

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 225.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1830.

[Vol. v.

### BUENOS AYRES.

The affairs of the province of Entrerios occupy at the present moment a great portion of the public attention. The official communications relative thereto will be found in another part of this Paper.

The flotilla under the command of Col. Coe, in the Uruguay, has it is said, captured a launch which had sailed from the port of *Fray Vento*, bound to Gualeguaychu, having on board arms, Officer's uniforms, and a number of letters which are of considerable importance. Col. Coe was waiting a safe opportunity to forward them to the Government, and would not risk sending them by a single boat.

The crew of the captured launch had escaped to shore.

From Cordova and the provinces of the interior, there is no news of moment. It was stated in our last, that disturbances had taken place at San Juan. The following particulars were published in the *Lucero* of 4th inst.

"The ex-Governor of San Juan, (D. José Maria Echegaray) had been given up by the Government of Mendoza, and was confined in irons in a dungeon at San Juan. One of his sons aided by five of his servants undertook to liberate him, which they effected, having gained over part of the guard to their purpose. They also placed at liberty *D. Ventura Quiroga*, Commandant of the troops, in the time of the administration of Señor Echegaray.

The former the same night endeavoured to raise a counter revolution, but was taken and shot with seven of his companions.

Señor Echegaray had escaped."

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 30th November, 1830.

The Government of the province of Buenos Ayres having sufficiently ascertained, that the robbery of the schooner of war *Sarandi* was perpetrated by Col.

D. Leonardo Rosales, Lieut. D. José Maria Martínez, and the Midshipman Marcelino Cordido, adding to the said offence the unpardonable crime of desertion, has decreed.—

Article 1st.—The said chief and officers shall be deprived of their respective employments, from the date on which they committed the aforesaid crime; their names to be struck out of the military list, without prejudice to the punishment to which they are amenable, by the result of the trial ordered to take place.

2nd.—Let this be published and made known to the army, in a general order.

BALCARCE.

*Enrique Martínez.*

A communication from Major Julian de Cordera, of the Artillery, to the Inspector General, states that when in June 1815, he had undertaken to provide and pay for a soldier for the service of the State, in the war of independence, this donation had ceased after the army of Peru was dissolved. Since which the extraordinary events of 1st December, 1828, had involved the country in imminent perils, and he therefore proposes to continue the said donation until the defenders of the laws and institutions of the country, should consider the present dangerous crisis to have passed.

### NATIONAL BANK.

Señor D. Manuel Terry, has been appointed cashier of this establishment, in the room of D. A. H. Thiessen.

### Montevideo.

We have received Papers from this city to 9th inst., they contain no political news. A meeting of the merchants had taken place at the *Consulado*, to consider upon the most advisable means of withdrawing the copper money from circulation.

A play had been performed at Montevideo, in honor of the new President of the Oriental State.

### Rio Janeiro.

We have received by the *Temerario*, the "Correio Mercantil" of Rio Janeiro, to 20th ult. The British Ships of war in that port fired a salute on 13th ult., in honor of the tri coloured flag of France, which was returned by the French ships.

The reported disturbances in Bahia are without foundation. The house of Joseph Wanzeller and Co., of Bahia, had failed to a large amount.—The Government being the principal creditor.

The festival of *San Nicolas* on 6th inst., although not attended with its former splendor, had still some pretensions to it. The interior of the church which bears the name of the Saint was brilliantly lighted, and the British and American flags, with those of other nations, floated from the towers thereof. The streets in the neighbourhood were not, as was once the custom, "strewn with flowers," nor the exterior of the house decorated with silks and finery, nor was there any procession through the streets. At night the outside of the church was lighted, and the bells rang a "merry peal." Various houses were illuminated, and ladies were seated near the windows to enjoy the *fresco*. The evenings were fine, and the stroll to *San Nicolas* was not without interest.

The bathing Season has commenced. On Thursday and yesterday evening there were numerous bathers in the river, including several ladies. The prevailing North wind has brought correspondent heat, refreshed however in the evening by the "sea breeze," and this has also its disadvantages by producing "clouds of dust."

### VAUXHALL.

On Wednesday last, was represented at the above place by the French amateur company, the one act comedy called *Le Pupille*, (upon which the English piece of the *Guardian* is founded,) and *Le Revenant*.

The gentleman who personated the *Guardian*, (who had unwittingly gained the affections of his beautiful ward,) performed with much spirit, as did also the *petit maitre* of this *petit* comedy. *Elise*, by the lady who had several times appeared at the theatre of this city, and the young lady (apparently about 19 years of age,) her companion, both deserved the approbation they received.

We remember to have seen Mrs. H. Siddons in the interesting part of *Elise*, and never can forget her delightful acting, when avowing her passion for her *Guardian*. It conveyed, the idea that until that moment

"She never told her love,  
"But let concealment like a worm 't' the bud,  
"Feed on her damask cheek:—she plin'd in thought."

The amusing farce of *Le Revenant* concluded the evening's entertainment.—The costume of both pieces was appropriate. A military band performed various *arias* during the evening.

Wednesday, (*La Concepcion de Ntra Sra Patrona de la America*,) was kept as a close holiday, and it being a fine day there were numerous parties of pleasure to the villages in the neighbourhood of the town.

### Entrerios.

A second bulletin was published on Monday last, upon the late changes in the province of Entrerios containing :

#### I.

A communication from Don Ricardo Lopez Jordan, dated Parana, November 23rd, 1830, to the Governor of Santa Fé, stating that on the day preceding he had been elected by the H. of Representatives provisional Governor of the province of Entrerios, that no alteration would take place in the peace and friendship which united the two provinces, and that the principles which had hitherto guided the province of Entrerios would remain the same.

That he would the first opportunity give to the Government of Santa Fé a succinct account of the powerful motives, which had caused the inhabitants of the province to depose the Government of Señor Sola.

#### II.

A communication same date, from the same to the same, noticing that the ex-Governor Sola, some officers and soldiers, having emigrated to Santa Fé, it was hoped the Government of that province would interfere to prevent any efforts that might be made to change the existing state of things in Entrerios, and that the rights of Nations as well as solemn treaties, demanded that perfect neutrality should be observed.

#### III.

A communication from the Governor of Santa Fé, (Estanislao Lopez), dated Santa Fé, 25th ult; addressed to D. Ricardo Lopez Jordan, Commander of the forces of the 2nd department of the province of Entrerios, acknowledging the receipt of three notes from Señor R. L. Jordan, one of which was to be forwarded to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and with respect to the other two he had abstained from answering them, till he had consulted with his allies.—This note was directed to Señor Jordan as Commander of the forces, and not as provisional Governor.

#### IV.

Santa Fé, November 26th, 1830.

The undersigned for himself, and sufficiently authorized by the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, has the honor to address the honorable Congress of Entrerios, to manifest to it, that the insurrection of the Chiefs of the second department of this province against their legitimate Government has not only scandalized them, but has also alarmed them from the humiliating means by which it was effected. It is a well known fact, that the province of Entrerios, this free land and constant enemy to tyranny, has been contemptuously trampled upon by those notorious criminals, who after having lacerated the bosom of the country on the first of December, take a pleasure to keep open its wounds. No, the boundary provinces will never consent that its ally Entrerios shall submit to this ignominy, nor that it shall become in the hands of its enemies, the instrument to bring desolation upon and destroy what remains to be destroyed of the Republic.

Wherefore the undersigned, in the name of the said provinces, considering :

That the alliance they have with Entrerios, gives them the right to interfere in the late events which have taken place there.

That this intervention ought not to

proceed further than its own security, and the peace of the Republic demands. That the part which the criminals of the first December have had in this movement, and many other circumstances known to the allied Governments, reveal what are their intentions.

That the chiefs of the revolution have disarmed the inhabitants of the capital of the Parana, which proves that they have not consented to it.

That these same chiefs have given evasive answers to the peremptory questions put to them by this Government.

That the honorable Congress of Entrerios are deprived of the liberty to deliberate; and lastly,

That human blood never ought to be shed until every means of conciliation had been put in practice. The undersigned has the honor to propose :

That the honorable Congress order the immediate evacuation of the department of the capital of the Parana, by the chiefs and forces which have arrived from the Uruguay and the enlargement of all persons detained for political causes, and name a person as provisional Governor until tranquillity being re-established a Governor be elected according to the law. With the understanding that the nomination of a provisional Governor must fall upon a person who possesses the confidence of Entrerios and of the allied Governments.

The chief of the forces of the Uruguay shall be obliged to re-pass the said river, as likewise all the officers who took part in the movement of first of December, and all persons of whatever class coming from the Banda Oriental for the purpose of assisting in the revolution.

Also the Government of Santa Fé, and in the name of those of Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, will act as guarantee for the tranquillity of the capital of the Parana, and of the individual security of all the residents there, whatever may be their political opinions or their co-operation in the movement.

After these propositions it only remains for the undersigned to say, that eternal vengeance will fall upon the authors of the misfortunes which may happen in case they are not accepted; and saluting the honorable Congress of Entrerios,

Remain, &c. &c.

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

(Countersigned,)

PEDRO DE LARRECHEA, Secretary.

#### V.

A communication from D. Toribio Ortiz, President of the Congress of Entrerios, dated Sessions' House, Parana, 28th ult, to the Governor of Santa Fé, in answer to the above, states in general terms the desire of Entrerios to preserve peace, that it had always adhered to the Federal system, and that the present Government, the chiefs of the army and particularly the one at its head, had ever upheld that system, and shed their blood in its defence; and asks upon what foundation the suspicion now rests, that the Government of Entrerios has deserted the cause which it has so long defended, and hopes that a continuation of friendly relations will remove all apprehensions by satisfactory explanations.

#### VI.

A communication from D. Pedro D. Cabral, Governor of the province of Corrientes, dated Corrientes, 18th ult., to the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, stating that he had received a note from

D. Leon Sola, Governor of the province of Entrerios, informing him of the events which had occurred in that province, which threatened the peace of the boundary provinces; that he had ordered the troops of the line to the frontiers, and was preparing the militia to act as circumstances might require.

We have received the first and second number of the new journal published at Rio Janeiro in the English Language, entitled "The Intelligencer and Universal Gleaner. Devoted to News, Commerce, Manufactures, General Literature, &c." It is intended that it should appear every Thursday, and is "edited, printed and published by Thomas B. Hunt and Co. The Mechanical department by Edmund Bull." It is about the size of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, of this city.

The following is an extract from the Prospectus.

"We should not presume to trespass on the liberality of our friends with the present publication, had we not lately received from the United States a complete Typographic Establishment, and this being accompanied by able compositors, whose assistance will, we flatter ourselves, enable us to lay before our patrons a periodical not wholly unworthy of their support.

The *Literary Intelligencer and Universal Gleaner* will be published in the *English Language* every Thursday, on *new type and fine paper*, and will contain translations of every article of general interest that may appear during the week in any and all of the several National papers, forming thereby a compendium of useful information. These extracts will be selected with the utmost impartiality, as we declaim espousing any particular party, our main object being to present to our reader an abridged summary of the various publications of the week, leaving each to judge for himself, without intruding our own private opinions upon his reflections."

A French Journal has for some time existed in Rio Janeiro, and it has created surprise that one in the English Language (which has been denominated the "Language of Commerce,") has not long since been established in that emporium of the Southern hemisphere.

We are anxious for the success of the "*Literary Intelligencer*," and hope the Proprietors will not take offence if we suggest that the arrivals and sailings of vessels at Rio Janeiro should be carefully noted, the Prices Current and a list of the Vessels in port, with their destinations, &c.—This will render their Journal valuable in all Commercial countries, and be a certain reference hereafter. We are aware that the undertaking will be arduous, but time and perseverance will adequately compensate for it. Its chief support must be from the utility it may prove to Commerce.

The specimen afforded by the two first numbers, augur well for its future prosperity.

The Editor of the "*Brighton Guardian*" has got into a terrible scrape with the townspeople of Brighton, owing to an observation in one of his numbers, that King William the Fourth is not a strong minded man. It has been proposed to burn the Editor in effigy, and destroy

his property. A London Paper says, that "the King ought to be a strong minded man at Brighton for the good of the town. To say that he is not strong minded is to endanger the loading of the stage coaches, the filling of the inns and the letting of the lodging houses, and that it was a wrong time to find out that the King was not of strong mind, and furthermore adds that common report spoke dispraisingly of the King's talents when he was Duke of Clarence, but that his Kingly conduct has proved that the report had done him injustice."

The "Brighton Guardian" might not have been so much out of the way in its remark were all the anecdotes true, which are related of his majesty in the public prints.

Popularity seeking is very hard work, and there may be some truth in Shakspeare's hints, that kings should not make themselves too cheap, else

"Being daily swallow'd by men's eyes  
They may surfeit with honesty."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

As I take a deep interest in the general question of "slavery," I have perused with attention the communications on the subject lately inserted in your paper, and after all I must confess I can see little in them but a mere unsatisfactory work of superogation. So at least it must be viewed if it is a matter long ago settled, that he who raises his voice in behalf of the degraded slaves, draws down on himself the indignation of the whole fraternity of slave stealers, slave buyers, slave-sellers, slave owners and slave-drivers. Nor is it matter of marvel, that after the heavy discharge of the artillery of vituperation which the slavery writers of England have poured forth against Dr. Walsh, some reverberation of the unmeaning noise should be heard on this side of the water. But in all this cant about the "comforts of the slave" to that of the English peasant, or free black of the U. States, there is nothing new. There is not a falsehood, nor an absurdity, nor a sophism, uttered or likely to be uttered in this latitude, which has not been stamped and repeated *usque ad nauseam* by the slavery presses in England and North America, and which as often as repeated has not been refuted, and exposed by the advocates of the negroes' rights. Still if the abettors of slavery among us choose to shew up a repetition of their stale apologies for the enslavers of their brethren; and if a British resident must needs enter the lists with them to "fight the battle o'er again and thrice to slay the slain," drawing his illustrations from the "mote" of N. American rather than from the "beam" of West Indian slavery, I wish not here to dispute their right, thus to edify your readers.

My only motive in addressing you is to correct the wrong impressions arising out of matter of fact, which the paper accompanying your last number is (I hope unintentionally on the part of the writer) calculated to produce.

It is there implied that advertisements for run-away slaves offering a reward for their "head," never appear in the public prints. That these are very common I do not say, but if "Americus" is really ignorant that such advertisements are inserted and go the rounds of the papers, he knows too little of the subject to autho-

rise his writing upon it. Without living 24 years in a slave holding state, I have seen several of these documents in the newspapers—written with a rough hand to be sure, and dictated I fear me by as rough a heart, in which a reward was expressly offered for the absconded slave—dead or alive; and one I distinctly recollect in a Georgia Paper, where the reward offered for the head was greater than that for the living body of the slave.

Again, it is implied that the traffickers in slaves never imitate the abominations of the inquisition by roasting alive the unhappy victims of their vengeance. But it happens unfortunately for the argument, and still more unfortunately, alas! for the honour of humanity, that in this very year *an Auto de fe* of this description was celebrated in the vicinity of Charlestown, S. Carolina, an account of which written, by a citizen of Charleston, an apologist for the deed—I myself read a few weeks ago.

The victim, a young slave of 19 or 20 years, was guilty of a violent and aggravated assault on his mistress, by which her life was endangered. He fled—was pursued—taken—and a few days after burned alive; the narrator (who was an eye witness,) being careful to tell us that the wood was dry—that the poor wretch was only chained to the stake and not suspended, and that every pains was taken to render the execution as quick and as merciful as possible. Mercifully roasting a man alive! and this for a crime, which, however horrid in itself, had as far as appears, been perpetrated on his own mother by his master—a crime which is notoriously perpetrated with impunity, in all slave-holding communities, with this simple and only circumstantial difference, that the flesh and blood of the perpetrator has the superlative privilege of being wrapped in a white skin, while the body of the sufferer is guilty of being enveloped in a dark one. Reverse this order: the criminal is mercifully roasted to death, as a salutary warning to all who have the guilt of a colour like his own.—Verily, the tender mercies of slavery are cruelty.

Your correspondent enquires whether it can be supposed that men endowed with common feelings of humanity, would thus suffer their slaves to be maltreated or put to death? I beg leave in answer to refer him, not to "John Bull in America," but to the supplement of the last British Packet, which describes the *humane feelings* of a certain Bahama Planter to a negro girl, exhibited in her being "confined in the stocks," by her being there, in the open market place, day and night, kept from the 22nd of July to the 8th of August," by her being "during that period six times whipped"—by her having "in order to prevent her sleeping, red pepper rubbed upon her eyes"—and by her being "at the end of her confinement taken to a field at seven in the morning," where "before noon she died." Further, should "Americus" indignantly exclaim that this barbarity was only committed by monsters of cruelty, I can assure him that so far from that, if the testimony of slave-holders may be relied on in such cases, Mr. Moss and his wife (the parties referred to) rank among the "respectable and humane" Planters in the Bahamas—such being the language of a petition sent by the Planters to the British Government, for the release of the murderers.

I beg leave in conclusion, to protest

against the mixing up of party or National feelings with this subject. They have nothing to do with it. Both England and the United States are involved in the guilt of slavery; both profess a desire—I doubt not, a sincere desire, to be free from it, and it accordingly seems more befitting that each should confess its own sin, rather than enter on mutual crimination. Hence too, I could wish that "a British Resident," in selecting examples, had confined himself to British territory, too fertile doubtless, in materials to illustrate the abomination of the system: and that "Americus," instead of attempting to palliate or deny the evils of slavery as it exists in his own land, and which are notorious to every intelligent American, and regretted by every friend of his country, had employed his time in telling us what is doing towards terminating that system of oppression and cruelty, which by every friend of liberty and equal rights in England and the United States, is felt to be to both nations alike their curse and their disgrace,

I am Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

HUMANUS.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 9th of December.

### BRITISH.

Brig George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, loading for  
[Liverpool]  
Do Thalestris, Roebuck, do do.  
Do Traveller, Monamy, do do.  
Do Scamander, Jones, do for Havana.  
[nah.]

Barque Zoe, Dick, Bound to Bahia.  
Brig Treasurer, Riches, discharging.

### AMERICAN.

Brig Plymouth, Covington, loading for Balri-  
[more].  
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, do for Bahia.  
Do Kanhawa, Sumner, do for Cadiz.  
Do Mary and Nancy, Weld, do for Ha-  
[vannah].  
Do Trafalgar, Hineckley, do do.  
Do Lady Adams, Staples, do do.  
Schooner-brig Soto, Ricketson do for New  
[York].  
Brig Jane, Atwater, do do.  
Do William Tell, Page, do do.  
Ship Gille, Reid, do do.  
Do Romulus, Barker, do do.  
Do Plato, Wise, discharging.  
Brig Seneca, Frye, do.  
Do Dawn, Davis, do.  
Barque Leopard, Parker, do.  
Ship North Star, Oliver, for sale.

### FRENCH.

Brig Gustave, Girard, loading for Marselles.  
Do Joseph, Lemeau, do for Bourdeaux.  
Ship L'Eucharist, Laudomley, bound to the Is-  
[land of Bourbon, with mules,

### SARDINIAN.

Brig Leon, Guiron, loading for Cadiz.  
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  
[Pernambuco].  
Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Da Silva, do for  
[Rio Janeiro].  
Do Temerario, Santiago, do do.  
Schooner Bella Angelica, Cavallos, do for  
[Rio Grande].  
Schooner-brig Cacique, Olivera, do for  
[Parnagua].

Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, J. A. de los Santos, uncertain.

**PORTUGUESE.**

Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista, loading for Cadiz.

**DUTCH.**

Las, Jorgensen, bound to Rio Grande

**DANISH.**

Schooner-brig Eliza, Hesse, bound to Bahia.

Schooner-brig Ospra, Bock, loading for Havannah.

**TUSCAN.**

Brig Esperanza, Luna ri, loading for Cadiz and

*Foreign Vessels of War.*

**BRITISH.**

Frigate Volage, Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester.

Packet Zephyr, Lieut. C. Church Commander.

**AMERICAN.**

Sloop of war Vandalla, Captain Kennon.

**FRENCH.**

Brig Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.

Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santil.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

*Arrivals at Montevideo.*

December 2nd.—French brig Cecilia, from Rio Janeiro.

5th.—Oriental schooner Aurora, from Patagonia 29th ult.

6th.—Brazilian brig Presidente Zuniga, from Bahia 13th November.

7th.—British brig Quebec Packet from Liverpool.

Brazilian schooner-brig Santo Domingo Eneas, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult.

*Sailed from Montevideo.*

December 2nd.—Argentine schooner-brig Caroline, Sheaffe, for Rio Grande.

The American brig Hannah was sold by public Auction on the 6th inst., on the beach.—Also, the National cutter Anita Sofia.

The British brig Pomona, Tessier, from this 17th October, arrived at Bahia 14th November.



**MARINE LIST.**



**PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.**

*December 4th.—Wind S.S.W.*

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, for Montevideo.

National schooner San Juan Bautista, Harris, for Patagonia,—despatched by Edward Lumb, with 130 packages of effects, tobacco, caña, &c.

Passengers, Señores Ignacio Barajas, and Vibols.

12 sail of small craft to the N.

*December 5th.—Wind N.W.*

Arrived 8 sail of small vessels from the N, with wood, &c.

*December 6th.—Wind E.N.E.*

Arrived American ship Romulus, Barker, from New York 1st September; Montevideo 4th inst., with 550 fanegas salt, 124 barrels 12 hogsheds of rice, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

American ship Plato, Wise, from Philadelphia 27th August; Montevideo 4th inst., with 3424 barrels 253 half do of flour, 2 cases of effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Brazilian schooner-brig Tamerario, I. A. Santiago, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., with tobacco, caña, &c., to José Gestal.

*December 7th.—Wind N.*

Arrived 16 balandras and 4 zumacas and launches, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

*December 8th.—Wind N.N.E.*

Arrived National packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 7th, to Gasper Resa,

National schooner-brig Fama, Presley, from Bahia 19th ult., (in ballast,) to Anderson Weller and Co.

8 balandras and launches, from the N, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed American brig Ann Wayne, Codman, for Montevideo and Baltimore,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 6247 dry hides, 28 bales of wool, containing 16 arrobas each, 1178 deer skins.

Passenger for Baltimore, Mr. Albert Swasey. Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

*December 9th.—Wind N.*

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

*December 10th.—Wind N.N.E.*

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

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from do 9th. to A. Martinecz.

Sailed American brig St. Joseph, Hyter, for Rio Janeiro and Bahia,—despatched by Felix Ignacio Frias, with 1390 quintals jerked beef.

**THEATRE.**

On 3rd inst., was performed the tragedy of Othello, for the benefit of Doña Matilde Diez; the hero of the piece was personated by Señor Cáceres with indifferent success, his panting and agitation in the address to the senators, when describing how he "wou the fair Desdemona," was any thing but natural.

Señor Quijano perform'd Iago, but the part is above his powers, and the same remark will equally apply to the Desdemona of Doña Matilde.

The house was only thinly attended.

A farce has been represented on these boards several times lately, which is a counterpart of the English farce of the "Earls of Hamersmith." Felipe David arranging his ragged troops in battle array caused much laughter, particularly when designating the female portion of them as the "cannon and grape shot of the army." After gaining the victory he spurs his enemies in consequence of female supplication, and he is not the first great man that has been beguiled by woman's tears.

"What lost a woman, and have a hero by the timid tear in Cleopatra's eye."

On Wednesday was performed the play of *El Sueno*, in which Señor Quijano displayed much animation, and some talent—though somewhat too pantomimic.

It had been thought that this actor would have shone in the higher walks of the Drama, but he has not answered to the expectations entertained of him, his acting evinces carelessness, want of study and at times grimace, which if not "reformed altogether," will destroy the little fame he may have acquired.

This gentlemen should recollect, that nothing but sheer talent and study, can compensate for his other defects, as a tragic actor.

As a general performer he has however considerable merit, and can play low comedy, pantomime and dance, and sing as well as most "actors of all work."

Señor Martínez, and Villarico, from the Montevideo Theatre are arrived here. Report speaks favourably of them.

**MARRIED.**

At Montevideo on the 25th ult., Lauchlan McEachen, Esqr., to Doña Carmen Alarcon.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**GENTLEMEN'S BLACK AND DRAB HATS,**

Remarkably light and of superior quality, and for sale at No. 162, Calle de la Victoria, and 117, Calle de la Plata.

**FOR HAVANNAH.**

**THE** British brig SCAMANDER, CAPT. R. F. JONES, will sail for the above port within ten days, and can accommodate two or three Passengers. Apply to

W. RODGER, Junr.  
No. 45, Calle de la Florida.

**BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.**

Divine Service at this CHAPEL, will be omitted on Sunday next, (to-morrow,) on account of the indisposition of the Chaplain.

**TO LET.**

**AND** may be entered upon immediately, that well established and excellent concern now in the occupation of John Whitaker, and known as the Esmeralda Tea Gardens. There is an unexpired lease of upwards of 3 years, at a moderate rent.—The premises are fitted up with every requisite for conducting the business with despatch and convenience, and is worthy the attention of an industrious, active person. For particulars enquire on the premises, No. 286, Calle de la Esmeralda, or at Mr. Winter's, No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

The present Proprietor having his time fully occupied in another business, is the cause of the sale.

**NOTICE.**

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

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN CARLISLE, Secretary.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doubletons, Spanish, 115 a 116 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 113½ a 114½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 77 a 78 per cent.

Bank Shares, 165 a 166 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7d per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 a 165 p. ct. prem<sup>o</sup>

Do. on Monte Video, 330 a 350 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 6½ a 7 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 24lbs., 23 a 24 do.

Do. salted, 23 a 24 pesada.

Do. Horse, 9½ a 10 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 11 a 12½ dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 28 a 30 do.

Wool (common,) 4½ a 5 dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 24 a 27 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 17 a 20 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal.

Horns, best, 450 a 650 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 38 a 40 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 7 a 8 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2¼ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 116 dollars. The lowest price, 113 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 7d.

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