

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

No. 202.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 3rd, 1830.

[VOL. IV.]

**BUENOS AIRES.**

A mail arrived from Mendoza on Sunday last, by which the first two numbers of a new Paper published in that City, under the title of *Nuevo Eco de los Andes*, have been received.

It appears that the Ex-Governor Corbalan and Col. Aldao, had succeeded in effecting a junction with Pincheira the Indian Chieftain, and that the latter, who it will be remembered had been recognized as a Colonel by the former administration, on promise of maintaining friendly relations with the province of Mendoza, has addressed a letter to the present Government, acquainting it that "he does not understand what is meant among civilized people by political changes, but he still considers Señor Corbalan as Governor, and therefore feels himself bound to support him as such." Señor Corbalan it was said had proposed to enter into negotiations. The Legislature of Mendoza, had authorized the Government to raise for the present a forced loan 12,000 dollars, in order to meet the public exigencies, and if that sum be found insufficient it is empowered to levy another of 30,000 dollars in the manner and at the time it may think fit.

San Luis was in a disturbed state. An officer named Cuenca, who served in general Quiroga's army, is at the head of a *Montanera*, in the Northern part of the Province. A combined force from Mendoza and San Luis was about to be sent against him.

The present Governor of La Rioja Don Gaspar Villafañe, who by the way is the same who had been placed in office by General Quiroga, has become very enthusiastic in favor of General Paz. He has despatched *Envoys* to the other Provinces, to cultivate their friendship.

From Cordova there is no particular news.

Advices from Chili have been received to the 15th May, at which period the Government appeared to think itself secure against any further attempt to overthrow it. The passage of the Cordillera was nearly closed from the frost.

*Montevideo.*

The intelligence from this City is highly satisfactory. The Govr. (Genl. Lavalleja) has reassumed the Government, and revoked several decrees which circumstances rendered necessary, and re-established Liberty of the Press;—the warlike

preparations have been discontinued, and the Governor has issued proclamations, both to the regular troops and militia, thanking them in the name of the Government for the services they had rendered the country, at a time when private feuds threatened to produce civil war: this gratifying state of things is indeed "the triumph of reason over the passions," and reflects infinite honor upon the parties concerned: many otherwise sensible men have oftentimes for the sake of consistency continued in error until it has involved them in inextricable difficulties, and even ruin: It is difficult to surmount old prejudices.

Again we repeat our earnest wishes for the happiness of the Oriental Republic.

In our last we inserted a Prospectus, sent to us from Rio Janeiro of an engraving meant to represent the action between the Brazilian Sloop of war *Bertioga*, and the Argentine Privateer Ship Governor Dorrego, and our correspondent requested us to make some pointed comments upon the subject, and to tell the World the real circumstances of the case, that it was a fight between a regular built vessel of war, with a superiority (according to Captain Broom's own showing,) both in quantity and weight of metal, and a Merchant ship armed as a Privateer, and that a number of Brazilian vessels of war were at the time in sight.

We had intended to insert the Prospectus without one word in the shape of comment. An article however in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 1st inst, in which reference is made to a letter written by Capt. Broom to us, has made us swerve from our first resolution, and on referring to the said letter, which is dated the day after the action, we find that Capt. Broom acknowledges that 7 Vessels were in sight, and that the brigs *Caboclo* and *Rio da Prata* were only a league distant.

The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives relative to the arrest of Don José Maria Jardon has been published. It is dated 30th ult., and states that the Committee had duly considered the motives which impelled the

Government to order the arrest of Señor Jardon; that the alleged dangers which threatened the independence of the country, were not founded upon loose conjectures but upon positive facts, and that when the peace and quietness of the country was at hazard, it was necessary that the common laws of the land should for the moment be laid aside, and that the Committee do not doubt but that the House will approve under such circumstances the acts of the Government, *the welfare of the people being the supreme law*, and that without strong measures another explosion might take place, similar to that of the 1st December, 1828.

The remainder of the report is an echo of the communication from the Minister of the Interior, which we published last week; allusion is made to the efforts of Spain by means of secret societies to create civil dissensions, thinking thereby to destroy the independence of the Country; adding that the Province now enjoys peace and will continue to do so, if the people are firm in their support of the legitimate authorities, and warns them to bear in mind the fatal consequences which followed the Revolution of the 1st December, which led to the immolation of the illustrious Chief Magistrate, and the effusion of innocent blood.

The Committee recommend that the conduct of the Government in ordering the arrest of Señor Jardon should be approved by the house, and that a special Committee should be appointed to consider the best mode of avoiding the dangers which threaten the independence of the Country, and to report thereon.

A subscription has been proposed in aid of the new Telegraphic establishment, at the marine Office, in order to purchase new signal flags (those now in use being old, and nearly worn out,) and telescopes. The state of the public treasury will not allow assistance from that quarter.

Three thousand dollars currency only is required to insure the continuance of a system which has hitherto proved so beneficial to the commercial community of this city, and for a sum so trifling we trust that the *Telegraph* will not be suffered to languish, or perhaps finally to cease.

The subscription list is open at the commercial Rooms No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

We had intended last week upon a cursory view of the answer of the Government of Cordova, to the communication from the four Confederate Provinces, to have inserted it at length, but upon a second perusal we have thought that the following extract will be sufficient.

It is not considered to be so unsatisfactory as a first perusal led us to believe.

It is dated 14th May, and among other things notices that an extraordinary event had determined General Paz to drive from his native Province an administration which was illegitimate, and prevented the Province of Cordova from taking the high station which she ought in the Argentine nation, and that the said Province had been given up to intrigues, degrading machinations, &c., for more than nine years.

That in spite of every effort of the hostile Provinces, &c., Cordova had not only preserved interior order, but an impulse had been given to her resources; it had humbled in three different combats the armies of their enemies, and the inhabitants of the Province were filled with enthusiasm, and gratitude towards those who had liberated them from their oppressors and tyrants.

That Cordova had given the most friendly reception to the Commissioners from Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, in return for which the reply states that the conduct of the Government of Buenos Ayres has been unfriendly, and not in accordance with existing treaties.

The causes of complaint are then alleged, that the Ministry of Buenos Ayres had prevented stores, &c., proceeding to Cordova; that the factious of Buenos Ayres aided those wicked men Lira and Castillas, and enabled them thereby to commit robberies, assassinations, &c.

That the mediatory Commission sent by the Governor of Buenos Ayres had been always hostile to Cordova, and that no satisfaction had been given for the insulting note they had written.

That the Government of Cordova has no idea that the offensive and defensive league between the boundary Provinces, will in any way affect the independence of Cordova or that they will employ their forces in the cause of injustice; that if Cordova had taken an armed attitude it was when every means to preserve peace had failed. That its envoy (Don José Isasa,) to Santa Fé, had been desired to give every explanation of the political conduct of Cordova, and to cultivate the friendship of the Government of Santa Fé, and that of Enterios and Corrientes.

That in Buenos Ayres the citizens Don Mariano Fraguero, and Dr. Don Eusebio Agüero, had been selected as the representatives of Cordova, the said individuals

being so well known to that Government and in the Capital, and that in repeated conferences with the Ministers, and with H. E. General Rosas they had afforded every explanation to the charges preferred by perfidy and party spirit.

The communication concludes stating the earnest desire of Cordova to confirm by treaties its friendly relations with all the Governments, and all the Provinces which compose the Republic.

It is in contemplation to form a gallery of Paintings in the new Palace now building in London, of the English beauties of the court of George the Fourth.

"A recent publication states that during the latter period of the nominal reign of the late King, his present Majesty, anxious to perpetuate the remembrance of a galaxy of female loveliness, which the peculiar position of the British Court had placed comparatively in the shade, was pleased to commission a distinguished female miniature-painter, with the task of forming a gallery of beauties for his private Cabinet. But the gallery formed by Mrs. Shee, however various and exquisite in its exhibition of female loveliness, is but a shadow of that which the highest *coteries* of the present season might have consigned to the canvass. We have now an union of artists unparalleled in our national school: and above all a golden age of beauty, such as Louis le Grand, Elizabeth, or the Medici might have envied; and we anticipate with delight the hour when a King whose reign has been an era of undeviating national triumph shall appear in the eyes of his people openly, surrounded by the great and the good, the bright and the beautiful.

To begin with a brief enumeration of the beauties which are about to shed their radiant charms over the gorgeous Saloons of Buckingham House.

Pre-eminent in every grace of her sex, we are inclined to place the young Duchess of Richmond at the head of our list: while we record as second Lady Londonderry,—beautiful and splendid as though the earth beneath her feet should be covered with diamond dust. Lady Ingestrie, fairer than the fairest flower: Lady Charlemont, whose name recalls a host of classical associations, whose beauty has been immortalized by the first poet, and painter, and sculptor of our times. Lady Cowper and her fascinating daughter, who seems to embody the ideal of those matchless damsels of chivalry, in whose honour bones were broken, and knights unhorsed. Lady Frances Leveson, a syren in voice and countenance; Lady Jersey, distinguished in her air even beyond the mere fascination of beauty; and a thousand others might be ranged in indiscriminate distinction.

Amongst our Nobleman, we have the sumptuous Duke of Devonshire, and Lords Londonderry, Hertford and Chesterfield, ready to grace the halls of their Sovereign with the splendour of their princely taste; and a croud of youthful Nobles, peculiarly calculated by their manly elegance and intellectual refinement, to adorn the new Court of the most polished Prince of modern Europe."

After reading the above glowing description of female beauty, we are tempted to wish

that some artist would "consign to canvass" the beauties which adorn our city of Buenos Ayres, and that connoisseurs of approved taste should decide who among the fair is to rival Richmond's lovely Duchess, and above all Lady Londonderry, described as "beautiful and splendid as though the earth beneath her feet should be covered with diamond dust."

The London and Paris April Papers are much occupied with the French expedition to Algiers. The Commandant in Chief, General Bourmont, is stated in the said papers to be a resolute, and what is more in France, a dashing man. A vessel was in preparation to accompany the expedition, which will be employed as a floating Hotel or Tavern, in which for 15 francs a day, gentlemen and ladies, may be accommodated, and witness that "charming sight a battle."

Not doubting that the attack will be triumphant, and furnish glorious material for a picture, three French painters of eminence, viz; Messieurs, Gudin, Garnery and Lambert, have determined to proceed with the expedition: Steam boats are constantly to be employed between Toulon and Algiers, and it is calculated that in 36 hours news can be received in France from Algiers.

On his part the Dey is said to be making extraordinary efforts to repel the meditated attack, under the superintendence, so it is said, of *French Officers*. The Bedouins are represented to have pledged themselves to co-operate with him, while they can bring a man into the field. The Dey is likewise brave and determined: It is said that his coffers are well supplied, and that he can count upon the assistance of 90,000 men.

The conditions required of the Dey, by the non-fulfilment of which the French expedition will proceed, are stated to be these, viz: the Dey to pay 150,000,000 francs as an indemnity for the expenses already incurred, and for the losses sustained by commerce since the blockade, and that the fortifications of Algiers are to be razed to the ground, and pray for ever suppressed.

Some of the French Papers state that the number of English and Italian Officers in the service of the Dey of Algiers, is estimated at 300, and add that the expedition is totally unnecessary and might be avoided, for even full success cannot compensate France for the loss of lives and money.

In Buenos Ayres it was said that a change in the French Ministry had taken place, and all the members of the new Cabinet were circumstantially designated. The report however is without foundation. On the 24th April, the Prince de Polignac continued to be prime Minister of France, and likewise filled the Office of Minister War, *ad interim*, during the absence of General Bourmont.



The Packet Hope has brought us London Papers to the 26th April, and the *Palmouth Packet* to the 24th April, and *Paris Papers* to the 24th April, the news contained in them have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Fama*, they however contain much interesting matter.

We have received some numbers of the new Paper published in London, called "Paul Pry." It has a frontispiece picture of the Hero, with the words "I hope I don't intrude." It is edited in the style of the *Age*, *John Bull*, &c., and contains under the head of naval intelligence sarcasms upon some of our public men in the following strain.

The Premier 74, Commander *Arthur Deceptive*, has sailed for *Defeat Bay*, with *Treasury Stores*. The *Bob Post* 46, Captain *Apostate*, is arrived off *Kicked-out Point*, in a shattered state, owing to having struck on Catholic Rock, in the Gulf of Despair.

The *Harry Goulbura* 28, Captain *Cock-wrap*, has sailed with a cargo of *Humbag* and *Flummary*, for *Drain-en Dry Bay*, *Miserij Point*, and *Skin-and-Bone Land* in *Troublesome Straits*.

Lord Ellenborough's divorce bill has passed the House of Lords; some of the London Papers are indignant at his Lordship's conduct to his "beautiful Wife," one of the most beautiful women in England (so the Papers state.) Lady Ellenborough has left London for the Continent.

Considerable sensation was produced in Buenos Ayres on Wednesday last, by the report of the death of the King of Great Britain.

The Montevideo Paper *Universal*, of 26th ult., positively announced his death, on the authority of a Paris paper of the 2nd of May; it was further stated that he died on the 29th April; certain it is that his Majesty has been for some time seriously ill, and from the tenor of the bulletins issued we fear that he scarcely will recover, but the report of his death we think is premature.

The Schooner-brig *Fama*, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st May. Nothing was then said of the King's decease, and letters from Rio Janeiro have been received, which state that news had arrived there from England of a date some days latter than that brought by the *Packet Hope*. These letters are silent on the subject; we therefore earnestly hope the report is without foundation. No Monarch of our country has ever been so deservedly popular as George the Fourth.

The following extract from the "London Observer" of the 26th April last, so fully accords with our own feelings, that we cannot refrain from copying it.

"The subjects of George the Fourth have had good reason of late to reverence his political firmness, his wisdom, his foresight and his self-devotion. They rejoice therefore in his rule, they look with no hope for greater benefits from the line of succession; and we believe there is not a thinking being in the Empire who does not join with us at the present moment, in an ardent supplication that Providence may lengthen the life of our Sovereign, in proportion to his usefulness, and that

we may much longer be spared the enjoyment of that domestic peace and security which has been obtained under his Government."

The cold this winter in Buenos Ayres has exceeded by several degrees that of the year 1824. Early on Saturday morning the thermometer was below the freezing point, and stood during the morning at 26 and 26½. Ice was in the streets until the middle of the day. In the country it was a hard frost, and the milk boys and others brought ice into the town three quarters an inch thick, as a curiosity. The carts &c., from the country were covered with hoarfrost. The ladies kept within doors, and the gentlemen traversed the streets, wrapped in *Capotes*.

On Sunday the wind shifted to the N. W., and brought with it warmer weather.

The mate, carpenter and a sailor, belonging to the British brig *Hebe*, were picked up in the boat of the said brig, on the 25th ult. off Colonia, by the French Ship *Courier des Indes*, and brought to this Port.

The boat had been driven from the Outer Roads by the strong west wind, and it was feared she was lost.

The 29th ult., (the day of *San Pedro y San Pablo*,) was kept as a holiday in Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian brig *Eolo*, in the Inner Roads, fired salutes at intervals, in honor of the Emperor Pedro of Brazil.

The day proved extremely fine, and in the morning the ladies flocked to the churches, and the streets had a number of promenaders.

Captain Halsey of the American brig *Pheasant*, from this bound to the Havannah, met with an unfortunate accident at Montevideo. In stepping into the boat of the American frigate *Hudson*, he broke the cap of his knee, and it is feared that he will not be able to proceed on the voyage.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of July.

##### BRITISH.

Brig *Esmond*, Mc Auley, loading for London.  
Do *Comet*, Barnes, loading for Liverpool.  
Do *Mars*, Bristow, do do  
Do *Prompt*, Donaldson, do do  
Do *Plata*, White, do do  
Do *Agnes*, Roe, do for London.  
Do *Courier*, Mowbray, do for Malaga.  
Do *Griffin*, Ansell, do for Antwerp.  
Do *Hanteliffe*, Viner, do do.  
Do *Flora*, Le Mesurier, do for Guernsey.  
Do *Louisa*, Lenfesty, do do.  
Do *Shubenacadie*, Bartlett, freighted for Havana  
Do *Hotspur*, Mitchinson, do for Liverpool.  
Do *Lavinia*, Langley, do [pool.  
Do *Malvina*, Norfor, do [London.  
Do *Nameless*, Hocquard, do do.  
Do *Irene*, Hewitt, discharging.  
Do *Andrew Mc Kean*, Mackay do.  
Do *William*, John Lenfesty. do.  
Do *Scotia*, Curdy, do.  
Do *Gomer*, Timothy, do.  
Do *Grecian*, Watson, do.

Do *Highlander*, Dickenson, discharging.  
Do *Braunston*, Given, uncertain.

##### AMERICAN.

Do *Ultima*, Hitchcock, loading for Havannah.  
Do *Hampton*, Ward, do do  
Do *Ruth*, Jefferson, do for Marseilles.  
Do *Buenos Ayres*, Adams, do for New York.  
Ship *Thomas Gibbons*, Baldwin, discharging.  
Do *Ganges*, Faunce, do.  
Do *Colonel Howard*, Galt, do.  
Do *Cameo*, Sayer, do.  
Brig *Centurion*, Hatch, bound to Boston and [Salem.  
Do *Two Marys*, sold.

##### FRENCH.

Ship *Auguste*, Coutard, loading for Havre de [Grace.  
Do *Prosper*, Darlan, do do.  
Do *Danae*, Etcheverey, do for Bourdeaux.  
Do *Polacre La Paix*, Gazan, do for Marseilles.  
Ship *Courier des Indes*, Tiphany, discharging.

##### SARDINIAN.

Ship *Principe Christiano Augusto*, Mascareilly, [uncertain.  
Do *Polacre Clementina*, Capelo, loading for a port. [in Europe.  
Do *Polacre Aquiles*, Vila, for ports in the Levant.  
Do *Conception*, Ganello, discharging.  
Brig *General Fiametta*, Saconi, do.

##### CHILIAN.

Brig *Merceditas*, O'Brien, uncertain.

##### BRAZILIAN.

Brig *Eolo*, Gaso, uncertain.  
Schooner-brig *Vengador*, De Amarin, loading [for Rio Janeiro.

##### HAMBURG.

Ship *Eliza*, Sherington, loading for Antwerp.

##### DUTCH.

Schooner-brig *Alida*, Hughes, discharging, freighted for Antwerp.  
Galliot *Clemens*, De Haans, discharging.

Foreign Vessels of War.

##### BRITISH.

Packet *Hope*, Lieut. Wright, Commander.  
Do *Lady Mary Pelham*, Cary, Commander.

##### FRENCH.

Do *L'Inconstant*, Capt Le Chevalier de Bruix.

#### SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Errata in our last. For the 18th instant, inserted for the sailing of the British brig *Jane*, read 18th November.

The *Packet Mutine* was next appointed to sail for this Port.

The United States frigate *Hudson* sailed on the 27th ult., from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M's Ship *Lightning* sailed on the 28th ult., from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M's Ship *Eden* was to sail on the 30th ult., from Montevideo for Valparaiso.

H. I. M's Brig *Piraja* was half blown up a short time since at Rio Janeiro, all her quarter deck, masts, &c., were destroyed, and several lives lost: a party of Buenos Ayrean and Montevidean ladies had been on board to dinner, and had only quitted the vessel a short time before the accident.

The National schooner *Emille*, Johnson, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 12th ult., for Maldonado and Buenos Ayres.

The brig *Vigilant* sailed from Liverpool for this on 12th April.

The National packet brig *Independiente*, Gahan, from this 29th May; Montevideo 1st ult., arrived at Rio Janeiro 12th ult.

The westerly wind at the beginning of the week, prevented for some days arrivals at this Port. On Wednesday the wind shifted to the North, and several vessels arrived.

On the 24th ult., the National schooner *Emilie*, Johnson, was totally lost in the harbour of Maldonado during a severe gale of wind: she had previously to the gale discharged part of her cargo, and the most valuable portion of it was saved after the schooner was wrecked, but in a damaged state.

The vessel and cargo was fully insured in the United States.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### June 26th—Wind W.

Arrived French ship *Courrier des Indes*, Tiphayne, from Havre de Grace 7th April; Montevideo 24th, with general cargo, to Larrea Bros. Several Passengers.

Sailed National packet schooner *F lordel Rio*, Costas.

Do do do *Bella Portaña*, Anderson, both for Montevideo.

9 sail of small craft to the N.

June 27th—Wind W. shifted at 12 A. M. to the N.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Danish ship *George Fredrick*, Rosilius, for Bahia,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co, with 37,000 horns.

At night American ship *Moss*, Fennell, for the Havannah,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co., with 5945 quintals of jerked beef.

June 28th—Wind N. blowing strong.

Arrived 8 balandras, from the Parana, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed British brig *Hebe*, Batrick, for Liverpool,—despatched by Dickson, and Co., with 5000 horns, 7419 dry hides, 2761 salted do, 1247 arrobas of horse hair, 1841 dozens of chinchilla skins.

British brig *Hercules*, Ringstead, for Liverpool,—despatched by John Miller, and Co., with 8000 horns, 9682 dry hides, 4010 salted do, 116 bales with 2543 arrobas of horse hair, 8 do with 908 horse hides, 1 hoghead of effects.

Passengers, Messrs. H. H. Auderton, and James Jackson.

Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

The Danish ship *George Fredrick*, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

#### June 29th—Wind W.S.W.

Several sail of small craft arrived and sailed to day, from and to the N.

Sailed National *Zumaca*, Mendocina, Canesa, for Bahia,—despatched by Pedro Plomer, with 2484 quintals of jerked beef, 93 dry hides, 136 arrobas of tallow.

(She had been aground for two days off the Recoleta.)

#### June 30th—Wind N.

Arrived H. B. M's *Barque Packet Hope*, Lieut. Wright, Commander, from Falmouth 28th April; arrived at Rio Janeiro 13th June, sailed from thence 17th; arrived at Montevideo 23rd, and sailed from thence on the evening of the 26th, (having been detained by a strong West wind.)

Passengers from England to Rio Janeiro, the Count de Gestas, (French Consul General, to Brazil,) his Lady, Son and Servant, and Señor Silva, Brazilian Messenger.

Passengers to Buenos Ayres, Mrs. Barrata,

Mrs. Grey, and Señor Riveiro, (the latter landed at Montevideo.)

British Brig *Gomer*, Timothy, from London 10th March; Lizard 1st April; Montevideo on the evening of the 27th. General cargo to J. and J. Thwaites.

Passengers landed at Montevideo, from London, Señores Pedro Pico, and Eugenio Chanteiro, (Youths who had been in England for their education.)

Dutch galjot *Clemens*, De Haans, from Antwerp 9th April, with general cargo to Sebastian Lezica Bros.

Oriental packet *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 28th, to C. Gallieno.

National pilot boat schooner star of the south, Martinez, from a cruise in the River.

#### July 1st—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived National packet schooner *Bella Portaña*, Anderson, from Montevideo 30th, to J. S. Lyons.

British brig *Grecian*, Watson, from the Island of Mayo, (Cape de Verdes,) 30th April, Montevideo 23rd ult., with about 2000 fanegas of salt, to Heyworth and Carlisle.

2 zumacas and 9 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides and wood.

Sailed (at night,) American brig *Ruth*, Jefferson, for Marseilles,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 6000 horns, 6674 dry hides 2 bales with 300 dozens of nutria skins.

National schooner of war *Sarandi*, Capt. Pinedo, for Bahia Blanca.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

#### July 2nd—Wind S.E.

Arrived Sardinian brig *Neptuno*, Leonardo, from Montevideo 28th ult., with salt for ballast, to Pedro Plomer.

Several sail of small craft arrived and sailed to the N. this day.

#### Arrivals at Montevideo.

June 28th.—H. B. M's. Ship *Beagle*, (Surveying vessel,) from the South Coast, and was to sail for Rio Janeiro.

30th—National brig *General Rondeau*, Gordon, from Santos.

The British brig *Nancy* sailed from Montevideo on 29th ult., in ballast for Rio Janeiro.

## THEATRE.

On Monday, for the benefit of Señora Campomanes, was represented the play of *El Cid Campeador*, parts of it reminded us of Astley's exhibition. Señor Quijano as a Spanish Cavalier and Felipe David his Squire, both on horseback, appeared at the entrance of the Pit and bid defiance to their Moorish adversaries on the stage. Señor David throughout the play caused infinite merriment; he is ever occupied, indeed to use a theatrical term "he makes business," when upon the stage.

The Orchestra performed some pretty symphonies, including the Overtures to the *Italiana* and *El Barbero*, these strains brought to remembrance our once delightful Opera at this Theatre.

The House was full and the box circle contained several charming and fashionable fair. Señora Campomanes, in such characters as pert chambermaids, is the Mrs. Mattocks of these boards, and we were glad to see the house so well attended.

Señor and Señora Cañete have danced the Bolero, &c., on various occasions during the week. The Lady has many admirers, both on the score of her talents and because she is a pretty woman.

Cossio and Quijano have divided the applause of the audience: the acting of the former is aided by a fine manly person, and that deficiency is compensated in the latter by energetic action; indeed he fights and dies on the stage quite in the style of the British *Roscus Kean*, and always seems in earnest as if determined to die "with harness on his back."

The Packet Lady *Mary Pelham* is posted to sail for Montevideo and Falmouth on Wednesday next.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR LONDON,

THE very superior fast sailing new brig *GOMER*, (A I) Capt. Timothy, burthen 158 tons, coppered and copper fastened; has the greatest part of her cargo engaged. Apply to

J. & J. THWAITES AND CO.,  
105 Calle Belgrano.

MR. HAYTON, calle de Cangallo No. 62. has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand an excellent assortment of Gentleman's english made superfine Levitas. Coats, Pantaloons and Waistcoats, which he is selling as follows:—

Levitas.....	DI. 165 to 190
Coats.....	100 to 180
Pantaloons.....	35 to 80
Waistcoats.....	12 to 35

Most of the above are of the first quality and fashion.—

Camlet Cloaks (or Capotes) } at dl 170	
lined with alepin, (very large) }	
Boots.....	40 to 55
Shoes.....	14 to 26
Hats.....	40 to 55
Silk Umbrellas.....	45 to 65
Water proof Cloth, (yard).....	30 to 35

Water proof Ponchos and Cloaks, for which (after a reasonable time for trial,) the money will be returned, if not found to be perfectly water-proof.

Havana Cigars ..... 125 per box,  
One large cane bottom Sofa, Flannel, Cotton, and linen Shirts, lambs-wool Stockings, &c. &c.

## IMPORTANT.

Selling at No. 56 Calle de la Paz at the following low price for ready money only—

Rum	4 dls. 4 rs. Gallon.
French Brandy	6 do do
Good Gin	6 do do

Pilot and navy bread very superior at 30 dls per barrel, and variety of other articles for Pulperins, &c. &c.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 118 a 119 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 116 a 117 do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 6½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 7 a 7½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Putacones, 6½ a 7 do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 72 a 73 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 155 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 6½ per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 173 a 175 p. ct. prem  
Do. on Monte Video, 450 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 12 a 13 cents.  
Hides, Ox, best, 36 a 38 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 32 a 35 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs, 30 a 32 do.  
Do. salted, 29½ a 30 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 11½ a 12½ dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 14 to 16½ dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 42 a 44 do.  
Hair, long 28 a 31 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 21 a 22 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 12½ a 13½ dl per quintal.  
Horns, best, 550 a 620 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 69 a 71 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 12 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 2½ a 3 per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 119 dollars. The lowest price, 113 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6½d.

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