

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 204.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 17th, 1830.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AIRES.

We have no reason to complain of a scarcity of news, from the interior this week. Would there were less, and that too of a character less painful to philanthropic feelings. Two mails have arrived, one from Cordova, and the other from Mendoza. We had flattered ourselves that ere this the unpleasant state of suspense in which we have lived for some time past would have satisfactorily terminated, but we confess that the late accounts lead us to anticipate a protraction of that anxiety.

Mendoza.

Our readers will recollect that in a former number we stated that *Pincheira* the Indian Chieftain, had espoused the cause of the Ex-Governor Corbalan. In effect, in conjunction with the forces of the latter, under the command of Col. Aldao he moved against the City, but during the march a disagreement took place in consequence of the Indians having robbed Aldao's horses. The Caciques feigned much regret at this occurrence which they said had taken place without their knowledge, and invited Col. Aldao with his principal Officers, and several private individuals who had emigrated from Mendoza, with his division to attend an assembly on the following day, when they promised to publicly reprimand the offenders. The meeting took place on the 11th ult., and whilst Aldao and his companions were in conference with the Caciques, at a signal being given by the latter a party of Indians rushed in upon them and made a general massacre. A communication from *Pincheira's* second in Command, a Spaniard we believe, to the Government of Mendoza, relative to this affair has appeared in the public prints. He disclaims in the name of his Commander any connivance at the perfidy, and states that on the contrary he used every endeavour to prevent the melancholy catastrophe, adding that its origin was, that the Indians suspected that Aldao was going to betray them into the hands of the Christians. He likewise says that *Pincheira* never intended to aid Corbalan in carrying on war against Mendoza, and that the object of his movement was to offer his mediation between the Federalists and Unitarians: concluding by soliciting permission for the remainder of Aldao's division to return to their homes, and requests that all individuals belonging to his forces in the power of the Government may be restored. Notwithstanding this avowal the City Papers of this City accuse *Pincheira* of having been bribed, to cause

Corbalan and his principal followers to be assassinated. There is still a considerable force in the *Campagna* opposed to the present Government of Mendoza, but it is supposed it will soon fall as the leading men of the party have been cut off. The principal of the ill-fated victims were Don Juan Corbalan, Col. Aldao, Col. Rosas, Lieut. Col. Soto, Adjutant Saavedra, Dr. Maza, Don Gavino Garcia, Don Juan Francisco Gutierrez, Don Felipe Videla and Don José Hilarnes.

Cordova.

The papers of this province evince a great deal of acrimony whenever they speak of the Government of Buenos Ayres, they designate it as the *Cabinet of the Salado*, alluding we presume to the circumstance of General Rosas having the principal of his territorial possessions in the neighbourhood of that River. Our papers retort upon the Cordovese administration, the appellation of *Cabinet of St. Jerome*, this being the Patron saint of the Province. The *Lucero* has selected a number of titles with which the *Aurora* of Cordova addresses the Federalists of Buenos Ayres among the least offensive: of which may be ranked, "savages and monsters." A fete was given in Cordova on the anniversary of General Paz's first victory over General Quiroga. Several proclamations were issued on the occasion, in which the soldiers were told that their fame resounded from one end of the world to the other. Don Mariano Fraguero has resigned his office as Commissioner, from the Government of Cordova to that of Buenos Ayres; Dr. D. Eusebio Agüero, Professor of Theology in this University, remains in quality of representative of the Cordova Government; Señor Oro, the Envoy from the Governors of the Parana coalition, has left Cordova. Nothing relative to the result of his mission has transpired. It is now believed that the report of an interview between the Governors of Buenos Ayres, Cordova and Santa Fé was merely a surmise.

Rioja.

Col. La Madrid has been elected Governor of this Province. In a proclamation he alludes to the wounds he received at their hands when he was defeated, during the administration of Señor Rivadavia, by Gen. Quiroga. It is said that a Col. Brizuela and some others had been shot at Rioja.

Tucuman.

The Government has submitted a project to the Legislature, for issuing 6000 dollars in paper to be redeemed in one year, this step has caused a great deal of discontent. A list of persons shot by the present Governor Lopez when he first assumed the Government of Tucuman, which was drawn up by Col. La Madrid in justification of his deposition, some few years since, of Lopez, and likewise a speech delivered by one of the deputies from Tucuman, in the last congress upon the subject, has been published.

Santiago del Estero.

The Ex-Governor Ibarra, with a few attendants, has arrived at Santa Fé. A letter from him to General Paz, has appeared in the *Nuevo Tribuno* of this City, charging the said Genl. with having attempted his assassination, by a party of ruffians from his army, and after being defeated in this design, with commissioning the Governor of Tucuman to depose him; General Paz denies the allegations. Some depredations are said to have been committed in the collection of the contributions levied by Lopez, (the Governor of Tucuman?) The provisional Governor has resigned. The election for a new Governor was to take place on the 9th inst.

San Juan.

A contribution of 20,000 dollars has been levied upon this Province. A new Governor has been appointed in the person of Don Gerónimo Rosas.

Chili.

Accounts have been received from Santiago de Chile dated 22d ult. The French vice Consul at Valparaiso, Viscount Espronville was shot in a duel at Valparaiso in June last, by the vice Consul of Lima, the latter had come up in the British sloop of war *Sapphire* for the occasion; Espronville was killed at the second shot, a ball entered his lungs and he expired immediately.

A dispute has occurred at Lima between the British authorities and the Peruvian Government.

The following is an extract, from a private letter relative to this affair.

"In the course of the last year, an English Vessel called the "*Pam Be civil*," arrived at Callao, she sailed for Mexico, was sold there, and returned to Callao under Mexican colours, where she was seized on the plea of some irregularity in her papers, her cargo landed and placed in deposit in the Government stores, including 30,000 dollars British property, the Government applied this money to its own use; the British Consul, at the request of the consignee Mr. Mc Cloon, requested that it should be returned into deposit until the result of the trial be known. The Government answered they would refund it when it was legally released, this answer was not considered satisfactory, and Capt. Dundas of H. M's Ship *Sapphire*, wrote to the Government requesting it to place the money again in deposit: this was refused. Capt. Dundas seized the Peruvian Sloop of war *Libertad*, (having first warned the Government that he would retaliate,) and withdrew from her 30,000 dollars. The British Consul requested his passport, and sailed from Callao in the *Sapphire*, in company with H. M's. Ship *Tribune*, and has arrived at Valparaiso.

Captain Bingham, the senior Officer on the station, immediately upon the arrival of the *Sapphire* and *Tribune*, left Valparaiso for Lima in the *Thetis* Frigate, *Alert* sloop of war in company."

Few situations can be more distressing than those of foreign officers who having entered the service of the new Republics, in order to combat the foreign enemy have in the end found themselves involved in the domestic disputes of their adopted country, and at times either from principle, old attachments, or other strong causes have been in a manner obliged to take active service with one or other of the parties.

These observations have been elicited from us on reading a letter from Chili, which although of back date (10 Decr. 1829,) throws some light upon the situation in which the late Col. Tupper was placed: an Officer who in the war for the independence of Chili was one of its most distinguished heroes, and had gathered "golden opinions from all sorts of people," and yet he fell a victim to civil dissensions.

The following is an extract from the letter alluded to.

After describing the action between the army under the command of General Lastra with the army of the south commanded by General Prieto, in which the latter was defeated chiefly through the gallant conduct of Col. Tupper. It says "Prieto seeing himself thus situated sent a flag of truce to Lastra, soliciting a cessation of hostilities, as he was ready to surrender at discretion, and hoped that Generals Lastra, and Viel would pass over to his encampment to determine what was to be done with his army. This being agreed to Lastra and Viel went over, but they were no sooner there than Prieto said: deliver your swords, you are my prisoners. The Generals were greatly enraged at such a felonious action. Prieto, I hear, requested Lastra to sign an agreement to the effect that Tupper should surrender with his battalion; certain it is that Prieto sent to Tupper stating that his presence was necessary, as General Viel and Lastra could not come to any decision without him, to which Tupper replied that he would not stir an inch, and insisted on Lastra and Viel immediately returning to their stations. After waiting a short time, and no appearance of the Generals, he sent to Prieto to say if in five minutes they were not released, he would immediately attack and shew no quarter either to him (Prieto,) or any other that might fall into his hands. This had the desired effect: the Generals were given up.

Montevideo.

An alteration in the flag of the Oriental State of the Uruguay has been proposed to the House of Representatives at Montevideo, the present flag to be superseded by one with four blue stripes horizontal of

equal length, on a white ground; and the new flag to be hoisted upon the day on which the political constitution of the Republic is sworn to. The chief object of the alteration is stated to be that the stripes in the flag might accord with the number of the departments which compose the State.

The proprietor of the Theatre at Montevideo has given notice, that in future when performances are advertised they will not be postponed on account of unfavourable weather as heretofore, but will regularly take place as announced. A similar regulation in the Theatre of Buenos Ayres would not be amiss.

Preparations were making at Montevideo for *funciones* on the days destined for swearing to the new constitution. A correspondent of the *Universal* of that City proposes that music, dancing, &c., be substituted for the gymnastic exercises of Señor Chearini, not only on account of the high price which that Professor demands, but that such amusements are more congenial to the disposition of the people, and that bands of music might be obtained in Buenos Ayres, to relieve the monotony, of columns miserably painted, arches worse formed, and the Plaza badly lighted.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, having returned from the country to the capital; the delegate Government has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—From this date the decree of the 24th March of the present year ceases to be in force.

2nd.—Let this be published.

Juan Ramon Balcarce.
Manuel J. Garcia.

FESTIVAL OF THE 9th JULY.

In our last we gave a brief statement respecting this Anniversary, and we have been requested to insert a translation of the declaration of Independence made by the congress at Tucuman, which is as follows.

"Declaration of the Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate."

In the well-deserving and most worthy city of San Miguel del Tucuman, on the 9th day of the month of July 1816, the ordinary sitting being ended, the congress of the United Provinces resumed its previous deliberations respecting the grand, august and sacred object of the Independence of the inhabitants constituting the same. The cry of the whole country for its solemn emancipation, from the despotic power of the Kings of Spain was universal, constant and decided; nevertheless the Representatives carefully dedicated to this arduous affair the whole extent of their talents, the rectitude of their intentions and the interest with which they viewed their own fate, that of the

people represented and also of their posterity. After mature deliberation they were asked whether they considered it expedient, that the Provinces of the union should constitute a nation free and independent of the Kings of Spain, and the mother country. Filled with the holy ardour of justice, they simultaneously answered in the affirmative by acclamation, and then one by one successively reiterated their unanimous, spontaneous and decided votes in favour of the independence of the country, and in virtue thereof they concurred in the following declaration.

We the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America in general congress assembled, invoking the Supreme Being who presides over the universe, in the name and by the virtue of the authority of the people we represent, and protesting to Heaven, and to the Nations and Inhabitants of the whole globe, the justice by which our wishes are guided, do solemnly declare in the face of the earth that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the repugnant ties which bound them to the King of Spain, to recover the rights of which they were deprived, and invest themselves with the high character of a nation free and independent of King Ferdinand 7th, his successors and the mother country. In consequence whereof the said Provinces in point of fact and right possess ample and full power to assume for themselves such forms of Government as justice requires, and the urgency of existing circumstances may demand. All and each one of them publish, declare and ratify the same through us, pledging themselves under assurance and guarantee of their lives, property and honour, to abide by and sustain this their will and determination. Let the same therefore be communicated for publication to whomsoever it may concern; and in consideration of the respect due to other Nations, let the weighty reasons which have impelled us to this solemn declaration be detailed in a separate manifesto, given in the Hall of our sittings, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the congress and countersigned by our Secretaries also Members thereof. Then follow the signatures of the Members of the congress for the Provinces. On the part of Buenos Ayres, it was signed by Dr. Antonio Saenz; Dr. José Darregueyra; Father Cayetano José Rodriguez; Dr. Pedro Medrano; Dr. E. Agustine Gascon; Don Tomas Manuel de Anchotena; Juan José Paso, Secretary.

The following are some particulars in addition to those we noticed last week of the observances of the 9th July in Buenos Ayres, for the year 1830.

On the evening of the 9th the Public Offices, Theatre and the City, were again illuminated, and Military music stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo: At the *Resguardo* the British, American, French, Brazilian and other flags were displayed; the signal mast and yard at the Marine Office, was illuminated with a profusion of lamps which had a very pretty effect: The day proved fine, and a number of ladies in the afternoon promenaded Alameda.

On the evening of the 10th, the illuminations were continued, and music in the Cabildo Gallery.

On the 11th the three festivals of 25th May, Corpus Christi, and the 9th July were celebrated in one.

Salutes were fired from the Fort at sunrise, mid-day and sun-set, and also by the Guard vessel Cacique in the Outer Roads; and No. 7 Gun-boat, in the Inner Roads. Salutes were likewise fired when the Governor and the procession left the Cathedral at half-past 1 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock the troops formed in the Plaza, consisting of Col. Rolon's Infantry Regiment; the Regiment of Cazadores Civicos and a detachment of the 4th Cavalry with their bands: about half-past 11 the Governor and *cortège* left the fort, and proceeded to the Cathedral on foot; *Te deum* was celebrated, and the Procession then moved from the Church; the dignitaries of the Church, with the Host, preceded. The friars of the Convent of San Francisco with the Prior at their head, were likewise present; the Governor followed attended by the Ministers, Don Ramon Balcarce, and Don M. J. Garcia, (Don Tomas M. de Anchorena was absent from indisposition; the Brazilian, Netherlands and Hamburg Consuls General; Admiral Brown, Captains Rosales, Seguiand other Officers of the Navy; a number of Military Officers; Don Valentin Gomez as Chief of the University, the Minister of the Police, and the heads of the Corporations

The Procession on its return moved at a very slow pace with frequent halts, and all who composed it were uncovered; Military music was in the train. The Houses in the Plaza de la Victoria, the Neighbouring streets and the Cabildo were decorated with silks, &c., and the *Asiomas* and Balconies contained a number of ladies. Nearly all the Vessels in the harbour had their colours hoisted, and the fineness of the day gave additional interest to the scene.

The Governor looked extremely well and seemed more *en bon point* than when we last saw him, he was attired in full uniform, sash, &c.; several of the Foreign Ministers paid their respects to him at the Fort, at the conclusion of the processional ceremonies, and he received the felicitations of the Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical authorities, Don Manuel A. Castro spoke on the part of the Magistracy; Don Enrique Martinez for the Army; Dr. Pedro P. Vidal for the Ecclesiastical senate; Don Francisco Ezequiano for the Naval department, and Don Valentin Gomez for the University; General Martinez said "that on the 9th of July, 1816, the National Army swore to defend the independence of the country against the Kings of Spain, that on the 9th July 1830 it again swore with equal enthusiasm to sustain it against whoever might dare to threaten it."

The spectacle possessed considerable attraction, in which the Franciscan friars formed an important item, they are aged men whose days, seem "dwindled to the shortest span," yet they recall many recollections of "bell, book and candle" and of the by-gone days of our own country.

During the day fire works had been placed in front of the Recoba in the Plaza, and at 7 in the evening they were discharged; it proved an excellent exhibition considering the shortness of the time for preparation, and was highly creditable to the inventor.

On the days of the festival the boatmen attached to the Captain of the Port's Office, were attired in new and appropriate uniform.

TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

As honor may be called the vital spirit and basis of the mercantile profession, it is the duty of every one connected with it to preserve it immaculate; it is of such a nature that the least thing sullies it, and the merchant should show himself jealous of his reputation and credit, in order to stifle any report calculated to injure it. These are the noble principles which urge me to notice an occurrence, (my imprisonment,) which I could wish I had no reason to remember, so as to consign for ever to oblivion even its very authors; but as it is a notorious fact that I have been confounded for 23 days with criminals, and but few have a knowledge of the motives which have operated in this strange affair, and perhaps some may be under the impression that it was the consequence of the non-fulfilment of my engagements or default in my mercantile transactions, the respect which I owe to the commercial community and to the public, from whom I have received so many kind considerations, enjoins me the strict obligation of satisfying them: I shall simply and precisely relate the event, and the result of the question arising from it, which I consider will be salient for my purpose.

I was summoned in the month of June last, before the Commercial Tribunal, by Doña Leticia de Lacy, reputed Wife of Pablo Rosquellas, to answer a certain demand. As in a suit one of the first things to be attended to is the legitimacy of the parties in order to avoid nullity in the proceedings, no one can be obliged to acknowledge as a party any but that which accredits itself as such, and as Doña Leticia in that case appeared on behalf of her reputed husband Don P. Rosquellas, I remarked that I had nothing to do with her but with her supposed husband, which in my opinion and as may be inferred from the circumstances, was equivalent to saying to her *prove your right of representation in the suit*. Moreover I have laid before the Courts of Justice in which this question has been discussed, my reasons and foundation for expressing myself as I did without intending in the least to offend the lady. She doubtless for reasons best known to herself gave another construction to my expressions, and considered herself aggrieved, solicited the Tribunal to permit the scrivener to give her a certificate of them; with this she applied to the Judge of the Criminal Court Dr. D. José Eugenio Elias, demanding my imprisonment and the seizure of my property. He without the least scruple and as if were but a simple affair, acceded to her petition, and my imprisonment took place, thereby bringing upon me very considerable injury again at which I have protested, and for which I intend to seek reparation.

This is not the place to notice the inconsistency and errors into which this judge has fallen during the suit, because I have already done so victoriously before the enlightened and circum-spect supreme Court, to whom I appealed and who revoked the proceeding of the said Dr. Elias, ordering me to be set at liberty. The Court has done me justice, and I ought to be grateful to its integrity. Notwithstanding if it were not so diffuse I would take a pleasure in publishing the report which the said Judge laid before the Court, pursuant to an order from it at my request, because it is a clear testimony of his wisdom and of the principles by which he is guided in judicial affairs, not to speak of its language for it is worthy of imitation.

The proceedings of this Judge were to me no matter of surprise, since he a short time before, in a suit which my brother in law Mr. Henry Mangio and myself, instituted in his Tribunal against Don Pablo Rosquellas, soliciting his imprisonment for grievous offences against our Wives, he did not hesitate to declare that although the fact was manifest from the evidence of one unexceptionable witness, yet the testimony of only one witness was not sufficient to warrant the imprisonment of the defendant. A new principle in the jurisprudence which

will afford entertainment to the professors of law.

It is evident therefore from the above statement, that the motives of my imprisonment had no connection with mercantile transactions, and cannot in any wise injure my credit or reputation in trade.

An unjust act of violence or force does not prejudice a man's good opinion.

Charles Oddie.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of July.

BRITISH.

Do Comet, Barnes, loading for Liverpool.
Do Prompt, Donaldson, do do
Do Plata, White, do do
Do Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay do do.
Do Agnes, Roe, do for London.
Do Courier, Mowbray, do for Malaga.
Do Griffin, Ansell, do for Antwerp.
Do Huntcliff, Viner, do do.
Do Flora, Le Mesurier, do for Guernsey.
Do Louise, Lenfesty do do.
Do Shubenacadie, Bartlett, do [for Ha-
[vannah.
Do Hotspur, Mitchinson, do for Liver-
[pool.
Do Lavinia, Langley, do for
[London.
Do Malvina, Norfor, do do.
Do Nameless, Hocquard, do for
[Antwerp.
Do William, John Lenfesty, do for Rio
[Janeiro.
Do Highlander, Dickenson, do for a port
[in Europe.
Do Scotia, Curdy, freighted for Antwerp,
[touching at Montevideo.
Do Gomer, Timothy, freighted
[for London.
Do Branston, Given, uncertain.
Do Irene, Hewitt, discharging.
Do Grecian, Watson, do.
Do Lima, Smith, do.
Do Vigilant, Lhrop, do.
Barque Angereno, do.

AMERICAN.

Do Ultima, Hitchcock, loading for Havannah.
Do Colonel Howard, Galt, do do.
Do Hampton, Ward, do do.
Do Cameo, Sayer, do do.
Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin, bound to the
[Isle of France, with Mules.
Do Ganges, Faunce, discharging,
Brig Centurion, Hutchinson, bound to Boston
[and Salem.

FRENCH.

Ship Anguste, Coutard, loading for Havre de
[Grace.
Do Prosper, Darlan, do do.
Do Danae, Etcheverey, do for Bourdeaux.
Polacre La Paix, Gazan, do for Marseilles.
Ship Courier des Indes, Tiphany, bound to
[the Isle of Bourbon, with Mules.

SARDINIAN.

Ship Principe Cristiano Augusto, Mascareilly,
[uncertain.
Polacre Clementina, Capelo, loading for a port
[in Europe.
Polacre Aquiles, Villa, for ports in the Levant.
Do Conception, Gaello, loading for Gibraltar.
Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi, loading for
[Cadiz.
Do Neptuno, Leonardo, loading for Havannah.

CHILIAN.

Brig Mercaditas, O'Brien, uncertain.

BRAZILIAN.

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

HAMBURG.
Ship Eliza, Sherington, loading for Antwerp.
DUTCH.
Schooner-brig Alida, Hughes, loading for Antwerp.
Galliot Clemens, De Haans, do do.

BREMEN:
Brig Charlotte Louisa, Wessels, loading for [Bremem].
Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.
Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot.
Packet Hope, Lieut. Wright, Commander.

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

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.
July 9th.—American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, from this 7th inst.

Sailed from Montevideo.
July 9th.—H. B. M.'s ship Beagle, (surveying ship,) for Rio Janeiro.
British brig Harriett, Summers, for the Isle of France, with 88 mules.
Argentine schooner-brig Caroline, Sheaffe, for Rio Grande.

H. B. M. ship Eden, Capt. Owen, sailed from Montevideo, for Valparaiso, and ports in the Pacific on 29th ult.

The Brazilian brig Constante was to sail on 19th June, from Santos for Montevideo; she had not arrived at the latter Port on the 11th instant.

It was reported at Montevideo that the British brig Rhoda, from London to Valparaiso, had foundered North of Rio Grande.

The National Packet schooner Joven Sarandi, has been purchased by the owners of the Packet schooner Bella Portena, and it is intended by means of these two Packets to have regular communication with Montevideo twice a week to sail from this if the weather permit on Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Packet Hope, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth, is posted to sail on Monday next.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 10th.—Wind N.N.W.
Arrived 7 balandras, from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed H. I. M.'s Schooner Rio de la Plata, Captain Lisbon, for Montevideo and St. Catharines.

11 sail of small craft to the N.
July 11th.—Wind W.N.W.
Nothing arrived or sailed.

July 12th.—Wind N.W.
Arrived National schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, from Montevideo 10th, to J' and S. Lyons.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Aguila Pri-mera Soriano, for Montevideo.

July 13th.—Wind N.N.W.
Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 10th to C. Galleno.
Arrived H. B. M.'s Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot, from Montevideo 10th instant.

1 zumaca 3 balandras, from the Parana, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed National packet schooner Joven Sarandi, Fortune, for Montevideo.

British brig Mars, Bristow, for Liverpool, despatched by John Appleyard, with 6633 dry hides, 2344 salted do., 2800 horse do., 16 bales with 352 arrobas of horse hair, 12 do with 1500 dozen of nutria skins, 26,200 shin bones. Passenger Mr. Heskett.

July 14th.—Wind N.E.
Arrived National brig General Rondon, Gordon, from Rio Janeiro 6th June, Santos 19th, arrived at Montevideo 30th. sailed from thence 11th inst, with 434 bags of sugar 800 rolls of tobacco, to Dowdall and Lewis.

British barque Angerona, Redknapp, from Tarragona 18th April, Montevideo 3rd inst, with 247 pipes of Wine, Brandy 1860 jars of oil, 433 boxes of Raisins. to Antonio Letemendi.

British brig Vigilant, Thorp, from Liverpool 8th April, with general cargo to Heyworth and Carlisle. (Was detained 30 days in the Irish Channel by westerly winds.)

2 Zumacas and 8 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

July 15th.—Wind W. rain.
Nothing arrived or sailed.

July 16th.—Wind W.
Arrived National packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 14th instant, to Gaspar Resa.

Sailed National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson; and Oriental de. Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

The number of notes of all classes in circulation of the Bank of Buenos Ayres amounted on the 7th inst, to 15,152,726 dollars.

A notice in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, signed Leticia Lacy de Rosquellas, requests the public to suspend its judgment upon the communication from Charles Mr. Oddie, until the answer to it appears.

THEATRE.

On the 8th was performed a play to a very thin audience. It being the eve of the festival of the 9th July, the National Air was sung and the Theatre extra lighted.

On the 9th the Tragedy of *Virginius*, but its performance was not first rate, the actors on these boards are not suited to the higher walk of tragedy; Cossio and Quijano were the best; the latter laboured too much. The Citizens were as boisterous as those in *Coriolanus*, and caused much laughter. The house was full, several lovely and fashionable, females sat in the lower tier of boxes.

On the 11th the Tragedy of *Aristodemo*. The Governor occupied the state box, attended by his Aid de Camps, and was visited during the evening by the Revd. D. J. M. Terreros, (Provisor) and the Revd. D. Santiago Figueredo, the Chief of Police (Señor Perdriel,) General Mancilla, the Captain of the Port (Don Francisco Erescano,) &c &c.

In the boxes were General Viamout and family, General Enrique Martinez, the Consul General of Brazil, Capt. le Chevalier de Bruix of the French brig of War Inconstant, Commander Wright of H. B. M.'s Packet Hope, &c.

The house was crowded and both on this and the preceding evening the National Air was sung, the interior and exterior of the Theatre had extra lights.

On the 13th after the rather tedious play of *las minas de Polonia*, the ballet of *la flauta magica* was successfully repeated to a house tolerably well filled, the music of one of the dances is the same as pertains to the pleasing Air of

"O'er the dewy green
Dance the elves of night!"

ADVERTISEM.

NOTICE

To the Commercial Community
who are desirous of learning
the English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. by a
simple and easy method.

A PARTICULAR course has been established, in which will be taught the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French and English Languages and Book keeping by double entry.

The director of this establishment resides in the Calle de Cuyo No. 66, where information will be given from 2 to 4 in the afternoon and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Lessons in the said Languages will likewise be given at private houses, if required.

FOR LONDON.

THE very superior fast sailing new brig GOMER, (A I) Capt. Timothy, has then 138 tons, coppered and copper fastened, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged. Apply to

J & J. THWAITES and Co.
105 Calle Belgrano.

FOR SALE.

In the Calle de la Universidad No. 177. A quantity of English ladies shoes, at moderate prices just arrived from London.

VINES

In bearing, with stems from four to five feet in length, are on sale in the *Parque Argentino*.

S. AND S. HESSE respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have just imported from England an assortment of elegant and fashionable jewellery, consisting of pearl, and fine gold necklaces; pearl, diamonds, and fine gold earrings, rings and brooches, with a variety of other articles, which they offer at very moderate prices at their store No. 52 Calle de la Catedral.

PRICES CURRENT.

- Doublings, Spanish, 118 dollars each.
- Do. Patriot, 116 do. do.
- Plata Macquina, 64 dollars for one.
- Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
- Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6 1/2 a 0
- 6 per cent. Stock, 76 per cent.
- Bank Shares, 162 a 164 dollars each.
- Exchange on England, 6 1/2 per dollar.
- Do. on Rio Janeiro, 75 p. o. r. rem
- Do. on Monte Video, 450 do. do.
- Do. on the United States, 12 a 13 cents.
- Hides, Ox, best, 36 a 37 dollars per pesada.
- Do. country, 33 a 34 do. do.
- Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 30 a 31 do.
- Do. salted, 26 a 27 pesada.
- Do. Horse, 12 a 12 1/2 dollars each.
- Nutria skins, 13 to 15 dollars per dozen.
- Chinchilla, 40 a 42 do.
- Wool, 4 a 4 1/2 dollars per arroba.
- Hair, long 28 a 31 dollars per arroba.
- Do. mixed, 21 a 22 do do.
- Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.
- Horns, best, 550 a 620 dollars per mil.
- Flour, (North America) 70 a 73 dols. p. hb.
- Salt, 12 a 14 dollars per fanega on board.
- Discount, 2 1/2 per cent.

The highest price of Doublings, during the week 119 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2. The lowest do. 6 1/4.

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