

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 218.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1830.

[Vol. v.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The following letter from Santa Fé has been published.

"The Governor of Entrerios arrived here yesterday at 9 in the morning. The greater part of the day and night was spent in conferences between the two Governors; Señores Ibarra, Cullen, and Echagüe, were present. The result was that the latter set off immediately to put himself at the head of 1100 veterans and militiamen in the Rosario, and Señor Cullen departed for Buenos Ayres, as Agent of the Governments of Santa Fé and Entrerios: Governor Lopez will pass the Salado the 18th of this month with 800 cavalry. Señor Sola is getting together a corps of 600 men about 5 leagues from the capital, and orders have been sent to organize more forces in other departments.

"General Quiroga is expected in Santa Fé on the 16th.

"The protector Paz has sent emissaries to the Indians of the North, offering to reestablish them in their ancient possessions, and to give up to them even the city of Santa Fé, if they will assist him with their forces. The Indians themselves have denounced these manipulations to Señor Lopez."

A notorious assassin named Marcos Cos, was shot on the 18th at the Monte de Castro, pursuant to the sentence of a Court martial. He was apprehended on the night of the 7th, in a ditch in the Quinta of Quirno, armed, and with some silver dollars in his possession. The circumstance of H. E. the Governor having to pass through this Quinta, in his way from Flores to the Monté de Castro, gave rise to the suspicion that Cos had meditated a dreadful crime. He was about to be tried for murder when the Revolution broke out; but was shortly after taken out of prison with others, and incorporated in the army. The Court martial found him guilty of the crimes which had been imputed to him, and sentenced him to death.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The House of Representatives has admitted the resignation made by Don Juan José Viamont, to compose one of the Committee to which he was named in the sitting of the 6th; and another of the members, D. Juan B. Peña, was appointed in his stead.

In a sitting of 18th inst., the House sanctioned the law of 3rd October, 1829, establishing the sinking fund, and reserved itself to provide for the future destination of the funds.

The Bank has named a Committee to give the necessary information to that named by the House of Representatives, to enquire into the situation of its affairs, and especially regarding one hundred thousand dollars which are missing from the Bank.

Inauguration of the tri-coloured flag of France in Buenos Ayres on 21st instant.

In pursuance of an invitation from the Consul General of France, (M. Mendeville,) a number of French citizens and others, and several ladies, assembled at his house at 11 o'clock in the morning. The marines of the French Vessels of war in this port, consisting of about 45 men rank and file in marching order, with bayonets fixed, were drawn up in front of the house. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Blanc, Puel, Roguin, Leloir, Roberge, Des Broses, Larroude, Garnier, Baclé, Etchegaray, Manpetit, and De Curel, presented in the name of their countrymen the new flag to the Consul; M. Curel read a speech to the effect, "that it was forty-one years since France had adopted that flag which now appeared more brilliant than ever, the glories acquired under it were coupled with the names of Kleber, Dessaix, Ney, &c. that fourteen enemies' armies had been crushed before it, and that in a hundred battles the French name had been inscribed in the temple of memory; that when Napoleon departed from the principles of liberty he fell into the abyss which he himself prepared. Allusion was made to Lafayette as the companion of Washington and one of the survivors of the first revolution; and wishes expressed that the tri-coloured flag may float in concord with all the nations of the old and new world. The Consul was requested to accept the flag offered by the French residents in Buenos Ayres, as a testimony of their patriotism and the joy which the late change in France had caused. The speech concluded as fol-

lows; *Vive la France! Vive le Drapeau Tricolor! Vive le Duc d'Orleans! Vive la République Argentine!*

The Consul made a suitable reply, and repeated the above *vivas*, with the addition of *Vive L'Amérique! Vive L'Angleterre!* and all nations who like it have responded to the call of France.

The colours underwent the ceremony of benediction, which was performed by the Revd. Dr. Valentin Gomez: one of the flags is to be presented to Admiral Grivel.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the firing of some petards gave note that the new colours was about to be displayed. A flag was delivered to an officer of the marines then under arms, and about half-past 12 a large and splendid tri-coloured flag (amidst *vivas*,) was run up to the flag staff on the tower of the Consul's house; and that flag, which Byron has denominated

"A rainbow of the loveliest hue,"

(but whose career has hitherto been that of warfare,) fluttered in the wind:—may its future destiny be different. The ancient white flag of France, which floated we believe in the time Charlemagne, in the year 800, perhaps before that period, and under which so many heroes have fought, has again disappeared.—Whatever changes may happen in our country, we trust that the union flag and the old "red cross of Britain" will still be the rallying sign of her sons.

Simultaneous with the hoisting of the flag from the house of the Consul, the French Vessels of war and merchant Vessels in this port, displayed the tri-coloured flag and fired salutes.—The flag at the fort was likewise hoisted, and at the Captain of the port's office; and at the *Sala Argentina*.

The National Vessels, and most of the American Vessels and a Dutch brig, hoisted their flags.

The band of the Cazadores was stationed in the *patio* of the Consul's house. The spectators were numerous, and the tri-coloured cockade was generally worn by the French.

The Consul and Commodore Quernel, and a *bortége* of French naval officers and others, proceeded to the fort to pay their respects to the delegate Governor.

The high wind prevented the intended illumination at the Consul's house, and from the same cause the Marines could not embark for their Vessels.

The French Vessels of war in this port had the white flag hoisted until 16th inst., from which period until 21st, they had no National flag up.

Montevideo.

The Packet Rosa brought us a series of Montevideo papers to 18th inst., they, like the periodicals of this city, are chiefly occupied with the affairs of France. The *Universal* is engaged in a discussion with the *Lucero* of this city, upon the rights of nations, produced by the affair of the flight of the schooner Sarandi. It likewise contains a list of the subscribers, (about 90,) chiefly natives, to the new Commercial Rooms, and the regulations thereof.

The election for President of the Oriental State was to take place on 22nd inst., and it was supposed the choice would fall on Señor F. Rivero, or Señor Perez.

Rio Janeiro.

Accounts from the above city state, that a change in the Brazilian Ministry had taken place, Señores Calmon, and Barbacena having resigned: their successors had not been appointed.

The affair respecting the flogging of a Brazilian citizen, by the French officers, has been amicably settled. A Court martial was held on the delinquents on board the French Frigate Caroline, and they were sentenced to various degrees of punishment.

The Portuguese squadron blockading Terceira, had captured the *Velocity*, with a cargo valued at £200,000 sterling; also, the *Margaret*, from Rio Janeiro; and several others who were obliged to bear up from stress of weather. Two British Frigates had sailed to demand restitution.

General Guido was to leave Rio Janeiro in the next English Packet for Buenos Ayres.

The Packet *Eclipse* arrived at Rio, from England in 52 days, with London papers to 6th August: she did not bring orders to salute the tri-coloured flag.

The Argentine brig *Independiente*, Gahan, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 5th inst., for Santos.

The American ship *States*, Odom, from Baltimore, has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

The Commander of the British Packet *Opposum* was drowned at Bahia, by the upsetting of a boat.

The French Corvette *Heroine* had arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Brest 42 days, with the official account of the change of Government in France. All the French Vessels of war and merchant Vessels in the harbour, immediately hoisted the tri-coloured flag under salutes of cannon. The American Vessels of war (it is stated in the Rio papers,) likewise hoisted the tri-coloured flag at the fore.

The *Heroine* had sailed with despatches for the Isle of Bourbon; and the brig *L'Inconstant* was despatched for the River Plate, and the Pacific.

Exchange upon England, at Rio Janeiro on 2nd inst., 22½.

The Government of Peru, has, by a decree of 5th January, 1830, prohibited the importation of the following articles into that Republic, to have effect from 5th September last, viz:—

Spirituous liquors of all descriptions; soap, hats of all classes; ready made clothing, white and coloured; shoes and boots; powder, saltpetre, sulphur, horse shoes,

coarse woollens of the description of those fabricated in the country, including woollen stockings, tobacco, sweet oil, hog's tanned hides, lards, saddles, trunks, &c.; wax and tallow candles, tables, sofas, commodes, coaches, gigs, &c.; wine of every description; raisins and figs, flour, butter, rice, peas, beans, &c.

The "Westminster Review" of July, 1830, contains an article entitled "Great Britain and France," in which it professes to refute the assertions of the "Quarterly Review," in its article on the political condition and prospects of France; but the language of the former in a manner cuts short all argument. It at once accuses its opponents of being the high church and tory party, who wish to establish arbitrary power wherever it is practicable, and that in fact the article in the Quarterly Review is a manifesto of that party. And it goes on to state, that the charter was put forward as the condition of the Bourbons being endured;—it was a bribe which was to take the loathed bridegroom into the chamber of the belle." And again it states, "evidence enough has been given of the desire of the French Nation to live in quiet. But if this desire is finally in vain, and the French people are pushed by the activity of their oppressors, to the necessity of physical resistance,—then they are exhorted to recollect the invincible strength which the hour of revolution gives to every Nation;—to look at their own history and England's;—to remember that all the nations of the European continent are secretly on their side, and that in each of these countries their adversaries have an enemy to contend with, that none can quell: their own armies, and deceived and insulted population;—to reflect that till her leaders' misconduct had caused the people of Europe to be against her, France was the right eye of the world, and that she has only to avoid the errors to resume the station. The European continent is one great mass of fireworks waiting only for the match in any part, and if the Bourbons insist on doing it, there is no fear but they will have light to set their hoods in any place to which they may carry their repentance and their punishment. If foreigners interfere, old men in England will become young, at hearing again how a gallant nation had chased its enemies from post to post,—and the banner of independence flown from capital to capital, till it has driven the barbarians into their frightful deserts, and saved the British people from being twitted by another Castlereagh, with the impossibility of resistance to an holy alliance Minister."

The *Circular Marittima*, of this city, has concluded its career, and has been replaced by a new publication entitled *Mercurio Bonaherense*, under the direction of Señor Manuel Reguera, (one of the proprietors of the defunct circular. This gentleman professes that the new periodical shall be carried on upon the principle at first followed by the *Circular*, viz: to be published as many times in the day as may be necessary, to give an account of the Vessels and cargo arriving from sea, and Montevideo; not omitting Sundays and holidays. At the end of each month a general statement to be given of the arrivals and sailings, and every three months a similar statement of the imports and exports.

Subscriptions (at 8 dollars per month,) received at No. 195, Calle de Belgrano; or at the *Imprenta Republicana*, No. 10, Calle de Suipacha.

The *Mercurio* might be a source of much information to the Mercantile community of this city. We hope that in its list of exports the contents of the different bales, &c., will be expressed, which detail was totally neglected by the *Circular*.

Time, (and perhaps a very short time,) can alone determine whether the saying of Napoleon be correct, that "a revolution in France is a revolution in Europe," and if the prognostications in the London Quarterly Review are likely to be realized. At any rate the "plot thickens," and every arrival from Europe brings intelligence of great import.

The Rio Janeiro papers have published a statement received by way of Gibraltar and Bahia, that disturbances, or rather a revolution had taken place in Spain and Portugal, that all Catalonia was in the hands of the Constitutionalists, who had established a provisional Government in Barcelona, and that in Madrid disturbances had likewise occurred, and it was added, (but this we presume was only an *on dit*;) that King Ferdinand had sought refuge at Aranjuez; others said that he was dead. There appears however to be very little doubt that a revolution of some sort has occurred in Spain.

From Portugal the accounts are not so positive, although it is affirmed that several Provinces were in a state of insurrection, and that King Miguel had fled from Lisbon.

The French Corvette *Heroine*, arrived at Rio Janeiro, has brought news from France to the 16th August. The ex-King (now denominated Count d'Artois,) had arrived in England with all his family, he is said to have been provided by the new Government of France with funds amply sufficient to provide for his future wants. All France was said to be in arms to support the new order of things, and it was also said that an army of 200,000 men was about to be formed, in order to march to the frontiers to act as a *corps d'observation* upon 60,000 Prussian troops, cantoned on the Prussian frontier, which army it is added might be influenced by the intrigues of Prince Polignac. Certain it is that the unfortunate Charles had no party in France, at least a very feeble one, and yet his Ministers who advised him to the fatal acts which led to his downfall made out a tolerable strong case, (as the Lawyers would say,) in their report to the King,—but the people were stronger.

A considerable subscription had been raised in England, in aid of the French sufferers in their conflict with the military. At present there appears no probability that the harmony between Great Britain and France will be interrupted. The provocation must be great indeed that will force Great Britain again to war, she has nothing to dread from the change of Governments in continental Europe, or from the spread of Republics. We know that many disputants think otherwise, but as was stated in a former number of this paper, Great Britain differs essentially from other Monarchies: she has a form of Government nearly Republican, and the enjoyments of social happiness and rational liberty in a high degree; the great mass of the people dread a change,

and are therefore content to put up with the abuses that may have crept in, and the rather too expensive manner in which the Government is administered.

The London papers, which we have to the 7th August, are chiefly filled with the news from France, and the movements of King William the Fourth, who according to their accounts, is the model of affability, and the anecdotes related thereon are highly amusing.

The general election was going on, Sir Robert Wilson had been elected for the borough of Southwark; and Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Hobhouse for Westminster.

We have had a sight of the *Almanac*, advertised in another part of this paper. It offers indeed nothing new to star gazers, no particular intelligence of the man in the moon, or details

"When the Eclipses will come,
Or the Comets will run,
Or the World will have done."

But we can recommend it conscientiously to all, who wish to find their way with ease about this sublimity city of Buenos Ayres, and to get at once into their seats at the Theatre, and at Vauxhall, without any other guide. The frequenters of these places of amusement need no longer trouble themselves, nor disturb the rest of the audience in discovering the latitude and longitude of their respective numbers, all this has been ascertained for them; indeed this Almanac promises to be a useful domestic appendage for the year of our Lord 1831.

A commercial room has been established at Montevideo, entitled *La Sala de Comercio Oriental*, the following gentlemen form the Committee of management, viz:—Messrs James Noble, and F. Dutton; Señores F. Juanico, S. Blanco, F. Mote, D. Garcia, and F. Munoz, President.

The *Novena* concluded on the 10th inst. The church of San Domingo during these religious observances was crowded, particularly with females, the ladies in all countries being the most devout portion of society.

In the country districts of this province a drought has prevailed, and the loss of cattle on some of the *Estancias* has been immense. The late rains have produced a genial effect upon the pastures and cattle, which are now in a thriving condition; indeed the *Campo* generally needs only the continuance of domestic peace to perfect "nature's works."

The hand organ accompanied by the mouth organ, (Pau's pipes,) have been lately introduced in the streets of this city, in imitation of the itinerant performers on these instruments in London.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir,—

If such remarks as appeared in your last week's paper on "Walsh's Brazil," can gratify the British residents of Rio Janeiro, I have greatly overrated both the humanity and understanding of my countrymen in that city. That persons interested in the bondage of their fellow-creatures should endeavour to offer some

justification for the system, may easily be imagined, and in some measure excused; but to eulogize slavery as possessing "superior advantages" for promoting "the comforts, conveniences and decencies of life," over a state of freedom, and to reproach the poor creatures who are made the subject of it, as deficient in natural affection in order to sanction the captivity and thraldom of an entire race of people, is such an insult to the common understanding of man as cannot be tolerated. But from whence does your correspondent draw the proofs of his deductions? From the declaration of a slave-holder, and from a ridiculous anecdote told in a slave-country,—pretty proofs to be sure! To convince him however, and his British friends in Rio de Janeiro, of the falsehood of his author's affirmations, and of the disingenuousness of his inference, derived from the anecdote which he relates; suffer me to furnish you with three or four extracts from different writers, which will place the subject in a more correct point of view.

A highly respectable and intelligent Englishman, travelling through the Southern states of America, those delightful abodes for the improvement of Africa's untaught children, makes the following report of what he there learnt and witnessed:—"The other day I passed a plantation whose owner a few months before had shot one of his slaves; and I conversed with a mild young planter, I think not 22 years old, who had also shot a slave within a year. The offence in both cases was stated to be *running away*, and no notice whatever was taken of either of the murders. A friend of mine who has resided here some time, told me that calling one morning on a most respectable planter, a man of eminently humane and amiable manners, he was surprised to see him sitting in his *viranda* with a gun in his hand, earnestly watching a slave in the court, who was looking up at him with great emotion, as if meditating an escape. By and by the overlooker came and took the slave away. My friend turned to the planter, and asked him what was the matter: he replied, "while I was at breakfast that negro came and delivered himself up, telling me that he had run away from my plantation to avoid a threatened flogging, but that as he had returned voluntarily, he hoped I would intercede with the overseer and get him excused. I told him I seldom interfered with the overseer, but would send and enquire into the circumstance. I sent for him, but the negro in the mean time, apprehending the result, looked as if he would dart off into the woods; I ordered my gun, and if he had attempted to stir I should have been obliged to shoot him dead; for there is no other way of enforcing obedience and subordination.

(To be continued.)

A considerable concourse, both natives and foreigners on horseback and on foot, assembled at the Recoleta and its neighbourhood on Tuesday last, attracted chiefly by the report that some bull fights were to take place, "but there was no such thing;" the weather was sultry, and many returned to town disappointed, fatigued and *enajados*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 21st 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 Keen, Mackay, do do.
Barque Angerona, Redknap, do for Cadiz.
Brig Monarch, Miller, do do.
Do Vigilant, Thorp, do for Lon-
[don.
Do Betsey Black, Forman, do for Ant-
[werp.
Do Cognac Packet, Winby, do for Am-
[sterdam.
Ship Statesman, Quiller, bound for Rio
[Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Elbe, Roche, bound to Monte-
[video and the Falkland Islands, and from
[thence to Bahía.
Brig George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, discharg-
[ing.
Do Catherine, Mc Alpine, do.

AMERICAN.

Brig Forrester, Stoddard, loading for Havan-
[nah.
Do Sally and Esther, Atkins, do do.
Do Zipporah, De les Dernier, do do.
Do Chiloe, Porter, do do.
Do Volante, Finney, do for Baltimore.
Do Ann Wayne, Codman, do do.
Schooner Patsey B. Blount, Scott, for New
[York.
Ship Susan, Gardner, do for do.
Schooner-brig Combine, Tucker, do for Bos-
[ton.
Brig Saltana, Wade, do do.
Do Vine, Varney, do for
[Salem.
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, discharging.
Do Margareta, Mc Cleish, do.
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, Lemeau, 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, certain.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Poderoso, Francisco, loading for Bahía.
Do Independente, Cardozo, do for Rio
[Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Nuevo Despotique, Pereira, do do.
Do Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, discharging.
Brig Feliz, Oliveira, do.
Schooner Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, do.

DUTCH.

Brig Alexander, Colas, loading for Antwerp.
Galliot Wilhelmina Frederica, Holwedel, do
[for Amsterdam.

DANISH.

Ship Dioskuren, Gunthersen, discharging.

NEAPOLITAN.

Brig Brillante, Castellano, loading for Naples,
[late Comet.)

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH,

Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot.

FRENCH.

Brig Faucon, Capt. Quemel.
Do Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.
Corvette Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut. De
[Vaisseau.
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Sauti.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 11th.—British brig Juno, from Gibraltar and Rio Janeiro.

14th.—Brazilian do Rio de la Plata, from Rio Janeiro.

Oriental schooner Flor de Montevideo, from do,

17th.—British brig from Malaga and Tarragona.

20th.—Argentine schooner Caroline, Sheaffe, from Rio Grande.

Sailed from Montevideo.

October 9th.—Brazilian brig Orestes, for Parnagua.

British do Adventure, for London.

12th.—Sardinian do Aquiles, for Barcelona. American schooner-brig Mentor, for Havannah.

18th.—American brig Niagara, Brown, for the Pacific.

Two Brazilian brigs with jerked beef, were lost on 16th inst., on the bar of Rio Grande, 22 persons are stated to have perished.

The American schooner-brig Combine, parted from her anchors in the gale on the night of the 21st., and was driven on shore and bilged, off the Retiro. Her cargo (hides and horns,) will be discharged, and it is not thought she will be got off.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 16th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

October 17th.—Wind N.N.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed British brig Pomona, Tessier, for Bahia,—despatched by Bertram, Chambers, and Co., with 2610 quintals of jerked beef.

Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by J. S. Monte iro, with 6121 dry hides.

14 sail of small craft to the N.

October 18th.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

Arrived Danish ship Dioskuren, Guntherston, from Cotte 23rd July; Montevideo 12th inst., to Bertram, Chambers, and Co., with 407 pipes of wine, 100 tons of salt, 2 bales of effects, 20 cases raisins.

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

October 19th.—Wind N. E. opposite coast visible.

Arrived National schooner of war Sarandi, from Ensenada, (where she has been hove down and repaired.)

American brig Margaretta, Mc Cleish, from Baltimore 21st of July; Rio Janeiro 1st October; Montevideo 16th inst., to Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co., with 1350 barrels 115 half do of flour, 36 barrels 45 half do rice, 8 barrels of gin, 10 bales of dry goods.

Arrived National schooner San Juan Bautista, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst.; Montevideo 17th, to A. M. Ramos, with rice, sugar, tobacco, &c.

British brig Catherine, Mc Alpine, from Halifax 25th July; Montevideo 17th inst., to Heyworths and Carlisle, with about 40,000 feet of plank, tar, ram, &c.

(At night) Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 18th inst., to C. Galliano.

1 zumaca and 4 balandras, from the Parana. Sailed Dutch barque Five Brothers, Poodts, for Havannah,—despatched by Sebastian, Leica Bros, 3940 quintals jerked beef.

October 20th.—Wind E. blowing fresh, (rain.)

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Bolivar Liberator, Garney, for Havannah,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co., with 3460 quintals of jerked beef, 800 horns, 100 dry hides.

Owing to a strong head wind, she anchored E. of the outer roads.

The Dutch barque, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day, (S E.) at anchor.

October 21st.—Wind E.S.E. blowing a gale in the afternoon.

Arrived National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, from Montevideo 20th inst., to J and S. Lyons.

Brazilian schooner Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, from Santos 4th inst., to M. A. Ramos, with 1181 bags of sugar.

2 zumacas from the Bajada, with lime.

The brig Bolivar Liberator, which sailed yesterday, was at anchor this morning, but during the day she made sail.

October 22nd.—Wind N.E. (rain.)

Arrived a few small craft from the N.

Nothing sailed.

THEATRE.

Several plays have been performed during the week.

M. Pasquier, hair dresser to this Theatre, had his benefit on the 15th; after the play a farce was represented, in which "an ass came to be shaved: a donkey was introduced upon the stage to undergo this operation, its fond mother was in the "green room," and uttered the most penetrating cries, at the fate of its offspring. The exhibition was not very creditable to the theatre.—It however attracted a good house, although at double prices.

Rossini's Opera of Otello has been performed at the Montevideo Theatre. The Moor by Rosquellas;—Desdemona, Doña Angela Tauri. Would that we could have been wafed thither as the curtain rose,—and hither as the "gentle Desdemona" warbled her last "farewell."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WHITE AND BROWN ALE.

Of very superior quality, in the ale brewery, No. 73, Calle de Cordova; at the moderate price of thirty-one dollars per dozen, and if at the time of delivery as many empty bottles are returned by the carrier the price will be ten dollars per dozen.

The inveterate prejudice generally entertained in this city that manufactures of this country do not equal those of foreigners begin now to be exploded; the inhabitants have always been accustomed to have their wants supplied from abroad. These times have changed in Buenos Ayres, this beverage is no longer required from other countries since it can be made here with the greatest economy and abundance, and to a great saving for the consumers, whereas the cost of the foreign ale is double. There are many patriotic and enlightened individuals who are convinced that all which is produced in Europe can be produced here, and all which is made and fabricated in it can with advantage be made and fabricated in this country. A proof of this assertion is the establishment of the subscriber, where the article is brought to such a degree of perfection within the last two years, as to rival the best that foreigners can make, and is better in the taste and substance, and consequently much more wholesome as being adapted to a warm climate, whilst the ale brought from Europe is made purposely for the North of Germany, Holland, England—all cold countries.

Those who doubt this fact, if they take the trouble to call at the said brewery, will see that it is established upon a footing of which there are few in Europe, and they can at the same time try the said ale in the brewery, which trial can be made without the least expense.

Antonio Martin Thym,
Proprietor of the said establishment.

NOTICE.

WM. INGLISH AND BROTHERS, in consequence of the smallness and inconvenience of their former establishment, No. 110, Calle de la Piedra, have removed to No. 94, half a square nearer the river; were they continue the Upholstery business in all its branches; as they curl the horse hair for their own use, the public can depend on having good curled hair mattresses, so much recommended for summer use on account of their coolness and elasticity. Families having their own furniture hangings to make up, or alter, can have them done to any design, at moderate charges.—Old sofas, chairs, mattresses, &c., repaired and re-stuffed to equal new; paper hanging, rooms carpeted, and canvas ceilings put up: with neatness and dispatch. An assortment of mattresses, bedsteads, &c., on hand.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

A young man of respectability lately arrived from England, is in want of a situation in a Merchant's Counting-house: he writes a good hand, is well versed in accounts and acquainted with Book-keeping: should he not meet with a situation of the above nature, he would be glad to make himself useful in a store, and engage upon reasonable terms. Salary not being so much an object as permanent employment.

A line addressed to J. W., Commercial Rooms, No. 47, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

THIS DAY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

At the State Printing-Office,

Price 3 reals each; or 25 copes for 6 dollars.

AN ALMANAC FOR 1831.

Containing besides the Calendar of that year, three new articles of immediate utility, viz:—the co-ordination of the Streets of this city; a plan of the enumeration of the boxes, pits, and gallery of the Theatre; and another of the numbering and lettering of the seats placed before the theatre and circus in Vauxhall-garden.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 116 a 117 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 114 a 115 do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¼ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 78 a 79 per cent.

Bank Shares, 160 a 162 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 6½ per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 a p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 400 do. do.

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

Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 27 a 29 do. do.

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

Do. salted, 24 a 24½ pesada.

Do. Horse, 10 a 11 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 15 a 15 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 30 a 32 do.

Wool (common,) 4¼ 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) 50 a 52 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 118 dollars. The lowest price, 114 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼.

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