

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 375.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1833.

[Vol. VIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We place before our readers a summary of the Official Documents, &c., without comment; in compliance with the decree inserted in our last.

The Governor issued a proclamation, dated 20th inst., and an Exposé of the Government has been published, which we shall notice in our next.

### Official Documents.

The following decrees have been issued:—

Under date 17th inst.—That as it may be necessary to call for the services of the infantry regiment of *Patricios*, to defend the laws and constituted authorities, the order which was issued for the said regiment to retire from duty, is suspended.

18th inst.—That in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, the Government had abstained until the present moment, from taking measures to prevent the incorporation with the mutineers, of those individuals belonging to the army, who, forgetful of their professional duties, honour, &c., abandon the cause of order to join with the anarchists. All persons, therefore, whether military men or citizens, who may have joined the mutineers of 11th inst., and who present themselves to the Government within four days from the date of this decree, shall be pardoned. The same applies even to the authors of the rebellion, if they submit to the laws within the period above named. All military persons taken in the act of escaping from the capital in order to join the rebels, shall be punished; viz.: the officers to be degraded, without regard to previous services; sergeants and corporals sent to serve as common soldiers for three years, in Patagonia; and the militiamen to three years service on board the vessels of war of the Province.

19th inst.—That no person shall leave the capital, without previous permission of the Government; or carry correspondence to those who are in arms against it. Those who infringe this decree, shall be subject to the penalties named in that of the 18th.

21st inst.—That the corps of invalids be called into service, for garrison duty of the capital.

21st inst.—That the seamen and marines who have been discharged, shall again take service, and are included in the provisions of the decree of 17th inst.; and they must immediately present themselves at the Marine Office.

22d inst.—That the Government subscription for 40 numbers of the daily papers, shall cease.

22d inst.—That the Minister of Foreign Affairs do take, *ad interim*, the portfolio of the Finance department, in consequence of Don Manuel H. de Aguirre having resigned the office of Minister of Finance, which resignation has been accepted.

24th inst.—That by a general order of 13th inst., the different points were assigned for the citizens enrolled in the militia, to assemble in case of alarm; and it was hoped that those not enrolled, would exert themselves to sustain the laws. On the signal of alarm, all citizens, without exception, whether in the militia or not, must present themselves at the Government House, where they will be provided with arms; and those who have horses must attend on horseback.

*Bulletin*, No. 1, dated Buenos Ayres, 20th inst., of the operations of the Military and Citizens who are determined to sustain the laws and the legal constituted authorities, states,—

That on the morning of that day, a party of the anarchists who, at the Arroyo de Maldonado, were committing hostilities, had been dispersed

and pursued for more than two leagues, by the troops of Captain Bejarano, leaving behind them some carbines, and one man killed. Another party of anarchists, towards the South, consisting of more than thirty men, had been attacked by Major Zacarias Alvarez, with 25 men: they fled, leaving behind them a carbine and a saddled horse. The Bulletin also says, that this conduct on the part of those who aver that they have taken up arms to restore the laws, evinces what may be expected from such anarchical proceedings, and that the Government has made every sacrifice in order to avoid shedding a single drop of blood.

No. 2, states.—That a party under the command of Eosign Valentin Tapia, in the afternoon of 20th inst., had a smart skirmish with the anarchists; and that the only casualty he suffered, was citizen Mariano Patrón slightly wounded. On the same afternoon, the anarchists were attacked by Commandant José Villoldo, who obliged them to abandon their position at Santa Lucia; and from the lively fire he kept up, it is supposed they must have suffered considerable loss. On the morning of the 21st, Captain Julian Hidalgo had a smart skirmish with the anarchists, and put them to flight, killing two. The two divisions thus defeated, were more than 100 men each. That it is satisfactory to notice that although in these attacks the enemy had always a superior force, yet they shamefully fled. Also, that an incredible number of citizens had come forward to offer their services to the Government.

No. 3, states.—That the anarchists were molesting the city in the only mode in which they could molest it, by preventing cattle from entering, and committing violence and robberies: that the Government troops always acted on the defensive, and cautiously abstained from all aggression. A despatch, dated Buenos Ayres, 21st inst., from Colonel Manuel Olazabal, to the Minister of War, states that a body of anarchists, having with them infantry soldiers, had advanced to the neighbourhood of the Socorro; that he having been joined by the brave Colonel Francisco Lynch, with 50 marine soldiers, he had, when Colonel Lynch retired, (having fulfilled his commission,) attacked the anarchists at the Plaza of the Recoleta, and put them to flight; killing 25 of them, taking 16 prisoners, among them an officer; 30 saddled horses, and a quantity of arms: pursuing them until night-fall. That the anarchists were in number 250 cavalry, and 80 infantry, commanded by General Rolon; and that the said General was one of the first who shamefully fled, leaving behind him his telescope. A despatch, dated Buenos Ayres, 21st inst., from Col. Manuel Feliciano Fernandez, to the Minister of War, states that in the afternoon of that day, he had had various skirmishes with the anarchists in the neighbourhood of San José de Flores, and put them to a shameful flight: that they lost 20 men killed, and 4 prisoners, including an officer: on his part he had only one officer and 4 men wounded.

No. 4.—A despatch, dated Buenos Ayres, 23d inst., from Colonel M. F. Fernandez, states that in the morning of that day 400 anarchists, commanded by Commandant Santiago Villamayor, had the audacity to advance as far as the Quinta de Paso. Colonel Fernandez formed his troops, and exclaiming—'To the Charge,'—rushed upon the mutineers, who again shamefully fled, leaving 8 killed, 4 prisoners, some arms, and 10 saddled horses. The victors did not suffer any loss.

No. 5.—dated 24th inst., states that the day had passed without any molestation on the part of the mutineers; which it is hoped may be the ef-

fect of repentance, and a desire to put an end to the evils which their conduct has brought upon the country.

On the 21st, General Agustin Pinedo addressed a note to the Inspector General, stating that he wished safe conduct for an officer whom he wished to send to town with official despatches.

The Minister of War addressed a note, dated 22d inst., to the Inspector General, stating that D. Agustin Pinedo was acting against the laws of the country, and that the Government did not recognize in him any authority to address official communications, &c. &c.; of which the Inspector General was to inform Señor Pinedo.

The Bulletins are signed by the Minister of War, General Enrique Martinez.

### HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Buenos Ayres, October 17, 1833.

A communication, of the above date, signed by the President of the House of Representatives, (Manuel Guillermo Pinto,) and by the provisional Secretary; (deputy Ignacio Martinez,) addressed to the Executive Power of the Province, states:

That the Representatives had given the most serious attention to the note of the Government, of 12th inst.: that their chief object was the preservation of the public peace, without which the independence of the country, its interior security, and the liberty of the citizens under the august empire of the law, would be placed in imminent peril. That they had taken into consideration the result of the Commission which, with the accordance of the Government, had been sent to the dissentient citizens, (*ciudadanos disidentes*;) having also before them the official correspondence, and the verbal report of the Commissioners of their own body; and that they had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the Commission had managed the important affair committed to its charge: but that neither the exertions of the Commissioners, nor the deference evinced by the dissentient citizens with respect to the authority of the House of Representatives, nor the entreaties of the latter, had been able to obtain a result completely favorable. That this deplorable persistence has frustrated for the present the hopes of the Representatives, increased their regrets, &c. &c. That under such circumstances, they would have had to encounter powerful difficulties, had they not been informed by a Committee of their own body, who had communicated with H. E. the Governor, of the confidence which H. E. entertained that he possessed within the ordinary sphere of his attributions, sufficient means to cause the authority with which he was invested to be respected, and to re-establish order and tranquillity. This official intimation had removed the difficulties felt by the Representatives; and so far from wishing to fetter the Government in the free exercise of its natural attributions, they left entirely to its responsibility to put in force those means, in order to cut short the evils which threaten the country.

Nevertheless, the Representatives of the Province, in leaving to the Government to use the repressive means which it assures them it possesses, trust that it will, in the selection of those means, avoid if possible the shedding of Argentine blood.

The Report of the Conciliatory Commission, dated Buenos Ayres, 15th inst., to the House of Representatives, states that on the morning of the 13th inst. they proceeded towards the Barraca Bridge, but owing to the bad weather, and the state of the roads, they were unable to arrive at their destination until very late in the afternoon of the same day. Having, near Santa Lucia, met with an officer commanding an advanced party of

the armed citizens, they were informed that General Agustin Pinedo was at the head of the assemblage, with competent authority to treat with the Commission. The note No. 1, was then forwarded, requesting a visit from him, from the impossibility of their proceeding further on their journey; also, that he would order the parties under his command to abstain from all hostilities against the dependents of the Government, and that the latter, on their part, would follow the same example. The answer, No. 2, evinces the acquiescence of General Pinedo; at the same time, indicating the propriety of forwarding the resolution of the Legislative Corps to General Gervacio Espinosa; which was accordingly done in note No. 3.

At 10 at night, General Pinedo arrived at the lodging of the Commission. The members thereof endeavoured to persuade the General of the irregularity and dangerous consequences of the step taken by the armed citizens: some difficulties were stated by the General, but at the same time he protested in the most solemn manner the acknowledgment of the sovereign authority of the House of Representatives, both on his own part, and on that of the citizens under his orders. After the conference had concluded, the Commission determined positively to insist upon the objects of their mission, which was done by means of note No. 4. The answer, No. 5, evinced that General Pinedo continued in the same determination; which determination the Commission could not dissuade him from, notwithstanding the efforts they made in the conference which succeeded the receipt of the note, which concluded at half-past 3 on the morning of the 15th, and which is stated in note No. 6.

The Report concludes by stating that the Commission had endeavoured to act up to the letter and spirit of the trust reposed in them; and that it would be consolatory, under the difficult circumstances in which they were placed, to merit the approbation of the Hon. House. It is signed by Señores Nicolás Anchorena,—Juan José Cernadas,—Tomas Guido,—Manuel José Garcia.

No. 1.—A communication from the Commission, dated *Quinta de Downes*, 13th inst., to General Agustin Pinedo, Commander of the force assembled on the right bank of the Barraca River; stating the object of their mission, their inability to proceed to his head-quarters from the state of the roads, and requesting that he would visit them at their abode, and abstain from hostilities, &c. &c.

No. 2.—The answer of General Pinedo to the above. It is headed,—“Restoration of the laws, General Encampment of the South,” 13th inst.; and is in purport the same as expressed in the Report of the Commission.

No. 3.—A communication from the Commission, dated *Quinta de Downes*, 13th inst., to General Gervacio Espinosa, requesting him, on the part of the Government, to abstain from hostilities against the armed citizens.

No. 4.—A communication from the Commission, dated *Quinta de Downes*, 14th inst., to General A. Pinedo, stating that the Commission, in the conference which had terminated at 4 o'clock that morning, had explained to him the reasons which they thought most conducive, in order to convince him of the necessity of yielding to the wishes of the Hon. House, so that, by the immediate dispersion of the armed assemblage, and their return to their pacific occupations, the horrors of civil war might be avoided. The General, in stating his coincidence in the sacred object of securing the public peace; avers that when he had decided to make the sacrifice and take the command of the citizens who had placed themselves under his orders, that his and their only wish was to assert the right of petition to the Hon. House, in order to remedy in a constitutional manner the serious evils which now exist, and those with which the country is threatened.

The Commission could not do less than state, that the right of petition by force of arms, and when the petitioners had withdrawn themselves from obedience to the authority, was unconstitutional, and destructive of the very principles upon which it was founded; because it left the legitimate Representatives without the independence and liberty necessary, in order to deliberate and resolve; and that nothing could justify such proceedings. That it could not be denied that the assemblage of citizens under his orders, far from being a combined movement, or the result of general opinion, appeared as an insulated event, proceeding from unforeseen circumstances: that no one could guarantee that the remaining sections of the Province would conform to the con-

duct adopted by the armed citizens; and that, divided in different bands and pretensions, all would be involved in anarchy and confusion. That such a mode of proceeding, even if it be crowned with a pacific result, would have the effect of undermining the constitutional authority, and render it dependent upon the will of those who chose to take up arms in order to ask what might appear to them as conducive to the public welfare. That such a principle once authorized, must infallibly produce a complete dissolution of all public rights. That a guarantee was offered to the armed citizens; and that, under the beneficent safeguard of the laws they could exercise the right of petition, and not under the irregular guarantee of force.

That recent experience in this Province, had proved the truth of the doctrine advanced. That among the many evils consequent upon the present agitation, the important expedition under the command of General Juan Manuel de Rosas, now acting against the Indians, and so near a glorious termination, might be frustrated; that General Rosas, faithful to his duties, and to the principles which he has proclaimed and sustained, the Commission, from good information, had no hesitation in stating that he would not only coincide in the wish expressed by them, but would decidedly disapprove any step on the part of his fellow-citizens, which did not bear a legal character; and that the Commission felt profound grief to see the armed citizens headed by a distinguished Chief of the restoration of the laws, accompanied by various companions in glory of that illustrious citizen, General Rosas.

That the Commission had thought it necessary to commit the conference of that day to writing, trusting that General Pinedo would reconsider the affair, and answer them with all possible speed.

No. 5.—A communication from General Pinedo, dated 14th inst., in answer to the above, reiterates his former sentiments; that his object, and that of his fellow-citizens under his orders, was to put in exercise the complete liberty and right of petition.

No. 6.—A statement from the Commission, dated, *Quinta de Downes*, 15th inst., at half-past 3 in the morning, saying, that after having received General Pinedo's note at 11 o'clock on the preceding evening, the General himself came to their lodging, accompanied by his Secretary, Señor Agustin Wright, and that a new and lengthened conference was entered into, upon all and each of the observations contained in the note of the Commission dated the preceding day. The General protested that in accepting the spontaneous election which the armed citizens had made in his person to head them, he had only in view to regularize a numerous assemblage, who might express their decided sentiments, which without a centre of action, might degenerate, and become dangerous to the public tranquillity; that the citizens had been forced to take up arms, from the conduct of the Government, who had rendered illusory all legal guarantees, and set at naught public opinion; and that the sole intention of the armed citizens, was to insist upon the right of petition by the constitutional mode. That General Pinedo, and the citizens under his command, recognized in the House of Representatives not only the sovereign authority with which it was invested, but the fountain of power, whence, under the critical circumstances of the country, relief might be found; and that the will of the majority of the people ought to guide the legislative corps. After various other remarks, the Commission states that they reasoned with the General, in order to convince him of his error, and the fatal measure of collecting armed citizens, &c. &c.; but no other result was obtained than a promise, on the part of General Pinedo, that he, and the force under his command, would preserve the defensive, whilst a petition which they intended to present to the House of Representatives, should be under the consideration of the House, whose authority they recognized.

No. 7.—A communication from the Commission, dated *Quinta de Downes*, 15th inst., to General Pinedo, complaining of the interruption given to the trade from the country to the city, by parties on the Barraca-Bridge.

No. 8.—A communication dated 15th inst., from General Pinedo, in answer to the above, stating that no impediment would be given to the trade in question, without due cause.

No. 9.—A communication, dated 15th inst., from the Commission, to General Pinedo, reclaiming a soldier of their escort who had been detained.

In a preceding number we offered some remarks on the nature and tendency of Temperance Societies in general; since that, we have read the Constitution of the one recently established here, and witnessed the debut of the Executive Committee, in the great and arduous work they have undertaken. Of course we consider this Society liable to all the general objections formerly pointed out, a recapitulation of which we deem unnecessary. Whilst, however, there are great leading principles common to all, each may possess distinctive peculiarities, that circumscribe and modify its operations, and affect more or less directly those in immediate contact with it. An inquiry into these peculiarities may appear less dignified than our former theme, but is not on that account the less useful and important. The measure is avowedly public, and can claim no exemption from public discussion; it is addressed to all, and consequently all are entitled to call for the most explicit information, and to sift and ponder well its object and its means, before enrolling themselves in the number of its abettors.

We proceed, then, to observe that the mode of initiation, so far as we have observed it, appears to us highly objectionable. People are wrought up by glowing and hyperbolic representations, and their pledge eagerly secured in the moment of excitement. The great object seems to be to bring out a half reluctant and often ill understood assent; and that once attained, they are left to discover consequences at their leisure, and to choose, perhaps, between the pledged condition of a slave for life, or the ignominious character of an apostate reuergado. In matters so transcendental, we should expect to see more deliberation and circumspection. Deep settled conviction ought in all cases to precede the pledge. The engagement, from its publicity, and the important consequences depending upon it, approaches, in solemnity and obligation, to the nature of an oath, and, by a parity of reasoning, any deviation from or violation of it, is a guilt nearly approaching perjury. We dictate to none, much less do we judge any: our object is to point out a common danger, and to denounce what we consider a public abuse; reminding all, “that it is better not to vow, than to vow and not perform.”

Our next objection to the Buenos Ayres Temperance Society, is that it is only a half measure; and as such, even granting its principle sound, not likely to answer any good practical end. Men are quick-sighted in spying out the inconsistencies of others; and, in truth, we can see little reason why *distilled spirits* should be pronounced with such emphasis, and treated with such rigour, by him who throws the skirt of his mantle over the numerous class of wines and other fermented liquors. Is there any talmisnic influence in the mere term *distilled*? Has intoxication from wine ceased to be sinful or indecorous?—Plain common sense can here discover no difference: the effects are the same, and the means are equally to be reprobated. The wine-bibber and the rum-drinker, are near skin. The one species of intemperance is as expensive, debasing, insidious, and pernicious, as the other; and it is hard to believe them sincere in their persecution of *distilled spirits*, who deal so leniently with powerful stimulants of a similar class. If we must have a Temperance Society, let it be the downright consistent temperance of those who *pledge themselves* to pledge their dearest friend in “undiluted water.” This is a temperance that deserves the name; a thing we can admire and sympathize with;—but all the pother of a Temperance Society, merely for lopping off the twig of *distilled spirits*, instead of rooting up the widely spread tree of intemperance, is a mockery of benevolence, that even the populace of Buenos Ayres can see through and despise. If the leaders of the measure aspire to public confidence, (and without this they are impotent,) let them embrace the temperance principles in all their latitude. “Taste not, touch not, handle not” any thing stronger than water, is the genuine sentiment of modern temperance; and he that is unprepared to submit to this in his own person, or to exact it from his friend, let him frame a private rule of temperance, suited to his own tastes and habits. If the principle is good in itself, it will admit of no relaxation; and if you wish to ensure practical success, err rather on the side of rigour than remissness. The moment people begin to cull, and trim to circumstances, the world will look on with distrust,—a distrust that will paralyze the best concerted schemes, and blast the most fondly cherished hopes. In this essential requisite, the entireness and comprehensiveness of its object, the Buenos

Ayres Society is greatly deficient. It deprives the measure of half its practical energy; not to mention the sinister inference that some uncharitable persons may be disposed to draw from it, as if the framers of the measure were disposed to

*"Compound for sins they are inclined to,  
By damning those they have no mind to,"*

or, in plain prose, entertained greater enmity against the glass of the poor mechanic, than the bottle of the wealthy merchant.

Again, there is a repulsive air of mystery and reserve that pervades the whole measure. The meaning of this we cannot divine; but its baneful influence on the progress of the Society, must be evident to all. Is there any thing contemplated that the public may not be entrusted with? Is the subject of Temperance Societies so well understood here, that details may be dispensed with? We have an Executive Committee, without attributes of any kind;—a Treasurer, without funds even in contemplation;—a Secretary, merely to record the pledges;—and a President, without any other ostensible duty than to preside at the annual meetings. On the supposition that the rights of membership are to be mutual and reciprocal, the terms of the compact ought to be clearly and definitely stated; leaving nothing to inference, and nothing to implication. The following may be taken as a specimen of the many interesting points regarding which the public are as yet totally ignorant:—Is the Executive Committee expected to use any surveillance over the private conduct of ordinary members?—Do they invest a judicial character; that is, are they entitled, *ex officio*, to admonish, rebuke, or excommunicate any delinquent?—Is there any right of appeal from a sentence of the Executive Committee, to the Society at large; or any acknowledged right of appeal from a sentence of the Committee or Society, to the common tribunals of the country, in cases of unfounded calumnies or slanderous imputations?—Will any record be kept of these judicial proceedings, or any publicity given to them?—Are excommunicated members re-eligible in case of repentance and reformation? These, and similar points, are of sufficient consequence to merit a few words of explanation. The profound silence hitherto observed may be accidental, and we trust it is so; at the same time there are never wanting men who like to exercise a controul over the conduct of others, and for such purposes the vagueness of the present Constitution is admirably adapted.

In conclusion, we cannot but think the Committee unfortunate in the particular aspect in which they have brought this affair before the public. The want of originality we could overlook, and even the indifferent taste they have evinced in their selections from the "Gazette of Humanity," and the "Temperance Recorder;" but that every idea peculiarly their own should be false or frivolous, is an indirect libel upon the judgment and good taste of the community. What more frivolous than a catalogue of *unknown authorities*, without one single argument; and what more false and fastidious than their pompous definition of a Temperance Society! Are we then to believe in the doctrine of "final perseverance," even in an indiscriminate society, where the liar, the libertine, the hypocrite, and the blasphemer, may all meet on the common ground of Temperance? Will any man dare to lay his hand upon his bosom, and say, *I am out of all danger of becoming a drunkard*? Even those that say so collectively, would scorn the sentiment when uttered by any individual of their number. They must be ignorant, shamefully ignorant of the many predisposing causes to intemperance, who can speak so vauntingly of their own security. Let them investigate the subject more thoroughly, and perhaps their modesty may increase with their knowledge. This we say not to palliate the vice of intemperance, but to expose the hollowness of a system that rests all its pretensions to practical utility, on the mere influence of example; substituting the arbitrary and capricious thing called *fashion*, for the higher and nobler sanction of moral sentiment. The action derives its character and complexion from the motive in which it originates. *Fashionable* Religion is now commonly denounced; *fashionable* Charity is scarcely reputed a virtue; and we see no reason why *fashionable* Temperance should not be regarded in the same light.

14th October, 1833.

NEMO.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Editor.—In deference to your insinuation, and with the new light afforded by *Aliquis*, we have re-considered the preceding communication. In point of execution, we admit it susceptible of many improvements; but, in general,

they could not be introduced without re-writing the whole; a task incompatible with our present avocations, and the spirit-stirring events of the day. Besides, satisfied that the views presented are in themselves substantially correct, and having no particular aspirations to immortality on the score of our anti-Temperance Society lucubrations, we return it to you with all its "faults and failings," content, in this instance at least, to escape from the charge of being "more nice than wise."

We ought now, in conformity to the example of our leading-string-Masters, to offer a squeamish apology for overloading your *Packet*, especially after the very handsome proposal made by Mr. E. W., of defraying half the expense of an extra sheet, for this important controversy. Mr. E. W. must certainly have forgotten that he spoke in the name of an organized Society, with its *Treasurer* and other paraphernalia, when he threw down the gauntlet of his *fierce defiance*, to an isolated, insubstantial form like *Nemo*. Besides, as the greater number of "*bales forwarded*" are of greater *bulk* than *weight*, the real danger of overloading is perhaps not so great as they would hypocondriacally imagine. Moreover, there is a sail under a different flag, not altogether disinterested in the cause of Temperance Societies, and nearly in danger of sailing for a few weeks in *ballast*; perhaps she also may lend a helping hand, if the exigency of the service should require. As *Aliquis* can write with the temper and courtesy of a gentleman, we promise him a few remarks in a subsequent number; but if E.

W. succeed no better in his *proofs* than his *preamble*, we forewarn him to look out for another antagonist. In the mean time, we would suggest an important practical improvement, which Mr. E. W., if he think proper, can lay before the Executive Committee, *viz.*—the appointment of a "*Publishing Committee*," whose special duty should be to revise and *uniformize* every thing published in defence of the Institution. The necessity and propriety of this, will be manifest to any one who takes the trouble to read *Experiment*, *E. W.*, and *Aliquis*, in succession.

Yours, &c.

NEMO.

Buenos Ayres, 21st October, 1833.

THE WEATHER—became moderate on 17th inst., after twelve days of successive high winds from E. and E. S. E., at times approaching to a gale, and the atmosphere very cold, thermometer about 50. During this period, nothing could be done in shipping concerns, as regards the discharging and receiving of cargo. The schooner *Adelaide*, for Montevideo, was from the same causes detained for more than a week.

Nuestra Señora del Rosario.—The splendid and imposing ceremonies in honor of this festival, in the Church of San Domingo, concluded on 13th inst.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24th OF OCTOBER, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Floraville, King,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thales, Isliuter,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Esk, Dixon,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Fairy, Stephens,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Helvellyn, Boadle,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Isle of France.
Brig Caroline, Broad,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Icenii, Lacy,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Coves for orders.
Brig Sarah, Sadler,	Bertsem, Deltis & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cleopatra, McLean,	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Hortensia, Reed,	Duguid,	Isle of France.
Brig Barbados, Christian,	Alfred Barber,	Discharging.
Brig Malvina, Thornton,	Lacordelle,	Discharging.
Brig Medora, Candlish,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	John Langdon,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Heroine, Snowden,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Corneilla, Beard,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
Brig Eardet, Smith,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Hortensia, Massicot,	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Cicero, Janvier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Troubadour, Raines,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Brig Hyperion, Jenney,	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Godefroy, Hugues,	Cornet & Prat,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,	Bratilo Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Claire, Simonet,	Cochard & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Schooner-brig Comet, Studing,	J. J. Klick,	Havana.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Barque Courier, Heinrichsen,	S. Lexica, Bros.	Loading for Coves, for orders.
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yurjens,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Discharging.
Ship Columbia, Zydeveldt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,	Pedraibes & Cabot,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gorierra,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Zomaca Aguilu, Colombino,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.
Ship Aurora, Rizzo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Mrs. Señora de Ayuda, Peña,	José Gestal,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Novo Verbal, Pacheco,	A. M. Pinto,	Rio Grande.
Brig San José Americano, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Brazil.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labra dor,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Brig Saudade, Cardoso,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Janeiro.
<b>AUSTRIAN.</b>		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Malaga.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette *Natchez*, (18 guns), Captain John P. Zantziager.  
Corvette *Lexington*, (18 guns), Captain Isaac M'Keever; bearing the Pendant of Commodore Mekeat. T. Woolsey.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 19.—Wind E.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Piranga, Diaz, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

October 20.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, French brig Pomone, Guichon, for Montevideo and Havre de Grace, despatched by Aynes, Bros., with 1674 dry hides, 19,400 horns, 26 bales with about 400 arrobas wool, 100 do. horse hair, and 3 do. ostrich feathers, 20,000 tiles, and some domestic goods.

Sardinian ship Gloria, Bava, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 743 dry hides, 47,322 shp bones, 40,888 horns, 75 bales with about 1800 arrobas wool, 66 do. with 1650 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 100 quintals cut hides, 250 lbs. endoga.

British brig Livorno, Cooper, for Patagonia, despatched by Rodriguez, Bros., in ballast.

British brig Philomela, Spot, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 10,084 dry hides, 1770 salted do., 4 bales with 402 horse hides, 19,363 horns, 10,000 horn tips, 1 bale with 162 doz. nutria skins, 13 do. with 352 arrobas horse hair, 89 pipes with 3450 arrobas tallow. Passenger, Mr. William Capper.

Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

October 21.—Wind E.

Arrived, United States' ship Lexington, (18 guns.) Captain Isaac M'Keever, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., Montevideo 15th, bearing the pendant of Commodore Melanc. T. Woolsey.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. John Holland. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. William Rodger, Junr., and Robert M'Lean; and Mrs. Donald Campbell.

October 22.—Wind N. N. E., slight rain.  
No arrivals or sailings.

October 23.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, British brig Medora, Candlish, from Liverpool 15th July, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo) 22d inst., with general cargo, to Salisbury, Davis & Co.

National schooner Dolores, M'Lean, from Bahia Blanca, 19th inst., in ballast, to Stewart & Agell. Passenger, Señor Noguet.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

October 24.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packetschr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 23d, to J. S. Lyons.

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

Sailed, British brig New Holland, Thompson, for Liverpool, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., with 1996 dry hides, 2,930 salted do., 31 bales with 3116 horse hides, 19,892 horns, 2 bales with 800 carpineho skins, 9 do. with 249 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 403 vicuña skins, 1 do. with 142 doz. nutria skins, 15 do. with 366 doz. sheep skins, 71 do. with 1216 arrobas wool, 30 pipes with 1140 arrobas tallow, 1 case dry goods.

October 25.—Wind N., variable.—heavy rain and hail.  
No arrivals or sailings.

The brig New Holland, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day at anchor, hull down.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 26th inst.—Helvellyn, for Isle of France.

The Ferrero, for Rio Janeiro, and Pensamiento Feliz, for do., are expected to sail this day.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Montevideo.

On 15th inst.—British brig Favorite, Christie, from London.

Sardinian polacre Mañis, from St. Catherines. American brig David Moffat, from Tarragona and Bahia, to Zimmermann & Co.

American brig Metator, from Rio Janeiro. British brig Lady Clinton, Day, from Gibraltar.

American barque Leopard, from Boston and Cape de Verdes, to Doke, Reincke & Lees.

19.—American schr.-brig Sarah, from Mar-seilles and Rio Janeiro, to James Noble.

21.—H. B. M's. surveying barque Beagle, from the Southward.

22.—American brig Caroline, Warnack, from Philadelphia 1st August, with 1250 barrels flour, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

American barque Brothers, from S. city.  
French brig Aimable Lucette, from Havre de Grace.

Sailed from Montevideo.

On 11th inst.—American ship Brutus, Adams, for New York.

British brig Zior, Duckett, for a port in Eng-land.

French brig Corrieur de Bourdeaux, for Bahia. 15.—H. B. M's. brig Snake, for Maldonado and Rio Janeiro.

17.—Sardinian ship Bananier, for Rio Janeiro. Oriental barque Kosaura, for Parnagua.

Oriental brig Guia del Uruguay, for Rio Janeiro.

On the 18th inst., the schooner Dolores saw a large ship on shore at Port Belgrano, apparently in False Bay; supposed to be an American whaler. She had her lower yards and topmasts down. Some men were observed on horseback, as if proceeding to Guardia.

It is stated that the packet Sheldrake was off Falmouth on 9th August. She sailed from Rio Janeiro, May 23, and conveyed the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres on 8th May, by the packet Hornet.

The United States ship Lexington fired a salute of 21 guns, on 21st inst., with the flag of this Republic at the fore; which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

Several small craft with beef from the Banda Oriental, have arrived here during the week.

## THEATRE.

All performances have been suspended, by superior order.

RECOLETA FAIR.—This once joyous celebration, has in a manner fallen to the ground. It used to commence on 12th October; but of late years it has been only partially observed, and this year it has passed totally without notice.

To the Editor of the British Packet:

SIR.—The following note was forwarded yesterday to the Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, which we suspect may have been thrown overboard at the suggestion of Mr. Knox. If you can stow it away in any spare corner, we shall feel a double satisfaction in rescuing the little bantling from its watery grave, and confiding its future safety to the gallant *Heart of Oak*.

Yours, &c. SPOTTISWOOD.

(COPY.)

Mr. Editor.—We beg you will be pleased to ask Mr. Knox the two following questions; the one strictly scientific, and the other philological, and of course included under the general head of *Literary*.—Yours, &c.—SPOTTISWOOD.

1st.—What are the inebriating qualities of *Wines and Ales*?

2d.—In what sense are we to understand the assertion, that the members of the *Buenos Ayres Temperance Society* abstain from "alcoholic potations," when they are at liberty to use wine, ale, cider, &c.?

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR.—The selfish language contained in the communication which appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last, signed Knox, (query, John Knox?) gives you a fair opportunity of getting rid of a correspondence which is uninteresting to the major part of your readers, and only gratifies a few visionaries,—well-intentioned, no doubt, but still they are visionaries. What satisfaction can it be to those of your subscribers who reside in North America, or in Europe, to find your columns occupied with threadbare arguments about Temperance Societies? Verily these temperance men belie their name, when, through their *Chief Priest* John Knox, they ask you to "throw overboard all irrelevant matter, and make close stowage of the remainder," in order to find room for them. No, Mr. Editor; turn them over to the *Gaceta*, which is, in fact, the most proper vehicle for their lucubrations, not only as being a daily paper, but also from one of the parties concerned in it being the leading importer here of temperance notions; or let them get up a paper of their own. At any rate, we trust, as it regards the *Packet*, that the correspondence has, or will be immediately, closed.\* This will confer a lasting obligation upon

Many of your Readers.

\* We have received several communications, and verbal applications, of similar import. We therefore trust to the generosity of our Correspondents.—(Ed.)

A decree, dated 17th inst., orders all soldiers who have received their discharge, to present themselves for enrolment within 24 hours; the discharge they had received having been conditional, that in case of rebellion or invasion they were again to join the service; and that in the present instance, their services will be only required for the time necessary in order to the destruction of the mutineers against the laws and legitimate authorities.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, &c.,

On Sale, Calle de Moyuá; Nos. 14 and 16.

Carpenters Planes, made by James Clarke, Liverpool;  
Plane Irons, double and single;  
Wrip, frame, pit, hand, & iron Saws; Tinning web Saws;  
Best Lancashire saw Files, Cabinet-Makers Files & Rasps;  
Squares, Benils, Spoke Shaves, patent mortice Gauges, &c.  
Turners Chisels; Gouges, flat, middle, and quick sweep;  
Turning and mortice Gauges;  
Carving and parting tools, bench screws, and various other Carpenters tools;  
Three wheel iron Castors, for sofas, beds, and tables;  
Hair Cloth, assorted, 19 to 26 inches wide;  
Grindstones and cranks, and Welsh Stones suitable for Carpenters;  
Hand and bench Vices;  
Smiths bellows, anvil, and vices;  
Shear tined, and blister steel;  
Cast iron wheelbarrow trundles;  
Iron wheels for railway, suitable for salanders:  
— spur wheels, in sets, for cranes, presses, &c.;  
Large Dutch and scute beams, to weigh 15 and 20 cwt.;  
Cast iron weights of 50lbs. Spanish, with other small do.:  
Iron catras, with and without bottoms;  
Iron axletrees with bushes, and bushes for ax carts;  
Grates with polished steel fronts, stoves, fenders, and fire-irons;  
Black lead, in papers of 1/2 lbs.;  
Kitchen ranges, Dutch cranes, and sundry Kitchen furniture;  
Sawh graters, sink traps, and stable drains;  
Patent pumps, with cast-iron piping;  
Guns, pistols, and blunderbusses; Gunpowder:  
Pruning shears, patent;  
Scythes, with poles, &c., in sets complete, patent & crown,  
Bladed hunting spears, and bridle bits;  
Gilt Buttons, assorted, different sizes and descriptions;  
Shoe-Makers hammers, pincers, and tacks;  
Brown 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 England; Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography; Butler's Modern Atlas; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Bonnycastle's Mensuration; Murray's Grammar; ditto Exercises; Mavor's Spelling-Book; M'Henry's Spanish Grammar; Pinnock's Catechism of England; ditto of Greece; ditto of Rome; ditto of Geography; Books suitable for learning book-keeping; Copy-books, ruled and plain, &c. &c.—Mathematical Instruments,—Ink Powders, &c.

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

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	132 — 133	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	130 — 131	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7 1/2 — 7 3/4	do. p. patacon.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 — 8	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7 1/2 — 7 3/4		do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	55 —	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	116 1/2	no demand/do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	64 —	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	400 — 410	dols. p. et. pta.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	75 — 74	do. p. U.S. dol.
Do. on United States,.....	32 — 33	do. per pesada.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28 — 30	do. do.
Do. country,.....	27 — 26	do. each.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	24 — 26	do. per pesada.
Do. salted,.....	10 — 12	do. each.
Do. Horse,.....	58 — 62	do. per dozen.
Nutria Skins,..... (nom.)	40 — 52	do. do.
Chinchilla Skins,..... (nom.)	11 — 12	do. per arroba.
Wool, common,.....	10 — 36	do. do.
Hair, long,.....	15 — 18	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	13 — 14	do. per quintal.
Jerked Beef,.....	11 — 13	do. p. arroba.
Tallow, melted,.....	350 — 360	do. per mil.
Horns,.....	65 — 66	do. per barrel.
Flour, (North American),.....	14 — 15	do. per fanega.
Salt, on board,.....	1 1/2 —	3 p. c. p. month.
Discount,.....		

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 133 dollars. The lowest price 128 dollars.

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

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