

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 133.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1829.

[Vol. III.

FOREIGN.

The Peruvian Admiral Guise was killed by a cannon ball on the 24th November at Guayaquil, during an attack which the Peruvian squadron under his command made upon that place, in which they succeeded in destroying several vessels, and effected other damage.

MONTE VIDEO.

The newspaper "Constitucional," published at Canelones in the Banda Oriental, has contained some articles upon the currency question, and it speaks of two sects which have lately come into notice in that Province, ycleped the "Cobristas" and the "Papelistas," that is to say, those who dispute which would be the richest person, an individual with 1000 dollars in paper money, or one with 1000 dollars in copper coin. The "Pampero" wind on 2d inst. was very severe at Canelones, and blew down the house in which the Representatives of the Province were accustomed to assemble.

The Brazilians have not yet entirely evacuated Monte Video.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

We do not know of any better mode of making our distant readers acquainted with the occurrences in this country than by now and then giving extracts from the periodicals of this city. In pursuance of which we extract the following from *El Tiempo* of 16th inst.:

"SANTA FE.—We repeat that against the Government of this Province it becomes every day more urgent to employ an armed force; not only the people of Buenos Ayres but the entire Republic are aware of the conduct pursued by Lopez towards our Government,—the hostilities which he is committing; therefore the employment of force is fully justified by his acts. The Government of Buenos Ayres ought in our opinion, to demand of Santa Fé: 1st, reparation as public as the repeated offences, outrages, calumnies and insults, which it has published through the press, and in the official documents against the Province of Buenos Ayres and its authorities. 2d, that it shall immediately concede passports to the Deputies from this Province to the Convention who have been ordered to retire by their Government, and to every Porteno resident in Santa Fé who asks for it. 3d, that it

should forward all the letters which have been detained coming from Chili and Peru, giving satisfaction for the motives which produced this hostility, and placing at liberty the postmen whom it holds in confinement. 4th, a satisfactory explanation for having fired upon the naval forces of Buenos Ayres in the Parana, and having permitted armed parties to pass to the *Arroyo del Medio*, attacking some estancias situated on this side. 5th, that it likewise explains satisfactorily the conduct pursued towards the Chief Rosas, to whom it has not only afforded protection and shelter, but has facilitated the means of keeping in continual alarm the country to the Southward of Buenos Ayres, obliging its Government to undertake a regular expedition in order to exterminate the banditti which desolated it, and reestablish order, which these men have disturbed, using the name of Rosas. In fine, our Government ought to exact not only this and other reparations, which its own honour and that of the people who have confided to it its interests demand, but also the most solid and responsible guarantees and promises,—the most binding and secure, that the Government of Santa Fé will not for the future proceed as it has hitherto done, disturbing the order and tranquillity of the country, and above all, of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

"It may be said that all this is useless, as it is not very probable that Lopez will give the satisfaction which justice requires. *El Tiempo* thinks the same, and it has only wished to collect and repeat some of the many reasons which justifies the employment of an armed force against a Governor like Lopez, and it must be considered that this is a necessity which becomes every moment more urgent."

"CORDOVA.—From passengers lately arrived it is known that Bustos remains in the most complete inaction, and that in Cordova itself the influence of the Government is not felt. It appears that the affair of the 13th of December has made such an impression upon the mind of that Governor that he has not recovered from the stupor which the news occasioned him. A few recruits have been raised in Cordova, to whom they were recently teaching the rudiments of military movements. If under the actual conduct and reserve of Bustos there is as much hypocrisy as may be supposed from the circulars which he addressed to the different Provin-

cial Governments, before he knew of the serious results of the movement of the 1st of December, there is reason to believe that the said recruits will be destined to fill up the weak ranks of the Chiefs who are acting against Buenos Ayres, and in this case the exit of the war will be very doubtful. How can our soldiers resist men who have so recently commenced drilling, and who do not yet know the smell of powder?"

—
From *El Tiempo* of 17th inst.

"RIOJA AND CATAMARCA.—Deprived of all communication with the interior, (thanks to the Governor of Santa Fé,) we cannot answer for the exactness of the news which from time to time gets into circulation relative to these Provinces, and we are ignorant of the degree of credit which may be attached to the reports of Quiroga and his operations. It is said, that this Chief not being able to collect in all Rioja the number of men which was thought necessary for the campaign with which they have had the audacity so many times to threaten us, has procured three hundred men from Catamarca, who are about to be incorporated. These with the few recruits who were being disciplined in Cordova as we mentioned in our last, is the force which Bustos intends to present to the *General of the Free*, to augment his files when he approaches the above capital. Unhappy Provinces in the hands of such men, and what resources have they to oppose to the valour and discipline of soldiers accustomed to combat, whose presence alone terrifies all the banditti's who come before them."

—
In the Province of Entre Rios there are no hostile preparations, and according to a letter we have seen, the Governor of that Province feels little inclination to have his "head broke" to serve the interests of others. A report was however current there that Paraguay has lately assumed a threatening tone against Buenos Ayres.

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The 6th cavalry regiment of the line (Blandenguez,) has been disbanded for misconduct; the cuirassiers, commanded by Colonel Medina, has taken its place. In order to increase the cavalry force, a decree of the Government offers a bounty of 25 dollars to recruits, to have their discharge at the end of December in the present year.

The name of the Fort on the Southern frontier of this Province has by a decree of the Government been changed. It is to be called Fort Junin instead of Fort Federación, in honor of the action of 7th instant against Molina's force, which was fought in that neighbourhood, and likewise of Colonel Suarez, of the 17th regiment of cavalry, who took part in the battle of Junin, which paved the way for the liberty of Peru in the year 1824.

A list of the prisoners (124 persons) taken at Palmitas has been published, with their names, place of abode, &c.

Despatches have been received from Capt. Rosales, dated on board the schr. Sarandi, at anchor off San Nicolas de los Arroyos in the River Parana, Feb. 14, 1829. On the 5th in the Rincon de Santa Fé the Sarandi sustained an action for one hour and a half against musketry and artillery from the said Point and about 150 men; the Sarandi had 1 killed and 2 wounded: the vessel slightly damaged.

On the same day at the Bajada del Parana 2 field pieces were opened upon the division of National Gun Boats, and fired on them for half an hour with little or no effect. At 4 in the afternoon of the same day a new action commenced with the Sarandi lower down the Rincon, and a smart fire of musketry was kept up on both sides for one hour. The Captains of the Gun Boats with their boats and people assisted in this action; Captain Rosales speaks highly of their behaviour, and likewise of Capt. Pedro Martinez, of the Sarandi.

On the 7th the Governor of Santa Fé sent a flag of truce with a letter to Rosales, which proceeding the latter conceived was produced by the losses which the "ingratos Santafecinos" had sustained in the two actions. The letter is addressed to Col. D. Leonardo Rosales, and dated Santa Fé, Feb. 7, 1829: after some preliminary remarks upon the hostilities and blockade instituted against that place and Entre Rios, and regret that Rosales should be the first to bring war to Santa Fé, and a war likewise so unjust on the part of those who sent him, it states that the duty of military men is obedience to their legitimate chiefs; that Buenos Ayres has no National authority, on the contrary, the Provinces disapprove the late proceedings, and are preparing to vindicate their rights; that even he (Rosales,) is not an officer of Buenos Ayres, but belongs to the nation; that his squadron belongs as much to Santa Fé as to Buenos Ayres, and if he has no obligation to yield obedience to Santa Fé, neither ought he to obey Buenos Ayres; that the orders of the latter would not authorize him to commence hostilities against a foreign state, much less upon a Province of the same Republic, and that if he continues to disturb the commerce and molest the inhabitants of the Province, he will be

answerable for the evils which may occur. The letter concludes that he (Lopez,) is persuaded that Rosales has no wish to take part in a contest upon such principles, and against the entire Republic, who very soon will triumph, and hopes that his esteemed fellow countryman Rosales will do him the justice to believe that if any other person had been in command of the blockading force, he (Lopez) would not have addressed any communication whatever.

Capt. Rosales addressed a letter to Governor Lopez in reply, stating that he had not been sent to commence hostilities: that the force under his command had respected and protected the vessels of all the upper Provinces, including that of Santa Fé, and did not act hostilely until provoked so to do, particularly on the night of 22d January, when he was fired upon at Rosario.

A rencontre which might have had serious consequences took place between two detached parties of General Lavalle's troops, who mistook each other for enemies, and did not discover their mistake until they were in contact. Col. Rauch had his hat cut by a sabre, and a horse was killed.

The bands of the different regiments performed in the streets until a late hour on the evening of the 9th instant, in consequence of the successes obtained over Molina's troops.

A Court Martial was held to try Mesa, the second in command to Molina, and who was taken prisoner in the affair at Palmitas on 7th inst. It consisted of the following members:—José Zapiola, (President,) V. Dupuy, Ramon A. Desa, Manuel Rojas, I. Videla, Manuel Correa, and Isidoro Larraya. On the 14th inst. the sentence was promulgated, viz., that after hearing the Counsel for the prosecution and defence, the Court had found Major Manuel Mesa guilty of treason and rebellion, and in having collected the Indians to commit hostilities in the country, &c. &c., and therefore adjudge the said Mesa to suffer death. The following was issued on the 15th instant:

"Excellent Sir,—The Auditor General of War having seen the process formed against Major Manuel Mesa, accused of the crimes of edition, insurrection, resisting with an armed force the troops of the Province, and having united with the Indians to desolate the country, and finding that the sentence passed by the Court Martial is just, and according to law, which the General-in-Chief has submitted to Your Excellency. He is of opinion that approving the said sentence, Y. E. return the process to the General-in-Chief for the purpose of its fulfilment.

PEDRO SOMELLERA."

"Buenos Ayres, February 15th, 1829."

"According to the decision of the Auditor General.

(Signed) "BROWN.

"José Miguel Diaz Velez."

The above sentence was carried into execution on Monday morning last, in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo near the Fort. A platform was erected in the said Plaza, upon which the prisoner was to undergo the ceremony of being stripped of his uniform: near it some regiments of infantry were drawn up with their bands, colours, &c. Exactly as the clock of the Cabildo struck 10, the troops shouldered arms, the gates of that prison were thrown open, and Major Mesa, guarded by the troops appointed to shoot him, came out—his head uncovered—a small crucifix in his right hand, and attired in a blue military jacket and white trowsers. Two Franciscan friars attended him, one on each side, and he responded to their prayers in a firm tone: walked without faltering, or the least assistance, and as he was not in irons, the procession moved on at rather a quick pace. He mounted the platform without hesitation or support, and the process of degradation took place: one of the soldiers girded a sword to his side, an officers' military hat was placed upon his head; immediately after which, these appendages and his uniform jacket were taken from him. He spoke to those around him for some moments, apparently with considerable animation; (a drum on the platform was beating at this period.) He then descended from it with the same firmness, seated himself on the bench (near the ditch of the Fort,) on which he was to be shot, and tied the handkerchief himself round his eyes. At a given signal the soldiers fired, but as the unfortunate still moved, the fire was repeated, and he ceased to exist. Some prisoners in irons were brought out to view the body, and after a short period it was removed to a hearse in waiting. The spectators were not very numerous.

Mesa appeared to be from 40 to 45 years of age, in person tall and robust, with a fine open forehead, and a profusion of dark hair, which he several times with his hand threw back as he proceeded to the place of execution and upon the platform; after the soldier had placed the military hat upon his head he took it off and replaced it, assisting likewise in taking off his jacket. Throughout there was that self possession and calm courage, unmixed with bravado or audacity, which excited the admiration of every one.

The *Edinburgh Review* of September last, in an article upon Hallam's Constitutional History, says:—

"Men who die on a scaffold for political offences almost always die well; the eyes of thousands are fixed upon them—enemies and admirers are watching their demeanour:—every tone of voice, every change of colour is to go down to posterity: escape is impossible: supplication is vain. In such a situation pride and despair have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortitude adequate to the occasion."

Whatever may have been the political

offences of Mesa, weakness at any rate formed no part of his character; he was quite resigned, and seemed determined to meet his fate manfully. Shakspeare has written that

"Cowards die many times before their deaths,
"The valiant never taste of death but once."

The deceased had been many years in the military service of his country, and has left a widow, and we are told, three children, (two boys and a girl.)

Don Zenon Videla, who was recaptured in the action of Palmitas, visited him in the chapel of the Cabildo on the night previous to his execution, and much to his honor has we believe, settled sixty dollars per month upon the family of the unfortunate man.

El Tiempo of the 18th instant contains a long, and at the present moment rather an important article, from which it may be inferred that immediate operations will take place against Santa Fé and the other hostile Provinces. It commences by stating that if the Province is not quite tranquil, the country at least is relieved from the horde of plunderers which lately infested it, and the troops pursuing them in all directions; that the activity and energy of the military Chiefs and vigilance of the Justices of the Peace will preserve order. In another part it says that the movement which destroyed the Administration of Señor Dorrego ought not to be limited to the Province of Buenos Ayres; that the forces by whose aid it had recovered its liberty, and without whom it could not have been effected, ought to afford equal benefit to the Provinces who are groaning under the most abhorrible slavery; that the yoke which oppresses them cannot be set aside except by an armed force. The fortunate circumstance of having disposable an army accustomed to victory, subordination, &c. may not happen at a future period, and that if this opportunity is neglected to organize and constitute the country, nothing can preserve it from the horrors of anarchy and despotism; that the Provinces generally desire a Constitution such as was established and sanctioned by the last Congress of the Republic; the Governors only resist this measure, and that the moment has arrived to overcome this partial resistance, since it can be done with so much facility. After having restored tranquillity to this Province, the individuals at the head of the Government of Buenos Ayres ought to be convinced that the forces at their disposal is called for to redeem the Provinces, and that its mission is to establish the Empire of the law, and give liberty from one extreme of the Argentine Republic to the other.

Another despatch from Colonel Suarez, relative to the action at Palmitas, has been published. It is nearly a repetition of the first account, with the addition of commendations upon the officers, &c.

The proprietor of the *Gaceta Mercantil* has given notice that the editorship of that paper has passed into other hands, and that he withdraws himself from the responsibility attached to that situation. At present we have no opposition journal in Buenos Ayres. A new daily paper it is said, will soon be started.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Vive la bagatelle!

From my own apartment,
February 14, 1829.

MR. EDITOR,—

Janus had his *Philo*, and various other respectable writers have had their *Philoes*; then may not "Anti Humbug" too have his *Philo*? Sir, if any opinion of mine is worthy of attention, it shall be given freely in his favor.

After my worthy Master, Mr. Editor, I do assert, and in the very teeth of opposition will I maintain, by repeated and most forcible and positive asseverations, that the currency of Buenos Ayres has depreciated. I affirm and insist upon it with hands and feet, *pugnis et calcibus*, it has depreciated, so shamefully depreciated, as now to be held far more cheap than sea-weed, and to be unworthy of any other appellation from classic lips than that of *greasy trash*. To assert that it is not is to assert a downright absurdity. Believe me, the braying which the "assinine" species constantly keep up about the rise and fall of gold and silver as articles of merchandize, is all a grand palaver.

It is after my much revered Master too that I do also most positively declare, and will sustain, that "the intrinsic worth of Bank paper is nothing more than the opinion that is entertained of its value." Should any "assinine" reasoner attempt to prove that we know not the meaning of the term, then would I say to him with peculiar elegance, "idiot beyond redemption!" look to thine own long ears. Thou, thyself, knowest as little of *intrinsic value* as thou dost of *Latin* or *Van Diemen's land*. Ne sutor ultra, &c.; query, how many pumpkins?

Mr. Editor, permit me not to be offended by any "assinine" reasonings, or officious calls for intrinsic *proof* and *argument*. For "Anti Humbug" or his *Philo* to *reason* or *argue*, or to treat a subject of this "ridiculous" nature with "seriousness," Sir, would be to descend amazingly from their proper dignity. It has been the undeviating rule of conduct observed by "Impartial" and "Hasta la Vista," (peace to their shades,) and is that now also of "Anti Hum" and his *Philo* not to prove any thing, but to *assert* instead of *proving*. We, Sir, we know what most properly becomes us; when we step forth into the arena of contention, we suffer our opponent to make use of the arms he may like best, and we claim for ourselves the like privilege. From long experience we have learned, that in contests like these

the most certain signal of victory for ourselves is to cast full upon him at the onset a torrent of choice contemptuous reproaches and epithets, such as "idiot!" "dunce!" "fool!" "self conceit!" "palpable nonsense!" "lunacy!" "ass!" "brain spotted unfortunate!" &c. &c., *ad. in.* Thus, Sir, we triumphantly whelm the poor devil in a mire of intrinsic degradation, from which if he venture to raise his head we have only to discharge upon him a second volley, and thereby do not fail eventually to carry conviction and our point. Ne sutor ultra, &c.

Argument and logic. Pshaw! *assinine*—perfectly *assinine*,—can quote poetry to prove it—things exclusively of "brain spotted unfortunates." A "fool in his folly" opposing us the other day, said it were to be wished that prejudices against long ears and all other prejudices could be wholly laid aside, and the original postulate of the question settled upon the broad principle of *reason*. Now this is absolute chicanery! *Reason!* *assinine* too. *Obscurum per obscurius*. It serves only to give perplexity to the imagination, without bestowing any satisfaction on the understanding. *Reason, reason*, Sir, should be painted with intrinsic long ears.

The facetious Tom Brown tells us every man is fond of his own sayings, his own thoughts, his own humours, and every man has a right to enjoy his own thoughts and his own humours. You will be induced I hope, Mr. Editor, to pardon the proneness to prolixity manifested by my master and other predecessors, and perhaps by myself; scribblers of our school, Sir, who to their own exquisite self-satisfaction, grow more funny in every succeeding line, you will readily imagine are easily seduced into this very excusable fault. My worthy Master's late *morceau*, besides containing specimens of intrinsic Latin and Spanish, (he is a very Brobdignag in learning,) may be pronounced a rich mine of wit and of polite English phraseology. We hold, Sir, that unless our compositions be made up of a good portion of *attic salt* (vulgarly called abuse and scurrility, but which by the by is the surest evidence of classical ability,) they are absolutely deficient in true elegance and spirit, and argue in the author a defective taste and intrinsic sterility of genius; but though produced in the very fire of dispute, we permit there nothing like animosity or ill nature to be enlisted—no disposition to personality, not the least. Nevertheless, I entertain not the least doubt that we shall be accused thereof by those "brain spotted unfortunates" "Amigos del Pais," ever under the influence of "self conceit" or a "mental eclipse," and that they will presently cite Billingsgate by wholesale, as a proof, good lack! of their own polished refinement. Zounds! that these "lunatics" who have never yet been known to quote a word of Latin, should have the impudence to attempt to think for them-

selves on this subject, form opinions adverse to those of the Great Hum, my master, and "palm their lucubrations," the "most absolute and palpable nonsense" on the public! Is it possible to bear with such presumption? But I have done, lest I grow warm.

Nature never created me a "brain spotted unfortunate,"—(said my master Hum, rising from his table, after having written the word *character*, found in the most interesting part of his late intrinsic production, which he held in one hand whilst he thrust the other into his left breeches pocket, and assumed an intrinsic soliloquizing attitude,)—thank Heaven for the clearness of that truth; nor am I cursed with long ears. I was born a—I am a—I am a—*philosopher*? no o—o—states man? no—a *lawyer*? no—a *doctor*? no;—I believe I am not a *merchant*; I am not a *farmer*.—What the devil am I? *War, women and wines, shattered, &c.*! (his usual oath,) what have I been?...Heu! Heu! De Hoc multi multa, omnis aliquid, nemos satis—*Humbugum, Heu! Anti Humbug!*
PHILO.

The troops who accompanied the Governor in the late campaign have returned to Flores, where they are to remain for fifteen or twenty days.

The Provisional Governor (Gen. Lavalle) arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon last. Preparations are said to be making for the new campaign, it is supposed, against Santa Fé.

The decease of the son of Mr. C. S. Harvey was incorrectly noticed in our last; it should have been:—At Barnstaple, Devon, on the 19th of Nov. last, WILLIAM DALTON, aged 12 months, son of Mr. Charles Stanhope Harvey, of this city, merchant.

Cargoes of vessels whose arrivals were noticed in our last:

American schr. brig Joseph, Portsmouth, N. H., with plank about 16,000 feet, furniture, &c.

Sardinian schr brig Gen. Fiamet, catalonia wine 115 pipes, 32 half pipes and 10 quarter do., white wine 71 pipes, 6 half do., and 8 quarter do., paper 101 bales, tiles, iron, &c.

American brig Anna, from the Havana, to Felix I. Frias, rum 95 pipes, 50 half do. and 54 hggds., segars 23 cases, honey 81 half hggds., sugar 3 cases, some half do., &c.

French brig Iris, from Bourdeaux, red and white wine 85 half pipes, and 300 cases, brandy, and some bales of merchandize.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Feb. 14—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Peter Ellis, Rhodes, from Liverpool 4th Nov., and Kingstown,

Dublin 16th, with coal 145 tons, salt 153 do., planks 780, brandy 1 pipe, gin 1 do., to Heyworth, Carlisle & Co. Spoke off Monte Video, American frigate Hudson.

Also, American ship Cincinnatus, Minton New York 69 days, Rio Janeiro 1st inst. and Monte Video, spermaceti candles 100 cases, rice 65 bbls., wine 151 pipes, plank 5500 feet, iron, tobacco, furniture, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Also, Am. schr. Monticello, Holmes, Rio Janeiro 2d inst., rice 1119 bags, tobacco 300 rolls, to Grogan & Peacock

Also, Nat. zumaca Victoria, Monte Video yerba, tobacco and paper, to Gestal.

Sailed, National schr. brig Flor del Mayo. Sustacha, Monte Video; zumaca Patagones. do.; do. do. Sin Igual, do.

Feb. 15—Wind N.

Arrived, American schr. Star, Brown, from Santos 7th inst. sugar 381 bags and 29 bbls., segars 4 cases, to Grogan & Peacock.

Sailed, Nat. brig Joven Margarita, Fitton, Rio Janeiro, 20,000 horns.

Feb. 16—Wind N.

Arrived, Am. ship Hercules, King, from Richmond, (U. S.) and Monte Video, flour 670 bbls and 98 half do., soap 47 cases, domestic goods 198 bales, tobacco 2 kegs, to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

Also, Sardinian brig San José, Sardi, from Genoa 30th Nov. and Maldonado 13th inst. oil 44 bbls., shoes 6 bales, paper 48 bales bricks, &c., to order. She discharged part of her cargo in the latter port.

Sailed, Nat. schr. brig of war Convention, for Patagonia.

Feb. 17—Wind N., hazy.

Arr. National brig Triton, Helmsbold, from Ensenada, at which port she has been hove down and repaired.

Feb. 18—Wind S. E., rain.

Arr. American ship Hibernia, Robinson, from the Island of Mayo, (Cape de Verds.) 15th January, salt about 1875 fanegas, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Feb. 19—Wind S. E.

Sailed, British brig Elizabeth, Peake for Ensenada, to take in mules for the West Indies; National schr. packet Felicidad del Sud, Monte Video.

Feb. 20—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, American brig Pandora, Thompson, from New York 15th December and Machias, with lumber to order.

Also, a Swedish schr brig,—name unknown.

Also, a French brig, name unknown.

Also, Monte Video schr. packet Oriental Argentino, from Monte Video 19th instant. Passenger, Col. Trolé.

Sailed, British brig Fearon, Cholditch, for London, dry hides 1361, salt do. 1700, do. 103 pipes with 1800 do., nutria skins 5 bales containing 625 dozen, horse hair 4 bales with 81½ arrobas, guanaco skins 2 bales, horns 35,035; Dutch brig William, De Ruitter, for the Havana, beef 4097 quintals; National zumaca Mendocina, Rio Janeiro, horns 20,000 and wool 20 bales; Am. schr. Leo, Raines, Baltimore, hard dollars 4160, horns 11,000, dry hides 2775, horse hair 8 bales.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig Cossack, Scott, sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres on the 6th of November.

The National schr. brig Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from this 30th November and

Monte Video 15th December, arrived at Rio Janeiro 20th January.

Sailed from Ensenada.

On 4th instant, British brig Jane, Knight, for Cape de Verds, (since put into Monte Video.)

On the 6th instant, British barque Julius, Collins, for the West Indies with 82 mules.

On the 8th, French ship Vaillant, Morin, for the Isle of France, with 125 mules.

THEATRE.

The Theatre lately has possessed but little attraction, at least to us. We know not if the actors "hold the same estimation, as they did," certain it is they are not "so followed." In the opera all is at "cross purposes;" they "want a head," as Blue Beard's slave exclaimed: some determined man

"Canning in music and the mathematics."

INDIA MATTING.

A FEW pieces of superior quality,—for sale cheap, at 115 calle de la Reconquista.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, 59 & 60 dollars each.

The destruction of Molina's force and other events have produced a fall in the market, and large sales were made at 53; they have however rallied a little, and are now looking up.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 285 & 295 per cent. prem.

The demand steady.

Plata Macaquina, 260 & 270 per ct. prem Steady.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 21 & 22 rials per quilate.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 21 & 22 do. per dinero.

Both the above in demand.

Six per ct. Stock, 58 & 59 dolls. per ct.

The demand not so lively as in the preceding week, and may now be quoted a shade lower.

Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.

Much inquiry.

Exchange on England, 12½ & 12½ d. per doll.

The demand for exchange per present Packet is not great, and at present on the rise.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 85 & 90 per ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 225 & 230 pct. prem. Steady.

Hides, ox, best, 18 & 18½ dolls. per 35 lbs.

Do country, 16 & 17 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 14 & 14½ dolls. per 60 lbs.

Hair, horse, 12 & 17 dolls. per 25 lbs.

Skins, chinchilla, 18 & 20 dolls. per dozen

Do. nutria, 8½ & 8½ dolls. per do.

Horns, 170 & 180 dollars per m.

Beef, jerked, 11 & 11½ dolls. per quintal.

This paper is published every SATURDAY,—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.

HALLET & CO., PRINTERS.