

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 483.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We are happy to see that the work of reducing the floating debt of the Province goes on steadily, and that the Government do not only employ the 200,000 dollars which is monthly destined to that purpose, but have even exceeded that sum. In the last month, there were 266,100 dollars of bills redeemed; and in the present, the amount will be 267,300 dollars. At this rate, the floating debt will be cancelled in about two years. Were the floating debt once extinguished, and could the same amount at present applied to its redemption be appropriated to the redeeming of Bank Notes, little more than five years would be requisite to take up the whole of the Bank paper which now constitutes the circulating medium of Buenos Ayres. If such be the prospects of the country now that commerce is rather stagnated than otherwise,—what has it not a right to expect, when, with the confidence inspired by the consolidation of order, trade revives, as we most confidently believe it will?

The following prisoners, charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, were brought into town in a covered cart on Wednesday morning last, under an escort of cavalry, and lodged in the common prison of this city; viz., Santos Perez, Cesario Peralta, Marcelo Marquez, Basilio Marquez, Mateo Marquez, and Feliciano Figueroa. They were in irons, and handcuffed; and all of them appeared considerably alarmed at the imprecations against them amongst the immense crowd which had assembled in the Plaza de la Victoria upon the occasion. There were incessant cries of "¡Mueran los asesinos de General Quiroga!" &c. &c.; and we dare aver that from the excitement which prevailed, the prisoners were heartily rejoiced when the heavy gate of the prison closed upon them. When the Retiñafes were placed in the same prison, there was not this ebullition; a commiseratory feeling evidently pervaded the bystanders, from the contrast of their present degraded condition with their former high estate.

FUNCION FEDERAL, in the town of *San Antonio de Areco*, on 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th ult., in honor of the installation of Brigadier-General **JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS**, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

The details of this *funcion* appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday. It commenced on the evening of the 10th, when the whole town was illuminated, and music traversed the streets, accompanied by a great number of the inhabitants;—the National Air was sung amid repeated *vivas*, every house was open, and the rejoicings continued until midnight. At sun-rise on the 11th, the troops were formed in line, and a guard of honor took charge of the portrait of His Excellency the Governor; which portrait, accompanied with music, colours flying, &c., was paraded through the streets to the Church, where High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated, and a Sermon analogous to the occasion preached.—The Church was "*federalmente*" adorned. After divine service, two volleys were fired by the infantry, accompanied with discharges of cannon, and fire-works. The portrait of His Excellency was conveyed from the Church with the same escort which conveyed it thither, and lodged in the house of the *Señor Cura*, in which mansion a grand ball was given in the evening. Fifty ladies attended, all wearing the Federal device: the matrons of fifty, and the *ancianos* of seventy, danced with all the spirit of youth. The dances were varied, and included those antique ones of the *pericon y cadena*.

The diversions continued on the 12th and 13th. On the former day there was horse-racing amongst the cavalry militia; on the 13th there were ban-

quets, and in the evening *tertulias* and balls.—The greatest enthusiasm is stated to have prevailed throughout; and the health of His Excellency the Governor was drank with the most lively acclamations.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The anniversary of this festival so cherished by all true Scotsmen, was celebrated on Monday last, in Buenos Ayres, with considerable eclat. It is true there was no set dinner in the "Capitol" itself upon the occasion; but there were various private ones, at which the memory of the Saint was drank to with true affection. The "grand shine," however, took place at Monte Grande. St. Andrew must have been delighted at the enthusiastic display made there by his children,—it was indeed the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." The banquet was laid out in a place called the granary, but since this celebration it has assumed the name of St. Andrew's Lodge. About forty-five persons sat down to table. Mr. Gilbert Ramsay presided;—Vice President, Mr. Dick. We certainly did expect to have been favoured with "a full, true, and particular account" of the affair from some of our friends who were present, in order that it might stand upon record, and go down to all posterity. St. Andrew himself would be pleased to see it in print, and perhaps might send to purchase our *Packet* of to-day, to show his brother Saints of what stuff the Sons of Caledonia are made, when they are "in the vein."

Official Documents.

Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, in a note under date 29th ult., addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, states his acceptance of the appointment of Camarista Commissioner, to try the individuals charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue.

Señor Juan Carlos Rosados, Director of the Hospital for Women, has, under date 31st October last, forwarded to the Government an account of the state of the said Hospital; to which the Government replied on 28th ult., stating their satisfaction thereon.

A decree, dated 28th ult., states that experience having demonstrated the inconvenience arising from persons who are not resident proprietors in the country districts of the province, traversing therein without the correspondent licence from the Police department; the decree of 3d February 1830, is therefore declared to be in full force; and that of 28th November 1833, which abrogated the said decree of 3d February 1830, null and void.

The decree of 3d February 1830, was republished in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 30th ult. It states that all traders or dealers found in the country districts without a passport from the Police department, will be detained. The Postmasters and inhabitants are forbidden to provide horses to passengers of the above description, unless they have the correspondent passport.

A decree, dated 30th ult., orders the following appointments in the Custom-House:—

Don Manuel Ventura de Lavalle, to be Accountant, and principal superintendent in the Receiver-General's office. Don Juan Antonio Albarracin, to be Treasurer. Don Pedro Blanco, to be Liquidating Accountant. Don Santiago Calzadilla, to be 1st Inspector. Don Marcos Sauvidet, to be 2d Inspector.

An account was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst., of the amount of Receptory Bills in circulation on 1st inst., viz., 5,693,300 dollars.

A note, dated 30th ult., from Don José María Rojas, Minister of Finance, addressed to the Col-

lector-General, states that the Government have approved of the sale by auction of the house denominated Foundling Printing-Office, and its dependencies; and have ordered that the sum of 67,300 dollars offered for it, be appropriated to the redemption of Receptory Bills in the month of December, besides the 200,000 dollars employed monthly for that purpose.

A communication, dated Guardia del Salto, 25th ult., from the Justice of Peace, Curé, and Commissary of war of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of three hundred and forty-one resident citizens there, who have registered themselves as approving the law of 7th March last, which conferred upon Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the province.

A similar declaration to the above, signed by two hundred and ninety-one citizens, residents of the district of Fortin de Areco, was forwarded on 18th ult. to His Excellency the Governor, by the Justice of Peace and acting Commandant of said district.

As also one on 24th ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of San Pedro, signed by four hundred and seventy-seven citizen residents of that district.

Three separate communications were forwarded on 1st inst., by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province, with the details which had been remitted to him of the votes of the resident citizens of San Pedro, Fortin de Areco, and La Guardia del Salto, in approval of the law of 7th March last, which invested him with the whole of the public power of the province.

A communication, dated Cordova 26th ult., from Don Manuel Lopez, Provisional Governor of that Province, to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, states that he had on that day sent forward to Buenos Ayres, in safe custody, the following prisoners, perpetrators of the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue:—

Santos Perez, principal murderer.

Cesario Peralta, Lieutenant charged with the superintendence of the decollation of the *peones*, drivers, courier, and postillions.

Marcelo Marquez, who detained the coach in his post-house, until he had advised Santos Perez that the coach was about to depart.

Basilio Marquez, who cut the throat of His Excellency General Quiroga.

Mateo Marquez, bearer of the despatch from Guillermo Rainet, to his brother Vicente.

Feliciano Figueroa, Lieutenant who headed one of the parties.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, under date 30th ult., replied to the above; and stated that he had ordered the Government aid-de-camp, Col. Ramon Rodriguez, with a competent guard, to proceed and take charge of the criminals in question.

A proclamation was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst., from Don Manuel Lopez, Provisional Governor of Cordova, addressed to the confederate forces of that province, thanking them for their services in the cause of Federation.

A variety of official documents issued by the Government of the Province of Cordova, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2d inst.—Some of them relate to the prisoners charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, and others are of a local nature.

Also, a communication to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from Don Alejandro Heredia, Governor of the Province of Tucuman, dated Tucuman, 10th inst., authorizing the Government of Buenos Ayres, on the part of that of Tucuman, to try the prisoners charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue.

The following has been posted in the Commercial Room:—

MEMORANDUM.

"In pursuance of orders from the Commander in Chief, I hereby give notice that the ports of Pará are blockaded by the Brazilian Government.

"Given under my hand, on board His Majesty's ship Talbot, at Buenos Ayres, this 30th November, 1835.

"F. W. PENNELL, Captain."

BOLIVIA.

A mail from Bolivia arrived on Monday last, by which we received letters and journals from our friends. One of the latter who has recently taken up his abode in Chuquisaca, the capital of Bolivia, writes that the said capital is a very pleasant little town, enjoying a delightful climate, free from the extremes of heat or cold; yet tropical fruits are brought from valleys a few leagues distant. Fine loaf-sugar is made in the Republic, chiefly in Santa Cruz, and sold in Chuquisaca at four dollars the arroba. Our friend describes Chuquisaca as being situated on a gradual slope, commencing at the foot of two hills about 2000 feet high, tending to the west; and although the slope is level in comparison with the surrounding country, yet it has its undulations. It is 9 or 10 squares in length, and 7 or 8 in breadth, which already fill the slope,—and should the population increase, they would have to occupy the neighbouring high ground, forming as it were an upper and lower town; but the writer thinks this period distant, particularly if the politicians of Bolivia can bring to bear the projects of the day, viz., to take advantage of the present disturbed state of Lower Peru, and detach from it its three most important provinces, Arequipa, Puno, and Cusco, and join them to Bolivia. It was generally thought that General Andres Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, contemplated this annexation when he decided to march a Bolivian army into Peru.

In a former number we stated that General Nieto had captured the vessel in which, by order of General Salaverry, he was proceeding from Peru to his place of banishment. The affair was managed as follows:—Nieto had received on board some clothes from his wife, amongst which he found a pair of pocket-pistols. He took advantage of the dinner hour, when his guard laid aside their arms, and presented a pistol at the commanding officer, whom he shot, on the said officer attempting resistance. General Nieto's attendant served another in the same way; a third was disarmed. The crew submitted, and the vessel was carried into a port where the General landed in safety, and collected a small force to act against General Salaverry, who held the Government at Lima.

PERU.

The news from Peru is afflicting. It seems that on the 5th July last a meeting took place at Vilque, between General Orbegoso, President of the Peruvian Republic,—General Santa Cruz, President of the Republic of Bolivia,—General P. Tristan, and General Herrera. Report avers that it was then and there agreed upon that Peru and Bolivia should form a Federal Government, under three Republics; of which, Bolivia was to be the first,—the departments of Arequipa, Puno, Ayacucho, and Cusco conjoined, the second,—and Lima, with the four northern provinces, the third; and that a general Congress should meet in the town of Sicuani, on the 25th of August. The Republics in question were to be denominated the Northern, Centre, and Southern; and were to have one Supreme Chief, who it was supposed would be the President of Bolivia, General Santa Cruz;—each Republic was also to have its President. General Gamarra would not agree to this arrangement, and withdrew from his connection with the parties concerned in it; but not having sufficient force to enter the lists with those he was now determined to oppose, he intended to join General Salaverry,—which had he effected, would have rendered the troops of the contending parties nearly equal in point of numbers, but not so as it regards equipment and discipline, the Bolivian army being in the highest order, and in appearance equal to any European troops, whereas those of Gamarra were without pay, badly armed, and almost destitute of military stores and ammunition. The President of Peru, General Orbegoso, had under his orders, at Arequipa, a considerable body of Peruvian troops, the command of which, together with all other civil and military authority, he made over to General Santa Cruz. Thus armed and empowered at all points, General Santa Cruz could not well retract, had he even wished so to do; he must proceed, or run the risk of losing all his influence in Bolivia. His first object, there-

fore, was to bring Gamarra separately to action. He accordingly commenced his march for that purpose, and arrived on 7th August at Sicuani, where on the following day he reviewed his troops, and issued a proclamation to them, couched a good deal in the style of that which Napoleon made to his army in Egypt.—"Soldiers, (says General Santa Cruz,) we are about to penetrate into the beautiful department of Cusco, and to visit the sacred city of the Children of the Sun. Grand monuments will there call forth your admiration, and excite American enthusiasm, by carrying back your thoughts to a period of more than three centuries. Its inhabitants are our brothers and friends,—treat them as such. Soldiers; the greatest interests depend upon your conduct in this campaign: it fills with expectation all the nations of South America; and especially your families and friends, who desire your return after having secured the repose of the people who have confided their destinies to your arms," &c. &c.

Various pacific invitations were sent by General Santa Cruz to General Gamarra, but all to no effect; on the contrary, one of the Bolivian officers who was the bearer of a conciliatory despatch, was detained by Gamarra. The army of Bolivia, in consequence, continued its march, and on 13th August, at Yanacocha, (Lago Negro,) came in front of that of General Gamarra; the latter consisted of 4000 troops, and about two thousand Indians; these Indians were armed with slings, sticks, &c. Gamarra's forces occupied a good position, the right wing being protected by an extensive lake, the left by three high mountains 1200 feet above the level of the Bolivian army, and the centre was placed on an eminence. They could not however withstand the attack of the Bolivians, and were totally defeated, after two hours and a-half hard fighting. The victors took four pieces of artillery, three flags, nine hundred and fifteen prisoners, including a number of officers. General Gamarra and his principal officers fled, accompanied by two squadrons of cavalry; all his army was dispersed. More than 600 dead were found on the field of battle, of which 192 belonged to the Bolivian army. General Santa Cruz highly eulogizes the conduct of his officers and men in this battle, and mentions in his despatch the names of a number of the former who particularly distinguished themselves, amongst which we read that of General Braun, and Colonel John O'Brien,—the latter had his horse shot in two places, and a ball through his poncho, but no personal injury. The Colonel was aid-de-camp to General Santa Cruz in this combat.

The result of the battle of Yanacocha will doubtless open to the victors the road to Lima, and cause the downfall of the authority of General Salaverry, who is brave, but has very few troops. The Peruvians do not like the idea that the Bolivian flag should wave in triumph in the City of the Incas, (Cusco,) but they cannot help themselves; and the Bolivians, and Peruvians who have joined them, have no other alternative but to continue operations.

General Santa Cruz issued a decree, dated Head-quarters, Cusco, 10th August, 1835, headed —"Andres Santa Cruz, Captain-General, President of Bolivia, Grand Marshal in Peru, General of Brigade in Colombia, Commander-in-Chief of the united Peru-Boliviano army, invested with extraordinary powers by H. E. the Provisional President of Peru, in the territory occupied by the united army," &c. The decree states that the conduct of the united army in the present campaign, and particularly in the battle of Yanacocha, had been conspicuous for courage and enthusiasm, &c. &c.; that justice required such merit be rewarded; he (General Santa Cruz,) therefore orders that every individual of the army who fought in the battle of Yanacocha, shall wear a medal. The ornaments for the medal are set forth in the decree. The words *Vencedores en Yanacocha*, are also to be inscribed on the standards of the united army.

The General issued another decree, dated Cusco, 17th August, to the effect,—that General Felipe Santiago de Salaverry, by his decree of 7th July last, declaring war to the knife against the united Peru-Boliviano army, putting a price on the lives of the illustrious defenders of the laws and tranquillity of Peru, had committed a horrid crime against the human species, and violated the laws of nations, he (General Salaverry) not being invested with any public power, nor any other character but that of a mutineer against the supreme authority of his country. General Santa Cruz had therefore disposed that the army under his command should make war upon the principles adopted by civilized nations, by protecting the people and showing respect towards the vanquished. That General Salaverry and his officers, to the rank of Colonel inclusive, and likewise his

Editors of newspapers, (*Gazetters*),* are excluded from the protection afforded by the principles above mentioned; General Salaverry is declared an outlaw, and whoever will deliver up his person, or his head, shall be denominated as worthy of his country, and immediately receive a reward of ten thousand hard dollars. That notwithstanding all this, if General Salaverry and those who serve under his orders do within 40 days from 17th August, submit to the legal Government of the country, they shall receive the protection of the united army, under the guarantee of the President of Bolivia.

* It behoves our brother Editors, all over the world, to resist this extraordinary doctrine of the President of Bolivia,—the honor of the profession is concerned. The pen sheds ink only, and must not succumb to the sword, which sheds blood. Besides, the precedent is bad.

"And many an error by the same example. Will rush into the State: it cannot be."

We, therefore, of the *British Packet*, do most solemnly protest against this outlawry pronounced against Editors, and hold the President of Bolivia, his heirs and successors, strictly responsible for any injury that may accrue therefrom to us, or to any of our tribe. We would also counsel the said President, should he ever visit London, to keep his residence there a secret, else perchance the Printers' Devils of that city may break his windows.

The barque "Cigar," brought English journals to 20th September. The British Parliament was prorogued on 10th September, upon which occasion the King delivered the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I find with great satisfaction that the state of the public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity.

"I receive from all foreign Powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant sollicitude.

"I lament that the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but, gaining a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three powers with whom I concluded the treaty of quadruple alliance; and I have, in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the legislature, and have granted permission to my subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain.

"I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden, fresh conventions, calculated to prevent the traffic in African slaves; I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty which has been signed with Spain.

"I am engaged in negotiations with other powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose, and I trust that ere long the united efforts of all civilized nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

"I perceive with entire approbation that you have directed your attention to the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the bill which you have passed for that purpose. I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government.

"I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of a law which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character. No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute, in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies.

"You have provided not only for the expenses of the year and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation.

"It is most gratifying to observe that not only these demands been met without additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of my people.

"I am enabled to congratulate you that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of public credit, and of that general confidence which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and to maintain inviolable the public faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen, obedience to the law, attachment to the constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

The "Municipal Corporation Bill" did not produce any collision between the two houses of Parliament, the Commons having accepted the Bill with the amendments made by the Lords.

The English papers are very barren of Spanish

news. They talk of important successes obtained over the troops of Don Carlos, in which the British legion serving in Spain were engaged; but which successes subsequent accounts do not confirm.

We have received from our friend Mr. Alfred G. Bellemare, now residing in Bayonne, Bayonne journals to 22d September, viz., "Le Phare de Bayonne," and "Scatinelle des Pyrénées."—These journals are extremely well "got up," and contain the most recent intelligence from Spain, Bayonne being close to the seat of war. From them we learn that on the morning of the 10th September, a strong body of *Christinos*, including the British corps, and commanded by Generals Ezpeleta, Evans, and Espartero, marched from Bilbao, on their route to Vitoria; they were attacked on the morning of the 11th by the Carlists, and after 12 hours fighting, the *Christinos* retreated to Bilbao, pursued by the Carlists to the very walls of the city. This battle is called that of *Arrigoriaga*; General Moreno, the Carlist General, says that it was the most brilliant victory which the arms of Don Carlos have obtained; that the *Christinos* lost 1000 men, and the Carlists 450. A letter from Bilbao says that the *Christinos* retired to that city *minus* 500 men who had been killed or made prisoners; that they brought with them 200 wounded, and that the British legion lost 200 men. On the 16th September, Don Carlos, with his Staff, was expected at Tolosa. On the 20th of the same month, the young men of Lesaca, Yanci, and Aranaz, assembled, and took up arms in favour of Don Carlos.

The new Spanish Ministry of the Queen Regent had been formed; the individuals composing it are said to be all staunch liberals: the news of their appointment was welcomed in Saragossa with the ringing of bells. This Ministry consists as follows:—General Alava, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; Mendizabal, Finance; Latre, War; Sancho, Justice; Ulloa, Marine; Garcia Herreros, Interior.

A number of persons were arrested on 17th September at Toulouse, charged with conspiring against the Government of Louis Philippe.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE TAVERN & HOTEL called **BUEN TRATO**, which was opened last Summer at SAN ISIDRO, by D. JUAN AMAYA, is re-opened under the superintendence of another person, who hopes to merit the support of the Public, by strict attention to their service, and by providing Refreshments, and Wines and Spirits, of the first quality. The greatest care will be taken of the Horses and equipage of the Visitors; and the prices will be moderate.

The Proprietor likewise offers to send out Breakfasts, Dinners, &c., by the month, or otherwise, to any of the residents in San Isidro, or to others who propose to make a temporary stay there.

San Isidro, November 18, 1835.

Hide Rope.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of **HIDE ROPE** of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of Owners and Captains of National and Foreign vessels, to the following facts:—The Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent less than that made of hemp, whilst a Hide Rope of 2 1/2 inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof; and its great elasticity gives it a decided advantage over every other description of rope, for gun breeching, anchor stoppers, running-rigging, &c. &c. It is much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger from lightning,) soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 500 per cent better than that of hemp.

The unanimous testimony of all who have given the Hide Rope a trial, and the decided preference which they uniformly give to it, is the best proof that it possesses all these advantages.

Orders left with Mr. Estevan Vallett, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria, will be punctually attended to.

M. LAWRENCE.

PRICE.

From 1 lb. a 100 lbs.—3 reals (silver) per lb.
 " 100 a 1000 lbs.—24 do. do. do.
 " 1000 a 2000 lbs.—25 dollars (silver) per 100 lbs.

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PRICES TO BUENOS AYRES, &c., FOR SIX MONTHS.

	BUENOS AYRES	Other Places
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DAILY MORNING.—Times; Morning Herald; Morning Chronicle; Morning Post; Morning Advertiser; Public Ledger,	4 17 6	6 8 0
DAILY EVENING.—Courier; Globe and Traveller; Albion; Sun; Standard;		
True Sun,		
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.—Evening Mail; London Packet,	2 9 0	3 4 0
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.—English Chronicle; St. James's Chronicle,		
MONDAY AND THURSDAY.—Record,	1 13 0	2 4 0
MONDAY.—Christian Advocate; County Chronicle; Kent and Essex Mercury,	0 16 4	1 3 6
Mark Lane Express,	0 19 0	1 6 9
WEDNESDAY.—Patriot,	0 16 4	1 3 0
FRIDAY.—Baldwin's Journal; County Herald,	1 6 0	1 13 0
SATURDAY.—Literary Gazette,	1 6 0	1 19 0
Cobbett's Register,	1 11 0	1 19 0
Court Journal; Spectator,	1 6 0	1 13 0
SUNDAY.—Observer; Age; Sunday Times; Sunday Herald; John Bull; Examiner; Bell's Life in London; Weekly True Sun; Old England; Satirist; New Dispatch; United Service Gazette,	0 19 0	1 6 6
Bell's Dispatch; Bell's Messenger; News; New Bell's Messenger,	1 6 0	1 13 0
Atlas; Naval and Military Gazette,		
Mercantile Intelligence.—DAILY.—Post Office Shipping List,	2 8 0	
Bills of Entry,	3 16 0	4 0 0
TUESDAY.—London New Price Current,	2 0 0	
London Mercantile Price Current,	2 2 0	
British and Foreign Price Current,	2 0 0	
Mercantile Journal; Trade List,	1 16 0	
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.—Lloyd's List,	1 8 0	
Wetenhall's Course of Exchange; Levy's Course of Exchange, (per annum,)	3 3 0	
FRIDAY.—Prince's Price Current,	1 14 0	2 0 0

Prices of Foreign Journals, to Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and all other places by the Brazil Packet, for six months.

	£ s. d.
FRENCH. —Le Moniteur,	6 11 0
Galignani's Messenger, (in English),	6 5 0
Constitutionnel; Journal des Debats; Gazette de France; Journal de Paris; Quotidienne; Courrier Français; Journal du Commerce; Messager; Temps; National; Moniteur du Commerce; Gazette des Tribunaux,	4 19 6
GERMAN. —Allgemeine Zeitung; Preussische Staats Zeitung; Frankfurt Ober Postamt Zeitung; Journal de Francfort; Nuremberg Correspondent,	4 0 0
Hamburg Correspondent,	3 3 0
Borsen Halle,	4 4 0
Bremen Gazette,	3 3 0
Vienna Court Gazette,	4 4 0
DUTCH. —Amsterdam Courant; Nederlandsche Staats Courant; Algemeen Handelsblad; Journal de la Haye; Haarlemsche Courant; Rotterdamsche Courant,	3 0 0
RUSSIAN. —Journal de St. Petersburg; St. Petersburgische Zeitung; Northern Bee, (in Russian),	6 0 0

Newspapers go free per Packet to Buenos Ayres only: to all other parts they are subject to postage.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3d OF DECEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Philomela, Sprot,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Bahia.
Brig Ellen, Johnson,	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,	John Havatt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trevor, Lind,	George Beley & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Cigar, Donald Clarkson,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Valparaiso.
AMERICAN.		
Schr.-brig Clío, Spalding,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Delta, Francis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Marblehead, Earstow,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York or Boston.
Ship Peruvian, Stansbury,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
FRENCH.		
Brig Veloce, Catherineau,	José Ortiz Basualdo,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazereau,	José Ortiz Basualdo,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Pizarro, Maag,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Havans.
Brig Proteus, H. P. Holm,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Brig Cecilia, Lolgren,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schumacher,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre-Barque Minerve, V. Boyo,	Manuel Llavalló,	Bahia.
Brig Trafalgar, T. Lotero,	Felipe S. de la Masa,	Cadiz.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Brig Eloyse, J. F. X. Ferreira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brasil.
Zumaca Lorenza, J. Gonzaga,	Joaquin Almeida Rivero,	Brasil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Talbot, (28 guns), Captain Follett W. Pennell.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Eric, (24 guns), Captain —, bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Renshaw.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 28.—Wind N. nearly calm all day. No arrivals or sailings. In night, barque Marblehead, and ship Peruvian.

November 29.—Wind E., shifted to S. in the evening. Arrived, American barque Marblehead, T. C. Barstow, from Boston 3d September, Island of Mayo 10th October, Montevideo 27th inst., with 200 moyes of salt, lumber, and some domestic goods, to Davison, Milner & Co. *Supercargo*, Mr. Edward Dorr.

American ship Peruvian, J. F. Stansbury, from Philadelphia 21st August, Montevideo 27th inst., with 498 barrels flour, 331 boxes tea, lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, J. V. Belen, for Parnagua, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivero, with salt.

Sardinian polacre Bella Antomieta, Andres Priario, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, in ballast.

November 30.—Wind N. Arrived, Brazilian brig Kloysa, Joaquin Francisco Xavier Ferreira, from Santos 17th inst., with sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, National steam-ship Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

December 1.—Wind E. S. E., strong. Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Relampago, Rizzo, from Montevideo 30th ult., to Justo, Rizzo & Co.

December 2.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals. Sailed, French brig Nestor, LeThion, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Casimir Coehard, with 5220 dry hides, 22 bales with 523 dozen sheep skins, 3 do. with 66 arrobas ostrich feathers, 1 do. with 91 doz. fox skins, 11 do. with 327 arrobas horse hair. *Passenger*, José Eillerit.

December 3.—Wind E. S. E. Arrived, United States ship Erie, (24 guns,) bearing the pendant of Commodore James Renshaw, from Montevideo 1st inst.

December 4.—Wind N. N. E. Arrived, American brig Ceres, Wynne, from Cadix 23d September, Montevideo 2d inst., with 110 lastres salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

National steam-ship Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 3d inst., to Davison, Milner & Co. (In the evening,) Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 3d, to C. Galenno. In sight, a schooner.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 7550 dry hides, 5930 horns, 9700 horn tips, 8 bales with about 100 doz. calf skins, 2 do. with 481 doz. nutria skins, 494 lbs. ostrich feathers, 251 doz. and 6 sheep skins, 382 doz. goat skins, 9 doz. nutria skins, 34 doz. viscacha skins, 11 seal skins, 11 lion skins, 32 doz. slunk-calf skins, 2 doz. carpincho skins, 97 arrobas horse hair, 14 quintals old copper, some whalebone, dried beef, and return cargo. *Passengers*, Captain N. Bisso (late of the schr. Adelaide,) and his wife; Señores Domingo Salvarezza and G. Gavarone.

National packet schooner Luisa, Montatore, for Montevideo.

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

Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, in ballast.

The American schr.-brig Clio, will probably have sailed during the last night or early this morning.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Falmouth. About 10th September.—British barque 16, Barnes, from Montevideo 1st July.

At Bremen. September 4.—Hamburg brig Juliana Elizabeth, Bork, hence 7th Jano.

At New York. August 30.—American brig Quilo, from Montevideo 3d July.

Arrived at Montevideo. 23d ult.—Spanish schr.-brig Joven Henrique, from Barcelona 24th July, Malaga 28th August, Rio Janeiro 10th ult.

Sardinian polacre Nra. Sra. de la Guardia, from Malaga 14th September.

Brazilian brig San Pedro, from Bahia 21st October, with rum, &c., to Bertram & Co.

Sardinian polacre Cesar, Viale, from Bahia 28th October.

Portuguese brig Aventurero, from Angola 17th Sept.

24th.—Brazilian patache Revolina, from Bahia 27th Oct. 25th.—Brazilian brig Isabel, from Campos 11th ult. Portuguese brig Nereida, from Angola.

28th.—British brig Favourite, David, from Tarragona 30th August, Gibraltar 14th September, with wine, &c., to Capurro & Co.

Spanish schr.-brig Cazador, from Barcelona 17th August, Malaga 17th September, Algeiras 9th October, with wine, &c., to Fidalgo Min. 28th.—British barque Porteusu, from Lisbon 27th September, with salt, to Lafont & Co. 30th.—American ship Hayes, Marshall, from Boston 1st September, Island Mayo 20th October, with 160 moyes salt, to Davison, Milner & Co. American ship Fanny, Frazier, from Philadelphia 28d September, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. *Passengers*, Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Frazier, and Masters Edward and John Zimmermann. 2d inst.—American schooner Eagle, from Santa Catalina 25th ult.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 22d September.

For Buenos Ayres.—Barque Argentina, Captain S. W. Kelso. Brig Ann Wise, Captain William Kenny. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Brig Sultana. Brig John Scott, Captain Andrew Reney.

The American brig Rosa, sailed from New-York on 25th August, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, The advertisement in your last number signed John Gaverick, seemed, at first sight, as one of great importance as well as public interest; but it has in fact reference only to a petty quarrel, in which John Gaverick was the aggressor. I trust you will allow me, as an eye-witness of the affair, to give the following explanation thereon:—

John Gaverick refused beer to one of the servants, at supper. Another servant in the same family, conscious that this denial was in direct opposition to the wishes of His Excellency, remonstrated. This brought forth abuse from John Gaverick, and some retaliatory words from the party abused.

This, Mr. Editor, is "the long and short of the matter," which I hope is so disturbed the bile of John Gaverick.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

Buenos Ayres, December 3, 1835.

The national brig-of-war Sarandi, Captain John Thorn, is again stationing in the Outer Roads, as a guard-ship. She was towed from the Inner Roads yesterday, by the steam-ship Federacion. The masts, &c., of the Sarandi, have been painted with the Federal colour—Red.

We have authority for stating that the house of Rodriguez Bros., of this city, is expecting a steam-boat from England, built expressly for the navigation of the River Plate.

The steam-boat Federacion, proceeded to San Isidro on Sunday last, with passengers, and returned to the Inner Roads the same evening. The village of San Isidro was decorated with flags, &c., to welcome the visitors.

The fine moonlit evenings of late, have had the effect of attracting crowds to the fashionable streets. The shops in those neighbourhoods were thronged with belles.

THE WEATHER has been fine and temperate during the week,—thermometer 70 to 81;—but the bathers in the river have not been very numerous.

THE RETRATA, on Saturday evening last, attracted a brilliant assemblage; but the music performed on the occasion was very dull, and caused much disappointment. The night was lovely in the extreme, and the streets were thronged with ladies.

THE ALAMEDA, on Sunday evening, had not many visitors; but the sword northward of it was numerously attended, particularly with ladies; and various fair equestrians passed and repassed, outward and homeward bound.

Currents of the Ocean.—The following memorandum, contained in a bottle, was picked up at Salt Key, Turk's Island, on the 9th of June last, by two seamen named Wainwright and Taylor:—"The finder of this is requested to make known to the agent at Lloyd's, at Madeira, that the ship Symmetry, of Scarborough, Capt. Smith, which sailed from the port of Leith on Sunday the 22d ult., bound to Buenos Ayres with passengers, passed the Madeiras on Thursday the 9th June—all well. Dated off the Madeiras, Thursday noon, 9th June, 1835.—James Paris Fisher, passenger." It appears from the above, that the bottle was exactly ten years, to a day, in the water when found. The original paper was considerably worn at the edges, but the writing was in a perfect state of preservation.—(Gore's General Advertiser.)

Dog killing commenced on 1st inst., in the streets and plazas of this city, and a number of those faithful animals were slaughtered. It is a barbarous mode of abating a nuisance;—a tax upon dogs might probably better answer the end proposed.

Married.

On 30th ult., DOÑA FRANCISCA, adopted daughter of Doña Clara Taylor, of this City, to SEÑOR JOAQUIN SORIANO, son of Captain Gerónimo Soriano, of the Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda. The said schooner was, on 30th ult., dressed out with signal flags, and fired salutes in honor of the nuptials.

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 14th inst., at One 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, }
5th December, 1835.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's. Consul.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, H. B. M's. Consul, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the said Church, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at One 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, }
5th December, 1835.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's. Consul.

Notice.

MESSERS. J. ROWLEY & CO., beg to inform the British Residents, that they have succeeded in brewing GOOD SOUND TABLE ALE, which will be found, on trial, to be equal in quality to the Ales generally imported.—Apply at

No. 37, Calle de Chacabuco.

For Sale, at the New Library,

No. 82, CANGALLO-STREET. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MINERALS, Shells, Madrepores, Chinese Paintings on rice paper, a very fine collection of fifty-nine specimens of Paraguay Wood, and many other curiosities; Lucifer Matches, Ivory Paper-Knives, Pocket-Books, Rulers, Steel Pens, &c. Also—Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Wino Drinker's Manual; Kitchener on Vocal Music; Miss Wakefield's Letters on Botany, and Instinct of Animals; Brookes's Gazetteer; A Tale of Paraguay, by Southey; Thompson's Seasons; Murray's English Grammar and Exercises; Antiquology of Sir Walter Scott; Picture of London, Dublin, Belgium, Scotland, and Italy.

Cheap Summer Shoes.

SELLING at MR. HAYTON'S STORE, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, very superior ITALIAN SHOES:—first class at 12 dollars—second class at 10 dollars the pair.

N.B.—These Shoes are exceedingly well made, and fashionable shape. Leghorn Straw Hats, at 10 dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,.....	12 1/2	—	122	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	11 1/2	—	118 1/2	do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Palacoces,.....	7 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	62	—	62	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180	—	180	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 1/2	—	6 1/2	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	360	dls. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. p. palacoco
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	29	—	29	do. p. do.
Do. country,.....	26	—	28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	20 1/2	—	21	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21	—	22	do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	10	—	11 1/2	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	14	—	20	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	34	—	34	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8	—	12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	55	—	30	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20 1/2	—	23	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	18	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128	—	500	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7	—	9	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	—	1 1/2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.