

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 181.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

VARIOUS rumours have been in circulation during the week, respecting the situation of the interior provinces. It was asserted that General Quiroga had been killed. The want of authority for these reports, induced some persons to father them upon the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, which produced the following public notice from that gentleman:—

"The undersigned has learned with the greatest surprise and disgust, that certain reports, which are entirely new to him, have been circulated under the supposed sanction of his name. The undersigned takes the liberty of assuring that he has no correspondence with the provinces of the interior; but if at any time he should be in possession of important authentic intelligence, he would certainly never hesitate to communicate it under his name, considering it always his duty to impart the same first to the government and authorities of the country. He therefore requests the idle, the officious, or the factious, to spare themselves the trouble of abusing his name, to give authority to their reports.

"J. M. FORBES."

Buenos Ayres, January 29th, 1830."

It has been likewise rumoured in town, that the Governor of Tucuman (X. Lopez), had been defeated by General Quiroga. We know not upon what foundation this report rests.

Another report obtained circulation last evening, upon the authority, it was said, of letters from the interior; viz.: That shortly after the occupation of Catamarca by Colonel Villafañe (one of General Quiroga's chiefs,) the Tucuman troops who had been driven out having received some reinforcements from their province, made an attempt to regain that city, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly 100 men killed, several prisoners, and a quantity of arms; and that Colonel Villafañe was pushing on towards Tucuman, where a popular insurrection was said to have taken place in favour of the federal party.

General Quiroga, contrary to expectation, it is affirmed has acceded to the mediation of the government of Buenos Ayres.

It is stated that an incursion into the northern districts of this province, has been made by the Indians, in consequence of which, it is added, Colonel Pacheco's division is to be reinforced with Colonel Prudencio Rosas' regiment, and to commence active operations.

We are informed that letters have been received from Mendoza, announcing several combats near Santiago, in Chili, in December last, between the army of the President of that Republic, General Pintos, and that of his opponent, General Prieto, but that nothing decisive had been the result.

The accounts from Montevideo state, that a disagreement had taken place between the two Ministers of that State, General Fructuoso Rivera and General Lavalleja, and that the latter had in consequence resigned office.

The British brig Henry Arnott, Little, from the Cape de Verdes with 155 mois of salt, bound to this port, and having a pilot on board, (a Portuguese,) obtained from Montevideo, struck upon the Chico Bank on Monday night last, and it is thought will be lost, as she had 8 feet water in the hold. The captain and crew have arrived at Ensenada, but owing to the boisterous weather were not able to save any of their clothing. A lighter has however been despatched to the vessel. We have not heard in what manner the accident occurred.

The brig Brilliant has brought us various newspapers from the United States, including the "New York Daily Advertiser," to 30th November. They are full of interesting matter, political, literary, and commercial. The following is from the "New York Daily Advertiser" of 23d November:—

"Vera Cruz, Sept. 27.—It is with considerable pleasure I inform you of the overthrow and expulsion of the Spanish invading army, under Barradas; but I cannot adequately express the universal joy manifested on the arrival here of General Santa Ana, which took place yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. That brave man was received by the whole popula-

tion with open arms. In truth I was for a while apprehensive that they would absolutely overcome him with their continued caresses. They bore him on their shoulders to his own residence. When he showed them the Spanish flag, captured from the enemy, the people spit upon and otherwise insulted it. The Spaniards are detested by all the Mexicans here. They call General Santa Ana, Napoleon the second!"

The newspaper *Diario Universal*, hitherto a daily paper, is (according to a notice inserted in its number of Monday last,) to be published in future once a week, viz.—on each Tuesday.

Mr. E. Lorishe, late partner in the house of Mendeville, Loreilhe & Co., has published a statement of his connection with that firm, from its commencement in 1825, until its dissolution in the last year; in answer to the allegations made against him, of misconduct in the management of the affairs of the partnership, during the absence of M. Mendeville, in France. This statement is in the form of a book, and occupies 84 pages, containing the most minute particulars, and letters from various individuals. An answer has been given to the above, by M. Lassalle, who is agent to the principal creditor of the house.

The national schooner packet Joven Sarandi sailed on Thursday last for Montevideo, having 18 passengers, amongst whom was the "Vacani Company" of *Operistas*, (Señoras Schironi, Caravaglia, &c.) who are about to proceed to Chili. They will doubtless have more success on the other side of the Andes. Here every thing was opposed to them:—the circumstances of the times; and that in operation concerns the public mind was preoccupied. Doña Angela Tani likewise proceeds to Montevideo; but it is said she will return, her excursion thither being for the benefit of her health.

VAUXHALL.

The Gardens were most brilliantly attended on the 31st ult., and 2d inst. The Governor and his suite were present on the first-mentioned evening, and on the second numerous foreigners, including several English families. The three exhibitions which have been given at these gardens, have produced nearly ten thousand dollars. Charini advertises a *supper fonction* for to-morrow evening.

The minister, Don Tomas Guido, addressed a communication to the government of Montevideo, dated 26th December last, stating the regret of the government of Buenos Ayres for the military disturbance which occurred at Montevideo on the night of the 14th December, and congratulations upon its prompt suppression.

The above was answered on the 14th ult. by the minister of the Oriental State, Don Fructuoso Rivera, in terms of acknowledgment for the kind sentiments expressed.

The minister of the Republic of Bolivia (Don M. E. Calvo,) has addressed a communication to the government of this province, acknowledging the receipt of the despatch from the latter, dated 8th September, announcing the termination of the civil war; and that it had afforded the highest satisfaction to the President of Bolivia:

Communications have been published from the Governor of the province of Tucuman, Don Xavier Lopez, and from the Governor of the province of Santiago del Estero, Don Felipe Ibarra, acknowledging the receipt of the despatch from the government of Buenos Ayres, dated 12th December last, announcing the election of Don Juan Manuel Rosas as Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres. Congratulations are offered thereon, and likewise that a citizen so eminent should have been selected to fill that high office; and hopes are expressed that the discord which has so long desolated the republic will soon cease.

A circular has been forwarded from this government, to those of the other provinces, dated 20th ult., containing a copy of the capitulation made by the Spanish general, Barradas, in Mexico; and stating that this event had been celebrated in Buenos Ayres with every demonstration of satisfaction, as contributing to humiliate the pride of the common enemy.

A decree of the 27th Inst. notices the great expenses to which the government is subjected for the purchase of horses to remount the cavalry, and it therefore prohibits any person from using horses bearing the mark of the State, except those in actual service. All persons, with the above exceptions, who may have such horses in their possession, are ordered to deliver them forthwith to the nearest civil authority, under severe penalties for its non-performance, which will vary according to circumstances.

A decree of the same date institutes some regulations respecting the horses belonging to the State, and those of private

individuals in the country districts; and states that in 4 months from the date of the decree, all the horses appertaining to the former will be marked with the letter P.

A communication from the minister, Don Tomas Guido, dated 29th ult., to Don Pedro de Angelis, states that in consequence of the absence of Dr. J. L. Bane-gas, who was one of the members composing the committee to revise the regulations of the University and College, the government had named Señor Angelis in his place, and that it expected every thing from his talents, and that he would accept the office.

Señor Angelis in reply, dated 30th ult., returns his acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in him; and states that the desire of being serviceable to his new country had prevailed over every other sentiment of his insufficiency to fill the office, and he would accordingly accept it.

By the brig David Ricardo, from Cadiz, we learn that on the 14th November the result of the expedition to Mexico was not known. On the contrary, sanguine expectations existed of success. It was even proposed to establish packets from Cadiz to Vera Cruz.

A corvette, a brig of war, and a transport, having on board about 500 men, supernumeraries, chiefly sailors, sailed for the Havana from Cadiz, in November.

The King of Spain was about to espouse a daughter of the King of Naples, and the bride was expected at Barcelona. The brother of the Spanish monarch had gone thither to meet her.

It has been stated in the daily papers of this city, that Catamarca had been taken by one of Quiroga's officers. The Cordova papers do not confirm this report; but they contain a summons to surrender, from Quiroga's chief, to the commander of the garrison of Catamarca, and the refusal of the latter, both of back date.

It has likewise been said, that the Governor of Santiago had taken the field in aid of Quiroga. The *Argentino* contains a communication from him to the Governor of Cordova, stating his apprehensions of hostile intentions on the part of Tucuman, and that he was preparing to resist any attack against his province.

The mediatory commissioners (Señores Cernadas and Cavia,) sent from this government to that of Cordova, have been well received in that city. They have proposed that a suspension of arms should take place before negotiations are entered upon, to which the government of Cordova has consented, upon condition that General Quiroga likewise agrees to that measure. The commissioners were about to forward a communication to the latter.

Captain Monteros was shot, on Friday last, at the barrack of the Recoleta, to which place he was conducted under arrest, escorted merely by an *Ald de camp* of the Governor's. This event has excited considerable public attention, and it is affirmed that the deceased went unconscious of the fate that awaited him. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Wednesday last, comments upon the reports in circulation, and states that the projects of the deceased were fraught with present danger to the State; that he had been acting as a rebel, intriguing with the friendly Indians to make war upon Buenos Ayres; that he was engaged in the sedition projected by Colonel Smith, in whose regiment he was an officer; that the Chief under whose orders he had served, had sent him away, his insubordination had become so dangerous. That under these circumstances, when Monteros was incorrigible, and that when separated from his regiment he still endeavoured by every means to forward the purposes of rebellion, which he had himself confessed, and that even on the day preceding his execution, without making the least indication that such an attempt in agitation, he had implored the mediation of influential men in the army. That in the critical state of the country the smallest spark might produce a volcano and involve all in desolation; that to proceed in the ordinary course, and let delinquents of his cast would have excited the names of accomplices, and exposed the country to irreparable dangers; that delay was full of peril, and that the most prudent method which the Government could adopt was the prompt execution of the criminal. That the report that Monteros had been executed in an inhuman and violent mode, and deprived of religious aid, was untrue. That he was from manner and habit an Indian, having passed all his life amongst the infidels as an interpreter, conforming to their customs, and forgetful of every sentiment of social and religious duty. Notwithstanding which, the officer charged with his execution, after having notified to him his destiny, invited him to make the necessary preparations for death, which he not only rejected, but made use of such violent language and gestures as rendered his immediate execution a matter of necessity, when delay could have no object whatever.

The bathing season seems to be over, and the evenings lately have been cool and pleasant. The moonlight nights have attracted crowds to the streets, and on Saturday evening last, our "Bond Street" (Calle de la Victoria,) was unusually attended, particularly by ladies shopping, and several parties, after 10 o'clock, were seated in front of their houses playing upon the "lively guitar."

An election has taken place in the Beneficent Society, and the following ladies have been chosen office-bearers for the present year:—Señoras de Mendeville, de Pena, de Sanchez, de Bonavia, de Arana.

On the evening of the 19th ult., as Mr. McClymont, Mr. Grierson, Mr. J. Berkely, and Dr. Wilson were returning to Monte Grande, from town, they were attacked, about 4 leagues from Buenos Ayres by two armed men, one of whom fired a pistol at Mr. McClymont, the ball of which slightly grazed his side; and the same man stabbed Mr. Grierson with a dagger, but not dangerously, and robbed him of his hat and coat, and 200 dollars. Mr. James Berkely was plundered by the other robber of some clothes and 75 dollars, who kept a pistol presented at Mr. B. whilst he effected the robbery. None of the individuals above named were armed.

Almost on every night lately, cattle has been stolen from the farms at Monte Grande.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—

Long before the appearance of the last number of your useful paper, report had made me acquainted with Mr. Fay's boasts of his forthcoming reply to my communication, inserted in the "Packet" of the 11th. Great expectations were consequently excited. The contrast, however, when the result of Mr. Fay's lucubrations and his flutulent promises, forcibly presents to the mind *Æsop's* fable of the mountain in labour, and its marvellous delivery.

I certainly allow that a variety of circumstances combined to render Mr. Fay's entertainment "less effective than it might otherwise have been." For instance, had his parsimony permitted him to employ the Orchestra of the Theatre, it might have contributed to dissipate the dullness which pervaded throughout. The circumstance of the table having been placed too far back, I think was rather favourable for Mr. Fay, inasmuch as it kept the auditory under the important illusion that were it not for it he could have done more than he is really capable of. Mr. Mathews, my recollection of him is correct, did not seat himself at a table to read his lesson like a school boy: his performance was extempore, with appropriate action.

I have admitted that Mr. Fay's undertaking was a "herculean task."—It is an arduous one even for a man of Mr. Mathews' talent. Hence it is that I blame Mr. Fay for coming forward with pretensions unsupported by any extraordinary endowments. Nature, in one respect, has been very bountiful to Mr. Fay, in conferring upon him a truly enviable favour; for, as the Sham Duke in the "Honey Moon" says:—"Aman will never want

gold in his pocket, who carries plenty of brass in his face."—"Of which (our sham Mathews might rejoin.) I am a shining example." A brazen face, however, is not sufficient for a candidate for theatrical honours; and as to Mr. Fay's acquisitions, I'll insure the River Plate against the risk of his setting it on fire.

I readily subscribe to the Roman Orator's opinion; but Mr. Fay is egregiously deceived if he imagines he attained any degree of excellence. His attempt at imitating Mathews was an utter failure.

Mr. Fay evades the question as to the scheme of "raising the wind," by asking, is it to be supposed he would undertake such an 'herculean task' for nothing. Allow me to remark, that between undertaking and performing, there is a vast difference. "*De lo dicho á lo hecho, hay largo trecho,*" says the Spanish adage.

But what I principally find fault with Mr. Fay for on this score, is for having rated his prices in inverse proportion to his abilities, even to satisfy the most moderate expectations of the public. Had his entertainment been for any charitable purpose, respect for the motive would have imposed silence; but coming forward under the circumstances that he did, he rendered himself obnoxious to public animadversion; and I have done nothing more than give a loose to those feelings common to every man who finds himself so unmercifully duped. And however redoubtable he may seem in his own eyes in the panoply of his brazen assurance, let *A Dupe* warn him not to rely too much upon it.

Mr. Fay taxes me with unjustly assuming the character of organ of the people. If he considers that the majority of his auditory dissent from me, by reason of the non-manifestation of any signs of disapprobation, he is under a false impression. He should attribute that circumstance not to any merit of his, but rather to the extreme moderation of the dupes, which suppressed the feelings of dissatisfaction that generally prevailed.

Mr. Fay evidently smarts under the scourge of my last remarks, however contemptible he affects to consider them: but he will find an efficacious emollient to soothe his pangs, in the reflection that though he failed to please the public, he succeeded in the main point.

It would be wasting time to notice several futile and irrelevant remarks in Mr. Fay's communication, therefore I shall now take my leave of him; but before we part I would earnestly recommend to him strict adherence in future to the salutary maxim,

"*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*"

I would likewise inform him *en passant*, (as he seems to have been so much at a loss to define my signature as to be obliged to

have recourse to an obsolete lexicographer,) that a person bamboozled out of his money by a mountebank, is synonymous with

A DUPE.

Buenos Ayres, January 30th, 1830.

THEATRE.

On the 31st ult. was performed, by the Vacani company, the second act of the *Gazza Ladra*, and the second act of the *Italiana en Argel*. Señora Schironi personated Ninette: but she did not "look the character," neither is the music suited to her voice. Her dress was exceedingly appropriate, being a counterpart of that worn by the females in Normandy; particularly the high cap, so much noticed by strangers.

Señora Caravaglia, in male attire, (we long to see her in female dress,) was in constant activity, and full of smiles; and if she is not a handsome woman, she possesses tolerably fine eyes, though not perhaps the

"Large black eyes that flash on you a volley
Of rays, that say a thousand things at once."

Her singing might pass beyond mediocrity if she would be less exuberant, and sing more in tune; and if she could likewise now and then assume the "high dame's brow," and discard the continual simpering to which she is so much accustomed.

Vacani is always great, and his voice seems every day to improve.

Señor Pizzoni, as Fernando, performed too much to the audience: his voice is a *basso cantante*, of limited powers.

Señor Bettali has a good voice, but he wants animation to render it more effective.

Señor Miro, as the lover of Ninette, appeared to us a great deal too boisterous; his voice, as a *tenor*, would be pleasing, if he would discontinue the *falsetto*.

In the *Italiana*, Señora Schironi had an opportunity of showing her powers: her exertions in the *Rondo*, with variations, and *Pensa la patria*, were loudly applauded. It is in such parts, or as the regal *Semiramide*, in which she may in Buenos Ayres defy all competition, and in which her fame must consist. There is a sharpness in her voice which does not please in characters of languishment and tenderness, especially when compared with the melodious singing of Doña Angela Tani; and had Señora Schironi never appeared at this Theatre as Rosina or Ninette, it is probable her talents would have been more highly appreciated.

Dr. Beattie, in his Observations on Song, expresses great dislike to 'flourished cadences,' and calls it trick and grimace; and adds, that "simplicity is as great a perfection in music as in painting and poetry, and that a fine female voice, modulated by sensibility, is beyond comparison the sweetest and most melting sound to nature."

The Theatre on this evening (31st ult.) was moderately filled. The weather was a great drawback. A heavy rain commenced at 9 o'clock which brought forth various interjections from the ladies in the *Cazuela*, as they listened to it falling on the roof. The performances did not conclude until 1 o'clock.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 30.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, to Stewart and Agell; and Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, to C. Gallieno: both from Montevideo 29th.

Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Guartarino, from Rio Janeiro 9th, and Montevideo 28th, with 1000 fanegas of salt, to Pedro Plomer.

Two national zamacas and 3 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed, 4 sail of small craft to the northward.

The American brig Gazelle, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

January 31.—Wind N., it shifted in the evening to the S.E., with rain.

Arrived, 5 balandras from the Parana, with lime and wood.

Sailed, Hamburg ship Sophia, Dorman, for the Havana, with 5150 quintals of jerked beef.

American ship Isis, Gale, for the Havana, with 5000 quintals of jerked beef, and 240 dozen of salted tongues.

H. B. M's. ship Lightning, and packet Zephyr, fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns each, at 1 o'clock this day, it being the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne.

February 1.—Wind W., blowing strong.

Arrived, American brig Brilliant, Creighton, from New York 1st December, and Montevideo 30th ult.; general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. Passengers, Messrs. T. S. Hedley and Francis Ireland. Spoke on the 17th December, in lat. 24. 10, N., long. 39. 32, W., the British brig Lovely Ann, Heppenstall, from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, bound to London, out 42 days, all well.

February 2.—Wind W.S.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed, national zamaca Santa Cruz, Solary, for Rio Janeiro, with 2900 horns, 2153 quintals of jerked beef, 1000 strings of onions, 128 salted tongues, 5000 cigars.

British brig Cicely, George Gilpin, for the Havana, with 5077 quintals of jerked beef.

British brig Mamaluke, Todd, for London, with 3318 horse hides, 3551 dry hides, 3395 salted do., 1097 calf do., 2438 arrobas of horse hair, 64 lbs. of feathers, 20,000 shin bones. Passengers, the Lady of Admiral Brown, and daughter.

February 3.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, 5 balandras and 1 zamaca, from the Parana and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed, French brig of war Railleuse, Captain Law de Clapernou, for Montevideo.

American brig Fox, Pearson, for New York, with 6123 dry hides, 1792 dozen of nutria skins, 36,616 horns, 10 quintals copper. Passengers, Capt. Hodge, late of the brig Pioneer; Messrs. John Powell, Alex. Ulmer, Timothy Lawson, J. Farrol.

National brig [packet] Ellen, Donald Campbell, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro; with 3644 dry hides, 1835 quintals of jerked beef, 394 jars of linsed oil, 33 barrels nails, 352 dozen of nutria skins, 23 arrobas tallow candles, 2 cases of locks, and 2 horses. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. W. Turner; for Montevideo, Colonel Heine.

The vessels which sailed yesterday were in sight this morning.

H. B. M's. packet Zephyr moved her anchorage this day, from off the Recoleta to Three-fathom Hole.

February 4.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, 1 zamaca and 2 balandras from the Parana, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

French ship Nouvelle Alliance, Laviguac,

for Montevideo, to take in cargo for Bourdeaux. Cargo from this, 8 bales of wool, 3 do. horse hair, and some return cargo.

The vessels which sailed yesterday were in sight this morning.

February 5.—Wind W.N.W.

Arrived, national schr. Emille, Scaillet, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult., and Montevideo 3d inst.; with 300 bags of sugar, to Larrea, Bros.

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

Sailed, American brig Nautilus, Frost, for the Havana, with 4880 quintals jerked beef, 20 barrels tongues, 8 do. salted beef, 12 do. bread.

H. B. M's. barque packet Zephyr, Lieut. Church commander, for Montevideo and Palmonth. Passengers for Montevideo (proceeding to Chili in H. B. M's. frigate Tribune,) Gen. Miller, Messrs. John and Charles Edwards.

Montevideo schr. Rosa, Moratorio, and do. do. Comet, Thomas, for Montevideo.

MEMORANDA.

H. B. M's. frigate Tribune, Captain Duntze, from Rio Janeiro 12th, arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., bound to the Pacific.

National schr. Veloz, Letzen, from this 3d December, arrived at Bahia about 1st January. Sardinian brig Eloisa, Celli, from this 28th November, arrived at Bahia about 26th December.

American brig Two Maries, Lewis, from this 10th September, arrived at New York on the 21st November.

National schr.-brig General Balcarce, S. Bartlett, from this 23d September, arrived at New York 20th November, and was to sail for Buenos Ayres about 15th December.

American brig Jasper, Beauvais, from this 28th August, arrived at the Havana 4th November.

British brig Charlton Whittall, Lancaster, from this 23d August, arrived at the Havana 28th October.

The American ship Rebecca, Dawes, from this 13th September, drove ashore from her anchors, on the Punta, at the entrance of Havana, on the 8th November; and went to pieces. We extract the following particulars from the *New York Daily Advertiser*.—"The Rebecca, from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of jerked beef, arrived on the 7th, anchored near the Moro Castle, and was visited by the harbour master, custom house and governor's boats, in the evening. At 3 o'clock next morning a heavy norther commenced blowing, when the ship broke the lue of her anchor, and drove on the Punta Point Shoal. Assistance of men, anchors, cables, &c. was immediately sent from all the men of war in the harbour, but they could not save her. At 8 o'clock she filled, rolled over on her side and carried away her masts; and at 9 o'clock she was a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved, but their clothing lost. A few spars and sails, with some of the beef out of her, drifted on shore, but not of sufficient value to pay the expence of saving it. On the 9th, the wreck drifted ashore inside the Punta Castle, and broke in two."

The American brig Pandora, Thompson, bound from the Havana to Buenos Ayres, put into New York on 18th November, to repair damages, having on the 25th October in a heavy gale of wind sprung a leak.

The British transport ship Southwark, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Valparaiso about 16th November.

The Chili ship Minerva, upon her arrival at this port, drew 16½ feet water. She is 23 years old, and in most excellent condition, being built of Guayaquil oak. She was formerly the Spanish ship Minerva, and was cut out of the port of Arica by about 20 men, in some launches commanded by Capt. James Hurrell (a Guernseyman,) and the late Captain Mackay of Valparaiso.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the subscribers to the British Church, advertised to be held on Wednesday the 3d inst., is further postponed till Wednesday the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 1st February, 1830.

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

Captain W. H. GRANVILLE inserted an advertisement in the "British Packet" of 14th November last, requesting the return of those Books which he had lent to various persons, particularly the Waverley Novels, (an American edition.) Two volumes only have been returned. Captain G. therefore gives this notice, that if his Books are not sent to No. 105 Calle de la Paz, on or before the 12th inst., names will be published.

Buenos Ayres, 6th February, 1830.

A foreign Medical Man, well acquainted with the profession, particularly as regards its practice at sea, (having been at various times Surgeon of a vessel, and lately in the ship Reward, which brought 300 Irish emigrants from the Canaries to Rio Janeiro,) wishes to proceed to Europe or North America. Any invalid or family who may need his services, or as ship's surgeon, may be informed of his qualifications and character, upon application at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo. The advertiser would require only a very moderate compensation.

Wants a situation, in a Wine, Spirit, or Grocery Store, a Young Man lately arrived from England, who understands Book-keeping in all its departments; will give every satisfaction as to character, &c.: apply at No. 157 Calle de la Reconquista.

A Scotsman acquainted with agriculture, is wanted, with his family, for the entire management of a Chacra. An agreement may be made with the owner, at No. 50, below the Recoava Nueva.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 110 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 108 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 172½ dollars each.
Exchange on England, 74d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 355 to 360 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 540 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 29 to 30 dollars per pesa.
Do. country, 28 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 23½ do.
Do. salted, 22 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 13½ to 14 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 40 dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 27 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 12 to 13 dollars per quintal.
Horns, best, 500 dolls. per mil.
Flour (north american) 60½ dls. p. bbl.
Salt, 12 to 14 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 110 dollars. The lowest price, 108 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do. 7½d.

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