

# British Packet



# AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 377.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

## BUENOS AYRES.

*With this number concludes the quarter of the British Packet.*

On the 4th inst., General Juan José Viamont, was elected Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The votes were as follows:—

For General Juan José Viamont, . . . 17  
For General Manuel G. Pinto, . . . 13

At 6 o'clock on the same evening, a salute from the Fort announced the presence of the Governor elect in the House of Representatives; where he made a short address, to the effect that he felt the highest gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, which he had accepted without deliberation, too happy if fortune should favour him in his efforts to calm the tempest: that he would then return to private life, and to the bosom of his family which he had now left in tears.

The President of the House addressed the Governor, in reply.

A proclamation was issued by General Viamont, addressed,—“Fellow-Citizens, and Friends,”—stating that in obedience to the vote of the Representatives of the People, he again abandons his domestic asylum, so suitable to his age, and so necessary to his family, afflicted as it had been of late years by irreparable misfortunes: at all sacrifices he had accepted office, anxious and determined to make every effort to extricate the country from its present afflictions.

*Bulletin No. 8.*—dated Buenos Ayres, 6th inst.,—states that a Commission of the House of Representatives, consisting of Señores Mancilla, M. Obligado, B. Garcia, and M. Irigoyen, had proceeded to the camp of General Pinedo, to announce the election of General Viamont as Governor and Captain General of the Province; that General Pinedo, the chiefs, officers, and citizens, had recognized the authority of H. E.; and that on the preceding afternoon the Governor himself had visited the camp of General Pinedo, where he was received with incessant acclamations. That on the morrow, a division would enter the capital, to render the homage of respect to the Government; and that all ought now to rejoice in the happy termination of the disturbances caused by ambition, and want of patriotism.

Two proclamations were issued by the Governor on the 7th inst.; one addressed to the Citizens of the capital, stating that the troops from the country were to enter the capital that day, to salute the supreme authority. The other was addressed to the troops, stating that he (the Governor,) was an old soldier of the Revolution, called in his latter days to allay domestic storms, and to stop, with a friendly hand, the effusion of blood: and that they might retire to their homes, confident that the public rights would be protected.

A memorial, dated 2d inst., was addressed by General Pinedo to the House of Representatives, complaining of the conduct of the Government of General Juan Ramon Balcarce: that it had violated the laws of the Province, and provoked the general movement which had taken place. That among other shameful falsehoods, it had asserted that the citizens under his command intended to plunder the capital; when it is notorious to all, that until the present moment they had not committed the least disorder.

On the 6th inst., the national schooner-of-war Sarandi, Captain James Wilder, sailed from the

Inner-Roads, having on board 100 officers, appertaining to the late Government. The Captain of the Port (D. Francisco Lynch,) in a communication to the Government, states that they had got on board and forced the schooner away; and Captain Wilder, in a note to the Captain of the Port, avers that he was made prisoner by them; that they stated their wish to disembark at Colonia, after which the schooner could return to Buenos Ayres.

A communication from General Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated Rio Colorado, 27th ult., to the ex-Minister of War, General Henrique Martinez, acknowledges the receipt of the communication from the latter, containing an account of the civil disturbances, &c. General Rosas then states that he had long since manifested to the authority, the imminent danger to which the public peace was exposed, from the conduct of the Government in acting against the public opinion, which had been so decidedly expressed; and which irritated the minds of the citizens, and drove them to desperation. That he had absolutely no interference in what had happened: on the contrary, the world would one day or other know what he had written and counselled, and the exertions he had made to calm the irritation. But in saying thus much, he was of opinion that the citizens had reason on their side, and that the guilty party is not the population, who, armed en masse, demand compliance with the law,—but those who have, with such injustice denied it to them. Why (says the General,) are not those persons separated from the Government, who, not meriting the public confidence, and acting against the law, have caused the Press to give way to the most licentious passions and every species of immorality, engendered anarchy, and armed the mutineers of December, 1828,—the same mutineers who had placed the Republic in conflagration?

That it is true the citizens ought to have exercised the right of petition; but could they put that right in force, when some of the said citizens, for only having fulfilled their duties as Representatives of the people, had been threatened by the mercenary assassin's dagger?

That he will not take up arms in opposition to public opinion, so decidedly pronounced; but would rather unite in the cause, should the mutineers of December be armed against it. Lastly, that his ardent wish is to retire from the country, as soon as he returns to the interior of the Province with the army under his command.

The troops of General Pinedo, consisting of about six thousand cavalry, and one thousand infantry, entered the capital yesterday, and passed in review before the Governor, in the Plaza de la Victoria. They afterwards retired; the cavalry beyond the Barraca-bridge, and to the Recoleta; and the infantry to the Retiro.

### Official Documents.

A decree of the House of Representatives, dated 4th inst., signed by the President, Manuel Guillermo Pinto, and the Secretary, Eduardo Lahitte, states that the House had elected General Juan José Viamont, to be Governor and Captain General of the Province; and requests his attendance at 5 o'clock that same afternoon, to take the oaths.

A communication, same date, from General Viamont to the House of Representatives, states his acceptance of the office to which he had been elected, and that he resigned himself to this new and extraordinary sacrifice without hesitation.

Buenos Ayres, November 4, 1833.  
34th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province has resolved:—

1. The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office

Dr. Manuel Irigoyen, shall authorize all the resolutions of the Government, until the appointment of the respective Ministers.

2. Let this be published. VIAMONT.

A decree, same date, states that the Government, desirous promptly and by every possible means to re-establish public tranquillity, orders that all citizens, whether civil or military, who from whatever motive have absented themselves from the capital in consequence of the late occurrences, shall return immediately to their respective occupations and families.

A decree, dated 5th inst., states that the motives having ceased, which impelled the Government to pass the decree of 19th ult., ordering that no person should leave the capital without special licence; the said decree is therefore annulled.

A notice, dated 5th inst., from the Inspector-General, (Galvan,) states, that the civil war having entirely ceased, the military, and armed citizens, are immediately to deposit their arms, &c.

A decree, dated 5th inst., annuls that of the 1st, which placed the capital en asamblea; and the troops are to retire to their respective quarters.

A decree, dated 6th inst., appoints Señor Manuel José Garcia, to be Minister of the Home Department, and of Finance; and General Tomas Guido, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, of War, and of Marine.

A communication, same date, from Señor Garcia to the Governor, states his acceptance of the offices of Minister of the Home Department, and of Finance; expressing, at the same time, his decided resolution again to retire to private life, when the present agitations be calmed, and order re-established in the Province.

A communication, dated 6th inst., from Señor Epitacio del Campo, resigns his employment as Chief of the Police Department.

The Government replied to the above on 7th, accepting the resignation, and returning Señor del Campo thanks for his services.

A decree, dated 7th, appoints General Lucio Mancilla to be Chief of the Police Department.

General Mancilla replied to the above on 7th; accepting the employment for 4 months.

A communication from General Viamont, dated 4th inst., to General Pinedo, requires the obedience of the forces under the orders of the latter, to the newly elected Government.

General Pinedo answered the above on the 5th, stating, that as General-in-Chief of the citizens and the forces armed in defence of the laws, he, and those under his command, obediently recognized the new Government.

A communication from the Governor, dated 6th, to the House of Representatives, states the above recognition.

A communication from General Pinedo to the Governor, dated 6th, incloses an “Order of the Day,” which, he states, was received with acclamations: that he feels that day to be the happiest of his life, and trusts that the Almighty will bless the Government of H. E.

The “Order of the Day” is dated—General Camp, Chacarita de los Colegiales, 6th inst.—and says:—

“The work is concluded. An Administration, able and patriotic, which will proceed in the path of the law, has succeeded to one which forced us to take up arms to vindicate our rights. General Juan José Viamont, has been elected Governor; and in ordering that he be recognized in the Army, I experience the highest satisfaction, knowing that it meets your wishes.

“Firmness, Generosity and order, is the desire of the Republic; and with it, prepare to enter the Capital to-morrow, to salute its institutions and the Government.—AGUSTIN DE PINEDO.”

**SUMMARY of the Communications between the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, and the Executive Power thereof.**

The Executive Power, to the Hon. Representatives of the Province.—Buenos Ayres, November 1, 1833.

The Government of the Province believes it its duty to lay before the Hon. Representatives, the actual situation of political affairs at the present crisis, and to exhibit a faithful and exact picture thereof,—at once stating the apprehensions of the Government, and its hopes, as it regards the deprivation or the preservation of the public guarantees, and of constitutional order.

Since the communication it made to the House during the last month, and its Expose of 21st of the same, various scandalous and unexpected defections have occurred on the part of officers, who have deserted the path of honour. General Izquierdo, and Colonel Cortinas, have on the present occasion stained the record of their services, and have withdrawn the forces under their respective orders, from their obedience to the legal Government; thus giving extension to the sphere of sedition, and to the anarchical movement which commenced in this city on 11th October last. This defection has had a decisive influence in preventing those offensive operations which the Government had combined, in conjunction with the forces above named, and that which it held disposable in this capital. The Government, therefore, was unable to make those prompt movements which is the life and soul of war in this country, or to act against the mutineers in a manner that might produce positive advantages to the cause of order. It felt confident that the Defenders of the Laws would have cheerfully encountered every danger in defence of liberty and constitutional order: in this case, however, it must have been in a manner unavailable, from the facilities which the dissentients possess, and their care to avoid coming to action. From these circumstances, the Government found it could not act upon the offensive with any prospect of real and solid benefit. It might have assumed the defensive as long as it thought proper; either until it obtained the requisites to take the offensive, or wait the course of events: but this would have been dearly purchased, from the privations and sufferings it must have inflicted on an innocent and worthy people. The mutineers carried their cruelty to the extreme of preventing the introduction of cattle for the sustenance of so many unfortunate families; the distress this has caused to the inhabitants, particularly to the necessitous class, most sensibly affects the Government.

The Government has thus depicted its conflicts with frankness and accuracy; it will now reverse the picture, and state with equal sincerity its hopes, and the circumstances which may tend to alleviate the bitterness of its position.

The Government counts upon the obedience, influence, and patriotism of the Commandant General of the Country Districts, and the army under his command, as one of its principal means of preserving the public liberties, and constitutional order. The said General has been advised of the exact situation of affairs here; and precise orders were forwarded to him, which it is to be expected will be complied with. The answers thereto have been delayed longer than was expected; another, and final communication was therefore sent to him yesterday, expressing the responsibility he will incur from the least neglect or dilatoriness in an affair of so grave a nature. The Government likewise expects an energetic decision from the boundary Provinces, (particularly Santa Fé,) on the faith of existing treaties. Lastly, it relies upon the patriotism, valour, and fidelity of the officers and troops now in arms to defend the institutions of the country, and that these will compensate for the want of the other resources above described. The pardon proffered by the Government to all those who chose to take advantage of it, and the other measures of conciliation, have only tended to increase the demands of the dissentients, in violation of the constitutional laws, &c. Notwithstanding all this, the Government will not hesitate at any sacrifice consistent with its dignity, and the preservation of the institutions of the Province over which it presides, in order to obtain peace. It has no other wish but the happiness of the people, and therefore confidently relies upon the wisdom and counsel of the Hon. House of Representatives, &c.

The above is signed by the Governor, Juan Ramon Balcarce; and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, José de Ugarteche.

House of Representatives.—Buenos Ayres, 2d Nov. 1833.  
To the Executive Power of the Province.

The Hon. House has attentively considered the communication under date of yesterday, and is

convinced of the inability of the Executive Power to put an end to the civil war, notwithstanding the noble and commendable efforts of the officers, soldiers, and citizens who decided to sustain the legal authority; which conduct has merited the approbation of the legislative body. In fine, the measures proposed by the Executive to obtain the object in question, are insufficient and dangerous. The House cannot doubt the adherence of the Commandant of the Country Districts to the legitimate authority; but, placed as he is at so great a distance from the capital, which is the centre of the war, his return could not remedy such pressing evils. The interference of troops not appertaining to this province, would only increase the evil, and convert the province of Buenos Ayres into a vast cemetery for the natives of this Republic. The other means stated by the authority, are clearly insufficient to cut short the evils: they would only prolong them, and augment the number of victims.

Under such circumstances, the House recommends that H. E. should adopt the expedient which prudence suggests to paternal Governments, in order to prevent greater misfortunes; and of which there are noble examples even in the history of this country. This step will be appreciated by all good patriots, and by the community at large; and add another to the many services which H. E. has rendered in favour of the independence and civil liberty of all the Republic, and of this province in particular. The House will remain in permanent sitting, expecting the answer of H. E., in order this day to put an end to the public anxiety.

The above is signed by the Vice-President, Juan Nepomuceno Terrero; and Eduardo Labitte, Secretary.

A communication, in answer to the above, was forwarded the same afternoon, signed by the Governor, and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; stating that it was necessary in an affair of such magnitude, that the Government should advise with some respectable citizens.—Another communication, from the same, immediately followed; stating that the Governor could not give a reply until the ensuing morning.

The Governor of the Province to the Hon. House of Representatives.—Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3, 1833.

After some preliminary remarks, the Governor states, that he complies with a grateful duty in returning his acknowledgments for the honorable qualification made in his favour, by the legislative body; and also for the consideration it has dispensed to the "noble and commendable efforts of the officers, soldiers, and citizens who have decided to sustain the legal authority." The accord and sympathy, in this respect, of the Representatives with the Governor, were in a manner necessary, and ought to serve as a guarantee and security to those who have been faithful to their duties; and since the Hon. House has recorded that "they have merited the approbation of the legislative body," a declaration so eminently just and absolutely necessary, brings with it a guarantee in respect to the preservation of the social and political rights and privileges of the officers, soldiers, and worthy citizens who have shown themselves the intrepid defenders of the laws and institutions of the province. In order to quiet the minds of those interested, it would be of greater effect if the House should pass a decided resolution in this particular, not as an act of grace, but as a just homage to justice.

It is likewise absolutely necessary to the preservation of public order, that on the new Governor taking possession of his office, the dissentient citizens who have left this city, shall return to it unarmed; and those who reside in the country, shall retire to their homes; so that they may not represent, in this heroic capital, the scene of a triumph which may afford new pretexts for disputes.

As soon as these provisos have been complied with, the fulfilment of which is *condicio sine qua non*, the Governor declares he is ready to conform to the request of the Hon. House, and resign office, if this be considered as conducive to the great interests of the province.

That the biography of the Governor, as it regards this part of his public life, would be incomplete, did he not express to the Representatives the just motives which induced him to carry his resistance to the tumultuous pretensions of the dissentient citizens, to that point which duty imposed; besides the obligation which his situation required, at all risks to sustain the laws.

The seditious have stated, that the ostensible object they had in view, was to vindicate the character of the Commandant General of the Country Districts, Brigadier General Juan Manuel

de Rosas, whose credit, it was averred, the Government had endeavoured to destroy. The reverse, however, was the case. When the Government observed many friends of the said General among the mutineers, and also various members of his family, it considered that malice might assail the reputation of that distinguished citizen, so as to make him appear before the world as an accomplice in the machinations of those who have subverted public order. Thence it believed it necessary to the good name of that worthy Chief, that he should express a positive and peremptory opinion upon this scandalous event. It therefore, in informing him of the unpleasant occurrences in question, gave him precise orders as to his co-operation for the re-establishment of public tranquillity. From this also arose the necessity, which in the opinion of the Government still exists, of awaiting the reply of the Commandant General to the despatches sent to him; because his cooperation to sustain legal order, or non-cooperation, would have a great influence upon the liberty and happiness of the province. His co-operation would instantly cut short the progress of rebellion; and to the subject of non-cooperation, the answer thereon ought not to be delayed, as the development of it must sooner or later take place, leaving a lesson which liberty should not lose. Here, then, is the noble origin upon which the resistance of the Government is founded; and it laments that as in time has not been given to solve the problem, and, in either case, it would have been a positive gain to the public weal.

Having said thus much, the Governor repeats, on his part, that he is ready to abide by any resolution the House may adopt, as it regards his resignation of office.

The above is signed by the Governor, Juan Ramon Balcarce; and by the Minister of War, Enrique Martinez.

Restoration of the Laws.—Head Quarters, Nov. 2, 1833.  
9 o'clock, A. M.

A communication, headed as above, from General Agustin Pinedo, to the House of Representatives, states that he had just received the communication of the House respecting a suspension of hostilities; and that in consequence thereof, he had given orders to the citizens under his command, to remain upon the defensive for 24 hours.

A communication, same date, in answer to the above, signed by the Vice-President and Secretary of the House, states, that the note of the General in Chief of the dissentient forces had been laid before the House, which had determined that the suspension of hostilities should continue during the time in which the House remained in permanent sitting, and came to a decision upon the subject then under its consideration.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 3d inst., states that it had admitted the proposal made to the House by H. E. the Governor of the Province, to deliberate as to the continuance of his command; and that it had exonerated Brigadier General Juan Ramon Balcarce, of the charge of Governor and Captain-General of the Province. Also, that the House would immediately proceed to name his successor; and that the above resolutions be communicated to the Executive Power, and to the Chief of the dissentient citizens.

The above is signed by Manuel G. Pinto, President; and Eduardo Labitte, Secretary.

House of Representatives.—Nov. 3, 1833.

To the Executive Power of the Province.

The Hon. House, taking into consideration the present extraordinary and frightful crisis, as detailed in the note of Y. E. of 1st inst.,—the Province absolutely destitute of resources, or means, on the part of the authority, to re-establish public tranquillity; viewing, also, the proposal of Y. E. to abide by the decision of the House, as it regards your quitting the Government, if it be considered that the great interests of the Province demand it.—It has therefore resolved to change the Executive; at the same time recognizing the just sentiments and patriotism so conspicuous in Y. E.; and that extraordinary circumstances have alone induced Y. E. thus to act, and impelled the House to pass the annexed resolution.

It also feels it its duty to note the distinguished services of Y. E. in the epoch of your command; and as it regards the conduct of the officers, and the other citizens who took up arms in defence of the legal authority, the House repeats the sentiments which it expressed in its communication of 2d inst.

The above is signed by Manuel G. Pinto, President; and Eduardo Labitte, Secretary.

A decree of the House of Representatives, dated 2d inst., orders that the decree of 15th ult., relative to the use of the Pross, shall remain in force until the House otherwise determine.

The following PROCLAMATIONS have been issued by the ex-Governor, Brigadier General Juan Ramon Balcarce.

On the 1st inst., one addressed to his fellow-countrymen, stating that the fixed intention of the Government was not to shed a single drop of the blood of its fellow-citizens who have raised the standard of revolt, except from the most urgent necessity. That every concession had been made to them, in order to restore tranquillity: the Ministers had resigned office, although no rational cause (except for the re-establishment of peace) existed for such a measure. Yet this had not satisfied the malcontents. They demand that even he himself, the Governor and Captain General of the Province, should quit the post to which he had been elected by the free vote of his fellow-citizens, expressed through the House of Representatives. The law alone, however, could deprive the Governor of the Province of office. That the outrages care not for the sufferings and privations they inflict upon the capital, their object being to plunge the Province into all the horrors of anarchy: therefore it is the general interest that all should take up arms, and act in a manner so decisive, as may lead to the effectual extermination of the idea of seditious and anarchical movements.

On the 2d, another proclamation, addressed as above; stating that he, the Governor, had on the preceding day forwarded to the House of Representatives an exact picture of the situation of the Government at the present crisis, and that the Representatives, in order to deliberate upon an affair of so much moment, had issued orders, as well to the Government as to the General of the dissentient forces, for the suspension of hostilities. But the mutineers have no respect for any thing; and had that morning recommenced aggressive measures, evincing the intention to follow up this proceeding in all directions. Under such circumstances, there was no other recourse but to fly to arms. Those who did not wish to see their rights outraged, their property destroyed, and their homes violated with brutal ferocity, will unite their efforts to those of the Governor, who, with his brave veterans and armed citizens, will protect this heroic city, or perish in the attempt.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, to the People who respect the laws.

**Fellow-Countrymen.**—The honorable Representatives of the Province, have sanctioned my leaving the command of it. Since your voice has been heard, nothing remains but to obey its precepts. I give you the example, and rely upon your patriotism and constant submission to the law, which you have not belied on this solemn occasion. Obey without hesitation, as your Governor obeys.

In descending from command, I carry with me the pleasing satisfaction, that I have omitted nothing in order to combat anarchy, and sustain constitutional order. I have also the grateful recollection, that in the midst of tribulation, and of the grand attack made upon the public liberties, I have not solicited extraordinary powers to allay the storm. Would that this lesson may not have been given in vain!

To you, worthy fellow-citizens, it is a matter of consolation to indulge in the pleasing idea that the world will do you justice, for the noble and heroic manner with which you have seconded my efforts to sustain the legal edifice. The day will come, in which, by the repetition of such worthy examples, liberty will be consolidated in this classic land, to a degree so as to defy the shocks of anarchical fury. Yes; it will surely come: because you have placed the corner-stone of the sumptuous temple in which it ought to be worshipped.

At whatever distance I may be placed, I shall bear you in my memory, and in my heart. We have served the country with loyalty and valour: in this we ought to found our pride, and the chief pillar of our glory.

With such sentiments, I affectionately salute you. Your fellow-countryman and admirer bids you farewell.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

Buenos Ayres, November 4, 1833.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, to the Officers and Soldiers, Veterans as well as Militia.

**Friends, and fellow-soldiers.**—The hour has arrived in which I must descend from command: for so the honorable Representatives of the Pro-

vince have resolved. Let us respect their august decree.

You have proved to the world, that in the struggle to support civil liberty, you have not been less intrepid, obedient, and constant, than in the war to conquer our political independence. In both, you have shown yourselves worthy sons of the Argentine soil.

The public liberties, and constitutional order, have seen you enrolled in the ranks of their illustrious defenders: this will be always the brightest page of your services.

The honorable Representatives of the Province have done you justice, attesting your noble and patriotic efforts, and manifesting that you have merited their august consideration. This solemn declaration will at all times serve you as an impenetrable shield against the shafts of calumny and malevolence. Do not contradict the sublime lesson which you have just given. You have defended the laws, and constituted authorities. This recollection ought always to fill you with a noble pride: it will be ever the best patrimony of your children.

Companions in glory and in tribulation:—It will always afford me pleasure to call you good friends, but better patriots. Receive my affection, and the testimony of my esteem. I feel honor in subscribing myself, your comrade, and obedient fellow-countryman,

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

Buenos Ayres, November 4, 1833.

A note has been published, dated Barracas, 31st ult., from Señores Gervasio Rosas, and Estoqueio Diaz Velez. It is addressed to a Council

of Citizens assembled at the Government House, without however any public character. It states, that at the interview they had on the preceding day with the Governor, it was perfectly understood that he was to resign his command; and they left town with that impression, to communicate with their friends, the dissentient citizens. But now, the want of faith on the part of the Governor, might well authorize their withdrawing the interposition which had brought about the suspension of arms. The public interests, however, had determined them to announce to the gentlemen above named, that if the obstacles which were promised to be removed are not so done by 6 o'clock in the evening of 31st, then they will advise thereon the citizens who have assembled outside the town, that they may be guarded against any intrigue. Whatever misfortunes may accrue therefrom, the blame will solely rest upon those who have forfeited all claim to command, by their violation of the laws, and whose fatal administration has produced all the present disorders.

Some notes were attached to the above, wherein it is denied that the Governor made any proposition to resign. The expression "want of faith," is denominated a calumnious imputation; that the Governor had made every effort to terminate the horrors of anarchy; he had assembled, on three occasions, enlightened citizens, in order to consult with them upon the state of affairs: that these citizens were above suspicion, and could not be affected by the assertions of Señores G. Rosas and Diaz Velez. That the seditious wanted some pretext to diminish, if possible, the execration of the public towards the authors of this horrid crime of rebellion. That they had proffered, and wished to stifle liberty, and put down the legitimate authority; and that it behoves every one to take up arms to repel this horrid project.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 7th OF NOVEMBER, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Floraville, King, Brig Tales, Isibster, Brig Alert, Snowden, Brig Fairy, Stephens, Brig Caroline, Broad, Brig Icení, Lacy, Brig Sarah, Sadler, Brig Patriot, Guild, Brig Cleopatra, M'Lean, Brig Hortensia, Reed, Brig Barbaños, Christian, Brig Malvina, Thornton, Brig Medora, Candlish, Brig Favorite, Christie, Brig Sultana, Rogers, Barque Ajax, Laing,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Zumaran & Tresera, Hugh C. Smith, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Rodger, Breed & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, Bertram, Delisle & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, Daniel Gowland & Co. Duguid, Alfred Barber, Lacordelle, Salisbury, Davis & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, Davison, Dorr & Co. Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Cádiz for orders. Loading for Havana. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Havana. Isle of France. Discharging. Discharging. Liverpool. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Hamilton, Langdon, Brig Heroine, Snowden, Brig Cornelia, Beard, Brig Edward, Calder, Brig Burdett, Smith, Brig Albert, Dayton, Barque Hortensia, Massicot, Schooner Cicero, Janvier, Brig Troubadour, Raines, Ship Parachute, Ticomh, Brig Rolla, Brush, Brig Sarah, Buckmar, Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	John Langdon, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, Daniel Gowland & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Dorr, Reincke & Lees, Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Havana. Loading for Philadelphia. Loading for Baltimore. Havana. Havana. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Boston. Discharging. Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Godefroy, Hugues, Brig Claire, Simonet, Brig Aimable Lucette, Barbedienne,	Cornet & Prat, Coehard & Co.	Loading for Havana. Loading for Havre de Gracé. Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Schooner-brig Comet, Studing,	J. J. Kiel,	Havana.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yorgens, Ship Colombia, Zydeveldt,	Mohr & Ludorici, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging. Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Poñacre Concordia, Ansaldo, Poñacre San José, Revello, Poñacre San José, Gorlerza, Zamacá Aguila, Colombino, Poñacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzoini, Ship Aurora, Rizzo, Brig Colombo, Ardito, Poñacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze, Brig Bella Niña, J. B. Coxioia,	Pedro A. Plover, Pedro A. Plover, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plover, Pedro A. Plover, Pedro A. Plover, J. Gestal, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plover,	Cádiz, Barcelona, and Genoa. Loading for Cádiz, Barcelona, & Genoa. Loading for Barcelona and Genoa. Loading for Havana. Loading for ports in the Mediterranean. Loading for Cádiz and Barcelona. Discharging. Loading for Cádiz and Mediterranean. Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles, Brig Nra Señora de Ayuda, Peña, Brig San José Americano, Matsuo, Schooner-brig Cabocla, Madeira, Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,	Pedro A. Plover, José Gestal, C. J. Moreira, M. A. Ramos, B. Costa, M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. Pernambuco. Brazil. Pernambuco. Discharging. Rio Janeiro.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Brig Saudade, Cardozo,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Janeiro.
<b>AUSTRIAN.</b>		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.

### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Covette Lexington, (18 guns), Captain Isaac M'Keever; bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melanct. T. Woolsey.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 2.—Wind S. S. E. Arrived, American ship Parachute, Titcomb, from the Island of Mayo 18th September, with 175 mokes salt, to Dorr, Reinecke & Lees. Sailed, (during the last night,) National schr. Dolores, M'Lean, for Bahia Blanca, with despatches for General Rosas. (This day,) Tuscan brig Esperanza, Shepherd, for Malaga, despatched by Davison, Larr & Co., with 7353 dry hides, 5 bales with 1380 slunk-calf skins, 80 quintals old copper. British barque Esk, Dixon, for Liverpool, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 3220 dry hides, 5747 salted do., 34,050 horns, 99 pipes with 4028 arrobas tallow, 3 bales with 304 horse hides, 3 cases with 487 doz. chinchilla skins, 4 bales with 38 arrobas and 1124 lbs. vicuña wool, 13 bales with 331 arrobas horse hair. Hamburg barque Courier, Hinrichsen, for Cowes for orders, despatched by S. Lezica, Bros., with 13,514 dry hides, 13 bales with 260 doz. sheep-skins, 3 do. with 57 arrobas wool. Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo. November 3.—Wind E. No arrivals. Sailed, American brig Orient, Ellis, for New-York, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with 3860 quintals jerked beef. Passenger, Mr. Ers. Eastman. November 4.—Wind E. No arrivals. Sailed, French brig Joseph, Lamaud, for Bourdeaux, despatched by Braulio Costa, with 10,402 dry hides, 1318 salted do., 10,800 horns, and 90 quintals jerked beef. Passengers, Messieurs Honoré Mainitgneux, Joseph Garnier, Domingo Duart, Dalexo Dormteche Embeyto, and his wife, and Madame Saurjuz. American brig Hyperion, Jenney, for Colonia, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., to load with jerked beef for the Havana, and with part of the cargo which she brought to this port. November 5.—Wind N. E. Arrived, American brig Rolla, Brush, from Boston 27th July, Rio Janeiro 30th September, Montevideo 4th inst., with 144 barrels naval stores, and 6 boxes combs: cargo from Montevideo, 2571 dry hides, 1875 horns, 6 pipes tallow, 5 bales sheep-skins, to Dorr, Reinecke & Lees. Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. Edward Dorr, and Captain Gore. Sardinian brig Bella Niña, J. B. Coxiola, from Genoa 10th August, Montevideo 3d inst., with wine, paper, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer. National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river. Sailed, Brazilian brig Ruña Graciosa, Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 550 fanegas salt. November 6.—Wind N. Arrived, American brig Surah, Buckmar, from Marseilles 20th July, Rio Janeiro 1st October, Montevideo 3d inst., with wine, paper, oil, &c., to Dorr, Reinecke & Lees. French brig Aimable Lucette, Barbedienne, from Havre de Grace 1st August, Montevideo 4th inst., with a general cargo, to order. Oriental schooner Emilie, Thorn, from Rio Colorado 29th ult., Bahia Blanca 30th, to Nelson Hartwig. She brought despatches from General Rosas. Sailed, National brig Neptuno, (late Gloria Argentina,) Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by Lavalle & Macome, with some dry goods. Passengers, Mr. William Morris, and Monsieur De-gland, his wife and child. National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river. National schooner-of-war Sarandi, Captain Wilder, to the Northward. November 7.—Wind E, strong. Arrived, American brig Sophia & Eliza, Read, from Boston 12th August, Isle Mayo 28th September, Montevideo 5th inst., with 105 mokes salt, tea, &c., and 1000 patacones, to Dorr, Reinecke & Lees. A Brazilian zamaca, from Santos,—boat not on shore. November 8.—Wind E, strong, rain. Arrived, American-braque Statira, Curtis, from Portland 12th August, Isle Mayo 28th September, with 174,508 feet plank, 8 mokes salt, &c., to John Langdon. A Brazilian brig,—boat not on shore. Vessels posted to sail. On 10th.—Heroine, for Philadelphia; and La Claire, for Havre de Grace.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Valparaiso. On 25th September,—American ship Six Brothers, Whitmore, from Buenos Ayres 8th August. American brig Danube, Werks, from Buenos Ayres 17th August; and sailed on 26th September for Callao. 27th.—American barque George and Martha, Sayer, from Buenos Ayres 9th August. 28.—American brig Rosalba, Edwards, from Ensenada 14th August; and sailed on 2d October for Callao. Sailed from Valparaiso. October 5.—United States ship Falmouth, (18 guns,) for Montevideo. Sailed from Talcahuano. September 5.—French brig Prosper, for Buenos Ayres. Arrived at Montevideo. On 25th ult.—Brazilian zamaca Rio Jaqui, from Rio Grande. 27.—Sardinian schooner-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, from Alfaique. 28.—American ship Isis, from Island of Mayo, with 104 mokes salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. 29.—Oriental schooner Aguila Primera, from the Coast of Africa. She landed 229 slaves, mostly children of 8 to 10 years of age, at Santa Lucia, a small river 2 leagues West of Montevideo. About 2d inst.—American brig Margarita, from Baltimore. American brig Mary, from Philadelphia. 3.—Danish ship George Frederick, from Hamburg. Sailed from Montevideo. On 24th ult.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande. 26.—H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro. 28.—Brazilian schr.-brig Portia, for Coast of Africa. Sardinian brig Dido, for St. Catherines. Sardinian polacre Nombre de Maria, for Santos. Brazilian brig Maria Clara, for Brazil. 30.—Frenchship Caroline, for Havre de Grace. Argentine barque Veloz, for Valparaiso. Passengers, Señores Floro Herrero, Pablo Deferrari, José Deferrari, Manuel Vicente Gutierrez, Satarnino Choptea, and one in the steerage. The American schooner Lady's Return, has been sold at Montevideo. She is to be employed as a Pilot-boat, under the flag of the Oriental Republic, and intends to cruise off the Island of Lobos. She is now called the Estrella del Norte. Several small vessels, with beef, have arrived during the week, from the Banda Oriental. The following was omitted in our No. of last week, for want of room. Bulletin No. 6, was published on the 26th ult. It states, that whilst the anarchists confined their hostilities solely against the Government force, the latter limited their operations to the defensive; but now that they exert themselves to prevent the introduction of provisions into the town, thus making war upon the people whose rights they profess to defend, the Government has been forced to measures of retaliation; and refers to the despatch of Colonel Manuel de Olazabal, dated Buenos Ayres, October 25, 1833, for the result of an affair which took place on the morning of that day. The said despatch states, that in pursuance of his orders to attack the mutineers, who had been committing all manner of excesses against the pacific inhabitants in the suburbs North of the city, he commenced his march at 1 o'clock in the morning; having under his orders his own division, consisting of 200 infantry and 300 cavalry, and that of Colonel Manuel Feliciano Fernandez, of 250 cavalry and 50 infantry. At the Arroyo de Maldonado, they fell in with 50 of the anarchists, who fled, and were pursued to the Puento de la Tahona, where the pursuers fell in with the Commandant of the seditious (Martin Hidalgo, of the abastecedores,) with 80 men, who likewise took to flight. The two divisions then pro-wards San José de Flores, where they came in contact with 200 of the anarchists, who commenced a smart skirmish with the Government force. They were soon joined by others, which augmented their numbers to 800 men; but when the "Defenders of the Laws" prepared to charge them, they fled in all directions, and were pursued as far as the jaded state of the horses of the Government troops would permit. Colonel Olazabal says, that the result of this affair has been satisfactory to the cause of the laws, and of legal

order: that 25 killed, 19 prisoners (including an officer), 40 saddled horses, arms, cattle, &c., have been the fruits of the advantages obtained by the brave men under his command: that his casualties have been trifling, only two or three wounded; and that, during his march, he witnessed the effects of the disorders committed by the mutineers, of houses sacked, &c. He also highly extols the conduct of his officers and men.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Our Correspondents must excuse the non-insertion of their communications this week.

3d ed. On the night of the 2d inst., Mr. THOMAS GOWLAND, Senior, aged 85; a native of London, and for many years a resident of this city. His death was occasioned by the casual discharge of a pistol, on the morning of the same day,—a second victim among our countrymen to the then unsettled state of the country. He met his fate with singular firmness and resignation, only regretting that the accident would deprive him of a few more years in the society of his family. His remains were interred in the New British Cemetery, together with those of the late Mr. WILLIAM H. FRISTLY, and were accompanied to their place of rest by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. The above were the first interments in the New Burial Ground.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SALE, Calle de Maypa, Nos. 14 or 16. SUPERIOR Patent and Crown SCYTHES, with mountings complete; Sickles, Nos. 3 and 4; Axle-trees and Bushes, &c. &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY. THIS Institution is open at MR. STEADMAN'S, (formerly HILL'S), No. 30 Calle de la Catedral, every day (Sundays and feast 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. SMALLEY, having removed to J. 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.

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.

Table with columns for goods (Doubletons, Plata macuquina, Dollars, Do. Patriot, &c.), quantities, and prices in dollars and cents.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, is 136 dollars. The lowest price 128 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 8 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 8 1/4 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco. Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single, numbers, 5 reals. Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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