

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 128.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1829.

[VOL. III.

FOREIGN.

The "ci devant" London paper *New Times*, now called the *Morning Journal*, has put forth a long address to the public upon the change in its name and proprietorship. It is admirably written, but as we are not on the spot or in the secret, we are unable to say if the once famed editor of the *New Times*, Doctor Stodart (or as the wits used to call him, Dr. Slop,) has any share in the new undertaking.

This gentleman was formerly one of the editors of the old *Times*, from which he was dismissed, his language being so violent against the Emperor Napoleon as to cause great decrease in the sale of the paper; the mildest epithets he used when speaking of Napoleon were such as—

"Thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out."

The *Morning Journal* in its public address has given a deplorable picture of the state of Great Britain,—of its verging towards ruin: revenue falling off, and become almost the contempt of foreign nations, &c. &c. The accusations against the Ministers exceed any thing said of the Administrations here, but what other nations denominate as crimes bears in England the softer term of *ministerial errors*.

Englishmen from their earliest years are accustomed to be told that knavish and wicked Ministers have brought their country to the brink of ruin, and from the other party that the nation is advancing every day in grandeur and prosperity. John Bull knows not what to think; he hears both sides.—sometimes gets into a passion at such contradictory statements, and when perusing the arguments of the opposing journals, is at times tempted like Macheath to exclaim—

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away;
But while you both teaze me together,
To neither a word will I say."

The mob is altogether a different creature, and when aggravated takes immediate vengeance, in breaking the windows of obnoxious persons,—makes a tremendous noise, and is delighted with any orator who will preach upon the ruin of the country. Gale Jones once addressed a mob at Copenhagen House near London, in words something to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,—Bread will soon be half a crown the quarter loaf!" Mob—*Hurra*.

"You'll all be starved!" Mob—*Hurra*.

"Your wives and children will come to the workhouse!" Mob—*Hurra*.

"Pitt will gag, hang and chain you!" Mob—*Hurra*.

"The once free born Englishman is now a slave!" Mob—*Hurra*.

The assertions in the *Morning Journal* (which by the by may have some effect upon foreigners unacquainted with the political parties of our country,) has been called *Twaddle* by others of the British journals; they hold out a very different statement, i. e., that the nation was never so prosperous as at present; that she has an increasing revenue: a Ministry determined to keep aloof from interfering with the domestic concerns of foreign nations, and who with sound judgment pushed the giant Russia into a war with the brave and fanatical Turk, in order to show its weak parts, &c., &c., &c.

We extract part of the address from the *Morning Journal*, by which the tenor of the rest may be conceived:

"The Catholic priesthood, the Catholic incendiaries, the O'Connell's, the Sheils, the Lawlesses, have been permitted to insult the whole Protestant population in their harangues, beard the Government at their assemblies, display every insulting badge, and appear in every insulting costume, with impunity.

"The Catholic rebels who are now in arms against England, and who thirst for the blood of their Protestant countrymen, have been instigated to these acts by men who now deem themselves secure. The spirit that now animates every Protestant bosom will, in spite of conciliation, crush Popery, and sweep away from the foot of the throne whatever Ministry may support it. The struggle may be protracted—it may be disastrous to both parties—it may even be sanguinary—but the result cannot be doubted."

—
From the *London Morning Journal*, Oct. 9.

The following letter has been received by Messrs. Melhuish, Gray & Co., from Lord Douglas, in reply to an application made by those gentlemen to the Earl of Aberdeen, relative to the detention by a Buenos Ayrean privateer of the British vessel the *Huskisson*. Appended to the letter of Lord Douglas is a copy of the decree of confiscation pro-

nounced by the Buenos Ayrean government. The articles condemned as contraband of war were accoutrements, sabres, lances, hats, mathematical instruments, a lighthouse complete for the Brazilian government, &c. —

"Foreign Office, Oct. 4, 1820.

"GENTLEMEN,—With reference to that passage of your letter of the 4th of January last which relates to the detention by a Buenos Ayrean privateer of the British vessel the *Huskisson*, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acquaint you that he has received a despatch, dated June 15th, from His Majesty's Consul-General at Buenos Ayres; covering a copy of a judgment which has been given upon the case of that vessel by the Court of First Instance at Buenos Ayres, a copy of which judgment I enclose for your information.

"It appears from the Consul-General's despatch that the owners of the privateer which captured the *Huskisson* have appealed from this sentence, and that the appeal was to have been heard in a few days from the date of the despatch. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

"DUNGLAS,

"Messrs. Melhuish, Gray & Co."

The Government have at length begun to render tardy justice to the agitators of Ireland. Mr. John Lawless has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of sedition, of having on the 23d of September last in the neighbourhood of Ballibay, headed a riotous and tumultuous mob of 20,000 men and upwards, to the disturbance of the public peace and the great terror and alarm of His Majesty's liege subjects.—[*Ibid.*, Oct. 20.]

Spain was about to be evacuated by the French. Part of the French army had in October last embarked from Cadiz.

The French army has taken quiet possession of the Morea, the Turco-Egyptian army having evacuated it.

—
Extracts from *Rio Janeiro gazettes*.

All the negro prisoners taken during the war who have returned to Rio have been placed on board the ship *Pedro I.* under arrest, and were to be delivered up to their former masters. We are sorry to say that these unfortunate wretches will many times curse the day in which they were tempted to leave Buenos Ayres, where they would have been free men.

The Brazilian brig *Nova Santa Roza* arrived at Rio 16th November from Calinda; she had 340 slaves taken out of her by a Colombian privateer 90 leagues from the coast of Africa.

By letters from Pernambuco the Government had been informed that the number of runaway negroes concealed in the woods was so considerable that it had placed the Province in great alarm, they having plundered several troops of mules and carts proceeding to the interior, and some villages. Two hundred troops were sent to attack them.

The following sums have been voted by the General Assembly of Brazil for the expenditure of the Empire in the year 1829:

Ministry of the Interior.....	\$432,500
Justice	173,319
Navy.....	3,201,250
Army.....	4,000,000
Finance	5,367,418
Foreign Affairs.....	175,000
	\$13,349,487

Admiral Pintos Guedez, in the *Piranga* frigate, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 17th ultimo.

In the *Diario Fluminense* a letter has been published, signed *Subscriber*, in defence of the Admiral's conduct. The following is an extract:

"Some people have attacked the Admiral's skill in naval tactics: his courage and even his honour, attributing his system of capturing *by hook or by crook* so many neutral vessels in the River Plate to base pecuniary motives; they also say that having an immense superiority of force, he allowed himself through ignorance and cowardice to be insulted by half a dozen *Pirates*, commanded by Brown, and attempted no offensive measures, bringing disgrace upon the Brazilian navy, which had it been otherwise commanded would have made a brilliant beginning.

"It is true that facts are not much in favour of the Admiral,—but we have not heard what he has to say relative to these operations. Let us allow him to answer to a Court Martial for his conduct. A journal of his operations will be published immediately, in which we understand the Ministry will cut a very poor figure.

"Every one knows that the Admiral when young studied his profession with application, and acquired great reputation, and if he is not a great General, he has never had an opportunity to develop and exercise his talents. But supposing he was not fit for his employment, why then was he named, and when those who named him found out their mistake, why was he not recalled: some people will have it, that knowing his incompetence, he ought to have excused himself, forgetting that a soldier's duty is to obey the orders of his Government. Speaking impartially, the Admiral, a Septuagenary of an effeminate constitution, who had he

not shut himself up in his cabin would have been frozen to death by this time, was he a proper man to fight that buccanneer and rash bully Brown? Disgrace and fatality has attended us during this war; a Septuagenary begun by sea, and another completed the fatal catastrophe by land.

"To maintain that the Admiral pursued a system of invasion upon neutral vessels in order to enrich himself, is a great outrage done to him, as every one must know his generosity and uprightness, even in embarrassed circumstances.

"We will sacrifice his vanity to his honor, and will confess that the Admiral knew nothing about maritime law; he fancied himself a Nelson, and having read what the British had done in the desperate wars with their powerful rivals, in which might has at times constituted right, he thought he was bound to imitate them, in which however he was grossly deceived. Our Government in their orders respecting blockade acted with a great deal of prudence, having in view to prevent disagreeable disputes with neutrals. The Admiral's conduct as a Juris-Consul and a Doctor of Law might be pardonable, but not as an officer. What could have induced a man of his talents and intelligence to disobey the clear and positive orders of His Imperial Majesty, which clearly pointed out the line of conduct he was to pursue towards neutral vessels. The Admiral in this respect has been so unreasonable that even the Prize Court, composed of his best friends cannot screen him, and not only blame, but have been obliged to declare the greater part of the detained vessels as bad prizes. The report of his having accumulated great riches out of the prize vessels, and remitting large sums to his sons is incredible; if he has really sent money to his sons, it must have been from his pay.

"The case is of great consequence, and we wish to see the Admiral tried, not for his acts but for his intentions, which we are confident were not fraudulent.

"Did not the same sort of conduct take place with General Barbacena? He promised us to go as in a balloon, and plant the Imperial flag in Buenos Ayres, and yet he allowed his army to be defeated in the very first combat."

Captain George Clarence, (late of the *Nitchteroy*), is to be tried by a Court Martial, by an order from the Minister of Marine, dated 4th ult., for having allowed the captain of the British frigate *Tribune* to take possession of the British prize brig *Nestor*, then under his (Capt. Clarence's) convoy, and for not having employed force to repel such an insult to the Brazilian flag.

The Brazilian frigate *Nitchteroy*, and the brigs *Caboclo* and *Niger* have been paid off at Rio Janeiro, and placed in ordinary.

MONTE V DEO.

On 1st instant the flag of the new State of Monte Video was hoisted in that town.

Considerable rejoicings took place upon the occasion, and a repast, at which toasts were drank to the prosperity of the new State: to the Emperor of Brazil: to the Argentine Republic: to England, as the mediating power, &c.

Commerce and indeed business generally, is very dull at Monte Video.

The newspaper *Observador Oriental*, of Monte Video, formerly a weekly paper, is now published daily. The *Seminario Mercantil* comes out on every Saturday. Both the above journals have taken part, and inveigh bitterly against the late political proceedings here, which according to their accounts will involve all the Argentine Provinces in anarchy, desolation and probable ruin.

It is distressing to witness the extremes of party spirit which unfortunately prevails in a country which ought to be so very happy. The lines, (we believe from Pope,) which serve as a motto to one of our popular London journals, the *Examiner*, that

"Party is the madness of many
For the gain of a few"—

ought not to be lightly pondered upon.

In consequence of several robberies having been committed at Monte Video, an order was issued on 3d inst. by the delegate Governor, Mello, to the following effect:

All persons found in the streets after 10 o'clock at night, except on the evenings on which the theatre is open, shall be conducted to the Carcel, to answer on the following day for having disobeyed this order.

All tavern keepers, &c. who do not render an immediate account to the magistrate of any travellers that may arrive at their house will be fined fifty dollars.

Every assemblage of gamblers will be rigorously prosecuted, and the master of the house in which such gambling takes place will be fined fifty dollars.

All pulperias to be closed at 9 at night.

The rigour of the above law has caused great discontent in Monte Video.

Parts of the above decree forbidding the citizens to appear in the streets after 10 at night, &c. has been revoked.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

We have not space to make any observations upon the news of the week. A friend has written to us from the country that *partidas* of Molina have taken horses from several of the estancias whose owners are inimical to Rosas's cause; one word against Rosas or Molina is sufficient to cause the taking of the horses. On 31st ult. a *partida* of thirty men entered the village of *Dolores*, took tobacco, yerba, &c., and gave a receipt for what they had taken, with a promise of payment, on presenting the receipt to Rosas. They behaved with the greatest order; one however, committed a trifling theft; he was detected, and the Commandant Peralta (once

a *peon*.) proceeded to punishment,—gave him a few cuts with the sword, and then dismissed him, saying he would not take him back to Molina, as he would undoubtedly put him to death.

Doctor Don R. Castellanos has been appointed *Camarista*, in the place of Dr. Don T. A. Vials.

Don Francisco del Sar has been appointed Governor of the Hospital for Women, in the place of Don M. Obligado.

Major Chilabert arrived in town some days since, with despatches from General Fructuoso Rivera, dated Head Quarters in *Baja*, 27th Dec., 1828. They relate almost solely to the occurrences in the Misiones; the events in this city on 1st ult. are but slightly alluded to.

It appears that the army of Rivera received an order to evacuate its conquest of the Misiones in the short period of thirty four days; in consequence of which it took up some positions, in order to protect those of the inhabitants and their property who had compromised themselves, in wishing that the Province should be separated from the Empire of Brazil, and who now wished to emigrate. These occurrences retarded the march of the army, and the Imperial officers accused Rivera of a wish to retain that portion of the Brazilian territory, in express violation of the Articles 12 and 15 of the Preliminary Treaty. Some sharp language took place on both sides, and the Imperial General made such dispositions as if hostilely inclined.

A recourse to arms seemed inevitable;—Col. Trolé was however despatched to the Brazilian camp, in order to save the effusion of blood, and a convention was agreed upon to the following effect:

The Republican army was to continue its march towards Cuaref, with the emigrant population, cattle, &c., the Imperialists promising not to throw any impediment in their way; the said army and those who accompany it, to occupy the left bank of the Cuaref, until the resolution of the respective Governments should be known. The Imperial army to occupy the right bank of the Cuaref, 10 leagues distant from the Republican army.

Major Chilabert has left this city upon his return to Gen. Rivera, with the answer of this Government. Col. Britos has been authorized to receive the effects belonging to this Republic in possession of Rivera's army, which effects are to be conveyed to Colonia, and embarked for this.

Col. Estombar arrived in town overland from Bahía Blanca on 9th inst. This officer and Col. Trolé are both going to join the force under the command of Gen. Lavalle.

A small party of men entered the village of Quilmes near this city, on Monday night, and took away a few arms.

Señor Echevarria, the Deputy from this Province to the Convention at Santa Fé has addressed a letter to the Government from that city, stating that some incidental expenses which are not yet arranged, will prevent his and his colleagues immediate return to this capital, in compliance with the order received.

General Soler, in communications to the Government from Cordova, dated 27th ult., acknowledges the receipt of the letter sent, relative to the political occurrences in this capital on 1st December: hopes that it will tend to the prosperity of the country, and as the Government conceive that his intended mission to Bolivia is neither convenient nor necessary, he will in obedience to the order of recal, return hither.

Two secret articles to the Treaty concluded in September, 1827, between the Government of this Province and that of Cordova, have been lately brought to light. It was stipulated in them that the Government of Buenos Ayres should not permit any member of the Presidential Administration, or General Alvear or Don Valentin Gomez, to leave the country, until he should have answered for his public conduct to the Representatives of the Nation, assembled in Congress or Convention. The Government of Buenos Ayres likewise obliged itself to remove such of the *employés* as might be suspected of being inimical to the new order of things.

In the *Tiempo* of Monday last is an article upon the Treaty alluded to above. It concludes as follows:

"In the mean time nothing is said of the Ex-Minister Moreno, the negotiator of the ignominious Treaty, and the public of Buenos Ayres, indignant in the extreme at the conduct of the said functionary, is ignorant up to the present moment if the Government will consent that he should henceforward fill the honorable employment given to him by Señor Dorrego as a premium for his perfidy. The *Tiempo* thinks that a man who celebrated the said Treaty,—whose public life is marked by a thousand instances which prove the slight attachment he bears towards the country which gave him birth, —whose name has ever figured in all the foreign intrigues which had for their object the degradation of this country, which is clearly proved, he alone in all the Argentine Republic having advocated with enthusiasm for a certain Preliminary Convention of Peace with the Emperor of Brazil. A man of this description ought not to be our Minister in any foreign Court, and indeed, indeed, in England less than in any other part."

We hope the Government will not disregard this important indication.

The Sarandi schooner of war arrived at San Nicolas 9th inst., and disembarked the troops which she had on board.

A letter sent by the late Governor Dorrego to the Governor of Santa Fé has been published. It is dated *Cañuelas*, December 2d, 1828, and states that the movement in this Capital on 1st ult. was headed by Don Carlos Alvear and Don Juan Lavalle; that the Provincial representation (the only organ of public opinion) was set at nought: that in exercise of his legitimate authority, it was his (Dorrego's) intention to arm the country *en masse*, and he had therefore named Don Juan Manuel Rosas as Chief in command: desires that a duplicate of the letter sent to Santa Fé might be forwarded to the other Provinces, requesting their assistance to suppress in its origin an attempt, which would bring back the country to anarchy, and impede the fulfilment of the honourable Treaty of Peace which had just been celebrated.

Don Manuel Rosas in a letter to the Governor of Santa Fé (Lopez,) dated December 12th, 1828, states the defeat of the 9th ult.; that the Governor Dorrego had under his command nearly 2,000 men, full of enthusiasm, but having been hastily collected, they were without order; that their enemies had in their hands the principal resources, viz., the *arms and the Bank*, and possessed these powerful weapons in abundance,—whilst they had neither arms or money, and besides which, from peculiar circumstances were unable to decline a combat.

Rosas further states, that all the poorer classes of this city and of the country, and a great portion of the respectable orders, were against the revolt, and that those in its favour consisted chiefly of the bankrupts and money jobbers, who form this mercantile aristocracy.

Gen. Soler arrived in town from Cordova on Tuesday last. Rosas was near Rosario, Santa Fé, with Cols. Pinedo and Izquierdo, and about 300 men belonging to Santa Fé.

The wounded in the action of the 9th ult. at Navarro, have been removed hither.

The Governor of Patagonia, Don Ramon Rodriguez, has sent a despatch to Government, giving a detail of the invasion and repulse of the Indians.

A prospectus has been circulated of a newspaper to be published on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at the Argentine printing office, calle de Potosi, No. 135. It is to be called *The Pampero*: the price 6 dollars per quarter. The first number is to come out this day, 17th instant. Its political principles is thus announced:

"The *pampero* is the wind which in our Province puts an end to storms, driving before it the clouds which weigh upon the atmosphere. It has been said with reason that the *pampero* in our climate is the police which nature has given to us, and this becomes our office as public writers. The

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Two secret articles to the Treaty concluded in September, 1827, between the Government of this Province and that of Cordova, have been lately brought to light. It was stipulated in them that the Government of Buenos Ayres should not permit any member of the Presidential Administration, or General Alvear or Don Valentin Gomez, to leave the country, until he should have answered for his public conduct to the Representatives of the Nation, assembled in Congress or Convention. The Government of Buenos Ayres likewise obliged itself to remove such of the *employés* as might be suspected of being inimical to the new order of things.

In the *Tiempo* of Monday last is an article upon the Treaty alluded to above. It concludes as follows:

"In the mean time nothing is said of the Ex-Minister Moreno, the negotiator of the ignominious Treaty, and the public of Buenos Ayres, indignant in the extreme at the conduct of the said functionary, is ignorant up to the present moment if the Government will consent that he should henceforward fill the honorable employment given to him by Señor Dorrego as a premium for his perfidy. The *Tiempo* thinks that a man who celebrated the said Treaty,—whose public life is marked by a thousand instances which prove the slight attachment he bears towards the country which gave him birth,—whose name has ever figured in all the foreign intrigues which had for their object the degradation of this country, which is clearly proved, he alone in all the Argentine Republic having advocated with enthusiasm for a certain Preliminary Convention of Peace with the Emperor of Brazil. A man of this description ought not to be our Minister in any foreign Court, and indeed, indeed, in England less than in any other part."

We hope the Government will not disregard this important indication.

The Sarandi schooner of war arrived at San Nicolas 9th inst., and disembarked the troops which she had on board.

A letter sent by the late Governor Dorrego to the Governor of Santa Fé has been published. It is dated *Cañuelas*, December 2d, 1828, and states that the movement in this Capital on 1st ult. was headed by Don Carlos Alvear and Don Juan Lavalle; that the Provincial representation (the only organ of public opinion) was set at nought; that in exercise of his legitimate authority, it was his (Dorrego's) intention to arm the country *en masse*, and he had therefore named Don Juan Manuel Rosas as Chief in command: desires that a duplicate of the letter sent to Santa Fé might be forwarded to the other Provinces, requesting their assistance to suppress in its origin an attempt, which would bring back the country to anarchy, and impede the fulfilment of the honourable Treaty of Peace which had just been celebrated.

Don Manuel Rosas in a letter to the Governor of Santa Fé (Lopez,) dated December 12th, 1828, states the defeat of the 9th ult.; that the Governor Dorrego had under his command nearly 2,000 men, full of enthusiasm, but having been hastily collected, they were without order; that their enemies had in their hands the principal resources, viz., the *arms and the Bank*, and possessed these powerful weapons in abundance,—whilst they had neither arms or money, and besides which, from peculiar circumstances were unable to decline a combat.

Rosas further states, that all the poorer classes of this city and of the country, and a great portion of the respectable orders, were against the revolt, and that those in its favour consisted chiefly of the bankrupts and money jobbers, who form this mercantile aristocracy.

Gen. Soler arrived in town from Cordova on Tuesday last. Rosas was near Rosario, Santa Fé, with Cols. Pinedo and Izquierdo, and about 300 men belonging to Santa Fé.

The wounded in the action of the 9th ult. at Navarro, have been removed hither.

The Governor of Patagonia, Don Ramon Rodriguez, has sent a despatch to Government, giving a detail of the invasion and repulse of the Indians.

A prospectus has been circulated of a newspaper to be published on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at the Argentine printing office, calle de Potosi, No. 135. It is to be called *The Pampero*: the price 6 dollars per quarter. The first number is to come out this day, 17th instant. Its political principles is thus announced:

"The *pampero* is the wind which in our Province puts an end to storms, driving before it the clouds which weigh upon the atmosphere. It has been said with reason that the *pampero* in our climate is the police which nature has given to us, and this becomes our office as public writers. The

administration which fell on 1st December had infected our political atmosphere with the most gross errors: maxims the most pernicious, and acts the most criminal; its omnious influence extended to all branches of the public administration,—personal interests taking the precedence to the pure interest of the country." &c. &c.

In the letter sent by the Ex-Governor, Dorrego, to the Governor of Santa Fé the name of General Alvear was mentioned as being connected with the movement of the 1st of December in this city. It is but correct to state, that the assertion is totally unfounded.

The postman from Chile arrived yesterday evening, but has not brought letters, the mail having been taken from him at Santa Fé.

His Majesty's ship Ganges of 84 guns, Rear Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Captain Inglefield, sailed from Rio Janeiro 1st, and arrived at Monte Video 10th inst. The Admiral, Capt. Inglefield, and several officers of the Ganges came to Buenos Ayres in the Tribune, a boat from which came on shore the 13th. The frigate fired a salute on the afternoon of 13th inst. with the flag of this Republic at the fore, which was returned by the fort. In coming up the river she had been aground upon the Chico Bank but got off again without the least damage.

Admiral Sir R. W. Otway, his two sons, and Capt. Wilson, landed from the Tribune frigate yesterday morning. The boisterous weather prevented their coming on shore sooner.

The Maria Isabel upon her arrival fired two salutes, one to the town, the flag of this Republic at the fore, and one to Admiral Otway, the British flag at the fore. These salutes were returned from the Fort and from H. M.'s ship Tribune, the latter hoisted the Brazilian flag at the fore. Capt. Grenfell and several officers came on shore in the afternoon of the 14th.

Considerable apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Redpole packet, which sailed from this on 13th July. She had not arrived in England from Rio Janeiro when the Saucy Jack sailed.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Jan. 10—Wind N.

Arr. National schr. packet Flor del Rio, from Monte Video, 57 cases dry goods, &c.; do. schr. brig Monte Alegre, do., 632 fanegas salt, 2 cases dry goods, 10 do. soap, &c., to P. Aramburu; 4 zumacas and 3 balandras from the Northward.

Jan. 11—Wind N. N. E.

Sailed, American brig Emma, Patterson, from Monte Video and New York, cargo 1100 dry hides, 200 bales wool, 6000 horns; do. schr. Star, Brown, Coast of Brazil; British brig Gazelle, Chevely, for Cape de Verds, in ballast; do. do. Shamrock, Garth, Lon-

don, 299 salt hides, 80 bales horse hair, 105 do. hide cuttings; Fr. brig Prosper, Darlan, Havre de Grace, 6552 hides 144 bales horse hair, 14 do. ostrich feathers; 4 Gun Boats, under the command of Captain Rosales for the Parana.

Jan. 12—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, H. M.'s ship Tribune, 42 guns, Capt. Wilson, from Monte Video 10th inst; Br. barque William Wallace, Brown, Cape de Verds 4th, and Rio Janeiro 31st ultimo, 2000 fanegas salt, to Gowland, Slacum & Co.; National schr. of war Uruguay, Bahia Blanca 4th inst. Passenger, Col. O'Brien.

Jan. 13—Wind E. N. E., in the afternoon nearly a gale from the E.

Arrived, 4 zumacas from the Northward.

Jan. 14—Wind E., nearly a gale.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, from Monte Video yesterday; Nat. packet schr. Felicidad del Sud, do., 44 cases dry goods, 12 do. sugar, 11 do. rice, 30 bbls. oil; British brig Niagara, Stevens, do. general cargo, to Heyworths, Carlisle & Co.; Br. schr. brig Saucy Jack, Kent, fm London 9th, and Plymouth 19th November, iron, tin, dry goods, rum, gin, &c., to J. & J. Thwaites. Spoke on the 26th December near the line, American ship Niagara, from Portsmouth, N. H. bound for Buenos Ayres.

Jan. 15—Wind E., blowing strong.

Arrived, several sail of small craft from the Northward.

Jan. 16—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Maria, Smith, from Chiloe 9th Dec., timber, to Jas. Brittain & Co.

Cargo of Br. brig Matilda, salt 100 tons, coal 40 do.; do. Br. brig Jane, from Portsmouth, coal 100 tons; do. Am. brig Rolla, domestic goods 60 bales, flour 250 bbls., chairs, furniture, &c.; do. Dutch ship Queen of the Netherlands, from Valparaiso, cocoa 1000 quintals, tin 800 blocks, and a quantity of specie; do. French brig Les deux Victoires, brandy 12 bbls., gin 50 cases, vinegar 20 do., hats 1 case, perfumery several cases, paints, shoes, glass, books, &c.

Sailed from this port, on 9th instant, Am. schr. Susan & Elizabeth, Harris, for Bahia and Havana, 2073 quintals beef.

The French ship Vaillant, for Ensenada; do. brig Emile, for Patagonia; do. Etienne, for Monte Video; British brig Brahmin, for London; American schr. Colossus, for Havana, are ready to sail, and have been laying some days in the Outer Roads, wind bound. The British brig Swiftsure, Caddy, for Liverpool, is to sail this day, 17th.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig Collingwood, from this had arrived at Rio Janeiro, and conveyed intelligence of the events in this city of the 1st December.

THEATRE.

On the 8th inst. was represented the second act of the opera *La Cenerentola*, and a *petit piece* in one act, correspondent to our "Devil to Pay," in which Señor Vacani and Doña Angelita as Jobson and Nell displayed some good acting. Rosquellas delighted the audience by

his fine performance upon the violin. The dancing duet, *con Lunda*, in Portuguese, was sung with such effect by Señor and Señora Vacani as to produce a unanimous encore. The House was but indifferently attended; the theatre severely feels the state of the times.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Amigos del Pais" shall certainly appear in our next.

BIRTH.

On the 10th inst., at her residence in calle de Corrientes, Mrs. Hargreaves, of twins, (a son and daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., Capt. MALCOLM SHANNON, to Doña MAGDELENA NICH.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, suddenly at Vauxhall Gardens in this city, the Rev. DEAN FUNES.

On the 13th instant, Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, aged about 30, a native of Paisley, (Scotland.)

NOTICE.

A RESPECTABLE young man will be happy in meeting with employment in a Commercial House: has a partial knowledge of the Spanish and French languages, and well acquainted with Commercial affairs. Respectable references will be given; a note addressed to M., and left with Mr. Love, at No. 47, calle del 25 de Mayo, will meet with immediate attention.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, 63 á 64 dollars each.

They have maintained these prices during the week, and very few transactions in them. The present Packet has caused no alteration in this article as heretofore.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 300 á 305 per cent. prem.

The demand less, and at present rather on the decline.

Plata Macuquina, 265 á 270 per ct. prem. In request for the interior.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 22 á 23 rs. p. qul. Silver in do. 11 dineros, 21½ á 22½ rs. p. dro.

The above two articles continue scarce, and few imports from the interior.

Six per ct. Stock, 53 á 54 dollars per cent.

The demand steady, with a gradual advance, which is attributed to the lowness of exchange, and that foreign capital is now employed in purchases of Stock instead of discounts, and from these causes a further rise may take place. Contracts have been made to a large amount at 52 and 53 for March and April.

Bank Shares, 195 á 200 per cent.

Buyers at 195, and holders continue firm. Exchange on England, 12d. per doll.

The demand continues, and considerable sales effected at the above price.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 80 á 85 per ct. prem. At 80 there are several purchasers; holders ask 75.

Do. on Monte Video, 230 á 240 pct. prem. Sales have been made to a large amount at 230; at present very few sellers at that price.

Do. on France, 140 á 145 centimes p. doll. Nominal.

Hides, ox, best, 16 á 16½ dolls. per 35 lbs. Do country, 15 á 15½ dollars per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 13 á 14 dolls. per 60 lbs. Skins, chinchilla, 19 á 20 dolls. per dozen.

Do. nutria, 8 á 8½ dolls. per do. Hair, horse, 8 á 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.

Horns, 140 á 150 dollars per m. Beef, jerked, 8 á 9 dolls. per quintal.

Discount, 2 á 2¼ per ct. per month. Very scarce.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, at the price \$4 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

JALLET & CO., PRINTERS.