British



Packet

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 374.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBÉR 19, 1833.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following Official Document has been published :-

House of Representatives, Buenos Ayres, October 15, 1833. 24th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence.

To the Executive Power of the Province :

Art. 1. During fifteen days from this date, none Art. During mireen days from this date, none of the journals which are published in the Province, or which may be published in that period, shall insert any article except those of a scientific, literary, or mercantil nature.

2. The publication of Official articles, or foreign

arws, is excepted from the preceding article.

3. The Printers and Editors who transgress what is stated in the preceding Articles, shall be fined, for each one, in the penalty of 4000 dollars for the first offence; or in default thereof, to one for the first offence; or in detault increo, to one year of military service; and double for the second, and so on progressively.

4. What is stated in the preceding Articles, likewise applies to all publications in loose sheets.

5. The cognizance of the violation of this de-cree, and the application of the penalties which it imposes, shall be under the charge of a Judge of the First Instance, in summary judgment; instituted by the Fiscal agent; the interested party being cited and present.

6. In case of Appeal, the Judge in appeal cases will proceed in the same summary manner, and

with proceed in the same summary manner, and his sentence will be decisive,
7. The prosecutions instituted by the State Fiscal, prior to this date, shall be quashed.
8. Let this be published.

Guillermo Pinto, President.

Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

In conformity with the provisions of the above decree, we forbear from making any comments upon passing events, and refer our readers to the official documents which we have inserted.

The Report of the Conciliatory Commission was published yesterday afternoon: we have not room to give particulars of it.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

A communication, dated 9th inst., was sent by the Government to the House of Representatives, 10 the following effect :-

That as soon as the Government perceived the mischief which the abuse of the liberty of the Press had caused not only this capital, but in every part of the Province, it seriously occupied itself with the means of suppressing an evil so serious, and which is at once an enemy to the true liberty of the Press, and in opposition to the

civilization of the country.

That for this important object, the Government had held several Cabinet consultations, and had had various measures in view; but at the same time they presented difficulties to obtain the desired end,—some, from not being feasible under the circumstances of the unexampled fury to which a loose had been given by the periodical writers, and which had produced such an extreme excitement in the public mind,—others from their insufficiency, and from the great inconvenience

that would accrue to put them in execution.

That the Government had at first deemed it prudent to forbear taking any measures against the excesses of the Press, until the House had reformed the law upon the liberty of the Press: it had, however, en 2d July, ordered the Fiscal to take such measures as were within the attributes of his office, against the infractors. In the meantime, the Government, and particularly the Chief Magistrate of the Province, had been assailed in the most injurious and calumniatory manner, by

That under such great difficulties, the Government had done every thing in its power to pre-vent the evils and the danger which threatened the public tranquillity, from the unbounded liberty displayed by the periodical writers. In effect, the Fiscal has commenced a prosecution against some of the journals; and the Government is convinced of the journals; and the Government is convinced of the urgent necessity of providing efficacious means to restrain the phrenzy of the writers in question, which has had the effect of putting the city and the country in such a state of outlagration, as seriously to threaten the public peace.

The annumination concludes by requesting

The communication concludes by requesting the House to give this important affair its preferent consideration.

On the 12th inst., about mid-day, the Government forwarded a communication to the President of the House of Representatives, requesting him to convoke the Members, in order that the House might take into its consideration an affir of a serious and important nature, the particulars of which, the Government stated, it would forward within two hours.

In consequence of this convocation, the House assembled at 5 o'clock on the same afternoon, and continued with closed doors, deliberating upon the communication forwarded by the Government, until 11 at night. The result was the bomination of a conciliatory Commission of the rollowing tenor:

That the Representatives of the Province had read and seriously considered the contents of the note which the Government had sent; and animated with the sacred interest which the preservation of the public peace, now so unfortunately threatened, required, they believed they fuffilled their duty in occupying themselves, as they had now done, in a permanent sitting; in order to procure the object in question, it being as primary as it was necessary, and to guarantee the public

rights.
That they abstained from investigating the origin of the calamity which the Government an-nounced, not from depreciating its importance, but from the necessity of preventing ulterior consequences.

That in so doing, they act in accordance with the high mission they have received from their constituents, and with the duty imposed upon them to maintain entire the laws, the public authority, and individual liberty. Following, therefore, upon this pacific system, they believed they thus satisfied the public exigencies, and effected all that rigorous justice can demand. That they in consequence address to H. E. this note, de-claring that the firm and decided wish of the Representatives is, that the Government, under the circumstances which it has manifested, should not make use of armed force, or take the offensive against the citizens who, taking up arms, have presented themselves in an alarming attitude, presented themselves in an alarming attitude, until a Commission, composed of Seiners Nicolas Anchorena, Juan José Ceruadas, Tomas Guido, and Manuel José Garcia, which the House had just named, should endeavour to persuade the said citizens to lay down their arms and return to their pacific employments, under the safeguard of the laws, and the authority interposed by the Representatives of the Province, in order that no one should be molested for any public event anterior to this date.

The communication concludes by stating, that the Commission would leave this city on the morrow (Sunday morning,) at 8 o'clock; and requests H. E. in the mean time to adopt all those measures within the sphere of his attributions, which he may deem necessary to maintain public order.

The above is signed by, -Manuel Guillermo Pinto, President; Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

The House of Representatives was again convoked on the 14th inst., and a note was read from the Government, dated 14th, stating that the seditious were actively and openly employed against the legal authority: that they had despatched a party to depose the military commandant of Ensenada, and take possession of the armament there; and at sun-rise that morning, had proceeded even to the clift of the Convent of San Domingo, breaking the line of their first position, without the previous knowledge of the Government; thence they went near to the Hospital for men. headed by Bernardino Cabrera, who, eight days before, had been released from the public prison; that he committed many excesses, taking away horses belonging to the Government, pre-venting some droves of cattle from entering the towo, and spilling mik intended for the use of the city, &c. &c. That the Government, who is alone responsable to maintain the public tran-quillity, could not remain inactive: that the House must be aware of the necessity of instantly stifling all attempts at sedition; that toleration, under such circumstances, might plunge the country into irremediable evils; and that the Government was disposed not to omit any means within the sphere of its attributions, to suppress the anarchy

which prevails.

The House of Representatives force with inst., munication I are above; stating that when they advised the Government not to take the offensive against those citizens who were in arms against the legal authority, until the answer of the con-ciliatory Commission had been received, they had no idea that it should be taken as an absolute prohibition for the Government to exercise that authority which was necessary to maintain the public peace; and that the present communication had been referred to a Committee, &c.

- 44 -Official Documents.

A communication, dated Lujan, 13th inst., from General Juan Izquierdo to the Minister of War, states, that on receiving the Minister's note ordering him to proceed with his regiment to the capital, to support the authority, which was threatened by the troops of Captain Benavente, he had instantly issued the necessary orders; and notwithstanding that he was scarcely convalescent from a severe illness, he would, at the sacrifice of his health, do every thing in his power, what-ever might be the mode of conveyance, in order to place himself at the head of his men.

The Governor, on the 15th inst, issued a Proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Province, to the effect, that if in times of tranquility it be necessary for the Executive to act so as to give confidence to the people, and secu-rity for the preservation of Constitutional liberty. it was more than ever so at the present moment, from the scandalous insurrection promoted by some deluded men. The proclamation then notices the note sent by the Government to the House of Representatives upon the subject, and states that if the admonitions of those elected by the people have no effect, then the Government will take means in order that the laws be respected, peace re-established, and the liberties and rights of the Province protected.

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, to his fellow-countrymen.

"CITIZENS!-The enemies of order and public tranquillity, those furious demagogues who for so long a period have been engaged in exciting sedition and in promoting the subversion of the constitutional system, have succeeded in realizing on anarchical mosement against the fundamental

laws, and against the Chief Magistrate of the Province.

"Fellow-Countrymen!-The Government has dictated all the necessary measures, in order that tranquillity may be preserved without alteration : be assured it shall not be disturbed with impunity. Among the means which it has adopted, it has addressed a note to the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, in order that, taking this most important event into its sovereign consideration, it may dictate other measures which it may deem more efficacious.

"Above all, the Government counts upon public opinion for its principal support; and for its first prop, the co-operation of its fellow-citizens.

"JUAN RAMON BALCARCE."

Buenos Ayres, October 12, 1833.

PROCLAMATION.

" Patricias of Buenos Ayres!

"The undersigned General has just been appointed, by the Supreme Chief of the Province, to the command of the corps of Patricios of Buenos Ayres. In accepting this honorable employment, I feel myself animated with the most flattering hopes, because I find myself at your head in order to defend the public liberties, and sustain the empire of the laws.

"The welfare of the country is threatened by a small portion of men, who, straying from the path of honour and of virtue, pretend to trample upon the laws, and overturn the legitimate authorities. The opportunity which now presents itself to you is brilliant, in order to prove the justice with which you have known how to merit the honorable name of Patricios : you go to defend the authorities created by the law, to place public tranquility: this nome, and assure the source of the greatest pride to you.

" Fellow-Putriots and Friends ! - Let us hasten to save the country, and to re-establish the salutary power of the laws. Subordination and respect to the constituted authorities, ought to be the basis of our murch. That will conduct us to victory, crowning us with the blessings of our fellow-patriots; and this is all which your friend and fellow-citizen can recommend and exact of "FELIX OLAZABAL."

⇒•ץ◊•∈ RIO JANEIRO.

The degraded state of the Brazilian copper currency, has lately caused considerable confusion in Rio Janeiro. Most of the shops in that city were closed on the morning of the 30th ult., in consequence of a combination; but to avoid disturbances, they were re-opened on the 2d inst. Many of the shop-keepers refuse copper altogether, and others receive it at half its value. The Government had issued several manifestos upon the subject, which had the effect of pacifying in a degree the minds of the lower classes; but it was doubtful whether individuals, or the nation, would ultimately have to bear the loss. Great exertion was made by the Rio shop-keepers, to pay the foreigners with copper: this, however, was successfully resisted; and it is stated to be the only circumstance on record in which the merchants of Brazil's capital acted unanimously. This state of things must cause great disquiet to the Government of Brazil; and they are blamed by the unthinking, for the faults of their predecessors. The lamentable state of the currency, is one of the many disastrous consequences of the war with the Argentine Republic; but the origin of the evil is overlooked, and the unreflecting join in censuring a Government that is crippled hand and foot, and only because it cannot afford instautaneous relief.

A publication of the Budget has recently taken

place in Rio Janeiro, which accounts in a very satisfactory manner for the present distribution of the revenue. Considerable retrenchment had been made in the war department, and the annual amount of 1,000 contos, formerly paid to the ex-Emperor, has been saved to the nation; but nearly all the difference was absorbed by the enormous amount now paid for the interest of the bonds issued in payment of the prize claims: this is another consequence of the unfortunate war with this Republic. The amount annually allotted for the prosecution of public works, and for the amelioration of the prisons, has been increased; and a larger sum allotted for the purpose of promoting public instruction in the provinces.

A company, at Rio Janeiro, was trying to get a license for a line of steam-packets along the coast. It was supposed, however, that it would fall to the ground, not for want of pecuniary support, but from the prejudices of the Assembly, who want to insist that all the persons connected with the management of the affair, shall be Brazilians,-and this could not be for a moment assented to.

The steamer for Messrs. Inglis & Co., on the Amazon, as also those which Mr. Platt is getting out to ply on the bay of Rio, there was no doubt would be allowed by the Assembly, as Mr. Platt is a Brazilian citizen, therefore they cannot object on that score; and the one on the Amazon was much required.

With such opportunities for steam navigation as Brazil presents, it is surprising that steamboats should be so little used there; in fact we believe that that of the Government, which is now rotting, is the only one which has seen service in Brazil. We have heard it stated that degree, by the prejunction has been prevented, in some who are now the most influential persons in the Empire of Brazii; and that some of them absolutely think that the British want to take the country from them. Nine-tenths of these Portuguese are said to have left Portugal when mere lads, sent to seek their fortunes; and most of them, by strict parsimony, &c., have become men of property. The rising generation of Brazilians are generally free from prejudices of the above nature, and are glad to see foreigners and foreign improvements in their country.

Exchange on England, at Rio Janeiro, was on 3d inst., at 40d. The rise in cottons in England, had not made much impression on the prices of British manufactures, owing to the great stock on hand, bought in England at old prices. Coffee and sugar, however, had risen in proportion to the bright prospects in Europe.

The Americans have lately driven the British completely out of the coffee market, by always buying above them; and hitherto the speculation has been successful. A private letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 3d inst., in speaking upon this subject, says :- " Veremos if they make a mole or a mountain this year; -they deserve success for their spirit. Six years ago, the average number of American vessels was about 6 a month; and some of these were small schooners, sent here for sale, or for the purpose of breaking the Buenos Ayres blockade. Now, there are four times that number, principally large ships, with flour, wine, and domestic goods, which they exchange for coffee, and draw on England for the halance of the value between their inward and outward cargoes, which is great. The house of Birckhead & Co., transact more than half of this business, and must have realized a great fortune. They are likewise doing a great deal in the China trade, and some rich cargoes have arrived here in American bottoms. In domestic goods, they

are almost rivalling the British, notwithstanding the many disadvantages they labour under."

CHILL.

We have been favoured with the journal Mercurio, of Valparaiso, to 13th uit. Another conspiracy against the Government of Chili, had been discovered and suppressed, in the capital of that Republic, in the commencement of the last month. Some discharged military officers are stated to have been at the head of it.

The rains, during the last winter, have been equally copious in Chili, as in this country; and the roads were for a period in a manner impassable, particularly that from Santiago to Valpa-

The Chilian brig Intrapid, Captain John Gordon, (an Englishman,) from Talcahuano, with a number of passengers, was wrecked in August last on the coast of San Antonio (Chili.) Twentyeight of the dead bodies had been washed on shore,-some of them bore the marks of mortal wounds. One (supposed to be that of the boatswain,) had the throat cut. The fate of the remainder of the persons who were on board, was not ascertained, and the boats of the wreck were missing.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Without wishing, Mr. Editor, to contribute to the overloading of your Pucket, especially as you receive and carry certain goods freight free, yet as I am desirous of forwarding a small case your correspondent Nemo, I trust to your well-known generosity to admit it on board. The friends of Temperance Societies do not by any means object either to well-meant scrutiny, or direct opposition; being well assured that not only the end which they have in view, but the means by which they propose to accomplish it, will well bear the test of both. The end, is what the whole world admits to be good; and, as to the means,—admit, if you please, that the suc-cess of them is somewhat problematical; yet give them the una, in adar that we may proceed what them the tria, in and or that we may possess what Nemo deems necessary to warrant the use of them, viz., "the evidence of experience." For if, like him, all determine to wait for such proof before they can be induced to co-operate in the scheme, there will be an end at once, not only of all reformation of the vice of inebriety, but, as a consequence, of all melioration in the general state of society, so far as it depends upon the use of means bitherto not tried or proved. The means are, indeed, simple; but let them, before they be condemned, be tried: the friends of the cause ask no more.

But ardent spirit, Nemo says, "is known to be highly advantageous." How? "It diffuses a general heat throughout the system, quickens the circulation of the blood, and counteracts the listlessness of exhaustion." It imparts strength, no doubt; but it is in the very same way that a brain fever bestows upon exhausted nature an artificial or forced, but destructive, strength : for the drinking of ardent spirit is followed by a violent action upon the nervous and muscular system for a time; but when this subsides, then comes a collapse, and a lassitude, corresponding to the previous unnatural exertion. Until, therefore, I hear any person recommending a brain fever as a means of improving the strength, I shall not be inclined to recommend the use ardent spirits for the same purpose, and on the same grounds.

But it seems that no particular vice must be singled out for attack more than another; so that if I be beset by half-a-dezen enemies, and one of them is a great overbearing fellow, not only stronger than, but exercising a most unlimited sway over the rest, I am not, if I can, to attack him in the first place, or I must not call him by a harder name than any of his companions. I suspect, if Nemo were so beset, he would think somewhat differently. And though I am no more a friend than himself to what he calls "the knight-errantry of morals,"—much less am I a friend to estentation; yet I do not call that, "dig-nified virtue," which "shrinks from observa-tion," when the benefit of our fellow-creatures requires a different line of conduct; and even he will not question the propriety of its being; at least, sometimes necessary to let the light of our

example shine before men.

As to the debasing tendency of Temperance

Institutions, it is a tendency, not arising out of Institutions, it is a tendency, not arising out of themselves, but from the debased nature of man. If mankind were that noble race of reflecting beings, always perceiving the line of demarcation between right and wrong, between the use and the abuse of a thing, which Nemo would infer it to be, there would be no necessity for such Societies; and if that "full-grown, many and independent virtue," which is so much wanted, could be produced by a word, or by more noble rather than by more humble means, I might also rather than by more humble means, I might also pray to be delivered from "leading-strings" as well as others; but when I see that the noblest piece of creative workmanship is brought to ma-turity by a gradual course of the simplest means -often of the most humbling and debasing ten-dency; I cannot but infer that a single attribute, or virtue, of man, may be matured by a similar process: and so long as I see that a child is taught to walk by the help of "leading-strings," I shall see no impropriety in making use of them to assist the child in virtue, until, by conviction, reflection, and habit, he become able to walk alone. There is such a thing as being more nice than wise. If we mean to do good, the true springs of human conduct must be studied; and we shall often find, in nature as well as in art, that the simplest causes are productive of the greatest effects. I do not myself look for any great immediate results from Temperance Societies; but I do perceive in them the germe of a gradual and ultimate amendment of the present habits and customs of society. This stands to

reason, even though not a single confirmed drunkreason, even mough not a single comment of that ard be reformed; for if only temperate men, or men accustomed to drink spirits in moderation, can be generally prevailed upon to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, the demand for them will decrease, and, as a consequence, the price of the article, after a time, will encrease; and in proportion to the obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining them, will the evil of spirit-drinking diminish. If also the habit of vicious drinking be contracted, not at once, but by degrees; then, if men upon whom the vice is now only creeping, will but consent to abstain, a decrease in intemperate habits must necessarily follow, as the present race of drunkards is carried off the stage, and which a very few years will accomplish.

And as to the effects of influence—and who has not some?-they are too well known to require notice. If, then, men in general will but abstain from the use of spirits, and those who do abstain will only use their influence, be it more or less, to induce others to follow their example, it is imto induce others to follow their example, it is impossible to say what might not be the effect produced in the course of a few years, by the adoption of the system in question; and I will hope that "public" or human "benevolence," is not that poor, weak, imperfect principle, which will set at nought an attempt to benefit generations of human beings, merely because it comes in con-tact with a little "personal gratification." If it do, let it not be misnamed, benevolence: but rightly called, selfishness.

ALIQUIS.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17th OF OCTOBER, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.

AMERICAN.
Ship Hamilton Langdon, Brig Heroine, Snowdeu, Brig Cornelia, Beard, Brig Cornelia, Beard, Brig Edward, Calder, Brig Burdett, Smith, Brig Edward, Calder, Brig Burdett, Smith, Brig Albert, Dayton, Barque Hortensia, Massicot, Schooner Lady's Return, Gore, Schooner Cicero, Janvier, Brig Troubadour, Raines, Brig Hyperion, Jenney, FRENCH.
Brig Godefroy, Hugues,

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,
Calliot Carle Heinrich, Yudjens,
SARDINIAN.
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,
Polacre San José, Revello,
Ship Gloria, Bava,
Polacre San José, Gorlera,
Zumaca Agnita, Colombino,
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,
Ship Aurora, Risso,

CONSIGNEES BRITISH.
Brig New Holland, Thompson,
Brig Philomela, Sprott,
Brig Floraville, King,
Brig Floraville, King,
Brig Thales, Isbister,
Barque Esk, Dixon,
Brig Livorno, Cooper,
Brig Alert, Snowden,
Brig Alert, Snowden,
Brig Fairy, Stephens,
Barque Helvellyn, Boadle,
Brig Caroline, Broad,
Brig Iceni, Lacy,
Brig Sarah, Sadler,
Brig Patriot, Guild,
Brig Chapteria, Milean.
Brig Hortensia, Reed,
Brig Chapteria, Milean.
Brig Hortensia, Reed,
Brig Barba toos, Christiau,
Brig Malvina, Thornton,
AMERICAN. BRITISH.

S. Lezica, Bros.
Parlane, Macalister & Co.
Rennie, Macalister & Co.
Zumaran & Treserra,
Dickson & Co.
Rodriguez, Bros.,
Hugh C. Smith,
Parlane, Macalister & Co.
Lafone, Robinson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Rodger, Breed & Co. Horne & Alsogaray. Bertram, Delisie & Co.

Horne & Alighar & Co. Duguid, Alfred Barber, Lacordelle.

John Langdou,
Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
Grogan, Pracock & Morgan,
Duniel Gowland & Co.
Danniel Gowland & Co.
Dorr, Reincke & Lees,
Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,
Daniel Gowland & Co.

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

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

J. J. Klick.

S. Lezica, Bros. Mohr & Ludovici,

Pedraibes & Cabot, Pedro A. Piomer, Pedro A. Piomer, Amadeo & Caprile, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Piomer, Pedro A. Piomer, Pedro A. Piomer, Amadeo & Caprile,

Pedralbes & Cabot,

Zumaca Aguita, Communio,
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,
Ship Aurora, Risso,
Brig Colombo, Ardito,
Polacre Marquez, Gropallo, Croze,
NEAPOLITAN.
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,
BRAZILIAN.
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,
Brig Nra. Señora de Aynda, Peña,
Schooner-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, Shepberd, Pedro A. Plomer.

Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,

José Gestal, 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.
Loading for Liverpool,
Loading for Liverpool,
Patagonia.
Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Loading for Liverpool,
Loading for Liverpool.
Loading for Liverpool.
Loading for Liverpool.
Loading for Liverpool.
Loading for (awes for orders.
Loading for Havapa..
Loading for Havapa..
Lese of France.
Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.

Lozding for Havana.
Lozding for Philadelphia.
Lozding for Baltimore.
Lozding for New York.
Havana. Discharging.
Discharging.
Discharging.
Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.

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

Loading for Cowes, for orders. Discharging.

Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
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. Santos. Brazil. Parnagua. Brazil.

Rio Janeiro. Discharging.

Loading for Malaga.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR,

Packet Hornet, Lient. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.
——Corvette Natchez, (18 guns,) Captain John P. Zautzinger-BRITISH.

Brig Prompt,-We have received from Montevideo the following note, containing further particulars respecting the loss of the above-mentioned

"At 2 o'clock, A. M., (24th August,) when blowing a heavy gale of wind from S. S. W., accompanied with fog and rain, the Prompt at that time under two reefs in the topsails, foresail, and one reef in the trysail; larboard tacks, close upon a Wind: and immediately the danger was seen, called all hands and hove the brig in stays; and in the act of staying struck, with the brig's head to S. S. W., and stern to N. N. E.; that is, the head is in for the land. If the bows had been in for land, in our opinion great part of the crew might have gotten on shore from the flying jibboom.—(Signed,) Thomas Barnes, late master of the brig Prompt.—R. Atkinson, Carpenter."

We hear that the body of Mrs. Jackson, and four of the seamen of the Prompt, have been washed on shore, and were buried near the beach of Garzon.

Quick Passage .- The American brig Sophia & Eliza, Read, arrived at New York, from Montevideo, in the short space of 35 days.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Cork, July 8; and at London, July 20. British brig Hannah Moore, Moore, from Mon-tevideo, May 5.

At Cadiz.

July 1.—Sardinian brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone, from Buenos Ayres 17th April.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 23d ult .- Brazilian brig Santo Domingo Eneas, from Montevideo 7th ult.

30.—H. B. M's. packet Briseis, from Falmouth 9th August, with the mails for the River Plate.— [She called at the Northern ports of Brazil.]

Arrived at Valparaiso.

Arrived at Varparaiso.

August 10.—British barque Mary and Ann, Bartlett, from Liverpool 99 days.—(The cook of the above vessel was drowned during the passage.) 21.—French barque Izambert, from Rin 127

days.
French brig Havre, from Guyaquil.
American brig Richard Alsop, Taylor, from

American brig Lady Adams, from Baltimore 120 days.

American ship Pagoda, from Boston 117 days. American brig Leonidas, from New York 117

days. -American brig Amos Palmer, from New

York 116 days. 23 -British barque Kent, Clark, from Paita. American ship Commerce, from New York

90 days. 25.—British brig Laura, from St. Catherines 63 days.

26.—American ship Averick, from Paita. September 10.—H. B. M's. ship Tyne, from 26.

Arrived at Montevideo.

On 8th inst .- Brazilian schooner Francisca Vigilante, from Cananea. 9.—Brazilian zumaca San José Americano,

from Rio Grande.

American brig Rolla, from Rio Janeiro.

12 .- French brig Phaeton, from St. Maloes 13.—Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra, de la Guarda, from Genoa, and St. Catherines.

Bremen barque Wanderer, from Cape de Verds.

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

H. B. M's. ship Challenger, (28 guns,) Captain Michael Seymour, was daily expected at Rio

Janeiro, from England.

The U. States' corvette Lexington, was to sail from Rio Janeiro, for the River Plate, about 8th inst,

inst,
The British barque Ajax, with flour and an
assorted cargo, and British brig Sultana, with
rum and sugar, were to sail from Rio Janeiro
about the 10th inst., for the River Plate.
The American ship St. Peter, from Boston
bound for Valparaiso, out 52 days, was spoken on
the Equator, long. 23, 20 W., about 1st ult., by
Patitsh bein Medora.

British brig Medora: The British brig Favorite, Christie, from London 18th July, bound to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, sailed from Deal about the 23d of same The following vessels for Buenos Ayres, were on the birth at Liverpool, on 5th August:

Brig Hannah, James Barrell. Brig Emma, Hugh George.

And for Montevideo

Brig Panther, James Gowing. Brig Thomas Dempsey, John Coxon.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Apres.

October 12 .- Wind E. S. E., strong. No arrivals.

The brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored S. E. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

October 13.—Wind E. S. E., nearly a gale, and heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 14.—Wind S. E., strong. Arrived, American schooner Lady's Return, Gore, from Patagonia 8th inst., with 108 fanegas salt, and 125 dry hides, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

October 15.-Wind E. S. E., strong.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Hornet;
Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst., Montevideo 14th, with the August mail of the packet Brisels. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Benjamin Butterworth, and Francis Bertram, (the latter was landed at Montevideo.) Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. James Miller, John Black, John Holland, and Cesario Pueyrredon.

National zumaca Lealtad, Randall, from Patagonia 9th inst., with 300 fanegas salt, to W.

American schooner Cicero, Janvier, from St. Catherines 6th inst., with sugar, rice, &c., to Zimmermann, Frezier & Co.

'American brig Tronhador, Raines, from Balti-

more 14th August, with 1319 barrels and 84 half do. flour, tobacco, soup, &c., to Grogan, Peacock & Morgan.

British brig Caledonia, Conacher, from Bonavista about 28th August, Montevideo 14th inst., with salt, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

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

Sailed, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Ayuda, Peña, for Parnagua, despatched by J. Gestal, in ballast.

October 16. - Wind E .- moderate in afternoon Arrived, American brig Hyperion, Jenney, from the Island of Mayo 6th ult., Montevideo 15th inst., with 150 moyes salt, and 3000 hard dollars, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

October 17.—Wind W. S.W., variable, and heavy rain in the morning. Arrived, Hamburg ship Colombia, Zydeveldt, from Island of Mayo 6th ult., Montevideo 14th inst., with 183 moyes salt, and 600 hard dollars,

to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Sailed, British brig Caledonia, Conacher, for Montevideo, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with the same cargo which she brought to

this port.
Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for

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

October 18 .- Wind W.

No arrivals.

No arrivals.

Suiled, American schr. Lady's Return, Gore, for Montevideo, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with the same cargo which she brought to

National schooner Emilia, Thorn, for Bahia Blanca.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 20th inst .- Philomela, for Liverpool.

Ferrer, for Rio Janeiro.
On 21st inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

On 11th inst., an Operatic performance took place, in which Spinores Viera, Rossi, Montoro, and Madame François, officiated. Some delightful music of Rossini, and other composers, was performed. Our account of it must from necessity be very concise.

Señor Rossi exerted himself greatly, and dis-played considerable talent as a vocalist; and when dressed as Count Almaviva, his large whiskers

made him look very flerce.

The lady sung some arias from El Barbero, with tolerable effect; but, we beard more than one person among the audience, allude to "olden

times," when that charming songstress and actress, Doña Angelita Tani; adorned these boards.

The house was only thinly attended,—in fact few people knew that such a performance was intended, as very little notice was given of it. The celebration of the Novena, at the Church of San Domingo, was, besides, a great drawback, as also the boisterous weather; notwithstanding which, a sprinkling of elegant and fashionable fair graced the boxes, including the lady of General Alvear, and daughter, the lady of General Guido, &c. &c.

It seems that Señores Caton and Pasquier are now the Managers of the Theatre, having hired it for a certain term of Señor Olaguer. The spectacle of the Battle of Lodi, was to have been repeated a few nights since, but it was postponed. By-the-by it is well for Senor Caton that there are not many Austrians in Buenos Ayres to witness this representation of their mishap, else they might get as angry as did some French residents of this said city, some years since, when Señor Culebras had for his benefit a mele-drame called the Battle of Salamanea,* in which the Duke of Wellington (Senor Ramiro,) was made to appear upon the stage.

* This occurrence was somewhat laughable, although we believe it was attended with serious consequences. Señor Calebras had advertised a pioce called "The Battle of Salamanca," and on the day of the performance he had placed a picture over the door of the Theatre, representing the battle in question, surmounted by a British flag. All this was in "bad taste," considering the number of French residents here, and their flery spirit. Some of them, during the day, babled down the flag: this was resented by the natives, and a scuffle casned, in which (so it was slated,) a French cutsinter was killed, and the colours were again hoisted. The Police mustered strong in the Theatre on the evening of the performance, but no disturbance took place. In the lobby of the boxes, we saw our friend Mr. T.—, with an immeuse cndgel in his hand—he said he had altended expecting a "row," and that he would "wind my" the first man who dared to insult the British flag.

Scaudal, too, was busy on the occasion; and it was averred that a fashionable beauty "cried ready to break he heart," because her French hair dresser could not attend to dress her hair for the Theatre that evening, he having been sent to "durance vile," for being one of the rioters.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NEMO shall appear next week. Skould any alteration be required in the communication in question, it will be returned to the author.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, &c.,

On Sale, Calle de Moypu, Nos. 14 and 16.

On Sale, Calle de Maypú, Nos. 14 and 16.
Carpenters Planes, made by James Clarke, Liverpool;
Plane Irons, double and single;
Whip frame p.t. hand, & tena Saws; transacueb Saus;
Best Lancashiresau Files, Cabinel-Malars Files, & Isasps;
Squares, Bertis, Spake Slaves, patent marives Grayce, Cartering and mortice Grayas;
Carring and mortice Grayas;
Carring and parting tools, bench serews, and various ether Carpenters tools;
Three wheel fron Castors, for safas, beds, and tables;
Hair Clath, assorted, 10 to 26 inches wide;
Grindstones and cranks, and Welsh Siones suitable for Carpenters;
Isad and bench Vices;
Smiths bellows, annils, and vices;
Shear tilled, and blister steet;
Cast iron wheelbarrow trundles;
— tran wheels for railway, suitable for saladeros:
appr wheels, in sets, for crunes, presses, §c.:
Large Dutch and scale beams, to weigh is and 20 cet.:
Cast iron weights of 50lbs. Spanish, with other small do:
Iron catros, with and vithout bottoms:
Iron afletrees with bushes, and bushes for or carts:
Grates with polished steel fronts, stoves, fenders, and
fireirons:
Black lead, in papers of 4 lbs.:
Kitchen ranges, Dutch cranes, and stable drains:

ntture: Songh grates, sink traps, and stable drains: Patent pumps, with cast-iron piping: Guns, pistols, and blunderbusses: Gunpowder:

Cans, postors, and anonacrouses. Campower: Pruning shears, patent: Seythes, with poles, \$c., in sets complete, patent & crown. Plated hunting spurs, and bridle bitts:
Gilt Buttons, assorted, different sizes and descriptions:
Shoe-Makers hummers, pincers, and tacks:
Hrown paper suitable for Hatters, Ladies and Mens Shoes,
Measuring Tapes, 15 varas Spanish, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Enfield's Speaker, 12mo.; Murray's Reader; Goldsmith's History of Rome; ditto of Greece: ditto of Eugland; Goldsmith's Grammars of Geography; Butler's Modera Atlas; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Bonycastle's Mensuration; Murray's Grammar; ditto Exercises; M. vor's Spelling Book: M. Henry's Spanish Grammar; Pienock's Catechism of England; ditto of Greece; ditto of Goography; Books suitable for Iteuraing Book-keeping; Copybooks, yuled and plain, &c. &c.—Mathematical Instruments,—Ink Powders; &c.

Counting-House Books in sets, of tery superior paper, and other subsidiary Books.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M.,

Will be Sold by Public Auction, By J. J. ARRIOLA & CO., Calle de Perù, No. 21,

By J. J. ARRIOLA & CO., Calle de Perè, No. 21,

THE BARRACA, and LAND adjoining, situated in
the flueeo de los Sauces, known formerly as the
"Quinta de Levien."—comprising nearly a candra, with
commonious DW ELLINGS-HOUSE, &c. It is in every
respect a desirable situation for the staking of Hides,
and other country business. A plan of the ground may
be seen, and all necessary information will be given,
on application as above.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE Proprietors 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.

The Managing Committee would improve this oppor-

The Managing Committee would improve this opportunity to attact the attention of the Proble towards this Institution, in the confident relief that it only needs to be known, to receive from the reading commonity that cordial support which they flatter themselves its capabilities of extensive usefainers really deserve. As it is yet in its infancy, the Lipskaw cannot boast of being very extensive, the present number of volumes not exceeding the hundred:—in these, however, are comprised standard works in every class of literature; and it is believed they will be found to have been selected with care and judgment. This department will be continually augmenting, as the surplus revenue of the Listitution is applied quarterly towards the purchasing of new Books, among which are included such of the periodreals of the day, both in England and the United States, as are most distinguished for their literacy and scientific excellence.

United States, as are most assungmence for more mer-rary and scientific excellence.

In addition to the Library, there is connected a Readition Room, which the Committee base made ar-rangements to keep supplied with very copious files of British and American gazettes (besides the papers of the city), so that they feel assured that it will a fleast equal area smaller establishe ent in this city, in the variety and similar establishe ent in this city, in the variety and planty of its foreign intelligence. The moderate any smilar establishe ent in this city, in the variety and regularity of its foreign intellig one. The moderate sum of Fifty Dollars, at which the Skares 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 Sharkeholder, to all the privileges of the Library and READKO POOM, on the payment in advance of Tuckee Dollars, per quarter.

a Statementer, to all the privileges of the Linkatv and READING PLOOM, on the payment in advance of Theelee Dollers, per quarter.

As it is exertain that no one will contest the obvious utility of this association, it is to be hoped that a want of sufficient patronage may hot operate towards impeding the advancement of an undertaking which lays claim to so many nuquestionable 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 solution 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.
Busnes Ayres, October 12, 1833.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 1282 - 109 dollars each.
Do Patriot, $1 z \hat{0} = 1 z \hat{\tau}$ do. do.
Plata macuquina, 71 - 71 do. fer one.
Dollars, Spanish, 71 - 72 do. each.
Bo. Putriot, & Patacones, 74 - 74 do. do.
6 per cout Stock, 35 - do. per cent.
Bank Shares, (no demand) do, each.
Exchange on England, 64 - pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Juneiro 390 - 400 dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Monteoidea 72 - 72 do. p. vatacon.
Do. on United States, 72 - do.p U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best 31 - 32 do per pesana
Do. country, 28 - 29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs. 27 - 28 do. each.
Do. salted, 24 - 26 do. per pesada.
Do. Horse, 8 - 10 do. cach.
Nutria Skins, (nom. 55 - 60 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins, (nom. 41 - 48 de. do.
Wool, common, 112 - 12 do. per arreba.
Hair, long, 30 - 32 do. do.
Do. mixed 15 - 18 do. do.
Jerked Beef 13 - 14 do. perquintal
Tallow, melted, 114 - 124 do. per orroba.
Horns, 350 - 590 da, per mil,
Flour, (North American,). 60 - 65 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board, 10 - 16 do. per fanega.
Discount, 11 3 p. et. p. month.
•——

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price 1234 dollars.
The highest rate of Rxchauge upon England, during the week, 65 pence. The lowest ditto, 64 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 by the Editor No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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