades, and the king—God bless him! (he was only Prince of Wales then) used to have nice freaks on such occasions. Many a time have I taken him by the skirt of the coat when he was going in, and said to him, 'I would advise your royal highness, if you have got any money about you, to leave it with me for safety; and then he would pull out a purse with fifty or sixty guineas in it, and say, 'Well, but Townsend, you must allow me something to spend, you know; and upon that I used to hand him over about five guineas, keeping the rest and his watch in my own pocket, where few people would have thought of looking for them.' Many years ago Townsend met in St. James's park the present king, when Duke of Clarence. "Halloa, Townsend, where do you come from?" "I am just come from your royal brother of York, and he gave me one of the best glasses of wine that ever I tasted." "Well, Townsend," said the Duke, "come and see me, and I promise to give you as good a glass of wine as my brother York can give." "Ah!" says Townsend, "that's not all; for when I admired the wine, your royal brother of York calls for his butler and desires him to bring two bottles for Mr. Townsend; and here (says Townsend) here they are," pulling one out of each pocket and showing them to the Duke. About five days before his death, Townsend called upon a friend, and some allusion being made to the peculiar cut of his hat, said, "That hat, sir, was given to me by George the Fourth—God rest his soul." "Well, but Townsend," said the gentleman, "I thought it had been your own cut." "God bless your soul, and so it was; the king took his cut from mine, and many times used to say, that till that time he had never looked like a gentleman."

During part of the period that George the Fourth was Prince Regent, his spouse, the Princess of Wales, was in the habit of frequently visiting the London theatres, where she was always received with great applause; and on one or two occasions the Regent having entered the theatre when she was present, his reception was

any thing but flattering. He therefore sometimes sent Townsend to reconnoitre. The latter was despatched one night to the Opera to see if the coast was clear, but he soon came back to Carlton House, and exclaimed to the Regent, "May it please your Royal Highness, Ma'am's there."

Married.

On the 13th inst. at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. Duncan Lamont, Merchant of this city, to Ann, sixth daughter of the late Reverend Charles Hargrave, Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the subscribers towards the erection of a *Scottish Presbyterian Church* in this city, will be held on *Tuesday next, 20th current*, at one o'clock, P. M., at the *Scottish Presbyterian Chapel*, calle de Mexico, No. 84.

(By order of the Committee.)

THO. STUART, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, November 17.

STORE-ROOM FOR SALT

Is to be had on reasonable terms, at the Barraca de L. Avasil, the residence of the undersigned.

THOMAS BARTON.

HIRAM HUNT, CARPENTER.

HAS removed from No. 89 calle del 25 de Mayo to No. 91 calle de la Biblioteca, formerly the State Printing Office.

NOTICE.

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

Bathing Tubs, of different sizes, on reasonable terms. Copper work tinned and repaired.

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.

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. STEFALMAN'S, No. 92, calle de Cangallo; and at the Office of the GACETA MERCANTIL.

NOTICE.

THREE or four respectable gentlemen can be accommodated with a suite of pleasant furnished rooms at No. 78, calle de la Universidad.

Breakfast and Tea, if required.

FOR SALE.

THE London Quarterly Review, for July, 1832, at cost price. Apply at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	114	a 114½ dollars each
do. Patriot	112½	a 113 do do.
Plata Mexicana	6½	a 6½ do do.
Dollars, Spanish	28	a 29 do do.
do. Patriot and Patrones	44	a 44½ do do.
8 per cent. Stock	44	a 44½ per cent.
Bank Shares	138	a 140 dollars each.
Exchange on England	7½	a 7 3-16 per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro	350	a 360 per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo	7	per dol.
Do on United States	6½	a 6½ d. per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best	28	a 31 dol. p. pesada.
Do country	24	a 27 do do.
Do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	23	a 26 do do.
Do do	19	a 20 per pesada.
Do Horse	6½	a 7 dollars each.
Nutria skins	55	a 60 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla	28	a 29 do do.
Wool, (common)	7½	a 11 do per arroba.
Hair, long	20	a 24 do do.
Do mixed	12	a 16 do do.
Jerked Beef	13½	a 14 do per quintal.
Horas	300	a 900 do per million.
Flour, (N. A.)	70	a 72 do per barrel.
Salt	10	a 11 do per fanega on board.
Discount	1½	a 2½ p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 112 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7½ pence. The lowest ditto 7½ pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.