

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 380.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

CAPTAINS of Merchant Vessels, whether National or Foreign, are informed that from this date will be carried into effect what is stated in Article 10 of the Regulations of the Company of Branch Pilots of this port, although they may have on board Pilots belonging to Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres, November 28, 1833.

BUENOS AYRES.

The most perfect tranquillity prevails in every part of this Province. The elections of Representatives for this city, to complete the 11th Legislature, took place on Sunday last; and the choice fell upon the gentlemen whose names we inserted in our last number.

Official Documents.

Communications have been published from various Justices of the Peace of the Country Districts, and others, stating the return of the troops and volunteers to their homes: that they were received with incessant acclamations by the inhabitants; flowers thrown upon them, bells ringing, colours flying; and that, during several evenings, there were illuminations, balls, &c. That the troops, &c., were filled with the highest enthusiasm, in having for the second time contributed to the restoration of the laws; that their conduct throughout had been praiseworthy in the extreme, and from the moment of taking up arms, to depositing them, they had not committed the least disorder. That Mass had been celebrated in the different churches, to return thanks to the Almighty for the happy termination of the civil war.

The aforesaid Justices, &c., in the name of the inhabitants of their different districts, likewise offer their congratulations that General Viamont had been appointed Governor, and his selection of such able and efficient Ministers,—the public wish being now realized; the Government possessing the public confidence, &c. &c.

Señor Felipe Senillosa, has been appointed president of the committee for paving the streets, repairing roads, &c. A report from the said committee states the urgent necessity of immediately filling up the numerous *pantanos* caused by the heavy rains.

Several official communications have appeared from the committee appointed to report upon the state of the public library; and a list published of the books forwarded from the Government archives, for the use of the said library.

A decree, dated 25th inst., prohibits officers, whether of troops of the line or militia, from punishing soldiers with more than 25 lashes, without a court-martial.

Decrees dated 26th inst.

The general Hospital for Men, in consequence of the present ruinous state of the building, is ordered to be removed to any public edifice which may be considered more appropriate.

The Philanthropic Society of Buenos Ayres, which had been established by a decree dated July 28, 1828, and which, by a series of events, had been prevented entering upon its functions, is ordered to commence its career on 8th December next, and the Minister of the Home Department is to preside at the opening thereof. The objects of the Society are also detailed at length.

All persons leaving the capital to travel within the Province, can do so in future without the necessity of a passport. In other respects, the law as it regards passports remains the same.

The law of 15th November, 1824, prohibiting the introduction of slaves, is declared to be in full force; and that when the Government, by a decree dated 15th October, 1831, allowed them to be introduced in the class of servants, it had no idea that it would lead to any infringement of the law against the importation of slaves.

General Felix Olazabal has forwarded a note to the House of Representatives, dated Buenos Ayres, 20th inst., to the following effect:—

That when he was elected as a Representative of the people, he had devoted himself to promote the welfare of his constituents, and to sustain constitutional order, which, through an unhappy fatality, has ceased to exist in the Province. That he could never have supposed that in the cradle of American liberty—in the capital of the Argentine Republic,—any one would view the defence of Republican principles as a crime. That he had been attacked in his own house, for no other reason than having defended the public liberties. This scandalous aggression towards a Representative of the people, is a direct attack upon their dignity; and if such examples pass with impunity, even the existence of the Legislative body may be put in peril. That the violations above mentioned, have determined him temporarily to abandon his country; and seek an asylum in a foreign land, and that safety and tranquillity which he has lost in his own. That he has been impelled to this by persecution; and that even his title as a Representative of the People, has not been able to shield him from the assassin's dagger, which has threatened his existence. He protests, in like manner, against those who have headed this aggression; making them responsible for the injuries they have caused in obliging him to abandon his home and his private interests; reserving to himself, at a more opportune period, the revindication of his rights, and reparation for the losses he suffers.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
Buenos Ayres, November 15, 1833.

24th year of the Liberty and 18th of the Independence of the Republic.

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States of North America.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, has the honor to address H. E. the Minister of the same department of the U. States of North America, to inform him; that when the diplomatic mission, which he advised him by a despatch of 20th December last

had been named near H. E. the President of the U. States, was about to depart, circumstances of great weight occurred, which frustrated the desires of the Government. Nevertheless, H. E. the Governor wishing to fulfil the objects of the said Legation, in the mode most conformable to the rights of this Republic, and to the interest of both countries, will take the first opportunity which presents itself, to arrive at so desired a termination.

The undersigned has likewise received orders from his Government, to manifest to H. E. the Minister whom he addresses, that notwithstanding that the citizens of the U. States resident in this country, are in the full enjoyment of all the immunities which the laws grant them, their rights having remained inviolate to this day; and although the question be still pending, which unfortunately occasioned the cessation of the last Agent of the U. States; nevertheless, should the Minister deem it expedient for the interest of commerce to nominate a Consul, the Government will have much pleasure in admitting him, flattering itself that it will meet with perfect reciprocity from that of the United States.

H. E. the Minister whom the undersigned addresses, will please manifest to H. E. the President of the U. States, the sentiments of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and accept the assurances of the undersigned's high and distinguished consideration.

TOMAS GUIDO.

(COPY.)

Buenos Ayres, November 16th, 1833.

In compliance with the orders of his Court, the undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, has the honor to notify to the Government of Buenos Ayres, that the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's naval forces in South America, has been directed to appoint a Lieutenant from under his command, with a certain number of men, to reside at the Falkland Islands, for the protection of His Majesty's rights in those islands.

The undersigned, in making this communication to His Excellency General Guido, Minister for Foreign Relations, avails himself, with much satisfaction, of the opportunity to offer to him the assurance of his high and distinguished consideration.

PHILIP Y. GORE.

His Excellency General Guido.

Buenos Ayres, November 21, 1833.

24th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence of the Republic.

To the Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M.,
PHILIP Y. GORE, Esq.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received and laid before his Government, the note of the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, of H. B. M. in this city, dated 19th inst., notifying that the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s naval forces in South America, has been directed to appoint a Lieutenant from under his command, with a certain number of men, to reside at the Malvinas Islands, for the protection of H. M.'s rights.

The undersigned acquaints the Chargé d'Affaires whom he addresses, that his Government, adhering to the Protest which it has made to the Government of H. B. M., through the agency of its Minister at the Court of London, in reclamation of the positive rights of the Republic to the aforementioned Malvinas Islands, confines itself for the present to state, that it has informed itself of the contents of the note which the undersigned has now the honor to answer.

The Chargé d'Affaires will please to accept the assurances of the most perfect consideration; with which the undersigned salutes him.

TOMAS GUIDO.

PROTEST

Of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of the River Plate, at the Court of London, relative to the assumption of the dominion and possession of the Falkland Islands, by His Britannic Majesty.

The Undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, has the honor of addressing to His Excellency Viscount Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the present Memoir and Protest upon the proceedings of His Britannic Majesty's Government, in assuming the sovereignty and possession of the Malvinas, otherwise called the Falkland Islands, and in forcibly stripping the said United Provinces of a part of their territory and Abimion.

But previously to resorting to this mode of upholding the sovereign rights of his Government, the undersigned had, on the 24th of April last, the honor of requesting that His Majesty's Government would be pleased to inform him if they had really given orders to eject the Buenos-Ayran garrison from the Malvinas, as pretended by Captain Onslow, of His Majesty's corvette Clio; and also whether they did authorize and would recognize the declaration, also alleged to have been made, respecting the right of dominion to those islands; because on the arrival here of the correspondence from Buenos Ayres, dated the 14th of January, it was made known, from private intelligence which found its way into the London newspapers, that the Buenos-Ayran garrison and colony in the Malvinas, together with a ship of war, the Sarandi, stationed in that part of the Argentine Republic, had been forcibly constrained to withdraw upon an intimation from the said Captain Onslow, who declared that he was going to take, and did take, possession of the islands in the name of His Britannic Majesty, notwithstanding a pending discussion thereupon.

An explanation of this sort was the more called for, from the circumstance of the Argentine Government not having, up to that period, received any notification of the fact, excepting what was incidentally afforded to them by the arrival at Buenos Ayres, on the fifteenth of the same month of January, of their garrison and colonists who had been expelled in a manner so surprising: nor had their Legation at this Court any other notion of His Majesty's Government's intentions, than what fell verbally from a chief person in the department of foreign affairs, signifying to the undersigned that instructions, relative to the discussion, were about to be given to the newly-appointed Minister to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Hamilton, but who has not yet quitted Paris.

His Excellency Lord Palmerston replied, on the 27th of the same month of April, "that the proceedings of the Commander of the Clio took place in consequence of instructions given by His Majesty's Government to Admiral Baker, the late Commander-in-Chief of the South American station; that this Admiral had orders to send a ship of war to the Malvinas Islands, there to exercise the ancient and undoubted rights of sovereignty which, (according to His Excellency,) are vested in His Majesty, and to act in that quarter as in a possession belonging to the Crown of Great Britain; and of course, in case of meeting in those islands any foreign persons or military force not acknowledging the sovereignty of His Majesty, the commander of the ship-of-war was to request such persons, and such military force, to withdraw, and he was to assist them with the means of doing so."

The note of His Excellency Lord Palmerston, concludes with stating, that "the said instructions were made known by Admiral Baker to His Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres."

If, however, this information, so transmitted to His Majesty's Legation, was truly intended to come to the knowledge of the Argentine Government, in order that they might not be taken by surprise at the meditated deprivation, as may be supposed from the existing amity between the two countries, and the courtesies usually observed between Governments, it is very painful to remark that the British Legation did not comprehend it in this manner, since they gave no information, nay more, they absolutely forgot, or denied, that they had any thing to communicate on the subject. By the correspondence received in the month of May last, it appears that on the 16th of January, two days after the return of the garrison to the roadsides of the capital, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic officially communicated to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, "that he had just learned that the Commander of the corvette of war Clio, had occupied the site of La Soledad, in the Malvinas, and hoisted the English flag, where that of the Argentine Republic was before

flying; that this unexpected event had deeply affected the feelings of the Buenos-Ayran Government; and although nothing colorable could be found to warrant it, yet considering that the Chargé d'Affaires, to whom he addressed himself, must be possessed of information on a procedure that compromised the rights of the Republic, he requested from him the necessary explanations."

The answer of His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires was expressly, in his note of the 17th of January, 1833, that "he had not received instructions from his Court to make any communication to the Government of Buenos Ayres upon that subject."

In the absence of all explanation anterior or subsequent to the act of deprivation, the Buenos-Ayran Government proceeded to verify the fact by the depositions of their expelled officers; from whose testimony it appeared that on the 4th of January, 1833, there anchored in Port Louis de la Soledad de Malvinas, His Majesty's corvette Clio, J. J. Onslow, Commander, who, at three in the afternoon of that day, went on board the ship of war Sarandi, and intimated to her commander that he came to take possession of the Malvinas, as belonging to His Majesty's crown; that he had positive orders to hoist there the English flag within twenty-four hours, as he had already done in other ports of the islands, and peremptorily demanded that, on the following day, the flag of the Republic should be lowered also on shore; that the Commander of the Sarandi refused to comply with that demand, protesting against the insult and the violation of the rights of the Republic; that, determined not to yield excepting to superior force, he forbade the inhabitants ashore from striking the Argentine flag there; that at nine in the morning, however, of the following day, three armed boats, with marines and seamen, landed from the Clio, in Port Louis, and, fixing a staff on the dwelling of an Englishman, at some distance from the house of the Commandancy, hoisted the English flag, and then proceeded to lower, with their own hands, the flag of the Republic which was then flying.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

We had intended to notice the daily occurrences of the above period, from the time in which the political movement took place, (11th ult.) until the termination of the civil disturbances. The restrictive decree which was issued respecting the periodicals, prevented our following up this intention; and it is now rather late in the day to commence it. Yet, as it may satisfy curiosity hereafter, and also be a matter of reference, we have ventured a few lines upon the subject.

Our former numbers will have conveyed some idea how the force outside the town hourly increased, without a correspondent addition to that of the Government. Cattle, &c., were prevented from entering the city, and the privations of the poorer class of people were of course very great. Vessels were despatched to the Banda Oriental for beef, and the supplies they brought were eagerly purchased. The butchers shop of Mr. Brown, and that of Mr. Mitchell, near the Alameda, were thronged with purchasers; and in the throng were a number of ladies. What a shock it would have been to the fine feelings of Lord Byron, (of whom it is reported that he disliked to see a woman at meals), had he witnessed this craving of so many of the lovely portion of the creation, after beef.

On the 20th, a guard of Marines was placed on the *azoteas* near the Marine Office. Signals were arranged from the Port to the College Church, to give notice of the movements of the force outside, and a look-out man was stationed on the turret of that church.

From the 26th ult. to 4th inst., pressgangs traversed the streets, and impressed all that came in their way, to serve as soldiers.

On the 27th ult. there were reports of peace; General Espinosa arrived in town by water.

On the 28th, these reports were continued, and Señores Gervasio Rosas, and E. Diaz Velez, came to town on a mission to that effect.

On the 31st, in the evening, the town was thrown into considerable confusion, from a pro-

clamation issued by Governor Balcarce, stating that it was likely to be attacked that night.

On the 1st inst., the Governor, on horseback, attended by his aids-de-camp, and a strong escort, went through the streets to the Retiro. At one o'clock the same day, two guns fired from the Fort announced that the city was placed *en asamblea*; the drums beat to arms, and soldiers were stationed upon the church tops, *azoteas*, &c. A party of armed American seamen were landed from the United States' ship Lexington, and proceeded to the residence of Commodore Woolsey, where the flag of the U. States was displayed. The opposing parties were skirmishing in the suburbs of the town. In the evening, and indeed during all the day, business was entirely suspended, shops closed, and scarcely any thing to be seen in the streets but armed men.

2d inst.—Cannon were pointed down the different streets leading from the Plaza de la Victoria. Skirmishing in all directions around the town, and the firing of small arms continually heard.

3d inst.—The cannon were removed from the Plaza.

4th inst.—General Viamont elected Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

5th inst.—General Pinedo, and Colonel Prudencio Rosas, came to town with an escort, and the soldiers were withdrawn from the *azoteas*, &c.

6th inst.—Notwithstanding that peace had now taken place, considerable alarm and agitation prevailed, chiefly in consequence of a misunderstanding which occurred this morning, between a party of General Pinedo's troops, and a party of those inside the town, in which several lives were lost. The Police sent round, at night, for the inhabitants to illuminate their houses.

7th.—The army of General Pinedo entered this city. At night the illumination was continued. The milk-venders again ventured into town this day, after a long absence.

The troops of the Government during the late contentions, were decorated with various devices. The cavalry wore the loose red shirt, and were armed with carbine, pistols, sword, and lance, the latter with a flag at the end of it; and divers ribbands streamed from their caps, with inscriptions thereon. Indeed, the combatants on both sides would have formed an admirable subject for the pencil of the artist.

NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.

It is with great satisfaction we observe, that this much-wanted establishment is in a state of forwardness, and that it is now open for interments. The ground has been laid out, and planted with trees; a cottage is erecting for the Sexton; and on Monday the 25th inst., the Committee of Management attended on the ground to see the foundation of a Chapel laid, which is to be built after a design furnished by Mr. Adams, the Architect, in the Gothic style, with spires. When completed, this cemetery will be an ornament to the neighbourhood in which it is situated, it will be creditable to the British residents, and afford another proof of the liberality of the Government of the Province, in tolerating and sanctioning the institutions of other countries within their own territory.

It is also in perfect accordance with those feelings of harmony and good will which should ever exist between the subjects and citizens of other kingdoms residing abroad, that we understand, in connexion with the British Cemetery, and within the same boundary wall, the Germans and North Americans have their respective burial-grounds; so that though each ground be separate and distinct from each other, and under the direction of the respective National Committees, yet these Committees will act in conjunction in

the general management of the establishment, and the whole ground may be considered as the Protestant Cemetery of Buenos Ayres.

The following is the inscription deposited in the foundation of the Chapel:—

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
MDCCCXXXIII.
November 25th,
BEING THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
WILLIAM IV.,
King of Great Britain and Ireland,
And the first year of the administration of His Excellency
SR. GEN. D. JUAN JOSE VIAMONT,
Governor and Captain-General of the Province of
Buenos Ayres,
JAMES BARTON, ESQUIRE,
LAID THE FOUNDATION OF THIS CHAPEL;
To be called
The British Cemetery Chapel.
The Cemetery being established conformably to an Act
of the British Parliament, passed in the
Sixth Year of the Reign of
King George IV.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

COMMITTEE.

John Armstrong, Clerk, James Barton,
Wm. Brown, Attn. of the, John Whitaker,
Scotch Presb. Church, John Haratt, Treasurer,
Samuel Bishop, D. Lamont, Secretary,
John Downes,

Richard Adams, Architect.
Archd. Glover, Contractors.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
It being an established principle in all right regulated commonwealths and communities, that men, however humble or otherwise obscure, by accepting office either as Præses, of Penny Societies, Prime Ministers of Principalities, or Presidents of Republics, do virtually by their offices become public characters; and are, in consequence, entitled to the praise and approbation of their contemporaries, for their meritorious services or patriotic actions,—or, on the other hand, exposed to a keen scrutiny and sweeping censure, when their services may have been remiss, or their haughty and unconciliating bearing may have “overstepped the modesty of nature.” Taking for granted that the full truth of such a principle will be at once conceded, I come to the point on which I would more immediately wish to make it bear.

Pues, Mr. Editor, the non-arrival, by an “untoward” circumstance, of your goodly relay of monthly periodicals by last packet, impelled me, in order to gratify a curiosity I had of reading a certain interesting article in one of them, to seek it in an institution called the “Buenos Ayres British Subscription Library,” of which I have perhaps been an unworthy member since its commencement; but to which, I must in truth say, I have always had a kind of repugnance in applying, or of availing myself of the useful books it might contain, on account of the *Paraguay Dictatorship-like system* under which it is managed, and the everlasting annoyance of getting stuffed down one’s throat that Mr. so-and-so says this, and Mr. so-and-so says that. In this instance, however, the anxiety I had to read the article above alluded to, induced me to sacrifice my feelings, and I accordingly passed to the Library in quest of the publication: this was some days after the arrival of the *Hannah*, from Liverpool, by which conveyance, I had been informed, the periodicals had come;—they then, however, had not reached the Library. Some few days afterwards I called again, fully expecting that by that time at least they would have reached the Library; for in the interim I had been assured the periodicals had come on shore amongst with the *Hannah’s* patterns; but this second application proved as fruitless as the first. A day or two afterwards I called again, with as little success; but in this instance I at least got from the polite and obliging Librarian, a satisfactory answer; for he explained the why and wherefore the periodicals had not reached their true destination,—the Library,—which, to my astonishment, I learned was nothing more or less than that the gentleman whose bounden duty it was, from the office he holds in the said institution, to send the books to the Library as soon as he possibly could after they might arrive, had said he could not do so (*Scotice—he condidna’ de fashed,*) until the larger parcel had come on shore: which may, for aught I know, be tomorrow, or a month hence, as the weather may permit.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I am but an obscure and private individual, and of little experience in public affairs, I should be glad to be informed if this is a proper way of treating the subscribers to the Library, or if common politeness would not

have pointed out to a proper feeling mind a different line of conduct; particularly when the duties of an office-bearer, and a polite member of society, were concerned. It may be that their offices are grievous and burdensome in the extreme, and that they have laboured and sweated *en beneficio* of the institution, far beyond what is generally acknowledged. But if so, why do they continue in office? Why do they not at once avail themselves of the *safety valve* open to all great men in office,—the plea of bad health,—and retire at once, with all their “blushing honours thick upon them?” Their modesty will surely not allow them to think for a moment, that the poor Library would become a *dead letter* if they did so. No, no; nobody would ever charge them with such arrogance. By stealth I have, however, been glad to learn that several very excellent books have come out; and that some of the subscribers think that the last come out periodicals are more than usually interesting.

LEXUS.

November 20, 1833.

BATHING.—The bathing season may be said to have commenced on Monday last; on which evening, and on that of Tuesday, there were a number of lady bathers in the river.

THE ALAMEDA, on Sunday evening, was well attended, and ladies were on the promenade until long after “night fall,” enjoying the calm moonlight evening.

MONTEVIDEO.

Messrs. Hall, Dutton & Co., of Montevideo, had the pleasure and satisfaction of presenting to H. B. M.’s Consul-General to the Oriental State of Uruguay, THOMAS SAMUEL HOOD, Esq., two Silver Salvers, received from their friends Messrs. Edwards, Hall & Co., of Liverpool; as a tribute of respect and gratitude for the disinterestedness and firmness displayed by him for the protection of the property of British subjects generally, the friendship evinced to them in the intercourse of private life, and particularly for his praiseworthy conduct on the event of the death of their partner, Mr. Thomas Dutton.

The inscription fully expresses the intention and friendly feeling of the donors; it is as follows:—

PRESENTED TO

THOMAS SAMUEL HOOD, Esq.,

H. B. M.’s Consul-General in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay,

By RICHARD EDWARDS, Esq., of Roby Hall, Lancashire, Mr. JOHN HALL, and Mr. EDWARD DE JONGH, Merchants of Liverpool;

As a Tribute of Respect

For his great impartiality and public spirit in the discharge of his official duties, And more especially, for the prompt and efficient measures adopted by him for the protection of their Commercial Interests in Montevideo, on the occasion of the decease of their

respected partner

MR. THOMAS DUTTON, at Buenos Ayres, 23d September, 1832.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28th OF NOVEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS’ NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Fairy, Stephens,	Parsons, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caroline, Broad,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Icon, Lacy,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Coves for orders.
Brig Petriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Cleopatra, M’Lean,	Daniel Goulland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Hortensia, Reed,	Daguid,	Isle of France.
Brig Barbados, Christian,	Aifred Barber,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Malvina, Thornton,	Lacurdelle,	Isle of France.
Brig Medora, Caudlish,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Favorite, Christie,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Ajax, Laing,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parsons, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Morgan,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Rainbow, Simms,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Goulland & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Hortensia, Massicot,	Daniel Goulland & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso, <i>via</i> Talcahuano.
Brig Troubadour, Raines,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Parachute, Ticombe,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sarah, Buckmar,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia & Eliza, Read,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Stalira, Curtis,	John Langdon,	Loading for New York, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Schooner-brig Mary, Evans,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Brothers, Hale,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Roston.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Virginia, Hewitt,	Lavalle & Macome,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Godefroy, Hugues,	Cornet & Prat,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Barbédienne,	Guerin, Son, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc & Constantin,	Discharging.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Discharging.
Ship George Frederick,		
HAMBURG.		
Ship Colombia, Zydeveldt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Barque Duncan, Withrock,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Genoa.
Zunaco Aguilu, Colombino,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Carle Feliz, Buzzolini,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Ship Aurora, Rizzo,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Pernambuco.
Brig Colombo, Arditi,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marquez Grunallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Bella Niña, J. B. Coxiola,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Triunfo, Daguino,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILLIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plover,	Uncertain.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña,	José Gestal,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,	B. Costa,	Discharging.
Zunaco Bon Fin, O. Martinez,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Schooner-brig Concepcion, Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardoso,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Janeiro.
AUSTRALIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathian, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Laurio,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Lexington, (38 guns,) Captain Isaac M’Keever; bearing the Pendant of Commodore Melane. T. Woolsey.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 23.—Wind N.
Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Aguilá Segúnda, Cuneo, from Montevideo 22d inst., to A. Martínez. *Sailed*, Danish schr. brig Comet, Stodging, for Havana, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 2693 quintals jerked beef.

18th inst.—American schr. Mary Jane, from Boston 6th August, Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to Davison, Dorr & Co.

20.—American ship Edward Bonaffé, J. W. Mierckens, from Tarragona 16th September, and Gibraltar 1st ult., to Zimmermann & Co.
American brig Talisman, from Hamburg 1st September, and Isle Mayo 11th October, with 137 moyer salt, to Dorr, Reincke & Co.

17th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

18.—French brig Jeanne Eloise, for Marseilles.
25.—French brig Pomone, for Havre de Grace.

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SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro
On 10th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 21st ult., Montevideo 26th. *Sailed from Rio Janeiro*
14th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Skylark, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres, 21st ult., by packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo
18th inst.—American schr. Mary Jane, from Boston 6th August, Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to Davison, Dorr & Co.

20.—American ship Edward Bonaffé, J. W. Mierckens, from Tarragona 16th September, and Gibraltar 1st ult., to Zimmermann & Co.

American brig Talisman, from Hamburg 1st September, and Isle Mayo 11th October, with 137 moyer salt, to Dorr, Reincke & Co.

About 23d inst.—American barque Talent, from Cape de Verds, with salt, to Zimmermann & Co.

25.—Dutch brig Hollander, from Rio Grande, with yerba, to Bertram & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo
17th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

18.—French brig Jeanne Eloise, for Marseilles.

25.—French brig Pomone, for Havre de Grace.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday and Tuesday last, it was oppressively hot, the thermometer at times bordering on 90, in the shade, with scarcely "a breath of air" stirring. On Tuesday afternoon, the gathering clouds, and lightning, denoted a change; and at 9-5'clock on that evening, the wind shifted to the Southward, bringing with it clouds of dust, and frightening the bathers out of the river. At night it rained, since which the atmosphere has been somewhat cooler.

In consequence of the conclusion of the elections, the Marine Office was illuminated on Sunday evening last; and a number of lights were displayed from the signal-staff thereof.

THEATRE.

On the 24th inst., was performed the Comedy of "The Four Nations," in which the peculiarities of the Frenchman, Italian, Portuguese, and Englishman, were tolerably hit off;—at any rate, we have to thank the author for not making a caricature of our countrymen. The afterpiece was "Napoleon's farewell to his troops at Fontenau,"—his chief merit was its brevity. Señor Jimenez, the talented Amateur performer, personated Napoleon. The house was well attended, considering the intolerable heat.

On 26th, Señor Culebras, from the Montevideo Theatre, re-appeared on these boards, in the Comedy of *A la Fez, Viruelas*. He is the same sensible actor as ever, and we regretted to find the house so empty upon this occasion.

There were performances on various other evenings, which we do not notice, for the simple reason that we did not see them.

It seems that the Montevideo Comedians are engaged at this Theatre. Had they visited us in the Winter season, with their active Manager, it would have been a profitable speculation for them; and even now, as far as the atmosphere is concerned, they will have a warm reception.

A vocalist from Rio Janeiro (Señor Salvador Salvador), is likewise advertised to appear. Some communications have appeared in the daily papers here, by way of jeers, highly eulogizing his talents.

Married.

At the British Church, on the 23d inst., Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, a native of Scotland; to Mrs. M. CARTY, of Devonport, in Devonshire.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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, 23d Nov., 1833.
CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Tuesday, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Will be Sold by Public Auction, by J. J. ARRIOLA & CO., Calle del Perú, No. 21, THE BARRACA, and LAND adjoining, situated in "The Huerto de los Sauces, known formerly as the 'Quinta de Lopez,'—comprising nearly a cuadro, with a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. This is every respect a desirable situation for the staking of Hides, and other country business. A plan of the ground may be seen, and all necessary information will be given, on application as above.

JOHN WATSON,
BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened a **GROCERY STORE,** at No. 26, Calle de la Piedad. He has likewise on Sale, Hardware, Glassware, and a handsome assortment of Earthenware, with rich and tasteful patterns; also, Hair Brooms, and an assortment of BRUSHES, of a very superior quality, comprising Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Cloth and Shoe Brushes. A few trunks, that by having constantly on hand for Sale, goods of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms possible; by devoting himself solely to his business, and by unremitting exertions to serve those who may be generous enough to honour him with their custom, he will in some measure merit a part of their patronage.
Monte-Grande Fresh Butter, and Cheeses.

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. 142 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 Leaden Coffins always ready.
In all cases, the earliest information is solicited.

FOR SALE,
At No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, —price 4 dolrs. A GUIDE to the City of BUENOS AYRES, and A ALMANACK for the year 1834, in a Book of 80 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 1615, 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.
MESSRS 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, Brooches, Breast-pins, Earrings, &c. of Brillants of the first water; suites of Rings; Turquoise, and other precious stones; Gold Chains, Keys, and Seals, elegantly chased; Gold and Silver Watch-guards; patent Pencil-cases, &c.; plated Candlesticks, with chased silver cases, with or without branches; Silver and Tortoise-shell Spectacles, with assorted Pebbles and Glasses.
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 Strops, Scissors, &c. Also, a few curious 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.)

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish,.....	123	= 123 dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118	= 118 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	67	= 74 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	78	= 78 do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patagones,.....	77	= 77 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	52	= 52 1/2 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	116	= 117 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	110	= pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	370	= 360 dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	= 74 do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	78	= do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz. best,.....	31	= 32 do. per assado.
Do. country,.....	26	= 28 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	25	= 27 do. each.
Do. salted,.....	20	= 22 do. per assado.
Do. Horse,.....	11	= 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	48	= 50 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	42	= 45 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	11	= 13 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	30	= 32 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	15	= 22 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	= 15 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	115	= 12 do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	= 850 do. per mill.
Flour, (North American),.....	60	= 62 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8	= 9 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	= 3 1/2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublings, during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price 118 dollars. The highest rate of exchange upon England, during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2-16 pence.

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

Vessels posted to sail
30th inst.—Ajax, for Rio Janeiro, Malrina, for Isle of France.
1st December.—Hortensia, for Isle of France.
2d December.—Carib Feliz, for Cadiz and Genoa.