

# British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 368.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1833.

[Vol. VIII.]

## BUENOS AYRES.

It is reported that the elections, which were suspended on 16th June last, will shortly be resumed. In the mean time, tranquillity prevails, except among some of our journals, and they are as belligerent as ever: if now and then a sort of truce takes place, it is more for want of ammunition than any thing else; for the moment a fresh supply comes, the paper conflict is renewed with increased vigour.

All officers belonging to the regiments in the country districts, have been ordered to join their respective corps without delay, and not to return to this Capital without license from the Government.

The accounts from the army under the command of General Rosas, possess much interest. In addition to the destruction of the Indians, a fertile country has been in a manner discovered, which, although forming a portion of this province, has been so long in possession of hostile tribes that it was very little known.

Señor Descazi was about to sail from Patagonia, in the schooner *Encarnacion*, accompanied by three boats, in order to explore the River Negro; and it is stated that he expects to navigate the said river as far as the territory of Valdivia, and to have the honor of displaying the Argentine flag in that vicinity.

A despatch has been published from General Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated Coast of the River Colorado, 17th ult. This despatch contains a copy of the official detail from General Pacheco, to General Rosas, relative to the operations and successes of the vanguard of the army, under the orders of the former. General Pacheco had collected boats on the island Chuelechel, and embarked some men in order to proceed up an arm of the River Negro in search of the Indians. The boats could not reach the intended point, the troops therefore disembarked and marched towards it; but in doing this they had to cross a morass, the water of which was up to their waists, and so frozen that they were obliged to break the ice with the butt end of their carbines. Not many Indians were discovered at this place, they having concealed themselves; but the division captured a number of Indian families, and recaptured the Christian prisoners. The captives stated that the Caciques Manli, Catreu, Epuillan, Payned, Millao, Millagan, Tunuñay, Pichuan, Loncomy, Trurrenpan, Qu-lamei, and Villinqueo, had gone over to the island of Chuelechel. General Pacheco, with this intelligence, and from what he had observed with his telescope, decided that the division should march on the 13th July. On the 14th, 300 men were passed over to the island unobserved, and on the 15th they surprised the *tolderias* of the Cacique Copayian. It was then learnt that the chief body of the Indians were at the further end of the island: the troops proceeded full gallop in that direction, but were

soon obliged to dismount and lead their horses through bogs, with the water up to the soldiers' knees. On the 16th, they surprised the *tolderias*. In these encounters of the 16th and 17th July, a number of Indians were killed, and the troops were employed in pursuing the dispersed through the woods, and collecting the prisoners of both sexes, and the Christian captives;—the miserable situation and sufferings of the latter, it is stated, could not be viewed by the troops without infinite irritation. Many Indians were still hidden, but should they not soon give themselves up, they must perish with hunger.

The numerous and warlike tribe of Chili Indians, who have committed such havoc in the province of Buenos Ayres, are reduced to 100 men, nearly all without arms, and without their families; 400 of the latter being in the power of General Pacheco.

The island of Chuelechel is said to be twelve leagues in length, and possesses, as we before stated, beautiful pastures, woods, &c. In the upper part its breadth is 4 leagues, and in the centre,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3.

The despatch concludes by stating, that such is the admirable situation of the island, and the timber with which it abounds, that there is every reason to think that the River Negro will one day or other be the dock-yard of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The troops of General Pacheco had constructed a large flat-bottomed boat, with the timber found on the island.

It will be recollected, that some months since Lieut. Colonel Manuel Olazabal, joined General Lavalleja in the enterprise against the Government of the Oriental Republic; having previously solicited and obtained his discharge from the service of this province. Upon the failure of the plans of General Lavalleja, Colonel Olazabal returned to Buenos Ayres, and remained without employment;—but, by a general order, dated 2d inst., the Government has reinstated him in the service. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, in a long "leading article," severely censures this conduct; and the affair was brought forward yesterday in the House of Representatives, by Señor Anchorena, who made a motion upon the subject, which was supported by the whole House; who decided, we hear, that the Ministers should attend the House, and give an explanation of the circumstances which led to the reinstatement of D. Manuel Olazabal in the army of this province.

On Wednesday morning last, Captain William Steele fell from on board the brig *Philomela*, in the Inner Roads, and was drowned. The deceased had lately arrived here, passenger in the brig *Sisters*, from Liverpool.

The remains of Major José Blanco were embarked on Wednesday last, on board the packet schooner *Paula*, to be conveyed to Montevideo for

interment. The deceased was a native of the Oriental State, and a Major of that Republic: he died in Buenos Ayres, in December last.

**THE WEATHER.**—On Sunday night last it rained heavily, accompanied by hailstones of a large size,—since which the atmosphere has been rather cold, the thermometer about 49°.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

On the 4th inst., the discussion relative to the suspension of the elections on 16th June last, was concluded. The House sanctioned (with a few alterations,) the report of the last Special Committee, inserted in our No. 364; whereby the good intentions of the Government in ordering the said suspension, were recognized. The House was of opinion that the abuses which had taken place were in consequence of the defect of the law, and that it would occupy itself, as soon as possible, to remedy it; recommending to the well-known patriotism of H. E., to take such precautionary measures as would prevent a repetition of the unfortunate events which occurred on 16th June.

At the sitting of Saturday last, a note was read from Señor José de Ugarteche, stating, that having accepted office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he found it incompatible to continue a member of the House of Representatives; he therefore tendered his resignation thereof.

In the sitting of yesterday, a note was read from the Minister of the Home Department, (Señor Gregorio Tagle,) dated 4th inst., also tendering his resignation of his seat in the House.

## Official Documents.

The Government has ordered, that the business of the department of Grace and Justice, shall for the future be despatched by the Minister of the Home Department.

A notice, dated 3d inst., states that the Government has resolved, in conjunction with the Beneficent Society, to establish the school for females of colour, pursuant to the decree issued in the year 1823.

The Minister of War and Marine (General Enrique Martínez,) has addressed a communication dated 31st ult., to the Inspector General, stating that the Government taking into consideration the inconvenience which results to the individuals composing the infantry regiment of *Patricios*, from being constantly on garrison duty in this city, has ordered that the regiment be relieved from that service, and that their barrack be occupied by the 200 veterans which belong to the said corps: also, that the Government will accord equal privileges to the other militia regiments, as soon as circumstances permit.

Buenos Ayres, August 2, 1833.  
24th year of our Liberty and 18th of the Independence  
of the Republic.

To the Hon. House of Representatives:

By means of the communication addressed to the Hon. House of Representatives, on the 24th January of the present year, the Government fulfilled the duty of informing it of the scandalous aggression committed by Captain Osalvo, of H. B. M's. corvette *Clio*, in taking possession of the Falkland Islands; at which time, in communicating to the House the conduct adopted in consequence of the said proceeding, with the respective documents, it did so accompanying it also with the Protest addressed to the British Legation here, in which it indicated the line of policy which it proposed to pursue in order to save the integrity of the territory of the Republic, until it obtained due reparation for the insult offered to the Argentine flag.

Although in the time which has elapsed since the above date, the Government has not been enabled to accelerate this affair in proportion to its wishes; nevertheless it is indispensable to lay before the Representatives of the Province, the incidents which have occurred therein, not only that they may be exactly acquainted with the principles of this affair, but also that, penetrated by its importance, they may give to it the most particular attention, aiding the Executive by their observations: for which, and further explanations upon the subject, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is ready to attend the House when called upon.

Consequent with the principles manifested then, and considering how important it is to uniform the policy of the new Republics of the Continent, causing them to take an active part in this question, the first of its class which has occurred since the emancipation of the New World, and which, by its vitality and transcendancy, may with propriety be entitled an American question, it forwarded on the same date to the aforesaid Republics, the Circular, No. 1; in which, in accordance with the frankness which characterises the principles of the Government, it took especial care not to awaken in them any other sentiment but that of the sympathy which ought to animate them, and to demonstrate the utility which would result to the new States to uniform their policy, in order to prevent the excesses of any European pretension which might deteriorate the rights of those new Powers, which they do not wish to see strengthened.

The Protest made to the Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M. near the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, and the manifestation of its principles to the other independent Governments of America, would have been of no importance, had it not at the same time followed the path which right and justice have established. Persuaded as the Government is of this truth, it took advantage of the first opportunity which presented itself, to inform its Minister in London, through the respective department, of the disagreeable affair of the *Clio*, giving him instructions to present and follow up a strong reclamation to the Cabinet of H. B. M., until reparation be obtained for the injury, the restitution of the islands, and the acknowledgment of our right to them; carrying the negotiation to the limits expressed in Note No. 2.

In the meantime, as the conduct observed by the British Cabinet in this affair was most extraordinary, so is the silence of the Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*, near the Republic, as well as his total ignorance of the act of the *Clio*. Notwithstanding, the Government never could persuade itself that the British Cabinet would prefer a line of conduct as captious and as deceitful, as it was unnecessary; because it never entertained the most remote idea that a great and civilized nation would proceed to take the scandalous step of dislodging the occupant of a territory, without previous notice, without regard to forms, and without respecting the ties of friendship that unite the two nations; trampling thus upon the acknowledged rights of sovereignty and independence of the Republic, under pretext of others which at any time might be questionable. This inconsiderate conduct is however explained in the note of our Minister Plenipotentiary in London, (No. 3,) in which he states, that the Government of H. B. M. recognizes the invasion which has been made by surprise and by force of arms, of the dominion and possession of the Falkland Islands, belonging to the Republic. This Minister has fulfilled the important duties committed to his charge, in the most honorable manner, which it is highly satisfactory to observe by his answer.

The feeling caused by the note above mentioned, from the Plenipotentiary, rendered it necessary to ask explanations of the Chargé d'Affaires

of H. B. M. in this Republic. With this view, the note No. 4, was forwarded to him, requesting to know if he could give any explanations upon the event which had occurred at the Falkland Islands, on 2d January of this year, in consequence of the arrival there of H. B. M's. corvette *Clio*; which note was answered by one, No. 5, and serves to withdraw the veil that covered the policy of the Cabinet of H. B. M. The Representatives will find, by the terms in which this is written, ~~causes~~ for giving any other explanation, which on the other hand would be difficult in the midst of the feelings which it produces, since it is supposed H. B. M. possesses an inherent right to make regulations respecting the territory in question. These incidents have made the Government feel the necessity that the Argentine Legation should not retire from London, and that that appointed to the United States should be despatched from this as soon as possible; as the advantage which will result from discussing this question simultaneously in both countries, by placing in direct correspondence the Plenipotentiaries of the Republic in London and in the United States, in order that they may understand each other, and act upon the same principles.

In this state, what other conduct ought the Government to pursue? It has generalized the question; it has commenced a negotiation; it has put in action all the resources which right, our circumstances, and the question itself presents. Ought it to retrograde, suspending the march which it has commenced, or the relations in which it continues?—Neither the one nor the other.—The first, the honour of the Government, that of the nation, and that of America, resist; the second, would be at present unseasonable, and contradictory to sound policy. In fine, all was submitted to a full Council of Ministers, from which resulted the resolution, a copy of which is No. 6. The Representatives will there see the principles of the Government fully expressed, in order to follow up an affair which by its nature is of the greatest magnitude. It now only remains that the Representatives, taking it into consideration, may discuss it; in order that, strengthening the Government with their counsel, it may be prepared to present itself before the formidable tribunal of public opinion, entrusted under such circumstances with the definite resolution upon this celebrated question, and to whose justice the Argentine posterity must submit its rights: and although the powerful now disregard them, the day and hour will come, in which they may be made to be respected.

God preserve the Representatives many years.

JUAN RAMON BALCABRE,  
"Manuel Vicente de Maza."

The Notes No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, mentioned in the preceding document, have not been published.

A decree dated 2d inst. states, that the Government, aware of the necessity of constituting the University so that it may be of that utility for which it was designed; giving regularly to the studies, particularly those which are of so much importance as Medicine and Surgery; and likewise convinced that the greater part of its defects consist in the short time allowed for the Course of Study in this science; it has, in accordance with what has been stated in this respect by the Rector of the said University, the Medical Board, and Fiscal, ordered and decreed:—That from the ensuing year of 1834, the Course of Medicine in the University, shall be open every two years, and its study shall continue for six; also, that the Rector is to report to the Government the regulations and reforms necessary.

An official notice, dated 2d inst., states that the Medical Board shall, as soon as possible, present a project detailing the proofs which are required of foreign professors, when they solicit license to practise.

A decree dated 3d inst., states the necessity of attending to the Report of the Director-General of the Vaccine Establishment, in order that the establishment may be placed under an efficient system. It is therefore ordered, that the police surgeons in the country districts, shall, on every Sunday throughout the year, give regular attendance to

perform the operation of vaccination.—The decree (which consists of 8 articles,) contains various regulations upon the subject in question.

#### COQUETTES.

It would seem that the lines sent to us by "A Disappointed Lover," and inserted in our No. 363, have caused a good deal of conversation, and no small portion of curiosity, in order to discover the party to whom they allude. We have had several applications, both personal and anonymous, requesting us to elucidate the subject. We are, however, unable so to do;—suspicion we may perhaps have, but no "ocular demonstration." One angry correspondent, under the signature of *Curioso*, tells us that "he knows all about it,—that English girls, including those who have the least tincture of English blood in their veins, are all coquettes, and that *Byron* says so." With all our admiration of Lord Byron's talents, we cannot conceive that the reference made to him will in the least aid the cause of *Curioso*; because, as it regards female beauty, his Lordship wrote as "the spirit moved him," and females of almost every country have been in turn eulogized in his splendid poetry. He was a great admirer of the Spanish ladies, and in a letter to his mother, dated August, 1809, we read that,—

"Long black hair, dark languishing eyes, clear olive complexions, and forms more graceful in motion than can be conceived by an Englishman, used to the drowsy, listless air of his Countrywomen, added to the most becoming dress, and, at the same time, the most decent in the world, render a Spanish beauty irresistible."

Perhaps *Curioso* has been reading the following song of Lord Byron's, recently published, and which was intended to be inserted in the first canto of "Childe Harold,"—

Oh never talk again to me  
Of northern climes and British ladies;  
It has not been your lot to see,  
Like me, the lovely girl of Cadiz.  
Although her eye be not of blue,  
Nor fair her locks, like English lasses,  
How far its own expressive hue  
The languid azure eye surpasses!

Prometheus-like, from heaven she stole  
The fire, that through those silken lashes  
In darkest glance seems to roll,  
From eyes that cannot hide their flashes:  
And as along her bosom steal  
In lengthen'd flow her raven tresses,  
You'd swear each clustering lock e'er feel,  
And cur'd to give her neck caresses.

Our English maids are long to woo,  
And frigid even in possession;  
And if the charms be far to view,  
Their lips are slow of love's confession:  
But born beneath a bright sun,  
For love or aught the Spanish maid is,  
And who—who fondly, fairly won—  
Enchants you like the girl of Cadiz?

The Spanish maid is one coquette,  
Nor joys to see a lover tremble,  
And if she love, or if she hate,  
A joke she knows not to dissemble.  
Her heart can ne'er be bought or sold,—  
Howe'er it beats, it beats sincerely;  
And, though it will not bend to gold,  
'Twill love you—o'rg and love you dearly.

The Spanish girl that meets your love  
Ne'er tames you with a mock denial,  
For every thought is bent to prove  
Her passion in the hour of trial.  
Wh'n thronging foemen menace Spain,  
She dares the deed and shares the danger;  
And should her lover press the plain,  
She hurls the spear, her love's avenger.

And when, beneath the evening star,  
She mingles in the gay Boero,  
Or sings to her attuned guitar  
Of Christian knight or Moorish hero,  
Or counts her beads with fairy hand  
Beneath the twinkling rays of Heeper,  
Or joins devotion's choral band,  
To chaunt the sweet and hallow'd vesper:

In each her charms the heart must move  
Of all who venture to behold her;  
Then let not maidens less fair reprove  
Because her bosom is not so der:  
T'is where many a crime 's mine to roam,  
Where many a soft and melting maid is,  
But none abroad, and few at home,  
May match the dark eyed Girl of Cadiz.

In spite of the above, it is evident from a perusal of his Lordship's works, that his admira-

tion of British beauty at times approached to adoration; and how charming are the lines addressed

TO IANTHE.\*

Not in those climes where I have late been straying,  
Though beauty long hath there been matchless deem'd;  
Not in those visions to the heart displaying  
Forms which it sighs but to have only dream'd,  
Hath sung like thee in truth or fancy seem'd:  
Nor, having seen thee, shall I vainly seek  
To paint those charms which varied as they beam'd,—  
To such as see thee not, or y w rds were weak;  
To those who gaze on thee, what language could they speak?

The sensitive heart of Byron had suffered severely in England;—he had there bitterly felt “the pangs of despised love,” and was indeed “a disappointed lover.”

But to our subject.—“Talking of coquettes,” (as Caleb Quotem says,) we have lately received from England, “that land of coquettes,” a very pretty assortment of those terrible creatures, in the shape of miniatures; and they being harmless, we have placed them together in our *Mirador*, in the following order:—

- No. 1.—The Spanish Coquette.
- 2.—The French Coquette.
- 3.—The English Coquette.
- 4.—The Irish Coquette.
- 5.—The Scotch Coquette.

Byron has described a male coquette in the following verse:

“But say, what nymph will prize the flame  
Which seems, as marshy vapours move,  
To flit along from dame to dame,  
An *ignis-fatuus* gleam of love.”

There are some men who rail at women, “as the boy who left off eating nuts because he found a sour one;” or like Captain Rolando, who declined entering an Inn, because the sign of it was the Mermaid.—“A mermaid,” said the valiant Captain, “is half a woman.”

To conclude:—May not our correspondent, *Curioso*, be after all the “Disappointed Lover?” Should such be the case, we would earnestly recommend to his attention the lines which *Carlos* sings to *Doña Louisa*, in Sheridan’s opera of “The Duenna,”—

“But when they learn that you have blest  
Another with your heart,  
They’ll bid aspiring passion rest,  
And act a brother’s part.”

**MARINE BAND.**—This Band has had an increase within these few days; they now consist of five drummers, and two fifers. One of the latter is the veteran drum and fife major, who is a German by birth, and we believe came hither, in 1806 or 1807, with the British troops. He seems quite proud of the addition made to his corps. On Saturday afternoon last he paraded them for the first time in public, and marched at their head through the Alameda. The neighbours stared,—and we, among the rest, hurried to the window to hear the rolling of five “spirit-stirring drums, and the ear-piercing fife.” These extra drummers have been draughted from the *Civicos*; and it is reported that the Marine battalion is to be increased to 250 men, rank and file. The veteran drum-major above alluded to, plays excellently upon the fife; and in his selection of tunes, and routine of business, it is clear that he has not forgotten his former connection with the British army;—he closely imitates the practice followed in the “drummers band,” of British regiments; and, as we once before said, he is a complete *Martinet* as it regards discipline. When his band consisted only of himself and one or two drummers, he avoided any particular display: he was doubtless ready to exclaim with

*Falstaff*,—“I’ll not march through Coventry with them, that’s flat.”

**CHURCH FESTIVALS.**—On 30th ult., (the day of *Santa Rosa de Lima*), high Mass was celebrated in the Church of San Domingo, which was splendidly adorned upon the occasion, and the image of *Santa Rosa* covered with precious gems.

On 31st, (the day of *San Ramon Nonato*), a grand *funcion* took place in the Church of *La Merced*; also on the 1st and 2d inst. Previous to these *funciones*, there was a *Novena*. The high altar was brilliant in the extreme, and the choir and music excellent. The image of San Ramon (which was superbly decorated,) was, on the 31st, paraded in the interior of the Church, the weather preventing any exterior display.—This Saint is the patron of females who may be “as ladies wish to be who love their lords.”

The congregation throughout the festival was very numerous, particularly the female portion of it.

The body of Colonel Gabriel de la Oyuela, was landed on Saturday last, from the schooner *Paula*, upon which occasion she had her national flag and signal flag half masted, and fired a gun at intervals.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received, by the schooner *Rosa*, journals of the above city to 28th ult.; they do not contain any particular news. A private letter inserted in the *Universal*, says that a considerable recruiting was going on in the province of Rio Grande, in order to form a corps of cavalry. This measure was supposed to be in consequence of the *Circular* from the Regency of Brazil, to the different provinces of that Empire, warning them of the presumed designs of Don Pedro to attempt the recovery of the crown of Brazil, should he fail in his present enterprise against Portugal.

It seems that a considerable quantity of small silver money has been introduced into Montevideo, by speculators, in exchange for patacones. This operation yields considerable profit, but it is stated to inflict serious inconvenience upon the country, and that it behoves the Government without loss of time to correct the abuse; also, that it would be advisable that only a small portion of the said money be received in the public offices, &c.

A clergyman named Caldas, whilst walking in the *Guardia del Cerro*, a few days since, was insulted by a man who afterwards discharged a pistol at him, the wadding of which burnt his clothes. The ball, it is supposed, had fallen from the pistol before it was fired, and the Rev. Gentleman thus fortunately escaped material damage. The individual who committed this outrage, had escaped.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS  
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF SEPTEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Barque Zoe, Dick, Brig Abeona, Russel, Ship Tyrian, Cunningham, Brig New Holland, Thompson, Brig Sarah, Buck, Brig Susannah, Dunn, Barque Usk, Hill, Brig Philomela, Sprott, Brig Flossville, King, Brig Thales, Ishister, Barque Esk, Dixon, Brig Sisters, Sutton, Brig (Alarime Ann, Norie, Brig Wave, Bellord,	Charles Tayleur & Co. John Best, Bros. Horne & Alagaray, S. Lezica, Bros. Alfred Barber, Lafoue, Robinson & Co. Dickson & Co. Parsons, Macalister & Co. Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Zamarran & Treserra, Dickson & Co. Lafoue, Robinson & Co. Lafoue, Robinson & Co. Lafoue, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Cowes for orders. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Valparaiso. Loading for Valparaiso. Loading for Liverpool or London. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Discharging. Loading for Liverpool. Patagonia. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Glide, Blunt, Brig Amazon, Efavour, Barque Patinure, Gibson, Ship Hamilton, Langdon, Brig Kent, Adams, Brig Panama, Yarnold, Ship Brutus, Adams, Schooner brig Margaret Ann, Mott, Schooner brig : usau, Colcanan, Brig Hercules, Snowden, Brig Cornelia, Beard,	Howard & Ridgway, Daniel Gowland & Co. Roger, Breed & Co. John Langdon, Durr, Reinecke & Lees, Durr, Reinecke & Lees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana. Loading for Havana. Loading for Boston. Loading for Havana. Loading for Boston. Loading for Boston. Loading for Brazil. Loading for New York. Loading for Havana. Rio Janeiro. Loading for Philadelphia. Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Glaneuse, Fourncaux, Brig Godefroy, Hugues, Brig Joseph, Lamaud, Brig Claire, Simonet,	Bertram, Delisle & Co. Cornet & Prat, Braulio Costa, Cochard & Co.	Loading for Havana. Loading for Marselles, via Cadiz & Malaga Loading for Bourdeaux. Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Piccola Giorgio, Dellepiane, Polacre Concorcing Ansaldo, Polacre Thetis, Pierangiolo, Polacre Valencie Nicolini, Mazono, Polacre San José, Revello, Ship Gloria, Bava, Polacre San José, Gorlera, Polacre N. Sra. del Boscheto, Schiaffino Zumaca Agui'a, Colombino, Polacre	Pedralbes & Cabot, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro Alfaro, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile, Amadeo & Caprile, Felipe Liavaliol, Peuro A. Plomer,	Rio Janeiro. Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa. Loading for Malaga and Barcelona. Loading for Genoa. Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Barcelona and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz. Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
<b>NEAPOLITAN.</b>		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Michelles, Zuacaca Estrella Brillante, Viera,	Pedro A. Plomer, M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. Paraguay.
<b>AUSTRIAN.</b>		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Teresa, Skróder,	Rodriguez, Bros.,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.—British brig Equimanux, Gelling, loading with jerked beef for the West Indies.

\* The Lady Charlotte Hestey, second daughter of Edward fifth Earl of Oxford, (now Lady Charlotte Boscawen), in the autumn of 1812, when these lines were addressed to her, had not completed her eleventh year.—Mr. Westall’s portrait of the juvenile beauty, painted at Lara Byron’s request, is engraved in “Finden’s Illustrations.”



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 31.—Wind N.

Arrived, French brig Claire, Simonet, from Bourdeaux 18th June, Montevideo 25th inst., with wine, general cargo, and 201 barrels flour, to Cochard & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, from Montevideo 28th ult.

September 1.—Wind E.—rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings. The brig Paulina was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

September 2.—Wind S.—rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Paulina, Ricketson, for New York, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazer & Co., with 5782 dry hides, 300 salted do., 9768 boxes, 25 pipes and 4 half do. with 957 arrobas tallow, 140 gallons and 665 bottles neat's-foot oil, 5 bales with 1068 vici-up skins, 14 do. with 280 doz. sheep-skins, 4 do. with 200 doz. visacha skins, 33 do. with 717 arrobas horse hair, 23 do. with 9380 deer-skins, 40 do. with 793 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 760 lbs. ostrich feathers, 5 do. with 1941 yards cotton goods, 2 do. and a bundle with 332 nutria skins, 11 boxes lemons. — Passengers, Mr. George Griswold, jun., Mrs. Mary Edgar and family, viz. Miss Margaret Edgar, Miss Lydia Edgar, and three children.

September 3.—Wind S.

Arrived, British brig Wawa, Bellord, from Liverpool 6th June, with general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Robert Clejan, and James Burron.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, Chilean brig Twelfth February, Janssens, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., in ballast.

(At night,) British brig Howard, Spark, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Zamaran & Treterra, in ballast.

September 4.—Wind N.N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 5.—Wind S. S. E.—strong.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzonini, from Tarragona 13th July, with wine, &c., to Peiro A. Plomer.

Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

The brig Indus, and zamacas Leaitad, and Estrella Brillante, were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again from head wind.

September 6.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, British brig Livorno, Cooper, from Benicarlo 13th June, with wine, &c., to Rodriguez, Bros.

Sailed, British brig Indus, Burnell, for Montevideo, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian zamacas Estrella Brillante, Viera, for Paraguay, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

National zamacas Leaitad, (at Union,) Randall, for Patagonia, despatched by Lavalle & Macome, with a general cargo of dry goods, &c. Passenger, Mr. Joseph Crowther.

Oriental packet schooner Ross, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

Do. do. Paula, Salinas, for ditto.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Kent, for Boston,—ship Glide, for the Havana, and brig Glaucuse, for do., are expected to sail this day.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 8th inst.—Susannah, for Valparaiso.

—Sarah, for Valparaiso.

On 10th do.—Abena, for Liverpool.

## THEATRE.

On the 1st inst was re-pated the play of the "Conquest of Chili." It is a declamatory affair throughout, and more fitted for the regions of Spain than of this country.

The threatening weather frightened the greater part of the spectators from the house, before the play concluded.

An amusing Ballet, with some pretty music from the *Gazza Ladra*, *Barbero*, and *Cenerentola*, closed the entertainments of the evening.

On the 3d, the play of the "Triumph of Ave Maria," and a farce.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir.—Understanding that some measures are on foot for the organization of a *Temperance Society* among the foreign population here, I beg the indulgence of a corner in your paper, for a few remarks on the subject.

My object is not to paint the evils of intemperance.—this is needless. If any proofs on this subject were wanting, I might refer to living demonstrations, in the blighted reputation, ruined constitution, and beggared families of men—and women, too, not a few—who were once useful members of society, and but for this single vice, might have been so now. Or, if a "voice from the dead" would be more convincing than that of the living, I might point to the well-known spots where the wreck of what was once intelligent, respected members of society, kind parents, and warm-hearted friends, have sunk prematurely into the drunkard's grave.

Nor will I occupy your columns with arguments to prove that the *ONLY* remedy for this evil which has been discovered, is that which the Temperance Societies of England and America have introduced:—the principle of *entire abstinence from ardent spirit* as a drink, and the *union of the friends of temperance*, in support of this principle. The *FACT*, that, by the operation of this principle, thousands in the United States and Great Britain, who, five years ago, were habitual drunkards, have been reclaimed and restored to society,—that hundreds of thousands who were moderate drinkers, have within this period banished the intoxicating liquid from their lips for ever, is the best possible proof of the efficacy of the principle; while the utter failure of all other principles to produce these results, is a demonstration that this is the *only* one on which reliance can be placed.

Of the *desirableness* of introducing this principle among ourselves, there is probably but one opinion, as it regards sober men. The *practicability* of this, I am told, is doubted. It is feared there is *too little information in regard to facts*, to enable the foreign population generally to appreciate the value of such societies, or estimate the good done by them at home,—that the *foreign society* here is *too heterogeneous for such an organization*,—that we have such a Babel of nations and denominations, sects, classes, and parties, that influence enough could not be combined to do any great good; and furthermore, that the *opposition to the expulsion of ardent spirits as a drink, would be more powerful than the influence in its favor*, so that the attempt to form a Society would be a failure.

Now I am persuaded these doubts are groundless. Unquestionably a large part of our fellow-residents here but limited access to information on this subject; others, however, have it in abundance: let them impart it to the rest, and the difficulty is at an end. Nothing but knowledge of *simple facts* is needed, to convince every candid mind of the good done by these Societies.

The Babel-like construction of the foreign society here, is unfortunately too obvious to be denied, and perhaps not easy to remedy. One of the excellencies of the temperance organization, is, that it is *wholly independent of all these distinctions*. It knows nothing of Americanism, Anglicanism, or any other *ism*. It embraces alike men of all professions,—merchants and mechanics, masters and journeymen, men, women and children. It is one of the few points in the social world where Christians are sceptics: Catholics and Protestants, of every denomination and of no denomination, can meet on common ground, and make common cause against the common enemy, *INTEMPERANCE*. This work, if rightly set about, may prosper among us in despite of that spirit of discord which renders impotent so many other plans of usefulness and social improvement.

That opposition and ridicule will be poured on the measure by the confirmed tipplers, and by some the "hope of whose gains" depends on supplying the drunkard with the means of destroying himself and ruining his family, is beyond doubt. That this would be increased for a time by some well disposed to the measure, but not well informed, or doubtful of its practicability here, I can readily imagine. But that the opposers of strict temperance would be found more influential in society than his friends, is, I humbly conceive, if not a libel on the community, an entire mistake. Besides, if *ten persons* can be found to *begin* this work, I see not why they should be discouraged. An equal number would once have saved Sodom from a destruction more sudden, indeed, but not a whit more certain than that produced by the fiery liquid which consumes the property, burns up the vitals, and ruins the

character, the peace, and the family of the drunkard.

I have no doubt that not only ten, but a much greater number, will be found ready to unite for this purpose in the outset; and that the Society, if *rightly conducted*, will increase in numbers and usefulness every year. I hope the experiment may be made, and that those who lead in it will take *special care* to steer wide of all national, sectarian, or party feeling, and thus combine ALL the friends to temperance, and its concomitant social virtues, in this truly philanthropic effort.

RECHAB.

September 4, 1833.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at No. 47, Calle de la Victoria,

A VERY superior assortment of LADIES black and Coloured Fannels or Stiff SHOES,—sizes, from 1 to 7. Also, strong leather walking Shoes, children's coloured Boots and Shoes, boys' Boots and Shoes; men's strong Winter and Summer Shoes; men's and boys' strong Brown Cotton Hose; gentlemen's superfine black and white Beaver Hats; children's Cotton Socks, &c. &c. &c.  
N. B.—A few Gentlemen's fashionable superfine Coats.

FOR SALE.

A MOST excellent CARRETON, built by Mr. MORRIS. It is of the very best materials: the wheels of larch, shafts oak, built for the country, can hold six persons, and notwithstanding its size runs extremely light.

It is well worthy the attention of any person who may require such a vehicle. The owner may be seen at Mr. THOMPSON'S, No. 61, Calle de la Piedad.

NOTICE.

M. W. DONALDSON, Blacksmith, requests his Creditors to present their accounts, for payment; and at the same time warns his Debtors to make good their payments within the term of fourteen days from the date, in order to avoid legal measures.—August 25th, 1833.

J. STEADMAN.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the LADIES of Buenos Ayres, that he has received a fresh assortment of Drilled Eye Needles, sharp's,

Royal Victoria Diamond-eyed Needles, manufactured by H. Millward & Sons, and which he confidently hopes will give greater satisfaction than any ever received in this country before. The assortment consists of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; price, One Dollar per paper. Also constantly on sale, Drilled Eye Needles, (Betweens,) Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.  
No. 92, Calle de Cangallo.

NOTICE.

If the person who took a letter from the Post-Office on Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning last, directed to "Mr. William Butler, care of Mr. Cogh, tailor," will leave it to Mr. Lindsay's tailor, Calle de la Piedad, he will confer a great favour, and be reimbursed his expences, as it is expected to be of importance.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Double's, Spanish,.....	127	—	dollars each.
Do Patriot,.....	124	—	do do.
Plata Maraguano,.....	74	—	do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	73	—	do each.
Do Patriot, & Patagonas,.....	72	—	do do.
6 per cent Stock,.....	47	—	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....			(without demand)
Exchange on England,.....	64	—	per cent.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	380	—	per cent. p.m.
Do on Montevideo,.....	71	—	per patacon.
Do on United States,.....	72	—	per U. S. do.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	30	—	32 do. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	28	—	20 do do.
Do weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	26	—	27 do do.
Do 25 lbs,.....	24	—	26 per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	10	—	14 dollars each.
Nutria Skins,.....	63	—	60 do. per dozn
Chinchilla,.....	53	—	59 do do.
Wool, (common),.....	9	—	11 do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	31	—	34 do do.
Do mixed,.....	17	—	22 do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	46	—	36 do per quintal
Tallow in tin,.....	12	—	14 per arroba.
Horas,.....	250	—	260 do per thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	60	—	60 per barrel.
Salt, (on board),.....	16	—	20 do per arroba
Discount,.....	1	—	3 p. ct. p. m. utra

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week, 127 dollars. The lowest price, 23 cents.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 4 pence. The lowest ditto, 64 pence.

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