

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 376.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1833.

[Vol. VIII

BUENOS AYRES.

The following Official Documents relate to the commencement of the present disturbance. General Enrique Martínez, and Señor Ugarteche, it will be seen, have resigned office.

Official Documents.

Relative to the measures taken by the Government to suppress the anarchical movement.

Among the elements upon which the Government relied; and still relies, to put down the mor-tiferous hydra of anarchy, it considers that the positive co-operation of the Commandant General of the Country Districts, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, in this important object, will be of the utmost efficacy. The Government cannot for a moment doubt that the said Commandant General of the Country Districts, will do every thing in his power to give effect to the orders forwarded to him by the Government, so that the horrors of the anarchical movement which has been displayed, South of this city, at only a short distance from it, may, by the adoption of precautionary measures on his part, be rendered inutile in its origin.

The Government, in pursuance of its duty to inform its fellow-citizens of the means taken to suffocate the mutiny which has so unfortunately taken place, has thought proper to give publicity to the following documents:—

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, September 20, 1833, from the Minister of War, General E. Martínez, to the Inspector General, states that the ammunition, arms, &c., had been taken from Ensenada; and requests him to take measures that they be returned; also to claim the aid of Colonel Prudencio Rosas, to that effect.

A communication from the Inspector General, in answer to the above, dated 24th September, states that measures had been taken for the return of the stores and ammunition; and that by the accounts received, they were taken away by the verbal order of Colonel Prudencio Rosas.

A communication from the Minister of War, to the Inspector General, of same date, requests the latter to inform Colonel Rosas, that the deposits of arms, &c., made by the Government, must not be removed except by its express order.

A communication from Col. Prudencio Rosas, dated Reduccion, September 28, to the Inspector General, states, that the cause of the removal of the stores, &c., was in consequence of the headquarters of the third squadron of his regiment (6th cavalry militia,) being stationed at some distance from the fort of Ensenada, in which place the arms, &c., of the squadron were deposited; he therefore thought it advisable to remove them to the house of the Captain of the squadron, (P. A. Gonzales,) where he thought that more care would be taken of them than in the fort, from the dampness of the latter, &c.; and that in issuing the order for the removal in question, he did not conceive that he had exceeded his powers.

A communication from the Minister of War, to

the Inspector General, dated 3d ult., requests him to notify to Colonel Rosas, that he (the Colonel,) as commander of his regiment, had never been authorized to issue orders which may, in their tendency, interfere with those of the superior Government, &c. &c.

A communication from the Minister of War to Brigadier-General Rosas, dated 5th ult., complains of the conduct of Colonel Prudencio Rosas, respecting the removal of the arms, &c., and his general behaviour to the Government; and requests Brigadier-General Rosas, as Commandant General of the Country Districts, to issue the necessary orders to prevent a repetition of such a breach of discipline.

A communication from the same, to the same, of same date, states that the Government has removed Colonel Manuel Pueirredon, from his command at Quilmes, in consequence of his anarchical conduct.

A communication from the same, to the same, dated 10th ult., states that Commandant Miñana, and D. Manuel Cespedes, had removed the arms, ammunition, &c., which were at Dolores, and had assembled from 30 to 40 men, and sent parties to examine the correspondence which passed by the Salado; and committed hostilities against the inhabitants, by taking their cattle, &c.

A communication from the Minister of War, to Colonel Prudencio Rosas, same date, advises him of the above event, and orders him to take measures forthwith, for the restoration of the arms, &c., the dispersion of the militiamen who had assembled, and the arrest of Colonel Miñana, and D. Manuel Cespedes.

A communication from the same, to General Juan Izquierdo, dated 12th ult., states that Captain Benavento, of the *abastecedores*, who had fled from the capital on the preceding day, had got together about 100 men, with whom he was now in arms against the Government; and requests General Izquierdo to march upon the capital with his force.

The answer of the General to the above, dated Lujan, 13th ult., (inserted in our No. 374,) states his resolution to support the Government.

Communications from the Minister of War, to the Colonels J. B. Navarrete, and José M. Cortinas, dated 13th and 14th ult., advises them of the state of affairs; also to Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated 17th ult., stating that the motives of suspicion caused by the conduct of Colonel Prudencio Rosas, had been realized, by his giving countenance to anarchical proceedings. The communication then enters into particulars respecting the commencement of the seditious movement, to the effect, that on the 11th October, in consequence of the convocation of a jury to try the newspapers accused of abuses against the liberty of the Press, Captain Benavento, with some of the *abastecedores* on horseback, and other individuals, assembled in the Plaza de la Victoria, and uttered seditious cries: that they fled from the city, and proceeded to the other side of the Baracca River, where they arrested the

Commandant of Quilmes, seized the arms deposited there, and on the following day appeared in open hostility, &c. &c.; and that the Government orders the Commandant General of the Country Districts, not to lose one moment in taking measures to assist in preserving tranquillity.

A communication from the same, to General Izquierdo, dated 16th ult., states the anxiety of the Government at not hearing from him, since his note of 13th, and desires him to march immediately upon the capital; also, to apprehend Majors Willis, Visillac, and the ex-Justice of Peace, Farias.

A communication from the same, to the same, dated 22d ult., repeating the order for him to march upon the capital, to sustain the legal authority; and that the Province, and the Republic, will hold him responsible for his non-compliance therewith.

A communication from General Izquierdo, to the Minister of War, dated Lujan, 26th ult., states that the Restorers of the Laws, the true friends of the legal system, have been forced to assemble to remonstrate against the injuries and outrages which they had suffered. Under such circumstances, he could not place himself in opposition to a cause which he had sustained, and combat against his friends and companions, to whom he is bound by the most sacred ties, and who are persuaded that they act in defence of the Constitution, when asserting a right which they believe to have been invaded. He had therefore resolved not to take any personal part in the present disputes, &c.

A communication from the Minister of War, in answer to the above, dated 28th ult., states that he is ordered by H. E. the Governor to say, that the conduct of General Izquierdo will be duly noted in the history of the Argentine Republic, and that the responsibility stated in the note of 22d, would always attach to him.

A communication from General Enrique Martínez, to H. E. the Governor, dated 30th ult., states, that a short time after he had occupied the office of Minister of War and Marine, to which H. E. had appointed him, he was persuaded of the necessity of resigning it: that this idea was corroborated, when the first spark of discontent appeared; that he then tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. That H. E. is aware that he has often since requested to retire to private life, but that events beyond his control had kept him in office: that he has at any rate the high satisfaction of having remained faithful to the legitimate authority, and done every thing in his power to make the laws respected. That to do away with all pretences as regards him personally, he again renounces office; proffering, at the same time, his services to sustain the legitimate authority, and the public cause, in any other employment in which he might be thought useful.

A communication, same date, from Señor José de Ugarteche, tenders his resignation of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of that of the Finance Department, with which he was provisionally charged. He states, that he has resigned these employments, from his ardent wish to co-operate all in his power to restore public tranquillity: that he shall ever admire the civic virtues, patriotism, and determination to sustain the public guarantees, which H. E. has so eminently displayed.

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor and Captain-General of the Province, to the illustrious people of Buenos Ayres, and to his worthy companions in arms.

Fellow-Countrymen and Friends.—The late events subversive of public order which you have witnessed, have given an incontestable proof that there exists among us a combination of traitors, who have audaciously prepared the elements of armed power, scandalously displayed, in order to invade the laws, the constitutional authority, and your liberties; carrying to the last extreme the depraved design of reducing us to a vile and shameful slavery.

Fellow-Countrymen.—I pledge myself, by the country, and by my honour, before the illustrious Argentine people, for whose liberty I have so often combated, that I will make the last sacrifice ere I will see this melancholy and fratricidal project realized.

Fellow-Countrymen.—If the tutelar Deity of the country, in chastisement of our irregularities, which I do not expect, should deny me his powerful aid in order to avoid a fatal encounter, I will not inflame your warlike spirit in support of the laws and authority with which you have invested me, except with my presence and my sword where danger calls, and with my clemency and generosity as soon as it disappears.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

Buenos Ayres, October 20, 1838.

Another proclamation, signed by the Governor, dated 24th October, addressed to the inhabitants of the country districts, states—that from the declarations of the officers and soldiers who have been taken prisoners from the anarchists, it is certain that various incautious persons have joined them owing to having received forged documents, with the pretended signature of the Governor of the Province: that a few days previous to the breaking out of the sedition, an unknown person had endeavoured to get similar papers printed at Baele's lithographic office; and that it is absolutely necessary the inhabitants of the country should be informed of the fraud which has been practised upon them. The proclamation concludes by calling upon the people to abandon the ranks of the mutineers, and retire to their pacific occupations.

The documents relative to the mission of the Conciliatory Commission, and an Expose thereon, signed by the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Juan Ramon Balcarce, have been published in a pamphlet. Of the former, we gave an abridged statement in our last; and the following is a summary of the Expose, dated Buenos Ayres, October 21, 1838:—

It commences by stating, that the preservation of constitutional order has been the invariable and constant aim of the Government,—the publicity of its administrative acts, and even of its sentiments, and the co-operation of the people, have been, and always will be, the principal pledge of the triumph of principles and of civil liberty; but if fate decrees their fall in this classic land of heroism, borne down by the ponderous volume of the anarchical torrent, the Governor of the Province will at least save from the wreck his responsibility with the country, his honour and reputation with his fellow-citizens and an enlightened and impartial world. Their decision he does not fear; on the contrary, he invokes it herewith; without anticipating, nevertheless, an unfavourable issue in the struggle between *conservative order* and *despoiling anarchy*, nor yet indulging in the prospect of triumph. He is well aware, from long experience, that if fortune sometimes crowns the efforts of justice, it also often mocks them, leaving them at the mercy of infuriated criminals, or perhaps condemned to be the risible object of their burlesque compassion. Come what may in the present frightful crisis, neither the probability of a successful result, nor the certainty of an unmerited adverse one, will cause the Government to capitulate with tumult, in detriment of its honour, and of the dignity of the country.

That the mere perusal of the documents connected with the mission of the Conciliatory Commission, will draw from the reflecting man, many and very important observations. The Government will therefore glance at the most prominent of them, upon those which ought to exercise the most direct influence upon the public mind; confident that in so doing, it will produce conviction in the minds of all who are not sheltered behind the double entrenchment of malevolence and obstinacy.

That the measure pursued by the House of Representatives, without consulting the Government, and solely from the result of its own deliberations, of sending a Conciliatory Commission to the dis-

sentient citizens, was, from the first, disadvantageous to the public cause. It naturally conveyed the idea, to those who had raised the standard of revolt, that the Executive was impotent, and had not the means to sustain public order. If the House had rather counselled the instantly making use of the public force, the appealing to the patriotism of the people, and the taking of prompt measures to sustain the cause of constitutional order should the mutineers be obstinate, then the proceedings of the Representatives would have been praiseworthy, philanthropic, and favourable in their consequences; but the course actually followed appeared to the discontented as a sign of nullity in the public authority to cause the violated laws to be respected, and to avenge the outraged dignity of the people. Had the advice been otherwise, the plans of the disaffected could not have been matured, the sword of the law would have speedily fallen upon them, and anarchy would not have found so many recruits, filling its ranks with many of those timid and circumspect men who only venture to compromise themselves when tolerably certain that the risk they incur is not imminent, and that the means of repression are uncertain and dilatory. But, unfortunately, the conduct of the Representatives was of a different cast: they at once, in answer to the Government, stated that it was their firm and decided wish that it should not act upon the offensive until the report of the Commission arrived. From this moment, the interposition of the House was an indirect but powerful aid in the designs of the mutineers. The progress of rebellion ought to have been instantly cut short; but from the above resolution, the Government was obliged for some days to be a mere spectator, when in such cases decision is the surest element of triumph. In the meantime, all the advantages of the conciliatory plan were on the side of the disturbers of the public peace. The Government has indeed a right to lament this measure of conciliation, from the events which it has produced; and however pure the origin of it may have been, it has proved highly detrimental to the public cause. The House also neglected other acts of importance. Why did it not request the presence of Ministers, in order that they might give explanations? This deficiency is more remarkable, when put in contrast with the frequency with which they had been called before the House, on occasions very subaltern to the present. Another proceeding no less worthy to be held up to public censure, is, that the House appointed some individuals to be members of this Conciliatory Commission, who did not appertain to the Representative Corps; and indeed throughout, took upon itself those attributes which belong to the Executive. This interference may have had the effect to persuade the revolutionists that the Legislature and the Executive were not in accordance, and it is impossible to deny the pernicious effects which such an idea must create. The Representatives have also put forth the language, that "they forbore to investigate the origin of the calamity," &c. Does not this in a manner tend to confirm the tumultuous in their notions and accusations against the Government.

The remark in the note of the Conciliatory Commission, dated 17th inst., must create great surprise, where it is stated that "the dissentient citizens deferentially recognized the authority of the House of Representatives." The Government of course felt, and not without reason, that this classification gave the mutineers a pretext to believe, or to cause to be believed, that the House sympathized in their anarchical proceedings, or at least that it did not view it as a crime so very enormous. The revolutionists probably deceived themselves in the said supposition, but they reaped an advantage from it.

The Representatives state "the perplexity they should have felt at the unsuccessful issue of the negotiation, had they not been assured by the Government that it possessed sufficient means to suppress the insurrection." The Government relied upon the justice of public opinion, on the obedience of the officers of the public force, on the decided co-operation of the people whose cause it sustained, of legal order against usurpation. The hesitation so obvious in the note alluded to, if it does honour to the philanthropy of the honorable body from whom it emanated, it also increased the cares and the anxiety of the Government. Again, in leaving to it the exercise of repressive means, it was coupled with the counsel "to forbear from shedding a drop of Argentine blood." How difficult it rendered the position of the Executive! how could it well use force without shedding Argentine blood? Should not the House have rather advised the giving some strong intimation of proceeding against the mutineers with all the rigour of the law, if they continued

refractory? Mild measures, with men who have set the laws at defiance, are of little avail; and what positive object could they produce, when even the admonition of the Hon. House, with all the deference which the dissentients have avowed to its authority, has been so utterly sterile? And does not the reflection naturally occur, that as the House had taken the lead in this conciliatory measure, it at any rate ought to have concluded its labours? It would have been an example of Republican austerity, to have told the mutineers, that their seditious conduct was such, that it abandoned them to their fate, and to the consequences of their heinous crimes. The credit of that honorable body would have been greatly increased had it so acted. The Government, at so critical a period, needed, and had a right to expect, the support of the Representatives; but they have displayed apathy. The Government say thus much with firmness, because it is founded in truth. The Executive has not this time experienced that energetic co-operation which it had reason to expect from the Representatives of the people, and their love of constitutional order; that in giving it the power to use force, it was done in a hesitating manner, and not at all tending to crush rebellion, cost what it might, and thus vindicate the public rights, trampled upon by a band of insolent demagogues.

Again, the Conciliatory Commission arrived in town on the 15th inst., and it was not until the 17th that the House accorded to the Government the power of using repressive means; thus tying its hands for two days; besides the not voting any supplies for the extraordinary expenses incurred. The Government, in noticing all this, experiences the deepest regret; but necessity compels it so to do, from the wish of saving its responsibility before the country, and its credit and reputation before the civilized world, who will one day pronounce upon those great questions; and its desire to consult the security, honour, and liberty of the people of Buenos Ayres, in whose defence it would face every danger with serenity and decision.

Another incident unfavourable to the cause of legal order, was practised by the Conciliatory Commission, which had, in fact, exceeded its powers. It had no right to address General Espinosa, to suspend hostilities; and this suspension, too, was only to last while the negotiation was going on, yet the Commission returned to the capital without having notified the said General that its mission was frustrated, and that of course he might act hostilely. The despatches addressed to him from the Government, it is easy to suppose, might be intercepted: how was he then to ascertain the result? The consequence of all this was, that he remained in a dangerous inactivity. The Government mentions those events, as showing the many advantages which the disturbers of the public peace have had in their attempts against the security and liberty of the Province.

The Government deems it unworthy of the elevated character with which it has been invested by the free vote of its fellow-citizens, to enter into argument with a band of traitors; it abandons them to public execration, to the anathema of all honorable men, and lovers of order in all countries. Whatever may be the termination of the pretensions of those furious demagogues, they will never be able to efface the blot of their being insolent pariahs. With them, and those of the year 1828, there is no more difference than what results from the interval of time which has elapsed, and the diversity in the name of the months which have witnessed both exploits.—*Decembristas*, the one; and *Octobristas*, the other; and both are daring usurpers, and spurious sons of the country.

In conclusion: the Government is relieved of a great weight, in thus addressing its fellow-citizens. It ought to count upon the co-operation of the people, whose rights it sustains; expressing, at the same time, its determination to maintain them at all hazards. It will not indulge in indiscreet security as it regards the allaying of the storm which now obscures the political horizon; but it makes the solemn promise to sacrifice itself, if necessary, in the glorious struggle of order against anarchy.

The following communication, from *Nemo*, was written prior to the request contained in our last, for a "suspension of arms" in the discussion respecting Temperance Societies.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In fulfilment of our promise, we now remit *Aliquis* a few remarks on the contents of the "small case" he was graciously pleased to forward us. We consider the vital points at issue

between us, few, and susceptible of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment. His first position is by far the most specious, namely, the necessity of making an experiment, in order to get at the evidence of experience. This we admit to be logically correct, taken in the abstract; but we deny, *in toto*, its applicability to the present question. The appeal to the public here, was not in behalf of an experiment, but in behalf of a system, claiming the sanction of experiments already made. The two cases are as distinct as night and day; and the whole tact of *Aliquis* consists in confounding them, and applying to the one a train of sophistical reasoning, applicable only to the other. In general, there can be little harm in making a simple experiment; but certainly *Aliquis* knows, or should know, that no error is more transcendental than the precipitate concoction of theories, or the precipitate adoption of systems, on the authority of a few ill observed or ill authenticated experiments. He that recommends the adoption of a new system, is bound to exhibit the results of many experiments, often repeated and varied in all their circumstances and combinations; and above all, to explain or account for the occasional failures, or deviations from the general principle, that may have occurred in the course of these experiments. Has all, or any part of this, been done in the present case? Even if, in the assumed sense of *Aliquis*, their ultimate design had been the paltry object of an experiment, they were bound to have shown *a priori* probability, or at least possibility, of success, in the use of the means recommended. But even this has not been done; and yet we are stigmatized as cold-blooded oppositionists, merely because we do not, with open arms, rush into—we know not what, and co-operate with—we know not whom.

We regret that *Aliquis* has not recorded his opinion of the nature and amount of the positive experience which we already possess; as the consideration of it would naturally have come in at this stage of our progress. The point itself, however, is of immense consequence; and with the permission of *Aliquis*, and at the risk of a slight digression, we purpose for a moment to "try it in the scales." We have seen or heard it somewhere affirmed, that our experience is copious and convincing. In particular, we have seven years experience in the United States; including unkeepers, distillers, shipmasters, lawyers, clergymen, doctors, and statesmen, in thousands and tens of thousands, that bewilder imagination itself. All this is very pompous and imposing, but unfortunately dealt out in general terms, better adapted to the purposes of popular declamation, than those of analytic and inductive philosophy. Seven years experience!—A mighty period in the history of the world! We have here comprised our own experience, and that of our children and grand-children, to the third and fourth generations. Dazzled with the splendour of present effects, people are ever prone to forget remote consequences. In the laws of association, we find that objects the most dissimilar frequently suggest the idea of each other, and in politics and morals the same effects often result from the most opposite causes. Any quality, or even virtue, carried to excess, is almost certain to generate a quality, or vice, of a diametrically opposite tendency. The niggardly avarice of the father, often issues in the prodigality of the son; the bigoted intolerance of one age, in the scepticism of the succeeding; the frivolity and licentiousness of a Charles, in the demure precision of a Cromwell. France passed in a day, as it were, from the blood-stained hands of an infuriated democracy, to the iron sway of an absolute Emperor; and after vibrating long between the extremes of absolute monarchy and absolute democracy, is now gradually approaching the centre of common sense and civilization, under the auspices of her *Citizen King*. In Old England, the abuses of Toryism had become insupportable. The extreme of Radicalism would have been the first plunge of an ignorant and fickle mob; and if she has been saved, and can still be saved from this humiliation, it is wholly to be ascribed to the intelligence and decision of the middling classes, who prefer reformation to revolution, and permanent improvements to the splendid eccentricities that must end in a reaction. He must be a dull observer of human life, who does not recognize the operation of this great universal principle; and he must be a pseudo-philanthropist, or reckless adventurer, who, for the sake of a short-lived and precarious popularity, would expose human society to these eternal oscillations. Intemperance is peculiarly the vice of a semi-civilized people, who have begun to appreciate the sweets of social intercourse, but find themselves still destitute of the means of adorning and enlivening it. It

must have prevailed to a hideous extent in North America, as the extreme measure of total abstinence clearly implies. What we fear is, that the urgency of immediate relief may have blinded them to the perception of remote consequences; and that the total abstinence which is now regarded as the only bulwark of safety, may entail on future years a degree of profligacy exactly proportioned to the unnatural and unreasonable restraints it may have imposed on society.

But we are told again, that ardent spirits, in the United States, has been banished from the Army, and is now in process of being banished from the Navy. Good; and what of that? Has the Army been improved, or is the Navy likely to be improved, by this measure? Other seven years may perhaps be required to solve this problem. The generous, frank, and social, and above all, the independent, may be deterred from the service by this *illiberal restriction*; foolish even in private voluntary associations, and as unjust as impolitic if imposed by public authority. This boasted measure then, may be now preying on the very vitals of the Republic, and sapping the foundations of its nobly won and well deserved independence; nay, toward the close of some hard-contested battle field, the stimulus produced by a small allowance of this "liquid poison" may decide the dubious contest; and wring from the half reluctant historian of another age, the melancholy "*hic Troja fuit*," accompanied with his bitterest execrations on the head of—this Temperance-Society-Mania.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Mr. Editor.—Although in the course of our actual correspondence we have been sparing of our apologies, and oftentimes unsparring in our exactions, yet, in now closing it for the present, we feel ourselves called upon to testify publicly, the grateful sense we entertain of your dignified impartiality and disinterested generosity. The petty rancour of *Knor*, is below your notice, and has met with its just reward in the scorn of an indignant public. We have watched, more or less closely, the progress of public measures in Buenos Ayres, for the last six years; and we affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the pages of the BRITISH PACKET contain more gratis communications, on subjects of public interest or benevolent tendency, than all the other journals of that period taken together:—a proud boast for Britons, and a happy illustration of their national character. In the present case, the controversy, on the part of our temperate brethren, was fast verging to a paltry warfare of personal recrimination; and we cannot but applaud your discrimination and decision, in its timely suspension. In the meantime we bequeath them our doctrines and principles, to be dissected, misrepresented, or tortured as they may; but with the clear understanding, that if they actually descend to personalities, either with regard to your worthy self, Mr. Editor, or your unworthy correspondent *Nemo*, we shall read them such a homily on consistency, as will effectually silence the most clamorous and dangerous of the faction.

Buenos Ayres, 26th October, 1833.

NEMO.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 31st OF OCTOBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CÓNSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Florville, King,	Rennis, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thales, Lobster,	Zumaran & Treacra,	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.
Brig Caroline, Broad,	Rodger, Breed & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Icceni, Lacy,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Sarah, Sadler,	Bertram, Deisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cleopatra, M'Lead,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Howensia, Reed,	Daguid,	Iste of France.
Brig Barbara, Christian,	Alfred Barber,	Discharging.
Brig Malvina, Thornton,	Lacordelle,	Discharging.
Brig Medora, Candlish,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.	Liverpool.
Brig Favorite, Christie,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Ajax, Laing,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	John Langdon,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Heroine, Snowden,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Cornelia, Beard,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
Brig Burdett, Smith,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Howensia, Massicot,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Cicero, Janvier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Troubadour, Raines,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Brig Hyperion, Jenney,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Havana.
FRENCH.		
Brig Godefroy, Hugues,	Cornet & Prat,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,	Braulio Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Claire, Simonet,	Cochard & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
DANISH.		
Schooner-brig Comet, Studing,	J. J. Klieck,	Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Galliot Carle Heinrich, Yurjens,	Mohr & Ludovic,	Discharging.
Ship Columbia, Zydeveldt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo,	Pedro A. Plover,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre San José, Goriera,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Zumaca Aguita, Colombino,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.
Ship Aurora, Rizzo,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
HAZILIAN.		
Brig El-lisa, Meivelles,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Mra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña,	José Gestal,	Paraguá.
Brig San José Americano, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguá.
Schooner-brig Cabocla, Madeira,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguá.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,	B. Costa,	Discharging.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardozo,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Janeiro.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Malaga.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Lexington, (16 guns.) Captain Isaac McKeever; bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melanc. T. Woolsey.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 26.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Cabocla, J. A. Madeira, from Parnagua 10th inst, with aguardiente, yerba, sugar, coffee, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Eloisa, Meirelles, for Colonia, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, to load with cattle for this port.

Sardinian polacre San José, Revello, for Colonia, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, to load with cattle for this port.

October 27.—Wind E., strong,—slight rain. No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 quintals dried beef, 350 cases tallow candles. — Passenger, Mr. W. A. Wells.

October 28.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, British brig Favorite, Christie, from London 18th July, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 27th inst., with a general cargo, to Horne & Alsogaray.

British brig Sultana, Rogers, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., with 250 pipes rum, 401 barrels sugar, 31 pipes aguardiente, 140 barrels and 12 cases effects, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

British barque Ajax, Laing, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., with 1983 barrels flour, 400 rolls tobacco, to Horne & Alsogaray.

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

Sailed, Neapolitan brig Ferrero, Castellano, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Pedralbes & Cabot, with 1115 dry hides, 60 arrobas wool, 446 arrobas tallow, 229 do. tallow candles, 3 pipes oil, and a general cargo of dry goods.

October 29.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States ship Natchez, (18 guns,) Captain John P. Zautzinger, for Montevideo.

British barque Helvellyn, Boadle, for the Isle of France, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian schooner-brig Novo Yermal, Parheco, for Rio Grande, despatched by A. M. Pintos, with a general cargo of dry goods.

October 30.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Maria, Lorenzo Bugia, from Patagonia 15th inst., with salt, to B. Costa.

October 31.—Wind E., strong.—rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 1.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 31st ult., to C. Galeano.

Do. do. do. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, from Montevideo 31st ult., to A. Martinez.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane, for Montevideo, despatched by Pedralbes & Cabot, in ballast.

The Tuscan brig Esperanza, was under weigh this day, but anchored again E. of the Outer Roads.

The following vessels are to sail this day:—Tuscan brig Esperanza, Hamburg barque Courier, Brazilian brig Rufina Graciosa, and British barque Esk.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Orient, for New York.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

On 7th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, from Buenos Ayres 20th September, Montevideo 26th ditto.

Sailed from Montevideo.

On 26th ult.—British brig Catherine Ann, Norie, for Falmouth or Cowes, for orders.

The Brazilian schooner-brig Maria, Bugia, from Patagonia, got on shore below the Chico Bank, on the night of the 24th ult. Part of her cargo (salt) was thrown overboard, but she has not received any particular damage. She was brought to this port by Mr. John Fitten, Branch Pilot. The Captain and Passengers remained on shore at Magdatena.

On Tuesday night last, the boat of the American brig Edward, in the Inner Roads, was capsized, in passing from the said vessel to the American brig Cornelia. The boat drifted on shore near the Recoleta; those that were in her landed in an exhausted state. One of them (Mr. William H. Kelley, second mate of the Edward,) died shortly afterwards. His remains were, on Thursday, conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery.

On the 25th ult., the French brig Claire, at anchor in the Inner Roads of this port, was struck by lightning, which totally destroyed her mainmast.—No lives were lost.

In correcting the Shipping-List to 31st ult., we have not taken out the vessels which have sailed for Colonia, their absence being temporary.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

On the night of Thursday last, a Proclamation was issued by the Governor, addressed to the citizens, and all the inhabitants of this capital, to the following purport:—

That sedition against the legitimate authorities, is a crime the most execrable; and that it is the duty of every one to unite, *en masse*, to exterminate this monster, the greatest enemy of the public good. The Governor, confident that these sentiments animate his fellow-citizens, and all the inhabitants of this worthy capital; and having undoubted intelligence that the mutineer chieftains have held out to their deluded followers the plunder of the capital, which they declare they shall attack; and notwithstanding such an enterprise is as detestable as it is rash, they rely upon the darkness of the night to cover their temerity. The Governor, therefore, in fulfilment of one of his first duties, calls upon all the inhabitants of the capital to take up arms, and present themselves within six hours, or before, if the signal of alarm should be given; the individuals belonging to the militia regiments, at their respective quarters; and those who are not enrolled in any of the corps of Civicos, at the House of the Government. The proclamation concludes by stating that nothing but imperious necessity would have caused the Government to dictate the measure in question.

A decree was published yesterday, signed by the Governor, and General Martinez, declaring this city in a state of *Asamblea*, and two guns were fired from the Fort at 1 o'clock, as a signal to that effect.

H. E. the Governor, on horseback, attended by his aids-de-camp and escort, proceeded shortly afterwards through the streets, to the Retiro.

The House of Representatives remains in permanent sitting, and, it is stated, has sent a Committee to the forces outside the town, and another to the Government, in order to suspend hostilities.

A proclamation from the Governor was published yesterday afternoon, stating that the malcontents not satisfied with the resignation of the Ministers, insist also that he himself should quit the Government.

A communication was also published from Señores Gervasio Rosas, and E. Diaz Velez, relative to the conference they had with the Government, in order to bring about a peace.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of E. W., shall, if possible, appear next week.

Amicus "has our thanks" for his kind remarks.

Noted,

At One o'clock on the morning of 31st ult., aged 37, WILLIAM HUDSON PRIESTLY, Esq., a native of Liverpool, and many years a Merchant and resident of this City. His death was occasioned by a wound he received from a pistol or carbine ball, on the afternoon of Sunday the 20th ult., at the commencement of the skirmish on the Barraca Road, between the troops of the opposing parties. He was in the act of entering his house, when the ball struck him in the back and broke three of his ribs. The deceased was endeared to a numerous circle of friends, by his many amiable qualities.

The funeral was to have taken place yesterday, at the New Protestant Cemetery, but owing to the disturbances in that direction, it has been postponed until further notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Scotch Presbyterian Congregation, and all interested in the welfare of the Institution, will be held at the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, on MONDAY next, 4th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., when a full attendance is respectfully solicited.

D. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

By direction of Mr. Gore, His Britannick Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, I make public and recommend to all His Britannick Majesty's subjects, to remain as much as possible within their own houses, under present circumstances, in order to avoid all disagreeable consequences.—British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 1st November, 1833. (Signed.)

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M.'s Consul.

Buenos Ayres

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.
THIS Institution is open at MR. STEADMAN'S, (formerly Hill's,) No. 30 Calle de la Catedral, every day (Sundays and fest days excepted,) from 9 till 11 in the morning, and from 6 till 8 in the evening. Subscribers residing in the suburbs of the town, are allowed to receive Books during the whole day.
W. GILPIN, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, November 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

J. BROWN & M. SAMUEL, having removed to No. 60, Calle de la Piedad, beg to assure the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity, that any orders they may favor them with, in

Millinery, or Dressmaking, shall be executed with promptness, and on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Widow of the late MR. JAMES M'GAW, being judicially authorized to sell his property, advises the Public that the QUINTA, situated in the neighbourhood of the Conalescencia, will be sold at private sale.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 53.

HARRIETT M'GAW.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claim against the Estate of MATTHEW STUBER, a Bankrupt, are requested to present the same immediately; and all persons indebted thereto, are hereby required to pay the respective amounts, within eight days from this date, at the Office No. 5, Florida-Street.

JAS. PARRIS FISHER, Assignee.
Buenos Ayres, November 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claim against the Estate of the late MR. JOHN M'LEA, are requested to present the same immediately; and those indebted thereto, are hereby required to pay the respective amounts, within eight days from this date, at the Office No. 5, Florida-Street.—(By order of the Executors.)

JAS. PARRIS FISHER.
Buenos Ayres, November 1st, 1833.

A CARD.

Any Gentleman wishing to have his Hair cut or dressed in a masterly manner, can be waited upon at No. 63, Calle de la Piedad, or at his own house, on the shortest notice, by

JAMES NOTT.

Wigs, Scalps, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	132 — 133	dollars each.
Do. Patriots.....	130 — 131	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	7½ — 7¾	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7½ — 8	do. each.
Do. Patriots, & Patrones.....	7½ — 7¾	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	55 —	do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	110 (no demand)	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	40 —	14 pene per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	400 —	410 dols p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo.....	8 —	14 do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States.....	7½ — 7¾	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	32 — 33	do. per pesada.
Do. country.....	27 — 30	do. do.
Do. weighing 25 to 24 lbs.....	27 — 26	do. each.
Do. scited.....	24 — 26	do. per pesada.
Do. Horse.....	10 — 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins..... (norm.)	55 — 62	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins..... (norm.)	40 — 42	do. do.
Wool, common.....	11 — 12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	30 — 36	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	15 — 18	do. do.
Serked Beef.....	13 — 14	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11 — 12	do. per arroba.
Horns.....	350 — 850	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	65 — 66	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	14 — 15	do. per fanega.
Discount.....	1½ — 2	p. ct. p. month.

The quotations remain the same as last week, the existing disturbances having stopped all business.

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