

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 217.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1830.

[VOL V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The affairs of France and the probable consequences of the change of Government there, still occupies almost solely the public attention of Buenos Ayres.

Cordova papers have been received to 24th ult., they do not contain any thing politically important, except a profusion of "paper bullets" chiefly directed against their contemporaries of Buenos Ayres.

A decree of the Government has been issued, stating the necessity of giving a vigorous impulse and better organization to the corps of militia of the capital. It is ordered that they should be formed into three bodies, two to be composed of whites, and the third of free men of colour.

The first corps is to preserve its present denomination of *Regimiento de Patricios de Infanteria*; the second *Milicia Pastora*; and the third *Defensores de Buenos Ayres*.

Every white man native of the country, the foreigners resident in it, except those exempt by treaty from military service, and all other classes of natives from the age of 17 to 45 are to be enrolled.

Two other corps are likewise to be formed, one to be called Auxiliaries of the Police, to be composed of Justices of the peace, Alcaldes and Lieut. Alcaldes; the other to be called the Guard of Honor of the Province, to be composed of retired officers and half pay officers, from Captains downwards.

The following document has appeared in the Aurora of Cordova, of 24th ult.

The undersigned being requested by the Agents of the Provinces of the interior assembled in this capital, to place in the hands of H. E. the Governor of the inclosed despatches, considers it his duty to acquaint H. E. of the upright intentions with which they address the accompanying communication. They have presented authenticated despatches which the Government of Cordova has recognized as sufficient for the object of their mission. The pacification of the Republic, the re-establishment of paternal relations among all the Governments of the provinces, inspiring reciprocal confidence, and promoting the organization and constitution of the country are the interests which occupy them, and to which their labours are directed. The undersigned promises himself from the patriotism of the Government of that displaying it upon an occasion so opportune and urgent it will kindly receive the wishes of the sister provinces, and their proffered friendship concurring with

them to save the country from the dangers which menace its independence, according to the announcement made by the Government of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned reiterates to the H. E. the Governor to whom this is addressed, his protestations of friendship and esteem,

*José Maria Paz.
D. Juan Antonia Sarachaga.*

The brig George Bentinck, from Liverpool, has brought London Papers to the 7th August. They contain full details of the late change in France. Judging from the style of these journals they appear equally rejoiced as the French themselves, and make use of much stronger language. The *Times*, and *Morning Herald*, are not choice in their expressions, and when speaking of Charles X and his Ministers the words, "wretches," "villians," "tyrants," &c., are the most common appellations. The *Times* says, "there is not a parish work-house in England that would not be disgraced by such an inmate as Charles X."

The conduct of the Parisians as described in private letters from Englishmen in Paris, has been most exemplary, although goaded to madness by the immensity of the slaughter, they committed no outrages upon private persons or property, on the contrary they respected the defenceless, even of their enemies, and this conduct, so different from that pursued in the Revolution of 1792, proves that they have acted from principle, and that the enthusiastic courage they have displayed has been the effect thereof.

May after events not sully this noble conduct, then will France truly merit the name of the "great Nation."

In the late conflict at Paris defention evinced itself among the troops of the line, and the greater part joined the people, whereas the Royal Guard, the Swiss troops, the Gens-d'armes, and the Lancers, kept up a constant fire upon them.

The King seeing his critical situation, wished to abdicate the Crown in favour of the Duke D'Angouleme, or of his Nephew the Duke de Bourdeaux, (appointing in the latter case a Regency,) and to revoke the obnoxious decrees, but those propositions were not listened to. He had retreated to Rambouillet with 15,000 troops, but finding they could not be depended upon and that thousands of armed citizens were about to march upon him, he accepted terms for leaving the Kingdom, and was accompanied by five of the deputies to Cherbourg in order to embark for England, or the United States.

A vessel has been seized in the river Thames, laden with arms, and having on board 68 persons bound to Spain, to act against the Spanish Government.

The seizure was made at the instance of the Spanish Ambassador in London,

The King of Naples is dead, and has been succeeded by his Son, (Ferdinand Charles,) who is 21 years of age.

A French brig of war stated to be the *Incon-tant*, arrived at Montevideo on Monday last, from Rio Janeiro; she had the tri-coloured flag, and on her communicating with the shore the tri-coloured flag was displayed from the house of the French Consul:

We presume she had brought an official communication to that effect from Admiral Grivel at Rio Janeiro.

The French vessels of war in this port still hoist the white flag, until officially notified to the contrary.

A number of French individuals in this city wear the tri-coloured cockade in their hats, and a subscription dinner advertised in order to celebrate the change of Government in France.

The fallen Monarch Charles X appears to have no friends among his late subjects in Buenos Ayres.

Great rejoicings took place on board the French merchant vessels in this port on Sunday last, consequent upon the late news from France.

The following "order of the day," was issued to the French Vessels of war in the River Plata.

"Great events have happened in our country. The Duke of Orleans has been proclaimed King by the Nation in the room of Charles X, who has fled to England. The National flag has been substituted for the white one; all the Ministers have been removed and others appointed, who are devoted to public liberty.

Events so remarkable cannot but inspire us with the desire to show our acquiescence in this regeneration of our country. But we are under the orders of our respected Admiral whom we all esteem, and without a violation of discipline we cannot act by ourselves; we shall therefore patiently await the orders of this esteemed chief.

(Signed,)

Le Capitaine de Frigate, Commandant les forces Francaises Navales dans la Plata.

QUERNEL.

October, 9th, 1830.

The *Recoleta fair* this year has been almost a "dead letter," and indeed quite so as it regarded the assemblage of *Paisanos* and *Paisanas*, who used to dance the *Cielito*, &c., with such spirit.

There were however a portion of equestrians and pedestrians, and a number of ladies enjoying the promenades in the vicinity of the *Retiro*, and the *Recoleta*, amused now and then by some sea Captains, whose jaded steeds would neither "wear or stay," obliging them to "put the helm up," and come to anchor in the Tea Gardens of Mr. Whitaker, or Mr. Tweedie.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Dr. D. Paulino Gari has been appointed *Vice Rector* of the University, *vice* Dr. D. A. Esquerrenea, resigned.

A communication from Don José Maria Escalada, dated 28th ult., to the Inspector General, (General Mansilla,) states that he has received notice of his appointment of second in command of the infantry regiment *de Patriotas* of Buenos Ayres, which he accepts, but in the present state of the revenue of the Province he declines to receive the corresponding pay.

A communication in answer to the above, from the Minister of war and Marine, (General Enrique Martinez,) dated 5th inst., states how highly the Government appreciates the patriotism of Señor Escalada.

Notice of the Inspector, and Commandant General of Arms.

It having been observed that some persons are detained, either from not understanding the language, or from ignorance of the meaning of the word *ABAJO!* after answering the challenge of the sentinels at the corner of the Cabildo and the Calle de la Victoria, and the principal Arch of the above edifice; the Inspector and Commandant General of Arms gives notice that all persons after 11 o'clock at night, who come in the direction towards them, must recede from the side-walk, so as to leave a passage of eight or ten paces between them and the said sentinels.

LUCIO MANGILLA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The arrival of Capt. Brisbane, from the above Islands has put us in possession of news, from the Emigrant settlement established at East Falkland Island, Port Luis, Berkeley Sound, under the direction of Mr. Luis Vernet.

We rejoice to hear that it is in a prosperous condition; about 20,000 head of horned cattle are on the Island; poultry and pigs in abundance, and all sort of wild fowl, rabbits, &c.; potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables thrive extremely well; wild horses abound, but the breed is small, horses have however been imported from Patagonia; wood is scarce, but this want, as it regards firing, is amply compensated by the great quantity of peat found on the Island.

The winter (although in lat. 51 40,) is stated to be rather mild than otherwise, and during the last winter there was very little ice or snow. The weather during the summer months is changeable, and westerly winds then prevail, a North wind brings with it fogs and damp weather. The autumn months of March and April is the most agreeable season. Fish is plentiful on the coasts, particularly a species of the mullet.

Port Luis is a safe harbour, and has from 7 to 8 fathom water with excellent anchorage; there is also a basin for small vessels not drawing more than 14 feet of water, in which they can be repaired.

The Emigrants at present on the Island amount to about 70 persons. Capt. Brisbane is about to return thither in the British schooner-brig *Elbe*, which vessel will be loaded there with hides, jerked beef and salted fish for Bahia.

A circular has been published by the Governor, (Mr. Vernet,) with the decree of the Government of Buenos Ayres, of the 10th of June, 1829.

The following is a copy of the circular.

PORT LUIS, (Falkland Islands.)

TO CAPTAIN

SIR:

The undersigned, Governor of the Falkland Islands, Terra del Fuego and adjacencies, doth hereby, in compliance with his duty, as expressed in a decree passed, by the Government of Buenos Ayres on the 10th June, 1829, to watch over the execution of the laws respecting the Fisheries, of which decree the annexed is a translation, inform you: that the transgression of those laws will not as heretofore, remain unnoticed.

The undersigned flatters himself that this timely notice which he gives to all Masters of vessels engaged in the Fisheries on any part of the coasts under his jurisdiction, will induce them to desist, since a repetition will expose them to become a lawful prize to any vessel of war belonging to the Republic, or to any vessel which the undersigned may think proper to arm in use of his authority, for executing the laws of the Republic.

The undersigned further warns persons against the practice of shooting cattle on the East Falkland Island, the same being private property, and however innocent the act may be in those that are not aware of this circumstance, it becomes of course highly criminal in those who wilfully persist in such acts, and renders them liable to the rigour of the laws in similar cases.

On the other hand those who are in want of provision or refreshments, can receive them on moderate terms, by applying at the new colony at the head of Berkeley Sound, where no port charges are to be paid, desertion of men discouraged, and any assistance rendered to those that may stand in need of it, by the undersigned.

LUIS VERNET.

Don Manuel Moreno, *Charge d'Affaires*, from this Republic to the Court of London, sailed on Tuesday last in the Packet *Pigeon*. The Packet saluted him with 11 guns.

The following members of the House of Representatives have been named as the committee to examine into the state of the Bank, in pursuance of the law of 3rd November, 1828; viz:—Señores, N. Anchorena, M. H. Aguirre, M. Luzuriaga, F. Alzaga, J. A. Vega.

General Guido having concluded his mission to the Court of Rio Janeiro, had an audience of the Emperor, in which he

thanked his Majesty for the uniform attentions with which he had been honoured, and expressed his feelings of gratitude thereon, stating the desire of his Government to cement the good understanding which exists between it and Brazil.

The Emperor replied expressing his wishes for the prosperity of the Argentine Republic, and regret for the unfortunate events which had impeded the realization of the treaty of peace.

On the 12th inst., it being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Emperor of Brazil, all the Brazilian vessels in the port hoisted their colours and signal flags. The brig *Nuevo Despique*, Capt. Pereira, was most tastefully decorated.

The late revolution in France is still the common topic of conversation in this City, and the enthusiasm which it has produced among the French residents here is very great. All classes of Frenchmen seem delighted at the change, and so would many others if this event

“Could trammel up the consequence,
That but this blow might be the be-all
And the end—all here.”

But we must confess that, like Banquo,
“Fears and scruples shake us.”

In our last we noticed the article in the *London Quarterly Review* of May, 1830, upon the affairs of France, the opinions there uttered appear to have been prophetic. In part of the article the Review says, “it will be asked why need we care what France does? Why not let her do as she pleases; what have we to do with her institutions as a nation, more than we have with the domestic arrangements of our next door neighbour in the street? The answer to this unfortunately is but too ready. If our neighbour merely beats his wife and children, and regulates his personal concerns in the worst way possible, we have no right to complain, but if he gets intoxicated and flings about fire-brands so as not only to set his own house on fire, but to threaten the destruction of the whole parish, we are compelled in spite of our love of quiet to take a lively interest in his proceedings.

If the French could be circumscribed by a great Chinese wall, within which they might cut one another's throats, and experiment to their hearts' content on idolatry and democracy, it would signify less to the neighbouring countries. But when the amplest experience proves that no commotion of any extent in France ever fails to embroil the rest of the world, and when we know that there are innumerable objects of ambition, of aggrandizement and of National revenge, all at this hour conspiring to stimulate a large portion of the French population to fresh wars, we cannot possibly view their present unsettled state without the deepest anxiety. We trust we have said enough to show that there is only one course of measures by which good order can be preserved; and however repugnant it may be to our English tastes, the necessity of the case requires that we should not shrink from the trial, but be prepared to witness as the least grievous of the two evils the temporary re-establishment of a tolerable absolute authority on the part of the crown of France. If this be impossible, or if the attempt be bungled in the execution we may bid adieu to repose, and buckle on our armour for another

quarter of a century of wars,—wars which in the end will only leave things worse than they now are, and if possible carry the French still further off from the grand goal of true liberty, which they yet they have hardly had a glimpse of.

In another part the Review states. If Louis XVIII had not in an evil hour, as we must ever think it, given the French a charter, and pledged his faith to the maintenance of a form of Government totally unsuited to the country, he and his successors not being entangled by this crude and ill advised engagement, might in process of time have gradually adjusted matters, so that the people should have come step by step, and almost imperceptibly to a knowledge not only of civil rights, but of those civil restraints and political self denials, without which, nominally free institutions it cannot be too often repeated, are a mere farce. For a nation to make a hop, a skip and a jump, from a wild sanguinary revolution to a military despotism, and from thence to the tip top of constitutional freedom, is an exploit worthy of the harlequin of the stage which cannot by any moral possibility succeed in the real business of life.

Let us but consider what has been the education of the men, who formed the chamber of deputies, and who, as our readers know, must be of the age of forty, or upwards. The members who are now sixty years old were just of age when the revolution broke out; so that they have had ten years of anarchy, fifteen of military tyranny, and fifteen of political experimenting, without even a hope of stability. Those of fifty years of age were at their prime as soldiers, when Bonaparte was made Emperor; those who are now only forty may have fought in Spain, and Russia, as well as at Waterloo. We must be pardoned for asking what is to be expected out of such a course of experience.

These remarks of the Reviewer have been elicited by the publication of a work at Paris, entitled *De la nécessité d'une Dictature, Par M. Cottu, Conseiller à la Cour Royale de Paris.*

Mr. Cottu bitterly deplores the granting of the charter, and states that his countrymen while endeavouring to copy the English House of Commons formed a body representing almost exclusively the democratical branch of the state, and leaving the others almost entirely without influence: he gives a table by which it is made to appear that of the 658 members of the House of Commons 298 are returned by the influence of Peers; 171 by wealthy commoners; and 18 by the crown; while only 171 are freely elected by the other interests of the State, and then observes. "Were the House not thus organized, and were it purely democratic in its formation, you would have anarchy in a moment instead of the most perfect order, and in place of complete harmony, you would presently see a civil war."

And in another page he states. "Is it then wonderful that the charter falling suddenly into the hands of a people so little ripe for freedom, (*si peu mur encore pour la liberté.*) should have been understood by no one, and that its consequences should not have been perceived by our Statesmen?"

The Westminster Review of July, 1830, contains an answer to the article above noticed in the Quarterly Review. We cannot this week insert any part of it.

Conclusion of remarks on Walsh's Brazil.

At page 243, vol. first, he says, "It was on the occasion of taking the oath to this Constitution, that a suspicious event occurred which gave rise to various conjectures, not yet satisfied: it was to be celebrated as usual at the theatre, on the 25th March, 1824, but just as the Emperor left his palace for that purpose a fire burst out in the theatre, and by the time he arrived it was all in a flame." There's a puff! unfortunately for *stage effect*, all the Rio world knows the fire commenced as the performance ended. We wonder which of the Doctor's intelligent friends told him that good story. And by the way of friends was there no one to whisper to him that there had been a benevolent Jones, as well as a humane Dixon and a courtly Coates: no tongue to tell of the grand deed of one whose heart was tender as an infant's eye,—no, he is forgotten, but his humanity and benevolence on earth have doubtless obtained for him a proportionate exaltation in heaven. One word said in praise of that man would have been worth all the pity bestowed on unworthy objects. At page 326, vol first, the Dr. goes to the English church; we saw him there with Holman the blind traveller on his arm: Did he upon that occasion partake of his companion's infirmity? For he actually asserts that the pews have no doors! and tells us moreover in two different places that the Brazilian parents, in walking through the streets precede their children, which is exactly the reverse of the fact. At page 351, he tells us of one Philibert Caldos, meaning Caldiera. But throughout the book the Portuguese names and words are so infamously spelt, and the masculine and feminine so jumbled together that it reminds us of what the Emperor said when he sent his son by the Baroneza de Sorocaba to Europe to be educated, "take the boy to Franco and not to England, and not to England, that he may not come back and talk to us of 'men may and minoa cavatio.'" At page 467, the Dr. says "the English though they had the precedence in point of time, do not amount to more than half the number of French; their houses make no display, nor have they any elegant shops which ornament the streets, their goods are all packed up in warehouses and are exhibited in the shops of the Brazilians. This looks very like a reproach, but the Dr. should have added the Brazilians say that the English and Americans do business like Gentlemen, but the French come and take the bread out of the mouths of the retail dealers. At page 484, for the English frequently, read the English once, got up a play at the Opera house. At page 512, he says of wheat bread *slaves never taste it!* We beg leave to inform the Dr from actual observations that that assertion is false,—not only in all the English families, but in many of the Brazilian houses, the domestic slaves are all allowed bread and sugar; and are far far better fed than thousands of really miserably poor in England. These, Mr. Editor, are a few of the errors we have discovered in this faulty work, there are parts of it which we confess we do not clearly understand, such as for instance where he says at page 471, they are not indisposed to *hospitality*, and they constantly accept invitations from strangers, but seldom ask them in return. *Is the Dr. an Irishman?*

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 14th of October.

BRITISH.

Brig Irene, Hewitt, loading for Liverpool.
Do Hotspur, Mitchinson do do.
Do Martha, Bigstock, do do.
Do Thalestris, Roebuck, do do.
Do Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay, do do.
Barque Angerons, Reaknap, do for Cadiz.
Brig Monarch, Miller, do do.
Do Vigilant, Thorp, do for Lon-
[don.
Do Betsey Black, Forman, do for Ant-
[werp.
Do Pomona, Tessler, do for
[Brazil.
Do Cognac Packet, Winby, do for Am^d
[sterdam.
Ship Statesman, Quiller, bound for Rio
[Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Elbe, Roche, bound to Monte-
[video and the Falkland Islands, and from
[thence to Bahin.
Brig George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, discharg-
[ing.

AMERICAN.

Brig Forrester, Stoddard, loading for Havan-
[nah.
Do Sally and Esther, Atkins, do do.
Do Zipporah, De les Deruid, do do.
Do Chiloe, Porter, do do.
Do Volante, Finney, do for Baltimore.
Do Bolivar Liberator, Garney, do for New
[York.
Schooner Patsey B. Blount, Scott, do do.
[stated by mistake as loading for Rio
Janeiro.]
Ship Susan, Gardner, do for do.
Schooner-brig Combine, Tucker, do for Bos-
[ton.
Brig Saltana, Wade, do do.
Do Vint, Varney, do for
[Salem.
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, discharging.
Do Ann Wayne, Codman, do.
Do Hannah, Freeman, for sale.

FRENCH.

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

SARDINIAN.

Polacre Thetis, Pirangole, loading for Cadiz.
Do Rosa, Corsanego, do do.
Brig Leon, Guiron, do for Parnagua.
Polacre Virginia, Vacaro, do for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, uncertain.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Poderoso, Francisco, loading for Bahia.
Do Independente, Cardozo, do for Rio
[Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoz, do do.
Do Nuevo Despique, Pereira, do do.
Do Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, discharging.
Brig Feliz, Olivera, do.

DUTCH.

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

NEAPOLITAN.

Brig Brillante, Castellaño, loading for Naples,
[late Comet.]

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot.

FRENCH.

Brig Faucon, Capt. Quernei.
Do Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.

Corvette Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut. De Vaisseau.)
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 12th.—Danish ship Dioskuren, from Marseilles, with wine, to Bertram and Co.
British brig Porcia, from Liverpool 20th July.
A British brig.

The National schooner-brig Victoria, from this 27th August, bound to Bahia, put into Rio Janeiro on 18th ult., leaky, and it was supposed would be obliged to discharge.

The American ship Belville, Capt. Nathan Bray, was lost on 23rd February last, on the coast of Terra del Fuego; crew saved, some of whom remain on the Islands, others have embarked in sealing vessels which have touched there.

The National schooner San Juan Bautista, was to sail on 1st inst., from Rio Janeiro for Buenos Ayres.

The Russian brig Moscow, from this 9th March, arrived at the Havannah 24th June.
The American brig Emma, from this 1st May, arrived at do before 12th July.

The British Packet Calypso, from this 24th May, arrived at Falmouth about 3rd August.

The National schooner-brig Cendor, Pyott, from this 19th May for Antwerp, landed her English letters at Dover, about 1st August.

MARINE LIST.

FORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 9th.—Wind E.

Nothing arrived.
Sailed American brig Constitution, Robinson, for Philadelphia,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co., with 3,100 dry hides, 19,000 horns.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, for Montevideo.

October 10th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, from Montevideo 9th inst., to J. and S. Lyons.

Sailed American schooner-brig Joseph, Davis, for New York,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock, and Morgan, with 1859 dry hides, 25,000 horns, 13 bales with 1675 dozen nutria skins, 10 do with 810 vicuña skins, 5 do with 75 doz sheep skins, 3 do with 101 arrobas of horse hair.

Sardinian Ship Principe Cristiano Augusto, Mascarelli, for Cadiz,—despatched by Pedro, Plomer, with 15,179 dry hides, 14,700 horns, 84 bales with 1228 arrobas of wool, 30 arrobas cut hides, 12 dozen sheep skins, 100 horse hides.

Passengers, Señor Franco Sola and 2 Sons; Señor S. Rosacco.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

October 11th.—Wind N.N.E. blowing strong.

Arrived National brig Joven Margarita, Fitten, from Santos 29th ult., to J. and S. Lyons, with timber.

Brazilian brig Feliz, Oliveyra, from Santos 29th ult., with sugar, tobacco, rice, timber, &c., to C. H. Melchert, and Co.

2 zumacas and 3 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, hides, &c.

The Sardinian Ship which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

The Packet Pigeon fired a gun at 8 A. M., and hoisted a signal for sailing.

October 12th.—Wind E.N.E.

Nothing arrived.
Sailed H. B. M's Packet Pigeon, Lieut. Binney, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for England Don Manuel Moreno. National schooner of war Sarandi, for Ensenada, to be hove down and repaired.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

October 13th.—Wind N.E. (rain.)

Arrived British brig George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, from Liverpool 9th August. General cargo to Heyworths and Carlisle.

Sailed American ship Hamilton, Langdon, for Havannah,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co., with 7102 quintals of jerked beef, 10 barrels do.

Passenger, Mr. James Allen.

Danish ship Indianer, Schildknecht, for Hamburg,—despatched by John T. Klick, with 13,905 dry hides, 9 bales with 283 arrobas of horse hair, 7 do with 120 do wool, 20 tiger skins.

Passenger, Mr. Von Hagen.

Sardinian schooner-brig San José, Sardi, for Montevideo, Brazil, and Havannah,—despatched by Pedro Plomer, with 1342½ quintals of jerked beef, 12 dozen sheep skins.

October 14th.—Wind W. (rain.)

Arrived American brig Ann Wayne, Codman, from Baltimore 27th July; Montevideo 12th inst., with 1467 barrels flour, and dry goods, to Noble, Gowland, and Co.

3 zumacas from the Parana, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed 1st sail of small craft to the N.

October 15th.—Wind W. blowing strong.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental schooner Aurora, Schiafino, for Patagonia,—despatched by José G. Ocampos, with effects.

National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, for Montevideo.

16 sail of small craft to the N.

THEATRE.

Various performances have taken place lately, and the theatre generally has been extremely well attended. The mechanical exhibition of passing the troops, (which by the by is something beyond a puppet show) is very attractive, and the effect is heightened by a military band performing behind the scenes, and between the acts favouring us with some arias from Tancredi, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARLEQUIN.

WE are requested to state that should there be any one in this city able and willing to undertake the above character, he may find an opportunity of displaying his agility this Summer at *Vauxhall*.

We may add that this is a fine opening for either Scot, Irishman, Welshman, American, or even Cockney; as no objection can be taken to dialect; ear and heel being the only requisites for this *dashing* character.

NOTICE.

THE Church Committee having resolved that it is expedient to admit Monumental Tablets to be affixed in the British Church now building in Buenos Ayres, subject always to the control of said Committee, hereby give notice thereof, and request any parties desirous to avail themselves of the said resolution, to apply to the Secretary, No. 142, Calle de la Piedad, as early as possible.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN CARLISLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

MISS PRICE begs leave to inform her friends and the ladies in general, that she has removed from Calle de Corrientes to Calle de Potosi, No. 103. She has just received from London a good assortment of lady's Summer bonnets of the newest fashion, and children's hats, &c.

English stays of very superior quality, at moderate prices. Ladies and children's Shoes, hose, &c.

NOTICE.

M. RULE respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has just received from London, an assortment of black and white bonnets, which she has on sale at No. 23, Calle de Tucuman.

M. Rule cuts and cleans straw and Leghorn bonnets.

NOTICE.

J. HUNTER begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a room for the purpose of scouring cloths. Boots and shoes made and repaired, and likewise cleaned in the first style, at the shortest notice. Please apply at No. 15, Calle de la Plata.

SOUTH DOWN AND SAXONY SHEEP.

ON SALE a few crossed-breed Rams, at No. 13, Calle de Chacabaco.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE the Key, Counter and Shelves, belonging to the Store, No. 67, Calle del 25 de Mayo. For particulars apply at Store, No. 27, Calle de la Alameda.

FOR SALE.

AT No. 60, Calle de la Piedad, an assortment of English Hats of superior quality

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 117 a 118 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 115 a 116 do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¾ 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 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 375 a 400 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 7 a 7¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 32 a 33 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 23 a 24 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 32 do.

Wool (common), 4½ a 5½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 29 a 30 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 20 a 22 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 11 a 12 dl per quintal.

Horns, best, 450 a 600 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 55 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 10 a 12 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2½ a 2¾ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 119 dollars. The lowest price, 115 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

Printed at the State Printing Office.