

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

BUENOS AYRES.

WITH this number concludes the third year of the *British Packet*. The Editor regrets that the state of the times obliges him to raise the price of the subscription to five dollars per quarter, and for single numbers three reals each. When, in January last, this paper was enlarged, the Editor forbore to make any addition to the price, in the hope that the currency would improve, and thus enable him to meet the considerable expenses attendant upon the publication of a new paper written in a language which is not that of the country, and which, in fact, from circumstances not necessary to detail, renders the expense more than it would otherwise be.

The circulation of the *British Packet* is every day increasing, and no efforts shall be spared to render it worthy the patronage it has received.

The brig *Nookey* has brought London and Liverpool papers to the beginning of June. The news they communicate is not very important. Nothing decisive had occurred in the war between the Russians and Turks. The *Sun* of 25th of May contains an account of the death of the Queen of Spain, Ferdinand's third wife, aged 26; she was a princess of Saxony: the Editor advises him to try his hand next in Portugal for a new wife.

The manufacturing districts in England continued in a state of great discontent and misery. The Duke of Wellington was becoming every day more popular.

The Brazilian Government had obtained a Loan in London for 400,000 pounds sterling. Brazilian Stock (5 per cents.) in June last were at 59, upon the London Stock Exchange: Buenos Ayrean 25.

The currency laws of Great Britain are likely soon to come under the consideration of Parliament. The withdrawing the paper money, which has been the circulating medium for nearly thirty years, has had its inconveniences; and Sir Francis Burdett, in presenting a petition to the House of Commons upon that subject, stated that "the country was in something like the situation of Midas, who having obtained his desire that every thing he

touched might be turned into gold, soon found that he had condemned himself to starvation."

The *Bunker Hill* has brought us the "New York Journal of Commerce," the "New York Daily Advertiser," and a variety of other periodicals, to the 18th of June. The privateer Federal had been condemned in the United States Court of Florida, and ordered to be sold. We have not space this week to make extracts.

The following letter has been addressed to Captain Adams, of the *Bunker Hill*:

"Buenos Ayres, August 12, 1829.

"Captain J. Adams,

"DEAR SIR,—We take much pleasure in tendering you our grateful acknowledgments for your kind treatment towards us during our passage from New York to this port; and wishing you a pleasant passage home, and health and prosperity through life, we subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, — O. J. Hayes, Stephen Hallet, Augustin Keppel, John G. Dod, R. F. Coningham, James Richards, A. Chevassu, Samuel Brown."

The domestic intelligence of the week may be comprised in a few words, even as laconically as an Englishman yesterday replied to another, when asking for news,—"What's going on?" inquired one. "I don't know," replied the other.

It does not appear to be ascertained whether the new appointed Ministers intend to take office or not.

It is positively said that peace has been signed with the province of Santa Fé, but nothing is officially known.

There have been rumours of several murders committed during the week. We are not aware whether there is any foundation for these assertions. In the present state of politics, the public mind is much agitated.

The King's birth-day is publicly kept on the 23d of April, (St. George's day). The 12th of August, however, is the *real* day; therefore the British vessels in this harbour on the 12th inst., hoisted their colours. On that day His Majesty completed his 67th year.

The result of the elections for the Tribunal of the Consulado, on the 9th inst., has been as follows:—

Prior, Don Manuel Pinto.

Sub Prior, Marcelino Rodriguez.

Consul, Laureano Cason.

Sub Consul, Simon Mier.

Consul, Antonio Linch.

Sub Consul, Mariano Fraguero.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil*, of the 8th inst., appeared the following communication:—

"General Rosas summoned to his headquarters the Caciques who command the different corps of Indians under his orders, to announce to them that Peace was concluded, and that their services were no longer required. He thanked them for their cooperation, and requested them to return to their encampments, and to occupy themselves in pastoral employments.

"The Caciques listened with profound attention to the harangue of the General, and one of them having obtained the consent of his comrades, answered, through the medium of an interpreter:—"That they would retire; but that they were always ready again to take up arms upon the slightest intimation of their General and friend, Rosas: that although they were reported to be ferocious savages, they knew the laws of Heaven, and of the country, and that solely to obey them they had fought, and would fight to the last gasp. We have (he added,) been born in this country, and we are under an obligation to defend it."

"In taking leave of General Rosas, they requested that each of their divisions should be accompanied out of the province by an officer, in order that they might witness their conduct, and shield them from the unjust accusations of their enemies."

The fleet of *zumacas* which arrived yesterday, brought Colonel Thomson, and his division of troops, consisting, it is said, of nearly 300 men, from Santa Fé. The *escuadrilla*, under the command of Commodore Rosales, is expected next week.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1829.

Various departments of the Administration having become vacant, in consequence of the resignation of Don Salvador Maria del Carril, as minister of government and of foreign affairs; and Don J. Miguel Diaz Velez, of that of war, marine, and finance; the Provisional Governor has decreed:

Art. 1. Don Manuel José García is appointed minister secretary of finance.

2. General Tomas Guido is appointed minister secretary of government, and of foreign affairs.

3. Colonel Manuel Escalada is appointed minister secretary of war and of marine.

4. Let this be published.

LAVALLE.

Salvador M. del Carril.

Another decree appoints Don Juan A. Gelli as the chief of police, vice Don F. G. Piedra-Cueva, resigned.

A letter from General Lavalle, Provisional Governor of the province, dated Buenos Ayres 7th August, 1829, admits the resignation made on the 5th instant by Don S. Marja del Carril, of the offices of minister of government and of foreign affairs. The letter states, that they have only been to Señor Carril a painful sacrifice, and that the Governor is grateful for the opportunity of recording the zeal, fidelity and prudence with which he has fulfilled the duties of these employments, which he had resigned when he thought he could no longer be of service to his country: that Señor Carril can retire to private life with the certainty of having merited the esteem of the Governor, and with the satisfaction that when in this country the differences of parties and enemies no longer exist among members of the same family, his character will be universally respected.

A letter from Don José Miguel Diaz Velez, dated Buenos Ayres 6th August, 1829, to General Lavalle, Provisional Governor of the province, states, that when in December last he was appointed secretary general to the government, he had made the greatest sacrifices, exchanging the comforts of private life for the inquietudes of a public one, having no other object in view but to aid the Governor in his efforts to make the country happy: but now that the province is tranquil, its situation requires the aid of the most enlightened amongst its sons; that his remaining in the ministry might prove an obstacle to render tranquillity stable, as, from the measures he was forced to adopt to insure order, he may perhaps have compromised himself in a manner not easily to be extinguished, and that some of his fellow-

citizens might thereby not repose the necessary confidence in him. These considerations, coupled with the necessity of attending to his private affairs, obliges him to resign the offices under his charge.

In answer to the above, a letter was addressed to Don José Miguel Diaz-Velez, from the Provisional Governor of the province, General Lavalle, dated Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1829; stating that the motives assigned by Señor Diaz-Velez for his resignation of the offices he held in the administration, are of that powerful nature, combined with the circumstances under which the province is placed, that he (the Governor) could not do otherwise than admit it; at the same time he is convinced of the many estimable qualities which distinguish Señor Diaz-Velez, and the services which he has rendered to his country, &c. &c.

A letter from General Tomas Guido dated Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1829, to the Secretary of State for the Government department and foreign affairs, states, that the pacification of the 24th June rendered it an honorable and agreeable duty to omit all reference to events anterior to that epoch; but that most powerful reasons existed to prevent him accepting the appointment conferred upon him by the Governor.

That H. E. the Governor, the Ministers, and many of his fellow-citizens, are aware of the efforts he has made to remove all obstacles in the way of peace; and that his personal honor will not permit the least equivocal sentiment to exist relative to the motives of that intervention. H. E. was likewise aware of his (General Guido's) private opinion respecting the last election of representatives; and that the administration could not take any decided character until the assembling of the Provincial Legislature: and those things formed additional motives for his refusal. That were it not for such ostensible reasons, the difficult situation of affairs, and the generous distinction he has received in his appointment, would only stimulate him to accept the post without hesitation, in order to give new proofs that no difficulties should stand in his way when he was required to serve his country, and to evince his sentiments of gratitude.

Don Salvador M. del Carril addressed a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th August, 1829, to General Tomas Guido, in reply to the above; stating, that when the Governor had named General Guido to the administration, it was with the idea that his powerful influence might aid to remove the obstacles which were placed in the way of the public peace, and that his personal influence might be efficaciously exerted to extinguish the pretensions of party, and to place the province under a

regular administration; that only great personal reputations could effectually re-establish the institutions of the province, preserve order, &c.

That it was not unknown to H. E. that the private opinions of General Guido might disagree with the ideas or pretensions of some persons who compose one of the political parties; but with the desire of promoting a durable reconciliation, it was likewise necessary that all opinions and all interests should be represented; and counting upon the character and justice which distinguish Señor Guido, it was requisite to exact the great services which he is capable of rendering to the country.

That H. E. besides, does not conceive that the appointment of Señor Guido ought in any manner to offend his delicacy, and that all are aware that his efforts to promote peace had no other origin but a pure and generous love of country.

That with these sentiments, H. E. the Provisional Governor had desired him (Señor Carril) to inform General Guido that the resignation which the latter had made of the office to which he had been appointed, could not be accepted.

A letter from Don Manuel J. Garcia, dated Buenos Ayres 7th August, 1829, to the Secretary of State for the government department and foreign affairs, states, that however great and serious may be the reasons for refusing the high and important charge to which he was appointed, it would be difficult to find one which, in the present circumstances of the country, was not liable to unfavourable interpretations; but the wish so energetically expressed by H. E. the Governor to quit the government, and the efforts making to establish a new administration, presents powerful motives for him to refuse to take charge of the administration of the public revenue when a change is so near. With this idea, it would be absolutely impossible for him to accept the office of minister of finance, to which he had been appointed.

Don Salvador M. del Carril addressed a letter to Don Manuel José García, dated Buenos Ayres, 8th August, 1829, in reply to the above, stating that the Governor in naming Señor García to the ministry, had no other object but to appoint those who might give confidence to one of the political parties, and by their talents and moderation reconcile the other; and which may ultimately tend to the extinction of all party spirit, and lead the way to establish solid guarantees of social order, &c. That H. E. could never consent that one party should sacrifice itself entirely to the resentments of the other; and that the only means to prevent fatal extremes, in the state in which the province was placed, was to name persons to the administration,

who, by their personal influence and reputation, might repress exaggerated pretensions and promote the happiness of the province: but if such persons refuse to fill the offices which imperious circumstances have rendered of the first importance, they alone will be responsible for the evils which may ensue.

The letter concludes by stating that the Governor cannot accept the resignation made by Señor Garcia.

Colonel Manuel Escalada addressed a letter, dated Buenos Ayres 10th August 1829, to the minister of government and foreign affairs, stating that on his return from the head-quarters of the Commandant-General of the country districts, he read the note containing his appointment as minister of war and marine; that he had likewise perused the resignations made by Señores Garcia and Guido; and that although it might be said on reading his, that it was a pure imitation, yet the frankness of his character required he should take this step.

That he feels he has not the talents necessary to discharge the duties of the offices to which he had been appointed, that by accepting them he would take upon himself an immense responsibility, and therefore he must decidedly decline to do so. The letter concludes requesting that H. E. will name another person, who, uniting the necessary qualifications, may contribute to establish the welfare and happiness of the country.

Don S. M. del Carril addressed a letter, dated 10th August 1829, to Col. Manuel Escalada, in reply to the above; stating that H. E. the Governor did not think the reasons alleged by Colonel Escalada were powerful enough to authorize him (the Governor) to accept the resignation made, and that when the country was in distress, every one of its sons ought to aid it by their services.

On the 12th instant, the following Proclamation was issued:—

"Citizens: Sinister rumours, propagated in all parts, and received without investigation, have had the effect of disturbing your tranquillity, and alarming your families. Be tranquil: be assured that the Government, cordially and effectually aided by the Commandant General of the country districts, exerts itself without ceasing, to effect the union so necessary, and to unite the interests and opinions of all the inhabitants of the province, that they may form one family. Within a very few days the difficulties which still remain will be removed, and you will enjoy the full effects of peace. The Government is confident in what it informs you, because it relies upon the cooperation of all the well-disposed."

"JUAN LAVALLE."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

I have just been informed that a meeting of the British Philanthropic Society is advertised for Saturday. As I feel interested in this Institution, or rather in its benevolent object, I beg leave to solicit a place in your valuable paper for the few following observations, which I am anxious should meet the eye of some one of the members of the Society, or committee, before the meeting.

It is the lesson of scripture, of reason, and of observation, that in every community, even the most highly favoured, there will be the poor, the unfortunate, the necessitous.

The scriptural, the natural, the rational and the efficient remedy of this social malady, consists in the exercise of common sympathy and christian benevolence, and in the establishment and practice of industrious, economical, and provident habits.

Industry, economy and prudence are the *preventions*,—sympathy and benevolence are the *remedies* of poverty and misfortune.

The nature and operation of these two "appliances" are perfectly distinct, and must be carefully discriminated in adopting any measure of philanthropy, or establishing any charitable institution.

The excellence of every plan adopted for the amelioration of poverty and misfortune, must depend on its fitness to encourage habits of industry, economy and providence on the one hand, and its power of stimulating the natural exercise of sympathy and christian benevolence on the other.

It is comparatively easy and safe, sometimes even expedient, to make the one (the preventive) the object of public and legal measures: it is always hazardous to legislate for the other (the remedy), or even to make it the object of publicity in any shape whatever.

Throwing general principles out of view altogether, this is clearly proved by the visible effects and practical influence of the most common measures and establishments that have been formed either for fostering industry and foresight, or stimulating and directing the exercise of charity:—Savings Banks, Benefit and Friendly Societies, on the one hand;—Poor-rates, Philanthropic and Destitute Sick Societies, Foundling Hospitals, and such like, on the other.

The mischief of investing the business of charity, with a public or authoritative character, consists in benevolence being thereby legalized—in other words, converted into justice; so that what ought to be the free-will offering of sympathy and kindness, becomes the stinted pittance of narrow calculation and measure; and what ought to be the object of entreaty and humble solicitation, becomes a matter of cold-hearted right, and sturdy demand. Supply in certain cases becomes demand; so does the existence of a public charity, or a charitable fund, create an increased appetite and demand for charity. A public or legalized charity, besides, dries up many of the most abundant sources of benevolence, and annihilates all its moral influences on the part both of giver and receiver.

The creed, consequently, of the most enlightened philanthropists and economists of the day is, that while all rational and prudent means ought to be adopted for preventing beggary and wretchedness, their relief should be committed simply to the unfeigned exercise of the charities of relationship, of natural sympathy, of neighbourhood, and of christian benevolence, that are to be found in more or less extensive and vigorous circulation in every community; and that there is no other proper means of aiding and stimulating their exercise, save by the obstruction of the object of distress on the view, and the dissemination of that faith which worketh by love.

On these grounds, it must be concluded that the institution of the Philanthropic Society was a direct interference with the natural, the safe, and the only efficient mode of exercising benevolence in our community; and short as the term of its existence has yet been, it has sufficed to exemplify many of the evils of such an interference. So well satisfied am I of several of these, that it has been for some time in contemplation, it is understood, to propose either the abolition of the Society altogether, or its transformation into a Benefit or Friendly Society; in other words, its conversion from a *remedial* to a *preventive* establishment.

The writer of these observations is inclined to doubt the practicability of creating a new institution, more especially in these times. It must certainly be easier, at least, to reform and modify the old one; and without at all questioning the advantage of fostering habits of frugality and economy, and of making provision against misfortune, or the fitness of a Benefit or Friendly Society to do this, he deems it as desirable that the charities of the community should be stimulated and kept in play, and the exercise of a healthy and vigorous benevolence established amongst us. And may not this be accomplished, in some measure, by means of the present Society?—May it not be practicable to strip it of its pernicious attributes, to trace out for it a new line of march, and animate it with new life and activity? whereby it may stimulate the social charities without corrupting them, and accomplish the good contemplated by its original projectors, without any necessary accompaniment of evil.

It appears, then, from the preceding observations, that the first source of the evils attaching to the Society, is the fact of its having been organized and brought into operation at all. An argument we know is drawn in behalf of its establishment, from the particular circumstances of our community. All the evils,

it is allowed, which have been specified above, must necessarily attach in a greater or less degree to every public charity; and where the relief of distress, therefore, can be entrusted to its natural remedy—the exercise of the social charities that circulate in private life,—it is advisable that this course be adopted. But here, it is contended, there is no choice between a better and a worse mode of relief; we are reduced to the alternative of taking an objectionable one, or none at all. Here the influences of neighbourly good-will, of relative duty and kindness, of natural and christian sympathy, have little or no existence, and therefore cannot be availed of or depended on. We are disposed to attach great weight to this consideration, for there is no doubt that the little offices of kindness and attention that should arise spontaneously, out of the various social relations, and be performed gratuitously, are bought and sold amongst us, like every thing else; and that a selfish calculating spirit very generally characterises the intercourse of ordinary life. The truth is we are yet too young as a community to possess the full-grown virtues of older societies—ere we can reap the fruit, we must sow the seed. The foundation of the social moralities is yet in some measure to be laid: this may be said to be done already, indeed, by the establishment of our educational and religious institutions; for there is no doubt that as we become christianized, we become moralized; and all the feelings of private and social benevolence open wider, and flow more copiously. But may not this foundation be strengthened? and if the Society cannot pretend to the same measure of usefulness with other higher institutions, may it not be reentered, in its own sphere, a powerful auxiliary to them, in the great work of our moral amelioration?

It is the hope that it may serve this purpose, and that the good resulting from it on this ground may far counterbalance the evils attaching to it on others, that now induces the writer of these observations to appeal to all interested, in behalf of its continuance. But that it may become subservient to this end, it is especially necessary to limit this object strictly and literally to the exercise of charity. As at present constituted, it seems to partake both of a preventive and a remedial character, and to be a compounded sort of poor-rate and assurance establishment. It raises funds, for example, by selling to its contributors the right of recommending cases of necessity to its notice. The language which it is thus made to hold to the public, is neither *more* nor *less* than this:—give me so many dollars, and I will rid you of all trouble in relieving the distressed, and enable you henceforward to frown every application from your door with a safe conscience. The subscriber, by thus purchasing the privilege of handing over the necessities to the charge of his drudges or agents, the ex-amicus-men, must necessarily consider himself exonerated from all further responsibility. Whatever character this is entitled to, it certainly is not charity; and that its effect must inevitably be to dry up many of the sources and destroy the whole *morale* of benevolence, is evident at a glance. It stipulates also its monthly expenditure, and specifies certain things which disqualify for sharing in its liberalities. We have no fault to find with the stipulation, that all applicants must be British subjects, for the maxim that "charity should begin at home," is good enough, provided it is not interpreted to signify that it should also end at home; but what connection ought the relief of my necessity to have with the circumstance of my being a servant of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other potentate? Must I be abandoned to my wretchedness and destitution, because I may have had the misfortune to be employed in the naval or military service, say of the Emperor of Brazil, or the Republic of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, if this be a misfortune?—One might almost be tempted to suppose that the framing of this provision had been executed by some wily politician of the old Castle-crag school, and intended as an application and improvement of our famous foreign enlistment law.

Be that as it may, all this is not merely superfluous but mischievous, and ought wholly and at once to be cleared away. Let the only recommendation of any one to the notice of the Society be, that he is actually in distress:—let all pains be taken to assimilate the operation of the Institution as far as possible to the exercise of private charity;—abolish the present privilege of subscribers and others to recommend cases; reduce the rate of subscription so low as may suit the circumstances more or less of all;—let every thing thus be done to foster a pure feeling of benevolence on the part of the contributors, and to lead them to consider the small pittance they furnish, not as a means of ridding them of the duty of relieving such necessities as fall immediately within their own observation, but rather as a means of relieving some additional one, which circumstances may have concurred from their view, or prevented them from attending to, and which has come to the knowledge of others, who have the will without the power to relieve it;—let an agency be appointed, moreover, whose business will be, by personal inquiry and exhortation to stimulate and call into the aid of such distress as comes under notice, the conventional charities of relationship, neighbourhood, &c., before admitting any assistance whatever from the funds of the Society; and that such an agency may be formed from among the enlightened friends of humanity in Buenos Ayres, there is no doubt. Thus organised, this Institution might certainly be rendered one of the most useful and efficient establishments which the public spirit of the British Residents in Buenos Ayres has yet originated.

BENEVOLOUS.

Wednesday, August 12th.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

August 8.—Wind N.

Arrived, 4 balandras and 2 zamacas from the Parana, with lime, wood, &c.
Sailed, national schr. Alexander, Fleck, for Valparaiso.—She got under weigh yesterday, but having light winds, anchored in three-fathom hole. Her cargo was reported in our last.

August 9.—Wind N.

Arrived, national zumaca Sociedad Feliz, Vallance, from Liverpool 17th May; general cargo, to Francisco Leon de la Barra. On the 5th inst. during a heavy gale from the eastward, she drifted on shore at Point Picuras, and remained there until the 7th, striking heavy, breaking her rudder, making water, and supposed to have damaged her hull.

Montevideo lugger-boat Martin Garcia, from the Banda Oriental.

August 10.—Wind S.—rain.

Arrived, national brig Nook-y, Heppenstall, from Liverpool 8th June; with 150 tons of salt, and 8 casks of Roman cement, to J. & J. Thwaites.

August 11.—Wind S.S.E.—rain.

Arrived, British brig Grecian, Watson, from the Isle of Mayo 16th June, and Montevideo 10th instant; with about 150 moios of salt, to Heyworth & Carlisle.

National schr. brig of war Riobamba, Espora, from Bahia Blanca 11 days. Passengers, Señores Francisco Wright, Clemente Wright, Echevarria, Victoria Garcia de Zuñiga, Martinez Jontes, Diego Muñoz, José Bares, Doctor Masa.

August 12.—Wind W.S.W.

Arrived, British brig Jane, Knight, from the island of Bonavista (Cape de Verdes) 66 days, with 140 tons of salt, to M-Crackan and Jamieson.

American brig Hannah, Freeman, from the island of Mayo (Cape de Verdes) 22d June; with 1400 fanegas of salt, and 275 planks, to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

American schr.-brig Banker-Hill, Adams, from New York 18th June; with 180 barrels flour, and effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Stephen Hallet, Hayes, Dod, Richards, Brown, Canningham, Chevassu, and Mr. and Mrs. Keppel.

American brig Zelia, Meireken, from Philadelphia 3d June and Montevideo 11th instant; with 800 barrels of flour, and effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 11th inst.

National schr. packet Jovyn Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 10th instant, to F. Erescano. She had anchored in the Outer Roads, and was employed from sun-rise until the afternoon in discharging part of her cargo of stores, &c., which she brought from Montevideo for the French barque of war Isis.

National schr. of war Eleventh June, Hayman, from Santa Fé, bringing intelligence that peace has been concluded with that province.

Sailed, national zumaca Apantropia, for Ensenada.

National schr.-brig Paquete del Rio, Henderson, for Patagonia and to the southward, to bring a cargo of ice to this port.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, with the mail, passengers, &c. for Montevideo.

American brig Seahorse, Corson, for Santos and Bahia; with 1039 quintals of jerked beef, and 300 packages of rattans.

Several sail of small vessels arrived from and sailed to the northward.

August 13.—Wind W.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Restaurador, Ferrera, from Parnagua 10th ult., and Montevideo inst., with 363 tierces of yerba, and 8650 pieces of wood, to Acosta Pereira.

August 14.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, 6 zamacas and 7 balandras, from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental.

Sailed, American brig Abby M., Wheatland, for Boston, with 2023 dry hides, 8000 horns, 84 bales with 1793 arrobas of horse hair, 74 bales with 1480 arrobas of wool, 2 bales with 240 dozen of nutria skins, and 27 tiger skins.

American schr. Virginia, Southcom, for Baltimore, with 1800 dry hides, 300 boxes soap.

Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Diaz, for Parnagua, with 400 fanegas of salt, &c.
Five balandras to the northward.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig Lima, Smith, sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres on the 8th of June.

The British brig Saguenay, Cummings, from Montevideo 14th March, arrived at Liverpool about 29th May.

The packet Zephyr, from this 20th March, Montevideo 25th, and Rio Janeiro 20th April, had not arrived at Falmouth on the 4th of June.

The national zumaca Fama, Garrick (late Carey), from this November 24th, and which put into Dartmouth in distress, arrived at Liverpool 5th June.

The British brig Fearon, Cholditch, from this 20th February, bound to London, was spoken on the 12th of May, in lat. 37, 30, N. long. 37, 54.

The British brig Albuera, Borthwick, from this March 8th, bound to Liverpool, was spoken on 26th May, in lat. 48, 10, N. long. 20, 30.

American ship Star, Griffin, from this April 4th, arrived at Philadelphia 26th May.

American brig Lady Adams, Staples, from this April 13th, arrived at Baltimore 25th May.

American schr.-brig Joseph, Burleigh, from this April 12th, arrived at Boston 25th May.

The British brig Pacific, Neal, sailed from Montevideo on the 8th instant, for Liverpool, with 8073 dry hides, 790 horns, 24 bales of horse hair, 3 bales nutria skins.

On the 8th inst. the Sardinian ship Americana, from Genoa, struck on a rock at Curreta Quemada, at the entrance of the port of Montevideo, and was wrecked; cargo wine, oil, brandy, &c. The schr. Ross went to her assistance, and 50 pipes of wine were saved.

List of arrivals and sailings at the Island of Mayo, Cape de Verdes.

American brig Flor nza, Jones, sailed for Rio Janeiro 14th June, with 109 moios salt.

American brig Athalia, Thatcher, sailed for Rio Grande 8th June, with 70 moios salt.

American brig Holley, Hitchcock, arrived on 10th June, for salt, 57 days from Rio Grande.

American brig Nautilus arrived on 3d June, for salt, 40 days from Bahia.

The American ship Georgiana, Woolhouse, from this February 6th, arrived at the Island of Mayo on the 27th of April; she took in a cargo of salt and sailed, sprung a leak, put back, and was condemned as unseaworthy on the 30th May 1829, and sold for 1950 dollars.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

August 6th, French sloop of war Tarn, armed en suite, from Rio Janeiro 22d ult.—7th, American schr. Leo, Raines, from Baltimore 20th May, with 300 barrels of flour, rice, &c.—8th, Swedish schooner Tilda, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult, with rice, sugar, coffee, aguardiente, &c.; she struck upon the English Bank, and knocked off her keel. British brig Juno, Montano, from Gibraltar 23th May, with wine, oil, &c.

The British brig Voluna, Mathis, was to sail from Montevideo for London on the 14th inst.; and the American brig Francis, Doughty, for the Havannah with jerked beef, on the 12th.

THEATRE.

On the 7th inst. was performed a selection of Music, and the first act of Rossini's Opera, semi-seria, *La Gazza Ladra*. The latter did not go off so well as we expected it would, and as the beauty of the music, including the delightful cavatina, *Di Piacer*, demanded. Doña Angela was not dressed enough *en paysanne* for the character she represented. Vacani did not appear so effective as we have before seen him; yet he was excellent, especially when tumbling for the spectacles. It is difficult to forget Munden in the same character, and his mode of delivering the words, "Money paid into Court," as he pockets the purse, during the examination of Ninetta.

Don Pascual Tani was a double on this evening; that is, he played the young Soldier (lover to Ninetta,) and her father, Fernando. It may be conceived how much this circumstance detracted from the performance, but he sung with infinite skill, particularly in some duets with his sister Angelita; one of which reminded us of the beautiful duet:

*"Ah sure thou wert born to please me,
My life, my only love."*

The house was well attended. After a long vacation, produced by the circumstances of the times, the Dramatic corps have again taken the field, with one or two new performers, whom we may hereafter notice. A sentimental Comedy was performed on the 9th. Doña Trinidad was as plaintive as ever. In one of the symphonies, the Orchestra favoured the audience with the charming overture to *Joconde*. The house was crowded.

Our Correspondent at Montevideo tells us that two Italian companies of singers have arrived there, destined to this place. The first consists of Señor Pizzoni, Señoras Schironi and Cavaoglia. It is said that the two ladies warble most heavenly, and that our favorite, Angelita Tani, must "look out."

A trial of skill took place at the Montevideo Theatre a few nights since, between the first and second company, in which the former, from their style of singing, and the rich dresses which they brought from Cadiz, completely distanced their opponents.

Catebras, and Felipe David, were to leave Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, on the 15th inst. We shall be glad to see them again on our boards. These two actors are amongst the first of our recollections of the Buenos Ayres Stage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The meeting of the British Philanthropic Society advertised for this day, is postponed until Saturday next, 22d inst., at the same hour.

To Merchants.—A young man who perfectly understands Bank-keeping, with a knowledge of the Spanish language, wishes a Situation in a Commercial House. He can be well recommended. A line addressed to A. B. at Mr. Love's, No. 47 Calle de 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

British Packet.—Wanted to purchase, the paper No. 146 of the above publication. Apply at No. 47 Calle de 25 de Mayo.

For Sale, upon very moderate terms, a Box containing a quantity of that interesting publication, the *Kalidescope*, published in Liverpool by Mr. Egerton Smith. For particulars apply to Mr. Love, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Sale by Auction, at No. 47 calle de Mayo, by Thomas Gowland.

On Tuesday, 18th inst., will be sold to the highest bidder, all the furniture belonging to an English family about to leave the country, consisting of Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 84 to 84½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 83 do. do.
Plata Macquina, 360 to 400 per cent.
Spanish Dollars, 450 do. do.
Patriot do. 440, Patacones 425 per ct. prem.
6 per cent. Stock, 52 to 53 do. do.
Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8½d. to 9d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 per cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 260 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 400 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 27 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 26 do. do.
Do. Cow, 25 do. do.
Do. salted, 20½ to 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 9½ to 10 dollars per doz.
Chinchilla do. 7 to 7½ in specie, do. do.
Hair, best, 19 to 20 do. per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 13 do. per quintal.
Wool 30 to 32 reals per arroba.
Discount, 2 per cent. per month.

⚡ This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FIVE 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.

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