

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

No. 221.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1830.

[Vol. v.]

With this Number concludes the 17th quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES.

Reports have been current this week of a revolution in Entrerios; nothing positive is however known, except that symptoms of insurrection had appeared in the departments adjoining the Oriental State. Rumor however has gone so far as to depose Governor Sola, and place one of the emigrant Officers from this city in the gubernatorial chair; and to name among the actors in this movement D. Ricardo Lopez Jordan, (a former Governor of Entrerios;) Commandant Espino; Col. Medina, one of the chiefs who accompanied Col. Rauch in the action of the Viscacheras; Lieut. Col's Britos and Carriego, of Gen. Rivera's Indian force, in the Colony of Bella Union, &c.

Montevideo.

The President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, (General Fructuoso Rivera,) was sworn into office on the 6th inst., at Montevideo, upon which occasion he issued an address to the people, another to the army, &c.; and harangued the House of Representatives to the effect, that he would make every effort to promote the public good, and that the Oriental State from its natural advantages may become one of the most happy countries of the new world, &c., &c.

It is said that the new President delivered the oration to the House in pretty good style, and that his deportment was very dignified. On Sunday he attended the church, where high mass was celebrated. General Lavalleja and a considerable number of officers, both civil and military, and the foreign Consuls formed part of the *cortège*.

The troops were drawn up in the Plaza, the spectators however were not numerous.

No appointment of Ministers had been made public: it was supposed that Señor Herrera, late agent in Brazil, would be included in the list.—Our correspondent adds that there was nothing else new in Montevideo, except "that the Devil had got among the Doctors."

The American schooner, brig Chase, Robbins, from Tarragona 10th August, bound to Montevideo, with wine, paper, &c., caught fire, in lat. 13 14 S, 180 leagues East of the coast of Brazil, and was entirely consumed.—The Captain, Supercargo and the crew got to Bahia, in the boats.—The Supercargo, (Don Miguel

Vilardabo,) has arrived at Montevideo, and has published a detail of the sufferings he and his companions endured.

We have received Cordova Papers to 3rd instant.

The agents of the nine United Provinces of the interior, have addressed a note to the Governments of the four boundary provinces, requesting their accession to the treaty of the 31st of August last, conferring on Gen. Paz supreme military power for the purpose therein stated, under the restrictions, modifications, or alterations which they may deem fit.

The Government of Brazil has addressed that of Buenos Ayre, upon the occasion of the recall of Don Tomas Guido, stating that the Emperor could not allow him to depart, without expressing his (the Emperor's) high satisfaction, at the manner in which Señor Guido has performed his mission at the Court of Rio Janeiro. The communication adds that the retirement of Sr. Guido from Rio Janeiro will be sensibly felt, and that he will leave behind him the most pleasing recollections.

In the *Lucero* of 10th inst., was published another communication relative to the affairs of the Bank, from *Un Accionista*, in which he reiterates his former assertions, and states that the reply of *Un Accionista Porteno* is both futile and unmeaning, for instead of coming directly to the point he has wasted his time, and that of his readers, by indulging in flowery declamations, &c.

The National schooner packet *Bella Porteña* got aground close to Montevideo on the night of the 5th inst., and got off again on the following day, with loss of rudder.

We have not heard if she sustained other damage.

Reply to "remarks on Walsh's Brazil," continued.

I hope it will not be inferred, because I have confined myself in these remarks to the miserable condition of slavery in North America only, which I have done from the distinct reference made by your correspondent to the United States, that therefore, I mean to preach that country with a stain with which other countries are unsullied. This would be an unpardonable imputation; because, though America still persists in upholding a state of society directly opposed to her own constitution, one of the fundamental articles of which is, *that there shall be*

*neither slavery nor involuntary servitude* within her borders, I cannot forget that she inherited it from a parent country pre-eminent among Nations; and if she still fosters a system which admits of the most horrid atrocities, the same evils exist in the Colonies of Great Britain, and of all other countries that sanction and support slavery.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I cannot help congratulating the States of *South America*, for the nobler and more constant line of conduct which they have pursued. The measures which these Republics have adopted for the entire abolition of slavery, is one of the greatest triumphs of their independence. Happy is that country which considers no sacrifice too great to make in a cause, so eminently the cause of humanity and justice; and if even these principles did not require a sacrifice, an enlightened view of self interest would suggest it. If the Gordian knot be not *untied*, it will be cut. "I tremble for my country," said a late President of America, Mr. Jefferson, "I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just."

Allow me only to add,—what will at once be a complete answer to the statement of your correspondent,—in the language of the late justly celebrated Mr. Burke, that "slavery is a state so improper, so degrading, and so ruinous to the feelings and capacities of human nature, that it ought not to be suffered to exist. The manufactures of the Africans, by their ingenuity, prove them to be equal in intellect to others, and that they exhibit *traits of generosity of heart*."

*A British Resident of Buenos Ayres.*

A new periodical entitled *El Toro de Once*, was published on 7th inst., at the *Imprenta Republicana*, to be continued twice a week. It has taken the following lines for motto.

"Unitarians are not secure at home when the bull is in the ring."

*El Toro*, like its defunct progeny *El Torito de los Muchachos*, is written in verse.

Another new Paper is advertised, called *La Aljaba*, (the Quiver,) to be published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the State Printing Office. It is dedicated to the Argentine fair sex, that "beautiful part of society," as the Prospectus denominates them. It is likewise said to be edited by a lady.

LOST

On November 9th, between the Mole head and the centre arch of the Recoba, a MEMORANDUM Book only containing a few papers of no value, except to the owner; whoever delivers the same at No. 45, Calle del 25 de Mayo, shall receive the Reward of *thirty dollars*.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

In the *Lucero* of the 6th inst., was published the official correspondence of the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, with that of Cordova.

1st.—A circular dated 14th September, from the Governor of Cordova, (General Paz,) to the Governors of the boundary provinces,—which we inserted in a former number.

2nd.—A communication dated 13th September, from the agents of the provinces of the interior, to the Governments of the boundary provinces,—which we likewise inserted in a former number.

3rd.—The answer of the Government of Buenos Ayres to that of Cordova, dated Buenos Ayres, 5th October, 1830; which states that the Government of Buenos Ayres was not aware that any thing had occurred since the treaty which it had made with the Government of Cordova in the last year, to alter their friendly relations; that the conduct of Buenos Ayres had always been pacific and circumspect; that placed in front of an honorable and just cause, it had advocated and protected the rights of the people, over whom it had the honor to preside, and had ever manifested the most lively interest for the prosperity of the rest of the provinces which form the Republic, in order to their general organization. It was however a duty imposed upon it, to make some observations relative to the circular of the Government of Cordova.

Buenos Ayres is invited to peace, when in fact she is at war with no one, nor has provoked any one. When her ports are open to the commerce of all the provinces, and when she is in friendly communication and good intelligence with all the Governments of the provinces. Buenos Ayres is invited to peace when it is making every effort to prevent war, and to preserve the tranquillity and order of the provinces of the interior, to repair the disasters caused by the mutiny of the 1st December, 1828, and in order that such a horrid attempt might not be repeated in its territory.

Is it not then extraordinary to hear such an invitation? Which is the province of the Republic, over which it has domineered or threatened? Which is the foreign territory that it has ceased to respect? Where are the recognized pacific authorities which it has demolished, Buenos Ayres has never taken any step justly to provoke the resentment of the sister provinces. But on the contrary, it has to lament the oppression to which they are at present subjected, by these same agents who are supposed to be sent with the object of pacifying the Republic,

and yet have invested the Governor of Cordova with military power, more than sufficient to exercise an absolute influence over the interior provinces, and to threaten with it the boundary ones, and that under such circumstances the invitation made to the province of Buenos Ayres appears more intended to impose terror than to inspire confidence.

How can the province of Buenos Ayres confide in an assemblage of agents who come with such preparatives, without being previously recognized by the boundary provinces, and without (until this moment,) publishing the object they have in view, and without the mission of these agents being accredited by this Government in the same manner as by the Governor of Cordova. Is it because the boundary provinces having succeeded in liberating themselves from the ignominious yoke which it was wished to impose on the 1st December, 1828, that they have no right to keep with them the established regulations of similar assemblages; besides, ought not each agent sent to treat with these governments, to be accredited by them before they were sent, and to have obtained their previous consent upon the place and manner in which the negotiation was to be carried on.

The Government of Buenos Ayres requests that that of Cordova will inform those gentlemen, who entitle themselves *agents of the interior provinces of the Republic*, that they are mistaken in supposing it to be at war with any of the sister provinces; that it is resolved to live in peace and good understanding with all; so that as soon as possible the wished for moment of general organization may take place, under the system of federation, and that they will cheerfully enter into any negotiations which the agents may duly accredit themselves to be authorized to open with the object of dissipating the just apprehension which the boundary provinces entertain, on account of the occupation of the provinces of the interior by military force, and the overthrow of their Governments.

The communication from the Government of Santa Fé to that of Cordova, is dated Santa Fé, 3rd ult.,—and after some preliminary remarks—it states that it is invited to re-establish peace.

Peace, it adds, who has interrupted it? the treaties between this province and Cordova still exist,—and who thinks to break them.—The Government of Santa Fé until this moment has received nothing but eulogiums from that of Cordova.

The communication then alludes to the occupation of the provinces of the interior by divisions of the army of Cordova, their Governors having been ejected by force and tranquillity compromised.

That the exterior danger which threatens the Republic is not without foundation, and that the force of the boundary

provinces is always ready to march and combat the foreign enemy, in whatever part of the Republic he may present himself.

That the organization of the Republic is the most ardent wish of the province of Santa Fé, but it sees with grief that the measures which have been pursued tend to a contrary object; there is no other medium; the Nation must either be constituted freely or by force; that if freely arms must be laid aside, and the Governments being legally elected will need no other protection but of public opinion, and liberty will follow.

The communication concludes stating the desire of the Government of Santa Fé for peace, and that it will with pleasure receive any agents from the provinces, who may come properly authorised to rescue the Nation from the abyss into which it has fallen.

Dr. Don Manuel V. de Maza, has been re-appointed private Secretary to the Governor, during his absence from the Capital.

A communication from the Government of Cordova, dated Cordova 4th ult., to the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, requests the release of Major *Antuña*\*, an officer of the Cordovese army, who had been arrested at Rosario, and conveyed to Buenos Ayres.

In reply to which the Government of Santa Fé states, that previous to the arrival of that officer at Rosario, it had been informed by the Government of Buenos Ayres, that the emigrants from the latter had planned the invasion of Entreríos, in order from thence to attack the provinces on this side of the Parana; that this plan was in combination with the forces of the interior, and that the officer *Antuña* was the bearer of the particulars of this project; that Santa Fé having formed an offensive and defensive alliance with Buenos Ayres, it was its duty to order the arrest of the person suspected;—that these suspicions have been found correct by the different events which have happened, such as the robbery of the *Sarandi*, the collecting together of the armed people by General Lavalle, and some complots in Entreríos; besides this officer was without a passport. It must likewise be recollected that an Ensign of Dragoons of Santa Fé, on a visit with permission to his relations at San Luis, had been imprisoned in Cordova more than a year, and even to this moment is fate his uncertain. Nevertheless the Government of Santa Fé promise to request the Government of Buenos Ayres to release the officer *Antuña*, in case circumstances allow it.

The reply of the Government of Buenos Ayres is nearly to the same effect as the above, stating the suspicions which attached to Major *Antuña*, that he had been treated with humanity, and was under arrest in a barrack.

That the Government of Buenos Ayres, in the midst of the great dangers which threatened the province, and in virtue of the extraordinary powers granted to it by the House of Representatives, had for the public safety, been obliged to order various individuals to quit the province, natives as well other.

\* Major *Antuña* has been liberated, and has proceeded to the Banda Oriental, of which he is native.

The brig *Scamander* brought London Papers to 26th August.

The French funds had declined considerably, both on the London Stock Exchange, and on that of Paris: it was chiefly attributed to unfavourable accounts from the army at Algiers, General Bourmont having refused to strike the white flag.

General Baudrand had arrived in London upon a special mission, from the French Government; he had an audience of King William the Fourth, to whom he delivered a letter from his Sovereign, Louis Philip the First.—Ambassadors had been despatched from Paris to Russia, Austria and Prussia.

Prince Polignac was arrested at the port of Granville, on 16th August, when about to embark for Jersey: he had travelled from St. Cloud in the train of the ex-king disguised as a servant, but not caring to embark at Cherbourg he proceeded to Granville in his assumed character, and was there discovered. He has written a letter to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, requesting to be allowed to leave France, or if that cannot be granted that he may be tried as a Peer of the realm, and not to be conveyed to Paris.

Many in France have wished that both he and Peyronnet had escaped, fearing that it will provoke revenge if they are executed, for notwithstanding the tone of the French and English Newspapers, (who appear to be all rowing together as it regards the late revolution,\*) it is evident that a party, or parties exist in France, opposed to the new order of things.

The British were quitting France in crowds, and what is more were selling their property in the French funds. The conduct of the British aristocracy, both in London and other parts of the United Kingdom, in not coming forward to support the subscription for the French sufferers, is much spoken of, and a French Paper has expressed regret that at the head of that subscription, the name of Cobbett should appear. In the mean time the behaviour of the French people

continued most exemplary, and even the French Papers when speaking of the late events, were far more moderate than their contemporaries in Great Britain.

Some assemblages of people, (mechanics and others,) had taken place in Paris and Rouen; but their meetings appeared to have had no political object.

The ex-King of France, after remaining at Cowes some days, (where he was visited by the Marquis of Anglesea and several persons of distinction;) sailed in a Steam-boat for Poole, and arrived on 23rd August, accompanied by his family and their suite. The British Government had placed at his disposal the Steam-boats Meteor and Lightning, and cutter Sylvia. The Duches d'Angouleme, and Duches de Berri, with the young Duke de Bourdeaux, had frequently taken an airing in an open carriage at Cowes, and its neighbourhood.

The expatriated family proceeded to Lulworth Castle, near Weymouth, Dorsetshire, the seat of Joseph Weld, Esqr.

Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, had arrived in London.

Charles observing a great croud upon the Quay at Poole, was afraid to land until assured by Mr. Weld and other gentlemen, that no insult would be offered him; he was very well received by the populace, and handed to his carriage by an Alderman of the Corporation. On his driving off he was loudly cheered by some of the by-standers, which evidently pleased him. The King shook hands with most of the persons near him on getting into the carriage, and expressed himself in strong terms grateful for the kind attentions he had received, and addressing himself aloud to the croud around him, thanked all for their civility to him. The ladies likewise, particularly the Duches de Berri, expressed with great feeling and gratitude, the kind reception that they, as she termed themselves "a distressed family," had met with.

A number of the ancient noblesse of both sexes, were in the suite of the Royal family, and went with them to Lulworth Castle.

The French Papers state that the act for acknowledging the Republics of South America by France, would soon be published.

In Spain and Portugal all remained tranquil.

\* The London Morning Post is however an exception to this remark. It strongly advocates the cause of the ex-King and his Government, and states that the French revolution is calculated to excite apprehension and disgust, among all classes of people in England, and every European country, whose memories and understandings have not entirely deserted them. That the ordinances (injurious as they may have been,) were not the cause of the revolution, for a democratic revolution had already begun, when the Chamber of Deputies arrogated to itself the right of choosing the King's Ministers, and that Charles 10th was a mild beneficent and patriotic Prince, who sincerely believed the maintenance of the Monarch to be an important interest of the French people.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS.

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 11th of November.

### BRITISH.

Brig Martha, Brigstock, loading for Liverpool [pool.  
Do Thalestris, Roebuck, do do.  
Do George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, do do.  
Do Vigilant, Thorp, do for London [don.  
Do Scamander, Jones, discharging.  
Do Catherine, Mc Alpine, do.

### AMERICAN.

Brig Zipporah, De les Dernier, loading for Havana [Havanah.  
Do Chiloe, Porter, do do.  
Do Volante, Finney, do for Baltimore.  
Do Ann Wayne, Codman, do do.  
Do Margaretta, Mc Cleish, do do.  
Do Saltana, Wade, do for Boston [Boston.  
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, do for Bahia.  
Do Kanhawa, Sumner, do for Cadiz.  
Do Hannah, Freeman, for sale.

### FRENCH.

Brig Gustave, Girard, loading for Marseilles.  
Do Joseph, Lemeau, do for Bourdeaux.

### SARDINIAN.

Polacre Thetis, Pirangole, loading for Cadiz.  
Do Rosa, Corsanogo, do do.  
Brig Leon, Guiron, do for Parnagua.  
Do Industria, Bianqui, do for Havana [nah.  
Polacre Virginia, Vacaro, do for Rio Janeiro.  
Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, uncertain.

### BRAZILIAN.

Brig Nuevo Despique, Pereira, loading for Rio Janeiro [Rio Janeiro.  
Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, do do.  
Do Vengador, Amarin, do do.  
Schooner Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, do do.  
Brig Feliz, Olivera, do do.  
Schooner-brig Piranga, M. F. Santos, do for [to call at Santos, [Brazil.  
Brig Oriente Africano, Santos, discharging.

### DUTCH.

Brig Alexander, Colas, loading for Antwerp.  
Do Atlas, Jorgensen, discharging.

### DANISH.

Ship Dioskuren, Gunthersen, bound to Bahia.  
Schooner-brig Eliza, Hesse, discharging.

### Foreign Vessels of War.

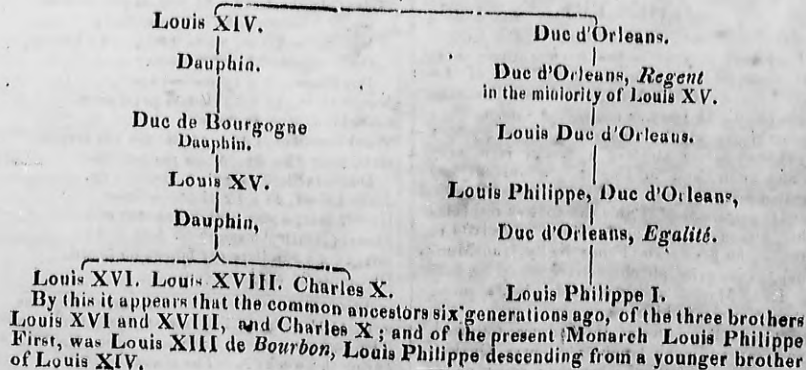
### BRITISH.

Sloop of war Volage, Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,—As not all your readers in this Republic are Republicans; and as many of the French residents here have very discordant notions of the descent of their present Monarch, some supposing him even to belong to the extinct branch of *Valois*; perhaps the following genealogical sketch may be thought entitled to a birth aboard your Packet.

Louis XIII,  
(Son of Henri-le-grand, de Bourbon.)



BLUE DOLPHIN.  
Pursuivant at Arms.

Packet Barracouta, Lieut. James, Commander.  
**AMERICAN.**  
 Sloop of war Vandallia, Captain Cannon.  
**FRENCH.**  
 Brig Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.  
 Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

November 3rd.—British schooner Unicorn, from London and Portsmouth. (Passengers, Samuel Hood, Esqr. H. B. M. Consul to the Oriental Republic, with family.)

4th.—Brazilian brig Caroline, from Bahia.  
 Do do Defensor de la Patria, from do.  
 Sardinian brig Asunta, from Rio Janeiro.  
 9th.—Argentine brig Independiente, Gahan, from Rio Janeiro and Santos.

British borque Yarmouth, from Cadiz.  
 10th.—American brig Trafalgar, from Boston 6th August; Bahia 21st ult.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

November 3rd.—Argentine brig Alexander, for Rio Janeiro.

French brig of war Inconstant, for the Pacific.  
 Brazilian brig Envidiable for St. Catherines.  
 5th.—British brig Grecian, Bacon, for Liverpool.

6th.—Do schooner-brig Elbe, for the Falkland Islands.

### Vessels spoken by the brig Scamander.

On 24th September.—In lat. 9 50 N, long. 25 36 W, the ship Upton Castle, from London bound to Bombay, 22 days from the Lizard.

On 25th Sept.—In lat. 8 N, long. 24 W, the brig Oscar, from Newfoundland for Bahia, out 35 days.

On 6th October.—In lat. 1 40 N, long 23 W, passed a Brig under Portuguese flag, she was full of coloured people, men women, and children, supposed to be a slaver from Africa for Brazil.

The British brig Scipio, Scotland, from B. Ayres 13th June, arrived at Liverpool 25th August.

The barque Zoe, Dick, was to sail from Liverpool for B. Ayres about 2nd September.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### NOVEMBER 6th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.  
 Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

#### November 7th.—Wind E.S.E.

Arrived Brazilian brig Oriente Africano, R. L. Dos Santos, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult; St. Catherines 22nd ult; Montevideo 4th inst; with 40 pipes aguardiente, rice, sugar, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.

Dutch brig Atlas, Jorgensen, from Cadiz 1st September, with 1700 fanegas salt, 50 cases cheese, &c., to Campbell, Mc Dougall and Co.  
 Danish schooner-brig Eliza, C. Hess, from Talcahuana 18th September, with 1900 fanegas of wheat, to Sebastian Lezica Bros.  
 10 balandras and sloops, from the Parana, and Uruguay, with wood, lime, &c.

Sailed British barque Angerona, Redknap, for Cadiz.—despatched by F. A. Letamendi, with 6490 horns, 18,668 dry hides, 14 bales with 194 dozen sheep skins, 7 do with 1020 horse hides, 6 do with 600 dozen nutria skins, 4 do with 64 arrobas ostrich feathers, 1 do with 30 arrobas horse hair, 20 dozen chinchilla skins.  
 Passengers, Senores Juan Marzan, and Venancio Olivera.

Neapolitan brig Brillante; Castellano, (late Comet), for Naples and Marseilles.—despatched by Pedro Plomer, with 4001 dry hides, 495 cut do, 854 bags and 40 barrels sugar.

Passengers, Señores B. Millony, F. Anerony, A. Bionda, B. Tatonica, R. Merene.

#### November 8th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived National brig Maria Antonia, Brock, from the Falkland Islands 28th ult, with 99 dry hides, 33 salted do, 20 tons timber, to order.  
 Passengers, Mr. Samuel Brooks and 14 others.

British brig Scamander, Jones, from Liverpool 28th August, with general cargo to William Rodger, Junr.

(Was 14 days off the mouth of the river.)

Passengers, (4 steerage.)

16 sail of small craft from the N, with wood, lime, &c.

Sailed (during the night) H. B. M. Brig Algerine, Capt. Talbot, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

French Corvette Emulation, Capt. Barral, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

#### November 9th.—Wind E.N.E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

#### November 10th.—Wind S.E.

Arrived 5 balandras and 1 zamaca, from the Parana with lime, hides, &c.

National cutter, (pilot boat) Louisa, from a cruise in the River.

Sailed American ship Susan, Gardner, for New York,—despatched by John Eschenburg and Co., with 20,000 skin bones, 14,612 horns, 6197 dry hides, 1086 horse hides, 23 sacks refuse hides, 2544 dozen nutria skins, 198 arrobas horse hair, 340 dozen sheep skins, 60 quintals cut hides, 200 dozen vicuña skins, 20 do deer skins, 670 pounds of feathers.

Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman, and 3 daughters; Captain and Mrs. Lewis, child and servant; Messrs. Talman, and Peter Duffy.

Gun boat No. 13, Wilder, for Parana.

November 11th.—Wind S.S.W. blowing strong.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 28th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed 12 sail of small craft to the N.

[The ship Susan, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.]

#### November 12th.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived American brig William Tell, Page, from New York 20th August, with 1499 barrels 200 half do flour, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Sailed Sardinian polacre Thetis, Pirangole, for Cadiz,—despatched by F. Marti, with 48,000 horns, 4063 dry hides, 638 quintals cut do, 180 dozen deer skins, 74 arrobas horse hair, 40 do ostrich feathers, 150 swan skins.

National packet schooner Flor del Rio, Coslas, for Montevideo, with several passengers including General Rombran.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

## THEATRE.

On 5th inst., was performed *La Urraca Ladrona*: this piece has been entirely worn threadbare in France under the title of *La pie voleuse*. In England, "The maid and the magpie." In Italy as the *Gazza Ladra*. The plot of it, which consigns to death a pretty girl merely for stealing a spoon, is a very cruel affair, and in England, would only be called *petty larceny*.

Its performance at this theatre was respectable, although somewhat tedious, especially to those who have seen Fanny Kelly, and Munden, in the principle characters.

Doña Matilda's cap was more in Japanese, than Norman fashion.

The ballet dance of the *Cuacaras* followed, and caused much laughter. These Quakers are really sad fellows when the "spirit moves them" to the "tender passion," and in spite of their austerity

"The mask is torn off when a woman appears."

On the 7th, the tragedy of *Blanca y Montecacin*. We regret not having room fully to notice it.

The Orchestra between the acts performed the overtures to *Joconde* and to *La Cenerentola* with excellent effect.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERRATA in our last.—In the advertisement of William Leamy and Co., for fresh beef 6 dollars per ¼ Cwt., read 6 dollars per quarter.

## PARQUE ARGENTINO, VAUXHALL.

On 21st instant will be performed at this theatre, by a company of French comedians,

### *Le naufrage pour rire,*

In one Act, and

### LE REVENANT,

In two Acts.

Being the first of four representations for which subscriptions will be received at the door of the Parque, and at Mr. Hayton's warehouse, No. 62, Calle de Cangallo, nearly opposite the theatre, at ten dollars each person, entrance and seats inclusive. The price per performance will be three dollars. The seats are calculated principally for 4 or 5 persons; and their respective position may be seen at the above places, as well as in the Almanac for 1831, just published at the State Printing Office, price three rials.

\*\* No person will be admitted to these French performances, but those who take their seats, whereby it is expected that perfect order will be maintained, and that the spectators may walk about the garden during the interval between the pieces, without finding any impediment on returning to their places.

## FOR SALE BY AUCTION

At KEEN'S Hotel, No. 24 Calle 25 de Mayo.

On Wednesday 17th, and Thursday 18th inst., will be sold without the least reserve, all the household furniture, fixtures, wine, spirits, &c., &c., belonging to the said establishment.

## 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, 0½ a 0¾ dollars each.  
 Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¾ do.  
 6 per cent. Stock, 77 per cent.  
 Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.  
 Exchange on England, 6¼ a 7 per dollar.  
 Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. p. p. p. p.  
 Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.  
 Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 7 dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 33 a 34 dollars per pesada.  
 Do. country, 30 a 32 do. do.  
 Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 24 a 26 do.  
 Do. salted, 23 a 23 pesada.  
 Do. Horse, 2½ a 10 dollars each.  
 Nutria skins, 11 a 13 dollars per dozen.  
 Chinchilla, 30 a 32 do.  
 Wool (common,) 4½ a 5½ dollars per arroba.  
 Hair, long 25 a 28 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) 50 dols. p. bbl.  
 Salt, 12 a 13 dollars per fanega on board.  
 Discount, 2½ a 2¾ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 118½ dollars. The lowest price, 115 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 7d.

Printed at the State Printing Office.