

THE
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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 159.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1829.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

On Wednesday afternoon, some disagreeable rumours of apprehended disturbances got into circulation. The pulperias in the town were closed at an early hour; and a regiment of infantry (about 500 men,) belonging to the troops of General Rosas, marched into town at 7 in the evening, from Moron, commanded by Colonel Rolon, and were stationed at the barrack near the market-place; some of them proceeded to the Fort. Whatever may have been the cause of alarm, every thing has remained perfectly quiet, and even anxiety has in a manner ceased.

Much curiosity was excited to see these soldiers, and on Thursday the neighbourhood of the barrack was crowded with spectators. The regiment (except the officers,) appeared to be for the greater part composed of black men. They were all clothed in red frocks, or shirts, with Scotch caps,—a convenient and cheap uniform. The men were allowed to walk about the town, and some grotesque scenes occurred as they came in contact with their *compadres* and *comadres*.

The officers seemed pleased at meeting old friends after a separation so painful, and more than once the verse of Byron was exemplified:—

"The smile, the question, and the quick reply."

After high Mass at the Cathedral on Sunday last, H. E. the new Governor received the felicitations of the public functionaries, upon his late appointment. The Charge d'Affaires of the United States, and of his Britannic Majesty, were afterwards presented to His Excellency, by General Guido. Mr. Parish was accompanied to the Fort by Captain Wilson of H. M's. frigate Tribune, and several other British officers, desirous to pay their respects to His Excellency upon the occasion. Indeed our countrymen generally appeared to vie with the natives in demonstrations of their satisfaction at the happy termination of the late calamitous struggle.

Letters from Montevideo state, that the Consul General of France, (M. Mende-ville,) has decided to return hither from that city, in the French barque of war Isis, in order to resume his consular duties.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 29th ult., has inserted some details respecting the public life and military career of our new Governor, General Juan José Viamont, who, it appears, was born in this city about the year 1770, or 1772. His father was a Spaniard, and belonged to an honorable family.

The arrival of General Fructuoso Rivera at Montevideo, and his reconciliation with General Lavalleja, have not been without their consequences. A change in the administration of that State has taken place. The minister of war (Col. Garzon,) and the minister of finance (Sr. Muños,) have resigned. General Rivera has been appointed minister of war, and Lavalleja General of the *Estado Mayor*. It is likewise said that Dr. Obes, and Señores Magariños and Herrera, will soon take part in the administration.

The Governor of Corrientes, (Pedro Dionisio Cabral,) and the Governor of Entre-Rios, (Leon Sola,) have issued proclamations, stating that efforts had been made to produce civil war between the two provinces, but happily without effect; and that the most sincere friendship existed between them.

A newspaper published at Cordova, the *Monitor de la Campaña*, of the 19th August last, gives the declaration of an individual (Pedro Gonzalez,) who left Catamarca on the 5th of August, stating that 29 persons had been shot at Rioja, by order of Quiroga. The names are likewise inserted. Many, notwithstanding, are inclined to disbelieve that an act so summary has taken place; and, for humanity's sake, we sincerely hope their doubts may be verified.

It is likewise said, that the Indians, under Pincheira, had entered Mendoza by capitulation. — What times are these!

A letter has been published, dated 31st ult., from the Consul for the city of Ham- burgh to this Republic, (John C. Zimmerman,) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Don Tomas Guido,) in which the Consul regrets his involuntary absence on the day in which the new Government was installed, and felicitates it upon the moderation and patriotism it has displayed, as being the only means to save the country from total discredit and ruin.

General Statement of the Public Treasury to the end of the year 1828.

DR.	dollars.	rs.
Revenue collected in 1828,	3,659,783	7
Loan of Public Funds,	1,305,366	0
DEBTS. —Bank,	17,404,641	0
Obligations,	118,960	44
Deposits,	111,687	1
Various debts,	62,904	62
	17,698,173	4
	22,663,323	3
CR.	dollars.	rs.
Deficit of 1827, included on the Dr. side,	9,023,421	62
EXPENSES.		
Government Department		
in 1828,	1,278,185	24
Foreign Affairs,	130,426	34
Finance,	2,689,590	14
War,	5,209,155	42
	9,307,357	44
For the purchase of Estates,	12,320	0
	18,343,099	3
CREDITS. —Bank Shares		
and Public Funds,	3,122,168	0
Sundry balances,	1,198,056	0
	4,320,224	0
	22,663,323	3
Amount of Debts,	17,698,173	4
Credits,	4,320,224	0
Deficit at the end of 1828,	13,377,949	4

In pursuance of a decree of the Government, the necessary documents are collecting to form the general statement of the public treasury, up to the end of the first nine months of the present year. This Statement will be given to the public as early as possible.

JAMES WILDE.
Accountant General's Office, August 31, 1829.

It appears that the new Directors of the Bank have a project in contemplation with a view to better its credit.

The public, in all countries where banks are established, fancy that a degree of mystery is attached to them, and that transactions take place with which none but the Directory divan is acquainted. In England, this feeling exists to a considerable extent, notwithstanding the publicity so often given upon bank affairs. The bank of Buenos Ayres has had to struggle against serious difficulties,—a foreign and a civil war. The serious blow inflicted by the latter is perhaps not yet fully developed.

It was said that the bank had lately made large issues of paper: positive contradiction has however been given to this rumour, in an article in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 2d instant, which asserts that "the bank directors have not augmented, by a single medio, the amount of paper which was in circulation on the 30th of November last."

This, in times like the present, and indeed at all times, is gratifying information. The bank of a nation ought to be "white as ermine, which will not bear a soil."

A letter from Don Juan Manuel Rosas, dated Santa Catalina, August 27th, 1829, to Don Estevan J. Moreno, head clerk of the home department, acknowledges the receipt of his note of the 26th; and states, that in consequence of said note, he (General Rosas,) as Commandant General, had issued orders to the army under his command, and to all the country districts, to recognize in the most solemn manner the authority constituted by the 3d Article of the Convention of the 24th August, 1829.

A decree, signed by the Governor, Viamont, and the minister of war and marine, Manuel de Escalada, states that the actual circumstances of the country renders unnecessary the continuance of the services of the cavalry and infantry militia stationed in this city and in San Nicolas de los Arroyos, the motives which called them forth having ceased; they are therefore to deposit their arms, ammunition, &c. in the arsenal, and their claims to be adjusted and paid.

A decree dated Buenos Ayres, August 28, 1829, and signed by the Governor Viamont, and Tomas Guido minister of government and foreign affairs, annuls the decrees of the 7th and 16th of May last, for the establishment of extra commissaries and secretaries of the police, and supernumerary police officers; the circumstances which led to their appointments having ceased, they are therefore to be discharged.

A decree of the same date as the above, and similarly signed, names the Justices of the Peace for the different districts of the province, for the remainder of the present year.

A notice from the Government, dated Buenos Ayres, August 28th, 1829, states that it is taking measures in order to the re-establishment of the post-houses in the country, that they may as soon as possible have a regular and sufficient supply of horses. Due notice will be given when this is effected.

A letter from Don Tomas Guido, minister of foreign affairs, dated Buenos Ayres, August 28 1829, to the minister of foreign affairs of the State of Montevideo, states that H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, has ordered him to communicate to the Minister of State of Montevideo, the articles of the Convention of the 24th, signed by General Lavalle, and the General of the country districts Juan Manuel Rosas, which has happily put an end to the domestic disputes which existed in the province; that H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres especially desires to cultivate and draw closer the friendly ties which exist

between the State of Montevideo and this province, that their mutual interests identify themselves with each other, &c. &c.

A letter from Don Tomas Guido, minister of foreign affairs, dated Buenos Ayres, August 29, 1829, to the Consul General of France, M. Washington Mendeville, inclosing to the Consul a copy of the Convention of the 24th June last, and of the Additional Articles added thereto on the 24th August, which the Minister states has terminated the civil war in which the province has been involved, and vested in General Juan José Viamont the supreme authority.

That this happy event has destroyed the causes which produced the political dispute and interrupted the good intelligence between the government of this province and the Consul General of H. M. C. M., and that the Governor would be wanting in his duty if he did not make every effort to preserve the relations of peace and friendship with all nations, amongst whom France occupies in the Argentine Republic a distinguished place.

That he, the Minister, is therefore authorized to assure the Consul General of H. M. C. M., that if the complicated circumstances in which the country was placed until the installation of the new government, and the incidents which happened at that same period, should have in any degree influenced him in absenting himself from the capital, it would not be just, nor consistent with the intentions of H. E. to object in any wise to the continuance of the consular functions, since that even without the presence of an authorized agent, the government is cordially disposed to give every legal protection customary amongst civilized nations, to the persons and property of the subjects of H. M. C. M. resident under its jurisdiction.

The Minister therefore flatters himself that the subjects of H. M. C. M. will not want henceforward the offices of their Consul General, as being the best medium to promote and protect their commercial interests.

The Commandant General of the country districts, Juan Manuel Rosas, has returned an answer to the note of the minister of war (mentioned in our last), assuring the minister that he will support the beneficent views of the Government, to the full extent of the authority and faculties which have been confided to him; and that very soon four thousand men (disbanded militia,) will return to their homes and agricultural pursuits. And to the other parts of the minister's note, relative to endeavouring to eradicate principles of anarchy in the country, to establish an efficient police, and open pacific negotiations with the indians on the frontiers, the

Commandant General states that he will make every exertion to fulfil the wishes of the Government.

A note from the minister of war (Escalada,) to the commandant general of the marine department, states that the Government having in view to reduce and economize as much as possible the public expenses in every branch of the administration, wishes to have an estimate of the sums that may be strictly necessary for the vessels of war, and the reductions that may be made, &c. &c.

The following decrees, signed by the Governor (Viamont,) and the Minister of War (Escalada,) were issued on the 29th:

A decree stating that the wearing of party devices only recalls past events; at a time when the welfare of the country imperiously demands complete oblivion of these fatal occurrences; that therefore party devices are abolished, and those who wear them in contradiction to this decree will incur the high displeasure of the Government.

A decree stating the necessity imposed upon the Government to practise economy in every branch of the administration, as the only method to revive the credit of the country. The half-pay and retired officers whom the late circumstances brought into active service, are therefore to retire, and their pay as such to cease.

A decree abolishing the extra allowances made in consequence of late events, to various individuals of the army.

A decree appointing General Juan Lavalle commander-in-chief of the cavalry troops of the line in the capital.

A decree stating that the publication of the administration of the public revenue of the State is one of the first guarantees of its credit; and if in ordinary times it is of unquestionable utility, it becomes doubly so in difficult periods: that it is necessary that every citizen should possess an exact knowledge of the true situation of the public treasury, the amount of the receipts, and of every particular branch thereof, &c. &c.; that the public creditor may know the degree of solvency of the State, and its ability to satisfy its compromises. The account of the Exchequer is therefore to be closed on the last day of the month of August, and a general statement made of the receipts and disbursements until that period. An estimate to be given of the probable expenses of the four remaining months of this year, and henceforward the state of the revenue to be published monthly.

A circular letter, dated 27th August, from the minister Don Tomas Guido, to the different magistrates of the province, stating the happy termination of domestic discord, exhorting them to preserve order and tranquillity in their respective jurisdictions, &c.

A letter signed by Don Tomas Guido, dated August 29th, 1829, stating that the measures taken by the Government to preserve order and tranquillity in the capital, will be useless unless seconded by the inhabitants. The Chief of Police, through the medium of the justices of the peace, &c., is desired to exhort the inhabitants to redouble their vigilance, and to order a patrol of the inhabitants to be formed every night, besides those composed of the troops of the line.

The Government advises that it has received communications from the Commandant General of the country districts, stating that he was using every means to put the different post-houses in an efficient state.

A letter from General Lavalle, dated Buenos Ayres, 31st August, 1829, to the Minister of War and Marine, states his acceptance of the command of the cavalry troops of the line, and that without vanity he thinks he may contribute to fulfil the first and most ardent desire of the Government, viz.—to consolidate the public peace. General Lavalle requests the Minister to convey to H. E. the Governor, his gratitude for the spirit of impartiality with which he has commenced his administration.

By a decree of the 31st ult., General M. G. Pintos has been appointed Inspector General, vice Colonel B. J. Pico, resigned.

Under date of the 1st inst. notice has been given to the military of all classes, that in consequence of the state of the public treasury, the Government will not in future make any issues of pay in advance.

A notice of the same date states, that economy in the public revenue is one basis upon which the Government proposes to establish public credit, in pursuance of which all the public works are ordered to be suspended, except the repairing of the roads, and the entrances to the capital and the different markets.

Another notice states, that this Government has addressed that of Santa Fé, requesting its aid to place the post-houses in a serviceable state, and that the public will be duly informed of the day of departure of the post-office couriers.

On Sunday morning last, the Governor, attended by the members of the administration, and the civil and military authorities, walked from the Fort to the Cathedral church. *Te Deum* was celebrated, as a motive of thanks to the Almighty for the termination of the civil war. In the cortège were Generals Alvear, Lavalle, Soler, Admiral Brown, Colonel O'Brien,

the Consul General of Brazil, &c. &c. &c. Our list in this respect is from necessity very concise, not having any court newsman to assist us.

The cuirasseurs and lancers were stationed from the Fort to the arch which divides the two plazas, and a regiment of infantry from thence to the Cathedral, at the door of which was the grenadier company, with colours and drums. The band was at the arch-way, but was not very profuse in its labours, as during a long attendance we only heard one solitary tune. "They manage these things better in—London."

The cavalry consisted of fine veteran-looking men; the horses, however, seemed in bad condition, and the cuirasses were not very bright. We remember when the cuirass was first introduced, a few years since, amongst the regiments of British life-guards. Our public writers were very indignant thereat, and said that the soldiers wanted no other armour but their own brave hearts, and that they did not wish to see the appurtenances of Dugald Dalgetty, ritt master of Drumthwacket, in the British army.

On the Governor's leaving the church, the cannon at the Fort was discharged, and salutes fired from the national brig of war General Rondeau, schr.-brig Riobamba, and Nos. 6 and 13 gun-boats, in the Inner Roads; but the naval salutes are not so imposing as during the war, when the little gun-boats with their big guns made such "dreadful pother." H. B. M's. frigate Tribune, and packet Rinaldo, in the Outer Roads, each fired a royal salute upon the occasion of 21 guns, which was answered from the Fort. The day being fine the spectators were numerous, and very few ladies present.

Extract from details which have been published.

The troops cantoned in the vicinity of Moron, viz.—500 infantry and 1000 cavalry, marched to the plaza of the said town on the 27th ult., having at their head the citizen Don Feliz Alzaga, who commanded them to form in square; which being done, he addressed them in purport as follows:—

"Citizens: The Supreme Being has protected our cause, and has saved the laws and institutions of our dear country. A veteran who has shed his blood in defence of our liberty, is now at the head of the Government. Our worthy General in Chief, and all his troops, have recognized his authority.

"Citizens: Let us swear to sustain to the last drop of our blood the laws and institutions of the province, and the newly constituted Government.—Yes, we swear, answered the division. It then fired a volley, and another volley in ho-

nor of Buenos Aires and its new Government, amidst loud vivas. A third volley was discharged, prefaced by a speech from Señor Alzaga, alluding to the virtues and indefatigable conduct of the General in Chief, Juan Manuel Rosas, and the brave men who had accompanied him in his long and painful campaign, until the Convention of the 24th of June, upon which day ceased the cause of their strife."

A detail has been published of the proceedings upon the acknowledgment of the new Government in San Fernando de la Buena Vista. The plaza of that town, on the 29th ult., was decorated, and at night a general illumination took place and music was stationed at the church door. On the 30th, 800 of the troops attended the church, and *Te Deum* was celebrated. The account states, that the colonel of the troops (Agustin de Pinedo,) the comrade of the worthy General Juan Manuel Rosas since the 1st of December 1828, addressed the people, congratulating them upon the event, and the soldiers upon their obedience and subordination; advising them to imitate the virtues of their General, Juan Manuel Rosas, and the country would be happy. And again addressing the people, he exclaimed,—“Let all of us swear constant submission to the Government of the province!—*Viva la Patria! Viva our Governor, Juan José Viamont! Viva eternally in our hearts the defender of our liberties, the good Porteño, General Juan Manuel Rosas!*” The division, after innumerable vivas repeated by the spectators, fired three volleys, and separated. At night there were illuminations, dancing, &c.

A new daily paper, called *El Lucero* (the Morning Star,) is advertised to appear on the 7th inst, price 5 dollars per month, and 2 reals each number.

Its pages are to be devoted to Politics (in which it professes neutrality,) Literature, and Commerce. This course of exchange is to be noted, the prices current marine news of the port, and the manifests of cargo, taken from the books of the Custom House; likewise advertisements, and communications from correspondents. It is to be printed at the State Printing Office, No. 89 calle de la Biblioteca, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

The prospectus is a pithy production; the concluding lines say:—“*El Lucero*, impelled by its destiny, is the first that appears upon a sky still covered with clouds. It will not be possible for it to dissipate them, but it will mark the path of the sun.”

We hope the *Morning Star* will long continue to gild our hemisphere, and prove something more than a meteor.

A decree, dated 1st inst., has been published, for the formation and organization of the regiment of *Milicia activa de infanteria*. Don Celestino Vidal to be Colonel.

In order to explain the spirit and object of the decree of the 29th of August, and the circumstances having ceased which called for the services of various Generals, and other officers, another decree has been issued, dated 2d inst., stating that from that date the services of the retired officers whom the late war had called into active service, are to cease.

A letter has been addressed to Colonel B. J. Pico, dated 1st inst., by the Minister of War (Manuel de Escalada), stating how much the Government was satisfied with the conduct of the Colonel during the time he held the office of Inspector General of the army.

A decree, dated 1st inst., has appointed Colonel Gregorio Perdriel chief of the Police department.

A decree of the 3d inst. appoints Lieutenant Col. Francisco Erezcano, captain of the port.

A letter, dated 3d inst., from the Minister to the Chief of Police, requests him to make every exertion for the full supply of the markets with beef, and to see that no deceit is practised relative to the weights and measures.



Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

August 29.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, British brig Laurel, Bagster, from Ensenada, at which port she had been taking in part of her cargo of jerked beef, for the Havannah.

Two zumacas from the Parana.

Sailed, British brig Henry Arnott, Little, for Cape de Verdes.

Montevideo schr.-packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

August 30.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, national schr.-brig Harriett, Sheaffe, from Rio Grande 14th, and Montevideo 29th inst.; with 393 tierces of yerba, to Lavalle & Co.

National zumaca Santa Cruz, Solari, last from Montevideo 28th, to Pedro Plomer; with 240 barrels of sugar, 100 pipes of wine, 30 rolls of tobacco, &c.

American schr. Lady's Return, Sands, from New York 18th June, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.; with 280 barrels of flour, 100 hams, &c.

Montevideo schr.-packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 29th, to C. Gallieno.

Sailed, British schr. brig Eleanor, Dickenson, for Liverpool, with 900 dry hides, 1000 salt do. 60 refuse do., 8000 horse hides, 6000 horns, 1000 patacones.

August 31.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Independente, Cardozo, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., to J. S. Monteiro, with 300 barrels of flour, 950 rolls of tobacco, 70 pipes of caña, 100 bags of coffee, 120 bags and 50 barrels sugar, &c.

Sailed, French barque of war Isis, Picard, for Montevideo.

September 1.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, National schooner (pilot-boat) Star of the South, from a cruise in the river, and sailed again immediately.

Five balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana, with lime, wood, hides, &c.

Sailed, American brig Susan, Devreux, for the Havannah, with 1900 quintals of jerked beef, 42 cases of soap, 10 cases mold candles.

British brig Jane, Knight, for Ensenada, to be hoisted down.

September 2.—Wind S. E., blowing strong.

Arrived and sailed several sail of small craft from and to the Parana and Banda Oriental.

The American brig Susan, and British brig Jane, which sailed yesterday, were in sight this morning at anchor. The former got under weigh, and made sail for her destination.

September 3.—Wind S. E., calm.

The American sloop of war Vandalia, in the Outer Roads, and national schooner Joven Sarandi, in the Inner Roads, both for Montevideo, were under weigh this afternoon, but owing to the calm again came to an anchor.

September 4.—Wind N.

Arrived, national schr.-packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 2d, to Rosa.

Four zumacas and 7 balandras from the Parana, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Arrived this evening, national schr. of war Sarandi, Commodore Rosales; schr. of war Uruguay, and a gun-boat, from Santa Fé.

Sailed, U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Captain Gallagher, for Montevideo.

National schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Also-garay, for Montevideo.

British brig Brazil Packet, Crow, for Liverpool. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Glover, and two sons (Ramon and Adolpho) of Don J. J. Arriola, of this city, proceeding to England for their education. Cargo, 9268 dry hides, 1515 salt do., 180 horse do., 6 dozen of chinchilla skins.

National schr. Veloz, Letzen, for Rio Janeiro, with 1545 dry hides, 1225 hard dollars, 50 ounces of coined gold, 13 marks of cut silver, and some cases of effects.

American brig Frederick, Powell, for Cape de Verdes, in ballast.

The following vessels had intended to sail this afternoon, but the wind came from the eastward and prevented them:

British barque Hughtington, for Liverpool.

Do. brig Caraboo, do.

Do. do. Cordella, do.

Dutch galliott Clemens, for Antwerp.

Sardinian brig Trafalgar, for Marseilles.

A salute was fired this morning, by the national brig of war General Rondeau, in the Inner Roads, upon the occasion of the marine officers taking the oath of allegiance to the new government.

The British brig Jane, Knight, from this 1st inst. for Ensenada, was, from contrary winds, in sight this day.

MEMORANDA.

The British barque Julius, Collins, from Ensenada 6th February, with mules, arrived at Barbadoes 11th April.

The Sardinian polacre Bella Carolina, from this February 21st, arrived at Gibraltar 16th May.

Hamburg brig George and August, Witrock, from this February 28th, for Antwerp, arrived at Falmouth 21st May.

Dutch ship Queen of the Netherlands, Van Vliet, from this February 28th, for Antwerp, arrived in the Texel 14th June.

Dutch brig Aimable Pauline, Lutyens, from this February 13th, arrived at Antwerp on the 3d June.

French brig Le Grand Navigateur, Edon, from this 21st of March, arrived at Havre de Grace 3d June.

The American schr.-brig Maine, Mansfield, from Rio Grande 23d August, arrived at Monte Video on the 28th, with 475 barrels of flour, and sundries, to Noble & Co.

The American brig Louisiana, Cooper, sailed from Montevideo on the 25th ult. for Cape de Verdes. On the 28th, the British brig Hazard, Ravelly, sailed for Liverpool. And on the 29th, the British brig Britannia, Ferris, for Antwerp, with 14,880 dry hides.

The American brig Harriett, from Baltimore 21st June, and Rio Janeiro 21st August, arrived at Montevideo 2d September, with 1500 barrels of flour, to James Noble.

The British brig Bahia Packet, sailed from Montevideo on the 2d inst. for Exeter.

The British brig Jane, Weddell, from this 4th March, for Gibraltar, put into Foyal on 22d May, leaky, and would be obliged to discharge.

THEATRE.

A selection of Music, in two acts, was performed on the 28th ult., in which the beautiful *trio* from Rossini's Opera of *Elizabeth* was very indifferently sung; the efforts of Doña Magueritta Tanni, from indisposition, or other causes, were a complete failure. Vacani did not appear. The house was very thin, and the performances altogether went off very triste.

On the 30th was represented the play of *Fatima and Selim*. The dresses were brilliant; Cossio looked extremely well. Indeed, for stage effect, there is nothing like the Turkish costume. The house was crowded: in the boxes re-appeared several of those charming faces that formerly were never-failing visitants in the *dress circle*.

On the 1st inst, was represented, for the benefit of Doña Trinidad, Voltaire's tragedy of *Merope*. The above lady personated the heroine of the piece in a creditable manner. The theatre was well attended, and it would have been much fuller but for the threatening appearance of the weather.

We hear nothing of the Operatic corps from Montevideo. The theatre of that city was to re-open on the 30th ult., in consequence of which Culebras and Felipe David are for the present to continue there.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just received and for Sale at No. 30 calle de la Catedral, an elegant assortment of English Japan Goods, in paper and iron, consisting of tea trays of various sizes and qualities, waiters of the same, bread and knife trays, bottle and snuff stands, &c. &c. The above goods are of the first quality, and such as have never before been imported here.

For Sale, (price 10 dollars in specie, or its equivalent in the current money,) the MEMOIRS OF GENERAL MILLER, in English, 2 vols.—Apply to Mr. Love, No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo.

British Packet.—Wanted to purchase, the paper No. 126 of the above publication. Apply at No. 47 Calle de 25 ds Mayo.

For London.—The A. J. English brig JANET IZAT, G. Crockett, master; a very superior fast sailing vessel, coppered and copper-fastened, and can take her cargo on board in the Inner Roads; is chartered, and under positive agreement to sail within a fixed period.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Joshua & Joseph Thwaites & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleloons, Spanish, 83 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 82 do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 365 per cent.

Spanish Dollars, 455 do. do.

Do. Patriot and Patacones 425 per ct.

6 per cent. Stock, 55 do. do.

Bank Shares, 182 to 184 dollars.

Exchange on England, 84 pence per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 135 to 140 prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 270 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 400 do. do.

Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per 35lbs.

Do. country, 26½ do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 dollars.

Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.

Nutria Skins, 11 dollars per doz.

Chinchilla do. 34 do. do.

Hair, best, 20 do. per arroba.

Jecked Beef, 13 do. do.

Horns best, 400 to 410 dollars per mil.

Flour (north american) 78 dols. p. brl.

Salt, 12 dollars per fauega.

Discount, 2 per cent.

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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