

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 370.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1833.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

According to the last accounts, the main body of the army under the command of General Rosas, remained in winter quarters; but the vanguard, commanded by General Pacheco, continued actively employed, and daily sent in prisoners from the few hostile Indians who are still at large.

The anniversary of the independence of this Republic (9th July,) was observed in the army with considerable demonstrations: salutes were fired; there were banquets and balls, and the soldiers amused themselves with the "games of the country." General Rosas issued a proclamation analogous to the occasion, telling the troops that on the 9th July, 1816, the country declared itself free and independent of Spain, or any other foreign power; that it then emerged from colonial degradation, and constituted itself a nation, &c. &c. &c. A number of other proclamations, or "Orders of the Day," have been put forth by the General, upon various eminent days; and in one dated 6th July, 1833, he says:—"Yesterday (5th July,) completed twenty-six years since the period when the renowned Buenos Ayres overthrew the daring power which endeavoured to domineer over it. The fifth of July was the second glorious martial day which gave name, credit, and fame to the Argentines. Twelve thousand British soldiers, who rashly set foot on our shores, left them by a capitulation, which restored to us the important fortress of Montevideo."

A variety of astronomical observations have been made by the gentlemen connected with that department of the army of General Rosas; and by order of the General, several persons were requested to give their opinion, whether the *yerba* which grows in such abundance in that part of the country, be a species of *cañamo*, or not. Captain William Bathurst opined that it was the real *cañamo*, such as is produced in Europe; and also that he believes it to be of the best quality. Mr. William Frederick Zaet, was of the same opinion; also, that it possesses the same qualities as that which is produced in his country (Germany.) Captain Edward Rourke said he believed it to be the real *cañamo*, and of the best quality. Señor Nicolas Descalsi thought that if it was not *cañamo*, it was flax, or equivalent to it, and of a better quality than *cañamo*. Frederick Seidler declared it to be *cañamo*, and of the same sort which grows in his country (Germany.) Some other individuals were examined, who expressed opinions similar to the above. Mr. William F. Zaet, was the first who discovered this *yerba*, during the march of the army.

We regret to state that Captain Tomas Bisso, of the Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, died on Sunday last, in consequence of the accident noticed in our last. His remains were conveyed, on Monday, to the Church of *La Merced*, where a *Misa* was celebrated; they were afterwards removed to the cemetery of the *Recoleta*. The

deceased was a native of Italy, and highly respected here. During the funeral, the colours of the Sardinian vessels in this port were hoisted half-mast, and minute guns were fired by the Sardinian police San José, Captain Gorlera.

In our journal, Nos. 361 and 362, we noticed that Captain Fitzroy, of H. B. M's. surveying-sloop *Beagle*, had caused the arrest of Mr. John George Lavis, at Montevideo, and sent him on board H. B. M's. packet *Cockatrice*, to be conveyed to Rio Janeiro, on suspicion of being concerned in the loss of the packet *Redpole*.

Mr. Lavis, upon his arrival at Rio Janeiro, was instantly released, by order of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour; and has returned hither in the *Cockatrice*. We were persuaded that the British Admiral would at once perceive the groundless nature of the charge; and we insert with pleasure the following communication.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your journal, to return my sincere acknowledgments to Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, and to Lieut. W. L. Rees, commander of H. B. M's. packet *Cockatrice*: to the former, for his frank and generous proceeding, in promptly ordering my release from an unjust imprisonment; and to the latter, for his kind and considerate conduct to me, during the time I was on board the vessel under his command.

With respect to the arrest in question, I can have no resentments to gratify; but in justice to my own character and feelings, it behoves me to seek some redress for the injury offered; and I trust, and indeed feel confident, that it will not be withheld from me.

Entreating you, Mr. Editor, to accept my thanks for the interest you have taken in the affair,

I remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GEORGE LAVIS.

Buenos Ayres, 18th September, 1833.

PROCEEDINGS

Of a Meeting of those friendly to forming a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, in Buenos Ayres, on the 17th September, 1833.

Mr. Gilbert, on motion of Rev. John Armstrong, was called to the Chair.

The following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted:

On motion of Rev. John Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Hallett:

Resolved,—That this Meeting do approve of Temperance Societies, as highly calculated to promote the great interests of humanity and morality in every community.

On motion of Mr. Zimmermann, seconded by Rev. Wm. Torrey:

Resolved,—That a Temperance Society be established in this city.

On motion of Mr. Allen, seconded by Captain Adams, of ship *Brutus*:

Resolved,—That the following be the Constitution of the said Society.*

The Rev. Wm. Torrey offered a resolution, that the Chairmen be authorised to appoint a temporary Executive Committee; seconded by Mr. Allen, and adopted. The following persons were then named:—*Rev. John Armstrong, Rev.*

* Want of room prevents the insertion of the Constitution in this number, it shall appear in our next.

William Torrey, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Whitaker;—to which, on the motion of Mr. Armstrong, the Chairman was added.

The Meeting was addressed by Messrs. Armstrong, Zimmermann, and Torrey.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

Nothing particular has occurred since our last. At a sitting on the 18th, a note was read, from the Government, relative to a project of reform in the administration of Justice. It was referred to the Committee of Constitutional affairs.

Señor Manuel H. Aguirre has resigned his seat in the House, in consequence of his having accepted the office of Minister of Finance.

Official Documents.

A notice dated 15th inst., from the Office of the Home Department, states the appointment of D. Juan Prudent, as auxiliary mercantile Broker.

A notice from same Department, admits the resignations made of *Rectora*, and of Governess of the College of Orphans; and states that the Government, in virtue of a proposition from the Beneficent Society, has appointed the Señora Doña Tomasa Cabrera de Muñoz, to be *Rectora*; and Doña Feliciano Ranel, to be Governess.

A note from Don Nicolas Anchorena, dated 14th inst., addressed to the Chief of the Police Department, states that on the previous evening, between the hours of half-past 9 and half-past 10, three individuals had made two attempts to enter his house, under the pretext of having a communication to deliver to him. Señor Anchorena describes their persons, and requests the interference of the Police, &c.

We received, by the packet *Cockatrice*, London papers to 5th July, and Paris do., to 1st. They do not contain any particular news in addition to what we stated in our last. Accounts from Madeira, by way of Rio Janeiro, positively affirm that the squadron of Don Miguel has been put *hors du combat*, by Don Pedro's new Admiral (Napier.) This occurrence is said to have taken place about 5th July. General Solignac had resigned his command of the Constitutional troops, and had arrived in London. General Bourmont was on his route to Lisbon, to take command of the army of Don Miguel.

At a Court and Levee held at St. James' Palace, London, on 12th June, among the presentations to His Majesty, was Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, on his appointment as His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres.

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received papers of the above city to 16th inst., but they contain nothing of any moment.

RIO JANEIRO.

The only news from the above city, by the packet *Cockatrice*, is conveyed in the following interesting communication.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

"Rio Janeiro, September 1, 1833.

"The Regent Costa Carvalho, has been obliged to leave the city, for his estate in São Paulo, in consequence of ill health; and several of the factious members of the Senate have in consequence asserted that every public act is now illegal, on account of being authorized by only two of the Regents. This opinion has however been overruled by the majority. The state of the currency throughout Brazil, is, I am sorry to say, daily becoming more and more irremediable. Copper is now at a discount; yet it still passes current at about four times its intrinsic value, there exists such a temptation to smugglers and also to coiners of illicit money, that it is to be feared that the evil is as yet only in its commencement. Discoveries of manufactories of false copper, are daily made in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and great public discontent is in consequence excited; but, unfortunately, the Deputies are so much divided among themselves, that no efficient measures are taken. They want to do too much, and the consequence is that they do nothing. Every one has a plan of his own, which is the only true and genuine "Balsam of Fúribas" that can assuage the sufferings of his afflicted country;—all his fellow-labourers are quacks, in his estimation, and he will therefore neither forego his own plan nor accede to theirs. This is much to be lamented, but it cannot excite surprise. In the days of old, men were taken from the plough and converted into legislators—and very good legislators they made; but, "*tempora mutantur*." Society was then in a simple state; it is now in a complicated one: and governments, like all other institutions, must ever accommodate themselves to the wants and conditions of mankind. For the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the most ordinary occupations of every-day life, an apprenticeship is considered necessary; yet legislation, which is the most difficult that can be assigned to civilized man, is but too often left to individuals who, however estimable their private characters may be, have but little knowledge of the subject in question.—A tailor may be a very estimable man, but that is no reason why he should be set to build houses.

"It is to be hoped that in electing the members for their ensuing legislatures, the Brazilians may have looked to the capabilities of their future representatives, as well as to an unspotted private character. Time alone can shew. There are already many men of talent in the country; and the "coming out" of the young men who are now receiving the benefits of a liberal education in the universities of São Paulo, will be the foundation of a new era in the history of the land. It must at the same time be confessed, that there is but too much reason to apprehend immediate mischief from the unemployed military. There are at the present moment upwards of twelve hundred officers in Rio de Janeiro, who, being too idle to work at any useful occupation, employ their whole time in fomenting disorders. On the 25th ult., they instituted a Club, with the appellation of the "Sociedade Militar;" and on the same day a new periodical, of the most inflammatory nature, was issued, under the title of the "*Pedro Primeiro*." Brazil is paying dearly for the military glory which the Emperor supposed he was acquiring by the war with Buenos Ayres. There is, however, the consolation that military commissions cannot here be sold to the best bidder, and the race of malcontents thus perpetuated. The hand of death, and the gradual but slow progress of

truth, must, in the end, sweep alike them and their principles from the face of the earth.

"Yours truly,

"PHILO-FLUMINENSE."

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,—The candid manner in which your correspondent treats the subject of Temperance Societies in your last N^o, leads me to believe that some little mutual explanation will make us as fully agreed in the means of suppressing intemperance, as we now are in the existence and enormity of the evil.

These explanations on my part, I shall, with your favor, Mr. Editor, give without any delay. First, as to the term *Temperance Societies*, to designate associations of persons pledged to *total abstinence* from the use of ardent spirits. The criticism is no novelty in the history of Temperance Societies;—"abstinence," "cold water," "anti-grog," and perhaps fifty other appellatives, have been proposed by the friends of the gin bottle, instead of "temperance." Now it would perhaps be sufficient to say here, that after three or four millions of our countrymen in the United States and Great Britain, embracing the most intelligent and philanthropic of the community in all classes and of all professions, had agreed to call these associations *Temperance Societies*, the *usus loquendi* might be considered established. I am not disposed, however, to rest this matter on *usage*. The reason for employing the term "temperance" in this connexion is, that it has been decided by the almost unanimous testimony of the medical faculty, and confirmed by the experience of hundreds of thousands, that the only *temperate* use of ardent spirits as a drink, is—not to taste it; that *all* use in this way is an *abuse*, and productive of evil—only evil, just in proportion to the extent it is indulged. The opinion of your correspondent, that entire abstinence from this liquid is *impracticable*, is in the face of the testimony of the millions who constantly practise it; and the assertion that "a little of the cup's contents tends to invigorate the frame," is (provided the cup contains ardent spirits,) contradicted by the unanimous testimony of intelligent physicians, and the experience of every one who has tried the effect of entire abstinence in cases of severe toil and fatigue.

The Directors of the Hudson-Bay Company, have not for years suffered a drop, even as a medicine, to enter the vast territory, larger than the whole United States, of which they monopolize the fur trade. They found their boatmen, carriers, and hunters, could endure the rigors of an arctic winter, and perform the severe labors of their posts, only by *total abstinence* from this enervating, besotting beverage. Societies have been formed among the workmen in several of the most extensive furnaces in the U. S., and their unanimous testimony is, that the liquid fire taken internally in the form of ardent spirits, did not in the least preserve them against the influence of the fire to which they were *externally* exposed.

It is true we may "abuse what nature designed for our welfare;" but it is not true that "nature designed" ardent spirits for our welfare, nor for any thing else; for she never made a drop of the vile liquid: and it is only by torturing her productions in a fiery passage through what has been not unaptly styled "the Devil's tea-kettle," that a drop can be obtained.

Your correspondent quotes "good authorities," I admit; but the appositeness of the quotation to his purpose is another matter. Whatever Solomon meant by "strong drink," it is very certain he did *not* mean ardent spirits; for it was not till centuries after his death that the article existed in the world. An Arabian alchemist, in his search after the "water of life," *aqua vite*, stumbled, in an evil hour for mankind, on the fountains of this river of death, of whose burning waters millions have drunk "and forgotten"—not their poverty and misery,—but their property, health, families, reputation, and immortal hopes. I know no reason for doubting the general opinion of critics, that Solomon means by "strong drink," what is elsewhere called "mixed wine," and "wine mingled with myrrh," (Mark, xv. 23.) Wine mixed with some soporific drugs, given not to "hard-working mechanics" to cheer up their spirits; but as an opiate to condemned criminals,—when led forth to execution, and "ready to perish" a violent and ignominious death,—with the merciful intent of rendering them less keenly susceptible of agony. Surely this is no "authority" for dram-drinking.

Having given the explanation suggested by your correspondent, he will permit me to ask one

in return. What does he mean by the abuse of spirits? and what sort of pledge would he require instead of total abstinence? Would he have the members of a Temperance Society confined to a glass a day, or six glasses; or simply not to get drunk? And if the latter,—would he mean by "drunk," staggering in the streets, or only lying dead on the pavement or under the table? I am persuaded if he looks seriously at the difficulty, the absolute impossibility of drawing any specific tangible line between the moderate and immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, he will quite agree with the Society which has been this evening organized here, in the necessity of *abstaining wholly* from ardent spirit, as the only remedy for the evils of drunkenness, and the only effectual way of securing that most valuable of social and domestic blessings, TEMPERANCE.

RECHAB.

Buenos Ayres, September 17, 1833.

P. S.—I do not perceive very clearly what connexion my "signature" has with the argument; but if your correspondent wishes any "explanation" of it, he may find it in the Book he cites, in connection with the history of the oldest Temperance Society of which we have any account, in the 35th chapter of Jeremiah.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,—I have forwarded you the enclosed communication, thinking it might perhaps meet with your approbation; and remain, yours very respectfully,

Buenos Ayres, September 12, 1833.

GROG AND GUNPOWDER.

There is no vice, generally speaking, that young men are more apt to imbibed, or receive more warnings to shun, than drunkenness. It has very aptly been described as the root of all evil; not but that crime existed before the first Still was invented; though it is natural to suppose that being without a root it was easily exterminated, and did not propagate so fast as at present.

It is believed by a certain class of peaceful, pious people, that the inventor of gunpowder has very justly been condemned to pass a few millions of years in a certain unmentionable place, where they likewise say sulphur or brimstone is by no means a scarce article; but I never heard it confidently asserted how the spirit of the inventor of spirits has been disposed of; which may perhaps be accounted for by the advocates of the intoxicating fluid having ascribed the discovery of it to a God, whilst gunpowder is said to have been invented by an obscure monk, or some old Chinese mandarin.

I believe it is a query with some people, concerning which has done the most mischief in this best of all possible worlds, *viz.*—gunpowder, or spirituous liquors. I think myself, if it was properly examined into, it would be found that more victims have sacrificed themselves at the shrine of the God Bacchus, in the proportion of 1000 to 1, than has fell to the lot of gunpowder to annihilate: and another thing, I cannot perceive what difference it can make to a certain class of gentlemen, yeilded heroes, who live by killing their fellow-creatures, whether they die through a round piece of lead being forced suddenly into them, or if they are perforated with a sharp piece of iron, as was the custom of our simple forefathers, before they became enlightened in the noble science of exterminating their fellow-creatures.

Then there is this to be observed in the use that is made of these two mischievous compounds: that called gunpowder is certainly the more harmless of the two, although its effects are the more sudden: in the first place, men generally make use of it to destroy those whom they suppose are their enemies; whilst the other combustible called grog, is kept purposely for their own private destruction, and that of their most esteemed friends.

Are we not taught to look upon suicide with horror and detestation?—and in some of the most enlightened countries in Europe, those who destroy themselves *suddenly* are denied christian burial, unless their friends are able to prove them insane at the time the act was committed, which is not very difficult, as the *enlightened judge*, and the *human jury*, are easily persuaded that no people in the enjoyment of their senses would commit suicide.

There is no law that ever I heard of, to prevent men from killing themselves, by inches, (as the saying is,) by drinking of spirituous liquors. There are millions who thus put an end to their existence, and are allowed to be interred as good christians; neither are their friends under the necessity of proving them mad, to obtain for them

that privilege. Those people who take a pleasure in killing themselves gradually, are, in my opinion, the most incorrigible and stupid of all madmen; because, if they had made up their minds to destroy themselves, it is natural to suppose that humanity and common sense would point out to them that the *quickest, least expensive, and easiest way of accomplishing their purpose, would be the best.* But they appear to think (if they are gifted with the power of thought,) quite the contrary; for the professed dram drinkers are continually shortening their days by contracting of a lingering and loathsome disease, which sooner or later terminates their existence.

Oh! ye men who are gifted with common sense, to ye I address myself!—could you suppose it probable or possible that any unfeeling, forked animal, being in possession of reason and a soul, could, forgetful of such divine attributes, so debase himself as to be a drunkard, did not every hour of your life convince you to the contrary? But, alas! it is growing so common a vice, that if some means are not discovered of checking it, a sober and abstemious man, in this enlightened age, will soon be considered as great a curiosity as the skeleton of the mammoth, or an Egyptian mummy.

Then let us unite in forming a Society to stop this growing vice, by preventing those evil spirits ycleped *Rum, Gin, and Brandy*, from entering into our mouths, or even our houses; and we may then hope to see the day, when the tavern-keepers will cry—"Othello's occupation's gone."

O. L.

General José Luis Huidobro, in a communication dated San Luis, 10th ult., requests the public to suspend their opinion relative to the charges

brought against him by General Quiroga, of having taken part in the insurrection headed by Commandant Castillo, against the authorities of Cordova.

The gentlemen appointed as a Committee to arrange a plan of "nightly watch" for this city, have, in official communications to the Government, signified their acceptance of the said appointment.

Señor Manuel José Cavia, has been appointed notary of the Consulado, vice Sr. Juan Pablo Merlo, deceased.

A communication from the Minister of the Home Department, to the *Sociedad de Beneficencia*, states that the Government declines to accept the resignations made by the *Rectora* and the Governess of the Female Orphan College.

The Lady President of the Society addressed a note to the Government, dated 9th inst., stating that these resignations were made in consequence of the insubordination of two of the employés of the College, and from a communication which they had inserted in one of the daily papers.

The prospectus of an intended new daily paper has been published, to be called the *Conciliador*. The said prospectus laments the violence of party spirit which prevails here, and which threatens such serious consequences; and counsels the disputants, as they value their country, to be less acrimonious in their disputations.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Antwerp.

On 21st June.—British brig George Bentinck, (Her arrival at Falmouth, from this, was noticed in our last.)

At Liverpool.

On 18th June.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, Coxon, from Montevideo 26th March.

At Falmouth.

On 2d July.—H. B. M's. packet Camden, from Rio Janeiro 2d May. (She did not take any mail from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo.)

At Marseilles.

On 28th May.—French brig Androgyné, Colomb, from Montevideo 2d March.

At Havre de Grace.

On 23d June.—French brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, from Buenos Ayres 3d March, Montevideo 3d April.

At Havana.

On 6th May.—Hamburg ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm, from Buenos Ayres 1st March.

19th.—Hamburg ship Sophia, Lafrenz, from Buenos Ayres 17th March.

At Valparaiso.

On 23d June.—British barque Nautilus, Redhead, from Buenos Ayres 5th May.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 23d July.—American ship Tusculosa, from Montevideo 5th July.

29th.—American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, from Buenos Ayres 14th July.

30th.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 14th July, Montevideo 17th do.

31st.—Sardinian polacre Bella Teresa, from Montevideo 15th July.

August 1.—American brig Alexander, Pendleton, from Buenos Ayres 20th July.

4.—Argentine schooner Nra. Sra. del Rosario, alias Dos Amigos, Marchani, from Buenos Ayres 21st July.

17.—Argentine brig General Rondeau, Bartlett, from Montevideo 1st August.

20.—American brig Ohio, Concklin, from Montevideo 6th August.

24.—United States' corvette Warren, from Montevideo 14 days.

25.—Brazilian corvette Bertiega, from Montevideo 17 days.

28.—H. B. M's. ship Rattlesnake, from Valparaiso 59 days.

Argentine schooner-brig Governor Rosas, A. Sheaffe, from Montevideo 6th August.

29.—Brazilian schooner Esperanza, from Montevideo 5th July.

H. B. M's. packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 8th August, Montevideo 12th ditto.

September 1.—H. B. M's. packet Lapwing, from Falmouth 7th July, with the mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

August 4.—H. B. M's. packet Rinaldo, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres on 14th July by the packet Cockatrice.

September 4.—H. B. M's. ship Rattlesnake, for England, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres on 8th August, by the packet Hornet.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

On 7th inst.—Brazilian zumaca Portia, from Bahia.

8.—French brig Jeune Eloise, from Marseilles, with 2365 bags wheat.

12.—Brazilian zumaca Union, from Bahia.

13.—Do. do. Nova Luz, from Rio Janeiro.

15.—American ship Henry, Gray, from New-York 4th July, with 1800 barrels flour.

16.—American barque Eliza, from Rio Janeiro, with 2500 barrels flour, to James Noble.

H. B. M's. surveying barque Beagle, from the southward.

Sailed from Montevideo.

On 7th inst.—Brazilian brig Santo Domingo, Eneas, for Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian brig Trafalgar, for Cadiz and Gibraltar.

Oriental schooner brig Bella Union, for St. Catherine's.

9.—Sardinian brig Correo, for Gibraltar.

12.—French brig Rio, for Havre de Grace.

[We stated in our last, that the American brig Sultana had sailed from Montevideo, for Valparaiso;—this is a mistake, she remains in the former port. We copied the notice of her sailing from a Montevideo paper.]

The following vessels for Buenos Ayres, were on the berth at Liverpool, on 3d July:—

Brig Hannah, James Barrell.

Brig Barbados, Robert Christian.

Brig Hortensia, Purss.

And for Montevideo:

Brig Medora, Browning Cadlish.

Brig Panther, James Gowing.

Brig Thomas Dempsey, J. Coxon.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 19th OF SEPTEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH Ship Tyrion, Cunningham, Brig New Holland, Thompson, Brig Philomela, Spotti, Brig Floraville, King, Brig Tualis, Isbister, Barque Eek, Sutton, Brig Sisters, Sutton, Brig Catherine Ann, Norie, Brig Wave, Bellard, Brig Livorno, Cooper, Brig Alert, Snowden, Brig Fairy, Stephens, Barque Helvellyn, Bondle.	Horne & Alsogaray, S. Lezica, Bros. Parlane, Macalister & Co. Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Zamarran & Truserra, Dickson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Rodriguez, Bros., Hugh C. Smith, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Cowes for orders. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Patagonia. Loading for Falmouth for orders, via M.V. Loading for Brazil. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
AMERICAN. Brig Amazon, Lefavour, Barque Palmyre, Gibson, Ship Hamilton, Langton, Brig Panama, Yarnold, Ship Bratton, Adams, Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott, Schooner-brig Susan, Coleman, Brig Heroine, Snowden, Brig Coruella, Beard, Brig Orient, Ellis.	Daniel Gowland & Co. Rodger, Breed & Co. John Langdon, Dorr, Reiche & Lees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Davisson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Havana. Loading for Boston. Loading for Havana. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for New York Loading for Havana. Rio Janeiro. Loading for Philadelphia. Discharging.
FRENCH. Brig Godefroy, Hugues, Brig Joseph, Lemaud, Brig Claire, Simoet.	Cornet & Prat, Branlio Costa, Cochard & Co. S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Marseilles, via Cadiz & Malaga Loading for Bourdeaux. Loading for Havre de Grace. Loading for Cowes, for orders.
HAMBURG. Barque Couvree, Huarichsen.		Rio Janeiro. Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa. Loading for Genoa Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Barcelona and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa. Loading for ports in the Mediterranean. Discharging.
SARDINIAN. Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellapiane, Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo, Polacre Valiente Nicolini, Mazone, Polacre San José, Revello, Ship Gloria, Bava, Polacre San José, Gorierra, Zumaca Aguilá, Colombino, Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini, Ship Aurora, Risso, Brig Colombo, Ardito.	Pedralbes & Cabot, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, J. Gestal,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
NEAPOLITAN. Brig Ferter, Castellano.	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN. Brig Eloisa, Meireles, Polacre Concepcion, A. José, Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña, Schooner-brig Novo Yestral, Pacheco, Schooner-brig Piranga, Diaz, Brig	Pedro A. Plomer, M. A. Ramos, José Gestal, A. M. Pinto, M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. Rio Grande. Rio Grande. Rio Grande. Santos.
AUSTRIAN. Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile.	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
TUSCAN. Brig Esperanza, Sheoherd.	Davisson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Malaga.
DANISH. Brig Teresa, Skróder.	Rodriguez, Bros.,	Patagonia.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander.

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



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 14.—Wind N., shifted to S.S.W. in afternoon.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Novo Yerbal, Pacheco, from Puerto Alegre 15th ult., Rio Grande 30th do., with 1341 yerbas yerba, &c., to A. M. Pinto.

British brig Fairy, Stephens, from the Island of Mayo 25th July, with 100 moyos salt, and 35 tons coals, to Pariane, Macalister & Co.

Sailed, British brig Susannah, Dunn, for Valparaiso, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with a general cargo of dry goods, yerba, &c.—Passengers, Señores Vicente Moreno, Son, and servant, Felix Ortiz and brother, and Manuel Olaquer Feliz; Messrs. James Lick, Charles Ward, James Fardon, Charles Oman, John Peter, Eugene Ricard, and Camille Savat.

British barque Usk, Hill, for London, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 8512 dry hides, 554 horse do., 30,064 horns, 5 bales with 218 doz. deer-skins, 5 do. with 117 arrobas ostrich feathers, 96 pipes 12 half do. and 7 barrels with 4120 arrobas tallow, 2 cases medicine.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Augustin Bisso, for Montevideo.
Do. do. do. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

September 15.—Wind E.—strong in afternoon.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., Montevideo 14th, with the July mail of the packet Lapping. Passengers (landed at Montevideo,) Mr. John Holland, and Señor Vilardeho.

The brigs Sarah and Abeona were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

September 16.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Piranga, Diaz, from Santos 11th ult., with sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, British brig Sarah, Buck, for Valparaiso, despatched by Alfred Barber, with a general cargo of dry goods, yerba, &c. Passengers, Señor José Augustin Larrauri, and Captain Gardner.

British brig Abeona, Russel, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best, Bros., with 200 pipes and 6 half do. with 7810 arrobas tallow, 4414 dry hides, 1020 salted do., 72 bales with 7200 horse do., 30,000 horns, 1 box with 427½ dozen chinchilla skins, 1 bale with 188 doz. nutria skins, 21 bales with 578 arrobas horse hair, 3 do. with 300 carpincho skins.

September 17.—Wind S. S. E., nearly a gale.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratoro, from Montevideo 16th, to C. Galeano.

Do. do. do. Adelaide, A. Bisso, from Montevideo 16th, to J. & S. Lyons.

American brig Orient, Ellis, from New York 27th June, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 16th inst., with general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co. Passengers, Messrs. W. A. Wells, E. H. Eastman, Captain Gardner, and (landed at Montevideo,) Mrs. McCaddin and three children.

British barque Helvellyn, Baadle, from Liverpool 14th July, with general cargo, to Ladone, Robinson & Co. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Ludovici, and servant; Mr. Joseph Mohr, and Mr. Adolph Conze.

National schooner-brig of war San Martin, Scaillet, from the River Colorado 10th inst.—Passengers, Lieut.-Col. Rafael Fuentes, Captains José Carreto and William Bithurst.

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

Sardinian brig Colomba, Ardito, from Cadiz 11th July, with wine, and general cargo, to J. Gestal. Passengers, Señores Pedro Barca, Francisco Pereyra, Estevan Ravaschino, Juan Bautista Rimu, Agustín Basso, José Vivaldo, Manuel Saccaluga and son, Tomas Aneiro, Rafael Sans, Laureano del Villar, Juan Ferreiro, and Miguel Quevedo.

September 18.—Wind S. S. E.—nearly a gale.

Arrived, Brazilian brig San José Americano, Matoseros, from Paragua 11th ult., with yerbas, &c., to C. J. Moreira.

September 19.—Wind S., strong, and heavy rain. No arrivals.

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

No. 7. Gan-boat, for Martin Garcia.

The ship Glide was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored S. E. of the Outer Roads.

A brig was in sight, beating down the river.

September 20.—Wind S.

Arrived, (at dusk,) an Oriental brig. Sailed, American ship Glude, Blunt, for Havana, despatched by Howard & Ridgway, with 5000 quintals jerked beef, and 50 dozen salted tongues.

British barque Zoe, Dick, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles Tayleur & Co., with 9497 dry hides, 117 pipes with 4680 arrobas tallow, 34,260 horns.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers,—for Rio Janeiro, Monsieur Launier,—for Montevideo, Messrs. James Miller, John Black, George P. Perry, and Cesario Pueyrredon.

The following vessels intend to sail this day: Thetis, Valiente Nicolini, and Nra. Sra. del Boschetto.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 23d inst.—Schooner-brig Susan, for Rio Janeiro, and has room for 3 passengers.

It was not known what packet would bring the August mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and the River Plate.

The British brig Icenii, was to sail about 8th inst., from Rio Janeiro, for Buenos Ayres.

THEATRE.

The tragedy of *Dido*, was performed on 15th inst. The dresses were good, and that is all that can be said upon the subject.

A pretty ballet followed the play. The house was but thinly attended.

It is said that the Regency of Brazil has replied to the Circular of this Government relative to the Falkland Islands, in similar terms to the answer of the Government of Bolivia; and that it has directed its Minister in London, to support, in every possible manner, the remonstrances of Señor Moreno.

Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rio Janeiro, arrived in that city during the last month. He left Buenos Ayres in the brig Hartford, on 30th December, 1832, and has since that period been engaged in botanical researches on the coasts of the Uruguay and Brazil.

Mr. Charles Darwin, (Naturalist of H. B. M's. surveying ship *Beagle*), arrived in town yesterday, overland from Patagonia.

Quick Work.—The packet schooner Adelaide, sailed from this on Saturday evening last, and arrived at Montevideo on Sunday; took in a full cargo on Monday, and anchored in the Inner-roads of Buenos Ayres on Tuesday morning.

ALAMEDA.—The shambles on the beach, close to this promenade, has now a companion in the shape of a wooden house, which is used as a "cook-house," and was erected in two days, viz. on 11th and 12th inst.

The London newspaper *Age*, of 9th June, in noticing the assault made upon President Jackson, by Mr. Rauldolph, says:—"This is about as pretty coincidence tarantation particular almighty piece of Yankee impudence, as we ever heard of."

THE VALUE OF MARRIED MEN.—"A little more animation, pray, my dear!" whispered Lady Bouverie to the gentle Susan, who was walking through a quadrille in the most languid style. "Do leave me to manage my own business, Mamma," replied the provident nymph; "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love, but I was not aware who your partner was."—(*World of Fashion*.)

HEALTH.—A Puzzle for the Temperance Societies.—We are taught by Celsus, that health is best preserved by avoiding settled habits of life, and deviating sometimes into slight aberrations from the laws of medicine; by varying the proportions of food and exercise, interrupting the successions of rest and labour, and mingling hardships with indulgence. The body, long accustomed to stated quantities and uniform periods, is disordered by the smallest irregularity; and since we cannot adjust every day by the balance or barometer, it is fit sometimes to depart from rigid accuracy, that we may be able to comply with necessary affairs or strong inclinations. He that too long observes nice punctualities, condemns himself to voluntary debility, and will not long escape the miseries of disease.—(*English paper*.)

Died.

At Rio de Janeiro, on the 7th August last in the 57th year of his age, Mr. J. P. Goveaux, son-in-law of the late Mrs. E. Peppin, and formerly a Merchant of this City, (B. A. Mr. Concheb subsequently held the situation of Packet Agent at Rio de Janeiro; and it is rather a singular coincidence, that in the same house, and only six weeks after her death, this her old and faithful friend, and predecessor in the office, should follow Mrs. Peppin to the Mansions of the Blessed!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

PLANS & Specifications for CHAPEL, SEXTON'S HOUSE, &c. &c., to be built at the *New British Cemetery*, will be ready for inspection, at Mr. ADAM'S, Architect, No. 120 Calle Maypú, on and after Wednesday, 25th current; and the Committee will receive tenders for the work, at the house of Mr. HARRIS, No. 145, Calle de la Piedad, up to Tuesday 1st October, at noon. D. L.

17th September.

REMOVAL.

PATRICK STAFFORD, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, HAS REMOVED from No. 63,

To No. 46, Calle de la Piedad,

where he hopes to receive the favours of his Friends and the Public, which he will make every effort to merit.

ON SALE.

Calle de Maypú, Nos. 14, and 16.

An excellent assortment of Carpenter's Planes, made by James Clark, of Liverpool; also, a variety of the best Cast Steel whip, frame, pit, hand, and tenon Saws; turning web Saws; best Lancashire Saw Files; Cabinet Maker's Files and Rasps; Smith's Files; Plane Irons, Squares, Bevels, Gouges, Carving and Parting Tools, and a variety of other Carpenter's Tools.—Scythes, in sets, complete.

ALSO—Iron Bedsteads and Caters; Axletrees with Bushes; a superior assortment of Grotes, with polished steel fonts; Fans, Stoves, and Fire Irons; best black-top Soap Turps; real good English hunting Saddles, hunting Spurs, and Bridle-Bits; Counting-house Books in set, of very superior paper, and other subsidiary Books.

All which will be offered on very moderate terms.

PATRICK McKEONE,

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.

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, 4 dollars each.
Apply at No. 59, Calle 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	127	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	123½	—	do. do.
Pista macaquina,.....	7½	—	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacas,.....	7½	—	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	48	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	—	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6-16	—	7 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	370	—	400 do. p. ct. pr. m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	—	do. p. paisicon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	32	—	33 do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	—	29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	28	—	do. each.
Do. salted,.....	23	—	24 do. per pesada.
Do. Horse,.....	10	—	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	none	—	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	38	—	40 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	12	—	14 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	28	—	30 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17	—	23 do. do.
Jerky Beef,.....	14	—	15 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	12½	—	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	400	—	800 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	80	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	18	—	do. per Jamaica.
Discount,.....	¼	—	2½ p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 127 dollars. The lowest price 123 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6-5-16 pence.

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