

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 185.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1830.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE affairs of the Interior have taken a most unfortunate turn. The cheering hopes which we entertained of a speedy pacification of the Republic, are converted into gloomy forebodings of a general conflagration, in which our province and its allies will be involved.

We mentioned in our last, the obstacles opposed by the delegate authorities of Cordova, to the departure of the members of the Mediatory Commission for General Quiroga's camp; and stated, at the same time, the opinion that these would be removed by General Paz. This expectation, however, has been disappointed. Both General Paz and the delegate government, are stated to have persisted in their determination of not furnishing the Commissioners with the necessary aid to proceed to General Quiroga's encampment, until he should have entirely evacuated the territory of the province of Cordova. After several fruitless remonstrances, the Commissioners demanded their passports, which were immediately granted; and they had reached the first post from Cordova, on their way hither, when they received a communication from that Government, stating that as General Quiroga had suspended his marches at the Rio Tercero, General Paz waived his objections to their going to his camp, and ordered them to be provided with every thing necessary for the purpose. After some explanation had taken place, the Commissioners set out for their destination on the 24th, and arrived there at 8 o'clock the same night. Half an hour afterwards they entered upon the discharge of their important functions. On the following day, after having had a conference with General Quiroga, they drew up a formal note to him; and he had just finished the sketch of his reply, when his advanced guards announced the approach of the enemy. The Commissioners immediately left their precarious situation, the action having already commenced.

General Paz's force consisted of 3200 men, and that of General Quiroga of 2000 men. The former succeeded completely in effecting a surprise. Quiroga's army was routed, with the loss of 700 carts of baggage, and all his infantry and artillery, which surrendered after six hours

engagement. His cavalry was dispersed, and after the action there were about 1000 men missing in all. General Villafañe (Quiroga's second in command), with 1400 men, 4 pieces of artillery, and several parties of Cordova peasantry which were on their march to join General Quiroga, were not in action. The latter has retreated to the Esquina, in the jurisdiction of Santa Fé, in order to collect the dispersed, which are said to be assembling in considerable numbers; and he has despatched a courier to Villafañe, ordering him to fall back upon San Juan, which has been appointed the general rendezvous. Amongst the prisoners taken by General Paz, is Colonel Felix Aldao.

We have collected part of the above particulars from the Protest which the Commissioners of Buenos Ayres have addressed from the Esquina, dated the 28th ult., to General Paz, and which was yesterday published in this city. This Protest accuses General Paz with having violated the public faith and the laws of nations, by attacking his adversary before he knew whether he had subscribed or not to the proposition which General Paz had made him, through them; and term his conduct as heinous, perfidious, and unexampled in the annals of the civilized world, or even among savage hordes. That if General Paz had even sent a flag of truce, before attacking, to learn from the Commissioners the result of their amicable intervention, it might have qualified an action which has cast such a stain upon his standards; and that in witnessing their triumph, the Mediatory Commissioners have likewise witnessed their dishonour.

The Protest concludes, declaring General Paz responsible for the consequences which such perfidy, and scandalous violation of the respect due to the Government of the province of Buenos Ayres, may entail.

A military band of music paraded the streets on Thursday night, attended by a considerable crowd, with loud *vivas*. It was stated to be in consequence of the recent despatches received from the Mediatory Commissioners.

The weather has been lately extremely sultry, and on the 2d inst. the thermometer was at 82. The wind shifted in the after-

noon of the 3d, to S. S. W., with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, which moderated the oppressive heat. On the night of the 1st it blew a gale of wind, and three balandras were driven on shore, south of the Fort.

The evening gun, since the 1st inst., has been fired at 8, instead of 9 o'clock.

The brig *Hercules*, from Liverpool, has brought us London papers to the 22d December, (five days later than the packet,) and Liverpool papers to the 24th December. They contain no political news of particular interest. From France it is stated that the Chancellor D'Ambray died on the 13th December, at Montigny, near Dieppe; that M. S. de Mayrinac was appointed general Director of the Police of France; and that the Archduchess Maria Louisa, (late Empress of France,) was seriously ill.

The papers likewise contain an account of a splendid ball, given in the harbour of Constantinople by Sir Robert Gordon, the British Ambassador there, on board H. M.'s frigate *Blonde*, at which were present 450 visitors, including a number of Turkish noblemen, (a thing unprecedented in the annals of history,) such as the Seraskier, second person in the Turkish empire; Captain Pacha, &c. Several Russian officers were also present. The fore-castle of the frigate was fitted up as a shrubbery, wherein were placed orange trees, to the branches of which appended ripe fruit. The frigate was illuminated, and the Rifleman sloop of war at periods exhibited a magnificent display of fireworks. The Turkish officers, in the intervals of dancing, offered their arms to the ladies, and even placed them on chairs; and it is stated that (this is the first instance upon record in which a Mussulman paid such a handsome compliment, or condescended to offer such a mark of respect to any of the daughters of Eve, and proves that the "march of mind" is on its march amongst the followers of Mahomet. The insignia of the Order of the Garter, and the Cypher of the Sultan, were conspicuously placed in transparency on board the frigate.

H. B. M.'s ship *Volaga*, Captain the Right Hon. Lord Colchester, was to sail from Portsmouth for South America, about 6th January.

M. HENRI FLEURY,

Who had been in custody for some time on a charge of forgery, was executed on the 3d inst., in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo. The following are extracts from the criminal process against him and Marcelino Paluel, with others, for forgeries committed in Montevideo, of the Bank Notes of Buenos Ayres. Fleury only had been arrested, the rest having escaped from Montevideo.

It states, that he lived with Paluel, in Montevideo, and that all the preparations for forging Bank Notes had been found at their residence; and paquets of notes signed, &c., and others without these formalities, had likewise been discovered. That he had sent to this city to order the machine, or press, for stamping the Bank Notes, stating that it was for the purpose of ironing *galones*. A great deal of presumptive and circumstantial evidence is adduced to prove the guilt of Fleury; and it is added, that the letters from his brother, Francis Fleury, were directed to him under the name of Felix Durosier; and that he had travelled in Europe, and arrived in this country with a passport under the said name of Durosier.

Upon a review of the evidence and defence, the Judge of the First Instance in criminal cases, Don Bernardo Velez, gave judgment to the following effect, on the 12th January, 1830:—That the guilt of the prisoner had been proved, and that in conformity to the law of the land he should suffer death; and that at the place of execution, the materials, &c. with which the forgeries were committed, and the one thousand and fifty three forged notes, with numerous others that were without date or signature, should be burned on a scaffold by the public executioner, in presence of the criminal; the said Fleury to pay the costs of the process, &c. &c.

The above sentence was confirmed by the Chamber of Justice, on the 26th of February, 1830.

THE EXECUTION.

Early on the morning of the 3d, a scaffold was erected in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, opposite the Fort, and likewise the bench upon which the unfortunate Fleury was to be shot, and the gallows for the suspension of his body afterwards. Some cavalry of the 6th regiment attended, and a regiment of civicos, and two bands of music. Exactly as the Cabildo clock struck 10, the gates of the prison attached to that building were thrown open, and the prisoner appeared guarded by the soldiers that were to shoot him, and the *cortège* usual on these melancholy occasions. He carried a small crucifix. A Franciscan friar was near. He walked firmly, and as quick as his fetters would allow him: his countenance did not betray emotion, but paleness overspread his

face. He wore his hat, and was dressed in a levita coat and white trousers.

Arrived at the place of execution, a fire was kindled on the scaffold, and the forged Notes, &c., were consumed; during which period the prisoner stood near to the fatal bench, and evinced much self-possession, conversing with those about him, and at times took off his hat and moved his hair from his forehead.—Once he turned round, and regarded the Fort and its ramparts with seeming unconcern. At length the ceremonies upon the scaffold being concluded, he was seated upon the bench, just previous to which he handed a paper to a gentleman present. His eyes were not bandaged. The soldiers levelled their muskets, and at the first fire he fell dead. The bands of music and drums began to play, and the body was conveyed to the gallows and there suspended, streaming with blood.—An appalling spectacle.

The spectators were numerous, including a number of females; and the tops of the houses, &c., which commanded a view of the horrid scene, were crowded.

The deceased was a native of France, and only 26 years of age. In person he was of middle size, dark complexion, and rather an intelligent countenance. Upon his egress from the prison, it is stated that he dispersed several written papers amongst the spectators, (we did not see him at that moment.) One of these papers was handed to us in the Plaza. It was addressed to the Argentine Citizens, and stated that he had during the late war with Brazil risked his life in the service of this country, as a reward for which he was about to be publicly executed, indirectly denying that he had committed the crime imputed to him, and censuring his judges. Fleury likewise addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Lucero*, dated 2d inst., stating that upon quitting the world he had no other mode of manifesting his gratitude to his Counsel, Dr. Cayetano Campana, for the interest he had taken in the defence of oppressed innocence, than by publishing his pure and generous sentiments; and entreats the Editor to insert the letter which he had received from Dr. Campana.

The afore-said letter is dated 1st inst., and acknowledges a communication received from Fleury, of his inability to recompense his [Dr. Campana's] exertions; to which the latter replied, that he was sufficiently recompensed in having aided afflicted humanity, and advising him to rely upon the Supreme Being, who alone could afford him that felicity of which the world cannot deprive him.

The unhappy Fleury was second in command to Fournier, in the expedition to North America, to purchase vessels for the Government service. He returned to Buenos Ayres on the 4th September, 1828,

and on the 31st of December, 1828, he was landed here a prisoner and in irons, from Montevideo, charged with the crime for which he has now suffered. He has therefore endured an imprisonment of fourteen months.

A considerable improvement has lately taken place in the Captain of the Port's department. The boats are in better order, and the boatmen uniformly attired. In part of the building near the Adjutant of the Port's office, on the beach, a dwelling house is erecting, and it is said to be in contemplation to establish signal from the Marine Office with the guard vessel in the Outer Roads, to ascertain upon a vessel's arrival, her name, from whence she came, cargo, to whom consigned, &c.

On the afternoon of the 26th ult., a drowned seaman floated on shore near to the Mole. He appeared to be either an Englishman or an American.

A new publication has been issued, called the *Circular Maritima*, giving an account of the vessels which arrive and sail, a list of their cargoes, &c.; and is to be published when any vessel arrives, and as many times in the day as may be necessary. The subscription 8 dollars per month, which is received at No. 14 Calle de Belgrano.

If the *Circular Maritima* continues as it has begun, both in its detail and speedy delivery, it will no doubt succeed. At present the subscribers are numerous, and we hope that the insinuation implied in the old adage, that "new brooms sweep clean," will not apply to the *Circular*.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree of the 1st inst. extends the 30 days, in which the creditors of the State are to render to the Finance department an account of their claims, for supplies furnished to the army in the year 1829, pursuant to a decree of the 17th December.

A decree of the same date orders the suppression of the establishments for the issuing of licences in the country district. They are in future to be issued from the Stamp Office, according to the custom formerly practised.

Don Jacinto Oñden has been appointed chief of the licence office, and Don Prudencio Sagari to that of the direct taxes.

A decree dated 2d inst., institutes some regulations in the corps of the *Resguardo*, which is in future to be composed of 2 inspectors, 16 officers, 28 tide waiters of the first class, and 28 do. of the second. The salary of the officers of the *Resguardo* to be 1200 dollars per annum; tide waiters of the first class, 1000 do. do.; and of the second class, 960 do. do.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

February 25.—Brazilian schr. Cesar, from Rio Janeiro 15th inst., with salt, brandy, &c.

26.—American schooner-brig William and Thomas, from Bahia, with 2000 alquires of salt, &c.

28.—Danish brig Resolution, Janssen. She had sailed for Bahia on 16th, and put back, having received some damage in a gale.

March 1.—French brig Hermine, Soret, from Havre de Grace 31st December, with general cargo, to Garnier & Co. Twenty-four passengers, including Señores Meliton Gonzalez, Pablo Ortiz, Monsieur Isabelle, Mr. John Pheiffer, Madame Montecicely, and two children.

2.—American brig Niagara, from the Havana 1st of December.

American brig Cambrian, Goodhew, from Tarragona.

Sailed from Montevideo.

February 28.—French brig Adhemar, for Valparaiso.

Arrivals at the Havana.

November 11.—American brig Susann, Devreux, from Buenos Ayres 1st September.

American brig Commerce, Morgan, from Buenos Ayres 13th September.

American schr.-brig Malaga, Norris, from Buenos Ayres 10th September.

Hamburg ship Harmony, from Montevideo.

21.—American schooner Lady's Return, Sands, from Buenos Ayres 1st October.

Arrivals at Antwerp.

December 11.—British ship Sophia, Barringham, from Montevideo.

13.—Dutch galliot Clemens, De Haans, from Buenos Ayres 5th September.

14.—French ship Voltaire, Buchon, from Buenos Ayres 25th September.

15.—British brig Britannia, Ferris, from Montevideo.

Arrivals at Bourdeaux.

October 29.—French brig Garonne, Julian, from Buenos Ayres 25th August.

December 11.—French ship Galatea, Money, from Montevideo.

Arrival at Marseilles.

November 27.—Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, from Buenos Ayres 10th September.

Arrivals at Liverpool.

December 16.—British brig Innes, Overton, from Buenos Ayres 17th September.

British brig James Lughton, Dawson, from Buenos Ayres 5th September.

The statement in our last of the arrival of the British brig Miller, off Holyhead on the 16th Decem is incorrect. She had not arrived at Liverpool on that day of December.

Arrivals at Bahia.

January 2.—National schooner Veloz, Letzen, from Buenos Ayres 3d December.

10.—Sardinian schr.-brig Fortuna, Augusto, from Buenos Ayres 1st December, bound to Havre de Grace.

British brig Bahia in distress, having sprung a leak. She has been discharged at her cargo.

20.—British brig Peace, De Garis, from Buenos Ayres 15th December.

21.—National brig Golfinho, Gard, from B. Ayres 13th December.

The statement in our last of the arrival of the American brigate Hudson at Montevideo, was premature. She sprung her main yard on the 13th ult., upon her passage from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, and had put into St. Catherine's.

Captain Brown, of the Colombian corvette Urcia, has received communications from the Colombian Consul at Rio Janeiro, in which the Consul regrets the unfortunate fate of that vessel, and declares his inability to interfere. He recommends to Captain Brown to proceed to the Pacific as soon as possible, and join the squadron there. The revolted officers have published another *exposé*. We trust the Colombian Government will sift this disgraceful affair to the bottom, and fix the saddle upon the right back.

Joaquin Silva Paranhos, pilot of the British brig Henry Arnott, which was wrecked upon the Chico Bank on the 1st ult., has published a statement of that affair in the newspapers of Montevideo. He chiefly attributes it to the impossibility of managing the vessel after she had lost her anchors, in consequence of her being so slightly manned, the crew consisting only of seven men, that it was one of those accidents which the most profound experience and exertions could not avoid: that he has been a pilot for 14 years, this being the first misfortune he has experienced in his profession, and which misfortune the competent authority has judged to have been inevitable.

We have not heard if the pilot of the Neapolitan brig Brillante has likewise issued a statement relative to the loss of that vessel upon the Chico Bank. We are informed that the pilot of the latter, and of the Henry Arnott, are both Montevideans, and not Brazilian citizens.

H. B. M's. packet Pigeon is posted to sail for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth, but her day of sailing has not been fixed.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS In the port of Buenos Ayres on the 4th March, 1830.

BRITISH.

Ship Larch, Le Geyt, loading for Jersey.
Brig Exchange, Dupres, do. do.
Do. Delight, Thompson, loading for London.
Do. Belina, Lamb, loading for Liverpool.
Do. Karl Liverpool, Manning, loading for Liverpool.
Do. David Ricardo, Lacey, loading for Cadiz.
Do. Caledonia, Girard, for Montevideo, to load for [London].

Do. Acasta, Smith, for Ensenada, to take in mules [for Tobago].

Do. Hebe, Forman, uncertain.
Do. Hercules, Ringstead, discharging.
Do. Scipio, Scotland, do.
Do. Brothers, Spittall, do.
Schr.-brig Eleonor, Dickenson, do.
Barque Proteus, Brown, for Ensenada.
Do. Sir William Wallace, Mathews, for do.

British vessels at Ensenada.

Ship Euphrates, Backham, taking in mules for the [Isle of France].
Do. Jane, Baigrie, do. do.
Do. King George, Smith, do. for the West Indies.
Barque Mary, Scott, do. do.
Brig William Mubb, Hubbuck, do. do.

AMERICAN.

Ship Martha, Hussey, loading for the Havana.
Do. Telegraph, Crosby, do. for Philadelphia, and [ready to sail].

Do. Emily, Marshall, discharging.
Brig Jones, Farley, loading for the Havana.
Do. Alliance, Lutterman, do. do.
Do. Ant. Elwell, loading for Bahia and the Havana.
Do. Evelina, Peires, loading for New York.
Do. Brilliant, Crighton, do. do.
Do. J. Ashman, Burkhardt, loading for Philadelphia.
Do. Ceres, Austin, loading for Malaga.
Do. Constitution, Robinson, discharging.
Do. Emma, Copeland, do.
Do. Ruth, Jefferson, do.
Do. Treaty, Fennel, do.
Do. Betsy, Keating, sold.

FRENCH.

Ship Fulgor, Florigny, loading for Bourdeaux, to call [at Montevideo].

SARDINIAN.

Brig Bon Amigo, Mayol, loading for Rio Janeiro.
Do. Leon, Taisola, do. do.
Do. Eloisa, Celli, discharging.
Palace Clementina, Capelo, discharging.
Do. San Antonio, Guartario, loading for Rio [Janeiro].
Do. Bella Carlota, Gianello, loading for Cadiz.
Do. Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, do. for Cadiz and [Marseilles].

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Melindre, Lisboa, register open for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Estado del Uruguay, La Mota, uncertain.
Schooner Leopoldina, Sustacha, discharging.

CHILIAN.

Ship Minerva, Silverson, for sale.
Brig Mercedes, O'Brien, do.

DUTCH.

Galliot Maria, Borches, loading for Antwerp.

SWEDISH.

Brig Maria, Vierow, loading for the Havana.

BREMEN.

Brig Arion, Gerrin, loading for the Havana.

RUSIAN.

Brig Moscow, Vinet, loading for the Havana.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 4th March, 1830.

BRITISH.

Sloop of war Lightning, Captain Thomas Dickenson.
Packet Pigeon, Lieutenant Binney commander.

AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalia, Captain J. Gallagher.

FRENCH.

Brig of war Railleuse, Captain Law de Clapernou.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig of war Piraja, Commodore Jacinto S. Pereyra.
Schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Captain Lisboa.

The vessels of war belonging to this Republic have all been sold, except the schr. Sarandi, Captain Pinedo, mounting 4 guns, and No. 7 Gun-boat, (2 guns), both lying in the Inner Roads; and the brig Republica (late Cacique), lying in the Outer Roads as guard vessel.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 27.—Wind E.S.E.

The British barque Proteus, Brown, whose arrival on the 26th was noticed in our last, sailed from London 14th December, Portsmouth 18th, and Montevideo 26th inst.; general cargo, and 800 sheets of copper, 245 barrels of flour, 1800 lbs. of paint, &c., to Robillard & Co.

Arrived this day, British brig Brothers, Spittall, from Liverpool 2d December, with 1400 barrels of flour, to John Miller & Co.

British brig Scipio, Scotland, from Liverpool 2d December; general cargo, to Dickson & Co. Passenger, Mr. Thomas Carlisle.

British brig Hercules, Ringstead, from Liverpool 24th December; general cargo, to John Miller & Co. Passengers, Messrs. John Ramsay, A. M'Gaw, J. M'Gaw, John Dunn, Mrs. A. M'Gaw.

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

National schr. (pilot boat), Star of the South, to the wreck of the brig Brillante, on the Chico Bank.

February 28.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, 5 balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed, American ship Canton, Mott, for the Havana, with 5000 quintals of jerked beef, 100 dozen of salted tongues, 3000 hard dollars.

American brig Brazen, Stafford, for the Havana, with 2020 quintals of jerked beef, 54 pieces of sail cloth.

Brazilian brig San José Americano, Lesa, for Rio Janeiro, with 3700 horns, 1345 quintals of jerked beef, 715 dry hides, 600 horse do., 1112 arrobas of tallow, 88 do. tallow candles, 2054 dozen of nutria skins, 260 arrobas of horse hair, 40 do. of wool, 127 do. of ostrich feathers, 33 rolls of tobacco.

Brazilian brig Buena Fe, Callado, for St. Catherine's, with 500 quintals of jerked beef, 600 horns.

March 1.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, H. I. M's. brig Piraja, Commodore Jacinto de Sena Pereyra, from Montevideo 27th ult.

National schr. pilot boat Star of the South, from the wreck of the Brillante, with a few articles of rigging, &c., saved.

Sailed, national ship Bien Venida, Christoval, to Ensenada, to repair.

American ship Triton, Parsons, for the Havana, with 6000 quintals of jerked beef.

Eight sail of small craft to the northward.

March 2.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Eloisa, Celli, from Bahia 8th February, to Duguid, Holland & Co. Cargo, 100 pipes of caña, tobacco, sugar, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co.

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

Sailed, British ship King George, Smith, for Ensenada, to take in mules for the West Indies.

March 3.—Wind N., hazy; in the evening it shifted to S.S.W., with heavy rain.

Arrived, French brig of war Railleuse, Captain Law de Clapernou, from Montevideo 1st.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo, to Gaspar Resa.

Five sail of balandras from the Parana, with wood, lime, &c.

Sailed, American ship Galen, Cooksey, for Montevideo, to take in the remainder of her cargo for Baltimore. Cargo from this, 3246 horse hides.

March 4.—Wind S.S.W., hazy.

Arrived, 3 balandras from the Parana, with lime, wood, &c.

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

British schr.-brig Aurora, Corneby, for Bahia

and the Havana, with 2427 quintals of jerked beef.

American brig Volante, Finney, for Baltimore, with 13,800 horns, 9265 dry hides, 250 horse hides, 20 tons of iron, 1000 lbs. of tobacco.

Two balandras to Ensenada.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Agua Santa, Me-rele, from Marseilles and Montevideo.

March 5.—Wind W., blowing strong.

Arrived, French brig Hermine, from Havre de Grace 31st December, and Montevideo; boat not on shore.

National schr. Veloz, Letzen, from Bahia, to Sebastian Luzica, Bros.

Sailed, British barque Sir William Wallace, Mathews, for Ensenada.

Six sail of small craft to the northward.

The Agua Santa, which arrived yesterday, had not communicated with the shore, in consequence of the strong wind.

MONTEVIDEO.

There is no political news of importance from the above place. General Fructuoso Rivera was on a tour of inspection through the country districts. The *Universal* of the 24th ult. contains a long article in reprehension of the mode of playing Carnival in this country, and the inutility of all Police interference. It states that the best preventive would be that heads of families should exert themselves. Unfortunately, what are denominated the higher orders, seem to take as much delight in the sport as those of the other class.

Colonel Elias, one of the officers of this Republic who have emigrated to Mercedes, has published a pamphlet at Montevideo, complaining of the conduct of Colonel Planes, the commandant at Mercedes; and, amongst other things, states that his behaviour is marked by party spirit. Colonel Olavaria has arrived at Montevideo, from Mercedes, in connection with the above subject. Colonel Planes will doubtless publish a reply, and even these disputes benefit trade.

A Correspondent at Montevideo states that we are mistaken in saying this is the Augustan Age there; that "in that period literature flourished from the liberal encouragement given to it, and that in Montevideo it flourishes from excess of poverty."

The *New Jersey Eagle*, of the 11th December, contains the account of a dinner given by the citizens of Newark to Captain Coe. It occupies more than two columns of the paper. One of the bumper toasts was,—

"Our sister Republic of Buenos Aires—We rejoice in her successful struggle for liberty and independence—may her onward course be that of glory, prosperity, and power."

After the reading of this toast, Capt. Coe rose and returned his thanks to the Gentlemen, for the kind and friendly feeling evinced toward the Argentine Republic. He remarked—

The esteem and friendship of their brethren in this Hemisphere, were objects which they had always been ardently desirous of cultivating.—Young as the Republic of Buenos Aires is, if we examine the pages of her history, from the time of her birth, until the present day, we shall, I trust, find in the lives of her heroes and patriots, ample justification of the high opinion you entertain of her. The elements of civil liberty which they possessed, when they undertook to imitate the grand example of this free Republic, were certainly too feeble to insure them success, if constancy and fortitude had not attended them in every vicissitude of defeat or victory. During the war of their independence, their misfortunes increased their courage. They disregarded immense sacrifices to obtain their grand object—they saw their efforts crowned with success, and they had no sooner turned their cares and attention toward the establishing their government and cementing their union, when they heard the call of

their brethren of the "Banda Oriental," and to which they answered so generously and so cheerfully. After a long struggle they sealed with their blood and riches, the honorable treaty which assured to those brethren an independent existence. Let us hope they will succeed in cultivating peace and friendship with each other. Let us hope they will have no more enemies to contend with, and that the United Provinces of La Plata may be to the astonishment of the world, in the Southern, what the United States are to its admiration, in the Northern Hemisphere.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—

As the Dupe has laid down his arms, after having received the "lie direct," and been indirectly stigmatized as a, without having dared to emerge from that obscurity to which he pretends to consign me; I here close a correspondence which would never have been carried to the extreme it has been, had the Dupe, in the commencement, confined himself to a liberal criticism of my performance, instead of descending to illiberal abuse.

For your impartial conduct in this affair, I request, Sir, you will receive the sincere thanks of

Your much obliged servant,

J. G. FAY.

THEATRE.

A comedy was performed on the 28th ult., (by permission, it being the season of Lent,) to a very full house. The boxes contained but few ladies. These are *banyan* days for the theatrical corps. Indeed the spirit which once animated our Theatre appears to have evaporated, and it deeply feels the agitated times. The Opera, which gave so much pleasure, is for the present defunct. When shall we again hear the strains from the *Barbero*, *Cenerentola*, and the "Viva Amor" from the *Calife*? It is a sorrowful recollection, "that such things have been."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Newspapers, Magazines, and New Books.

EDWARD WILLMER sends out by all ships leaving Liverpool or London, any of the above works. Orders transmitted to him, in Lord Street, Liverpool, accompanied by an order for payment on London or Liverpool, will be duly attended to.

Commercial Almanack of the city of Buenos Ayres, for the year 1830.

This Almanack contains all relative to the Government, the Administration, Tribunals, Justices of the Peace, Notaries, and the Clergy; the names of the Merchants, Manufactory, Advocates, Physicians, Apothecaries; their places of abode, and likewise the Itinerary of the Post Houses, &c., including those to Peru and Chili.—Price, three dollars.

To be had at the Library de la Independencia, Calle del Peru, No. 60; at Señores Dupontill, Calle de Potosi, No. 46; and at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

To be disposed of, and immediate possession given, a respectable Pulperia, No. 10 Calle de 25 del Mayo; with kitchen, yard, and two rooms, and all the fixtures necessary for business. Any person desirous of purchasing may do so on the most reasonable terms, by applying to James R. Johnson, at the sign of the Tap, on the beach; or at the above mentioned house, it being for sale without reserve.

Wanted.—A Teacher competent to take charge of an English School, in which only the common branches of education are required. Liberal terms will be given. Application may be made to Mr. Jenkinson, Plaza de la Victoria.

NOTICE.—The undersigned requests all persons having any claims, or holding unsettled accounts against him, will present them within eight days from this date: and all those indebted to him are requested to pay their accounts within the same term, as, on its expiration, such persons as have not presented themselves for that purpose, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JOHN HYNDMAN.

Buenos Ayres, March 6, 1830.

To Captains of vessels, and others.
FOR SALE, salted Tongues of superior quality, wholesale and retail. They are well suited for Captains of vessels, and voyagers, and can be inspected at No. 143 Calle de la Biblioteca; or any information given at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo. Also, some very rich Marrow Fat.

A middle-aged Man, who can give the most respectable references, wishes for a situation as Book keeper, or confidential man, in a Merchant's Store, or otherwise. He would make every exertion to give satisfaction to his employer. Apply at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice to British Subjects.

Lists for Subscriptions towards the erection of a BRITISH CHURCH, are opened at the Consulate, at the British Commercial Rooms, at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, and at Mr. H. Ishy's, No. 48 Calle de Peru.

(By order of the Committee.)

JOHN HARRATT, Sec.

NOTICE.—Persons desirous of contracting for the building of the British Church, or for any part of the work, are requested to apply at the office of Mr. Adams, No. 95 Calle de la Biblioteca, where plans and specifications of the same may be seen.

(By order of the Committee.)

JOHN HARRATT, Sec.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 120 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 118 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patrones, 7½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 63 per cent.
Bank Shares, 161 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 180 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Montevideo, 425 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 625 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 33 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 31 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24½ lbs., 27 to 28 do.
Do. salted, 26½ do. per pesada.
Do. Horse, 9½ to 10 dollars each.
Nutria Skins, 15 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 45 dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 30 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 27 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns, best, 550 dolls. per mil.
Flour (north american) 61 to 62 dls. p. bbl.
Salt, 16 to 17 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 120 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7d. The lowest do, 7d.

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.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.