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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1829.

[VOL. III.

BUENOS AYRES.

A rumour having got afloat that, in a conference said to have taken place between General Lavalle and the gentlemen who had been engaged in the negotiations for peace, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the legislature whom the Government influence would support, an objection was made and carried, that the Rev. Dr. Valentine Gomez should be excluded, on the ground that he connived at the movement of the 1st of December, and the proceedings subsequent to it; this gentleman has published an exposé of his conduct in the public papers of yesterday, in which he denies having taken any part in the revolution, or having been consulted in any of the subsequent proceedings: on the contrary, he says, that every time that subject was bruited, he had deprecated the measure. After the revolution, he must confess he sympathized with the avowed object, thinking it might benefit the country, consolidate its credit, &c. &c.

We regret to record the following melancholy affair.

The British brig *Zeno*, from Liverpool, anchored in the Outer Roads on the morning of the 7th inst. It was then blowing almost a gale. About 1 o'clock the wind moderated, and the boat of the British brig *Gazelle*, having in her the Captain of the said brig (Chevely,) and four men, came alongside. At this period the weather appeared as if it would clear up, and Captain Chevely offered his services to land part of the passengers, which they eagerly accepted, and the following three gentlemen got into the *Gazelle's* boat and proceeded towards the shore, viz.: Messrs. Allan Macfarlane, David Wm. Charteris, and Doctor Colin Brown. The *Zeno's* boat, with the Captain (Lawson,) and 5 passengers, left that brig about a quarter of an hour after the *Gazelle's* boat, and got safe to shore. It was supposed that the latter had gone on board some vessel in the Inner Roads, which has however proved a false hope, and we fear there can be but little doubt that all have perished.

It is supposed that the boat capsized upon the bank which divides the Inner from the Outer Roads, and we hear that

it has been since picked up. The bodies have not yet been found.

One of these unfortunate young men, Mr. A. Macfarlane, has a brother residing in this city, whose feelings upon this occasion may be easily imagined. Mr. D. W. Charteris had formerly resided in Buenos Ayres.

At a late hour last night we were informed that the boat of the brig *Gazelle* was picked up by the boats of the French barque of war *Isis*, upon the bank near the Outer Roads. The Consignee of the *Gazelle* (Mr. Lord) and others, have made every exertion to gain intelligence relative to this melancholy accident.

On Tuesday night, about half past 10 o'clock, as Captain Gooding, of H. B. M.'s packet *Cygnat*, was returning to his residence at Faunch's Hotel, and when near the said house, he was accosted by two men, one of whom drew a knife and endeavoured to strike Captain G., who parried the intended blow with his umbrella, and hastened to the guard house at the Cabildo, followed for a short distance by one of the men. The officer of the guard rendered prompt assistance, and ordered three soldiers to attend the Captain to the hotel.

An affair like the above is not very common in Buenos Ayres: our surprise is, that, considering all things, robberies at the present period are not more frequent in this city. At any rate, it behoves the Police to be on the alert, especially on these long and dark winter nights. The conduct of the captain of the guard, in the case of Captain Gooding, cannot be too highly praised.

A salute was fired from the Fort, and from the national vessels of war in the Inner Roads, at 11 o'clock A. M. of the 9th instant, it being the anniversary of the day upon which the Congress at Tucuman, in the year 1816, declared the entire independence of this country from the dominion of Spain. It had been customary upon this occasion to illuminate the public offices, and the Plaza: these demonstrations were however this year dispensed with.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 4th and of the 8th inst., contained two amusing articles, entitled, "Dialogues of the Dead," in which some of the defunct Newspapers of this city meet in the shades, and hold worldly discourse upon Buenos Ayres, and its concerns.

Dialogue 1.

"El Mensajero," "La Cronica," and "El Tribuno," are brought upon the unearthly stage, and converse on mortal affairs.

Dialogue 2.

"El Granizo" and "el Pampero" make their appearance:—part of the play is as follows:

(*El Pampero enters shouting.*)

El Granizo.—Be quiet, brother, be quiet; this excess does not accord with your actual situation. Recollect that you are now dead, and that it is not permitted to disturb the silence of the grave.

El Pampero.—What do you say? dead!—I am full of life, young, strong, enterprising; I shall rise from my ashes like the Phoenix.

El Granizo, (apart.)—Poor fellow! he has become mad.—Nothing more was wanting.... But let us see if we can get any thing out of him..... Is the war finished?

El Pampero.—Ah me! it is finished! and that is the reason I have come amongst you so soon.

(An entertaining equivoque now takes place, relative to the war. The 'Granizo' alludes to the war with Brazil, and the 'Pampero' supposes the civil war is meant.) It concludes thus:

El Granizo—When I left you, you were at war with Brazil, and I supposed that you were about to make peace.

El Granizo.—That has been done long since. The Republic came out of that dangerous contest with honour, and a glorious peace sealed the triumph of our arms.

El Granizo.—And who then are your present enemies?

El Pampero.—The *Montonera*.

El Granizo.—Jesus Maria!

A decree of the Government, dated Buenos Ayres, July 8th, 1829, recognizes Mr. Francis J. Mohr, as Consul and agent to this Republic, for the city of Frankfurt.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

General Lavalle to the corps of Militia of the Capital.

Citizen Soldiers! You have caused to be respected the greatest city of the Republic, its focus of civilization and industry: you have shown its power, and the Argentine family are much indebted to you.

Citizens! A bloody victory, preceded by the devastation of the country, would have drawn from us tears of sorrow over the bodies both of friends and adversaries, and the echo of the desert to which our fertile territory would have been reduced, would have tormented us to the tomb.

Citizens! In making peace, it is with the belief that an enlightened Government will be formed, which, elevating itself above parties, will look upon all as Porteños. If my expectations are disappointed, then you will have reason to curse me; for disinterestedness and generosity will have been compensated by the renewal of the scenes of the year 1820. But let no one have a right to tell me that we did not on our part employ all means to avoid a disastrous futurity: let us be first in giving the example, in offering sacrifices to the idol of public peace.

JUAN LAVALLE.

Buenos Ayres, July 3d, 1829.

SIR,—When Your Excellency, by the decree of the 4th of May, did me the honor to nominate me to the office of Minister of War and Marine, I had retired to private life, solely engaged in re-establishing my health, which had suffered by the Brazilian campaign. This object I pursued the more intently, having been subject to violent attacks which often caused me great uneasiness; and, under ordinary circumstances, I should have decidedly refused to accept an employment so painful, and so incompatible with the method I had adopted in order to obtain a cure, if an occasion of such great importance, and so interesting, had not presented itself, that of concurring and aiding with my services to save this city from the imminent dangers with which it was menaced, whilst there was time to secure and defend it from the hostilities which had already commenced against it. To this necessity I yielded all consideration of my personal interests, resigning myself with pleasure to the sacrifice which I have from that period continued to make until this date, in the employment entrusted to me as Minister of War and Marine. I have endeavoured to fulfil that office with the assiduity and slight degree of knowledge which I possess, and shall think myself very happy if it has proved useful to my fellow-citizens. But circumstances have changed by the termination of the civil war, which has been, throughout, my constant desire; and now it behoves me not to lose a moment in

reassuming the method of cure and mode of life recommended by the faculty. I therefore solicit Y. E. to admit my resignation of the honorable employment of Minister of War and Marine, to which I trust Y. E. will accede in consequence of the serious motives which impel me. With this object, Y. E. will permit me to express my most sincere respect, &c. &c.

Carlos de Alvear.

To H. E. the Provisional Governor,
Don Juan Lavalle.

Buenos Ayres, 4th July, 1829.

GENERAL,—I have received Your Excellency's note under date of yesterday, resigning the office of Minister of War and Marine, which by my decree of the 4th of May was placed under the charge of Y. E. In consequence of the motives alleged therein, I cannot do otherwise than admit it; and I feel it my duty to give my thanks to Y. E. for the services which you have rendered the country in the difficult circumstances it has been placed in during the period Y. E. was in the administration.

I flatter myself, General, that the province to which we belong will appreciate the services of Y. E.; and as far as regards myself, I can only express to Y. E. my earnest wishes for the re-establishment of your health, and offer you my most distinguished consideration.

Juan Lavalle.

To General Carlos de Alvear.

Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1829.

The resignation of General Carlos de Alvear of the office of Minister of War and Marine having been admitted, the government has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The minister Secretary of Finance, Dr. José Miguel Díaz Velez, is appointed to take charge of the office of Minister of War and Marine, until the establishment of the permanent Government of the province.

2. Let this be published.

LAVALLE.
Salvador M. del Carril.

Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1829.

The extraordinary circumstances which caused the nomination of the Government Council having ceased, and the existence of this body, since the convocation of the legislature of the province, being no longer necessary; the Government has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The Government Council established by the decree of the 4th of May, is dissolved.

2. The Minister Secretary to the Government, in communicating this resolution to the members of that body, will manifest how grateful and important has been its services to the government of the province, and the patriotic zeal and intelligence it has displayed.

3. Let this be published.

LAVALLE.
Salvador M. del Carril.

Buenos Ayres, July 8, 1829.

The Commandant General of the Country Districts having represented, that the short period which intervenes between the day on which he received the decree of the Government, convoking the citizens to elect the representatives of the province, and that which is fixed for that purpose, renders it impossible to realize the elections in the country, for want of the necessary time to circulate the notices to that effect in the different towns; and in order that sufficient time may be given for an act of so much importance, the Government has decreed:

Art. 1. The election of representatives, which, according to the provisions of the decree of 23d June last past, should have taken place on the 12th inst., will be celebrated on Sunday the 26th inst.

2. Let this be published.

LAVALLE.
Salvador M. del Carril.

It is now perhaps somewhat out of date to enter into details relative to privateers, but in justice to the parties concerned, we cannot refuse to insert the following, which gives an account of the three cruises undertaken by the national brig privateer *Presidenta*, Captain William Beazley.

FIRST CRUISE.

Sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 27th of May, 1827, and captured ten vessels, viz.—5 despatched for Buenos Ayres and the Salado, of which two reached the latter port, (one of them was afterwards burned,) and three have never been heard of; 4 arrived in the West Indies, viz.: brig *Bella Escolha*, with wine, dry goods, some silver plate and jewellery; and 3 *zumacas* laden with cotton, rum, hides, jerked beef, &c. The *zumaca* General Lecor, with hides, &c. was run away with by the prize-master, and carried into St. Jago de Cuba. In addition to the above, there were 12 or 14 captured small vessels destroyed.

The particulars of the rencontre which the privateer had in this first cruise with the French frigate *Surveillante*, are as follows:

The *Presidenta* chased a ship from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, the said ship keeping away under a press of sail, and did not show any colours. At 6 p. m. the privateer fired a gun for the ship to hoist her flag, but no notice was taken of it: a shotted gun was then discharged, but the stranger kept her course, no flag flying. This strengthened the belief that she was a Brazilian East Indiaman outward bound, which the privateer had intelligence was about to sail from Rio Janeiro. At half-past 7 p. m. the privateer was within pistol-shot of the ship, passed close to her starboard quarter, and hailed her both in English and in French. No answer was returned; upon which a broadside and a volley of musquetry were discharged at her, and preparations were making to board, when she hoisted the French flag, hauled up her upper ports, and fired one gun; and immediately afterwards she opened her lower ports, and fired six guns from that tier, without effect.

The privateer, finding the mistake, made off: the frigate chased her next day.

The first cruise of the *Presidenta* ended in her sailing for and arriving in the West Indies.

SECOND CRUISE.

Sailed from the island of Curacao in January 1828, and cruised off the north coast of Brazil. Captured the ship *San Nicolas de Agosto*, laden with cotton, rum and hides, and despatched her to the West Indies. She drove to leeward, and put into Cartagena; and without any plea was seized by the Colombian authorities there, and sold for 30,000 Spanish dollars, which sum was employed to pay the troops, then in a state of mutiny for want of pay.

Captured the ship *Piedad*, with wine, rum, cotton, hides, &c.; despatched her to the West Indies, where she was sold for 25,000 Spanish dollars. Captured the brig *Conde de Escragolle*, with cotton, rice and hides. She arrived at Curacao with Captain Beazley on board, he having, in consequence of ill health, resigned the command of the *Presidenta* to Captain Ure. Captured the brig *Bella Escolha*, laden with wine, olives, hardware, and some jewellery. This prize was convoyed to the West Indies by the *Presidenta*, which ended the second cruise.

THIRD CRUISE.

The commission of the *Presidenta* having expired, 2000 Spanish dollars were paid to Commodore Fournier, who had blank commissions in his possession, and the brig late the *Presidenta*, went to sea in July 1828, under the name of the *Bolivar*, and commanded by Captain Ure, in order to cruise off the coast of Europe. Fell in with the Spanish brig *Coridina*, bound from the Havannah to the coast of Africa for slaves; which brig was captured after a smart action, and despatched for and arrived in the West Indies; her cargo, gunpowder, arms, and dry goods. She commenced the action; the *Bolivar* did not fire for 18 minutes after receiving the fire of the brig: she then engaged her for three hours and a-half, and having got the weather gage, ran alongside and boarded her. The *Bolivar* had the 3d lieutenant and 7 men wounded, none killed; sails and rigging cut: the Spanish brig had several wounded.

During the remainder of the cruise met with nothing but neutral vessels, and arrived in the West Indies on 20th October, at which period two of her prizes were lying there.

A great many of the seamen died during the three cruises, but none of the officers; and, as is unfortunately the case in too many instances of privateering, there has been a great deal of mismanagement and mal-administration of the captured property. The Prize Agent, who alone can give correct accounts, has arrived in London. We have been requested to state, that all the officers who left Buenos Ayres in the *Presidenta*, court inquiry; confident that their conduct will bear the strictest scrutiny, that they have always acted according to the laws of nations and the rules of war, and have ever shown the greatest humanity towards their prisoners.

We have received, by the brig *Zeno*, from Liverpool, London papers to the 8th of May.

In Great Britain, as it regards the passing of the Catholic Bill, every thing seems to have "settled down" quietly; that is to say, the ebullitions of popular resentment predicted by the opposers of that measure, have not taken place. In Manchester serious disturbances have occurred, in consequence of the manufacturers having been obliged, from the depressed state of trade, to lower the wages of their workmen. The military had been called out in order to quell the riots. The *Morning Herald* says, that "the immense influx of Irish into the large manufacturing towns of the north, is an evil of the greatest magnitude. They reduce the price of labour, already made too cheap by machinery, and thus add to the evil of over-production. There are not at this time less than 40,000 Irish in Manchester, and their numbers in Glasgow are perhaps greater. The truth is, something must be done to keep the Irish poor at home."

The campaign between the Russian and Turkish armies had commenced, and some hard fighting had taken place between detached parties of the two armies, in which both sides claimed the victory.

The Buenos Ayres 6 per cent. Stock in London, had advanced a little in price; on the 7th of May it was at 25½. Brazilian 5 per cent., 53.

"Still harping on my daughter."

The London papers continue their remarks upon the non-payment of the dividends of the South American bonds. A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, says,—“That these Republics should be remiss or indifferent to their engagements, when neither pressed for payment, nor molested by their creditors, is perhaps more to be lamented than wondered at; but that the great body of the bondholders should tamely look on and witness so many millions of their property melting, as it were, down to nothing, without making every possible and continued exertion to effect arrangements of some kind or other with the new American States, seems a piece of the most unaccountable and extraordinary apathy and remissness that ever existed.”

The writer of the above advises that agents should be sent to the different governments of South America, to leave no stone unturned to make an arrangement for the payment of the dividends.

The *Morning Herald*, however, expresses its opinion as follows:—“Such an undertaking would be throwing good money after bad, as the Americans and Mexicans must have heard enough of their bad faith, through the newspapers, to have shamed them into honesty, if they had any

shame in them. But the fact is, there are no regular governments in these countries; no persons in power to whom any responsibility will attach. The man that is President to-day, is reduced to the rank of a private citizen to-morrow. We are afraid, indeed, that if agents were sent out, they would find a difficulty in discovering a government in some of the States. The Chilian bondholders did appoint an agent, and he entered into some arrangement with the government, who agreed that the produce of certain estates, when sold, should be appropriated to the payment of the dividends. Consequently, a certain sum of money was raised; but instead of being handed over to the agent, it was ordered to be paid into the treasury. Our correspondent seems to think that by repeated dunnings some good might be effected. We are afraid dunning would be of little use: they know the bondholders cannot enforce payment.”

The body of lieutenant Bernardo Castañon, (son of Lieut.-colonel Castañon,) of the national navy, who was killed in a gun-boat in the river Parana, was landed on Wednesday last for interment at the Recoleta.

On 4th instant was the 53d Anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States of North America. The American vessels in this harbour hoisted their colours, and several of them fired salutes at sunrise, mid-day, and sunset. A dinner took place upon the occasion at Mr. Palmer's hotel; George W. Slacum, Esq., Consul of the U. S. to this republic, President; L. M'Ever's, Esq., Vice-president. The Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. (the Hon. J. M. Forbes,) in consequence of ill health did not attend.

These national dinner parties in Buenos Ayres, have of late years lost much of the spirit and splendour which formerly distinguished them; and this has arisen, not from any falling off in love of country amongst British subjects, or American citizens; but that times are very hard,—no spare cash, nor even *paper*, floating: and it is not every one that cares to sit at the festive board, "to carry smiles and sunshine in the face," whilst discontent sits heavy at the heart."

Señor José Ignacio Cienfuegos, called the Bishop of Retimo, arrived at Monte Video on the 3d instant, from Rome, and will soon proceed to Chile in the French corvette *Seine*; having been employed by the Chilian government as its Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Rome, and being likewise Canon of the Cathedral church of Chili.

H. B. M. frigate *Thetis*, Captain A. B. Bingham, sails for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro this day, (11th inst.) It is said that she will proceed from the latter port to the Pacific.

The British line of battle ship *Warspite*, 76 guns, Admiral Baker, was expected at Rio Janeiro, to relieve the *Ganges*, Admiral Sir R. W. Otway. It was reported that the youngest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil was to proceed to England in the *Ganges*.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 3.—Wind S.

Arrived, British brig *James Laughton*, Dawson, from Liverpool 7th April; general cargo, to J. Miller & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Ker, Lloyd, and Monk.

July 4.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig *Trafalgar*, Raio, from Tarragona 17th February, Gibraltar 11th April, and M. Video 2d inst., with wine, brandy, &c. to Pedro Plomer.

French ship *Quatre Freres*, LeCibois, from Havre de Grace 66 days; general cargo, to Guerin & Co.

Schr. packet *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, from Monte Video 2d inst., with the mail, cargo and passengers, to A. Martinez.

National (pilot boat) schooner *Star of the South*, from a cruise in the river.

French brig *Aimable Maria*, Fabre, from Bourdeaux 66 days, with wine, &c. and 32 passengers, to Alzina, Garmendia & Co.

Four balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana and Banda Oriental.

July 5.—Wind N. N. E., hazy, with rain. Arrived, 6 sail of small vessels from the northward.

July 6.—Wind S. E., hazy.

Arrived, national cutter *Louisa*, from M. Video 4th instant, with passengers and cargo, to C. Galieno.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s frigate *Thetis*, Captain Bingham, from Montevideo; and frigate *Tribune*, Captain Wilson, from Rio Janeiro 19th June, and M. Video.

Sailed, national schr. *Caroline*, Love, for Ensenada.

June 7.—Wind S. E., (rain,) a gale.

Arrived, national schr. *Paquete del Rio*, from Rio Janeiro 7th June, and M. Video; general cargo, to Pedro Plomer.

British brig *Zeno*, Lawson, from Liverpool 10th May; general cargo, to Duguid, Holland & Co. Passengers, Messrs. S. Hesse, D. W. Charteris, R. Spears, E. Sanders, R. M'Clean, How, A. Macfarlane, and Dr. C. Brown.

Danish ship *Favourite*, De Hans, from Hamburg 5th April; general cargo, to Schmaling.

Brazilian schr.-brig *Suspiro*, from Santos; cargo sugar, to Monteiro.

Sailed, 9 sail of small craft to the northward.

A balandra, laden with brandy, sunk off the Fort, in the gale.

July 8.—Wind S. E., rain.

Arrived, American schr. *Two Maries*, Kennedy, from Baltimore 58 days, Monte Video 7th inst.; cargo, 800 barrels flour, and effects, to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

National schr. packet *Felicidad del Sud*, Zupichi, from M. Video 7th inst.; 34 passengers, mail, and cargo to Echart & Co.

Sailed, national schr. packet *Joven Sarrandi*, Alsogaray, for Monte Video.

July 9.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, national schr. *Veloz*, Lutyens, (late *Sailor's Return*), from Santos, with sugar, to S. Lezica Bros.

Sailed, Monte Video schr. packet *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for M. Video.

One zumaca and 3 balandras for the Parana and Banda Oriental.

July 10.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, American brig *Zipporah*, De Lesdernier, from Cadiz 14th May, and M. Video 8th inst.; cargo, wine, salt, paper, &c. to A. Martinez. On Wednesday last one of the sailors (an Indian), stabbed the Mate, B. F. Bruce, a native of Baltimore; he died of the wound on the following day.

Brazilian zumaca *Fortuna*, from St. Catharines, to Custodio Moreira.

Sailed, national cutter *Hope*, Page, for Patagonia, in ballast.

Brazilian zumaca *Flor de Mayo*, for Santa Catalina.

MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at London of vessels from Buenos Ayres.

British brig *Shamrock*, on 21st April, sailed from this 11th January.

British brig *Brahmin*, on 19th April, sailed from this 21st January.

British brig *Mary*, Tucker, on 14th April, sailed from this 5th January.

Schr.-brig *Mitford*, on 4th April, sailed from this 10th December.

And on the 22d April, the *Minerva* from M. Video.

The Dutch ship *Matilda*, from this 11th of April, arrived at Antwerp 28th December.

British ship *Sophia*, from this 6th January, arrived at Gibraltar 20th March.

Sardinian brig *Eloisa*, from this 22d December, arrived at Gibraltar 23d March.

The French brig *Louise*, from this 14th December, arrived at Bourdeaux 3d April.

French brig *Auguste*, from this 14th December, arrived at Havre de Grace 30th March.

British ship *Aurega*, from Valparaiso, passed Gravesend 3d April.

The national zumaca *Fama*, late *Carey* master, from Buenos Ayres 24th November, arrived at Dartmouth 6th April, with loss of anchor, cable, sails and rigging; the master, mate and one of the crew dead.

The British brig *William Wise*, from this 7th January, arrived at Killybegs [Ireland,] about 2d April, having been on shore previous to her arrival at that port, but was got off with the assistance of the Coast Guard.

The national barque *Union*, Cullen, (late *William Wallace*), belonging to Buenos Ayres, and bound from London to Rio Janeiro, was captured in 45° N., by the Spanish brig *Ferdinand* 7th, Gould, and arrived at Corunna 22d March.

The American brig *James Laurence*, Tear, from this 11th April, bound to Philadelphia, was cast away on 28th April, 18 leagues S. of Maceio, and has gone to pieces. Captain and crew got to shore, and of the cargo only 1200 hides were saved.

The British schooner *David Campbell*, Moore, from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, had arrived at the Havannah.

The U. S. ships of war *Hudson*, Boston, and *Vandalia*, arrived at Rio Janeiro in 11 days from Monte Video.

The American brig *Pandora* from this, do. Rio, Odam, from this and Rio Janeiro, and schr. *Exchange* from this, had arrived at Bahia.

The British brig *Bahia* packet, from Liverpool 5th April, arrived at Monte Video on the 30th June; and at the same port on 29th June, the American ship *Tusculosa*, from Baltimore 16th April.

The brigs *Manchester* and *Hebe*, at Liverpool, which had advertised for cargo to this port, had been taken off the births.

The brig *James Laughton*, on her passage

out, about 200 miles E. of Cape St. Mary's, saw a vessel, apparently a schooner, bottom upwards.

The French frigate *Magicienne*, and Brazilian corvette *Governor Dorrego*, were to sail from M. Video for Rio Janeiro in a few days. The Brazilian brig of war *Piraja* is to return to Buenos Ayres upon the arrival of the schr. of war *Rio de la Plata* at Monte Video.

The French corvette *La Seine*, arrived at M. Video on the 4th inst., 11 days from Rio Janeiro. She will shortly sail for Valparaiso and Lima. A French frigate and a corvette are expected at M. Video from Rio Janeiro, with the French Admiral on board the former.

THEATRE.

The inclemency of the weather during the week, has prevented all performances. We hear that some Opera singers, lately from Rio Janeiro, (of both sexes,) have left, or are about to leave Monte Video for this; and likewise several of the dramatic corps lately appertaining to this Theatre. In spite of fate we must make Buenos Ayres the Capital of this part of the world.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS WILKINSON (successor to J. FISHER,) has the honor to acquaint his friends, and the Public in general, that he intends, on Sunday next, 12th July, to open the premises Nos. 13 and 15 in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, as a *CHOP HOUSE*, where every class of refreshments, Tea, Coffee, &c. can be obtained at any hour; and the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention, and the good quality of the Wines, Spirits, Provisions, &c., to merit the confidence of those who may honor him with their commands.

N.B.—Good beds; and Dinner Parties provided at the shortest notice.

MR. SAMUEL BISHOP respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that his New Establishment is now open for general despatch in the Drug business, &c., with an entire and fresh supply of Medicine lately received from Europe; on the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Jenkinson & Bishop, Apothecaries, west side of San Francisco Church, Buenos Ayres.

Sale by Auction.—On Tuesday the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold without reserve, on the Mole opposite Adams' store, by Francisco Lavalle & Co., the materials of the brig *Salacia*, consisting of sails, anchors, chain and hemp cables, rigging, and a quantity of spare rope, blocks, &c. Likewise the Hull, English built, 8 years old, copper fastened and coppered with 5 years copper; long boat, stern boat, oars, masts, &c. At the same time, a few tons of Liverpool coal, and 60 fathoms cable; with a quantity of seamen's clothing, &c., for account of Executors.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish, 80 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 78 do.
Plata Macquina, 330 to 340 per ct. prem.
Spanish Dollars, 360 per cent. prem.
Patriot do. 340 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 54½ dollars per cent.
Bank Shares, 197 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 9½d. to 10d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 110 per cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 225 to 230 do.
Hides, Ox, best, 24 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 23 to 23½ do. do.
Natria Skias, 9 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 28 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 dollars per quintal.
Flour, (N. American,) 72 dollars per barrel.
Discount, 1½ to 2 per cent. per month.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.—All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.