

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 379.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 23, 1833.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The elections for Representatives to complete the 11th Legislature, are to take place to-morrow. The ticket for the city, which is thought likely to succeed, is as follows:—

Dr. D. Tomas M. de Anchorena,
 " Vicente Lopez,
 " Felipe Arana,
 " Manuel Insiarte,
 " José Ceferino Lagos,
 " Manuel Irigoyen,
 Gen. " Mariano B. Rolon,
 " Miguel Marin,
 " Agustin F. Wright.

Four deputies are likewise to be returned for the country districts. We hear that Gen. Diaz-Velez, Gen. Vidal, Dr. D. Manuel V. Maza, and D. Juan Bautista Peña, are the popular candidates.

A note was published this morning, from the Government of Corrientes, stating that several aggressions have been lately made on the territory of that province, both by land and water, by the troops of the Dictator of Paraguay. On one occasion, a flotilla of armed shallows attacked the laundresses on the shore, some of whom were barbarously murdered. In another instance, a piquet of Correntine troops were surprised, and several butchered. Besides which, Gen. Artigas had been released from his confinement, and sent to Misiones, where he is busily engaged in training the Indians, with the probable design of waging war against the Republic. On view of these proceedings, the Government of Corrientes requires of that of Buenos Ayres, and those of the League, to declare the line of conduct they will pursue, so as to manage itself accordingly.

The Government of this Province has replied, that it considers the resources of Corrientes adequate to repel any further aggressions of the partial nature it complains of; but should the Dictator of Paraguay commence hostilities of a more decided and alarming character, it will make the greatest sacrifices, notwithstanding the emergencies of the province, in order to chastise his audacity, and maintain the integrity of the Republic, as bound by treaty so to do.

The British Chargé d'Affaires has acquainted this Government, that the Admiral of the station, in pursuance of orders from England, has directed that a Lieutenant, with a competent number of men, shall reside on the Falkland Islands, in order to uphold the rights of H. B. M.

The Government, in reply to the note conveying this announcement, merely refers to its protest made through its Minister in London, and acknowledges the receipt of the intimation.

Official Documents.

The following is a summary of the decrees, and other official notices, issued since our last. Those which relate to the Post-Office, will afford infinite satisfaction to the commercial world.

DECREES.

Dated 15th inst.—That the elections for Representatives to complete the 11th Legislature, shall take place in town and country on 24th.

Dated 16th.—That in addition to the other precautionary measures to preserve the public peace, the Inspector General is to order that a Chief and two Officers are to make the rounds of the city, &c., for 15 successive nights.

All persons who have arms belonging to the State, are, within 8 days, to deliver them up to the proper department.

That at whatever hour of the day, or the night, Mails may arrive at the Post-Office from the interior, Montevideo, or from sea, the proper officers shall immediately attend to make out a list thereof, in order that the public may have their correspondence with despatch and punctuality; and one person must always attend in the office, from 7 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and from 4 until dusk.

The Government, considering the inconvenience and injury to individuals and to commerce, from the system which requires those letters to be franked which are forwarded in national and foreign vessels, orders that the decree to that effect be annulled; and that in future letters can be sent from this, by sea, without the necessity of a frank.

Dated 18th.—Regulations relative to the sale of the State Lands in the neighbourhood of the Park of Artillery; appointing a committee, consisting of Col. L. Argerich, Señor C. Zucchi, and Mr. James Wilde, to carry the same into effect.

Dated 19th.—That the decree of 5th ult., relative to the regulations to be observed at the elections, be annulled.

Dated 21st.—That the elections for the Country Districts, be postponed to 1st December.

A circular, from the Government to the different Provinces, states that the general interest requires the most rigid punctuality as it regards the communications with the Provinces, and that in future the mails thereto shall be despatched from this at 1 o'clock on the day appointed.

Monsieur C. H. Pellegrini, hydraulic engineer, has been appointed a member of the committee in order to the paving of the streets, &c.

A notice from the Minister of the Home Department and Finance, states that he gives audience in his office, from 12 o'clock in the day; and every night at his private house, to the gentlemen of the different public committees lately appointed, who may wish to consult him.

A similar notice from the Minister of War and Marine, states that those who wish to see him on public business, can do so at any hour of the day, either at his office, or at his private house; and upon private business, from 1 to 4 in the afternoon.

A notice from the Foreign Office states, that foreign vessels sailing from this port, are in future to pay for a Bill of Health, only when the consignees and captains require one.

A variety of new appointments of Justices of Peace have taken place. Congratulatory addresses have been received from various parts of

the country districts, upon the appointment of General Viamont to be Governor and Captain General of the Province.

A communication from the Foreign Office, dated 12th inst., announced to the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, the election of General Viamont as Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The above was replied to, under date Montevideo, 16th inst., stating the pleasure it afforded to the Government of the Oriental Republic, that the election had fallen upon one so conspicuous for public services and personal qualities, as General Viamont.

Colonel Justo Villegas, in his farewell address to his troops, thanks them for their union, order, and enthusiasm; suddenly called as they had been from their homes, to defend their rights. Now they could retire to the bosom of their families, with the confidence of having saved their country, and that the memory of their virtues would remain for ever engraven on his heart. Indeed he had not a single complaint to allege against them; and their conduct had belied the atrocious imputations of their enemies. Such conduct was a guarantee that they would always respect the laws, and the Governor; and be constant in their attachment to that excellent citizen, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

An expose from the Curato and inhabitants of San José de Flores, contains similar sentiments to the above; and states that the troops had not committed the least disorder from the commencement of the late civil war, to its happy termination; that no expressions can be strong enough to express the gratitude of the inhabitants towards them: they flew to arms upon the first summons to restore the laws, which having effected, they with equal promptitude deposited their arms, and returned to the bosom of their families, covered with glory. That many of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, to avoid the horrors of civil war, had deserted their houses and sought refuge in the church; yet not one of these houses, although totally unprotected, had been in the least molested.

The Justice of Peace and Commissary of Quilmes, in an address to the General of the Restoring Army, (Pinedo), says that on the 10th, High Mass and *Te Deum* was celebrated at the church of Quilmes, to render thanks to the Almighty for the triumph obtained over those who, setting at nought public opinion, had trampled upon their rights. That the High Altar was decorated with wax candles, &c. Refreshments were provided, fire-works discharged, and in the evening a grand ball.

An address from Colonel Cortinas, to the 4th regiment of Militia, thanks them for their conduct during the late civil war; and states that the election of General Viamont to the office of Governor, accords with the wishes of all true Federals, and assures the peace and tranquillity of the country.

An address from Colonel Prudencio Rosas, to the 5th and 6th regiments of Militia cavalry, states,—that his primary duty in dismissing them to return to their homes, was doubtless that he should express his acknowledgments, and bid them farewell. They would, however, attribute his silence to the right cause, viz.: from his having been so incessantly occupied. Now that a pause had taken place in this respect, he felt the highest honor in declaring that they had been the model of patriotism and subordination, and had answered to every expectation entertained of them, and proved, by incontestable acts, that they are true sons of this land. That the work which they had commenced has been concluded, nothing now remaining but to follow up the principles of order, and the country would be saved. The address then proceeds in the following strain:

"Inhabitants of the South:—You have never displayed more zeal in defending your rights, which had been trampled upon: your union and decision will form an epoch in the annals of Republican Governments.

"Individuals all of the Division of the South:—I might have remained silent in respect to your conduct, subordination, and patriotism, because, as your Commander, I may be thought partial: but you have in your favour the expressions of gratitude of all classes of society; even the foreigners who reside among us are your best eulogists. I return you my heartfelt thanks; and trust that you will never contradict the well-founded opinion which you have acquired at the cost of such immense sacrifices. You are the true Federals; and with this name your best friend salutes you.—PRUDENCIO ROSAS."

A notice from the Foreign Department, states that the Government has appointed Señores Mariano de Sarrate, Manuel Obligado, and Faustino Lezica, to form an arrangement respecting the destination of the emigrants from the Canary Islands.

ENTRY OF THE ARMY under the command of General PINEDO, into this Capital on 7th inst.; consisting of about SIX THOUSAND CAVALRY and ONE THOUSAND INFANTRY; and composed, more or less, as follows:

INFANTRY.—The battalion of "La Guardia Argentina," of which General Rolon is Colonel; and a part of the regiment "Defensores," commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ramirez, and Major Barbarin; with their Bands.

CAVALRY.—1st regiment Militia Cavalry, General Pinedo, Colonel. 3d do. do. (four squadrons.) Lieut.-Colonels Villamayor, Aguilera, Villegas, and Gonzales. 5th and 6th do. do., Colonel Prudencio Rosas, Lieut.-Colonels Fabian Rosas, and Zepeda. Squadron of "Abastecedores," Lieut.-Colonel Hidalgo; and a quantity of Militia Cavalry and Volunteers from the Country Districts.

The Staff Officers of this Army were numerous: among them we noticed General Rolon; Lieut.-Colonels Manuel Pueyreidon, Agustin Wright, Maza, &c.; and among the cavalry, Commandants Minana, Caspedes, Mansilla, Capdevila, Quesada, Majors Benevente, Cullino, &c.

Circumstances have until now prevented our giving a detail of this event, which decidedly forms an epoch in the annals of this country, and therefore requires particular notice. We feel our inability adequately to describe it;—something we must write, "so (as Byron says,) here goes."

Early on the morning of the 7th, the town was in a complete bustle, shops closed, &c.; and the foreign Ministers and Consuls displayed their national flags from their respective mansions. The flag of the United States floated from the altilos of Mrs. Thorn, in the Calle de la Paz, the residence of Commodore Woolsey.

About 10, A. M., a salute was fired from the Fort, and the colours hoisted there and at the Marine-Office, and the bells of the different Churches rang a merry peal, to announce the presence of the Governor (General Viamont), in the Plaza de la Victoria, attended by Generals Guido, Mansilla, Vedia, the Inspector General, &c. &c., in order to receive the troops from the country;—the headmost column of which (infantry), almost immediately entered the Plaza, from the Calle de la Plata, General Pinedo at their head. At this moment there was considerable cheering from the spectators, and flowers were thrown upon the troops by ladies from the neighbouring *azoteas*, which, with every place

that could command a view of the scene, were crowded.

The cavalry followed in the rear of the infantry. Each rank occupied the full breadth of the Calle de la Plata, and the whole were three hours in passing. All the horses were decorated; some with bells, roses and various flowers; others with red silks, scarfs, and red ribbons, with inscriptions of *Viva la Federacion, Viva los Restauradores, &c.*; and several of these noble animals had bits of looking-glass placed on their foreheads,—part of the toilet, we presume, of their riders. We have read of two runaway young ladies in England, who joined a gipsy tribe, and who, for want of a looking-glass, used to dress every morning by the light of each other's eyes!—This expedient was more romantic than that of our Gaucho militiamen.

But to our story. The entrance of this cavalry was certainly a most extraordinary sight. They were each well armed with carbine, sword, pistol, and lance; the latter with a flag at the end of it. Some of them had the formidable ropes and balls coiled up behind them, and many had flowers stuck in their carbines. Their dresses were of all colours and condition, (army clothiers being of no use here.) The irregulars were, as may be supposed, most irregularly attired: some had red caps, and some skull-caps. But with the regulars it was otherwise: part of them wore the cuirass; and those with loose green shirts looked extremely well, as did all the officers. The latter rode at the head of their different regiments, divisions, squadrons, &c., attended by trumpeters and buglers. The dress of Colonel Prudencio Rosas, was a counterpart of the uniform of the officers of the "City light-horse" in London, (red, with silver facings.) Colonel Rosas, in riding through the Plaza, was complimented by a shower of roses thrown by a female who was passing at the time: the suddenness of the salute seemed to startle both himself and horse.

Military music played as the troops marched through the Plaza; and a portion of the infantry regiment of "Defensores," which had been stationed in town, was drawn up close to the Recoba, with laurel boughs displayed from the barrels of their muskets. That part of the regiment which came from the country, wore the loose green shirt.

The wind, and the dust occasioned by such a numerous cavalry, were somewhat annoying, and made the troops look like old campaigners. They all observed the greatest order, reflecting at once the highest credit upon themselves and upon their officers; and we did not hear of the least accident. The Governor appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and much interested in the passing scene.

After the review, the cavalry retired, part beyond the Barraca Bridge, and part to the Recoleta; and the infantry to the Retiro.

The spectacle, altogether, was one of much interest, and might induce many important reflections. Indeed it produced upon us the impression, that long as we have resided in Buenos Ayres, we have not known its capabilities before. That in a few days it could put forth such a body of armed men, with a cavalry so superb, had never entered our imagination. The beauty of the horses was, in fact, the admiration of every one; they were full of spirit, and in excellent condition; the most critical of our English jockeys would have viewed them with delight, and had their riders been in regular uniform, the effect would have been truly imposing. One regiment, the 6th militia cavalry, was mounted on white horses.

If, in domestic strife, such a host of comba-

tants could be so speedily collected, and on one side of the question only; what must naturally be the result in case of foreign invasion, when all would unite? We are persuaded that the province of Buenos Ayres alone, could, in a very limited period, put twenty thousand good cavalry into the field, which, with their teazing mode of warfare, would in the end prevail over the best disciplined cavalry of Europe. They would no doubt be instantly crushed in a charge from any compact and ponderous cavalry;—the British Life Guards, for instance, with their heavy horses, would in a manner ride over them; but the cavalry here would take good care not to give them the opportunity.

At any rate, those who depreciate the warlike means possessed by Buenos Ayres, should have witnessed the military spectacle it presented on the 7th November, 1833.

SALTA.—Private accounts from the above province, relate various particulars of the late attempt at revolution there. It seems that the Governor (Latorre), and his Minister (Pablo Aleman), quarrelled, after having been for a long time on the best terms of friendship. Aleman fled to the province of Tucuman, where he joined some discontented officers, and presented himself on the frontiers of Salta with 100 men. But Governor Latorre had collected 1000 men, and Aleman was made prisoner by surprise. As soon as this event was known in Salta, the Señora Petrona Sierra, wife of the Governor, and her daughter the Señora Rafaelita Latorre, accompanied by various others, went to meet the Governor, to solicit the life of Aleman, in pity for the afflicted state of his family, consisting of 11 children. Latorre acceded to their request; but the delinquent is to pay the expenses consequent upon this revolutionary movement, and to be banished to Peru.

Commandant Obejero, who was made prisoner with Aleman, was tried by a court-martial, and ordered to be shot. The manner in which he met his fate, excited the admiration of all the spectators. He walked to the place of execution without the least trepidation, and told the troops that he knew how to die like a soldier; requesting, at the same time, that when the order was given to fire, the band would play, so that his life might end in music.

In looking again over the English papers received by the last packet, we do not find any very great addition to make to the news inserted last week. A proclamation of Don Miguel, addressed to the Portuguese, states that perfidy had caused the occupation of Lisbon by the rebels; and that they had made themselves masters of his fleet by the grossest fraud, and without displaying any valour. He calls upon the Portuguese to fly to arms; and to let their motto be, "To conquer, or to die."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—I must beg your indulgence, and that of your readers, in correcting some of the most palpable mistakes—to say the least—of one of the writers in your No. 375, on Temperance Societies.

He affirms that "consistent temperance" is that of those who "pledge themselves to the use of undiluted water;" that the "genuine sentiment of modern temperance, is taste not, touch not, handle not, anything stronger than water;" and that the use of "distilled spirits," is but "a twig of the widely spread tree of intemperance." Now, making every allowance for "poetic licence," hyperboles, and all other figures of speech and flowers of rhetoric, I must be permitted to ask, even at the risk of being thought "ungentle" by Mr. Nemo,—Is this true?—Is there a Temperance Society in the universe, organized on these principles? If there is, I presume Nemo, or, in plain English, nobody, knows of its existence, and can tell us where it is. Till he does this, I

shall feel warranted in assuming that such societies and temperance pledges exist only in his own brain, and that his "admiration and sympathy" are, like most of his censures, expended on phantoms of his own creation. Again; does he expect *sober men* to credit the assertion, that the use of distilled spirits is but a twig of the tree of intemperance, and that the formation of a Society to suppress this, is "a mockery of benevolence?" Is it credible that he, or any man capable of writing on the subject, should be so grossly ignorant of the *facts* in this matter, as not to know that the use of *distilled spirits* is the very "head and front" of the evil; the trunk and branches of the "widely spread tree of intemperance;" and that if this were destroyed, the disease and misery and guilt which are its fruits, would almost entirely cease to afflict and curse mankind? How many of the "numerous victims which have already sunk to a premature grave," or of the "many more hastening to the same inglorious end," which he truly tells us are found among the foreign population here, have brought this shame and perdition to themselves, and ruin to their families, without *distilled spirits*? I do not say nor suppose that intoxication from wine, or cider, or opium, or tobacco, or nitrous oxide, or anything else, is less "sinful or indecorous" than from distilled spirits. The principle, in the abstract, is the same; but I affirm, what I presume only "nobody" would think of denying, that the great mass of crime and suffering, disease and death, which are produced in the world by intemperance, are, as a *matter of fact*, produced by ardent spirits; and, consequently, that was the use of these excluded, these evils would be *comparatively* at an end.

I leave for future consideration, his assumption that Temperance Societies "substitute *fashion*, for the sanction of moral sentiment," and others, "too numerous to mention," which stand in the same unenviable relation to accuracy, solely because I am persuaded that what Mr. Nemo so elegantly, and "with the temper and courtesy of a gentleman," terms the "hypocondriac and squeamish" apprehension of his "leading-string masters" about overloading your *Packet*,—which happened, by the way Mr. Editor, to be an apprehension of *yours*, and not of your correspondents,—is not quite so much a "hypocondriac imagination" as he supposes. Aware that the lovers of rum would be likely to feel a little "squeamish" and "hypocondriac" about this discussion, and that some of the friends of temperance might feel, with yourself, as if it was occupying an undue space in your columns, I made, three weeks ago, in very plain English as I supposed, a proposition which I thought would be quite acceptable to those who wished for a candid, open, and honorable discussion of the temperance question. The creative imagination of Mr. Nemo, it seems, has transformed this simple proposition into a "gauntlet of *force de fiance*," hurled with malice prepense at his own "insubstantial form;" and, what is worse, hurled, not by an "isolated insubstantial" existence like himself, which might perhaps have been forgiven,—but hurled, in defiance of all the laws of chivalry, "in the name of an organized Society, with its *Treasurer*," &c. &c., at—"nobody."

Supposing all this to be true, what advantage was to be derived from the co-operation of "a Treasurer without any funds even in contemplation," or of "an Executive Committee without attributes of any kind," is among the "mysteries" which I suppose "nobody" can explain. It happens, however, I am sorry to say, to be utterly untrue; and Nemo might have known this by consulting any member of the Committee. The proposition was made on my own "isolated" responsibility, with the previous knowledge of only one individual; and may still be accepted by anybody or "nobody" who feels interest enough in the discussion to do so. If it is not done, I shall refrain from troubling you, Mr. Editor, with any farther notice of the subject; and with my acknowledgments for your kindness in hitherto opening your columns for the purpose, shall take my leave of the discussion.

E. W.

October 29th, 1833.

We hear that the name of the Barraca-bridge has been changed, and that it is now called "the Bridge of the Restoration of the Laws;" a sign-post having been erected on the said bridge, bearing the inscription—"El Puente de la Restauracion de las Leyes."

A number of *patanos* still linger in and about the capital, making purchases for their ladies

and families in the country, and seeing all that is to be seen. Their horses attract much attention for their beauty and condition: indeed we should think that Buenos Ayres never at any time possessed a finer collection of these noble animals.

Sombreros de la Restauracion, (Restoration Hats).—Gentlemen hats, of a deep red colour, under the above denomination, have within this week come into fashion.

Since the "fitting" of our man-of-war, the *Sarandi*, the morning gun, and evening gun, have been fired by Gun-boat No. 7.

On 15th inst., the United States' ship *Falmouth*, in the Outer Roads, hoisted her flag half mast, and fired 13 minute guns, in honor of the memory of the late Commodore Bainbridge.

On almost every evening during the week, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Plaza de la Victoria (which may be called the fashionable part of the town,) have been thronged with ladies, enticed by the fine weather "to go a shopping," and make their Summer purchases. "How beautifully they are attired!" exclaimed a Bostonian, who viewed the various lovely groups that passed. And it is so; even the very ponderous comb has

its beauties, particularly when glittering in the moonlight of the present calm evenings. It is at such times that the charms of the Buenos Ayrean fair are most conspicuous.

THEATRE.

On the 16th inst. was performed the play of 'Charles the Bold,' for the benefit of the Prompter, (Señor Alvarez.) The musquetry firing in this piece, alarmed the ladies, and frightened several of them from the boxes.

On 17th, "The death of Riego," with the after-piece of the "Battle of Lodi." The latter went off but so so. Napoleon (Señor Caton,) addressed the audience, to the effect that his horse was either "lost, stolen, or strayed," and therefore he could not advance on Lodi's bridge, standard in hand.

On the 19th a play, in which the art of the Mechanist was conspicuous in various magical changes and conjurations, and Señor Felipe David was very humorous. The performances did not conclude until midnight.

The attendance on the above evenings was tolerably numerous; but the double prices (necessary, no doubt,) have deterred many from visiting the Theatre.

The Manager should take away the flags and pilasters from the interior of the Theatre; they have a heavy and somewhat mountebank look; the pilasters place the spectators in the "dress circle" in a manner *hors de vue*. Such appendages might be very well for a night or two, but not for a continuance.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF NOVEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Floraville, King,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thales, Ishister,	Zimaran & Teserra,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Fury, Stephens,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caroline, Broad,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Icenii, Lacy,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Coves for order.
Brig Sarah, Sadler,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Cleopatra, McLean,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Hortensia, Reed,	Duguid,	Ile of France.
Brig Barba los, Christian,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Malvina, Thornton,	Lacondelle,	Ile of France.
Brig Medora, Canlish,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Favorite, Christie,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Ajax, Long,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Elizabeth, Morgan,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Liverpool, via Montevideo.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Burdett, Smith,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Hortensia, Massicot,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Cicero, Jauvier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Troubadour, Raines,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for New York.
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sarah, Buckmar,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	John Langdon,	Discharging.
Barque Statura, Curtis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mary, Evans,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Brothers, Hale,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,		
FRENCH.		
Brig Godefroy, Hughes,	Cornet & Prat,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Barbedienne,	Guerin, Son, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grae.
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Schooner-brig Comet, Studing,	J. J. Killek,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Colombia, Zydevedt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Duncaan, Witroock,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Revallo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gortiers,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Zumaca Aguila, Colombino,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Carlo Felix, Buzzalini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.
Ship Aurora, Rizzo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Polacre Marquez, Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Mediterranean.
Brig Bella Niña, J. B. Cociola,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Brig Triunfo, Daguino,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirilles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Señora de Aynda, Pello,	José Gestal,	Paraguay.
Brig San José Americano, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Maria, Eugén,	B. Costa,	Discharging.
Zumaca Bom Fin, O. Martinez,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Schooner brig Concepcion, Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardoso,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Janeiro.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,		Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Lexington, (15 guns.) Captain Isaac McKeever; bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melanct. T. Woolsey.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 16.—Wind N. N. E.
Arrived, Sardinian brig *Triunfo*, Daguino, from Rio Janeiro 2d inst., Montevideo 14th, with tobacco, sugar, paper, &c., to M. A. Ramos.
Do. Brazilian schr.-brig *Concepcion*, Silva, from Santos 1st inst., with 928 bags and 305 barrels sugar, tobacco, &c., to M. A. Ramos.
Sailed, United States' ship *Falmouth*, (18 guns), Captain F. H. Gregory, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and United States.
 British schooner-brig *María Terésa*, Gallardo, for Montevideo, despatched by Amadéo & Capriles, in ballast.
 Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, for Montevideo, having on board the passengers (noticed in our last), for H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*.
 French brig *Claire*, Simonet, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Cochard & Co., with 8100 dry hides, 10,700 horns, 4 tiger-skins, 2 bales with 120 doz. sheep-skins, 3 doz. ostrich feathers, 4 bales with 180 arrobas horse hair, 35 doz. with 627 arrobas wool, 14 arrobas wax, and some boxes with plants, jewellery, &c. Passengers, Monsieur Henri Tribon, and the 1st Mate of the French brig *Nanine*, wrecked at Patagouia.

November 17.—Wind N.
Arrived, Oriental packet schr. *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 16th inst.
 American barque *Brothers*, Hale, from Sicily 25th July, Montevideo 14th inst., with 416 pipes 86 half do. 35 quarter do. and 30 barrels Carlon wine, 320 bushels salt, &c., to Rodger, Breed & Co.
Sailed, Oriental schooner-brig *Caroline*, A. W. Sheaffe, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowlan & Co., with 300 barrels flour, 30 pipes caña, nuts, cigars, &c. Saper-cargo, Mr. M. Sheaffe. Passengers, Mr. Fisher.

November 18.—Wind S. E.
Arrived, National brig *Domingo*, Pouthier, from Parnagua 3d inst., with 521 tierces yerba, caña, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.
Sailed, Hamburg galliot *Carle* Heinrich, Yurens, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Mohr & Ludovici, in ballast.
 American brig *Rolla*, Brush, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reineke & Lees, with 4320 dry hides, 12 bales with 240 doz. sheep-skins, 1 doz. with 72 horse hides, 7844 horns, 600 gallions neat's-foot oil, and 11 cases dry goods.—Cargo taken in at Montevideo: 2571 dry hides, 1875 horns, 6 pipes tallow, and 5 bales sheep-skins. Passenger from this, Captain Gore.

November 19.—Wind N. N. E.
Arrived, National brig *General Rondeau*, S. Bartlet, from Bahia 2d inst., with 166 pipes caña, to Dowdall & Lewis.
 Neapolitan brig *Vesuvio*, Lauro, from Gibraltar 23d July, Montevideo 16th inst., with wine, aguardiente, &c., to order.
Sailed, National schooner-of-war *San Martin*, for Martin Garcia, with troops.

November 20.—Wind N. N. E.—slight rain at night.
Arrived, American schooner-brig *Margaret*, Baker, from Havana 5th September, Montevideo 18th inst., with sugar, cigars, coffee, rum, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—(She was placed in temporary quarantine.)
Hamburg barque *Duncan*, Withrock, from Isle Mayo 4th October, Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with 115 moyes salt, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

November 21.—Wind S.
Arrived, National brig *Perana*, Jovemantino, from Patagonia 11th inst., with 950 fanegas salt, to Davison, Dorr & Co.
 National schooner *Amalia*, Parodi, from Campos 15th ult., Rio Janeiro 2d inst., with sugar, coffee, &c., to the Captain.
Sailed, American brig *Cornelia*, Beard, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 13,376 dry hides, 12 cases hats, 19 arrobas chuño. Passengers, Messrs. Willing, and John Owen, of Philadelphia; and Captain Edward Holbrook, of Baltimore.

November 22.—Wind N. N. E.
Arrived, Hanoverian brig *Graf Munster*, Deeten, from Island Mayo 9th ult., with 100 moyes salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 French barque *Prosper*, Darlan, from Valparaiso 3d August, Talcahuano 8th September, with 2200 Chili fanegas wheat, and Species to Blanc & Consigant.
 National schooner *Dolores*, M'Lean, from Bahia Blanca 17th ult., to Stewart & Agell.—She brought despatches from General Rosas.

Vessels posted to sail.

The *Thales*, for Liverpool, is to sail this day. On 23d.—*Concordia* for Cadiz.
 On 24th.—*Floraville*, for Liverpool; *San José*, for Genoa; *Esperanza*, Gard, for Valparaiso.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Havana.
 In August.—British schr.-brig *Hawk*, Somerville, from Montevideo.

Arrived at Montevideo.
 11th inst.—Brazilian brig *Orient*, from Rio Grande.
 Neapolitan brig *Rey Fernando* 2º, from Bahia.

12.—British brig *Panther*, Gowing, from Liverpool 8th September, to Beley, Steward & Co.
 14.—British brig *Angerstein*, Bouch, from Cape Good Hope 15th September, Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 335 pipes wine, &c., to James Noble.

Brazilian brig *Sto. Domingo*, Enneas, from Rio Janeiro.
 16.—American brig *Eliza Ann*, Sumner, from Boston 15th September, to Davison, Dorr & Co.
Sailed from Montevideo.
 13th inst.—Brazilian schr.-brig *San José* de los Placeres, for Parnagua.

The American schooner-brig *Margaret*, remains in quarantine.
 The British brig *Rainbow*, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 6th inst., for Buenos Ayres.

THE WEATHER—has been generally warm throughout the week; the thermometer about 70. The bathing season will soon commence: the boy bathers already master pretty strong on the banks of the river.

Colonel José Maria Cortinas, when he was called upon by the ex-Minister of War (General Martinez), to assist the Government with the troops under his orders during the late civil war, declined so to do; and in a note to General Martinez, dated Arceifes, 28th ult., stated that the authority of the said General was very questionable, and that the responsibility involved in complying with his orders, would rest upon him (Cortinas), alone; that from passing events, it was more than doubtful if the Government had justice on their side, &c. &c.

Birth.

The lady of Major HENRY SINCLAIR, of a Son; November 18, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned, H. B. M.'s Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Church in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel, on Monday, the 2d of December next, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the Accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.
 British Consulate,—Buenos Ayres, 25d Nov., 1833.
 CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.

THE COMMITTEE give notice, that the New Cemetery is now open for interments. The Ground-Plan lies at the house of the Treasurer, MR. HARRATT, No. 14 Calle de la Piedad, where those desirous of making appropriations will please apply.

JOHN WHITAKER,

No. 70, Calle de la Alameda,

MOST respectfully acquaints the Residents of Buenos Ayres, that he undertakes to attend to every arrangement, and provide all the requisites necessary for FUNERALS, on the shortest notice. Plain, covered, and highly finished Coffins. To prevent the necessity of immediate interment, so generally the practice, and for the convenience of depositing deceased persons in vaults, J. W. has Leadon Coffins always ready.
 In all cases, the earliest information is solicited.

FOR SALE,

At No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo,—price 4 dols.
A GUIDE to the City of BUENOS AYRES, and ALEMACK for the year 1834, in a Book of 90 pages; containing a detail of the Public Establishments of this City; Government, Ministers, Army, &c.; a list of the Merchants and Shopkeepers of all classes, and their residence; a chronology of the Governors of Buenos Ayres since the year 1515, and of the Bishops; the names of foreign sovereigns, and Rulers; remarks on the circulation of money, and of the Paper Currency in Buenos Ayres.

NOTICE.

MESSEERS. LEYS & MOLLISON have just received from England, a choice collection of
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

Comprising Gold, Silver, Hunting, Lever, and Chronometer Watches; Ladies Watches, with chains and seals en suite, &c. &c.; also, a few Ships Chronometers, by the most approved London makers.

The JEWELLERY is of the most splendid description; consisting of Rings, Broaches, Breast-pins, Earrings, &c., of Brilliants of the first water; suites of Pearls; Turquoises, and other precious stones; Gold Chains, Keys, and Seals, elegantly chased; Gold and silver Watch-guards; patent Pencil-cases, &c.; plated Candelsticks, with chased silver edges, with or without branches; Silver and Tortoise-shell Spectacles, with assorted Pebbles and Glases.

They have also received by the same opportunity, a first rate assortment of Town-made CUTLERY; comprising Razors of all classes, superior three blade Pen-knives, Razor Straps, Scissors, &c. Also, a few curiously fine Ivory Combs, Tooth-Brushes, &c. A few pocket Thermometers, of Fahrenheit and Beaumur; Night and Day Telescopes, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS,
 At Calle de la Universidad, No. 25, (near the Plaza de la Victoria.)

WANTED.

BY a Commercial House in this City, two respectable persons who are thoroughly acquainted with business in general, and particularly with the management of Dry Goods, Correspondence, &c.: one for this City, and the other for Montevideo. Liberal salaries will be allowed, and the most undeniable references required. Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

JOHN WATSON,

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received, and for sale, an assortment of BRUSHES, of a very superior quality; consisting of *Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Cloth and Shoe Brushes*; on the most reasonable terms possible, at his Store,
 No. 27, Calle de la Piedad.

N.B.—The flesh, cloth, and shoe brushes, are superior to any hitherto introduced into this country.

FOR SALE,

(Just arrived from England.)

DRESS COATS and **SURTOUTS**, of the last London fashion; Cloaks, *à 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 Muppá, No. 11.

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 *Covadecencia*, will be sold at private sale.

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

HARRIET M'GAW.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	125	— 125½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	121	— 121½	do. do.
Plata macuquina	71	— 71½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	71	— 71½	do. each.
Do. Patriot's Patacones	72	— 72½	do. do.
à per cent Stock	53	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares	100	—	do. each.
Exchange on England	63	— 63 15	6 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro	390	—	dols. p. c. et. pr.
Do. on Montevideo	71	— 71½	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States	71	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz. best	31	— 32	do. per pecaudo.
Do. country	28	— 29	do. do.
Do. weighing 25 to 24lbs	27	— 27½	do. each.
Do. salted	24	— 25	do. per pecaudo.
Do. Horse	11	— 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins	54	— 58	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins	42	— 43	do. do.
Wool, common	12	— 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long	30	— 32	do. do.
Do. mixed	19	— 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	— 15	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted	12	— 12½	do. per arroba.
Horns	350	— 850	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American)	60	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board	8	— 9	do. per fanega.
Discount	1	— 3½	p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 125½ dollars. The lowest price 120 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

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