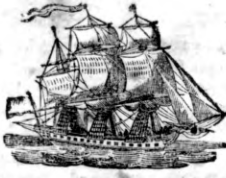


British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 328.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1832.

[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In another part of our paper we have inserted the account of an attempt to create a revolution in the province of Salta. Later advices state that "the designs of the revolutionists have been completely frustrated."

The *Lucero* of this city, of 28th ult. published the following official documents, under the head

INTERIOR.

A communication from the Governor of the province of Santiago del Estero (Felipe Ibarra), dated Santiago, 14th November, 1832, to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, enclosing official communications from Salta.

A communication from D. José Maria Saravia, dated Salta, 31st October, 1832, to the Governor of Santiago del Estero, stating that, during the absence of the Governor of Salta (D. Pablo de la Torre) from the city, the troops in garrison there had risen against their officers and released the prisoners who had been in their custody; that the authorities having disappeared, and at present no provincial representation, he had accepted the invitation which had been made to him, and assumed the office of Governor of the province of Salta until the House of Representatives was elected.

Señor Saravia professes that the change in the Government would only be in persons, and not in opinions; that the province would be governed upon the Federal system, and that the refugee Unitarian officers in the province of Bolivia would on no account be permitted to enter the territory of Salta.

A communication from the Governor of Santiago del Estero, dated Santiago, 12th November, 1832, in answer to the above, states that Señor Saravia had been elected to the office of Governor, ad interim, by violence and injustice; that it was a paltry subterfuge to call a military sedition the voice of the people; that such proceedings had always been regarded as high treason, and its promoters subjected themselves to the punishment of death; that the people could not exercise their rights at the point of the bayonet; neither would the assembling of a small number of citizens be considered as expressing the public will; that he considered the election of Señor Saravia as illegal and effected by violence, and that he should in consequence concert measures with the Governments of Tucuman and Catamarca in order to restore order in Salta; but this would be only a slight support, as the Federal Governments of the rest of the Republic would hasten to stop the evil in its origin, in order to prevent the effusion of blood.

A communication from the Governor of the province of Santiago del Estero, dated Santiago, 14th November, 1832, to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, stating the establish-

ment of order in Salta, and the total defeat of the revolutionists.

Two communications from the Governor of Salta (Pablo de la Torre), dated Salta, 8th November, 1832, to the Governor of Tucuman, stating that on the previous day, at 5 in the morning, he had completely routed the revolutionists in the field of Pulares, 10 leagues from Salta; that the triumph had been complete, more than 100 men had been killed, many wounded and prisoners, the greater part of the dispersed apprehended, and those who had been the most culpable had been punished, and the rest liberated. Señor Torre says, that in his division not one had been killed, and only 4 wounded.

H. B. M.'s PACKETS.

The regulation allowing only three days for the packets to remain here, is of serious inconvenience to the commercial community of this city. It scarcely affords time to answer the letters, much less to effect any commercial operation which may require the transmission of immediate advices. The dissatisfaction seems to be general, and there can be little doubt that if a representation upon the subject be forwarded to the proper quarter, the grievance will be remedied.

The greater part of the commerce connected with the river Plate is transacted in Buenos Ayres. It is also the outlet and inlet of the correspondence with Chili and Peru; and yet, according to the new arrangement, Montevideo will have at least 9 days notice of the packet's departure, viz. 2 days in which she is to remain at that port, 3 at Buenos Ayres, and 4 days as an average passage from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres and back again.

Considering that these schooner packets are likely to be stationary in this quarter, it is fortunate that two such estimable officers are in command of them. The bland conduct of Lt. William Lee Rees, commander of the Cockatrice, was generally noticed here; and Lt. F. Rogers Coghlan, commander of the Hornet, when he was in Buenos Ayres some seven years since, gained universal respect.

MONTEVIDEO.

On the 22d ult. an extraordinary sitting of the General Legislative Assembly of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay was held, and the Government message to the House was read by the Minister.

It stated that the Government had convoked the extraordinary sitting in order to give an account of the late rebellion and its consequences, now that the country is tranquil, and the cause of order and of the legal authority had triumphed.

The message then enters into full particulars of the events of 29th June at Durazno, and the

military movements at Montevideo on 3d July, which caused the revolution; and states that General Juan Antonio Lavalleja had placed himself at the head of the revolutionists, but that the President of the Republic, aided by the patriotism of the people, had finally suppressed these anarchical movements. In order, however, to effect this, the industry and commerce of the country, and also the public treasury, had been subjected to great sacrifices; but even those, compared with the results which had in fact saved the Republic, gave cause for congratulation; and public credit had been so little injured, that treasury bills enjoy at the present moment equal if not superior value to those of private individuals.

The attempt to cause another revolution in Montevideo, on 15th September last, is then noticed, and it is stated that among the conspirators were persons who, by their sex, ought to have avoided mingling in such dangerous scenes; that in order to satisfy public justice, and to prevent new crimes, it had been found necessary to banish several of the conspirators from the country, depriving them and their accomplices of the rights of citizens, and subjecting to the most strict inspection all those who have rendered themselves suspicious by connivance with the revolutionists; that the President had sequestered cattle belonging to the chieftains of anarchy, and by this means the greater part of the militia who had aided the cause of the laws had been compensated—a sacred debt which the public treasury could not at the present moment provide for.

The message is dated Montevideo, November 22, 1832, and signed

LUIS E. PERES, Vice President.

SANTIAGO VASQUES, Minister.

The schooner *Adelaide* brought Montevideo journals to 27th ult. The President of the Republic, Fructoso Rivera, entered Montevideo on the 21st ult, after being absent some months campaigning. There had been in consequence illuminations and rejoicing in that city—balls at the Theatre, on 22d and 23d, after the theatrical performances had concluded, attended by "worthy citizens and beautiful women." The opera of *La Cenerentola* was also performed, but the opera company, it seems, have committed [a *faux pas*, by inserting in their advertisements that military officers would be admitted to the opera gratis. The military felt highly offended at such an offer; and to say truth, Messrs. Vacani & Co. evinced a great deal of bad taste in making the proposition. Some communications upon this subject have appeared in the *Universal*, in one of which the opera company are denominated "presuming adventurers," &c. &c. A private letter states that "it is thought the said company will take affront thereon and condescend to visit Buenos Ayres."

We received by the packet Cockatrice, London papers to 19th September. The following is an abstract of their contents:

In France tranquillity prevailed, except in the province of La Vendée, where some slight disturbances still existed. The Duchess de Berry was supposed to be in that province, and it is stated that the French Government intended to make propositions to her in order to her leaving the country.

The public mind in France was chiefly occupied by the projected change in the administration, and the trial of four individuals of the new religious sect called the *Simonians*, viz: Prosper Enfantin, whom they call the Father of the St. Simonians; Michel Chevalier, late director of the Globe newspaper; Emile Barrault, late professor at Paris; and Charles Duvoyrier, formerly an advocate and late editor of the Globe newspaper. They were charged with discussing political, religious and literary questions, without the license of government. A great number of the St. Simonians entered the court with a slow and solemn pace, and observing profound silence. Their costume, their long beards and flowing hair, and the fine countenances of several of them, greatly excited the attention of the audience. The prisoners were condemned to fine and imprisonment.

The newspaper *Fulmouth Packet* of 15th September says—

“The St. Simonians in France may be classed, in some measure, with the Owenites in England, and the followers of Miss Frances Wright in New York. It is a subject of curious speculation to see in the three countries of France, England, and America, three sects now forming, and every day acquiring strength, particularly that in America, which all have this in common, that they are opposed to the Christian religion, and look to promote the happiness of the people by a new distribution of property.”

The news from Portugal is only a few days later than that we had before received, and it would be difficult to collect from the English and French papers the real state of affairs in Portugal, for these periodicals have become strong partisans on either side. Those in the Pedro interest, although not quite so sanguine as heretofore, still confidently predict that he will be successful, and speak of large reinforcements of men, money and arms as proceeding, and about to proceed from England and France to join Don Pedro. And that Miguel's resources must soon fail, &c. &c.

The Miguel journals hold out a very different tale, and say that, notwithstanding England and France are carrying on a sort of crusade against Miguel, the latter will, in the end, foil them; that he is backed by public opinion in Portugal, and that this opinion is not formed upon superstitious bigotry as their opponents aver, but from utter dislike of Don Pedro and of his cause. Don Pedro of course comes in for his share of scolding: he is called unprincipled, intriguing, heartless, &c. &c.

From what we can make out, the following would seem to be the situation of Portugal, according to the last accounts.—Don Pedro was in Oporto with 12,000 men, waiting reinforcements in order to act upon the offensive. A number of his soldiers, chiefly from those recruited in the Azores, had deserted to the other party; some, taken in the act, were shot. Few or none of the people of the country had joined him; Oporto had been fortified; the troops of Don Miguel, 18,000 strong, were close to the city, and it was said were only waiting the ar-

rival of some artillery (24 pounders) to commence an assault.

An *Judiaman* had been purchased and was fitting out in the River Thames to join Don Pedro. She was to carry 62 guns. In the meantime the fleets of both parties seemed to be carrying on a sort of child's warfare, or, as school-boys would say, “one's afraid and the other dare not.” Admiral Sartorius goes off Lisbon with his fleet, but runs away the moment Miguel's squadron appears: the latter then returns to port, and the former comes back again. Proceedings like the above have been several times repeated. Admiral Sartorius evidently does not feel himself strong enough to risk an action, notwithstanding the expectations that he would. Don Miguel's squadron at Lisbon consisted of one 74, one frigate, two large corvettes, and two large brigs.

Every thing denotes that the war in Portugal will be protracted. Don Pedro is supported (at least in an indirect manner) by France and England; the majority of his troops are foreigners. Don Miguel has the mass of the people in his favour; but his resources must be limited, and in the end fail, except Spain or some other nation assists him, or the Portuguese people evince a devotion to his cause not expected from them.

In the other parts of Europe there was no particular news. Turkey seemed in an unquiet state; a revolution appeared ready to burst out in that quarter, the Grand Signior having become very unpopular, owing to the different innovations he had made upon the established customs of the people.

The dispute between Belgium and Holland remained in the same unsettled state.

The Cholera Morbus was rather decreasing than otherwise in Europe, but it still continued its ravages, and amongst those who have died lately of that disease in England, was the celebrated Dr. Adam Clark.

Charles X., the ex-King of France, and all the ex-Royal family, had quitted the palace of Holyrood at Edinburgh for Gratz, in Styria, where the family will again assemble. Gratz is a fortified town, a Bishop's see, and the capital of Lower Styria, in Germany. It is 85 miles S. W. from Vienna. The Duchess d'Angouleme, with her niece, the daughter of the Duchess de Berri, had arrived in London, on their route to Germany. Charles X., with the Duke de Bordeaux and a numerous suite, left Scotland for Hamburg in a steam-boat. Their departure is much regretted in Edinburgh, where they were universally respected. The cause or causes of their leaving are differently stated. The declining health of the Duchess d'Angouleme, increased by the variability of the Scottish climate, has been mentioned; also that the Duchess de Berri preferred to reside on the Continent. Others state that the ex-King had incurred considerable debts during his former residence in England, which, when the late revolution occurred in France, he had made arrangements to pay; that an action had been lately brought against him to recover the said debts, and that in November of the present year judgment would be issued against his person and property; and not having the means to pay, he was obliged to quit—also, that in Germany he can provide for his family and followers at a much cheaper rate than in Scotland. Another account says, that from the close intimacy which exists between the British and French Governments, and the known dislike which the Whig party in England has always evinced towards the Bourbons, the ex-King and his family thought themselves intru-

ders, and had for some time past determined to quit the British territory.

We believe that we have now given all the news, both “foreign and domestic,” brought by the last packet, with the exception, however, as it regards Ireland, which continued in the same agitated state as ever.

The English journals do not devote much space to the affairs of this country—they are too much occupied with the important transactions nearer home. The *London Times* of 6th September says—

“The *Brisis* packet has brought letters of the 12th of June from Buenos Ayres. A rumour prevailed that in consequence of the bad state of the affairs of the National Bank, the Government was about to undertake the superintendence of it. This derangement of great banking establishments seems, by the way, to be spreading; but one can hardly wonder that a “national bank” should go wrong in a troubled country like Buenos Ayres, when even in this great commercial country the secret of conducting them properly seem not to be yet discovered.”

House of Representatives.

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

At a sitting on the 13th ult., Señor Pedro Pablo Vidal spoke against the project, and advised that it should be rejected. Señor Sanluisa followed on the same side.

At a sitting on the 15th ult., Señor Bernardo Pereda was of opinion that the admission of the project in general would not be prejudicial, because the House did not thereby give its approbation to the articles which compose it; they could be separately discussed and rejected, if found obnoxious, and others substituted. Señor Olvarrieta again expressed his decided conviction that the project attacked the institutions of the country, and said that it had now been sufficiently discussed.

After a few words from Señor Cernadas, the House proceeded to vote, and as we before stated in our number 326, the project was rejected by a majority of 42, there being for it 7, against it 13.

The special committee (noticed in our last) appointed by the House on 22d ult., presented on the 24th a draft of a communication to the Governor, and a project of decree. The former stated that the House felt infinite satisfaction that the extraordinary powers with which the Executive authority had been invested by the law of 2d August, 1830, had produced the desired benefits; and that the province would always recollect with enthusiasm, that under the government of his Excellency it had been enabled to live tranquilly under the empire of the laws so cruelly trampled upon by anarchy.

That as his Excellency evinced apprehensions that the fruits of so many sacrifices would be lost, through the incertainty to which the Executive is reduced after the surrender of the extraordinary powers, the House, convinced of the necessity of strengthening the authority of the Government, had directed one of its committees to present a project to establish and determine the attributions of the Executive; and that the House would promptly attend to any measure of the same purport which the Government might think proper to submit to its consideration.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from the Minister (Manuel V. de Maza), dated Buenos Ayres, 24th ult., states the penalties awarded against those who were concerned in clandestinely shipping arms on 19th September last, on board the schooner *Aguila Primera*, for Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres, November 24, 1832.
H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province has on this date ordered, that during the indisposition of the Minister of Government, the affairs of his office shall be despatched in the Finance Department.

POST OFFICE.
Buenos Ayres, November 26, 1832.
By an order of the Government of 24th inst.

the mails for the interior provinces will, from 1st of the ensuing month, be despatched on the following days:—For Chili the 16th, for Santa Fé the 19th, and for Peru the 26th of each month.

Private letters from the interior state that in Salta, the prisoners D. Cruz Puche and D. Napoleón Guemes had succeeded in seducing part of the garrison, consisting of 100 men, under the command of Commandant Pedro Pablo Arias. They had liberated the said prisoners, and proclaimed as Governor a person named Saravia. Commandant Arias was wounded whilst endeavouring to suppress the mutiny. Governor Latorre immediately proceeded to the country, taking the road to Chichana; also Col. Pablo Aleman, who took the route to the Quebrada, in order to assemble the forces and re-establish order, which has no doubt ere this been effected. The Government having deposited in the country all the arms and warlike stores of the province, as a measure of precaution against the attempts of the anarchists.—*Gaceta Mercantil* 27th ult.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the late Musical Festival at the British Church.

RECEIPTS.	
This amount received for 356 tickets sold,	£3560
EXPENSES.	
Paid the Instrumental Performers,	£370
Copying music,	236
Blank cards,	72
Four music stands,	24
Lighting the Church,	157—
Leaving a balance towards the erection of the Organ of	859—
	\$2701

THEATRE.

On 23d ult. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Caceres, the play of the "Twelve Peers of France," in which the Señora Trinidad Guervara appeared on horseback at the entrance of the pit, bidding defiance to the enemies of her husband on the stage, and at the same time hurled her gauntlet into the pit. The charger upon which she was mounted behaved extremely well, and no doubt materially assisted in drawing so good a house, because Señor Caceres has had a number of benefits within these few weeks, at

which some good plays were represented, and yet the audiences were any thing but numerous.

In the boxes on this evening were observed General Mansilla and his lady, General Marcos Balcarce and his lady, &c. &c.

On 25th a play, to a house literally empty, the evening being extremely sultry.

On 27th, for the benefit of Monsiur Pasquier, hair dresser to the theatre, the play of the "Battle of Nancy," which, however, was rather dull, very few of the Ghosts advertised in the bill appeared, either from indisposition, or from inability to leave the "world of spirits." The house was very full, and the play did not conclude until a quarter to 12 o'clock. It was half past 12 when the curtain finally dropped.

The warm weather plays the deuce with the attractions of the theatre.

CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement, which is very characteristic of Chinese manners and customs, appeared in the *Canton Register* of January 9:—"Advertisement, or translation of 'a thanksgiving placard,' by Sang say, who lives in a small lane leading from the street behind the Treasury Office. The object of this placard is to search for two concubines who have been lost. They are aged twenty-six and twenty-seven years. They had on a blue long upper garment; and double trowsers, the outside made of light blue cloth, and the inner white. The name of the one lady is Mrs. Pour. She wore a small sleeved water-red silk frock; had gold-washed ear-rings set with pearls; and had small feet. The name of the other concubine is Mrs. Love. She wore a blue silk small sleeved frock; had gold-washed earrings set with green beetles; and had small feet. She is a native of Keang-se Province. On the 18th instant, in consequence of a fire having broken out in the neighbourhood, they went out to the street, and have not since been seen to return. They had no property with them. Search had been made but no trace of them discovered. If any good person knows where they are, and will give information, a thanksgiving of thirty dollars will be given for each 'mouth'—that is, each lady. And to those who will retain them, seventy dollars each mouth will be given. The money is sealed up and deposited, and will be delivered the moment the concubines' faces are seen. This promise will not be 'eaten'—that is, broken. This placard will afford proof. The reign of Taou-kiang, 9th year, 10th moon, 22d day."

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Falmouth.

On 30th August, packet Swallow, from Buenos Ayres 31st May, Montevideo 4th June, Rio Janeiro 24th do.

On 3d September, packet Friseis, from Buenos Ayres 12th June, Montevideo 17th do., Rio Janeiro 12th July.

At London.

On 12th September, British brig Harriet, Lewis, from Buenos Ayres 19th June.

At Liverpool.

On 10th September, British brig Catherine Ann, Norie, from Buenos Ayres 6th June, Montevideo 3d July.

At Havre de Grace.

On 12th September, French brig Herminie, Soret, from Buenos Ayres 15th June.

At Bordeaux.

On 10th September, French brig Nouveau Perseverant, M-tayer, from Montevideo 24th May, Havre de Grace —.

At Bremen.

On 21st August, Bremen brig Cesar, Dietjen, from Buenos Ayres 11th June.

At Amsterdam.

On 20th August, Danish brig Teuton, Bendixen, from Buenos Ayres 25th May.

At Antwerp.

On 10th August, British brig Scott, Irving, from Buenos Ayres 1st June, Dover 15th August.

On 8th September, British brig Adventure, Corbett, from Montevideo 30th May, and Jersey —.

On 13th do., Hamburg brig George and August, Witroek, from Buenos Ayres 14th June.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 7th November, H. B. M.'s packet Goldfinch, from Buenos Ayres 19th October, Montevideo 25th do., and was to sail for Falmouth on 13th November.

At Montevideo.

November 24.—Sardinian polacre Correo, Peralta, from Tarragona 7th September, Gibraltar 20th do.

H. B. M.'s packet Duke of York, from Buenos Ayres.

25th.—Brazilian zamaca San Miguel, Gonzales, from Rio Grande 17th.

Sardinian brig Misericordia, Mguone, from Genoa 25th August; Gibraltar 14th September.

American brig Dawn, Davis, from Salem 3d August, St. Catherine's 14th November.

Hanoverian brig Graf Munster, Dietjen, from Bremen 30th August.

Sailed from Montevideo

November 19.—Oriental brig Guia del Uruguay, for Paisandu.

Portuguese zamaca (with the flag of Maria II.) Destinada, for Havana.

23d.—Sardinian ship Aurora, for Genoa.

24th.—British brig Hero, for Falmouth.

25th.—American brig Ceres, for Havana.

H. B. M.'s Packets are in future to remain only three days for the mail at Buenos Ayres, and two days at Montevideo. The packet Swallow was to sail from Falmouth about 6th October for Rio Janeiro, bringing also the mails for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The packet Cockatrice will probably convey hither the said mails from Rio Janeiro, as the other packet intended for this station (the Hornet) would not probably arrive in time. She was fitting out at Chatham when the Cockatrice sailed from Falmouth. It is understood that the packet Swallow will wait the arrival of the Cockatrice at Rio Janeiro, in order to convey the Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Mails to Falmouth; and it is anticipated that the new regulation will not create any delay in forwarding the mails either from this or Brazil.

The packet schooner Cockatrice is a fine schooner of her class; sails well, mounts 6 guns, and has superior accommodations for passengers—her burthen 170 tons. She has the beam of a 10 gun brig, and draws 11 feet water. On her return from Rio Janeiro, and when in sight of this port, she will always hoist a St. George's Ensign at the fore.

The schooner fanciers say that the British do not excel either in the building of schooners or the sailing of them, and that if the masts of the Cockatrice were differently placed, and made to rake, it would greatly improve her appearance.

The schooner packet Hornet was expected to sail from Falmouth in October last for this station. She was not to bring out a mail from England.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ON 29th OF NOVEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Cloapatra, Walsh,	John Best and Brothers.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	Mr Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Harriot, Morley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	do for Cadiz.
Brig Plata, Davis,	James Miller,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jane, Luckett,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Hartford, Robson,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Brazil.
Barque Helvellyn, Boadie,	Horne & Alsogaray.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Fawcett,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Spencer, Thos. Spencer,	Keishaw, Wilson & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Itinerant, Nicholson,	John Harratt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Azelia, Sands,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for New York
Brig Sally & Esther, M'Neal,	Dorr, Rencke & Lees,	Discharging
Schr. Bee, Brooke,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Do.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Governor Von Scholten, Pullen,	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Do. for Havana.
Schooner Harriet,		Under detention.
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,	Branlio Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
BREMEN.		
Ship Wanderer, Schlichting,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for N. York, calling at M. Vid.
Brig Arica, Geerken,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Bussolini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Brazil.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Mannel Carreras.	Uncertain.
Barque Fumioese,		Sold.
Brig Bella Juanita, Pintos,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Schr. Alegria, Garcia,	Huerzo,	Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.
Corvette Lexington, Captain McKeever.

The British brigs Spencer and Itinerant were released from quarantine on 26th ult. The former sailed from Liverpool on 25th August, and brought the following passengers: Messrs. Charles Hargreaves, Lucius H. Richardson, and Peter A. Richardson.

The Spencer picked up a boat with 12 Portuguese sailors, about 130 miles from the Cape de Verd Island, and brought them to Buenos Ayres. They belonged to a Portuguese vessel which had foundered.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Carlo Feliz, for Cadiz.
On 5th do.—Cleopatra, for Liverpool.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 24.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schr. Cockatrice, Lt. Wm. Lee Rees, commander, from Falmouth 21st sept.; arrived at Madeira 2d October, sailed thence 4th do; arrived at Rio Janeiro 9th November, sailed thence 11th, and Montevideo 23d. Passengers, 2 to Madeira, viz Messrs. White. (The Cockatrice was placed in quarantine from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M. this day.)

Oriental packet schooner Aguilá Primera, Cuero, from Montevideo 23d, to A. Martinez.

November 25.—Wind N.

Arrived, American ship Azelia, Hart Sands, from Montevideo 23d inst. with 5167 dry hides, 789 ounces of gold, 3000 hard dollars, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

National schooner pilot-boat Star of the South, from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho, for Rio Grande, despatched by A. M. Pintos, with a general cargo of dry goods.

British barque Mersy, Campbell, for Havana, despatched by Bertram, De Lisle & Co. with 4023½ quintals jerked beef, 96 arrobas tallow.

British brig Malvina, Byron, for Amsterdam, despatched by S. Lezica Bros. with 12,812 dry hides, 1000 salted do.

November 28.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.
Sailed, national schooner pilot-boat Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

November 27.—Wind S. S. E. blowing strong—rain.
Arrived, American brig Sally & Esther, M'Neal, from Antwerp 30th August, Island of Mayo 9th October, Montevideo 2d inst. with salt, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees. (She was placed in quarantine, and released on 25th.)

November 28.—Wind E.—nearly calm.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 27th inst. to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, French brig Bearnais, Augery, for Bordeaux, despatched by S. Lezica Bros. with 5093 dry hides, 26 arrobas horse hair.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lt. William Lee Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Col. Henry Vernon, Harcourt. Do, for Montevideo, Sr. Francisco Horne.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.
11 sail of small craft to the N.

November 29.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Bella Juanita, Pereyra, from Genoa 9th September, Montevideo 27th inst. with wine and general cargo, to José Gestal. (26 passengers.)

Tuscan schooner-brig Valiente, Quexada, from Cadiz 22d September, with general cargo, to F. Berber.

(The above vessels were placed in quarantine.)
14 sail of small craft from the Paraná and Uruguay.

Sailed, British brig Helicon, M'Gill, for Havana, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co. with 3,895 quintals jerked beef, 40 dozen chinchilla skins, 8 tiger skins, 6 doz. deer do, 30 do rabbit do, 5 do sheep do. Passenger, Mr. John King.

British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, for Havana, despatched by James Miller, with 4,500 quintals jerked beef, 226 arrobas tallow.

American brig Janus, Robins, for Havana, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 3,475 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian zumaeca Bom Fin, Oliveira, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 40 quintals jerked beef, 8 doz. of sheep skins, &c.

Sardinian schooner-brig Maria, Pisani, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with

3,784 dry hides, 9,852 horns, 237 arrobas horse hair, 7 do and 220lbs. ostrich feathers, 160 deer skins, 125 visaca do, 19 fox do, 12 plumeras, 200 quintals old copper.

An Oriental schooner, for Montevideo, and 8 sail of small craft to the N.

November 30.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 28th ult. Señor Lozano withdrew the projects he had presented in a former sitting, and substituted others.

On the 29th the draft of communication and project reported by the special committee, were sanctioned, with some slight alterations introduced by Señores Anchorena and Baldomero Garcia.

On Thursday morning last, at day-break, some political pasquinades were found posted on various edifices in this city. The election of a new Governor of this province is to take place in a few days, and the contents of these pasquinades chiefly related to that object.

A considerable advance has taken place during the week in the price of flour, wheat, tea, soap, &c. The rise in the two first articles is stated to be in consequence of the bad appearance of the wheat in the Banda Oriental and the anticipation that the harvest will totally fail there; also the opinion that in the Province of Buenos Ayres the crop will be very deficient.

THE WEATHER.—It was extremely sultry on Sunday and Monday last—the wind N. and nearly calm, the thermometer 35 in the shade. On Monday evening the lightning denoted a change, and during that night the wind shifted to South, bringing with it heavy rain. On the following day there was a difference of 16 degrees in the atmosphere, the thermometer being then at 69; since which it has been about 70 a 73, with delightful summer weather.

BATHING.—On Monday evening, for the first time this summer, a number of persons, of both sexes, bathed in the river. The lady bathers, however, were chiefly those of a dusky complexion.

ALAMEDA.—This public walk has been visited during the week by a few of the fashionable fair. The season for the promenade has, however, as yet scarcely commenced.

TURKISH LADIES.—The following adventure is related by Mr. Hughes in his "Travels in Greece and Albania," published by Colburn and Bentley:—"Mr. Parker and myself were most vehemently abused, one day when we descended from the acropolis, by three Turkish ladies for daring to look at them. We certainly were attracted by nothing but their strange appearance; for they were so muffled up from head to foot in long white robes, with bandages covering the face and shewing nothing but the eyes, that they looked exactly like a trio of Egyptian mummies going out to take the air. These ladies, however, are not so squeamish when out of observation, as I afterwards discovered. Copying inscriptions one afternoon in the court of Lusieri, whilst that worthy Don was enjoying his siesta, I heard a gentle knock at the outer gates, which having opened, I saw with surprise about twelve or fifteen Turkish ladies covered with white mantles reaching from head to foot. Having let them in, they made me understand by signs that the object of their visit was to see a fine clock with musical chimes that Lord Elgin had presented to the city of Athens. They followed me slowly and silently to the temporary shed in which it was placed; but had no sooner entered than they began to giggle, and presently burst into a laugh; they then threw back their long veils as if by a preconcerted scheme to surprise me by that blaze of beauty which radiated from their large black eyes: I certainly never beheld so glorious a sight. I may have seen handsomer women than any individual among them, but never did I see such a combination of beauties, such beaming eyes and silken lashes, or such dazzling complexions; they appeared like a legion of houries sent expressly from the paradise of Mahomet. The lovely creatures seemed to enjoy my astonishment, and to triumph in the effect of their charms: encompassing me in a circle, they gently pushed me towards the clock,

that I might show them its mechanism: this I had no sooner done, than with a shout of joy they seized the wires, and rang such a peal upon the chimes, that the Italian awoke from his nap, and running to the spot in his gown and slippers, began to chide them in so severe a strain that the laughter immediately ceased, silence was restored, the veils drawn again over their faces, and in the same slow and solemn step with which they entered, the whole party marched off the premises, leaving me in the state of a person just awakened out of a most extraordinary dream."

The attractions of the theatre continue on the wane Thursday and last evening were devoted to benefits, the former for Don Matilda Diaz, and the latter for Madam Toussaint; and on both occasions the house was thickly attended. The boxes, however, each night, were graced by various "stranger fair," as well as by *anglo porticña* beauty.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE London newspaper Age of 19th August, 1832, is particularly requested to be returned.

FOR SALE, at No. 94 calle de la Catedral, genuine HOLLANDS GIN, of most superior quality and of 24 degrees, being the best in the market, and may be purchased in cases, or in stone bottles of 22 degrees. Also for sale, superior Sherry Wine in pipes.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans and Specifications of the Scotch Presbyterian Church will be ready for inspection on Monday next, the 3d of December, at the house of Mr. Adams, Architect, No. 60 calle de Potosi; and tenders for the same will be received until 1 o'clock on Friday, the 7th December, at No. 30 calle de la Florida, when the most advantageous offer will be accepted. (By order of the Committee.) JOHN HARRATT, Secretarq. Buenos Ayres, 1st December, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending soon to discontinue the store No. 52 calle de la Paz, and to absent himself, for some time, from Buenos Ayres, respectfully solicits all persons with whom he has accounts open for a cancellation of the same before the commencement of the ensuing year.

The remaining Stock, principally Wines and Spirits, Fixtures and articles of use in said store, necessary for the grocery business, he offers for sale either separately or together, as may suit the convenience of purchasers. C. WINTER. Buenos Ayres, December 1, 1832.

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. STAFFORD-MAN'S, No. 94, 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. 76, 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	114	dollars each.
do Patriot,.....	112½	a	113	do do.
Plata Macucuna,.....	6½	a	6½	do for one
Dollars, Spanish,.....	6½	a	6½	do each.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	44	a	45	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	130	a	138	dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	7½	a	7	13-16 per dollar.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	320	a	30	per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	6½	a	7	per dol.
Do on United States,.....	6½	a	6½	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28	a	31	dols. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	28	a	27	do do.
Do do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 24		a	26	do do.
Do salted,.....	19	a	20	per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	6½	a	7	dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	55	a	60	do. per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	25	a	25½	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,.....	13	a	14	do per quintal
Horns,.....	350	a	830	do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	95	a	100	do per barrel.
Salt,.....	10	a	11	do per fanega on board.
Discount,.....	1½	a	2½	p. et. 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 7 3-16 pence. The lowest ditto 7 pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.
Printed at the State Printing-Office.