British



Packet

AND

VEWS. ARGENTINE

No. 373.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1833.

[Vol viii.

BUENOS AYRES.

The summary of the news of the week, which we have inserted, has not left us any space for remarks.

Accounts from Chili state, that on the 12th July last, another conspiracy against the Government of that Republic was discovered in the capital. The President had requested the aid of the legislature, in order to destroy every germe of these revolutionary movements.

The Chili newspaper Araucano, contains some strong language and severe strictures upon the conduct of the U.S. ship Lexington, at the Falkland Islands, which it denominates as one of the most scandalous abuses of force which has ever been witnessed. The part which Mr. Baylies took in the negotiation which followed, is also minutery scrutinized by the said paper, and highly consured.

It appears by a communication from the Commander of the Chili division of troops, destined to co-operate with that of this Province in the expedition against the Indians, that the weather has not permitted his division to pass the Cordilleras; but he expected to effect this object in the months of August and September. It seems that the runaway Indians who were defeated by the army of General Rosas, have been promised to be joined by 500 of the Chili Indians, and that after making a combined attack on General Rosas, they intend, during the Summer, to attack the provinces of Chili. The Commander of the division of that Republic, expresses his confidence of defeating this design; and the belief is entertained, that this assistance will make up for the want of co-operation in the provinces here.

San Juan .- General Quiroga has arrived at San Juan, completely re-established in health, and was received with great demonstrations of respect. He was accompanied by his escort, and by the Rev. Manuel Lima, and the medical professor Napoleon Benetti,

Lieut.-Colonel Castillo, who headed the late revolutionary movement in the province of Cordova, and who had sought refuge in San Luis, was claimed of that Governement by General Quiroga, and has been conducted prisoner to San Juan.

The Government of San Juan has manifested its ardent desire to assist in the operations against the Indians, and made preparations to that effect; as also that of Tucuman :- but that of Mendoza has stated its inability so to do, for want of resources; in consequence of which, General Quiroga, as Commander-in-Chief, has ordered the right division of the army to retire, and he himself was about to return to Rioja: so that, as regards the provinces, the expedition against the Indians is for the present abandoned. The Government of San Juan has expressed its regret that an enterprise so truly beneficial and patriotic should be thus suspended.

SANTA FE .- A public School for the instruction of youth, has been established in the city of Santa Fé, under the title of Gimnucio Santafe-

The Governor of Santa Fé, (Estanisiao Lopez,) on the 26th ult. surprised and routed a strong party of the Chaco Indians, killing a number of them, making several prisoners, and capturing a quantity of cattle, &c.

General Huidobro, shortly after his arrival in Buenos Ayres, was placed under arrest, preparatory to his trial by a Court-Martial, supposed upon the charge of having taken part in the late political movement against the Government of Cordova.

MONTEVIDEO.

Señor Vasquez has resigned office as General Minister of the Oriental Republic; and it is supposed that Dr. Llambi will be appointed Minister of the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, and Finance; and General Oribe, to the War Depart-

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, September 25, 1833. 24th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence.

The Government being informed that in the application of the decree of 1st October, 1829, placing without the pale of the law the contracts made for a certain term in order to give and receive specie, or public funds, for a determined value in current money, and prohibiting, in respect to them, the admission of demands in the Courts of Justice; proceedings have taken place sometimes, upon the mistaken notion that only those demands are excepted which might occur between the first contractors: has ordered and decreed .-

Art. 1. It is declared that the first Article of the decree of 1st October, 1829, not only comprehended the demands which might be made by the first stipulators of the contracts therein expressed, but also those which may be brought forward by the purchasers, or to whom they may be transferred.

2. The Judges, and Tribunals, shall proceed in future, in the cases which may happen, conformable to that which is provided in the preceding article.

ding article.

3. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.

Gregorio Tagle.

Communications from Senores Tomas Guido, Valentin Gomez, and Tomas M. de Anchorena, addressed to the Minister of the Home Department, state their acceptance of the appointment made by the Government in their persons, to form the Committee under the title of "Consejo de Beneficencia Publica."

A communication from the Government, dated 1st inst., addressed to the House of Representatives, states, that it is a duty imposed upon it to give a general estimate of the expenses of the Province; and requests the House to sanction the project of law annexed to the communication, authorising the Government to invest in the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Province, the sum of 1,300,000 dollars, in each of the remaining months of the present year.

A decree dated 4th inst., contains a variety of election regulations. Article 9, says that the soldiers of the line are to continue in their quarters during all the day in which the elections take place; the chiefs, officers, sergeants, and corpo-rals, are only to vote in the parishes in which they are quartered; and the officers are on no account to oblige the sergeants and corporals to vote, much less to head them; and that the moment they have voted they are to retire to their quarters. Art. 10 provides the same for the militia. Art. 11 says, that all the military, without exception, who intend to vote, must proceed to the hustings unarmed.

[The Gaceta Mercantil, of 10th inst., stated that the allowing corporals to vote, is a direct infraction of the law passed by the House in the year 1827. The Government has since issued an order, repealing that part of the decree, stating it was inserted by mistake. Corporals, therefore, are not allowed to vote.]

The Government, on the 2d ult., issued a Circular, prohibiting the sending of cows to the army of General Rosas, on the plea that it injured the produce of the country.

The Justice of Peace of the district del Monté,

(Santiago Salas,) addressed the Government upon the occasion, stating the hardship of the case; that many individuals had made voluntary offers of cattle for the use of the army in question, sup-posing that the Government might be hostile to the expedition; and that the present prohibition would give some appearance that hostility did prevail towards their illustrious fellow-citizens, who were now facing every danger, and the rigour of a severe climate, in order to give security to and augment the produce of the country. The Government replied to the above on 7th

inst., stating that the decree was issued in consequence of the complaints of various individuals; but that, under all the circumstances, it had ordered the said decree to be revoked.

A notice dated 10th inst., states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will transact the busi-ness of the Home Department, during the indisposition of the Minister thereof.

On looking over the English newspapers brought by the brig Barbados, we can find but little intelligence except what relates to Portuguese affairs. "The Belgian Question" was still unsettled. The Queen of Belgium has been "brought to bed," and has presented her royal husband with a son and heir, who, it is stated, will be baptized under the title of "Prince Royal." -" The three glorious days of July," have been celebrated with great splendour in Paris: more than one hundred thousand troops, including the National Guards, were under arms in that city upon the occasion. The affair passed off quietly, although some dread had been previously entertained that the republicans would make an attempt at disturbance

In the United Kingdom, tranquillity prevailed. The bill for the emancipation of the Jews, had been rejected in the House of Lords. Among the deaths lately in Britain, we have to notice that of the Duke of Sutherland, and Mr. Wilberforce: the latter was 74 years of age.

With respect to the occupation of Lisbon by fue

arms of Don Pedro, various opinions are expressed in the English papers, according to the line of politics which they espouse.—Thus, the ministerialists are in raptures upon the occasion; avering that the affair is now settled,—that the usurper (Miguels) is done for,—that the whole country has declared against him, and welcomed their lawful Queen, Doña Maria, with enthusiastic acclamations; and that France and Great Britain will no doubt formally recognize her as Queen of Portugal.

The Tories " tell another tale," and say that Miguel has been most shamefully treated and calumniated,-that he has had to fight France and England, the governments of both countries having supported his antagonist with men, money, and arms,-that the King of the French has advanced cash from his own private purse to forward the cause of Don Pedro, and that should Doña Maria be firmly seated on Portugal's throne, it is intended that she shall marry the son of the said King of the French (the Duke de Nemours.) That England, in her crusade in favour of liberal principles, is made "the cat's paw" of the wily Frenchman,-that Miguel would have beaten fifty Don Pedros, had the latter not been supported by two powerful nations, and a horde of mercenary troops; but should the latter be withdrawn, the Portuguese would instantly eject a Sovereign forced upon them by foreign bayonets.

A meeting has been held in London, proposing a vote of thanks, &c., to Admiral Napier, for taking Miguel's fleet. Sir Francis Burdett, and others of his political friends, were the chief orators upon the occasion.

One of Miguel's line-of-battle ships (the Don John,) struck her colours without firing a gun, the crew having refused to fight. The other (the Rainha,) was carried by boarding, after a stout resistance. Two corvettes escaped.

On the 25th of July, D. Miguel's army, under the command of General Bourmont, made an attack upon Oporto, but was repulsed by the Constitutionalists, after ten hours bard fighting. The latter acknowledge to have had 800 killed and wounded, (among the former was Colonel Cetters) and say that the Miguelites lost 2000 men, and, moreover, were disheartened in the extreme, and disgusted at serving under General Bourmont.

It was reported, that upon the recognition of Dona Maria, the British Government would immediately send a strong force to Portugal, to support her authority, in fulfilment of existing treaties.

The triumph of Don Pedro seems now to be tolerably certain, supported as he is (at least indirectly,) by powerful foreign governments, and having, besides, determined followers of all countries, who have nothing to hope for except from complete success.

The cause in which Don Pedro is engaged may be praiseworthy: our opinion of him, however, as an individual, is "poor indeed." We should feel little honour in drawing a sword in his favour; indeed, we never call to mind the secret instructions, dated Rio Janeiro 21st April, 1830, which he forwarded to the Marquis de Santo Amaro, in Europe, and which we published in our Packet, N ? 271, without feeling towards the heartless author of them something even beyond contempt.

CONVENTION of EDITORS.

"The Convention of Editors of Newspapers, recently assembled in Columbus, Ohio, was not regularly organized, the number present being considered too small for the transaction of business to any weeful purpose; but hefore separating, they addressed a circular to their brethren throughout the State, to ascertain their views relative to the expediency of a session at some future day. They are of opinion, that several benefits may result from such a meeting. The conductors of

the several papers, by forming a personal acquaintance with each other, will be led to cherish feelings of mutual good will, and personal respect. Regulations, designed to elevate the Press in the opinion of the public, may be introduced, of which the most important would be those which tend to inculcate a regard for courtesy, and the rights and happingss of all. Arrangements for mutual aid and co-operation, in matters relating to the interests of the Press, may also be agreed upon."

(American paper.)

We should be delighted to see something like the above take place among our angry Editors here. Why will they not shake hands, and nobly exclaim,—"Brother, brother, we are all in the wrong?"—and finish the dispute by singing and putting into practice the advice (unless, indeed, they belong to the Temperance Society,) given in Sheridan's glee of—

"A bumper, a bumper, a bumper
Of good liquor—will end this contest quicker
Than Justice, Judge, or Vicar:
So fill the cheerful glass."

CHURCH FESTIVALS.

San Francisco de Asis.—The unsettled weather, and rain, considerably interfered with the celebration of the above day; that is, the attendance at the Church of San Francisco was not so numerous as heretofore, and the customary procession through the streets did not take place. The interior of the Church, however, was extremely brilliant, and the High Altar splendidly adorned and lighted. We were present for more than two hours at the Vespers, on the evening of the 3d inst., and did not quit until 10 o'clock, at which hour the organ responded to the last Amen. We left the Church even then with regret, wishing, "that like the dying swan, our life might end in music."

We have some claims on San Francisco, inasmuch as we have contributed, for several years, in aid of the expenses of his festival. These contributions have been made through the medium of our good-humoured friend, Friar Andres, who, until this year, never failed to call upon us for this annual tribute, and a trifle for himself to purchase snuff. We thought he must be dead, or indisposed; and therefore felt considerable pleasure upon seeing him at the Vespers, seated on an antique chair. Although close to him, he did not appear to notice us; and we began to surmise that Friar Andres, inside the Church, and Friar Andres outside of it, were two different persons ;-like some Skippers, who are excellent fellows on shore, but terribly stiff and consequential at sea. We, however, wronged the good Friar: he soon recognized, and shook us heartily by the hand, offering us snuff which he declared was genuine Spanish, and made eager enquiries respecting the health of Doña Clara, and Doña Panchita; hinting, at the same time, that he had been promoted, and was no longer a mendicant Friar asking limosna; and was anxious to show us all the curiosities of the Church.

Friar Andres belongs to the order of San Francisco, and is domiciled in the Monastery here. In appearance and costume, he is all that one can fancy of a friar of 600 years back;—he is a Spaniard by birth, and about 80 years of age, but extremely active and fond of a joke, and has, we believe, been in this country nearly 45 years; report states, that in his younger doys he had served on board a Spanish man-of-war.

Festival of Nuestra Señora del Rosario.—
This festival has always been looked up to here, with considerable interest: it happens, too, at the Spring time of the year, when, poets say, the mind is in a greater degree disposed "to religion and love," than at any other period; and surely it cannot be profanation to combine one with the other. Great pains were taken this year to render it more imposing than ever, and the Lady of the

Governor officiated as the Señora Mayordoma upon the occasion.

On the evening of the Vespers, the Church of San Domingo presented a scene which we have never before witnessed:—the patio in front of the Church was surrounded with ornamented palisades, of those which appeared in the Plaza de la Victoria, on the festival of the 25th of May. These, and the exterior of the Church, were illuminated; and from both floated national flags, and those of various nations. Military music was stationed inside the palisades, and after 8 o'clock cannon were discharged from the patio, and a profusion of rockets and other fire-works. Some of the latter ignited a quantity of loose powder, whereby an artitleryman was seriously injured.

The interior of the Church presented a truly gorgeous and dazzling scene,—"a blaze of splendour," The High Altar was magnificently lighted and decorated, as also the others; and the floor of the Church was overlaid with rich carpets. The attendance was immense, especially of ladies, the evening being delightfully serene; and a crowd lingered about the Church to see the fair ones pass and repass. It was, indeed, a scene of no common interest to a stranger:—the number of beautiful women entering and leaving the "Holy Temple," the roar of cannon, fire-works, ringing of bells, and sounds of military music, all combined to render it imposing.

On the morning of the 6th. High Mass was celebrated, and a Sermon preached by the Friar Espinosa, which was not concluded until a quarter past three in the afternoon. The Governor was present, and various of the civil and military authorities, officers, &c. All the world of Buenos Ayres seemed to throng to this festival; but the greatest order prevailed, and the police-officers exerted themselves to give every facility to the ingress to, and egress from the Church. Cannon, &c., were discharged as before.

The Novena at San Domingo, has continued on every evening of the week; the alters presenting the same brilliant appearance, and the congregatory part very great, particularly of females.

The Schora Mayordoma of the festival of Santa Resario, of the last year, was the Lady of the then Governor (Rosas); and the ladies (who are the best judges in such cases,) arer that although the display upon the present occasion has been most superb, yet that great taste was evinced in the adornments of the preceding year.

To the Editor of the British Pocket.

Str,-The columns of your useful journal bear testimony to at least one benefit resulting from the establishment of a Temperance Society here: the free and full discussion of the subject, will do good, whatever be the fate of the Society. Truth, like murder, "will out;" and whatever brings it before the world, confers a benefit on its inhabitants. If the principles of Temperance Societies will not bear the most rigid scrutiny to which their enemies can subject them; if they do not come off triumphant from the field of fair, manly discussion, sober investigation, and sound reasoning, I, for one, shall abandon the cause. More than this: if the professed friends of temperance who oppose the Society, will point out any improvement of which it is susceptible, the adoption of which will tend more to promote the great end in view, I will as cordially advocate the suggestion as though it originated with a friend to the Society; and I do firmly believe that in both these points I should be sustained by every member of the Society.

While I say this in all good faith to the enemies of Temperance Societies, I wish it to be well understood that we do not consider ridicule to be reasoning, assumption to be argument, nor the heaping up of reproarbful epithets, to be sober, manly discussion. We shall not be moved a hair's breadth from car positir, by sneers and sarcasms and hard names, though the whole bat-

tery of Billingsgate be opened upon us; nor shall we be driven from the field of discussion, by any fear of the "logical blows" our opponents are about to deal out to us, or of the "knock down arguments" they have in store for us. We shall see this matter out. If vanquished in open, ho-norable discussion, we will strike the flag of entire abstinence from ardent spirit as a drink, and permit a rum-bottle, a drunkard's phiz, or whatever emblem our opponents choose, to be hoisted in its stead. If our cause prevails,—if soher reason, common sense, and fair fully tried experiment declare for us,—we shall expect that the candid, and sober, and philanthropic of our opponents will renounce their opposition, and not only permit our banner to float unmolested, but enrol themselves under it.

To avoid all difficulty which may arise from overloading your Packet, Mr. Editor, with this matter, I would farther propose that, if you prefer it, we will be at half the expense of an cetra sheet, devoted to this subject, of the dimensions which our oppoants may choose, and to be published weekly, or less frequently, as they may prefer, so long as they choose to bear the other half. The selection of articles for the said extra, to be left to yourself, or to be made by the parties respectively, either anonimously or under

their own proper signatures.

So much for preliminaries. May I now beg your indulgence in a few remarks on some of the

your induspence in a rew remarks on some of the articles which have appeared in your columns. In the Packet for September 28th, Experiment informs us that "each party has quoted Scripture in support of their arguments," and follows up in support of meri arguments, and follows this remark by some not very respectful allusions to the Bible, as a code of moral instruction. Now the fact is, so far as I can understand their inguage, that ONLY the opponents of the Society three quoted Scripture in support of their arguments." If I am mistaken by the If I am mistaken, let the error be t. What connexion "Madame Potipointed out. phar" has with Temperance Societies, is beyond my comprehension. There seems a strange promy comprehension. pensity in some imaginations to wander into such pensity in some imaginations to wander into such themes, whatever be the subject in hand. If any one chooses to write a biography of this lady, or a commentary on the Song of Solomon, or to extol the morals of Shakspeare above the Bible, I shall not question his right to do so; but I protest against the experiment of interweaving such lacularions with a defence of Temperance Switter. The true things are attractively interest. Societies. The two things are entirely mospen-dent and distinct. If a man cannot defend the cause of temperance without giving us a disser-tation on the evidences of Christianity, or pouring contempt on the sacred volume, he had, at least in my judgment, better let it alone: if the cause prospers, it will be

"Non tali auxilio, ni talis defensoribus."

That a " Rum Spirit" should effervesce a little at the temperance movement, is not to be wondered at. It is quite a thing of course, that when the "craft is in danger," the whole troop of

Black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey, Black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey, should gather round the "tea kettle," as in olden time they did around the "bubbling cauldron" of Hecate; the "contents" of which, by the way, were far less destructive of human happiness and life, than the "cup's contents." And if, in the process of their incantations, they can get possession of the starboard hand of some "jolly tar" whose senses are for the time off duty, they may be expected not only to make the

Pot boil, and cauldron bubble,

but to throw the froth and scum thereof in the face of the Temperance Society; though I verily believe, should "honest Jack," when in his sober scuses, know the use the hags had made of his "unconscious clay," he would blush to his fingers ends, and forswear their company for ever. Such productions, from such sources, excite no surprise

and need no reply.

I wish I could say as much of the article of Nemo, with which it was my intention chiefly to have occupied my paper when I sat down. When a sober, intelligent, educated man, sets himself professedly to give an "impartial exa-mination" to a measure claiming to be a remedy for one of the greatest public evils of the age, when the validity of this claim has been admitted, after seven years experiment, by hundreds of thousands in England and the United States, including the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists, as well as the most eminent mem-bers of the clerical, medical, and legal profession, when thousands of manufacturers and dealers in the article, have, on deliberate conviction, renounced it; and tens of thousands of ship masters, owners of furnaces, facturies, and other large establishments, have excluded it from their pre-mises,—when it has been banished utterly from

the army, and is being so from the navy of the United States, as a plague and a curse,—and when evidence of these facts is not only before the public, in reports published with the sanction of names as responsible and respectable as any in England or the United States, but when it is, to some extent at least, in the hands of the writer himself, — we expect something more of that man, than groundless assumptions, dimey sophisms, state reproaches, and unwarranted instinuctions. That the article in question contains nothing more, I shall not now affirm: that it contains all these in no small abundance, I do effirm, and with your leave, Mr. Editor, will prove in detail, if the affirmation is questioned.

E. W. Buenos Ayres, October 2d, 1833.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE Propeletors of the Union Library and Reading Room, and the Public generally, are informed that the said establishment has been recently REMOVED to the Altos

Between Nos. 61 and 63, Calle de la Piedad.

Between Nos. Of and OS, Calle de la Ptedad.

The Managing Committee would improve this apportunity to attract the attention of the Public towards this Institution, in the confident belief that it only needs to be known, to receive from the reading community that cordial support which they flatter themselves its capabilities of extensive usefuness really deserve.

As it is yet in its infancy, the Libbary cannot boast of being very extensive, the present number of volumes not exceeding five hundred:—in these, however, are comprised standard works in every class of literature; and it is believed they will be found to have been se-

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lected with care and judgment. This department will be continually augmenting, as the surplus revenue of the Institution is applied quarterly towards the purchasing of new Books, among which are included such of the periodicals of the day, both in England and the United States, as are most distinguished for their literary and scientific excellence.

In addition to the Library, there is connected a READING ROOM, which the Committee have enade arrangements to keep supplied with very copions files of British and American gazettes (besides the papers of this city), so that they feel assured that it will at least equal any similar establishment in this city, in the variety and regularity of its foreign intelligence. The moderate sum of Fifty Dollars, at which the Shorze were originally fixed, is presumed to be within the compass of their means for whose benefit the Institution was primarily organised—that is, the Mechanics of this city; but those who may not desire to become proprietors of the Institution, will be admitted, on being proposed by a Shareholder, to all the privileges of the Library and READING ROOM, on the payment in advance of Twelve Dollars, per quarter.

As it is extrain that no one will contest the obvious

READING ROOM, on the payment in advance of Twelve Dollars, per quarier.

As it is certain that no one will contest the obvious utility of this association, it is to be hoped that a want of sufficient patronage may not operate towards impeding the advancement of an undertaking which lays claim to so many unquestionable advantages, without demonstrating a single objectionable feature.

The Committee would assure the Shareholders of the present good prospects of the concern; and at the same time respectfully solicit of them their cordial co-operation in dissemminating amongst their acquaintance such particulars in regard to the Society, as cannot be easily detailed in this advertisement, but which, if more generally known, would doubtless operate towards increasing the number of their Subscribers, and, of course, the prosperity and value of the Institution.

(By order of the Committee,)

JAMES C. HART, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, October 13, 1833.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF OCTOBER, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES CONSIGNEES. BRITISH. Brig New Holland, Thompson

Brig New Holland, Thomp Brig Phitomela, Sprott, Brig Floraville, King, Brig Tbaies, Isbister, Barque Esk, Dixon, Brig Livorno, Cooper, Brig Alert, Snowden, Brig Fairy, Stephens, Barque Helveilyu, Foadle, Brig Caroline, Broad, Brig teeni, Lacy, Brig Saph, Sadler, Brig Patriot, Guild, Brig Capotra, M'Lean, Brig Cleopatra, M'Lean, Brig Hortensia, Reed, Brig Barba tos, Christian, Brig Malvina, Thornton,

AMERICAN.
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,
Brig Heroine, Snowden,
Brig Cornelia, Beard,
Brig Cornelia, Beard,
Brig Dient, Ellis,
Brig Edward, Calder,
Brig Bordett, Smith,
Brig Abest, Dayton,
Barque Hortensia, Massicot,

FRENCH. Brig Godefroy, Hugues, Brig Joseph, Lamaud, Brig Claire, Simonet, Brig Pomone, Gnichon,

BREMEN. Barque Mary, N. Ruyter, DANISH. DANISH.
Schooner-brig Comet, Studing,
HAMBURG.
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,
Galliot Carle Heinrich, Yungens,
SARDINIAN.
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,
Polacre Coacordia, Ansaldo,
Polacre San José, Revello,
Ship Gloria, Bava,
Polacre San José, Gorlera,
Zumaca Aguila, Colombino,
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,
Ship Autora, Risso,

Ship Aurora, Risso,
Brig Colombo, Ardito,
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze,
NEAPOLITAN. NEAPOLITAN.
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,
Brig Near Schora de Ayuda, Peña,
Schoouer-brig Novo Ye-bal, Pacheco,
Schoouer-brig Piranga, Diaz,
Brig San José Americano, Matoso,
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, La brador,
Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira,
PORTUGUESE.
Brig Saudade, Cardozo,
AUSTRIAN.
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,
TUSCAN.
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,

Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,

S. Lezica, Bros.
Parlaue, Macalister & Co.
Rennie, Macfurlane & Co.
Zamaran & Treserra,
Dickson § Co.
Rodriguez, Bros.,
Hugh C. Smith,
Parlane, Macalister & Co.
Lafoue, Robinson & Co.
Rodger, Breed & Co.
Horne & Alsogaray.
Bertram, Delisle & Co.
Horne & Alsogaray. Horne & Alsogaray, Daniel Gowland & Co. Duguid, Alfred Barber,

John Langdon. John Langdon, Zimmernann, Frazier & Co. Zimmernann, Frazier & Co. Davison, Dorr & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grog-n, P-acock & Morgan, Daniel Gowland & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co.

Cornet & Prat, Braulio Costa. Cochard & Co. Aymes, Bros.,

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

J. J. Klick. S. Lezica, Bros. Mobr & Ludovici,

Pedralbes & Cabot, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, J. Gestal, imadeo & Caprile,

Pedralbes & Cabot, Pedro A. Plomer.

A. M. Pinto, M. A. Ramos, C. J. Moreira, M. A. Ramos, M. A. Ramos, M. A. Ramos, M. A. Ramos.

Amadeo & Caprile, Davison, Dorr & Co. DESTINATION, &c.

Loading for Liverpool.
Loading for Liverpool,
Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Loading for Liverpool.
Discharging. Discharging.
Loading for Liverpool.
Loading for Cowes for orders.
Havana.
Liverpool. Leading for Havana. Discharging

Loading for Havana, Loading for Philadelphia, Loading for Baltimore, Loading for New York, Havana, Discharging, Discharging, Discharging,

Leading for Havana. Loading for Bourdeaux. Loading for Havre de Grace. Loading for Havre de Grace, via M.Video.

Hazana.

Loading for Cowes, for orders. Discharging.

Rio Janeiro. (10) Janeiro.

Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.

Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.

Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.

Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.

Loading for Havana.

Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.

Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Discharging Discharging

Loading for Rio Janeiro.

Loading for Rio Janeuro. Parnagua. Rio Grande. Parnagua, Brazil Parnagua. Uncertain Discharging.

Loading for Malaga.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

Corvette Natchez, (18 guns,) Captain John P. Zantzinger. AMERICAN.-

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Apres. The National schr.-brig Caroline, M. Sheaffe, whose arrival on 4th inst. was noticed in our last.

whose arrival on 441 hist. was noticed in our last, sailed from Puerto Alegre 19th ult., Rio Grande 24th, Montevideo 3d inst., with 1029 tierces yerba, and 4 doz. planks, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers from Rio Grande, Señor Maciel, and Monsieur Sempoll; and from Montevideo, Chestia A. Stack. Captain A. Sheaffe.

The American brig which likewise arrived on the 4th, is the Burdett, Smith, from Baltimore 1st August, Montevideo 3d inst., with 1527 bacrels flour, 50 barrels starch, &c. &c., to Grogan,

Peacock & Morgan.

October 5 .- Wind S. S. W., hazy in the morning.

Arrived, American brig Albert, Dayton, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Montevideo 3d inst., with 500 barrels flour, aguardiente, caña, gin, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Suiled, National barque Veloz, L. Sardi, for Montevideo and Valparaiso, despatched by José Gestal, with 1440 arrobas tallow, and a general

Cargo of dry goods.

Danish brig Teresa, Skröder, for Patagonia, despatched by Rodriguez, Bros., in ballast.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo,

for Montevideo.

October & .-- Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Hamburg galliot Carle Heinrich, E. Yurjens, from Montevideo 4th inst., with a general cargo, gin, &c., to Mohr & Ludovici. Passenger, Mr. F. E. Nebel.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,)

from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, American brig Amazon, Lefavour, for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 5260 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Wave, Bellord, for Havana, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 3676 quintals jerked beef.

October 7 .- Wind N. E.

No arrivels or sailings.

October 8.-Wind S. E., strong, Arrived, American barque Hortensia, Massi-

cot, from the Island of Mayo 22d August, Monte-viaco 7th inst., with 110 moyes salt, 146 barrels flour, butter, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co. October 9.-Wind E., variable,-foggy, and heavy rain

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Marquez de Gropallo, Croze, from Genoa 20th July, Maldonado 3d inst., and Montevideo 7th, with 225 bags wheat, 140 barrels flour, wine, paper, &c., to

Amadeo & Caprile. British brig Malvina, Thornton, from Malaga 23d July, with wine, oil, &c., to J. B. Lacordelle.

October 10.-Wind S. S. E. Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Mo-

ratorio, from Montevideo 8th inst., to C. Galeano. National schooner Ana Constanza, Bacaro, from Bahia Blanca 3d inst., with hides, horns, &c., to

Sailed, H. B. M's. brig Snake, Captain William Robertson, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

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

October 11 .- Wind E., strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

The brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, for Parnagua, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored in the Outer Roads from head wind.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 14th inst,—Ferrero, for Rio Janeiro.
16th inst.—Philomela, for Liverpool.

In the cargo of ship Tyrian, for Cowes, inserted in our last, instead of 17,398 dry hides, read 15,898 dry hides and 1500 salted ditto.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at New York.

About 29th June.—American brig Sophia & Eliza, from Montevideo 15th May.

July 16.—American brig Montevideo, Farran, from Buenos Ayres 27th May.

from Buenos Ayres 2/10 may.

At Baltimore.

About 15th July.—American brig Amazon,
Hugg, from Buenos Ayres 24th May.

American schooner Matilda, from Montevideo

At Boston.

About 27th June .- American ship Lucy Ann,

Upton, from Buenos Ayres 25th April.

At Havana.

July 4.—American ship Shenandoah, Rose, from Buenos Ayres 9th May.

6 .- Bremen ship Elizabeth, from Montevideo 28th April.

-American schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, from Buenos Ayres 20th May.

At Rio Janeiro.
September 8. —Sardinian polacre Concepcion, Berninsone, from Buenos Ayres 22d August.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

Sept. 17.—H. B. M's. packet Lapwing, for Falmouth.—[She did not take any Mail from Buenos Ayres.]

Arrived at Montevideo.

On 1st inst.—British schr.-brig Maria Teresa, from Babia and Sautos.

Brazilian brig Minerva, from St. Catherines.

American brig Ulysses, from Philadelphia and

Island of Mayo.

British brig Medora, from Liverpool, to S.

Black & Co.

4.—British brig Packet, Cross, from Liverpool
13th July, and Bonavista 7th August, to Hall,
Dutton & Co.

Sardinian brig Principe Engenio, from Genoa and Maldonado.

5 .- Portuguese diate Bom Fin, from Ric Janeiro.

8 .- Bremen barque Jason, from Bremen, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

On 30th ult.-Sardinian brig Union, for Cape de Verds.

1st inst.—American ship Henry, for Lima, with the same cargo which she brought to Montevideo.

5.—Brazilian zumaca Nova Luz, for RioGrande. American brig Dawn, for Havana.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening was performed the tragedy of "Othello," for the benefit of Señor Pizatro, Mechanist of the Theatre. The part of Othello was undertaken by Señor Salvador Figueroa, an officer, we believe, in the army, and his first appearance on any Stage. He does not, however, appear to have a single requisite as an actor; and strong marks of disapprobation were evinced towards him, very early in the evening.*

The young gentleman who has been so successful as Montegon, &c., in the amateur performances, personated, on this evening, the father of Desdemona, (Brabantio,) and gave some really fine touches of genius. In the passage—

"Look to her, Moor, have a quick eye to see; She has deceived her father, and may thee,"

he finished the sentence by giving Othello an expressive tap on the shoulder, d la Kean: it was at once natural and impressive. Indeed, he was highly applauded throughout.

Of the other performers we can only say, that

Cassio was laughed at.

After the tragedy, Señor Rossi sung an aria; and the Señorita Dominguita danced the Cachuca. The farce of Una travesura de Amor, (Love laughs at Locksmiths,) followed, in which the Othello of the evening played Captain Beldair. The greater part of the spectators were about to quit before it was finished; but the entrance of Felipe David, as Solomon Lob, and his drolleries, detained them. It was nearly 12 o'clock ere the curtain finally dropped.

The house (notwithstanding double prices,) was very full, and the boxes contained some lovely and fashionable fair. The Minister of War, and several officers appertaining to General Huidobro, were also present. It was altogether a brilliant spectacle, the Theatre being splendidly fitted up, and extra lighted. Flags of all nations were suspended from the boxes and cazuela; the former were decorated with silks of blue and white. The nilasters had rather a sombre effect.

The packet Rosa, in her last "trip" from Montevideo, brought a number of lady passengers; among whom were the lady of Colonel Eugenio Garzon, and his mother.

* "Once upon a time" (as story tellers say.) in a country town in England, an Amateur attempted the part of Othello; but being bissed, he suddenly left the Stage in the middle of the third act. The audience was Stage in the middle of the third act. The audience was kept waiting, and sono became impatient. At last one of the actors came forward, and spoke as follows:—
"Ladkes and Gentlemen: The gentleman who undertook the part of Othelio this evening, and who is a respectable fishmonger of this town, declines to go on with the part, and has abconded from the Theatre,—(applause and bisses)—But this, Ladiesand Gentlemen, is not all; he has put me to a serious inconvenience, by taking away with him my best black breeches."

† The Poetry sent to us respecting a "white handkerchief" which fell into the Pit, does not appear to be at all analogous to the occasion, or worthy the lady to whom it is addressed.

The Newspaper Restaurador, having been accused by the Fiscal for an article in its N ? 75, the Jury named to try the case was to have been formed yesterday; but in consequence of the absence of one of the parties, it could not be effected. Considerable curiosity existed in town upon the occasion.

On the 4th inst., the evening gun of the National schooner-of-war Sarandi, in the Inner Roads, was fired at 9 o'clock, instead of 8; and the retreta was performed, at the different bar-racks in this city, at 9. This arrangement is to continue during the Summer.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,-Having seen an error in your Packet N = 371, respecting the loss of the brig Prompt, I feel it a duty to correct it, from information which I have personally received from Captain Barnes, late of the said brig. At the time the accident happened, the Prompt

was close hauled upon a wind, with double-reefed topsails, reefed trysail and courses, with thick foggy weather,—the wind South. When the danger was apparent, the ship was instantly put in stays, and in the act of doing so she struck.

I remain, &c. &c.
Donald Campbell.

Montevideo, October 5, 1833.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication signed Aliquis, in answer to that of Nemo, shall appear in our next,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M., Will be Sold by Public Auction,

J. J. ARRIOLA & CO., Calle de Perù, No. 21,

THE BARRACA, and LAND adjoining, situated in the Hueco de los Sacacos, known formerly as the "Quinta de Lexica,"—comprising nearly a cuadra, with a commotions DW ELLING-HUUSE, &c. It is in every respect a desirable situation for the staking of Hidea, and other country business. A plan of the ground may be seen, and all necessary information will be given, on application as above.

TO SADDLERS.

THE Subscribers have on Sale a small assortment of Checked WOOLLEN STUFF, for lining Saddles nd Horse Collars

ALEXANDER SPEARS & CO., Calle de la Reconquista, No. 41.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

POLOGNA SAUSAGES, just arrived, of the best quality, at 4 dollars per pound; and American Cheese, at 1 do. Also,—best Holland Gin, Brandy, English Porter of suncirior quality, Madeira and Port Wine, Rapé Snuff in bottles, Havana Segars, &c. For Sale at the Store No. 53, Calle del Perú.

Old Lisbon Claret Wine, at 45 dollars per gallon.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	! 27 	deliars each.
Do. Patriot,	123 - 123	do. do.
Plata macuquina,		
Døllars, Spanish,	74 78	de. for one. de. each,
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,	72 - 72	do. do.
6 ner cent Stack		do. per cent.
6 per cent. Stock,	116 —	
Bank Shares,		
Exchange on England,		16pence per dol.
Do. on Riv Janeiro,	390	dols, p. et. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,	7을 7돌	
Dv. on United States,	7} —	do.p.U.S.dol.
Hides, Ox, best	31 32	do. per pesado.
Do. country,	z8 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24ths.	27 - 29	do. each.
Do. salted,	22 - 26	
Do. Horse,	10 12	do, each.
Nutria Skins, (nom.	60 65	do, per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins, (nom.	40 - 44	do, do.
West server	11 - 12	
Wool, common,		
Hair, long,	50 - 3 9	
Do. mixed	17 - 29	
Jerked Beef,	13 — 14	
Tallow, melted,	115 - 135	do. per arroba.
Herns,	350 890	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American,)	65 —	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,	20 - 29	
Discount,	15	
	. 2	r r. mom.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week, 127 dollars. The lowest price 123 dollars. The sighest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 62 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco-Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter. — Single, numbers, 5 reals.

Subscriptions and communications received No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. eived by the Editer

PRINTING, of every description, executed in a very superior style, and on moderate terms, at the Office of this paper.