

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 144.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 9. 1829.

[Vol. III.]

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 9.

Some remarks having appeared in the *Tiempo* of Thursday last, upon the subject of a delegation of powers alleged to have been made by the French Consul General, and accepted by the Charge d'Affaires of the U. States, in which the circumspection of the latter was called in question, the Hon. J. M. FORBES addressed the following letter to the Editors of that paper, in justification of his conduct:—

MESSRS. EDITORS—

I have seen an article in your paper of this day, criticising the circumstances which have passed between Mr. Mendeville, the Consul General of France, and this government, on the occasion of his leaving the country, and particularly concerning a delegation of power which he is said to have made, and which I am supposed to have accepted, placing under my temporary protection the French who have remained in this country.

As this affair is entirely of a diplomatic character, it is much to be regretted that, previous to treating it with such prodigality of criticism, you had not submitted the article in question to the inspection and advice of the Minister Secretary General of the government; in which case, I should have been spared an unmerited, though momentary, censure of the public, and you would have avoided the reproach of levity and precipitation on a subject which deserved more reflection and a spirit of more candid inquiry. As to the manner in which Mr. Mendeville thought proper to announce me to this government, I am in no way responsible for it; since, to this hour, I have never seen a copy of his note or known any thing of its style. As little was I aware of the intention of Mr. Mendeville to give me the preference in the offices of protection to his countrymen, until I received his formal note, under date of the 1st instant, to that effect, from which the following is an extract:

"Permit me, Sir, to place those of my fellow countrymen who cannot quit the country, under the protection of the flag of the United States and under yours: the ancient and uninterrupted friendship which unites our two nations, and the nobleness of your character, are certain guarantees of the interest with which you will watch over them: receive, therefore, in advance, the expression of my lively gratitude."

To this letter I returned, on the same day, an answer full of expressions of my great regret at the occurrence of all the circumstances which had interrupted the harmonious intercourse between the Consul General of France and the Provisional Government of Buenos Ayres, and in which I professed the great pleasure I should have in lending my feeble efforts, on every occasion, to a reconciliation of that misunderstanding. The following are extracts on the subject of the delegation of power in question.

"The undersigned, the faithful organ, as he presumes, of the feelings of his government and country, could not, under any circumstances, refuse the sincere though feeble, offices of his friendship to the subjects of His Majesty the King of France, in any way in which those offices may be deemed useful or neces-

sary. It is well known, however, to Mr. Mendeville, the Consul General of France, that long existing bodily infirmities have so debilitated the undersigned that he is but little competent to discharge the limited duties which belong to his official relation to his own fellow citizens."

"It will be entirely impossible that the undersigned should attend to French interests in any detail; but should cases of urgency and importance occur in which his humble services near the government, by conciliatory representations, may be thought necessary to any beneficial result, those services will be given with a sincerity worthy of that honorable confidence with which Mr. Consul General of France has been pleased to distinguish him on the present occasion."

In the mode in which I consented to render my friendly services to the French in "urgent and important cases," when conciliating representations might promise a beneficial result, I only acted in conformity with the established laws of mutual courtesy and friendship among the Diplomatic Agents in all civilized countries where such agents exist; and I willingly submit to the judgment of such as are conversant in similar affairs. On the 2d instant, I made a personal visit to the Minister Secretary General of the Government, Doct. Diaz Velez; and, with that frankness with which I have always approached every government of this country, I commenced by stating, in general terms, the request that had been made by Mr. Mendeville that I should render any assistance in my power to his countrymen. With a similar frankness, Doct. Diaz Velez stated to me that the government acknowledged no power on the part of Mr. Mendeville to make such a delegation; that the French who remained here required no such protection, inasmuch as the government would always treat them with due justice and moderation. To this, my reply was natural and strictly conformable to truth (being ignorant of the contents of Mr. Mendeville's note to the government) that I had assumed no duties incompatible with diplomatic usage; that I came not to ask a recognition in any official character; nor was it my intention to act in the way of note or other official form in relation to French affairs; that my agency would be entirely confined to personal and conciliatory intercourse, in which, as the common friend of both parties, in cases of importance, I could hope to produce a beneficial result. To this explanation, Doct. Diaz Velez replied in a frank and courteous manner, that whenever I came to him to speak whether on North American, or English, or French, or other affairs, I might always depend on being well received: And this is the substance of that short and satisfactory conference which, I presume, will be in the recollection of the Minister Secretary General.

In all this business, I feel strong in the persuasion that my conduct will meet the approbation of the good and the intelligent of all parties. These details are far too long, and nothing could have induced me to have entered into them but the high value I place on the public esteem and the consciousness of having merited in a humble degree some share of their consideration and regard. JOHN M. FORBES.

Buenos Ayres, May 5, 1829.

* * Another flag of Truce from Governor Lopez, is said to have arrived at the head quarters of General Lavalle's army, and that the Secretary of the said Governor transacted business yesterday in the Fort, this if true looks like negotiation. In the mean time others expect that a combat will soon take place between the hostile parties. The Government are taking every precaution, and several of the streets towards the country have been entrenched.

The Santa Fé officer, (Lieut. Col. M. Yupes,) who brought the flag of Truce, and his three Soldiers, left this city on the 6th. They were decorated with the emblem of their party, and when in the court yard of the Fort excited considerable curiosity. We have seen a drawing sketched at the moment which conveys a correct idea of the scene.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th instant, is a letter from General Guido to the Government, declining the honor conferred upon him in his election to become one of the government council, alleging that having been employed by the ex government a short time previous to its dissolution, he did not think that he could act in the council with that degree of freedom and impartiality which such a situation demands.

Messrs. Bernardino Rivadavia, and Julian Segundo de Agüero, have embarked for Paris. The sudden voyage of these gentlemen under the actual circumstances, of course would produce some sensations upon the public mind; but from what we have observed it has been no other than manifest dissatisfaction. In truth, whatever may have been the motives which have actuated these gentlemen to absent themselves, they ought to be informed that no true patriot is permitted to desert his country when it finds itself in difficult circumstances; and Buenos Ayres had a right to expect different conduct from the aforesaid gentlemen.

(*El Tiempo*, 5th inst.)

General Lavalle left town on Tuesday afternoon for the head quarters of the army, attended by his aid de camp and some officers.

It has been stated that two privateers were cruising off Rio Janeiro, having the flag of this Republic, but supposed to be Spanish vessels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.
SIR—

The SCEPTIC has read with his usual *stupidity* the communication signed IRISH MAN in the Packet of 2d of May, and must confess that notwithstanding the *luminous* view of the subject taken by your correspondent, he is still as much in the dark as ever, as it some how appears to his bewildered imagination, he (as you scholars say) flies off at a tangent from the question. Silk gowns, epaulets, &c. have been worn so threadbare that we shall leave them to the cast clothes-man, and pass on to the church. The Sceptic, Mr. Editor, visited the seven churches in the county of Wicklow, and Patrick's church, and Christ church, and Swift's famous church of Castleknock; and a prodigious number of new and old churches, not one of which, however delapidated, has he seen supported by a bayonet. Indeed the Sceptic almost believes that the times of steel divinity are gone by, (would he could say as much of the *lead-en*,) and that people go to church now, as corporal Trim says, "of their own accord."

As the Sceptic is so abominably stupid, Mr. Editor, and cannot understand how "one farm can be tythe free, and the other not," unless the one is not cultivated, nor indeed what tythes have to do with emancipation, since they are dues equally claimed by Catholics and Protestants; he will not enter into so learned a question, but only (én passant,) assure the *Irishman* that in his humble opinion he takes the wrong road to popularity by wishing to impose celibacy upon his countrymen. In his last he would deprive him of his whiskey, in his present he would take from him his wife! too bad, Mr. Editor, and to be the fruits of education too! Notwithstanding the Sceptic's inclination to doubt, he is almost inclined to believe that did the *Irishman* journey through the country preaching education on the one hand, and celibacy as its countersign on the other, he would in all human likelihood fare much worse than the poor tythe collectors, on whose backs the "boys" in the exuberance of their wit thought it such "delightful fun" to thrash the tythe sheaf: no, Mr. Editor, they have education enough to know that morality and marriage are inseparably connected, and that "he who feedeth the young ravens" did not institute marriage for the rich alone. Stop a moment, Mr. Editor, the Sceptic was going to bid you "good bye" as we had dismissed churches, tythes, overpopulation and education as "tending greatly to the misery of the country," but here has he just stumbled over bigotry, superstition and party spirit as the "sole cause of her misery:" most deplorable, Mr. Editor! but never mind, the truth is that your correspondent has benefitted so much by the education which he so zealously advocates, that he has become a logician as well as a phi-

losopher, and cannot (thank heaven,) be duped by such unmeaning cries as those of civil and religious liberty. The Sceptic, Mr. Editor, hates most cordially bigotry, superstition and party spirit, and wishes they were again shut up in Pandora's box from whence they sprung; he is also a warm friend to education; but in one of his visits to the churches spoken of above, he recollects having heard old Doctor Troy, the titular Archbishop of Dublin, in preaching on a particular subject say, "if all were to have coaches there would be no coachmen," and the Sceptic thinks that if all were to be philosophers they would be as wise as the *Irishman*, and there would be no labourers; he therefore inclines to the belief that "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Though many things are "above the comprehension" of the Sceptic, yet he is contented to remain in his ignorance rather than trouble you any further, Mr. Editor; he is sorry for having "condescended to sarcasm" as well as for having grossly mis-miscon-ah! There goes a tooth, Mr. Editor! and to be plain with you the Sceptic has very few to spare and therefore let the *Irishman* be as learned and as luminous as he pleases, in future the Sceptic will no more risk his few remaining teeth upon such dentifragists.

Yours, Mr. Editor,

IRISH SCEPTIC.

On the 2d inst. the Consul General of France Mr. Mendeville, embarked to go on board the French barque of war *Lis*, and numerous French individuals and families were embarking all the day for that vessel and French merchant vessels in the harbour. At 11 A. M. the following was published.

Bulletin of the Government

Buenos Ayres, May 2, 1829.

Head Quarters, in the Villa of }
Chavarría, May 1, 1829. }

General! When I addressed to you my letter from Moron of the 28th ult. I had no other object than to impress upon the delegate government the true state of affairs, and giving a laconic account of the affair of the 26th, in a confidential letter which I did not suppose would have been published.* I therefore did not mention any names but those of the chiefs who were principally employed, and which it was necessary without loss of time to lay before the delegate government, reserving for further details the names of the rest of the chiefs and the officers whose courage shone forth so splendidly on that day; but the government and the public being now acquainted with the particulars of this victory which has not had the desired results, a circumstantial despatch would be useless. It is a sentiment of justice which actuates me towards these brave men, and

*This letter was published by order of the government to satisfy the anxiety with which the public waited the details of the action of the 26th.

the motive of this communication is in order to recommend them to the gratitude of the public.

Whilst our cavalry after having possessed themselves of the reserve horses of the vandals deployed in their front to effect a full and regular attack, the intrepid Col. Diaz, with a square of 300 infantry of the 1st and 4th battalions, and a battery of four pieces of cannon, commanded by the distinguished Major Chilabert, marched in quick time towards the centre of the vandals, and opened its fire on the barbarians of Chaco, put them to flight with great loss and broke the enemy's line. This single operation of our brave infantry and artillery, placed the bandittis in complete disorder, forced them to abandon their camp and take up another position at a greater distance. Our infantry and artillery manœuvred the rest of the day with that courage and enthusiasm which is worthy of particular praise.

The letter concludes with eulogiums upon different officers, and is signed,

JUAN LAVALLE,

And addressed to GEN. MARTIN RODRIGUEZ.

The same bulletin contains the following:

Intelligence was yesterday received that a party of the 3d regiment and a picquet of infantry had a smart skirmish near the pass of Burgos, on the Riachuelo, with a groupe of more than 100 banditti. The result was as usual; they were chastised and left 20 dead on the field, four were drowned in the river into which they had in their flight precipitated themselves. Our loss has only been the brave Capt. Torres, slightly wounded by a ball. Each encounter with the bandittis is a triumph for our brave fellows. Can it be possible there are people so weak as to think such wretches can enter the Capital.

On the 3d inst. the town seemed quite at its ease, but few "on dits," and no bulletin was published. Some prisoners were marched down to the mole and embarked to be put on board the brig of war *Cacique* in the outer roads; and a number of French persons were busy on the beach embarking their property, &c. The alarm of the Montoneros having subsided, different families who had sought refuge on board the vessels in the inner roads disembarked.

At dark the houses, &c. were closed, and lights placed in the windows as usual.

On the 4th inst. the shops were opened for business after a week's suspension. The fine weather and other circumstances caused them to be crowded with customers. French persons and property still embarking on the mole.

For some days there had been rather a scarcity of beef in the market. Yesterday and this day more than 3000 head of cattle were brought in.

An officer of Santa Fé attended by some of

his soldiers, came into town this afternoon with a flag of truce from Governor Lopez, and was conducted to the fort where a considerable croud had assembled.

It was rumoured in the evening that Lopez had asked for peace, and that General Lavalle, (who was in the fort) amongst other observations stated, that peace could not be thought of whilst the troops of Santa Fé were in the territory of this province.

In the evening the lights hitherto placed at the windows were discontinued and the shops opened. In the afternoon the following Bulletin announcing a change in the Government, &c. was issued.

16th Bulletin of the Government.

Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1829.
[Official Documents]

Most Excellent Sir! I have evinced upon different occasions to Y. E. my ardent desire to quit the delicate post to which Y. E. deigned to call me, and which I occupied for the sole reason that I thought no sacrifices too great in favour of a country to which I owe so many obligations and benefits.

Your Excellency and every citizen, have authentic proofs that when it was necessary to combat the enemies of the Republic, I have fulfilled the duties of a soldier, and have never shunned fatigues nor dangers. Then I could give to my adopted country the tribute of my few attainments; but now that I find myself out of the sphere of my talents and sustaining a burthen which I cannot support, I should be wanting in my duty and betray my conscience did I not earnestly request Y. E. to permit me to resign the honorable situation which I hold.

When I accepted it I supposed that a service of only a short duration was required of me, and in accepting it I determined to give a new proof that my sole wish is the prosperity and tranquility of the country. Unfortunately this epoch has been lengthened, and Y. E. is still under the necessity of campaigning. I hope that your triumphs and the force of opinion which supports the cause of order will briefly bring about the general pacification of the Province; but in the mean time the Capital requires a more able Governor, and without a blush I confess my incapability for that purpose.

I trust Y. E. will deign to consider these reasons and to do me the justice to believe that the country has in me a faithful servant when any sacrifices I can make may be thought of utility.

I beg you will accept the assurances of my particular and distinguished consideration.

Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1829.

W. BROWN.

To H. E. the Provisional Governor,
GENERAL JUAN LAVALLE.

Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1829.

The undersigned, General Provisional Governor of the Province has received the note, dated 3d inst. addressed to him by General

William Brown, requesting permission to resign the office of Delegate Governor of the Province, and having taken into consideration the motives upon which it is founded has resolved to admit the resignation, assuring General Brown that the public of Buenos Ayres will always be grateful for the services which he has rendered and the efforts he has made in this situation in the midst of the difficult circumstances in which the country is placed.

The undersigned General in making this communication to Gen. Brown, assures him of the ardent desire he has that he may be happy in the bosom of private life, and reiterates the expressions of his distinguished consideration.

JUAN LAVALLE.

To H. E. GENERAL WILLIAM BROWN.

Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1829.

In consequence of the resignation of Gen. William Brown of the office of Delegate Governor of the Province, the Provisional Governor has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. That General Martin Rodriguez be named Delegate Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

2. Let this be made public.

LAVALLE.

JOSE MIGUEL DIAZ VELEZ.

Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1829.

The Provisional Governor of the Province conceiving it necessary that the different ministerial duties should be divided in order to promote despatch in the public service has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The office of Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs, to be under the charge of Don Salvador Maria del Carril.

2. General Carlos Maria de Alvear, is appointed to the offices of Minister of War and Marine. Vice General Martin Rodriguez, who is appointed Delegate Governor of the Province.

3. The office of Minister of Finance to be under the charge of the present Minister, Dr. Don José Miguel Díaz Velez.

4. Let this be made public.

LAVALLE.

JOSE MIGUEL DIAZ VELEZ.

Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1829.

The Provisional Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, desirous to unite at one point as much as possible of the talent and knowledge of the country, to give more vigour to the measures adopted by the government and to make a stronger and more decisive opposition to the last efforts which anarchy is making to destroy the dignity and even the existence of the great people of Buenos Ayres, when the struggle in which they are now engaged is evidently that of order against barbarism; and wishing to call around him persons who may represent every interest, because every one without distinction

wishes the extermination of the Indians and of the men who have joined them to the injury of their country. And in order to supply in some mode the want of the Provincial representation until the circumstances of the country will permit it to assemble in the manner ordained by law, has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. That a Government Council be established composed of individuals, to be named in a separate decree.

2. Its powers will be to deliberate upon the affairs which the government may think proper to submit to their examination, and to advise what they may judge most convenient in consequence of such deliberation.

3. The government after having heard the opinion of the council, may adopt it if they find it advisable, or to act without an entire subjection to it as circumstances may require.

4. The council will assemble in one of the salas of the fort, in ordinary session on Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, and in extraordinary sittings when convoked by the government.

5. The council will present immediately for the approbation of the government the rules and regulations to be observed in its sessions.

6. Let this be made public.

LAVALLE.

JOSE MIGUEL DIAZ VELEZ.

Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1829.

In consequence of the decree of this date which orders the formation of a government council, the Provisional Governor has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. To be named members of the council, Senores General Martin de Pueyrredon, General Francisco de la Cruz, General Juan José Viamont, General Tomas Guido, Dr. Manuel A. Castro, Dr. Diego E. Zavaleta, Valentin San Martin, Dr. Manuel B. Gallardo, Dr. Domingo Guzman, Felix Alzaga, Bernardo Ocampo.

2. To be named President of the council, Brigadier Miguel E. Soler.

LAVALLE.

JOSE MIGUEL DIAZ VELEZ.

On the 5th instant, there was scarcely a rumour. The shops in the evening were opened, and business generally resumed.

17th Bulletin of the Government.

Buenos Ayres, May 5, 1829.

Communication from Governor Lopez brought by the flag of truce which arrived yesterday.

Head Quarters, on the coast of the River de las Conchas, May 4, 1829.

In conformity with the sentiments which I have previously expressed in three distinct communications to Y. Excellency, I repeat my propositions for peace. The which I sincerely wish, and I believe that Y. E. cannot be less desirous of this object than I am, because we must confess that it is necessary for us all. We have contended, and I have

no reason to complain of my fortune. Nevertheless I feel poignantly grieved when I reflect upon the blood which has been spilled and the lives which have been lost. Civil war must at length have its termination—let us have the glory of its conclusion.

If Your Excellency is animated with similar sentiments, we will come to an understanding as to terms of treaty, from the instant Y. E. informs me of your acquiescence. My Aid de-Camp, Lieut. Col. Juan Manuel Yupes, is directed to deliver this note into the hands of Your Excellency.

I salute, respectfully, Your Excellency,
ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

To General JUAN LAVALLE, Provisional Governor of Buenos Ayres.

Answer of the Government.
Government Department, Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1829.

The undersigned, Secretary General, has been ordered by H. E. the Provisional Governor of the Province to answer the note of this date, from H. E. the Governor of Santa Fé, in which he proposes to enter into negotiations for peace, under the character of Chief of the army of the Union,* declaring:

1st. That the Provisional Government cannot nor do not wish to hear propositions of peace from the said Governor of Santa Fé, so long as he shall remain with an armed force in the territory of Buenos Ayres.

2d. That they disavow the national character assumed by him which necessarily forms a new obstacle, opposed to their listening to the propositions contained in his esteemed communication of this date.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to salute with every attention, H. E. the Governor of Santa Fé.

JOSE MIGUEL DIAZ VELEZ.
To H. E. the Governor of Santa Fé.

*Such was the superscription in the despatch.

On the 6th instant, nothing of moment occurred. The *Tiempo* of that date published an account that the council of government assembled at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th in one of the salas of the fort, and that the Provisional Governor occupied the President's chair and made an oration suitable to the occasion. The council being installed he retired with the ministers: General Soler then took his place as President and addressed the council upon the necessity of making every effort to aid the government. Generals Viamont, Tomas Guido, and Don Felix Alzaga were not present: the two latter have resigned.

The *Tiempo* and *Pampero*, were again published on the 5th instant, after a weeks suspension caused by the anxiety lately felt in this city, and which called forth the almost constant military services of the persons em-

ployed in the printing office. The *Gaceta Mercantil* however, (with one or two exceptions,) has appeared every day at its usual early hour.

Mr. Mendeville (the Consul General of France) having demanded and obtained his passports, embarked on Saturday last on board the French barque of war *Isis*. She fired a salute of eleven guns on Wednesday morning, at the moment when the French ship *Galatea* approached, having on board the lady of Mr. Mendeville, and the French brig *Isis*, bound for Havre de Grace, Don Bernardino Rivadavia, and Don Julian Segundo de Agüero, are passengers in the said brig. We believe the salute was intended for the lady of the Consul.

The U. States ship *Vandalia*, is named after the chief city or capital of the state of Illinois, in compliance with a law of Congress, that line of battle ships are to be called after states, frigates after principal rivers, and sloops of war after principal towns and cities.

The Brazilians finally evacuated Montevideo on 24th ult.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 2—Wind N W

Sailed, British brig packet, *Lady Wellington*, Lugg, for Montevideo and Falmouth. Passengers for England, James Brittain, Esq. his Lady and family.

National brig of war General Rondeau, on particular service.

National schooner *Rosa*, for Montevideo in ballast, despatched by Domingo Gallino.

May 3—Wind S (hazy)

Arrived, U. States sloop of war *Vandalia*; Captain John Gallagher, from Montevideo 1st inst.

National schooner brig *Paula*, from do. 1st instant, to F. Trelles, with iron, tin, &c.

Do. do. *Triunfo*, Elsgood, from Patagonia 23d ult with 519 bushels of salt, 29 bags of rice, to order.

14 sail of small vessels variously laden with lime, wood, hides, &c. from the Parana, Uruguay, &c.

May 4—Wind S W

Arrived, National packet brig *Independiente*, Donald Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 10th, and Santos 21st ult, with 1066 bags of sugar, 13 barrels do, 45 cases do. 56 rolls of tobacco, 20 pipes of aguardiente, 5 cases do. to George Dowdall. Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Don Pablo Rosquellas, and from Santos Señor Botella.

Sailed, French brig *L'Emile*, Brodau, for Montevideo with French passengers, and 22 bales of horse hair, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton, & Co.

May 5—Wind S S W

Arrived, American brig *Mary*, Clinton, from Newport 1st January, Cape de Verdes 10th March, with about 500 fanegas salt, and dry goods, to Gowland, Slacum, & Co.

National *Zumaca*, *Lapache*, from the *Sa. lado*.

Sailed, Montevideo schooner packet, *Oriental Argentino*, for Montevideo, despatched by Giadaz, & Co.

National *Zumaca*, *Republicana*, for do. despatched by Gaspar Resa.

May 6—Wind W.

Sailed, French ship *Galatea*, Mony, for Montevideo, with French passengers.

Do do. brig *Iris*, Mauffré, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Larrea Brós, with 166 dry hides, 157 pipes, &c. of tallow.

British brig *Sir James Saumarez*, Buena, for Rio Janeiro in ballast.

May 7—Wind S.

Arrived, National schooner packet *Felicidad del Sud*, Zupicich, from Montevideo 5th, with the mail, passengers and cargo.

Do. Cutter *Luisa*, from do. do. with 90 barrels of flour.

Sailed, American ship *Globe*, Macey, for Cape de Verdes, in ballast, despatched by Grogan & Peacock.

National schooner brig *Fama*, for Montevideo, with 900 fanegas of salt.

May 8—Wind W S W

Arrived, a British barque, supposed the *Heighington*, from Liverpool.

In sight, (at anchor S E.) a ship.

Sailed, Monte Video schooner packet, *Primera*, Centopé, for Monte Video.

Sailed, National schooner *Harriet*, Sheafe, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, with 300 fanegas of salt, iron, &c.

MEMORANDA.

Cargoes of vessels whose arrival has been before noticed.

American brig *Nancy*, from Bahia 132 pipes of *Caña*.

British brig *Pacific*, from Liverpool, 165 bales and cases, 680 pieces of dry goods 100 cases of soap, paints, &c.

British brig *Caraboo*, from Liverpool 298 cases, bales, and packages of dry goods, 130 crates of earthenware, iron, tin, plank, coals, &c.

Errata in our last—Instead of 3000 quintals of beef as the cargo of the British brig *Peter Ellis*, for the *Havannah*, read 6000.

THEATRE.

No performances have taken place since the 24th ult. These are sad times for the poor performers, even worse than Lent, and Passion week amongst the London Theatricals.

WANTED, a small house or three unfurnished apartments, with the use of a kitchen, as near the Plaza de la Victoria as possible. Apply at Mr. Love's 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, and a respectable person as barmaid. Liberal wages will be given. Enquire at Fauch's Hotel.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, (Spanish) 71 & 72 dollars each.

Do. Patriot 70 & 70½ do.

Spanish Dollars 335, Patriot do. 325,

Patacones, 330 per cent. prem.

Plata Macuquina, 280 & 290 do.

Six per ct. Stock, 60½ & 61 dolls. per ct.

Four per ct. do. 42 do.

Bank Shares, 195 dollars each.

Exchange upon England, 11d. per doll.

Do. on Monte Video, 220 per cent. prem.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, nothing done.

Discount, 1½ & 2 per cent a month.

Nutria skins, first quality, 7½ doll. pr. doz.

Hides, generally, from 19 to 20 dollars

per 35/lb.

Horse hair, mixed, 15 & 17 doll. per arrobe

Horns, 350 dollars per mil.

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.

HALLETT & CO., PRINTERS.