

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 369.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen, by a reference to the Official Documents inserted in another column, that Señor Aguirre has been appointed to, and has accepted, the office of Minister of Finance of this province.

Recent accounts from the interior, state the arrival of General Quiroga at San Juan, from Mendoza; accompanied by citizen D. Miguel Burgoa, the medical professor D. Napoleon Bonetti, and other individuals. The General was suffering under a severe attack of rheumatism, and was attended by Doctors Bonetti and Rawson.

(CIRCULAR.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—BUENOS AYRES,
January 23, 1833.

24th year of our Liberty, and 18th of our Independence.

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of

"When the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, was preparing, by means of an Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of North America, to claim satisfaction for the scandalous aggression of the American corvette *Lexington*, on the Island of Soledad, one of the Falklands, assaulted in the midst of the most profound peace; and when the said Government was about to lay before the Cabinet of Washington the incontestable right of sovereignty held by the Argentine Republic over the said islands, in virtue of that exercised by Spain, since their discovery, notwithstanding the repeated and important discussions, principally with Great Britain, disputing this dominion of the Spanish monarchy;—the rights and honor of this State have been newly outraged, by the preponderant power of another nation, privileged in our political relations.

"On the 2d inst., H. B. M's. corvette *Clio*, arrived at Port Louis, in the Falkland Islands, and was received as a friendly vessel by the schooner-of-war of this State, and by the small garrison which had been just sent there for the restituent thereof. She summoned it to withdraw, and disembarked seamen and marines in order to carry her object into effect; hoisting the British flag, and hauling down that of this Republic, in order to send it to the Captain of the said schooner, charged to watch and guard the coasts of the islands. The simple mention of this act, which discovers the most open violation of the territory of this Republic, renders unnecessary any remark upon the principles which, on this occasion, have instigated the British Ministry. It however reveals and announces to the new Republics of South America, late Spanish, that European civilization cannot yet triumph over the inveterate habit of powerful nations to set aside the right and justice of weak States, to suit the convenience of a tortuous policy.

"Should the American Republics show themselves indifferent to the usurpation involved in the late proceeding of the *Clio*, it is easy to foresee that this example will teach Europe the shortest and least exposed route in order to satisfy unbounded demands, or to extend its influence over the future fate of the New World; because pretexts will not be wanting to a maritime power to bring in question, as Great Britain has done in respect to the Falkland Islands, the right of the new States to the points whose occupation may suit to the development of ulterior views, especially to the territory which each Republic possesses, more or less, on its coasts or adjacent islands. The Argentine Government, in saying thus much, has no wish to excite odium against any nation of Europe, of those who have been

friends, or neutral, since our emancipation; but only to claim sympathy for an event, whose consequences threaten all the Continent: it wishes to show the utility, and paramount importance, of a uniform and persevering line of policy, as it regards the late Spanish colonies, to repel by a common sentiment, all European pretension which may injure their rights of sovereignty, violate the immunity which is their due in the rank of nations, or which may go so far as to impose conditions which outrage the common laws, and merely supported by the abuse of power. In fine, the Argentine government desires that the uniformity of principles among the Americans, may supply the want of power of each Republic, in order to balance and counteract the excesses of European ambition and arrogance. In the mean time, the Government charged with the affairs of the Argentine Republic, having no disposition to accommodate differences at the expense of national honor, or in violation of the dictates of reason, intend to claim from the British Cabinet, the acknowledgment of the rights which appertain to it as it regards those islands; so that if, unfortunately, its efforts prove unavailing to obtain reparation, and the exercise of dominion over that territory, then it will put in action all conducive measures to the end that public opinion may pronounce its decision, which cannot be indifferent to the credit of a Government like that of Great Britain, placed among the most liberal and polished of Europe.

"The undersigned, on communicating, by order of his Government, to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of this remarkable event, and the sincere wishes which animate his Government, in order that through his respectable medium they may come to the knowledge of the President; confidently expects to find that concurrence which the enlightened policy of his administration, and the necessity of one and the same feeling to live guarded against the abuses of European power, inspire.

"God preserve Y. E., many years.

"Manuel V. de Maza."

Some errors occurred in the translation of the document relative to the Falkland Island question, inserted in our last. Although they do not materially affect the sense, we are nevertheless deemed it expedient to rectify them, in order to avoid any sinister interpretation.

First column, line 16, for "in which it indicated," read, *intending*; line 28 for "principles of the affair," read, *particulars of the affair*; 34 line from bottom, for "The feeling caused, &c." read, *The reception here of the above-mentioned note from the Plenipotentiary, rendered it necessary, &c.* Second column, line 11, for "excuse," read, *that the Government is excused from going, &c.*; line 14, for "since it is supposed," read, *since he supposes*; line 25, for "that they may understand each other," and act upon the same principles," read, *in order that they may communicate with each other, and act uniformly.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Minister of War, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended the House on Monday last, in order to give explanations relative to the reinstatement of D. Manuel Olazabal in the army. They stated, to the effect, that the Government in this particular had not gone beyond its attributes. Señores Anchorena and Baldomero Garcia, were of a different opinion; and thought that it had not only violated a principle of public right, but that it had also broken a positive law of the province. Allusion was made to the case of Admiral Sartorius, that of Lord Cochrane, &c.; and after some discussion, the debate was adjourned to Wednesday; on which day, Señor Anchorena

made a motion, in purport that a special committee be appointed, to report upon the motives which occasioned the calling of the Ministers above-mentioned, before the House; and that in the mean time the incorporation of citizen D. Manuel Olazabal, in the army of the province, be suspended.

A special committee was accordingly formed, consisting of Señores Gari, Martínez, Ureta, Miguel Garcia, and Iriarte.

Señor Senillosa presented a project of law, which was referred to the Committee of Legislation. It related to the responsibility to be attached to the Minister of Finance; that no disbursements of the public money should take place without his special intervention, &c.

Official Documents.

A notice from the Foreign Office states, that the Government has received information that a quantity of copper money had been embarked at Rio Janeiro, on board the brig *Santo Domingo Enea*, bound to Montevideo, which it is probable may be introduced into this province. The authorities are therefore requested to take every precaution to prevent the consequences of such introduction.

A decree, dated 11th inst., states, that it being the duty of the authority to perpetuate the memory of the worthy citizen Dr. Juan José Passo, of this illustrious son of the country, who so distinguished himself in the cause of independence; it is therefore ordered that a monument be erected, at the public expense, in the cemetery of the north, for the reception of his remains; and that an autograph manuscript of the said citizen Passo, be deposited in the public library. Also, as a mark of respect for the distinguished services which he has rendered his country, the Government deputed the under secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Manuel Irigoyen, to attend the remains of the deceased to the cemetery.

Dr. Cosme Argerich has been appointed physician to the general hospital for females, as substitute of the professor Mariano Vico.

A decree, dated 7th inst., appoints Señor Manuel H. Aguirre, as Minister of Finance.

A communication from Señor Manuel H. de Aguirre, dated 9th inst., to the Minister of the Home Department, (Señor Tagle,) declines the appointment of Minister of Finance; stating that the motives which induced him to resign the said office in the year 1827, still exist.

A communication, in answer to the above, dated 9th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department, states that the Government could not admit the proffered resignation.

A communication, dated 10th inst., from Señor Aguirre, to the Minister of the Home Department

states, that having had two verbal conferences with the Governor, in which the principles of his administration were fully explained, he had determined to accept the office of Minister of Finance; but before he took upon himself its official duties, he wished to have an inventory of the present state of the department, in order to avoid unnecessary responsibility, &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, September 9, 1833.
24th year of our Liberty and 18th of the Independence of the Republic.

Experience having demonstrated that the zeal and activity of the Police Department, are not sufficient to prevent the excesses which have been and are still committed in the silence and obscurity of night, by delinquents, who disturb the quiet and prey upon the property of the inhabitants; it therefore behoves the authority to make every effort in order to afford protection to the public, and restrain the vicious. Acting upon this principle, upon which the very existence of society depends, and desirous to better this branch of the police, the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. A Committee shall be named, composed of four individuals, in order to present, as soon as possible, a competent project to establish a company of nightly watchmen for the service of this city, stating the duties, pay, responsibility, &c., attached to the parties in question.*

2. All the documents which the Committee may deem necessary to promote the undertaking, shall be immediately supplied from the office of the Home Department.

3. The Chief of Police shall facilitate the object in question, and give to the Committee every possible information upon the subject.

4. The Minister of the Home Department is authorized to name the Committee expressed in article 1.

5. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.
Gregorio Tagle.

Buenos Ayres, September 9, 1833.

The Committee mentioned in Article 1, of the preceding decree, shall be composed as follows: Señores Dr. Vicente Lopez, General Matias Irigoyen, Mariano Sarraatea, and Ildefonso Ramos Mejia, to whom their respective appointments shall be forwarded. TABLE.

A communication from the Minister of the Home Department, dated 10th inst., to the Chamber of Justice, states, that the agitation in which the city is placed, from the numerous robberies, assaults, and homicides, which so frequently occur, has attracted the serious attention of the Government; who, convinced that the certainty of speedy punishment following upon crime would produce the most salutary effects, request the cooperation of the Chamber of Justice, so that criminals charged with offences of the above nature may be immediately brought to trial, in preference to any other business, and the proceedings thereon simplified as much as possible.

* It is certainly high time that something be done to protect the inhabitants of this city from the depredations of the nightly plunderers who infest it. We trust, as it regards the new watchmen, that the Committee will be very strict in selecting men of probity, as the remedy will be worse than the disease. The present system of the patrols, seems to be totally useless: they disappear (at least in the streets,) at a very early hour; and when out, they march in a body, so that thieves can easily avoid them. In the intended new system, would it not be advisable: at the plan of nightly watch, as practised in London, should be in some degree imitated—the watchmen to remain on duty until day-break every morning, and placed in communication with each other, so that upon the least alarm, a party of them can combine and act together. For that purpose, it will be necessary to have watch-boxes in various streets, forming as it were a "chain of posts;" and a regular "beat" appointed for each watchman, with inspectors, &c. A rattle, or whistle, should also be furnished to each of the "guardians of the night," to give an alarm when required.

BRITISH THEATRICAL FUND.

The gentlemen connected with this Charity, held a Meeting on Monday last, at Mr. Beech's Hotel, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of appropriating whatever balance might exist, to some other charitable purpose, as the original one seemed to have ceased. It was proposed by one of the gentlemen, and seconded,—that a moiety of the said balance be given in aid of the fund for the British Cemetery, and the remainder to the *Sociedad de Beneficencia*. To this, an amendment was made by the Secretary,—that the whole amount be handed over to the Society in question,—on the ground that the fund was raised expressly for a National object, and that to apply any part of it to other purposes was a manifest infringement of the original design, and a breach of good faith; as whatever balance remained after having satisfied the original intention, belonged to the country, and ought therefore to be given to some National charity; and that a more philanthropic and noble institution than the *Sociedad de Beneficencia*, did not exist. The amendment was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority.

It was also Resolved,—That an abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements, from the commencement to the present time, be published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and in the *British Packet*; and that a letter be addressed to the *Presidenta* of the *Sociedad de Beneficencia*, requesting the acceptance of the 484 dollars 3 reals, the balance now existing, in aid of the funds of that Charity.

Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the British Theatrical Fund.

RECEIPTS,	Dols.	rs.
Nett Produce of the two performances,	-	1,457 3
Interest, and Donations,	-	614 0
Premium given by Government,	-	140 0
		2,211 3
DISBURSEMENTS,	Dols.	rs.
Amount distributed, according to vouchers, from 1826 to 1833, to fifty-four persons,	1,727	0
Balance in hand,	484	3
		2,211 3

F. VINCENT, Secretary.

The brig *Alert*, has brought English journals to the latter end of June last: they are rather barren of news. The Belgian question was as undecided as ever. The Russian troops remained in Constantinople, at the request of the Sultan, who is stated to be quite fascinated with his new allies. Don Pedro and his troops continued in Oporto; but the campaign was to open immediately, and a great blow was then to be struck against the Miguelites, who are represented as suffering from disease and desertion.—The majority of the London papers have hitherto been very partial, in their account of Portuguese affairs.

Don Carlos had quitted Lisbon, in a British vessel, for Naples. The Carlists of Spain, have published a sort of project for a new constitution; which commences by hinting that Ferdinand the Seventh is now only the shadow of a king, he being in the power of a *coterie* of liberals and heretics.

Monsieur Chateaubriand has had an interview with Charles X., and his family, in Austria. The ex-King, it is said, expressed to his visiter that however much he might deplore the *faux pas* committed by the Duchess de Berry, yet he was not angry with her,—that it was the frailty of human nature, to which we were all subject, and that he himself had been very gay in his youth. The Duchess d'Angouleme, however, was not so considerate. She in plain terms said that Madame la Duchesse de Berry was nothing more or less than a naughty little hussy.—The former continued, as usual, very melancholy, and almost

always in tears. "I am now an old man, (said Charles X., to M. Chateaubriand,) and care little about the affairs of this world: I envy not Louis Philippe his throne, for to say truth it is not worth having." His ex-Majesty might have added that "the grapes were sour."

Monsieur Savary (Duke of Rovigo,) died lately at Paris, of a cancer.

In the United Kingdom, tranquillity prevailed; except the usual squabbling among the political parties. On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, (18th June,) the King dined with the Duke of Wellington; and this, it seems, has raised the jealousy of some of the ministerialists. In June last, the King held a splendid levee in London, and the Queen gave a grand ball,—and at both of these we observe, in the list of visitors, the name of Señor Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary from this Republic. A change in the British Ministry was still bruted; or that it would coalesce with some of the Tory party.

The *Morning Herald* of 22d June, has copied our account of the English theatricals at Rio Janeiro, and has inserted at the bottom of the article, "Rio paper," instead of Buenos Ayres paper.

We received by the brig *Orient*, arrived at Montevideo, papers of the United States to 27th June. President Jackson had been making a tour of the Northern States; but from the fatigue he had undergone, he was seized with severe illness at Boston; from which, however, according to the last accounts, he was considerably recovered. The Cholera was making dreadful ravages at New Orleans, and had again appeared at the Havana.

CATS AGAIN.—THE "INTELLECTUAL CAT."

The *cat mania* has hitherto been more popular in France than in England. Thus, Moliere had his favourite cat; and Madame de Puis, the celebrated harp-player, settled a pension on her feline friend, which caused a law-suit.

The following amusing trifle is a translation from *Le Furet de Londres*, a French paper published in London:—

"My pretty little Puss, it is high time that I should pay a just tribute to your merits. We often talk of people who do not esteem you; therefore, why should I blush to give publicity to your perfection?"

"You are exceedingly well made; your fur boasts of the delicate varieties of the tiger; your eyes are lively and pleasing; your velvet coat and tail are of enviable beauty; and your agility, gracefulness, and docility are, indeed, the admiration of all who behold you! Your moral qualities are not less estimable; and we will attempt to recapitulate them.

"In the first place, you love me dearly, or at least you load me with caresses; unless, I be the rest of the world, you love me for yourself's sake. I know well that you like me less than a slice of mutton, or the leg of a fowl; but that is very simple: I am your master, and a leg of mutton is as good again as one master, twice as good as two masters, &c.

"You possess great sense, and good sense too, for you have precisely such as is most useful to you; for every other kind of knowledge will make you appear foolish.

"Nature has given you nails, which men unpolitely call claws; they are admirably constructed, and well jointed in a membrane, which is extended or drawn up like the fingers of a glove; and at pleasure it becomes a terrific claw, or a paw of velvet.

"You understand the physical laws of good and evil. A cat who strangles another, will not be more culpable than a man who kills his fellow men. My dear Cat, the great Hobbes never reasoned more clearly than you do!

"You forget the past—you dream not of the future; but you turn the present to account. Time flies not with you, but stands still, and all your moments appear but as one. You know that your muscles will give action to your limbs, and you know no other cause of your existence, than existence itself. My dear Cat, you are a profound materialist!

"You flatter the master who caresses you, you lick the hand that feeds you, you fly from a larger animal than yourself, whilst you unsparingly prey on the smaller ones. My dear Cat, you are a profound politician!"

"You live peacefully with the dog, who is your messmate; in gratitude to me, you regulate your reception, good or bad, of all the animals under my roof; thus, you raise your claw against such as you imagine mine enemies, while you prick up your tail at the sight of my friends. My dear Cat, you are a profound moralist!"

"When you promenade your graceful limbs upon a roof, on the edge of a casement, or in some situation equally perilous, you show your dexterity in opposing the bulk of your body to the danger. Your muscles extend or relax themselves with judgment, and you enjoy security where other animals would be petrified with fear. My dear Cat, you perfectly understand the laws of gravity!"

"If through inadvertence, blundering, or haste, you lose your support or hold, then you are admirable; you bend yourself in raising your back, and carry the centre of gravity towards the umbilical region, by which means you fall on your feet. My dear Cat, you are an excellent natural philosopher!"

"If you travel in darkness, you expand the pupil of your eye, which, in forming a perfect circle, describes a larger surface, and collects the greater part of the luminous rays which are scattered in the atmosphere. When you appear in daylight, your pupil takes an elliptic form, diminishes, and receives only a portion of these rays, an excess of which would injure your retina. My dear Cat, you are a perfect optician!"

"When you wish to descend a precipice, you

calculate the distance of the solid points with astonishing accuracy. In the first place, you dangle your legs as if to measure the space, which you divide in your judgment, by the motions of your feet; then you throw yourself exactly upon the wished-for spot, the distance to which you have compared with the effect on your muscles. My dear Cat, you are a skillful geometer!"

"When you wander in the country, you examine plants with judicious nicety; you soon select that kind which pleases you, when you roll yourself on it, and testify your joy by a thousand other gambols; you know also the several grasses, and their medicinal effects on your frame. My dear Cat, you are an excellent botanist!"

"Your voice merits no less eulogium; for few animals have one so modulated. The rhyming purr of satisfaction, the fawning accents of appeal, the vigorous bursts of passion, and innumerable diatonic varieties, proceed from your larynx, according to the order of nature. My dear Cat, you are a dramatic musician!"

"In your amusements, you prefer pantomime to dialogue; and you neglect the pen to study the picture. But then what agility! what dancing! what cross-capers! The difficulty never impairs the grace of the feat. Oh, my dear Cat! you are a delightful dancer!"

"Lastly, my dear Puss, show me a man who possesses as many kinds of knowledge as you do, and I will proclaim him a living cyclopædia, or concentration of human wisdom. But, what do I see?—I am praising you, and you are fast asleep! This is still greater philosophy."

What's in a name?—We see it stated that the brig *Temperance*, has arrived at Campobello, from the West Indies, with a cargo of Rum.

We regret to state that a serious accident occurred to Captain Bisso, of the packet schooner *Adelaide*, during her last voyage from Montevideo. He was leaning over the taffrail, when the top-lift gave way; the main-boom fell upon his back, and injured his breast-bone so severely, that he now lies in a most dangerous condition.

The body of Captain William Steele, who fell from on board the brig *Philomela*, in the Inner-Roads, and was drowned on 4th inst., was picked up on the 11th off the Custom-House, and interred in the Protestant cemetery of this city.

Several emigrant officers, (Orientals,) including Colonel Garzon, who were lately under the orders of General Lavalaja, acting against the Government of D. Fructuoso Rivera, arrived here on Monday last, in the polacre *Concepcion*, from Rio Grande.—In the crowd collected to see them land, were a number of their companions in misfortune; all of them appeared to be in excellent spirits, and to forget, in the happiness of meeting, that they were exiles. Not so, perhaps, their Leader: he no doubt mourns the dispersion of his friends, and that now—

"But few remain to aid his voice and hand,
And hundreds dwindled to a scanty band."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A number of newspapers have been received in Edinburgh from this colony, some of which are dated 7th December last. The ship *North Briton*, from Leith, had arrived safe: she sailed from Leith in July 1832, and reached Hobart-town on the 12th November, having made her voyage in less than four months. The country was receiving hundreds of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and also from the East Indies, whence the Europeans proceed to the salubrious climate of Van Diemen's Land for health. The papers are filled with advertisements of stage-coaches, omnibusses, carriers' waggons, &c., proceeding from Hobart-town to various places in the interior, and all other kinds of advertisements which are usual in a land of trade and plenty; horse races, balls, and routes, charitable societies, and such like, are among the number. The country was internally quiet and flourishing. The demand for mechanics, labourers, &c., had not diminished; and the necessaries and luxuries of life were in the greatest abundance.—(*The Scotsman*, May 25.)

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Falmouth.

On 17th June.—British brig *George Bentinck*, McKinney, from Buenos Ayres 25th March.

At New York.

On 20th June.—American brig *William*, Martin, from Buenos Ayres 29th April.

At Boston.

About 23d June.—American brig *Hebe*, Howes, from Buenos Ayres 7th May.

American brig *Weston*, Weston, from Buenos Ayres 11th May.

American brig *Oriental*, from Rio Grande.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

On 1st inst.—American brig *Dawn*, Purbeck, from Salem, Cape de Verdes, and Santos, with 197 barrels flour, and 990 fanegas salt, to J. Noble.

2.—American brig *Sultana*, Willis, from Baltimore 15th June, Rio Janeiro 19th ult., with 2743 barrels flour, to James Noble.

American brig *Orient*, Ellis, from New York 27th June, with 416 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co.—Passengers, Captain Gardner, Messrs. Wells and Eastman.

Sailed from Montevideo

On 2d inst.—Brazilian brig *Amistad Feliz*, for Rio Janeiro.

Austrian polacre *Noé*, for Rio Janeiro.

4.—Sardinian polacre *San Francisco*, for Brazil.

5.—American ship *Robert Morris*, for Philadelphia.

American brig *Sultana*, for Valparaiso, with the same cargo which she brought to Montevideo.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12th OF SEPTEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque <i>Zoe</i> , Dick,	Charles Taylors & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Jason</i> , Russell,	John Best, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship <i>Tyria</i> , Cunningham,	Horne & Alsopgray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig <i>New Holland</i> , Thompson,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Sarah</i> , Buck,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque <i>Ush</i> , Hill,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool or London.
Brig <i>Philomela</i> , Sprott,	Parlan, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Flora</i> , King,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Thales</i> , Iobister,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for a port in England.
Barque <i>Esk</i> , Dixon,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Sisters</i> , Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Patagonia.
Brig <i>Catherine Ann</i> , Norris,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Falmouth for orders, via M.V.
Brig <i>Wave</i> , Belford,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Livorn</i> , Cooper,	Rodríguez, Bros.,	Discharging.
Brig <i>Alert</i> , Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship <i>Glide</i> , Blunt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Amazon</i> , Lefavour,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque <i>Palmire</i> , Gibson,	Rooger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship <i>Hemiton</i> , Langdon,	John Langdon,	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Panama</i> , Yarnold,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Brazils.
Ship <i>Brutus</i> , Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Schooner-brig <i>Margaret Ann</i> , Mott,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig <i>Susan</i> , Coleman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
Brig <i>Heroine</i> , Saowden,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig <i>Cornelis</i> , Beard,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig <i>Godofroy</i> , Hugues,	Cornet & Prat,	Loading for Marseilles, via Cadiz & Malaga.
Brig <i>Joseph</i> , Lamsud,	Branlio Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig <i>Clare</i> , Simouet,	Coehard & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Barque <i>Courier</i> , Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig <i>Piccolo Giorgio</i> , Dellepiane,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Rio Janeiro,
Polacre <i>Concordia</i> , Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre <i>Thetis</i> , Pierangiole,	Pedro Alfaro,	Loading for Malaga and Barcelona.
Polacre <i>Valiente Nicolini</i> , Mazono,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Revello,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Ship <i>Gloria</i> , Bava,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Goriera,	Felipe Llavallol,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre <i>N. Sra. de</i> , Boscheto, Schiaffino,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Cadiz.
Zumara Aguiar, Colombrino,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre <i>Carlo Feliz</i> , Luzzolai,	A. Piomer,	Discharging.
Ship <i>Aurora</i> , Rizzo,	A. Martinez,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig <i>Ferrer</i> , Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig <i>El isa</i> , Meirelles,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre <i>Concepcion</i> , A. José,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.
Brig <i>Nra. Señora de Ayuda</i> , Peña,	Jose Gestal,	Parnagua.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig <i>Principe Balthian</i> , Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig <i>Espesanza</i> , Sheehard,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Malaga.
DANISH.		
Brig <i>Teresa</i> , Skroder,	Rodríguez, Bros.,	Brazils.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

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



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 7.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 6th, to J. & S. Lyons.
Do. do. do. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, from Montevideo 6th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, American brig Kent, Adams, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 172 pipes and 31 half pipes with 6810 arrobas tallow, 32 pipes with 671 salted hides, 734 salted hides (loose), 145 bales with 797 quintals cut hides, 220 do. with 3960 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 90 fox skins and 1 doz. rabbit skins, 5 bales with 1258 calf skins, 17 do. with 340 doz. sheepskins, 4 do. with 900 vicuña skins and 210 nutria skins, 27 barrels salted tongues.

National schooner Ana Constanza, Bacaro, for Bahía Blanca, despatched by C. Galeano, with stores and effects.

September 8.—Wind S., strong.

Arrived, British brig Alert, Snowden, from Liverpool 29th June, with general cargo, to H. C. Smith. Passengers, Messrs. Thomas Anderson, and Edward Bustall.

Oriental schooner Amelia, Jas. McCarty, from Montevideo 6th, with 4 cases tobacco, oakum, &c. &c., to Nelson Hartwig. Passengers, Mr. Nelson Hartwig, and Captain M'Leau of the brig Cleopatra.

Sailed, French brig Glaneuse, Fourneau, for Havana, despatched by Christopher Brest, with 4875 quintals jerked beef.

September 9.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian polacre Concepcion, A. José, from Rio Grande 20th ult., with 1034 arrobas yerba, timber, &c., to M. A. Ramos. Passengers, Colonels Eugenio Garzon, Manuel Soria, and Juan Fernandez; Majors Benjamin Brid, and Felix Garzon; Captains Pedro Carrigo, Silvestre Reyes, Marcos Rincon, and Ramon Bisillac; and Mr. Alfred Peabody.

September 10.—Wind E.—strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 11.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 12.—Wind E.—foggy.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, Pena, from Paragua 17th ult., with yerba, &c., to José Gestal.

Sardinian ship Aurora, Rizzo, from Marseilles 9th June, Montevideo 10th inst., with 378 barrels flour, paper, wine, &c., to order.

September 13.—Wind E.—slight rain.

No arrivals.—The brig Susannah, for Valparaiso, was under weigh this day, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

The following vessels intend to sail this day:—Susannah, for Valparaiso; Sarah, for do.; and Usk, for London.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—Abeona, for Liverpool.
On 16th inst.—Zoe, for do.

A mail, to be forwarded by the Mary Worrall, for Liverpool, will be despatched, to be put on board that vessel at Montevideo, by the first packet from this after the 16th inst.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—The communication of your correspondent of last Saturday, respecting *Temperance Societies*, requires, like his name, or rather his signature, some explanation; as what he proposes is actual *abstinence*, and not *temperance*: which appears to me not only unnecessary, but impracticable. It should be recollected, that the working classes of mechanics, whom it seems principally intended to affect, undergo considerable fatigue in their daily avocations. There is a method in things, and a medium also. Certain it is, that we too often abuse what Nature seems to have designed for our welfare and comfort; but, a little of the cup's contents tends to invigorate the frame, and relaxes the mind after the fatigues of business,—and surely the man who retires to solace himself, after the toils of the day, over a comfortable glass and a cigar, or relieves his mind with a few social friends, ought not to be denied so necessary enjoyment. It is clear, therefore, it is the *abuse* of liquor, not the use of it, that should be attended to in the proposed Society. Nor are there wanting advocates, of high authority, in support of my argument. Even Solomon,

the wisest of men, in the 31st chapter of Proverbs, says:—

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts.
"Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more."

In quoting this passage, let it not be supposed that I am an advocate for *drunkenness*, or an enemy to *temperance*. On the contrary, I consider temperance as one of the noblest virtues that can adorn mankind, qualifying us both for the knowledge and practice of our duty towards our family, and fellow-creatures.—It is temperance, on which our happiness and prosperity most intimately depend, and from which comfort and competence assuredly flow. The want of this one virtue renders the most innocent enjoyment prejudicial; and though there may be more shining qualities, there can be none more essential to the general well-being of society. The temperate man enjoys a life of health and good spirits; while the intemperate man has no real enjoyment of any thing. Lingered under bodily and mental disease,—sinking to a premature grave,—repining at the dispensations of Providence, which he himself has contracted, by perverting to his own misery what God intended as a blessing,—where can you find a more disgusting sight than a *drunkard*? To what deplorable depravity does it lead its victim! Could he by any means be brought to reflect on the disease, misery, and crime, such a vice engenders, he would shrink back with horror; like the man who, on being asked by a philosopher, which he considered the least of three crimes,—murder, incest, or drunkenness,—he decided on drunkenness; but when *drunk*, he committed the other two.

Such, Mr. Editor, are my sentiments; but though a most decided enemy to *temperance*, I find it highly necessary to take a little stimulus now and then, to cheer that heaviness of heart and misery of spirit, that the troubles of this world too often occasion.

A Friend to Rational and Temperate Enjoyment.

THEATRE.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

The Amateurs have exhibited so often, that they may now be called *regulars*. On Saturday last, they appeared in the tragedy of *Argia*. The character of *Creon*, was personated by the young gentleman who, as *Rodrigo*, and *Montegon*, has made so great an impression upon the public. The part he enacted on this occasion, is full of point; he perhaps might have made more of it. Some passages, however, such as—

*"Polinecio, en las sombras de la muerte
Está tranquilo, ni se cura de Argia,"*

he gave very well; he introduced a sort of "laughing devil in his sneer," which added greatly to the effect. He has evidently good discrimination, and feels what he recites. His manner of delivering the soliloquies is extremely natural; he does not continually address them to the audience, like others at this theatre.

The parts of *Eurimedon*, and *Adrasto*, do not allow of any particular display,—they were on this evening respectably represented.

Argia, the fond mother, and lovely widow of Polinecio, was performed by Doña Matilde Diaz, and

It was our intention to have entered more fully into the performance of this play, but having delayed writing until the last moment, we find ourselves divested both of "space and time."

After the tragedy, a duet was sung; but did not meet with the least approbation.

The farce was amusing. The house was fully and brilliantly attended,—among the company we observed General Alvear, his Lady, and daughter; the Lady of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and daughter; the Minister of War; several British fair; and a long list of fashionables.

On the 8th inst., the regular company performed the play of "The wife of two husbands." (On the English stage it is played as an Opera, and has some very pretty music.) Doña Matilde was the Countess, and Doña Dominguita the Page. We wish the latter had sung the air attached to the character in the English piece, viz.—

*"The other day when I was dancing
To the air you loved so well."*

Dominguita was most ungracefully attired, and looked very awkward in her boy's habiliments. The scene representing a waterfall, with the little heathen god astride of a swan, had a good effect.

Señor Rossi sung an *aria* from *Tauredi*, and

Señor and Señora Caton danced a *pas de deux*; and all deserved the applause they received. The Orchestra, during the evening, played the overture to the *Italiana*. The house was not very full.

Died,

On 4th inst., Mr. ROBERT HILL.
On 9th inst., Dr. D. MARIANO ANDRADE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of those friendly to forming a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY in this City, will be held at No. 75, Calle de Cangallo, on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

TO LET,

The Shop, No. 92, Cangallo Street. THOSE desirous of securing the Shop, are requested to apply there without loss of time, where they will find some one with whom to treat for the counter, show-cases, shelving, &c.

PATRICK M'KEONE,
TAILOR,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced business in the above line, at No. 76, Calle de la Piedad, and solicits a share of public patronage, which he will always endeavour to merit.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES KELSHAW, and HUGH CRAWFORD SMITH, of this City, WILLIAM WILSON, of Liverpool, and EDWARD JONES SMITH, of Belfast, carrying on business here under the firm of KELSHAW, WILSON, SMITH & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards the said JAMES KELSHAW, who retires from the same. All outstanding accounts will be received and paid by the undersigned, H. C. SMITH, who will continue the business in his own name. Buenos Ayres, 10th September, 1833.

J. KELSHAW,
For self, William Wilson, and Edward Jones Smith,
H. C. SMITH,
J. WITNESSES.
FRANCISCO CHAS. }

FOR SALE.

AT less than Cost Price, the Proprietor having received duplicates of the same:—
Price, 7 dollars each.
London Quarterly Review, for April, 1833.
Edinburgh do. do. for April, 1833.
British Army List, for January, March, April, and May, 1833.—Price, 2 dollars each.
British Navy List, for April, 1833.—Price 3 dollars.
Apply at No. 59, Calle 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for June, 1833, No. CCXIX, Vol. XXXIII, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Dobloons, Spanish,	126 1/2	127 dollars each.
Do. Patriot,	133	124 do.
Plata Macquina,	72	do for oue.
Dollars, Spanish,	72	do each.
Do Patriot, & Platacones,	72	do do.
8 per cent. Stock,	47	47 1/2 per cent.
Bank Shares,	125	(without demand)
Exchange on England,	7	pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,	360	305 per cent. pr'm.
Do on Montevideo,	72	72 per patacon.
Do on United States,	74	74 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,	31	32 soles p. pesada.
Do country,	28	29 do do.
Do weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27	28
Do salted,	23	26 per pesada.
Do Horse,	10	14 dollars each.
Nutria skins,	60	65 do. per dozen
Chinchilla,	33	39 do do.
Wool, (common),	12	14 do per arroba
Hair, long,	30	32 do do.
Do mixed,	17	22 do do.
Jerked Beef,	15	16 do per quintal
Tallow melted,	12	14 per arroba.
Horns,	360	360 do p. thousand
Salt, (on board),	80	80 do per barrel.
Discount,	1	3 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Dobloons, during the week, 127 dollars. The lowest price, 23 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor
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