

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 223.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1830.

[VOL. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Appearances denote that it will not be long ere decisive measures are resorted to, by the two political parties of this country. It is reported that the revolution in Entrerios has been favourable to those who raised it, and that Señor Sola has been ejected from his Government: whether he will be able with his own means, conjoined with those of the allies, to re-assume his authority, time alone can decide. This occurrence, and the knowledge that armed men and armaments, were preparing at different points, both in the province of Entrerios and its neighbourhood, has decided the Government of Buenos Ayres to take corresponding steps; accordingly it has been known for some time past that a flotilla was under equipment at this port, in order to proceed to the rivers Uruguay and Parana, to act as circumstances might require, and while preparations were thus going on an embargo was placed upon all vessels bound to the opposite coast.

The flotilla sailed for its destination yesterday morning, the particulars of its force, &c., we have inserted in another part. It would be a waste of time to publish the conflicting accounts which are bruited respecting Entrerios, and the means of attack to be launched from thence and other parts, against the Government of this province; we perform a simple duty in stating facts as they arise, with this addition, however, that the political aspect of this country looks more and more threatening, and that all combines to denote an approaching crisis.

We have received Cordova Papers to the 12th inst: they contain no particular news; Col. Desa has assumed the Government of the province of Santiago.

A new periodical, or rather an old one revived, entitled *El Federal*, has been lately published at Santa Fé.

The Governor has been in Buenos Ayres during the week.

London Papers to 31st August have been received at Rio Janeiro, from which it appears that some political tumults

took place at Antwerp, on 29th August, and at Bruges; a number of young men paraded the streets of the former city, crying out "Vive la revolution"—"Vive la liberté"—"A bas les Ministres"—"Vive Mr. Potter." The troops were called out and several persons were killed when the last accounts left.

Brazil.

The accounts, both public and private, from Rio Janeiro, are somewhat alarming, at least to those who like ourselves had hoped that Brazil would have escaped the political convulsions, which have afflicted the other parts of South America. Our correspondent writes as follows:—

Rio Janeiro, 9th November, 1830.

"The new Minister of finance, J. A. Lisboa, has been turned out, on account it was said of bad administration in his office. He is succeeded by Cavalcante, and as he has a tolerable knowledge of business, it is hoped that he may improve the present state of affairs. Lisboa has published a defence of his conduct. Barbacena has also replied to the hints regarding his appropriation of the immense sums spent by him in his mission to Europe.—It is rather a lame affair. I am sorry to say that our two Houses of Parliament here, are not on a cordial footing. They are now engaged in settling the annual expenditure of the country, and there seems to be a spirit of opposition between them, and each takes every opportunity of setting aside the motions of the other. It is reported that the Emperor intends to bring both together, and have the question decided at once; but I am afraid if he does so some thing serious may happen. In short Brazil is in any thing but a settled state. Exchange is going down: it is now at 21½ a 21¼d. The market is overstocked with goods, many of the shopkeepers are failing, and those that are good pay so badly that you lose in interest of money all that is made on the goods."

It seems that the news of the late revolution in France has caused considerable sensation in Brazil, and in the city of St. Paul, in the province of that name, the inhabitants on 5th October paraded the streets crying *viva*, and illuminated their

houses, with other marks of joy at the change effected in the Government of France. These proceedings have brought forth the censure of the Government, and the Rio Janeiro Papers have made comments thereon, for and against. The *Aurora* states that the inhabitants of St. Paul have done themselves great honor by celebrating the news from France, which ought to rejoice every true Brazilian, whilst the *Imparcial* reprehends the affair, and states it to be the act of the students of the University, probably instigated by concealed agents.

The Montevideo Papers contain an article, stating the report that a revolution had broken out in Bahia, and the President killed.

The first number of a Newspaper in the English language, entitled "Literary Intelligencer," was published at Rio Janeiro on 4th November.

Montevideo.

The Papers lately received from the above city contain nothing of particular moment. A decree has been issued pardoning deserters from the army, if they present themselves within a certain period.

The *Lucero* of yesterday, in a letter from Soriano, gives the names of various individuals said to be actively employed in the projected expedition from the opposite shore, amongst them we read the names of Colonel Suarez, Olavarría, Videla, Don Manuel Gallardo, &c., &c.

The flotilla which sailed yesterday is commanded Col. J. H. Coe; second in command Lieut. Col. Hidalgo; and consists of schooner Venus, Capt. Vannorden, (she has 4 18 lb. carronades.) Zumaca La Paz, Lieut. Gwynne,—(1 long 24 pounder, 2 of 18 lbs.) No. 7 Gun-boat, Lieut. Page,—(2 guns, 1 of 12 lbs, 1 of 18 lb. 2 felucca boats.

About 200 men are on board the above, including, 126 seamen.

Arrivals at Rio Janeiro.

October 27th.—British Packet Pigeon, from this 12th October; Montevideo and was posted to sail on 7th November for Falmouth.

November 9th.—French Brig of war Faucon, from this 29th October; Montevideo.

H. B. M. Ship Thetis, from the Pacific.

Brazilian brig Suspiro, from this 17th ult.

11th.—American brig David Moffat, from Montevideo.

The National brig General Rondeau, Campbell, was discharging cargo at Rio Janeiro.

The National brig Gollño, Gard, had sailed from Rio Janeiro for Paragua.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The House of Representatives, in a sitting of the 5th inst., named D. M. Guillermo Pinto, President of the Committee of the sinking fund, for the redemption of the Bank Notes, and Dr. D. Manuel Obligado, Vice President.

Both these gentlemen are Members of the House.

A decree dated 19th inst., states that the increased and continually increasing population of this city, demands that an addition should be made in the carpenters, smiths and bricklayers department, appertaining to the office of *Ingenieros arquitectos*. It is therefore ordered that in future there shall be four chief officers in each of the said departments, instead of three as heretofore.

The decree specifies the different professional duties, &c., to be performed by the said persons.

Buenos Ayres, November 23rd, 1830.

Dr. D. J. E. Elias has been appointed Judge of the first instance in civil causes, vice Dr. Valle, resigned.

Don Agustine Garrigos has been appointed under Secretary in the office of the Home department, vice Dr. D. Baldomero Garcia, appointed Judge of the first instance in criminal causes, in the room of Dr. J. E. Elias.

The following notice was issued from the Bank on Tuesday last.

"On the 29th inst., is the latest period fixed for changing the old notes for those of the last emission, and persons who, through neglect, or any other cause, do not send the said notes to the Bank on or before the above date, must suffer the correspondent loss.

A communication signed "*Un rondingue parla el latin*," addressed to the *Lucero*, appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23rd inst. It censures that periodical in very strong terms, for the part it has taken in upholding the opinions relative to the National Bank, promulgated by its correspondent *El Accionista*, and enters upon a variety of remarks, in order to prove that the arguments of the latter are fallacious.

A launch arrived at this port on Monday afternoon with 4 sailors (English and Americans) and some arms. They stated that a Person at Mercedes had engaged them to be employed on a particular service. The launch left that place on the 15th and observing she had arms, they asked the Commander (a Frenchman) the reason of it, and were informed of the design to get possession of the Gun-boat No. 7, stationed near Martin Garcia, and the

intention afterwards to commence privateering upon the coasting vessels of Buenos Ayres, upon which these seamen formed the resolution to leave the first opportunity, which they accordingly effected on Sunday last. The Captain and some others having gone on shore, near Las Vacas, to obtain another launch, and more men and arms, before venturing to attack the Gun-boat.

We have received by the last arrivals from New-York a regular series of the *Albion* newspaper, published in that city. They contain matter interesting to all readers, even to those who delight in the marvellous; and though published in the United States it is in fact a British Journal, and carefully avoids the extremes of politics, or elaborate discussions upon the political questions, which agitate either country.

Among the various histories related in those we received is an appalling narrative of the life, capture and execution of the pirate *Benito de Soto*, who was hung a short time since at Gibraltar, for the piracy committed on the British ship *Morning Star*. The horrid crimes committed by this man in his piratical career, would scarcely be believed as appertaining to modern times were they not well authenticated.

The tale of the "Black Ferry," by Galt, likewise in the *Albion*, is rather startling; that is, if read in the "witching time of night," as we read it. There are besides extracts from the history of "Paul Clifford," with a key to the public characters there delineated, some of them are as follows:—

Gentleman George—*King George the IV.*
Fighting Attie—*The Duke of Wellington.*
Long Ned—*Lord Ellenborough.*
Scarlet Jem }
Mr. Dychright } —*Sir James Scarlett.*
Bachelor Bill—*Duke of Devonshire.*
Cunning Nat—*Mr. Nash the Architect.*
The Sallow gentleman—*Mr. Huskisson.*

We find likewise in it one of the best accounts of the battle of Waterloo, we have ever read: every thing is candidly and clearly expressed, and the share which the Prussians really had in that affair; stating that their arrival at the close of the day secured the advantages gained by the British troops, which otherwise from the fatigued and crippled state of these troops, might have remained in abeyance.

The *Albion* has also some details respecting the New Zealand Chief *Te Pahi Cupa*, during his residence in England. Many of our readers will recollect this Chieftain in Buenos Ayres in the year 1824, and the interest which his unassuming manners caused here.

The circulation of the *Albion* in the United States and in Canada is very great, indeed it gives a "bird's eye view" of the politics and literature of all cultivated states.

We shall be most happy to receive the names of subscribers to this valuable periodical. The subscription is six hard dollars per annum.

We have also a quantity of *Albions* for sale, which the Proprietor has from time to time forwarded to us, for that purpose.

On Saturday morning last, between one and two o'clock, a heavy rain com-

menced, which continued until about 4 A. M. It then gave place to a gale of wind from the East, which until 9 A. M. was extremely violent, and "knocked up" as the sailors call it, a pretty rough sea. Several Vessels drove. The British brig *Catherine*, *Mc Alpine*, and Brazilian schooner-brig *Piranga*, *Santos*, in the inner roads, parted their cables about 6 A. M, and were driven on shore, where to all appearances they must remain, until broken up. We have not heard of any other particular accidents excepting the drifting of some boats. The wind shifted to the West about 9 A. M, and the weather was moderate, but very cold. The thermometer, which a few days anterior had been at 80, fell to 60; winter attire was re-assumed, even the fire side in the evening became agreeable, and it might be said that

"Winter lingered in the lap of—November."

The American ship *Glide*, on her passage to this port, was boarded in lat 4½ N. long 13 W. by the British sloop of war *Athol*, Captain Gordon, and was informed that a British 18 gun brig had captured a Spanish slave vessel full of slaves, after an action of 15 minutes, in which the slaver (a frigate built ship, and said to carry 44 guns,) had 70 of her crew killed, the British brig had 11 men killed, and carried her opponent by boarding after firing one broadside.

The prize was sent to Sierra Leone.

A pamphlet consisting of 32 pages has been published in this city, entitled an "Historical essay of the life of H. E. Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres." From which it appears that Don Juan Manuel de Rosas was born in Buenos Ayres in the year 1793, and that his family was both rich and respectable. One of his ancestors was D. Domingo Ortiz de Rosas, *mariscal de campo* in the armies of Philip 5th, and Governor and Captain General of Buenos Ayres.

The subject of this memoir, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, passed the first years of his life in the country, and in after years continually mingled in the labours and diversions of its inhabitants, which made him intimately acquainted with their character and wants, and which, in conjunction with the estates he possessed, gave him a certain influence over the *paisanos*. The memoirs relate his decided disinclination to provoke the Indians, and his opinion that conciliatory measures should be adopted with them, and efforts made to bring them to the *Estancias*. In page 28 it says: "attempts had continually been made to subjugate the Indians, but now for the first time it was contemplated to colonize them, and the result of this new plan exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The Indians, conducted by their caciques, came to the *Estancias* and *Chuevas*, and occupied themselves in agriculture, in marking and separating cattle, in hunting *nutrias*, and in making bricks. The women employed themselves in sheep shearing, &c., and abandoned their natural indolence to participate in the labours of an active and laborious life; and if the political convulsions provoked by the revolution of the 1st of December, 1828, had not frustrated this plan, forcing the Indians to return to a military life,

they would have continued to cultivate our fields, and would have forgotten their warlike pursuits?"

The memoir states that Señor Rosas, although persecuted during the administration of Señor Rivadavia, and solicited to assist in effecting a change in the Government, invariably rejected the idea of illegal measures—and replied:

"I am not judge of the first Magistrate of the Republic; and while the representatives of the people do not revoke his powers, my duty is to obey."

It seems by the memoir that Señor Rosas had previous knowledge of the intended movement of 1st December, 1828; but was not positive who was at the head of it. In his conferences with Governor Dorrego, he strongly insisted that the militia should instantly be organized as a barrier against the army. But finding no means were taken to meet the storm he requested leave to resign, which was not admitted. Two days before the movement of the 1st December, Señor Rosas had his last interview in the fort with the late Governor Dorrego, and he again strongly urged the necessity of arming the country. But it was too late. And he afterwards learned from Señor Dorrego, that his (Señor Rosas's) presentiments had been realized, and that no other means existed to resist a revolution, planned in mystery, favoured by a powerful party, and sustained by a warlike army, but the co-operation of Señor Rosas and the fidelity of the militia.

La Argentina has published the following account, of the female fashions of this city, which account we fear will somewhat suffer by its translation into English. We have however done the best we could. It will at any rate convey to our readers in distant lands, some idea of *les modes* de Buenos Ayres, and the attire of the *Porteña* fair.

"The *basquina*, and the *mantilla* they seem at the same time mystical and gay."

"Church costume of a fashionable belle of Buenos Ayres, on a day of *gran función*.

Dress of black Pekin silk, plated belt with brilliants, necklace and a gold chain down to the waist, earrings with three drops, mantle of French black gauze. This is to be tastefully arranged, discovering on one side the comb fastened by a brooch of brilliants, and another brooch to be placed in the bosom, fine gloves, a fan filigree with gold, a richly bordered handkerchief in the hand, clocked stockings, kid shoes with bows.

Footman's dress.—A blue coat buttoned, and pantaloons same colour, white waistcoat and white cravat, boots well polished, glazed hat, white gold band; carrying a rich mat, or floor cloth.

THEATRE COSTUME. The hair done up very high—a handsome comb. The hair to form three large curls to cover the front of the comb, and two large curls on each side; small white artificial flowers arranged in the curls, to adorn the whole head; necklace and earrings. The dress of white gauze of the last fashion, with two lappets ornamented with French lace round the breast; white belt with brilliants, a brooch of brilliants to be placed on the bosom, bracelets of the same, gloves of white kid, and fan of mother of pearl."

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir,—

The author from whom I quoted the credible stories about shooting negroes in the United States, was neither anonymous nor burlesque, but a writer whose work, from its fair and impartial statements, was very favourably received in North America, I mean "Hudson's Letters from North America;" and if my time or your columns would allow it, I could easily furnish further extracts; and if this work failed to furnish more, reference might be had to the following, from which extracts detailing the cruel treatment of negroes to almost any length might be obtained: *Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States*;—*Fearon's Sketches of America*;—*Jefferson's Notes*;—*Birbeck's Notes*;—*The Edinburg Review*—a work by no means remarkable for partiality to British in preference to transatlantic policy;—nay reference might even be made to the *daily prints* of the United States, in proof of the atrocious acts tolerated in that country in the treatment of slaves; and if your correspondent be acquainted with the slave-holding States, he must know very well that at almost every tavern the eye of the traveller meets with notices of the most disgusting and revengeful kind. And are we to conclude that these writers are all ignorant or designing men? Was Mr. Birbeck a designing man? If so, his design was to convey to his countrymen a favourable impression, not only of the United States as a scene of profitable enterprise, but of the general character and manners of the inhabitants, and which surely would not have led him to misrepresentations not favourable to his object. Are the writers of the *Edinburg Review* ignorant and designing men? He must have some degree of hardihood who would pronounce such sentence upon them. Are the writers of notices and advertisements ignorant or designing men, who offer rewards for the bringing of their run-away slaves, and even *their heads*, authorising the exercise of the most brutal treatment in the apprehension of them?—are these, moreover, *credible* sources of information? It is an unfair and unmanly way of treating the subject to affirm, that they who bring the evils of the system to light with a view to their being remedied; are ignorant or designing. The greatest friends of abolition, and even of entire emancipation, admit that slavery may be rendered tolerable by kind treatment, and that many slave-owners are desirous of promoting the well-being of their negroes; but they know well from the best authority, some from ocular demonstration, that there are thousands who are constantly suffering under the lash of oppression, and subject to the violence of the ungovernable and revengeful tempers of their owners. And are such persons to be put down for making known the miseries of their fellow creatures, and of exposing the atrocities of brutal men? Certainly not; and it would better become the advocates of slavery to endeavour to reform such huge and crying evils, than to brand the expositors of them with ignorance or design.

As to the impossibility of *whites and blacks inhabiting in harmony the same territory, were the latter all free*; let but philanthropy have its just scope, let but the unalienable rights of man be duly and fairly estimated, let but legislatures act upon the broad principles of common jus-

tice, and we should soon see that there was no moral or physical impossibility to remove an evil which has so long continued to disgrace and demoralize the fairest countries of the world.

To compare the condition of the negro-slave to the British peasant is idle in the extreme. What English peasant is subject to the following grievances?—to which many more might be added. To be driven to his labour by the whip—arbitrary punishment by flogging—separation from his family for life, at the will of his master—prohibition from marriage—excluded from the privilege of giving an evidence in courts of Justice, excepting against his own class—to be insulted and maltreated by his superiors without remedy—denied the right of property—considered, indeed, as the goods and chattels of his master, and altogether under his will and control.—Are, I ask, British peasants subject to these evils? But are not slaves more or less always subject to them? And are even wholesome food, sufficient clothing and kind treatment, (but seldom the portion of slaves) sufficient to reconcile men to such evil? If any think so, I know not by what process of sound reasoning they can arrive at the conclusion.

I beg Mr. Editor, to apologize for occupying so many of your columns; but I promise not again to trouble you. If Americus and myself were to come into closer contact, I think it not unlikely we should agree better than we seem to do, but I must plainly tell him, that though I have both witnessed and admired the beauties and benefits of North America, I could never be brought to approve the condition of slaves, and free black and coloured persons in that country.

A British Resident in Buenos Ayres.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS.

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 25th 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.
Brig Scamander, Jones, do for Havana [uah.
Barque Zoe, Dick, Bound to Bahia.

AMERICAN.

Brig Volante, Finney, loading for Baltimore.
Do Ann Wayne, Codman, do do.
Do Margaretta, Mc Cleish, do do.
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, do for Bahia.
Do Kanhawa, Sumner, do for Cadiz.
Schooner-brig Soto, Ricketson do for New York.
Brig Jane, Atwater, do do.
Do William Tell, Page, do do.
Do Lady Adams, Staples, discharging.
Do Seneca, Frye, do do.
Do Trafalgar, Hinckley, do do.
Ship Glide, Reid, do do.
Brig Hannah, Freeman, for sale.

FRENCH.

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

SARDINIAN.

Polacre Rosa, Corsanego, loading for Cadiz.
Brig Leon, Guiron, do do.
Do Industria, Biaqui, 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.
 Brig Feliz, Olivera, do do.
 [to call at Santos.
 Brig Oriente Africano, Santos, do for
 [Parnambuco.

PORTUGUESE.
 Schooner brig Maria, Bautista, discharging.

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

DANISH.
 Schooner brig Eliza, Hesse, discharging.

TUSCAN.
 Brig Esperanza, Lunari, loading for Cadiz and
 [Gibraltar.

Foreign Vessels of War.

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

AMERICAN.
 Sloop of war Vandalia, Captain Cannon.

FRENCH.
 Brig Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.
 Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The hull, masts, yards and other appurtenances, of the British brig Catherine, and Brazilian schooner brig Piranga, stranded in the gale of 20th inst., have been sold at public Auction on the beach; the former on 26th inst., the latter on 26th.

Arrivals at Montevideo.
 November 16th.—American brig Louisiana, from Baltimore.
 Do ship Romulus, from New York.
 17th.—Brazilian zamaca Pensamiento, Feliz, from Parnagua.
 19th.—French ship Eucharis, from Havre de Grace.
 20th.—American schooner Maria, from Baltimore.

Sailed from Montevideo.
 November 19th.—British brig Thomas Dempsey, for Liverpool.
 American do Brown, for Rio Grande.
 Sardinian do Correa, for Gibraltar.

The American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, from this 7th July; Montevideo 17th do, arrived at New York 21st September.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ERRATA in our last.—In the arrivals of the 19th, for National schooner Rosario, read Oriental schooner.

November 20th.—*Wind E. blowing a gale, it became moderate about 9 A. M. and the wind shifted to W.*

Arrived National packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 19th, to Gaspar Rosa.

National pilot boat schooner Star of the South, Martinez, from a cruise in the River.

November 21st.—*Wind W.S.W.*
 Nothing arrived.

Sailed H. B. M's Barque Packet Barracouta, Lieutenant James, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

No Passengers.
 Brazilian schooner brig Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 8000 horns, 900 quintals, jerked beef, 1080 arrobas tallow.

National schooner brig Ana, Vasconcello, for Parnagua,—despatched by F. Berdier, with 300 quintals jerked beef, 268 refuse hides.

November 22nd.—*Wind N.N.W.*
 Nothing arrived.
 Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Montorio, for Montevideo.

November 23rd.—*Wind E.*
 Arrived 2 launches and 3 balandras, from the N.
 No. 7 Gun-boat, Lieut. Page, from the Parana.

Sailed Brazilian schooner brig Vengador, Amarin, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 7310 horns, 1440 quintals of jerked beef, 512 arrobas tallow.

November 24th.—*Wind W.N.W. (low tide) shifted in afternoon to S.S.E. blowing strong.*

Arrived American brig Seneca, Frye, from Cadiz 24th September; Montevideo 19th inst., with wine, &c., to J. Reissig.

(She was at anchor all day South of the outer roads.)

(At night.) American brig Lady Adams, Staples, from Baltimore 26th September; Montevideo 23rd inst., with 1320 barrels 50 half do flour, tea, silk goods and effects, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Oriental packet schooner Aguilá Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 23rd, to A. Martinez.

(Sailed at night.) National schooner brig Caroline, Sheaffe, for Rio Grande,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., (in ballast.)
 Passenger Mr. George Dowse.

November 25th.—*Wind N.*
 Arrived National packet brig Eben, Brown, from Rio Janeiro 12th; Montevideo 21st inst., with 155 rolls of tobacco, sugar, plank, &c., to Dowdall and Lewis.

Sailed National schooner Veloz, Letzen, for Valparaiso, with a general cargo of effects,—despatched by Lezica Bros.

Passenger, Don Francisco Ramirez.
 American brig Chiloe, Porter, for Havannah, despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 4800 quintals of jerked beef.

November 26th.—*Wind N. shifted in the afternoon to S. blowing strong.*

Arrived 12 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed National Escuadrilla, consisting of schooner Venus, zamaca La Paz, No. 7 Gun-boat, and 2 felucca boats to the N.

THEATRE.

Several plays have been represented during the week. On Tuesday was performed for the benefit of *Doña Dominga Montes de Oca*, a play, followed by the ballet dance of *El Pintor burlesco*. The house was tolerably full.

We ought perhaps in our sketches of the performers at this theatre, to have commenced with Felipe David, except that *Metpomene* always takes the precedence of *Thalia*.

Señor David is really a clever actor, and when he finally quits the boards the muse of comedy must put on sables. The attention he pays to the business of the scene should serve as an example to the other performers: he is (to quote a remark of Talma's,) an excellent listening actor, and when nothing to say he is "all ears" to what may be going on, and sneers and chuckles with infinite drollery; and then, as occasion serves, who so swaggering as Felipe David, but if he meets with a rebuff, how sneaking and modest he becomes all at once, and like *Nick Bottom* in the *Midsummer*

Night's Dream, he "aggravates his voice and roars as gentle as any sucking dove."

His performance in "*los tres novios imperfectos*," and *Sheepface*, is unique. We wish he could speak English, and would play "old Cockletope."

The mercurial and spare person of Señor David is not without its advantages, in fact his entrée upon the stage is generally greeted with laughter. Who can resist a smile at the figure he makes in a "court dress," with bag wig and sword, his thin legs enveloped in stockings of patent silk.

DIED.

On 17th instant Harriet, wife of William Parish Robertson, Esqr., and eldest daughter of the late Daniel Mackinlay, Esqr., at the age of 27. Her untimely end has been deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom she was endeared by her many virtues, and her husband and family live to deplore a loss which to them is irrepairable.

BIRTH.

On 18th inst. Mrs. Van Slyck, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLOUCESTER CHEESE,

JUST LANDED ex barque Zoe, a small parcel of superior quality, and for sale by LAVALLE AND MACOMÉ, 30 Calle de Potosi.

PARQUE ARGENTINO, VAUXHALL.

The French company will have the honor of performing on 28th instant, (postponed on account of the weather,) the comedies of

Le naufrage pour rire,

and

LE REVENANT,

To begin at 5. Admittance and seat 3 dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 115½ a 116¼ dollars each.
 Do. Patriot, 113¼ a 114¼ do. do.
 Plata Macquina, 6½ a 6¼ dollars for one.
 Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.
 Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¾ do.
 6 per cent. Stock, 77 per cent.
 Bank Shares, 160 a 165 dollars each.
 Exchange on England, 6½ a 7d per dollar.
 Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.
 Do. on Monte Video, 330 do. do.
 Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 7 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 24lbs., 23 a 24 do.
 Do. salted, 22½ a 23½ pesada.
 Do. Horse, 9½ a 10 dollars each.
 Nutria skins, 10 a 13 dollars per dozen.
 Chinchilla, 29 a 31 do.
 Wool (common,) 4½ a 5¼ dollars per arroba.
 Hair, long 25 a 28 dollars per arroba.
 Do. mixed, 20 a 22 do. do.
 Jerked Beef, 11 a 13 dl per quintal.
 Horns, best, 450 a 600 dollars per mil.
 Flour, (North America) 45 dols. p. hbl.
 Salt, 11 a 12 dollars per fanega on board.
 Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 116 dollars. The lowest price, 113 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 6¾d.

Printed at the State Printing Office.