

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 216.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1830.

[VOL. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no intelligence of moment to communicate from the interior Provinces. The political aspect and prospects, remain much in the same state. The circular from the agents of the allied Governments of the interior to the Government of the boundary Provinces will be found in another column.

Rio Janeiro.

The prize case meeting which lately assembled in the above city, was merely a requisition on the part of the new Commissioners, Messrs. March and Naylor, that one per cent should be allowed them for their trouble, so that with the 12½ per cent to be paid Messrs. Platt and Stevenson, the owners of goods will lose 13½ per cent.

Considerable excitement had taken place at Rio Janeiro, in consequence of the following occurrence.

An officer belonging to a French Frigate in the harbour, was shooting upon the estate of Señor Franca, he was repeatedly warned off, and at last forcibly driven from thence: some days after he returned with about 30 French sailors, took the brother of the proprietor to the French boat on the beach and flogged him.

The periodicals of Rio Janeiro express the highest indignation upon the above subject, and the Government has demanded of the French Minister at Rio, that an apology should be made, or the delinquents given up to justice; to which demand no answer had been returned on the 20th ult. The Government had allowed the French Minister until the 21st ult., to give the required satisfaction.

Montevideo.

Accounts from the above city to the 7th inst., state that the congress had not yet named the new President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

Col. Charles Heine had been appointed Consul of the Oriental Republic, to the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfurt.

It is stated that Col. Rosales has left the Oriental territory, and proceeded to that of Brazil.

The affairs of France occupy all the public attention of this city, even Gen. Paz and Col. Rosales are for the moment thrown into the shade by the importance of the European news. The following is a succinct detail of the events alluded to.

The arrival of the *Pampero* from Rio Janeiro, brought us the paper *Novo Journal de Commercio*, of 18th ult., in which

was inserted the decrees of Charles Tenth King of France, dated 25th July. One suspending the liberty of the press, another dissolving the new chamber of deputies, and a third ordering a new election to take place on 6th September, and the chamber of deputies and peers were convoked on 28th September.

Scarce had time been given to form surmises as to the probable results of the above measures, when the arrival of the *Esperanza*, from Rio Janeiro, brought accounts that a Revolution had happened in France, and as a crowning work to the important news, the brig Joseph arrived same day, from Bourdeaux 12th August.

On 27th July, the Revolution commenced in Paris, groupes of persons assembled in the public places, a conflict ensued between them and the *Garde Royale*, the *Gen's d'Armes* and the Swiss troops; musquetry and grape shot were fired by the latter, the people had armed themselves with whatever they could find, in conjunction with the National guard. At the end of three days the disturbance subsided, the military were obliged to retire, eight thousand persons are said to have suffered in this affray, and the Swiss guards have severely suffered. King Charles embarked at Cherbourg, (5 of the deputies accompanied him, to give security to his person,) and had arrived in England, as also the Prince Polignac.

The Minister Peyronnet was seized at Orleans disguised as a cook. The Duke of Orleans was invited to Paris, and on the 8th August was proclaimed King. A Parliament was to be formed of the newly elected deputies, in the mean time the Government was provisional, and it had ordered the tri-coloured cockade and flag to be again established. The news of the occurrences at Paris was conveyed by telegraph to the provinces, and the people were crowding from the country to the Capital to assist the new Government: all the male inhabitants of Paris capable of bearing arms, were formed as a National guard, under the Command of Gen. Lafayette; Gen. Girard was appointed to Command the troops of the line. The French Papers contain various proclamations, one of them says, "shame to the French soldiery, who by the order of a wicked Ministry, fired upon their unarmed countrymen."

General Bourmont arrived at Toulon, from Algiers, but hearing of the Revolution he immediately sailed for Naples. The tri-coloured cockade was generally worn in France.

The London Quarterly Review of May, 1830, contains an excellent article upon the "political condition and prospects of France;" it concludes with the following remarks.

"We think it is hardly possible to doubt that unless the existing Government adopts and succeeds in carrying into effect some very decisive measure in the course

of the present year, there will ensue another burst of convulsion:—Napoleon has left no saying of more indisputable truth behind him, than that "a revolution in France is a revolution in Europe."

The news brought by the Joseph caused a great sensation at Montevideo; the tri-coloured flag was displayed in front of many French houses, with burning tar barrels, &c.

Accounts from the United States, mention that General Sucre was assassinated on 2nd June, near Pasto.

In pursuance of the decree, "ordering mourning for his late Majesty George the Fourth: all the public officers in Buenos Ayres, and the military both officers and men, wore crape on the left arm on the days 1st., 2nd., and 3rd., inst."

DIED.

Suddenly in this city, on the night of the 5th inst., JESSE ECKELBERGER, Esq. of Baltimore, Maryland. This gentleman was connected with some of the most respectable people of his native state, and uniting to a good education and the early habits of genteel society, an uncommon degree of cheerfulness and a copious flow of wit, he was highly appreciated by an extensive and respectable circle of friends, by whom his loss will be cordially deplored; to those friends it will be some feeble consolation to know that, although he died in a distant land the last offices of respect were paid to his remains and memory, by a numerous concourse of his countrymen here, who were accompanied by the Chargé d'Affaires, and the Consul of the United States, as principal mourners; he was buried in the protestant cemetery, near this city.

The warm weather has set in rather early this year, and summer attire generally adopted, which rarely occurs until after the 13th October, this being a day of some note in this part of the world as the festival of *Nra. Sra. del Pilar*, (when the fair at the *Recoleta* ought to commence,) and the birth day of the Emperor of Brazil, and the anniversary of the battle of Sarandi.

The moonlight nights of last week have crowded the streets with promenaders, and a tour round the town on such occasions gives a stranger a tolerable idea of Buenos Ayres.—The quantity of ladies shopping, in costume which can scarcely be improved, without veil, or head dress, the ponderous yet not inelegant comb giving to their little heads a great deal of importance.

A military band has performed in front of of the barracks, at the market place on several nights lately, but these performances are too transient and tantalizing, for after one or two of the drum major gets impatient, whirle his stick, and the musicians vanish.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The H. House of Representatives in its sitting of this date, has sanctioned the following law.

It authorizes the Government of the Province, to expend the sum of eight millions nine-hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars, three reals and a quarter real, conformable to the estimate of the various branches of expenditure presented to the H. House for the present year 1830.

FELIPE ARANA, President.

EDUARDO LAHITTE, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, 25th. September, 1830

To H. E. the delegate Governor of the Province.

A decree dated the 4th inst., states that the Curate of the Recoleta church, in consequence of his various duties, is unable to attend to the regulation of the cemetery of the Recoleta, and that the most scandalous disorders daily occur there. It is therefore ordered that a person shall be exclusively appointed to take charge of that establishment under the regulations specified in the decree.

Don Roque Jacinto Quiroga has been appointed to fill that office.

Circular of the Agents of the Governments of the interior Provinces to those of the boundary Provinces.

Cordova, 19th September, 1830.

The undersigned agents of the Provinces of the interior, have the honor to address themselves to the Government of upon an affair of the highest importance, and upon which they have special and most particular charge from their respective Governments. It has in view the pacification of the Republic, and the re-establishment of good understanding among all the Provinces which compose it, banishing the arrangement of their differences by the terrible medium of arms, which among brethren should never appear.

These objects in themselves most important and commendable, show the urgency of carrying into effect the means which lead to their accomplishment, as, independent of the powerful motive of an attack from the foreign enemy, the time which is lost in such a state of violence must always be deplored, which, if ruinous, and intolerable among nations is infinitely more so among a people so intimately connected by every kind of relationship and interest.

The Governments of the boundary Provinces have evinced apprehensions, although in the opinion of the undersigned

are unfounded, are always an evil for the Republic and an obstacle to the consolidation of the general pacification, should they not entirely disappear and give place to the revival of the most intimate confidence, and complete good understanding, from whence will flow all the blessings so much desired.

They have before manifested equal wishes and sentiments, and upon this basis the undersigned found the most secure hope that the path of reason will be adopted by all, for the arrangement of affairs so important.

For this great object the undersigned have assembled in this capital, and have the most positive orders from their respective Governments to open the most frank communications with the Governments of the boundary Provinces, in consequence of which if H. E. the Governor of thinks that by the intervention of diplomatic agents, an arrangement can take place of whatever differences may exist among the Provinces, and a solid basis be established for the pacification and organization of the Republic. The undersigned commissioners are ready to enter into negotiations with those which H. E. may name to that effect. If, as there is every reason to hope, the means proposed merit a favorable reception from H. E. the Governor to whom this is addressed, they take the liberty of proposing the city of Cordova as the place for holding the first conference.

The undersigned with pleasure takes this opportunity to salute H. E. the Governor and Captain General of, and to offer him their most sincere respects:—*Manuel Berdia*, agent of Tucuman;—*José Rudecindo R. Jo*, agent of San Juan;—*Ventura Ocampo*, agent of Rioja; *Miguel Cui* to *del Corro*, Agent of Santiago;—*Manuel Tesanos Pinto*, agent of Salta;—*José Maria de Bedoya*, agent of San Luis;—*Henrique Araujo*, agent of Catamarca;—*Francisco Delgado*, agent of Mendoza.

NATIONAL SCHOONER OF WAR SARANDI.

Various documents have been published in the periodicals of this city and of Montevideo, relative to the above vessel, but they contain very little in addition to what we before inserted. Col. Coe in a communication to the Government dated Buenos Ayres, 29th ult., speaks highly of the assistance rendered by the authorities in the Oriental State, and that he had sent Capt. Diaz on shore with some despatches to the Commandant at Soriano, who while there was advised by some person to retire as soon as he could, as an armed force of more than fifty men was approaching to seize him and the boat under his command, to which Capt. Diaz replied "that they were ready to give them the reception they deserved."

The Government of the Oriental State addressed an explanatory communication dated Montevideo, 28th ult., to the Government of this Province, stating that whatever interpretation might be given to the communication of 24th ult., relative to the schooner of war Sarandi, their determination and principles were to follow strictly the practice of civilized nations in such cases.

The following has been published by the Government at Montevideo.

"Through a mistake in the note forwarded from the office of the Minister of war and marine to the Government of Buenos Ayres, it was indicated that the individuals of the schooner of war Sarandi who might be arrested should be placed at its disposal, whereas it ought to have said *at the disposal of the competent authority in the State.*

The chief of the department of Soriano, under date *Mercedes, 25th ult.*, advised the Government at Montevideo that Col. Rosales and the crew of the Sarandi had disembarked, that cargo had been landed which had been placed in deposit, and that he had taken measures to prevent aggression on the coasts, &c.

The Government replied to the above dated Montevideo, 30th ult., stating that the individuals who had landed from the Sarandi, having sought refuge under the flag of an independent state, it did not possess the right to legislate upon crimes committed out of its territory; humanity and justice demanded that an asylum should be granted to them, which only could be refused to noted criminals.

But these individuals having seized balandras, thrown their cargoes over board, landed lances, &c. The chief of the police of the department was therefore ordered to detain them, in order that they may be tried for this infraction of the laws.

The *Universal* of Montevideo contains a copy of a communication from Señor Anchorena, Minister of foreign affairs, dated Buenos Ayres, 20th ult., to the Government of the Oriental State, stating that lances were manufactured in Montevideo, muskets, carbines and swords purchased under the direction of the refugees, belonging to the mutineers in this city of 1st December, 1828, for the purpose of committing hostilities against this Province.

That vague accounts had been before received of arms having been secretly sent to Paisandu, and of persons having been invited to make an attack upon the coasts of this Province, or upon those of Santa Fé, but that the present advices leave no doubt of those intentions, and hopes that the Oriental Government will not allow such infringement of the rights of nations, but will punish those who attempt it, as well as those who by any other mode insult this Government, trusting that the same guarded conduct may be observed by the public writers of the Oriental State as is practised by those of this Province towards that Government.

Allusion is then made to the great sacrifices made by the province of Buenos Ayres in aid of the independence of the Oriental State, that the common interests of both States and the rights of nations demand that every exertion should be made to preserve tranquillity, and that a portion of seditious men shall not be

permitted to abuse the hospitality afforded them, and provide the means of hostility in order to disturb the peace of this Province, and have the liberty to insult with impunity the individuals who compose its Government.

The Government of the Oriental State repined to the above under date Montevideo, 30th ult., stating that it had taken every means to remedy the evils complained of, that it had despatched orders to disperse any assemblage of armed men, &c., who might meditate hostilities against any of the Provinces of the Argentine Republic: that it need no other stimulus than the principles followed by civilized nations.

That in respect to the periodicals, if they offend they were subject to the law, that the Government had no other mode of intervention, and little or no influence upon the opinions of public writers. It however promised to employ all its interest, which under similar circumstances it had a right to expect from the Government of Buenos Ayres.

General Bustos, the late Governor of Cordova, died lately at Santa Fé: his remains were interred in that city with military honours.

The festival of *Ntra. Sra. del Rosario*, was celebrated this year in Buenos Ayres with more than ordinary splendour. The flags of various nations floated on Sunday last, from the towers of the church of San Francisco, whose bells during the day kept up an incessant clatter. The usual procession took place in the afternoon to the church of San Domingo, with numerous *cortége*, including lights, music, and "holy fijars."

At night the towers of San Francisco and the interior of the church were illuminated, each altar was tastefully decorated with flowers both real and artificial, which in addition to the glittering ornaments, produced a brilliant effect. This festival falling in a month of spring when the "new blown rose" flourishes in all its sweetness, (to fade, alas! too soon), enables its votaries to gather the choicest flowers to honor their favourite saint, and in this respect it has greatly the advantage of the winter saints, whose rites are generally ushered in by cold rains, and the bleak *pampero*.

The vespers at San Francisco's church lasted until nearly 10 o'clock on Sunday night: the influx and reflux of spectators continued until that hour, a great portion of whom were females. The heat in the body of the church was excessive, increased likewise by the profusion of lights.

The scene altogether was not divested of interest, and few could view it with stoical indifference.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

The insertion of the following remarks in your valuable paper, will very much oblige several English residents at Rio de Janeiro.

Remarks on "Walsh's Brazil."

Among the variety of absurdities to be found in this work, there is nothing so disgusting as the mawkish sensibility with which the Revd. author treats of slaves and slavery. At page 134, vol. 1st, after a very good description of Cape Frio, the

entrance of the harbour, and the magnificent harbour itself, the Doctor opens his philanthropic battery upon us, and begins with the poor oppressed blacks, "some were chained by the neck and legs, and moved with loads thus incumbered." The Doctor should have told his European readers that these *chained negroes* were felons,—mostly murderers,—who in humane England would have been *hung*. At page 138 the blacks selling cakes, &c., "were all very clean and neat in their persons, and had a decorum and sense of respectability about them, superior to white of the same class and calling." Did the good Dr. ever see two of these decorous and respectable black ladies fighting, or dancing in the streets? we hope not! The Dr. next sees some black soldiers, who we assure him were *not militia*, and a black priest. "I had now" says the Dr. "been but a few hours on shore for the first time, and saw an African negro under four aspects of society, and it appeared to me that in every one his character depended on the state in which he was placed, and the estimation in which he was held, &c.:" so much for the experience of a few hours. Let us now listen to the experience of years, it is a Republican who speaks, a member of the Senate of United States.* Addressing the speaker of the house he says, "Sir, there does not exist upon the face of the whole earth a population so poor, so wretched, so vile, so loathsome, so utterly destitute of all the comforts, conveniences and decencies of life, as the unfortunate blacks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston; liberty has been to them the greatest of calamities, the heaviest of curses. Sir, I have had some opportunities of making comparisons between the condition of the free negroes of the North and the slaves of the South, and the comparison has not only left an indelible impression of the superior advantage of the latter, but has gone far to reconcile me to slavery itself." And why, we ask are they so poor, so wretched? they have the same liberty as the other citizens,—then why not the same respectability? Let Dr. Walsh tell us, and should he be at fault we refer him to Chs. Mc Kenzie, Esqr. late H. M. Consul General at Hayti. In the mean time we beg leave in answer to his assertion that black women are affectionate mothers, to tell the Dr. a story—a true story. A Portuguese lady told a young slave who was near her confinement, that as soon as the child was born it should be sent to the foundling hospital: the woman expressed the greatest horror at the idea, and declared that she had rather die than have her child taken from her, "Oh! we will said her mistress, who knew her temper, wait until the child is born and we will see what is to be done." In the process of time the little monkey made its appearance, and the lady put her threat in execution by ordering an old woman to take it away as soon as it was prudent to remove it. The mother acquiesced in sullen silence, (overcome perhaps, the Doctor would say, by the intensity of her grief,) not so, the old woman proceeded to obey the lady's orders, and taking up a shawl which was lying on a box, she wrapped the infant in it, and was quitting the room, when the afflicted mother raised her head from the mat and called out "stop there! what are you doing? that's my shawl, give me my shawl!" what a scene for the glowing pen of Dr. Walsh! "Take my first born in the tender hours of its birth and throw it to the

dogs, or worse, confide it to the care of the cruel whites, but oh! spare my Manchester shawl!! Can any thing be more ridiculous than what follows? vol. 2nd, page 402. "The mob were very merry, but very orderly, no one seemed disposed to offend another in their scrambles except when now and then a poor negro waded into the middle of the street and he was kicked and cuff'd without mercy, as if he was a thing altogether out of the pale of piety, or consideration." In the name of common sense and veracity who constitute the mob at Rio? And what is its colour? Black! black! black!

* Mr. Hayne of South Carolina.
(To be continued.)

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 7th of October.

BRITISH.

Brig Irene, Hewitt, loading for Liverpool.
Do Hotspar, Mitchinson do do.
Do Portena, Lowdon, do do.
Do Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay, do do.
Do Cleopatra, Walsh, do do calling [at Montevideo]
Barque Angerona, Redknap, do for Cadiz.
Brig Monarch, Miller, do do.
Do Vigilant, Thorp, do for Lon- [don].
Do Betsey Black, Forman, do for Aut- [werp].
Do Pomona, Tessier, do for [Braxels].
Do Cognac Packet, Winby, do for Am- [sterdam].
Schooner-brig Elbe, Roche, bound to Monte- [video and the Falkland Islands, and from [thence to Bahia].
Brig Martha, Brigstock, discharging.
Ship Statesman, Quiller, do.

AMERICAN.

Ship Hamilton, Langdon, loading for Havan- [nah].
Brig Forrester, Stoddard, do do.
Do Sally and Esther, Atkins, do do.
Do Zipporah, De les Dernier, do do.
Do Volante, Finney, do for Baltimore.
Do Constitution, Robinson, do for Philadel- [phia].
Do Bolivar Liberator, Garney, do for New [York].
Schooner-brig Joseph, Davis, do for do.
Ship Susan, Gardner, do for do.
Schooner-brig Comblue, Tucker, do for Bos- [ton].
Schooner Patsy B. Blount, Scott, do for Rio [Janeiro].
Brig Vinc, Varney, do for [Salem].
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, discharging.
Do Chiloe, Porter, do.
Do Sultana, Wade, do.
Brig Frederick, Powell, condemned as unsea- [worthy].
Do Hannah, Freeman, for sale.

FRENCH.

Ship Val d'Or, Latapie, loading for Bourdeaux, [calling at Montevideo].
Brig Gustave, Girard, do for Marseilles.
Do Joseph, discharging.

SARDINIAN.

Ship Principe Cristiano Augusto, Mascarelli, [loading for Cadiz].
Polacre Thetis, Pirangole, do for do.
Do Rosa, Corsanego, do do.
Brig Leon, Guiron, do for Parnagua.
Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro, do for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig San José, Sardi, loading for the [Island of St. Bartholomew, calling at Rio [Janeiro].
Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, discharging.

BRAZILIAN.
 Brig Poderoso, Francisco, loading for Bahia.
 Do Independente, Cardozo, do for Rio
 Janeiro.
 Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoz, do
 Do Nuevo Despique, Pereira, do do.

DUTCH.
 Barque Five Brothers, Poodts, loading for
 Havannah.
 Galliot Wilhelmina Frederica, Holwedel, do
 for Amsterdam.
 Brig Alexander, Colas, loading for Antwerp.

DANISH.
 Ship Indianer, Schildknecht, loading for Ham-
 burg.

NEAPOLITAN.
 Brig Brillante, Castellaño, loading for Naples,
 (late Comet.)

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.
 Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot.
 Packet Pigeon, Lieut. Binney, Commander.

FRENCH.
 Brig Faucon, Capt. Quernel.
 Do Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.
 Corvette Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut. De
 Vaisseau.)
 Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The National packet brig Independiente,
 Gahan, from this 2nd ult.; Montevideo 4th,
 arrived at Rio Janeiro 17th do.

The National brig Ellen, Brown, from this
 2nd ult., arrived at Rio Janeiro, (direct)
 18th do.

The National brig Golfinho, Gard, arrived on
 11th ult., at Rio Janeiro, from Santos.

The Packet Mutine sailed from Rio Janeiro
 on 16th ult. for Falmouth.

Arrivals at Montevideo.
 September 27th.—Sardinian brig Industria,
 from Genoa.

29th.—Brazilian brig Active, from Rio Ja-
 neiro.

30th.—American ship N. Star, from Baltimore.
 October 4th.—American brig Kanhawa,
 Sumner, from Boston.

Do do do David Moffatt, Dar-
 rell, from Baltimore and Rio Janeiro,
 5th.—Do do Niagara, Brown, from
 Salem 6th August.

British brig Thomas Dempsey, Coxon, from
 Santos.

Do do Grecian, Bacon, from Buenos
 Ayres 2nd.

Sailed from Montevideo.
 September 27th.—Argentine packet brig
 Eloisa, for Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brig Antenor, for Parnagua.
 Do schooner-brig Bella Angelica, for Rio
 Grande.

October 1st.—British brig Shannon, for
 Antwerp.

American brig Pacific, for Havannah.
 Brazilian do Scipion, for Bahia.



MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 2nd—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived (yesterday) British ship Statesman,
 Quiller, from Valparaiso 24th June; Talcuh-
 wana 19th August; Montevideo 29th ult., with
 5936 fanegas of wheat, to Sebastian Lezica Bros.

(Spoke in lat. 43. long. 53 40 W. British
 brig Jane of Bristol, from Liverpool, bound to
 Valparaiso, out 80 days.)

Sailed British brig Grecian, Bacon, for Mon-
 tevideo and Liverpool,—despatched by Hey-
 worth and Carlisle, with 7659 dry hides, 4155
 salted do, 7 horse do, 1829 horn tips, 30,000
 shin bones, 10 bales with 201 arrobas of wool,
 3 do with 66 do horse hair, 3 do with 33 quin-
 tals cut hides.

French brig La Bonne Emilie, Vandererger,
 for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. de Abreu
 de Leite, with 41,800 horns, 480 dry hides,
 692 arrobas tallow.

National pilot boat schooner Star of the south
 Martinez, on a cruise in the River.

October 3rd.—Wind N.

Arrived National packet schooner Flor del
 Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 2nd, to Gasper
 Resa.

Oriental do do Rosa, Moratorio,
 from do 2nd, to C. Galiano.

*October 4th.—Wind N. Colonia and the
 oppsite coast visible.*

Arrived 8 balandras and 2 zamacas, from the
 Parana, and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed Brizilian brig San José Americano,
 Silva, for Parnagua,—despatched by C. J.
 Moreira, with 318 fanegas salt.

National packet schooner Bella Portena,
 Anderson, for Montevideo.

*October 5th—Wind N. shifted in the after-
 noon to S.S.W.*

Nothing arrived.
 Sailed H. I. M's. Schooner Rio de la Plata,
 Captain Lisboa, for Montevideo.

October 6th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived National schooner-brig Pampero,
 Thompson, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., with
 caña, flour, &c., to Edward Lumb.

Sailed British brig Lima, Smith, for Ant-
 werp,—despatched by John Miller, and Co.,
 with 14,700 horns, 11,099 dry hides, 1573
 salted do, 106 bales with 1642 arrobas of wool,
 6 do with 147 do horse hair, 1 do with 28
 tiger skins.

Passenger Señor Vanney.
 19 sail of small craft to the N.

October 7th.—Wind S.E. blowing strong.

Arrived National brig Esperanza, King, from
 Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., general cargo, to Fer-
 nando Alfaro.

French brig Joseph, Lemeau, from Bourdeaux
 12th August; Montevideo 6th inst., General
 cargo to Braulio Costa. (20 Passengers.)

Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da
 Costa, from Parnagua 24th ult., with yerba, &c.,
 to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed Gun-boat No. 7, Lieut. John Green,
 for Martin Garcia.

14 sail of small craft to the N.
October 8th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived British brig Thalestris, Roebuck,
 from Greenock 26th July. General cargo to
 Dunnett Knox, and Co.

Passenger, Mr. Law.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera,
 Soriano, from Montevideo 7th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed British brig Portena, Lowden, for
 Liverpool,—despatched by Charles Tayleure,
 and Co., with 9110 horns, 14,550 dry hides,
 11 bales with 1650 doz. nutria skins, 7 barrels
 with 1226 dozen chinchilla do, 2 bales with 24
 quintals of cut hides.

Do do Cleopatra, Walsh, for Monte-
 video and Liverpool, despatched by M'Crackan,
 and Jamieson, with 3788 horns, 3315 salted
 hides, 90 dry do.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF FURNITURE,

THE Auction sale of the Furniture of Mr.
 William Hardisty, continues this day at
 11 o'clock A. M. At his late residence, No. 66,
 Calle de la Florida.

NOTICE.

HOUSE AND PREMISES to be disposed of
 and entered upon immediately,—the lease
 of that well known and frequented Hotel (the
 Three Kings,) with all the fixtures, furniture,
 &c. For particulars apply to J. Mc'Carthy,
 who resides upon the premises, Calle del 25 de
 Mayo No. 32.

NOTICE

THE Agent of the Branch Pilots of this
 River, requests the Captains of vessels
 that when they make their declaration at
 the Captain of the Port's Office, they should
 be correct in giving the draft of water which
 their vessels draw, as otherwise they will be
 detained at the time of sailing, according to the
 measures that have been taken for that purpose.
 Buenos Ayres, 5th October, 1830.

REMOVAL.

WM. ENGLISH AND BROTHERS, in con-
 sequence of the smallness and inconve-
 nience of their former establishment, No. 110,
 Calle de la Piedad, have removed to No. 94,
 half a square nearer the river; were they con-
 tinue the Upholstery business in all its branches;
 as they manufacture their own curled hair,
 the public can depend on having curled hair mat-
 trasses, so much recommended for summer use
 on account of their coolness and elasticity.
 Families having their own furniture hang-
 ings to make up, or alter, can have them
 done to any design, at moderate charges.—Old
 sofa's chairs, mattresses, &c., repaired and re-
 stuffed to equal new; paper hanging, rooms
 carpeted, canvas ceilings put up; and, executed
 with neatness and dispatch. An assortment of
 mattresses, bedsteads, &c., on hand.

ON SALE.

AT S. BISHOP'S, Chemist, No. 49, Calle
 de la Reconquista; the under-mentioned
 articles of the best quality, lately arrived from
 London; also, a fresh supply of medicines.

Alum	Leeches
Sago	Soda powders
Oatmeal	Siedlitz do
Arrow root, West In- dia	Opeldoc, Steers
Castor oil, cold drawn	Milk roses, Warren's
Cheltenham salts	Macassar oil, genuin
Henry's magnesia	Aisana extract, for the teeth
Blue	Essence of Tyre, to stain the hair
Starch, English	Windsor soap, &c
Currants, new	Lavander and honey water
Salts' lemon	Eau de Luce
Dutch drops	Dalby's Essence pep permint
Pearl ash	
Aromatic vinegar	
Brandy bitters	
Ginger, Jamaica	

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 118 a 119 dollars each.
 Do. Patriot, 116 a 117 do. do.
 Plata Macaquina, 6½ a 6¼ dollars for one.
 Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
 Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do.
 6 per cent. Stock, 78 per cent.
 Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.
 Exchange on England, 6¼ per dollar.
 Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 a 175 p. ct. prem.
 Do. on Monte Video, 375 a 400 do. do.
 Do. on the United States, 13½ a 14 cents.
 Hides, Ox, best, 32 a 33 dollars per pesada.
 Do. country, 29 a 31 do. do.
 Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24 a 25 do.
 Do. salted, 25 a 26 pesada.
 Do. Horse, 10 a 11 dollars each.
 Nutria skins, 13 a 15 dollars per dozen.
 Chinchilla, 30 a 33 do.
 Wool (common,) 4½ a 5½ dollars per arroba.
 Hair, long 29 a 31 dollars per arroba.
 Do. mixed, 21 a 22 do. do.
 Jerked Beef, 11 a 12 dl per quintal.
 Horns, best, 450 a 600 dollars per mil.
 Flour, (North America) 55 a 56 dols. p. bbl.
 Salt, 10 a 12 dollars per fanega on board.
 Discount, 2¼ a 2½ per cent.
 The highest price of Doubletons, during the
 week 120 dollars. The lowest price, 115 dols.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England
 during the week, 6¼. The lowest do. 6¼d.