

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 378.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1833.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We forbear, in compliance with the existing decree, to offer any observations on political matters; and therefore refer our readers to the Official Documents. We can, however, with safety aver, that the Province of Buenos Ayres enjoys the most perfect tranquillity; and, what is more, that there is every probability that this state of things will continue.

Official Documents.

A communication from Col. Prudencio Rosas, dated 6th inst., to the Governor, states, that from the scarcity of cattle in the capital, he had sent in 100 oxen, to be placed at the disposal of the Government. The latter, in a note of same date, returned thanks to Colonel Rosas.

General Tomas Guido replied, on the 8th inst., to the communication notifying his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine; stating his acceptance thereof, and that although he was conscious of his inability to fill them, yet the situation of his country, and the example set by H. E. the Governor, had determined him thus to act; there being moments in which a citizen ought to make every sacrifice for his country; but that this sacrifice was inspired by the desire to co-operate all in his power for the re-establishment of tranquillity and concord, upon a solid foundation. To this noble object all his efforts will be directed; and that he shall return to private life with content, should he thus be enabled to contribute to the work of consolidating the peace of his country upon the immutable basis of liberty and the law.

A decree, dated 7th inst., appoints General Celestino Vidal, to the command of the infantry regiment of *Patricios*; vice General Felix Olazabal, resigned.

A decree, same date, appoints Colonel José Maria Escalada, as second in command of the same regiment; vice Colonel Victorio Llorente, resigned.

A communication, dated 10th inst., from General Elias Galvan, Inspector General, states his wish to resign office, on account of his advanced age, &c. &c.

A decree, same date, appoints General Agustin Pinedo, to be Inspector General.

A communication, same date, from the Minister of War (General Guido), to General Pinedo, states that the Government, in appointing him Inspector General, was persuaded that he would not lose a moment in perfecting the discipline of the troops and militia under his orders, which, under present circumstances, is most urgent and indispensable. That the crisis which has just passed, has naturally produced rivalries, &c., therefore it is necessary that every effort should be made to cement the union which ought to exist among the troops of this capital. The Government therefore enjoins General Pinedo to make known to all the corps under his orders, that any violence or offence committed by any individual appertaining to them, against any person or persons whatsoever, shall be rigorously punished, be the rank of the delinquent what it may. That the Government considers the security of persons and property, to be the first and most essential object of all society; and that these inestimable blessings shall be sacred during its administration. It therefore relies upon the honor and patriotism of General Pinedo, to co-operate actively to this end, &c. &c.

General Pinedo, replied to the above, on 11th, stating that he had devoted himself to the public

service, and would make every exertion to meet the wishes of the Government.

A farewell proclamation was addressed by General Pinedo, "To the Citizens who form the Restoring Army," thanking them for their subordination and patriotism whilst under his command, which rendered them worthy the name of *Porteños*. That the work they had undertaken has concluded: they have asserted the most precious of their rights. An Administration which betrayed its principles, infringing upon the laws, and which, setting at nought public opinion, implored foreign aid, dilapidated the treasury of the State, and surrounded itself with the *Decembristas*,—such an Administration could not detract from their merits. That justice was on their side: and the expressed opinion of their distinguished friend and General, the Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, completed their triumph: and that he will be gratified in knowing that they have preserved order, and saved the honor of the Federals.

A proclamation from Colonel Prudencio de Rosas, addressed to the Militia of the Division of the South, thanks them for their subordination and discipline, and the zeal they have displayed in order to liberate the country from a libertine faction. It calls to mind when, in the year 1820, the Militiamen of the Division of the South, under the orders of the then Colonel Juan Manuel de Rosas, gained eternal honour. "Let us swear (says the proclamation,) to imitate this honorable example." Militiamen: *Viva la Patria! Viva la Federacion! Viva the Restorers of the Laws, and Governor Viamont!*"

A communication, dated Magdalena, 8th inst., from Señor J. Genaro Martinez, Justice of Peace of the above district, addressed to Colonel Prudencio Rosas, offers congratulations in his own name, and of the district of Magdalena, upon the return of tranquillity; and expresses gratitude for the efforts of Colonel Rosas, his officers and soldiers.

The Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, (Estanislao Lopez,) on being informed of the civil disturbances in this Province; sent two Commissioners (Señores José Francisco Benites, and José Ignacio Echague,) to Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of mediation. They have addressed a congratulatory communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th inst., to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Guido, upon the termination of the civil war and the appointment of General Viamont to be Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres: to which the Minister returned an appropriate reply, dated 12th inst.

A notice, dated 12th inst., signed by General Guido, orders that the Mails shall be despatched from the Post-Office, precisely at the time appointed.

A notice, same date, states that in consequence of the interruption to business occasioned by the late disturbances, the Custom-House, during the present month, is to remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

An official advertisement states how highly the Government is satisfied with the conduct of the Police Department, and recommends that the same active exertions be continued.

The Government has ordered that all the slaves who had joined the army of General Pinedo, be returned to their owners.

Colonel Tomas Espora, has been appointed Captain of the Port; vice Colonel Francisco Lyuch.

A memorandum, dated 12th inst., signed by the Minister of Finance, (Manuel J. Garcia,) states that the Government is persuaded that now that the emergency is over which absorbed the revenue of the Province, there is still sufficient to cover

the treasury debt, and the ordinary expenses, if limited to what they ought to be at the present moment. The respective departments are therefore requested preferably to occupy themselves in stating what reduction in the expenditure therein can be effected, &c. &c.

A decree, dated 12th inst., provides various arrangements relative to the payment of the outstanding treasury bills, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars, which are to be paid by instalments.

A decree, dated 14th inst., states, that the Government being convinced of the great injury to which the public revenue is exposed from the imperfect mode of collecting it, orders that the decree of 1st September, 1821, which contains regulations in this respect, be strictly enforced.

Señores José M. Rojas, José del Rebollar, Manuel José de Ucles, and Damian de Castro, have been appointed by the Minister of Finance, to assist in the fulfilment of the important object stated in the above decree.

A decree, dated 14th inst., orders that a committee of citizens be appointed, to examine into, and present a project for the better arrangement of the Police department.

A note, dated 14th inst., from the Minister of Finance, states, that the Government being informed of the state of decay to which the Public Library is reduced from the late unfortunate occurrences, has appointed a committee, consisting of Señores Valentin Aleina, José Leon Banegas, and D. F. Octaviano Mossoti, to examine into and report upon the reforms, &c., of which the said establishment may be susceptible.

A notice from the War Office, dated 14th inst., states that the Government has appointed a committee, consisting of General Manuel Guillermo Pinedo, and the citizens Nicolas Anchorena, and Miguel Marin, to present a report for the better arrangement and organization of the infantry regiment of *Patricios*.

Dr. José Maria Terrero, has been appointed Director of the Public Library, vice Rev. Ignacio Grela, resigned.

A committee, consisting of Dean Zavaleta, Dr. Valentin Gomez, and Dr. Vicente Lopez, has been named, to present a project of reform for the University.

The committee appointed in virtue of the decree relative to the reform in the Police department, inserted above, is composed of the State Attorney General, the present Chief of Police, and citizen Manuel Aguirre.

An Expose has been published, dated 24th ult., addressed to the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, from the Citizens assembled outside the Capital. It is to the following effect:—That when, on the 11th and 12th of October, a handful of enthusiastic citizens abandoned the capital, they counted upon the assistance of their fellow-countrymen, and they have not been deceived therein. That in aiming to assert the right of petition, they conceived it a necessary precaution against a Government which had set the laws at defiance, and which had trampled upon the rights of all. They therefore left their homes, in order to have full liberty to exercise an act, which, under the ferula of a tyrannical and arbitrary power, would have been full of danger to themselves, &c. &c.

That every effort had been made by the armed citizens, in order, if possible, to prevent the shedding of Argentine blood; but all was useless. As a last resort, they had authorized Señor Joaquin Arana to interfere, on the score of his intimacy with Governor Balcarce; and from his having been in the camp, he would thus be enabled to explain to him the true state of affairs. But the Governor refused to see him, deposing General

Olazabal to hear what he had to say. This General declared, in the name of the Government, that before any measure of conciliation would be listened to, they would destroy the families of the patriots who were outside the capital. Nothing therefore remained, but that the armed citizens should exert themselves to re-establish the empire of the law, and protect their parents, children, friends, and property; as the men to whom the legal power was confided, had, through General Olazabal, declared that no atrocity or bloodshed should detain them. In vain the eloquent voice of facts, expressing in the most significant manner the impotence of their measures to govern the Province: in vain the desertion of the very men whom they had forced to join their ranks, and who took every opportunity of escaping from them: in vain that the assemblages in the country augmented: in vain that more than 6000 citizens surrounded the capital in the short space of twelve days, as the representatives of the public opinion: in vain that General Balcarce, and his colleagues, feel that their authority no longer exists in the Province, and that it is confined merely to the capital, oppressed by their satellites:—they close their ears to all this,—they call for blood, blood; yes, blood, innocent blood, is what they ask for! If it should be shed, may it fall upon the heads of those who refuse to listen to the voice of the country, of reason, and of justice; and who seek for blood even while the citizens sign this Expose, for themselves, and in the name of more than 6000 assembled citizens; also of all the country districts, on whose acquiescence they count, as well as the great majority of the capital.

(Extract of a letter from Tucuman, dated 24th September.)

"The Province of Salta seems to be quiet again, since D. Pablo Aleman was made prisoner. He had supposed that he had party enough to turn out his compadre D. Pablo de la Torre, who banished him to this place: he soon returned to Salta and mustered a small force, but did not shew much talent as a soldier, for he allowed himself to be surprised; and to save his head, I believe his fortune (which is considerable,) will be sacrificed.

"This is a great day here. Our patriotic Governor has preceded it by public dances, &c., and has ordered a *gran funcion* in the public Theatre, entrance gratis. He even sent his brother, D. Felipe, to invite Señor Ibarra, Governor of Santiago, to join him in these festivals, to be held in commemoration of the complete thrashing that the Tucumanos gave the Spaniards, this being the anniversary: I believe Ibarra declined the invitation.

"The heat here, for the time of year, has been very great: the thermometer, in a large airy room, has averaged 80, at 12 noon, for two or three days back.

"Don Pablo Rosquellas, and his family, have arrived safe in Salta."

MONTEVIDEO.

The good folks at Montevideo, have, it seems, been in considerable tribulation lately, in consequence of a report rendered by some vessels, that the British flag had been displayed on several occasions on the Island of Gorriti, (Maldonado.) The Government had addressed H. B. M.'s Consul at Montevideo (Mr. Hood,) thereon. He denied the allegation; and stated that the flag of the Oriental Republic had been hoisted as a signal by Captain Fitzroy, of H. B. M.'s surveying barque Beagle. This explanation was of course deemed satisfactory.

The greater part of the slaves which were landed near Montevideo, from the schooner Aguila Primera, (noticed in our last,) had been embargoed by the Government.

A change of Ministry had taken place in the Oriental Republic, in consequence of the resignation of Señor Vasquez. Señor Francisco Llambi had been appointed Minister of the Interior, and Foreign Affairs; General Manuel Oribe, Minister of War; Dr. Lucas J. Obes, Minister of Finance;

Lieut.-Col. Carlos S. Vicente, Captain of the Port of Montevideo; and Señor Atanasio Aguirre, Commissary General of War.

RIO JANEIRO.

(Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 1st inst.)

"You will observe from the English papers, that Don Pedro is discrediting the cause of his daughter, by the very same line of conduct which caused his dethronement in Brazil. He is still the puppet of an intriguing colerie.

"The party in Rio Janeiro, who found their own account in the abuses of the late Government, are still clamorous for a restoration; but happily the present Government is too popular in the provinces, to allow of this step being practicable. The country has, in fact, advanced in a much more prosperous manner under Don Pedro II., than ever it did under his father. The simple fact, that while the imposts have been diminished, the revenue has increased, proves this beyond all contradiction. People may bring forward what arguments they will; but there is no withstanding an argument like this. Alone, it speaks volumes."

CHILI.

Another attempt at revolution (the third, during the last five months,) took place at Santiago de Chili on the night of 29th August last. It was however instantly suppressed. In consequence of these events, the Congress had armed the President of the Republic with "Extraordinary Powers," which, it was thought, would effectually curb the disaffected.

A company of English theatricals (Manager, Mr. Wilkie,) had engaged the Theatre at Valparaiso. On 26th September they played 'Macbeth,' and on 3d ult. the comedy of 'The Rivals,' with farces, songs, &c. Among the names (or *noms de guerre*) of the performers, inserted in *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, are Messrs. Raymond, Villiers, Smith, Madocks, and Miss Legge. We wish the latter would make a professional visit to Buenos Ayres, even if she gave her companions "leg bail."

We have received, by the packet Cockatrice, London papers to 5th September. The following is a summary of their contents:—

Russia and Turkey have concluded a treaty together; in which, it is stated, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople (Count Orloff,) has completely outwitted those of Great Britain and France.

The Constitutionals appear to be carrying all before them in Portugal; and the English journals that espouse their cause, rate poor Don Miguel without mercy, calling him an abject wretch, &c.; whilst the Tory papers defend him, averring that he is the rightful heir to Portugal's throne; that the crimes placed to his charge are the false accusations of a licentious Press; that he has been lenient, perhaps too much so; and that history will say he has been the victim of an unmanly crusade of France and England. That the moment the mercenaries in the service of the little Queen quit Portugal, she, and her papa Don Pedro, will also take "French leave."

Doña Maria has been acknowledged by France, Great Britain, and Sweden, as Queen of Portugal; and it is said that 6000 British troops were about to proceed to Lisbon, for her defence. Don Miguel, with such odds against him, must, we should think, succumb. Accounts by way of Rio Janeiro, say that he has still 25,000 men, who, not disheartened by their many misfortunes, had made an attack upon Lisbon on 5th September; in which, however, they were defeated with considerable loss. General Bourmont remained with

a few of the Miguelite troops, in the neighbourhood of Oporto.

In the other parts of Europe, there was not any news of moment.

The British Parliament was prorogued on 29th August, by the King in person. The Speech from the Throne was a sort of recapitulation of the public measures which have occupied the attention of the Parliament during the Session. The following is an extract from it:—

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium. But the Convention which, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty at Lisbon.

"You may rest assured that I look with the greatest anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance and the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

"The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have been terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any events which may affect the present state or the future independence of that empire.

"An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The labours of the House of Commons, during several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of government thus established, will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India; whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and enterprise of British commerce."

"It was with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland.

"This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty and firmness.

"I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, has been in a great measure subdued.

"I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great but unavoidable severity may cease; and I have given my assent with unqualified satisfaction to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance."

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

(Concluded from No. 376.)

But let us now return to *Aliquis*. The introduction to his second paragraph is this:—"But ardent spirit, says *Nemo*, is known to be highly advantageous."—When will *Aliquis* learn the art of plain dealing, and speak and act as if honesty and simplicity were the best policy! How could he overlook the many qualifying circumstances, so carefully introduced by *Nemo*: the moderate use, the occasionally, the violent exertion, the exposure to intense cold, or to damp!! Does he consider the public of Buenos Ayres so extremely infantile as to be gulged by this pettyfogging sophistry? *Nemo* would no more recommend the habitual or excessive use of ardent spirits, than *Aliquis*; but he again affirms that they may be occasionally useful, and that in the particular cases before enumerated, they are known to be highly advantageous: an unanswerable objection to the pledge of total abstinence. The concluding stanzas of this episode, are indeed sublime!—Never was there a more felicitous parallel than that drawn between an occasional moderate use of ardent spirits, and a brain fever! Perhaps *Aliquis* had been recently indisposed, for brain fevers often quicken the intellects, as well as stimulate the corporeal frame; and we protest this idea of the brain fever is by far the brightest we have heard since the new era of temperance.

As to the selection of particular vices, we cannot much object to the view taken by *Aliquis*, since he distinctly admits the debasing tendency of Temperance (and, we presume, such like) Societies. What we most admire is the chameleon hue of language in the mouth of *Aliquis*. *Humbling means* may lead to humility, which is an excellence; but certainly *debasing means* can lead only to debasement. The grand enigma is, how *debasing means* can be made to impart excellence of any kind. This one point satisfactorily explained, we pledge ourselves to subscribe

the doctrine of "leading-strings," and to enroll our doughy name in the lists of "total abstinence." We cannot, however, refrain from remarking, that intemperance is not the only vice that afflicts modern society. Avarice and sensuality, are in their own nature as hostile to the peace and happiness of individuals, perhaps more opposed to social welfare, and in general, too, accompanied by fewer redeeming qualities, than even drunkenness itself. How does it happen that these great besetting sins of our age and country are passed by so lightly? The rage for particularizing will best explain this. In the meantime we may rest assured, that any permanent improvement, even in intemperance, can only be effected by a more comprehensive and radical reformation.

With regard to the necessity of "studying the true springs of human conduct," we are entirely agreed; and may add, that the experience of six thousand years has clearly shewn, that *leading-strings*, and other *debasement means*, are not the moral lever that most elevate the character of man. All people are not naturally observant and reflective; yet in undertaking a process of training or education, we must presuppose them capable at least of becoming so: and allow us to tell *Aluquís, et Quisquis*, that this is by far the sublimest discovery of modern times, before which the boasted invention of Temperance Societies "hides its diminished head," and sinks into absolute insignificance. The Academicians of a former day, would have scouted the idea of transferring to the humble mind of a mechanic, the

unadulterated truths of Euclid, the grand secrets of Chymistry and Natural Philosophy, or the soul-ravishing views of Astronomy. They must have thought favourably of man's capabilities, who dared to essay this untrod path; and that they thought correctly, is now no longer problematical, but sanctioned by the highest of all authority—the evidence of experience. The partial success already attained, indicates clearly the means by which, so far as human imperfection permits, a final and decisive triumph may be achieved. Men may be expected to become *moral*, in proportion as they become *intellectual*, that is, observant and reflective. Duty will become easy, agreeable, and willing; in proportion as it is seen to be reasonable, proper, and advantageous. A spirit of inquiry and research has for some time been working its silent progress through the winding mazes of society, and has already advanced too far to stoop to arbitrary trammels, or to listen with implicit faith to mere *ipse dixit*, however respectable or influential. If you wish to raise a solid and lasting superstructure, begin with moral and intellectual culture; explaining and enforcing the personal, social, and relative duties of man, and opening up to him the pure and rational sources of intellectual enjoyment. You may thus obtain a *noble end*, by *noble means*; and although the progress may be more slow and imperceptible, the intrinsic value of the achievement will more than counterbalance the time and pains devoted to its attainment.

Buenos Ayres, 26th October, 1833.

NEMO.

We have been favoured by Mr. Griffiths, H. B. M's. Consul, with the following:—

British Packet Office, Rio de Janeiro, 2 31st October, 1833.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you, for the information of the merchants of Buenos Ayres, that I have received by the Skylark packet, an intimation from Sir Francis Freeling, to the following effect:

"The packet is to remain at Rio Janeiro beyond the usual fixed period of fourteen days, in case of the non-arrival of the branch-packet from Buenos Ayres, with replies to the letters by the "previous mail."

I have the honor to remain, SIR,
Your most obt. humble servant,

(Signed) ANNE PEPPIN, Acting Agent.
To C. GRIFFITHS, Esq., H. B. M's. Consul,
Buenos Ayres.

The above regulation will cause the correspondence between this and England, by means of the packets, to be more regular than heretofore; as each packet will in future wait, at Rio Janeiro, the arrival of the branch-packet from the River Plate.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Falmouth.

August 6.—Packet Sheldrake, from Rio Janeiro 23d May, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 8th May, by the packet Hornet.
30.—Packet Eclipse, from Rio Janeiro 14th July, with two mails from Buenos Ayres, viz: the one forwarded 31st May, by packet Cockatrice; and one 27th June, by packet Hornet.
On 22d August, and at Antwerp on 27th do.—Argentine schr.-brig Condor, Pyott, from Buenos Ayres 31st May.

At Liverpool.

August 17.—British brig Clutha, Cowan, from Buenos Ayres 11th May.
25.—British brig Perseverance, Lanham, from Buenos Ayres 24th May.
September 3.—British brig Gondolier, Rhodes, from Buenos Ayres 1st July.

At London.

August 20.—British schr.-brig Apprentice, Cadenhead, from Buenos Ayres 25th May.
Off Dover, (where she landed her English letters.)
August 30.—Hamburg barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman, from Buenos Ayres 1st July, bound to Hamburg.

At Marseilles.

August 10.—French polacre Deux Soeurs, from Montevideo 18th May.

At Cadix.

July 23.—Tuscan brig Maria del Carmen, Montano, from Montevideo 12th April.

At Boston.

August 28.—American brig Eliza Ann, Sumner, from Buenos Ayres 7th July.
September 7.—American brig Angola, Windor, from Buenos Ayres 20th July.

At Philadelphia.

About 7th September.—American brig Stephen, Lord, from Buenos Ayres 1st July.

At Valparaiso.

September 19.—American ship Florida, from New York 111 days.
25.—United States' ship Fairfield, (24 guns,) from Rio Janeiro 55 days.
H. B. M's. ship Samarang, (28 guns,) from Rio Janeiro 39 days, and sailed on 5th ult. for Callao.

British barque Colombia, Brice, from Rio Janeiro 54 days.

British barque T. Waddington, Morris, from Rio Janeiro 77 days.

American barque Swiftsure, Crook, from Rio Janeiro 70 days.

27.—British brig African Packet, Holton, from London 137 days.

American brig Serena, Staples, from Rio Janeiro 44 days.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

4th ult.—Austrian polacre Noe, from Montevideo 2d September.

17.—American schooner-brig Susan, Coleman, from Buenos Ayres 27th September.

Oriental schr. Bella Union, from Montevideo 7th September.

30.—H. B. M's. packet Skylark, from Falmouth 7th September, with the mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

20th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Britis, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 20th September, by the packet Cockatrice.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 14th OF NOVEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Florville, King, Brig Thales, Isbister, Brig Alert, Snowden, Brig Fairy, Stephens, Brig Caroline, Broad, Brig Icení, Lacey, Brig Sarah, Sadler, Brig Patriot, Guild, Brig Cleopatra, M'Lean, Brig Hortensia, Reed, Brig Barbara, Christian, Brig Malvina, Thornton, Brig Medora, Candlish, Brig Favorita, Christie, Brig Sultana, Rogers, Barque Ajax, Laing, Schooner-brig Maria Teresa, Gallardo, Brig Hannah, Barrell, Brig Elizabeth, Morgan,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Zumaran & Treserra, Hugh C. Smith, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Rodger, Bred & 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, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Coves for orders. Loading for Havana. Loading for London. Loading for Havana. Isle of France. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Cornelia, Beard, Brig Edward, Calder, Brig Bartlett, Smith, Brig Albert, Dayton, Barque Hortensia, Massicot, Schooner Cleora, Janvier, Brig Troubadour, Raines, Brig Parachute, Titcomb, Brig Rolla, Brush, Brig Sarah, Buckmar, Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read, Brig Quetelet, Curtis, Schooner-brig Mary, Evans,	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, John Langdon, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore. Havana. Havana. Discharging. Discharging. Havana. Baltimore. New York. Boston. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging. Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Godefroy, Hugues, Brig Aimable Lucette, Barbedienne,	Cornet & Prat, Guerin, Son, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havana. Havre de Grace.
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Lavrier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
DANISH.		
Schooner-brig Comet, Studing, Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	J. J. Klick, Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Havana. Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yucjens, Ship Colombia, Zydeveldt,	Mohr & Ludovici, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging. Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo, Polacre San José, Revello, Polacre San José, Goriera, Zumaca Aguilá, Colombino, Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini, Ship Aurora, Rizzo, Brig Colombo, Ardito, Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze, Brig Bella Nina, J. B. Coxiala,	Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, J. Gestal, Amaden & Caprile, Pedro A. Plomer,	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.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Mirella, Brig Vna. Señora de Ayuda, Peña, Brig San José Americano, Matoso, Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia, Zumaca Bom Fin, O. Martinez,	Pedro A. Plomer, José Gestal, C. J. Moreira, B. Costa, M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. Paraguaya. Brazil. Discharging. Santos.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardozo,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Janeiro.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Rmiles,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Lexington, (19 guns, Captain Isaac M'Keever; bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melanc. T. Woolsey.
Corvette Falmouth, (18 guns,) Captain F. H. Gregory.

Arrived at Montevideo.

6th inst.—Brazilian brig Augusto, from Rio Janeiro.
 7.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, from Liverpool 10th September.
 Sardinian barque Maria Louisa, from Genoa and Cadiz.
 8.—Oriental brig Felix, from Rio Janeiro.
 Brazilian zumaca Boa Fé, from Bahia and Isla Grande.
 Argentine brig Guerrero Argentino, from Paragua.
 Brazilian brig Orestes, from Paragua.
 9.—Neapolitan brig Vesuvio, from Barcelona and Gibraltar.
Sailed from Montevideo.
 31st ult.—British brig Manchester, for Havana.
 Brazilian zumaca, Union, for Bahia.
 4th inst.—Brazilian diate Buen Fin, for Rio Janeiro.
Vessels for Buenos Ayres, on the birth at Liverpool, on 3d September:—
 Brig Emma, Captain Hugh George,
And for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:—
 Brig Zeno, Captain Wilfred Lawsuh.

The British brig Panther, Gowing, sailed from Liverpool on 26th August, for Montevideo; put back on 28th, and sailed again on 7th September. The packet Renard was appointed to bring the October mail for the Brazils and River Plate.

The French whale-ship Despreaux, was lost in the archipelago of Chiloe; Captain and crew saved, and arrived at Valparaiso in September last.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian zumaca which arrived on the 7th inst., (noticed in our last,) is the Bom Fin, O. Martinez, from Santos 18th ult., with sugar, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

The Brazilian brig which arrived on the 8th, (noticed in our last,) is the Eloisa, Merelles, from the Saucos (Banda Oriental,) 8th, with 66 oxen, to Pedro A. Plover.

November 9.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.
 Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

A brig, and a schr.-brig, were in sight nearly all day.

November 10.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Danish brig Charlotte Maria, Frost, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with 4705 alquieres salt, 3 pipes and 6 barrels wine, to Bertram, De-lisse & Co.

British schr.-brig Maria Teresa, Gallardo, from Montevideo 8th inst., with horses, oxen, &c., to order.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 9th, to J. & S. Lyons.

November 11.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 2d inst., Montevideo 10th, with September mail of the packet Skylark. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mrs. Chambers, Helen Downing, and Mr. Bradshaw; the latter landed at Montevideo.

British brig Hannah, Barrel, from Liverpool 6th September, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

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

Sailed, American brig Heroine, Snowden, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 9241 dry hides, 800 horns, 18 pipes with 270 arrobas tallow, 24 doz. nutria-skins, 3 bales with 1000 vicuña skins, 9 do. with 1712 dozen sheep skins. Passenger, Mr. Benjamin Carman.

November 12.—Wind E.—sea.

Arrived, United States' ship Falmouth, (18 guns,) Captain F. H. Gregory, from Valparaiso 5th ult., Montevideo 11th inst.

Sardinian packet San José, Revello, from the Huigieras 10th inst., to Pedro A. Plover.

American schr.-brig Mary, Evans, from Philadelphia 28th August, Montevideo 11th inst., with general cargo, viz, 300 barrels flour, starch, rice, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) with loss of rudder, having got aground near Colonia.

November 13.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.
 Sailed, American ship Hamilton, Langdon, for Havana, despatched by John Langdon, with 7900 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Caneo, for Montevideo.

November 14.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Elizabeth, Morgan, from Messina 10th July, Montevideo 12th inst., with 290 pipes 70 half do, and 70 quarter do. black wine, 110 tons salt, oil &c., to Rodger, Breed & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Cabocla, Madeira, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 351 fanegas salt.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.—Her passengers are to join her at Montevideo, to which place they will proceed in schooner Adelaide, viz.: the Reverend William Brown, his Lady, and two children; Messrs. Samuel Lyons, and Benjamin Batterworth; and Elizabeth Bienvenida.

November 15.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 17th inst.—Concordia, for Cadiz; San José, for Genoa; and Oriental schr.-brig Caroline, for Montevideo and Rio Grande.

Vessels to sail this day, (16th.)

U. S. corvette Falmouth, for Rio Janeiro and U. States; and French brig La Claire, for Havre de Grace.

The boat of the American ship Hamilton, Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H., was capsize near the Inner Roads, on 30th ult., and the following persons were drowned:—Samuel Webber, 2d mate, a native of Bath, Maine; Robert Long, and Thomas Stokely, natives of Philadelphia; and John Hammiton, a native of Germany.

The United States' ship Falmouth, upon anchoring in the Outer Roads, saluted the flag of Commodore Woolsey with 13 guns; which was returned by the Lexington with 7 guns.

THEATRE.

Messrs. Caton and Pasquier re-opened the Theatre on 10th inst., with the "trashy" Melo Drama of *Rinaldo & Armide*. The house was not very full. In the boxes we noticed General Mancilla, and his Lady; Colonel Prudencio Resas, his Lady and family, &c. &c.

On the 11th, a play.

On the above occasions, the National Air was sung by the performers; the exterior of the Theatre illuminated, the interior decorated with flags, and the inscription—*Dedicado al Pueblo de Buenos Ayres*—placed in front of the State Box: all being in honor of the return of tranquility. "Double prices" were also charged.

A strong detachment of the Police were in attendance. The house has had a thorough cleaning: it needed this operation.

The 11th inst. being the day of *San Martin*, the Patron Saint of Buenos Ayres, it was kept as a close holiday; and the guns of the Fort, and of Gun-boat No. 7, in the Inner Roads, and the Guard-vessel in the Outer Roads, were fired in honor of the day. We met the Governor, in the morning, returning from the church of La Merced: he was on foot, attended by his aids-de-camp, and three of the "Escort"—the latter on horseback. The day was fine, although warm, and the streets were crowded with promenaders.

The Brazilian Chargé d' Affaires, Señor Antonio Candido Ferreira, paid his respects to the Governor on the 8th inst., and in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, congratulated him upon the cessation of the civil war. He also stated, that no exertions on his part should be wanting, to draw closer the ties of friendship between both nations.

Communications have been received from the north and centre departments of the Country Districts, (General Izquierdo, and Colonel Cortinas,) and likewise from the Justice of Peace of Flores, congratulating H. E. the Governor on his appointment, and his election of Ministers.

The Ministry of Grace and Justice is suppressed; the business transacted by it, is to be performed in the manner observed previous to its institution. The employes are to be elsewhere collocated, according to their aptitudes.

A committee has been appointed, to superintend the paving of the streets of this capital, and to repair the three main roads from the country to the city.

Yesterday a sheet was issued from the State Printing-Office, and is to be continued daily, under the title of "Government Provisional Register;" containing the official decrees and resolves of the administration.

It was on Thursday, the 7th November, that the troops of General Pinedo entered this capital, and not on the 8th, as inserted in our last by mistake. We had intended this week to have given a slight sketch of the affair, which want of room has prevented.

THE WEATHER.—during the last week, has been what might be called "fine Summer weather," with now and then some rather hot days.

TERRITORIAL ROBBERY.—Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the authorities and the inhabitants are highly incensed at the occupation of the Falkland Islands by the British—they denounce it as a robbery of territory. So it is—we perfectly agree with the Buenos Ayreans—it is a cool robbery; but, however, they set us the example—they have been, and are, robbing the Indians of their soil. Why should we not turn the tables on them, to serve our national ends?—(The Age, London, September 1.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On the 25th of February, the foundation stone of a Scotch Presbyterian Church was laid at Buenos Ayres. This is the first Scotch national church erected in South America, and is dedicated to St. Andrew.—[There is no such ceremony as "dedication" known to the Presbyterian kirk, nor do the members of that body apply the title of "Saint" either to evangelists or apostles, considering it a relic of popery, and not warranted by gospel example.—(The Atlas, London, September 1.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 E. W. shall, if possible, appear next week.

Birth.
 On 7th inst., Mrs. S. MASON, of a Son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
 (Just arrived from England.)
 DRESS COATS and SURFOUTS, of the last London fashion; Cloaks, 4 la Española; Beaver and Silk Hats; Countinghouse Books, and a variety of Countinghouse and Fancy Stationery, comprising white and tinted drawing paper, drawing pencils, fine quills, &c. &c.; English School Books, and Annuals; a few Cheshire and Gloucester Cheeses, in excellent condition; Irish Butter.
 Calle de Maypá, No. 11.

ON SALE,
 Calle de Maypá, Nos. 14 or 16.
 SUPERIOR Patent and Crown SCYTHES, with S meanings complete; Sickles, Nos. 3 and 4; Axletrees and Bushes, &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	127	—	128	dollars each.
Do Patriot.....	123	—	124	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	71	—	72	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	71	—	72	do. each.
Do Patriot, & Patatoes, 71	—	—	72	do. do.
6 per cent Stock.....	54	—	55	do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	107	—	108	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	64	—	65	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	300	—	400	dols. p. dol. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo.....	71	—	72	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States.....	71	—	72	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	34	—	33	do. per pesado.
Do. country.....	29	—	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.	27	—	28	do. each.
Do. salted.....	22	—	24	do. per pesado.
Do. Horse.....	11	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins..... (nom.)	56	—	55	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins..... (nom.)	41	—	44	do. do.
Wool, common.....	13	—	14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	30	—	32	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	18	—	19	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	—	15	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12	—	13	do. per arroba.
Horns.....	350	—	900	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American,).....	60	—	64	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	9	—	11	do. per fanega.
Discount.....	1	—	3	p. et. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week, 128 dollars. The lowest price 122 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 64 pence. The lowest ditto, 62 pence.

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

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