

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 186.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1830.

[Vol. IV.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE unhappy issue of the late negotiations in the interior, has not as yet produced any change in the policy of this government. Present circumstances, however, indicate any thing but a continuance of friendly relations between this province and General Paz; such as the answer of the Ministry to the remonstrance of the Cordova commissioners,—the brilliant reception given to General Quiroga, &c. Those who apprehend that war will take place, assert that Buenos Ayres will not appear alone in the contest, and that there is every reason to believe that Santa Fé, Entrerios, and Corrientes, will make common cause with her. It is likewise affirmed that General Quiroga can still command a respectable force, and that the greater part of the cavalry, after the battle of the Lagon de la Cruz, joined on the frontiers of the province.

Notwithstanding, it is known that the commissioners from Santa Fé, are about to arrive, to settle the unfortunate question at issue, in a pacific manner. — Pray Heaven it may be so!

At the beginning of the week it was said that an entire change of administration would take place; but the only alteration in this respect has been the appointment of Dr. Don Tomas Anchorena to be minister of government and foreign affairs, during the absence of General Guido, who is about to proceed to Rio Janeiro to meet the commissioner of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, in order to revise the political constitution of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, in conformity to the 7th article of the preliminary treaty of peace.

General Quiroga arrived in town on Thursday afternoon, and his reception was more approximating to that of a General after a splendid victory, than of one who had suffered a reverse. At San José de Flores an arch was erected, decorated with flowers, and some thousands of persons both equestrians and pedestrians, and military music, proceeded thither to escort him. The Governor met him a short distance from town; he and the General

alighted from their carriages and embraced each other, after which the General proceeded to town in the carriage of the Governor, amidst deafening shouts of applause, and salutes of fire-works and flowers in the streets of the capital. The balconies and terraces in the streets through which the cavalcade passed, were crowded with spectators. At night a great concourse of people paraded the streets, accompanied by a band of music; and we regret to say that the windows of several houses belonging to individuals obnoxious to them, were broken. A strong excitement prevailed, greater than we ever recollect in Buenos Ayres.

General Quiroga was dressed in a red jacket, white trousers, and a Chili hat; he carried a poncho on his arm. In person he is about the middle size; pale complexion, and large dark whiskers. He appeared much depressed in spirits.

General Paz's official despatch of the 10th inst. has been received, and it contains the following particulars:—The 1st division of the army, under the command of General Quiroga, captured 1000 prisoners, among whom were 200 officers and 8000 men; 50 officers killed, a number of prisoners killed (not known); 8 pieces of artillery, 700 stand of arms, a large quantity of swords, lances, and ammunition, 36 carts, 2000 head of black cattle, 3000 mules, a great number of horses, flour, wine, baggage, and some gold and silver. General Paz estimates his whole loss at 30 men, including one Lieut.-colonel and two Captains killed.

The tone of the Cordova journalist is pacific. He seems to convey the idea that General Paz and his companions in arms, are now content to repose on their laurels, and launches anathemas against Federal or Unitarian who would put obstacles in the way of constituting the nation, upon either system that meets the consent of the people.

General Paz returned to Cordova with a division of his army on the 27th ult.; several detachments were still in operation. Great rejoicings had taken place in consequence of the victory.

A note from the minister of government, General Guido, has appeared in the *Luzero* of the 10th inst., addressed to Mr. Parish, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires,

announcing the final settlement of the long standing claim of the Master of the British brig *Huskisson*, detained on the 28th May 1827, by the privateer of this republic, *Vencedor de Ituzaingo*; by the payment to the claimant of the sum of £5000 sterling. In making allusion to the remaining account pending against the government for the illegal acts of their privateers during the late war with Brazil, the Minister expresses his hope that the domestic difficulties and state of the country will be duly considered, and the great financial distress to which the late civil war has reduced the Buenos Ayrean treasury.

The following is Mr. Parish's reply to the above communication:—

Buenos Ayres, 9th March, 1830.

The undersigned, H. B. M's. Chargé d'Affaires, has had the honor to receive the note, dated yesterday, wherein H. E. the Minister for the department of foreign affairs has been pleased to acquaint him with the definitive resolution of his Government upon the claim of Captain Clarke, of the British brig *Huskisson*, arising out of the detention of that vessel by the privateer *Vencedor de Ituzaingo*, in the month of May, 1827.

The undersigned has made known to the claimant the resolution of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and his own concurrence therein; and Captain Clark, all circumstances considered, has acquiesced in the arrangement.

In respect to the concluding part of the Minister's note, the undersigned is perfectly aware of the domestic difficulties which unhappily at present exist in this country, and which operate to delay the settlement of cases of this description; and he will not be found wanting in a due consideration of those circumstances, in so far as may be compatible with the orders of his Government, and the essential interests and rights of the claimants.

In this sense the undersigned is prepared to take upon himself to make a proposition to the Government of Buenos Ayres, which, whilst he trusts it will meet their convenience under present circumstances, will tend to close a long standing source of complaint and dissatisfaction in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to all the parties interested.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to repeat to H. E. General Guido, the assurances of his high consideration and esteem.

(Signed,) WOODBINE PARISH.

A very fine and valuable Menagerie of wild beasts, the property of Mr. Samuel Brooks, was on board the *Huskisson* at the time of her capture; all of which perished from the bad climate to which they were conducted, and the privations they experienced. Mr. Brooks has been for some time in Buenos Ayres.

INFANT SCHOOL.

In recommending this interesting establishment to the public, we feel pleasure in noticing the examination of the scholars on the 19th ult., in the Sala appropriated for the School, in the presence of the Minister of Government (Don Tomas Guido,) the parents of the children, and their friends, &c. They were examined upon the elements of arithmetic, reading, writing, geometry, grammar, astronomy, and geography; sacred, natural and profane history, &c. Every one present was highly satisfied with the progress of the pupils.

The scene was pleasing and instructive. Mr. José Andres Garcia, their worthy Tutor, made at intervals a few observations, remarking that the school had been intended for infants only, but that circumstances had induced him to admit some of a more advanced age; and that in attending to the cultivation of the youthful mind, he was inspired with the strongest interest and affection for the happiness of the children, as well as for their improvement; endeavouring to develop the faculties of his pupils, to give them moral habits, to instruct them in their duty to God and to their fellow-creatures; and to this effect he had considered it necessary to be constantly amongst them.

Mr. Garcia, in his allusions to universal history, stated that those nations which had fostered education had always been the most happy, looking upon it as the nursery where youth would imbibe those principles which might enable them hereafter to discharge with dignity their obligations in society, whether as magistrates or fathers of families: that no master could teach more rapidly than a child was able to learn, and that by fixing in the minds of the pupils love for education, nothing remained for the tutor but to guide their studies.

The Minister of Government expressed the greatest satisfaction at the progress which the children had made, and upon the exertions of their preceptor; adding, that the Government concurred in this eulogium, and would give to the establishment all the protection which circumstances would admit.

Mr. Garcia has been promised a suite of apartments for the School, and he has certainly added to those claims of public confidence which he acquired on the first examination of his pupils, on the 24th of December, 1828.

All the children received premiums of Bibles, New Testaments, and other pious publications. The following is a list of those which excelled:—

Inocencio Masculino,	Mariano Salome,
Agusto Agote,	Felipe Carraxo,
Hipolito Parchapo,	Ramon Anso,
Gerardo La Madrid,	Pedro Albano,
Lisa de los Angeles,	Miguel Masculino,
Juan Manuel Pedriel,	Manuel Garcia,
Felipe Coronel,	Manuel Denis,
Adolfo Peralta,	José Maria Torres,
Adolfo Agote,	Fabio Rosquellas.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been formed between the provinces of Santa Fé and Corrientes, and the contracting parties oblige themselves to endeavour to make it extend to Buenos Ayres and Entre Ríos, so that those four provinces, by means of their deputies, shall form a Convention, for the purpose and on the basis here stated, viz:—

1.—To form a league among the four provinces, to preserve themselves against the evils to be apprehended from their present isolated state.

2.—If any of the other provinces, before the celebration of the compact, should wish to enter into the league, they must first avow their attachment to the Federal system; and if they have formerly manifested themselves for any other, give sufficient guarantees to change its policy, before it can be admitted.

3.—Corrientes agrees that Santa Fé should be the place of assembling, as being the most central situation.

General Ferré, ex-governor of Corrientes, who was the commissioner from that province in the negotiation of the above alliance, has arrived in this city to further the object of his mission. He had his first interview with the Governor on Monday last. There has been for some time residing here an envoy from Entre Ríos, which circumstance will probably facilitate the completion of this measure. It is however asserted, that before this affair is definitively settled, the reported conference between the four Governors will take place.

Prior to the receipt of the intelligence of the late battle, the government of Santa Fé came to the resolution of not allowing any to join the Buenos Ayres army, and had issued orders to that effect. The members of the latter army, however, for their official transactions. A similar stipulation of Corrientes was likewise in contemplation.

The whole of the correspondence between the Medietory Commissioners from this province (Señores Cavia and Cernadas,) and the Government of Cordova, relative to the negotiation, has been published; the substance of which has already appeared in the *British Packet*. The following is an extract from a communication which the Commissioners wrote to General Paz, upon the field of battle, and in the midst (as they say,) of imminent perils, and exposed to the insults of the soldiers and even officers of the victorious army.

“Your Excellency has been favoured by fortune, and have in your power various prisoners, amongst whom is General Felix Aldao. The Commissioners, who owing to chance and their own exertions, have been extricated from the dangers which so closely pursued them, comply with one of the first duties prescribed by the orders of their Government, to appeal to the justice of the General to whom this is addressed, entreating him not to sacrifice the prisoners whom he has in his power, to exorbitant pretensions. The General may be assured, if the fortune of war had been adverse to him, that the like appeal would have been made in his favour.”

A decree of the 5th inst. states, that public opinion, experience, and the protection due to all classes of society, urgently demand that some reform should be made in the judicial department of the province, and that the number of five members and a Fiscal, of which the Chamber of Justice is at present composed, is not sufficient for the duties it has to perform. It is therefore decreed, that the Chamber of Justice is for the future to consist of seven members and two Fiscals, one for civil causes, and the other for criminal; and that when the new Chamber meets, its first attention is to be devoted to reforms in the judicature. The salary of the President, to be 6500 dollars per annum; of the members and fiscals, 6000 dollars each per annum; and the judge of the first instance, 5000 dollars per annum.

Another decree of the same date, names the following persons to compose the Chamber of Justice, viz:—Don Manuel Antonio Castro, president; Gregorio Tagle, Miguel Villarreal, Tomas Anchorena, Vicente Lopez, Felipe Arana, Juan José Cernadas, members; Pedro José Agrelo, fiscal in civil causes; José Francisco Ugarteche, in criminal. Drs. Juan Gamba and Manuel Obligado, judges of the first instance in civil causes; and Matias and Pedro del Valle, in criminal. Dr. Francisco Acosta, agent in civil causes; and Francisco Planes, for criminal.

A decree dated 5th inst. states, that the government cannot view with indifference privations to which those employed in the public offices have been subjected during the last four years. It is therefore decreed, that an extraordinary alteration in the salaries of the public officers of the province shall be made, so that the salaries of the year 1828 shall be taken as a basis, and the following scale will, if followed, be adopted:—Salaries of 1000 dollars and upwards, to be increased 50 per cent; of 500 dollars, 25 per cent; of 200 dollars, 10 per cent; and the rest in proportion.

A decree dated 5th inst., and consisting of 14 articles, provides some regulations relative to the management of the Saladeros; stating that the neglect in not removing the offal of the animals slaughtered, might produce contagious diseases, &c.; and that the proprietors of the saladeros should be obliged to maintain upon their establishments a certain number of dogs.

A decree dated the 8th inst., has added to additional articles to the decree of the 12th October last, relative to the permits for the introduction of cattle into this city. All drivers are to present their permits and certificates of the offices appointed for that purpose, which shall be compared and certified by the Commissary of Police in attendance; and with the certificate of the Commissary, they shall present themselves to pay the duties to the person charged to collect them, who shall note the permit. The third article contains a regulation if the quantity of cattle should not exceed the number specified on the permit.

A communication from the Governor, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, to the Minister of Finance, states, that when he had taken upon himself the office of Chief Magistrate of the province, he had resolved not to receive the salary appropriated to it, for the same reason which made him decline that which the Government had allotted to him as Commandant General of the country districts, and in accepting the latter, it was with the object that it might be devoted to public charities: that he should belie the sentiments which he then manifested, and betray his conscience, if he now received the salary which is assigned to the Governor and Captain General of the Province. That pure love of country had conducted him to the post which he now occupied, and that he did not wish premiums, nor aspire to recompenses. That this always had been and would constantly be his conduct; and therefore requests that the Minister of Finance would place at the disposal of the Governor and Captain General of the province, to be applied to the same object as that of the Commandant General of the country districts.

The Commissioners of the Government of Cordova resident in this city (Señores E. Agüero M. Fraguero,) addressed a communication on the 5th inst., to the minister Don Tomas Paz, claiming reparation for disorders committed by a crowd of evil disposed persons, on the night of the 4th inst., in shutting through the streets of the city of Cordova, which they were endeavouring to prevent, when the reasons for the same were one north, the remains of the destruction of the Province, and the acts of the Government, &c.

Don Tomas Guido replied to the communication on the 6th inst., stating that H. E. the Governor, was surprised, at the Commissioners had not preserve the economy of this Government, as in a late case the mediatory commissioners had done with that of Cordova, by discriminating its acts with those of an assemblage of citizens in a moment of enthusiasm; nor stopped to weigh the motives which instigated a warlike people, highly tenacious of the dignity of their Government, when they had reason to believe that the respect due to the first authority of Buenos Ayres had been violated in the persons of the mediatory commissioners, through the conduct of General Paz in preparing the way for the battle of 20th February. The Minister added, in answer to parts of the communication, that the violent inversion of the laws and public order, had, in the opinion of his Government, been the origin of the evils which afflicted the republic; and so far from the necessity existing of exciting passions and resentments to aid its cause, the Government had given the most solemn proofs of moderation in order to obtain peace of which sentiment it would be well that General Paz partook.

The Minister of foreign affairs for the Ori-

ental State of the Uruguay (Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja,) has addressed a communication to this Government, dated 25th ult., stating that an official communication had been received from the Court of Brazil, and that it had appointed its minister of foreign affairs, Don Miguel C. D. de Almeida, as commissioner to revise the constitution of the new State of the Uruguay; and requests that a commissioner on the part of the Argentine Republic might be named, for the strict fulfilment of the seventh article of the preliminary treaty of peace.

The Minister (Don Tomas Guido,) in reply to the above, dated the 8th inst., states, that as soon as possible a commissioner shall be named on the part of the Argentine Nation, to comply with the object of the 7th article of the treaty of peace.

On the 8th inst. an entertainment was given on board H. B. M's. ship *Lightning*, by Captain Dickenson and the officers, to a party from the shore, consisting of 20 *Porteña* ladies, and some gentlemen, *hijos del pais*; upon which occasion the ship was decorated fore and aft with flags and ornamental devices, and divided into several apartments. The company embarked early, in consequence of the distance from the shore; and soon after their arrival on board were conducted through the ship, with which they appeared highly delighted, and expressed surprise at the order in which every thing was arranged, especially the regularity of the mess utensils of the

city. At past 12 dancing commenced, and continued till 1 o'clock, and commenced in reply at 1 o'clock, at which hour dinner and 6th is announced. It, as well as the Don T consisted of every delicacy that Buenos Ayres could produce, and the wines were of the first quality, and of almost all descriptions. The bumper toasts were loudly cheered, particularly that of "The Ladies of Buenos Ayres."

The pleasures of the table detained the company until 6 o'clock. Dancing then recommenced, and continued till half-past 7, when the visitors left the ship amidst the cheers of the crew, who had manned the rigging for that purpose.

The weather throughout was delightful, and not the slightest inconvenience was experienced by the ladies from their sea excursion, either in going or returning. All evinced the greatest satisfaction, and a calm moonlight night 'gilded' their return to shore.

A voyage to the Outer Roads with 'lady passengers,' has always been considered an arduous undertaking; and we believe this is the first instance upon record of a *convite* on board any of H. B. M's. ships to the fair of Buenos Ayres; and we will venture to say, that under such management as was shown upon the present occasion, they will never have to regret the attempt.

Nautical men who have visited the *Lightning*, state that she is a most beautiful vessel of her class, and a fine specimen of a British man of war.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

In the port of Buenos Ayres on the 11th March, 1830.

BRITISH.

Ship Larch, Le Gayt, loading for Jersey.
Big Exchange, Dupres, do. do. do.
Do. Delight, Thompson, loading for London.
Do. Bella, Lamb, loading for Liverpool.
Do. David Ricardo, Lacey, loading for Cadiz.
Do. Caledonia, Giffard, for Montevideo, to load for [London].
Do. Hebe, Forman, uncertain.
Do. Hercules, Ringstead, discharging.
Do. Scipio, Scotland, do.
Do. Brothers, Spittall, do.
Do. Chili, Fells, do.
Do. Scamander, Ainley, do.
Schr.-brig Eleanor, Dickenson, loading for the Havana.

British vessels at Ensenada.

Ship Euphrates, Buckham, taking in mules for the [Isle of Franco].
Do. Jane, Baigrie, do. do. do.
Do. King George, Smith, do. for the West Indies.
Barque Mary, Scott, do. do. do.
Briz William Mabb, Hubbuck, do. do.
Barque Proteus, Brown.
Do. Sir William Wallace, Mathews.
Brig Acasta, Smith, taking in mules for Tobago.

AMERICAN.

Ship Martha, Hussey, loading for the Havana.
Do. Emily, Marshall, discharging.
Brig Jones, F. Rey, loading for the Havana.
Do. Alliance, Latterman, do. do. do.
Do. Ant. Elwell, loading for Bahia and the Havana.
Do. Constitution, Robinson, do. do. do.
Do. Evelyn, Peires, loading for New York.
Do. Brilliant, Creighton, do. do. do.
Do. J. Ashman, Burkhart, loading for Philadelphia.
Do. Ceres, Austin, loading for Malaga, to call at Rio [Janelro].
Do. Emma Copeland, discharging.
Do. Ruth, Jefferson, do.
Do. Treaty, Fennell, do.

FRENCH.

Ship Fulgor, Florigny, loading for Bourdeaux, to call [at Montevideo].
Brig Hermine, Soret, discharging.

SARDINIAN.

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

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Melindre, Lisboa, loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Estado del Uruguay, loading for Bahia.
Schooner Luopoldina, Sustacha, discharging.

CHILIAN.

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

DUTCH.

Galliot Maria, Borches, loading for Antwerp.

SWEDISH.

Brig Maria, Vierow, loading for the Havana.

BREMEN.

Brig Arion, Garrin, loading for the Havana.

ROMAN.

Schr.-brig Concordia, Burattini, discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 11th 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 *Raillouse*, Captain Law de Clapernou.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig of war *Piraja*, Commodore Jacinto S. Pereira.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Vessels whose arrival was noticed in our list, but not particularized, the boisterous weather having prevented their boats from coming on shore:—

March 4.—Sardinian polacre Agua Santa, D. Merello, from Genoa 2d December, Marseilles 1st January, Bahia 12th February, and Montevideo 1st inst., with tiles, wine, paper, and general cargo, to José Gestal.

5.—National schooner Velez, Letzen, from Bahia 12th February, with 98 pipes of coffee, 56 barrels of sugar, &c.; to Sebastian Lezica, Bros.

National brig Triton, Hyno, from Paragua 18th ult., with 788 tierces of yerba, timber, &c. to J. C. Thompson.

French brig Hermine, Soret, from Havre de Grace 31st December, and Montevideo 2d inst., general cargo, to Garnier & Co. The names of the passengers were noticed in our list.

March 6.—Wind W.S.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Earl Liverpool, Manning, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Six sail of small craft to the northward.

March 7.—Wind N.N.E., in the evening rain.

Arrived, British brig Chili, Falls, from Liverpool 8th January; general cargo, to Charles Tayleure & Co. Passengers, Mr. Boulton, and M. Desbrosses.

March 8.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. I. M's. schooner of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, for Montevideo.

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

Two zumacas and 4 balandras for the Parana. The national schr. of war Sarandí, anchored in the Outer Roads this evening, from the Inner Roads.

March 9.—Wind W.S.W.

Arrived, Roman schr. brig Concordia, D. Burattini, from Marseilles 19th December, and Montevideo 4th inst., with 17,500 bricks, wine, and general cargo, to Antonio Corner & Prat.

British brig Scamander, Ainley, from Trapani [Sicily] 12th December, and Montevideo 4th inst., to Dickson & Co. Cargo, 111 pipes of wine, 110 tons of salt, 50 dozen of chairs, and 31 bags of beans, to William Rodger.

Four balandras and 1 zumaca from the Parana, with hides and tins.

Sailed, Russian brig Moscow, Vinent, for the Havana, with 1725 quintals of jerked beef, 1000 salted tongues, 5 cases of effects.

Seven sail of small craft to the northward.

H. B. M's. packet Pigeon changed her anchorage this day, from off the Recoleta to the Outer Roads.

March 10.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Proteus, Brown, for Essequiba.

British brig Acasta, Smith, for do.

Five balandras for the Parana.

March 11.—Wind W.

Arrived, Montevideo schooner packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 9th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, American ship Telegraph, Crosby, for Philadelphia, with 54,050 horns, 4289 dry hides, 32 bales of horse hides, 3 bales of nutria skins, 197 horse hides, 596 quintals of jerked beef. Passengers, Messrs. John Eschenburg, Kauffman, Parviz and family, Wm. Brunton, and Captain Odam.

Sailed, national brig Esperanza, King, [late Tamiga], for Patagonia, with 4 cases of earthenware, 2 pipes of wine, 10 tierces of yerba.

March 12.—Wind W.

Arrived, British brig King Henry, Anderson, from Greenock 8th January; general cargo, to Dunnett, Knox & Co.

Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 9th, to C. Galleno.

Sailed, 7 sail of small craft to the northward.

MEMORANDA.

The Danish ship Favorite, N. de Haans, sailed from Bahia on the 12th February, for Hamburg.

The national schooner brig Pampero, Thompson, from Buenos Ayres 26th January, arrived at Paragua 11th February.

The British brig Portaña, Low ten, from Buenos Ayres 1st October, bound to London, put into Falmouth about 26th December, from contrary winds.

The British brig Zeno, Lawson, from Buenos Ayres 7th October, bound to Antwerp, arrived at Falmouth 31st January.

The British barque packet Lord Melville, Webb, from Buenos Ayres 12th October, and Montevideo 17th, arrived at Falmouth 31st December.

The national schr. brig Condor, was to sail from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres about 14th January.

The French ship Dané, Laroude, was to sail from Bordeaux on the 15th January, for Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Ariol, Lowden, from Liverpool bound to Valparaiso and Lima, and having on board as passenger Mr. Thomas Nelson, late merchant of this city, was spoken on the 18th January, in lat. 19, 9 N., long 22, 44 W., [out 16 days, all well.] by the brig Scamander.

The British brig Eleanor, Inch, from Liverpool 9th December, with salt, bound to Buenos Ayres, was wrecked on 12th December, at Castletown, Isle of Man, — crew saved.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 3.—American brig Plymouth, from Baltimore; general cargo.

8.—National brig packet Eloisa, from Rio Janeiro 24d ult. American ship Moss, from Philadelphia. British brig Lonisa, McCloud, from the island of Grenada, with salt and flour.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 1.—French brigate Caroline, for Rio Janeiro.

4.—American ship Romulus, Barker, for New York.

To the Editor of the British

Sir,—Having observed, in your statement made by the pilot Joaquín raños, that the loss of the British cutter Arnott, of which I was Master, at Paranaos was pilot, upon the Chico Bana 2d ult., was owing to the impossibility of managing the vessel after she had lost her anchors, in consequence of her being slightly manned, the crew consisting only of seven men, I beg leave to state that no difficulty whatever was found in managing the vessel from the want of hands, and that from the 29th January to the 2d February, the anchors had been repeatedly heave up on her passage from Montevideo, without the smallest delay or complaint, I and my mate lending every assistance; and with this aid there were nine persons on board to manage the vessel.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LITTLE.

Buenos Ayres, March 6, 1830.

THEATRE.

No performances have taken place since our last. The comedy of *El Diabolo Predicador*, and the farce of *El Hombre Solo*, was advertised for the 7th inst., but postponed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Newspapers, Magazines, New Works, and Stationary,

Shipped by EDWARD WILLMER, Liverpool, with punctuality and care, by every vessel leaving Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, and all ports of South America.

Orders, accompanied by an order for payment on London or Liverpool, will have immediate attention.

A Gentleman may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, by a respectable native family, in a central part of the town. Apply at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE, at No. 30 calle de la Venezuela, three double Ploughs, and 1 single Plough, with Harness for two horses; all new.

Notice to British Subjects.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Church will be held on Monday the 22d inst., at the British Chapel, at One o'clock.—British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 19th March, 1830.

(Signed,) WOODBINE PARISA,
H. M's. Consul General.

Dr. Jose Indelicato, Doctor of Medicine of the city of Naples, and examined and approved by the Medical Board of Buenos Ayres, has the honor of offering his services to the inhabitants of this capital. Those who wish to honor him with their confidence, will please direct their commands to the Apothecary's shop No. 110 calle de la Plata, at the corner of calle de la Plata and calle de las Piedras.

Respectable persons may count upon his assistance at any hour of the night, by knocking at the shop, in the Alcos of which the Doctor resides. Advice given to the poor gratis, every day, from 6 until 7 in the morning.

The Doctor is conversant with the English language.

To be disposed of, with immediate possession, a respectable HOTEL and CHOP HOUSE; the present proprietor wishing to leave it in consequence of ill health. It may be had on the most reasonable terms, and without the least expense, being now in a good and respectable way of business. The house is in the most complete order, in a fine airy situation, with a large garden commanding an excellent view of the bay. Those who wish to treat for the same, may do so upon very advantageous terms by applying at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo.

CBS CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 120 dollars each.
do. Patriot, 125 do. do.
Plata Macquina, 700 Pesos for our.
Spanish Dollars, 8 dollars each.
do. Patriot and Patrones, 7 1/2 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 63 to 64 per cent.
Bank Shares, 155 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 67 1/2 per dollar.
do. on Rio Janeiro, 185 p. ct. prem.
do. on Monte Video, 425 do. do.
do. on the United States, 600 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 36 dollars per pesada.
do. country, 32 1/2 to 33 do. do.
do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 28 do.
do. salted, 27 1/2 to 28 do. per pesada.
do. Horse, 10 1/2 dollars each.
Nutria Skins, 16 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 48 dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 30 dollars per arroba.
do. mixed, 25 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 15 dollars per quintal.
Horns, best, 600 dolls. per mil.
Flour (north american) 65 ds. p. bb.
Salt, 18 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2 1/2 per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 180 dollars. The lowest price, 125 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 74. The lowest do. 68.

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