

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 180.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1830.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE discussion on the project proposed by a Committee of the House of Representatives, relative to conferring premiums and honorary tokens upon the Governor, and his companions in arms in the late civil contest, was definitively closed in the sitting of the 25th inst. The House has decreed as follows:

Art. 1. It approves, in all its parts, the political and military conduct of the citizen Don J. M. Rosas, as Commandant General of the country districts, from the 1st December 1828, until 8th December 1829, upon which day he took possession of the government of the province.

Art. 2. It is declared that the citizen Don J. M. Rosas has been the restorer of the laws and institutions of the province of Buenos Ayres.

Art. 3. It confers upon him the rank of Brigadier General of the province, the legislature reserving to itself opportunely to obtain his recognition in that character in all the provinces of the Republic. All the citizens, both civil and military, who have faithfully served under the orders of the Commandant General of the country districts, during the period from the military mutiny of 1st December 1828, until the 24th of June last, are declared to have deserved well of the country.

This decree was accompanied with a communication from the house to the Governor, in which it stated, that all the causes which he had alleged for requesting the House to decline distinguishing his person with any title or honour, had been removed by the manner in which the vote was passed.

The Governor, in reply to the above, returns thanks on behalf of himself and companions in arms, for the generosity evinced in their favor, and begs to be excused from assuming the rank of Brigadier whilst he holds the reins of government. This request was taken into consideration by the House in the sitting of the 25th, who came to the resolution of insisting upon the assumption by the Governor of the rank conferred upon him. In the same sitting the Session was closed.

The following gentlemen compose the Permanent Committee during the recess of the House:—The president, Don Felipe

Arana; the vice-president, Don Juan del Pino; Don Tomas Anchorena, and Don Francisco de Silveira.

The House stands prorogued until May next, when it will meet after the general election for new members.

CORDOVA.

We have perused Cordova papers to the 15th inst. They do not disguise the fact of the peasantry being now in arms against the government of General Paz. Details of rencontres between parties of them and the troops of the latter, are found in almost all the pages of the *Argentino*. The result is stated to have been invariably favourable to the troops of General Paz, notwithstanding they have had to fight 3 and sometimes 5 to 1. Cáceres, a famous gaucho chieftain, is reported to have been killed; and it is said that Molina's division has been destroyed. Some loss is acknowledged in the encounter between Colonel La Madrid and a division of 500 gauchos. The scene of these operations is carefully concealed, the movements of both parties being designated in the official despatches with letters and figures. The Cordova government has been again obliged to call upon the Church for all the plate not absolutely necessary for divine worship, as the treasury is exhausted. The Commissioners from Buenos Ayres arrived at Cordova on the 6th inst., and on the 8th were formally received, and recognized in their character of mediators. On this occasion placards, both for and against the mediation, were nightly distributed. The *Argentino* seems to be of opinion that the Commissioners will not find a single man in all Cordova who will have the hardihood to be the bearer of propositions for peace to General Quiroga, from his known character. The latter is said to have been robbed of his horses by Pincheira.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir, I have ever considered it a mark of vanity and self conceit, for an individual to presume himself of sufficient importance to engage the public attention with recitals of his private affairs; but a communication of Mr. Whitaker's, in your paper of Saturday last, obliges me to adopt a line of conduct I reprobate in others, in order

to remove the erroneous impressions his imperfect and partial statement of the point in question may have given rise to. As far as Mr. Major is implicated I have nothing to answer, and shall therefore confine myself to what has taken place posterior to purchasing the house No. 234 Calle de la Esmeralda.

Upon Mr. Whitaker's being introduced to me as the person to whom Mr. Major, prior to the sale, had agreed to let the house, I certainly made no objection to the fulfilment of Mr. Major's promise, but with the proviso of not requiring the premises for my own occupation. I beg leave here expressly to state, no articles of lease were proposed or accepted by either party.

Shortly afterwards meeting with an advantageous offer for the good will of the Sun Tavern, I disposed of the concern. Not having heard or seen any thing of Mr. Whitaker during the period that elapsed between my interview and the morning of the sale of the above Tavern, and Mr. Major having intimated to me that Mr. W., from the press of business, would not be able to take possession till the latter end of the month, (November.) I on that same day informed Mr. M. I did not then feel inclined to let Mr. W. the house, as I intended to occupy it myself; and at the same time offering to pay the price for the furniture which Mr. W. might have proposed paying for it.

Judge then what must have been my surprise when I was informed, first from Mr. Major, that Mr. W. had actually taken possession, (and, as I afterwards learned, on the afternoon of the very day I had intimated to Mr. M., as the friend of Mr. W., my determination to live in the house myself,) and afterwards by public advertisement, that Mr. W. had taken Mr. Major's house and gardens.

After such conduct on the part of Mr. Whitaker, what resource had I but that of claiming the protection of the laws? To obtain that protection, I did not avail myself of any other means than an exact recapitulation of the causes of complaint. Mr. W. I am sure cannot say but that he was treated by the Judge with the greatest indulgence, inasmuch as he was permitted to remain in occupation a longer period than what the law allows to a tenant who enters a house in an open manner, and with the consent of the landlord.

I hope, Sir, you will excuse me thus trespassing upon your patience, assuring you this is the only notice I shall take of this petty affair.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES M'CARTEY.
Calle de la Esmeralda, No. 234.

Señor Marouez, the proprietor of the Pictures which were brought to this city some months since, and exhibited in the gallery of the College Church, has published an address to the public, dated 15th inst., in which he stated that he came to this country with the impression of leaving in it his pictures, but that its political state had disappointed the hopes he had formed; and as the interests of his family demanded his immediate return to Europe, he was yet desirous of placing in the Argentine Republic, and in its first city, the fruits of his exertions for thirty years, being in fact the only Picture Gallery which had appeared in it.

The collection consists of 379 pictures, of the most classic authors and schools. They are valued at 60,000 dollars in specie, notwithstanding which the proprietor proposed to sell them to the Government for 150,000 dollars current money, being less than one half their real value. The exigencies of the State had not permitted it to make this acquisition, and Señor Marouez was about to transport the pictures to another country, when some admirers of the liberal arts in this city requested him to suspend this resolve, upon the idea that although political events had severely injured the private fortune of almost every individual in the province, there still existed great disposition to encourage the arts; and that some arrangement might be made by way of subscription, in which many persons would gladly join. Señor Marouez states, that nothing could be more satisfactory to him; and that he had observed in this young country the taste which prevails for the fine arts, with the talent and the desire for improvement; and that no measure could afford greater stimulus than the possession of choice and classic paintings from which to study.

It is therefore proposed to raise 150,000 dollars for the purchase of the pictures, by shares of 1000 dollars each, under regulations which are detailed: the Gallery to be opened to the public at a fixed rate, the receipts to be appropriated as interest to the shareholders, and the house of Messrs. Brittain & Co. in this city, to receive subscriptions. It is added, that there are well-founded expectations that the Government, when relieved from its present difficulties, will purchase the collection. Should that not be the case, nor any other society in the country do so, then the subscribers can treat for its sale upon a plan which is pointed out in the address, and which, even with a reservation in favour of the original picture of Rafael, would nearly double the value of each share.

It certainly would be a great desideratum for Buenos Ayres to possess the above. A Picture Gallery has ever been amongst the first objects of civilized nations. Na-

oleon enriched France with the noblest productions of ancient and modern times, and thus rendered the *Louvre* of Paris, before it was deprived of its treasures in 1815, the resort of all the world. If in England there is no very splendid public gallery of pictures, (the Royal Academy at Somerset House not coming under that denomination,) there are various private ones,—instance the Marquis of Stafford's, the late Mr. Angerstein's, Mr. Hope's, &c., in which were the most valuable and scarce paintings existing in the world. In the arts, as well as in public improvements, the government of Great Britain has generally left the field open for the exertions of its own citizens, which has subjected it to the censures of some (the example of neighbouring nations cited,) and the applause of others.

As it relates to the pictures in the gallery of Buenos Ayres, our *connoisseurship* does not extend so far as to pronounce upon their originality. Such researches are at all times difficult. The best informed have been deceived: nay it is related that only a few years since, a picture of the Virgin, by Rafael, was extracted from the *Louvre* at Paris, and a copy of it put in its place, which for a long time passed current, and some months elapsed ere the theft was discovered. We have no pretensions as *connoisseurs*, although a witty author asserts that nothing is so simple, and that is only to talk of the grace of *Raffaello*, the air of *Guido*, the sublimity and grand contorno of *Michael Angelo*, with all the rest of the cant of criticism, to become a very notable *connoisseur*.

We have spent some hours in the Gallery of Señor Marouez, and the result of our observations, whether made in good or bad taste, we shall now relate, without any dissertation upon the grand style of painting of the Italian school, or the naturalness so much admired in the Dutch artists.

In the first place, the greater part of the pictures are not in a "good light,"—the construction of the gallery does not permit it. The subjects are chiefly religious, consisting of "the holy family," fair-haired *madonna's*, like those described by our Byron,—

"With eyes of light and looks of love,
When pictured there we kneeling see
Her and the boy-God on her knee,
Smiling sweetly on each prayer
To heaven, as if to wait it there."

The following are some of the Pictures which struck us as possessing merit:

No. 11. A picture of the Virgin, the infant Jesus, and the infant St. John. Said to be an original by Rafael, and if so must have been painted about the year 1521. The most indifferent spectator will discover its superiority. The eyes of the two infants, especially those of St. John, appear almost as reality.

No. 13. San Antonio, by Guido Reali.

No. 25. *Andromeda and Persens*, by Guido Reali.

No. 31. Moses discovered in the ballushes, by Cortona.

No. 226. Portrait of an Old Woman, by Oldens.

No. 180. The Holy Family, by Murillo. Of the many pictures in the gallery representing the "holy family," this appeared to us as the most natural.

Waiving all discussion as to originals or copies, (even as to the latter the Gallery would be an acquisition,) the collection in this *petit Louvre* is worth seeing. The proprietor attends from 10 o'clock every morning. Admittance, gratis. Catalogues, 4 rials each.

VAUXHALL.

A grand *gala* took place on the evening of the 24th inst., at which more than 2000 persons were present. The Governor and his suite attended. *Chearint* had a fine opportunity for the display of his talents, and he proved himself a first-rate *artist*. Some confusion occurred at the entrance door, which, by an advertisement in our paper of to-day, is to be rectified in future. It is likewise said that a military "Guard of Honor" will attend.

We are glad to observe that a *gala night* is advertised for Tuesday, and that they are to be continued on days in the week. Many strangers will thus have an opportunity of enjoying the scene, whose scruples might prevent them on any other night.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A circular has been sent from the Minister, Don Tomas Guido, dated 22d inst., to the different Justices of the Peace of the Province, requesting them to forward to the Inspector General of the Schools the names of those individuals who may be thought eligible to form a Committee of Inspection of the various schools: that the circumstances of the province, particularly in the country districts, have materially interfered with public instruction, and that the Government was most anxious that such a state of things should be changed.

The Government has given notice that it is ready to receive proposals for the construction of a new market in the *Plaza de las Artes*, according to the plan deposited in the department of engineers; the expense of which it is estimated will amount to 194,083 dollars, 6 reals: that the Government cannot undertake it with the funds of the State, and therefore wishes it to be accomplished by private individuals upon their own account, the Government retaining the land, &c., and receiving therefrom an annual rent.

An account has been published of the Bank Notes in circulation. On the 22d inst. they amounted to 12,452,720 dollars.

A decree of 23d inst. institutes some regulations respecting the branches of studies in the University, and orders that Dr. A. Diaz should, in the course of the present year, give lectures upon geometry, &c.

The Government has named Señores J. J. Anchorena, F. Piñeiro, and M. Luzuriaga, as Commissioners to regulate the country districts.

A decree of the 23d inst. states the urgent necessity of re-establishing the Police in the country districts, and that the number of Commissaries of Police are insufficient for that purpose. It is therefore ordered, that the country departments shall be divided into 21 sections, with an equal number of commissaries, the details of which are specified in the decree.

A decree of the 26th inst. states, that persons enrolled in the Militia are not to change their residence without previously acquitting the Major of the corps to which they belong, &c.

PATAGONIA.

A storm threatens this portion of the province of Buenos Ayres, which if not speedily counteracted, seems likely to bring destruction in its train. The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Patagonia 4th January, 1830:

Five days ago the Indians made their appearance in the vicinity of this Fort, and sent in two ambassadors with flags of truce, to treat for peace, at the same time demanding satisfaction for depredations which they said had been committed against other tribes, friends of theirs; and soliciting tobacco, paper, &c.: expressing great desire to enter into terms of friendship. The commandant, Oyuela, listened patiently to their demands, and when concluded, he ordered them into custody. On the following morning the Indians made their appearance on the hill opposite the Fort, at about gun-shot distance. The alarm was given, and we were all under arms: 120 cavalry sallied out, and skirmished with them at a distance. In the meantime the two ambassadors were tried and shot in front of the enemy. The Indians continued their march towards the Boca, touching on their way at Andrés Real's estancia, and carried off 400 head of cattle. They then went to Bibois' estancia, in front of which they made a halt, dismounted, and a party of them advanced; but the first shot from the battery there put them to flight, leaving 3 dead. The next day they passed at about a mile and a half distance from the town, since which nothing has been seen of them.

Christian has arrived here, and reports to be 400 Christians and 300

Indians; that only 200 Christians came down with the Indians, the rest remaining at a short distance, pasturing 1000 horses. Pincheira commands the whole, and had left the neighbourhood of Mendoza about a month since, having made an advantageous peace with that province, at a small town on the frontiers called San Carlos; where, at the expiration of two months, the Indians are said to have rose *en masse*, sacked the town, carried off the women, &c.

"Every one here is anxious to leave the place, and I really begin to fear that Patagonia will have a melancholy end, unless a force is sent from Buenos Ayres."

Another account states that Pincheira carries the Spanish flag, and has bugles, fifes, &c., from which it is supposed that he has in his army a number of deserters from Chili and this Republic.

General Lavalleja has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Montevideo, in the absence of General Rivera, who has proceeded to the frontier in order to regulate the police in the country districts.

Captain Thomas Brown, of the Colombian corvette *Urica*, has published, at Montevideo, an address to the public relative to his arrest by the revolted officers of that vessel, purporting that he had made every effort to induce the Government of Montevideo to reinstate him in his command, but that it declined all interference until advices should be received from the Colombian Minister at Rio Janeiro. The address is very pointed upon the mutiny on board his vessel, stating that all nations are interested in the punishment of such crimes, and that decorum prevents his answering the calumnious exposition made by the officers.

It is stated that disturbances have taken place in Chili, and that on the 14th November the troops formed in the plaza of the capital, in order to interfere in the election of some of the members of the senate.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

A letter appeared in your paper of Saturday last, signed, *very appositely*, A DUPE*; and though the writer of it has certainly proved himself to be, as Pope says, "more a DUPE than wit," I shall condescend to notice his communication, as it will give me an opportunity of explaining to the Public (whose good opinion no one values more highly than I do,) the cause why the Entertainment was not so effective as it might otherwise have been.

* *Barley*, in his Dictionary, defines a DUPE to be "a CULLY, a POOL, or NINNY!" *Barley* is evidently correct in his definition.

That I succeeded in my *Mail Coach* adventures to admiration, I do not pretend. I am taught by the great Roman orator, that every man should propose to himself the highest degree of excellence, but that he may stop with honor at the second or third." Though, therefore, my performance has fallen below the excellence of others, I may at least obtain the praise of having done something: nor do I think it a reproach to have retired without having made what may be called a "hit," from a contest with united *corps dramatique*, who, even with all the advantages of numbers and variety, sometimes fail. In an undertaking such as mine, I could not hope to satisfy those who were not inclined to be pleased, since I was not always able to satisfy myself. But still there is something to be said in extenuation. A monopolylogue is difficult because it is a monopolylogue, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility. Where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and attention in the proportion only which it bears to the whole. My not being heard in some parts of the house, was owing to the circumstance of the table being unadvisedly placed so far back as to oblige me to pay attention to the strength of my natural voice, at the expence of the feigned ones I ought at times to have used. The same reason may account for the Piano Forte not being so effective as it would have been if placed before the drop scene.

As to the letter of the DUPE, it is difficult to say in what light it ought to be taken, whether as a *critique*, *attack*, or a voluntary exposure of the writer's ignorance. Its characteristic features are error and illiberality. In one part the NINNY (*vide* Bailey,) calls the performance a "herculean task," and in another expresses his disappointment that it was not achieved by ordinary powers. After such specimens of his great wisdom, it is very questionable if he could appreciate the performance. He then, with his "profound sagacity, observation, and so forth," enquires if it was "a scheme to raise the wind." Does he for a moment suppose that such a "herculean task" would be undertaken for nothing? From the value he seems to set on his own time and money, let him ask himself if he would walk a *cuadra* without a prospect of gaining by it?

The DUPE, it seems, is a recipient of a new light too, and discovers this "raising the wind" to be a handicraft. How such deep penetration is to be accounted for I know not, except it be on the score of the present great "march of antelluc." The DUPE assumes to himself, moreover, the character of the organ of the people, and with an effrontery I should, with all the "brass" he gives me credit for, be ashamed to exhibit.

To conclude: I have been credibly informed that several gentlemen entered the Theatre without paying. Now if the DUPE will bring forward any respectable person to prove that he was one of those who paid, he shall have the money he regrets the loss of so much returned to him, by calling on

Sir,—Yours respectfully,

J. G. FAY.

"At Home," 55 Calle de la Victoria.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 23.—Wind N.N.W.

Arrived, 5 balandras and 2 zamacas from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, wool, &c.

Sailed, national schr. packets Flor del Rio, Costas, and Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

The national brig of war Republica, [late Cacique,] took her station in the Outer Roads this day, to relieve the brig General Rondeau, which came to the Inner Roads.

January 24.—Wind N.

Arrived, Bremen brig Ariou, Gerrin, from Bremen 24th October, St. Ubes 26th November, and Montevideo 20th inst., with 150 tons of salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 23d.

Sailed, American schr. Splendid, Jones, for Baltimore, with 2240 horns, 3810 horse hides, 2972 dry hides, 150 salted do. Passengers, Captains Grosh, Jones, and Foster.

January 25.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, American sloop of war Vandalia, Captain Gallagher, from Rio Janeiro 4th, and Montevideo 24th inst.

National brig packet Independiente, Gahan, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., Santos 9th and Montevideo 21st inst.; with 1288 bags of sugar &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

British brig David Ricardo, Lacey, from Cadiz 14th November, and Montevideo 23d inst.; general cargo, and 50 tons of salt, to Rezaval, Bros. Passengers, Don Joaquin Rezaval and his lady, Don Fermin Rezaval, and Don Juan M. Aguilar.

American brig Ceres, Austin, from Boston 5th November, and Montevideo 23d inst.; general cargo, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

British barque Sir William Wallace, Matthews, from Bouavista 8th December, and Montevideo 24th inst., with 120 moyes of salt, to Robillard, Hudson & Co.

Three zamacas from the Uruguay, with lime, &c.

Sailed, national schr. packet Bella Portefa, Anderson, [late American schr. Major Albers,] for Montevideo. She is to be employed as a regular packet between this port and Montevideo, for which she has every accommodation.

January 26.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Buena Fé, Calado, from St. Catherine's 10th and Montevideo 24th inst., with farina, &c., to J. A. Ribeiro.

Five balandras from the Parana, with wood, &c.

Sailed, national schr. brig Pampero, Thompson, [late Restauracion,] for the Brazils, in ballast.

Three balandras to the northward.

January 27.—Wind N.E., hazy, rain in the evening.

Arrived, national schr. brig Harmonia, Lewis, from Patagonia 10th and Montevideo 23d inst., with salt, to Manuel Alvarez.

American brig Rolla, Odam, from Bahia 23d ult., and Montevideo 25th inst.; cargo, 20 puncheons molasses, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Chill ship Minerva, Silverson, from Valparaiso 9th November, and Montevideo 25th inst., with 3000 fanegas of wheat, to John Miller & Co. 1000 fanegas were discharged at Montevideo.

Three zamacas and 5 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

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

The American sloop of war Vandalia fired a salute this day, which was answered from the Forts.

January 28.—Wind S.

Arrived, 1 zamaca and 3 balandras from the Uruguay, with hides, wood and lime.

Sailed, Sardinian schr. brig San José, Sardi, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with 1250

quintals of jerked beef, 30 bales of wool, 15 dozen sheep skins, 50 do. nutria skins, 80 bales of tobacco, 50 rolls of do., 32 jars of linseed oil, 3 half pipes of do.

January 29.—Wind E.

Arrived, 6 balandras and 1 zamaca from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 28th, to G. Resa.

Sailed, American brig Gazelle, Gibson, for the Havana, with 3793 quintals of jerked beef. Six sail of small craft to the northward.

MEMORANDA.

H. B. M's. frigate Thetis, Captain Bingham, from this 27th September, and Montevideo, and likewise touching at the Falkland Islands, arrived at Valparaiso 13th November.

The national brig packet Eloisa, Tudory, from this 10th ult., and Montevideo, arrived at Rio Janeiro 2d January.

The American brig Ruth, Jefferson, from this 20th August, and Montevideo, arrived at Philadelphia 3d November.

The American schr. brig Bunker Hill, Adams, from this 6th September, arrived at New York 7th November.

The American ship Tuscaloosa, Beard, from this 8th September, arrived at Baltimore 10th November.

H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, from this 6th inst., arrived at Montevideo 8th, and sailed for Rio Janeiro 9th.

The French ship Falgon, from Hayre de Grace 17th October, arrived at Montevideo 12th inst.—40 passengers.

The national schooner packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, has been lately caulked, painted, and repaired at Montevideo, and her cabin considerably enlarged. She now has 13 good births in the cabin, and 4 in the steerage.

Erratum in our last.—The American brig Ocean, for Montevideo, announced as having sailed on the 21st inst., did not sail until the 22d.

THEATRE.

No Operatic performances have been given lately, although it is said several Operas are in rehearsal by the Vacani company.

We "dropped in" on Wednesday evening last, to see *Las Furias de Orestes*. The hero of the piece (as the bills stated,) was personated by a young Italian amateur. He has a good stage face, and an idea of acting; but having to declaim in a language which is not his own was against the performance. Some mischievous wights, at the end of the play, gave, with their hands, the prelude to the dance of the *cielito*. Señoras Schironi and Caravaglia sang a duet; the latter, as usual, in male attire.

On Thursday was performed a Comedy, from which is taken our one-act piece of "Is he Jealous?" Doña Matilda was the dashing young officer, and looked tolerably well in her male dress, but she laughed a great deal too much. The house was almost empty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DRAMATICUS came too late for insertion. LUFFY'S "Remarks upon Sailors' Dresses," are too personal.

DIED.

Upon his passage from Buenos Ayres to Liverpool, in the brig Caraboo, Mr. JOHN POSTLETHWAITE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BETHEL FLAG.—Notice is hereby given to the Masters of Vessels, and all others interested, that Religious Service will be conducted on board the brig VOLANT, Captain Finney, on Sabbath next, at 9 o'clock A.M.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, hereby gives notice, that the Annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the British Church, advertised for Monday next the 1st of February, is postponed till Wednesday the 3d, on which day it will be held, at 1 o'clock.

It being intended to submit to the Meeting a proposal and plan for building a Church, for the permanent use of the British residents in Buenos Ayres, a full attendance of the parties interested is requested.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1830.

[Signed] WOODBINE PARISH,
H. M's. Consul General.

FOR SALE, at JAMES COYLE'S, No. 60 Calle de la Piedad, an assortment of Gentlemen's GLOVES, of a very superior quality, viz.: black, white, buff kid, and other colours.

Wanted to Purchase.—Oxberry's edition of Shakspeare's Richard the Third.—Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE.—Old East India MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe, half pipe, or in lots of not less than five dozen, to suit purchasers,—at 28 dollars per dozen, and warranted the best for sale in the market. Apply to GEORGE LORD, No. 122 and 124 calle de la Cathedral.

VAUXHALL.—On January 31st, and on the following Tuesday, February 2d, CHEARINI will have the honor of exhibiting his second and third performances at this place; and respectfully informs the Public that the following arrangement has been adopted, in order to avoid the inconvenience that was felt at the first exhibition, in case he should be again honoured with so numerous an assembly of spectators.

The Tickets of Admission, and for Seats, may be had at Chearini's abode, *Calle Cangallo No. 34*, until the evenings preceding the exhibition; and on the Sunday and Tuesday, at a window near the entrance to the Gardens. The turnstiles have been removed from the two doors; but none can be admitted without Tickets.

Admittance Tickets 12 rials; princ. 4 seats 2 dollars, second seats 12 rials. Those of the first class consist of benches, constructed some for 6 and some for 4 persons, which may be taken entire.

PRICES CURRENT

Doublings, Spanish, 110 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 108 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 64 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 64 to 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 64 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 174 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. pr. ar.
Do. on Monte Video, 355 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 525 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 29 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 27 1/2 to 28 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24 1/2 to 25 do.
Do. salted, 32 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 13 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 40 dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 25 to 26 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 12 to 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns, best, 500 to 550 dolls. per mil.
Flour (north american) 60 dls. p. bbl.
Salt, 12 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2 1/2 per cent.

The highest price of Doublings, during the week 110 dollars. The lowest price, 105 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest 7d. 8c.

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