

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 245.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 30th, 1831.

[Vol. v.]

BUENOS AYRES.

No official accounts have been published this week, from the Auxiliary Confederate Army, under the Command of Governor Lopez. Private letters dated 16th inst., state, that Col. Felipe Ibarra marched on the 6th., with 200 cavalry well equipped, to occupy the North of the province of Cordova; and that Colonel Gervacio Espinosa, in conjunction with the division of Don Manuel Lopez, was on the Rio Tercero, with 600 cavalry.

Col. Sosa's division was nearer in advance towards the army of General Paz, and they were expecting the infantry belonging to the corps of reserve of the Confederate troops from San Nicolas—when it was intended to attack Gen. Paz's Army. The latter it is stated was stationed between the Villa de los Ranchos and el Pilar, and that he had dismounted the Mendocina cavalry and another regiment, in order to augment his infantry.

Another letter states, that Col. Espinosa has routed and completely dispersed a division of 400 of the cavalry of General Paz, following them for 8 leagues with only the half of his troops, killed 15 of them, and took prisoners one officer and 10 soldiers, and captured 300 horses, a quantity of side arms, &c.—and that their opponents ran away the moment they saw the cavalry of Col. Espinosa.

Commandant Lira, belonging to the Confederate Army, is said to have been surprised and killed, by a party of Gen. Paz's troops, having been separated from the division he commanded, when the accident happened.

No further advices have arrived from General Quiroga, the field of his operations is too distant from Buenos Ayres, (900 miles,) to allow of speedy communications. A private letter from an officer in his division, states, that General Quiroga harangued the prisoners of the infantry, which he had taken, in the neighbourhood of Mendoza, proposing that those who were willing to join him should advance in front, and that the rest or all had liberty to depart to their

homes.—Every one of them joined the General.

We have received a series of the newspaper *Federal of Santa Fé*.—These papers are extremely sanguine as to the success of the Confederate Army.

The name of the officer who commanded the division routed by Col. M. Lopez, and who was taken prisoner, as stated in the 10th bulletin, inserted in No. 243 of the *British Packet*, is Captain Ciriaco Echenique.

A number of intercepted letters taken by Gen. Quiroga, have been published in this city, from the Governor of Mendoza, Col. Videla Castilla, and other chiefs of the unitarian troops. The tone of these letters is of mixed character, expressing hope and fear.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Don Dionisio Serrano, Justice of Peace of the district of San Vicente, in a communication to the private Secretary of the Governor, (Dr. M. V. Maza,) states, that he has collected twelve freedmen for the service of the State, and placed them in the *Guardia del Monte*, and makes a donation to the Government of the costs he incurred in providing for them, during the time they were under his care.

Brazil.

The news brought by the schooner *Bella Porteña*, on Wednesday last, of a revolution in Brazil, caused much astonishment in Buenos Ayres. It appears chiefly to have been occasioned by the continual disputes between the Portuguese and the Brazilians, and the opinion that the Emperor was too much a Portuguese. The Emperor changed the Ministry, and appointed one obnoxious to the Brazilians. A deputation was sent to him requesting the dismissal of this Ministry. He refused to comply, and endeavoured to head his troops to march against the people, who had assembled in the *Campo d'Acclamacao*, in Rio Janeiro. The troops declined obeying the orders of the Emperor, and joined their fellow

countrymen. He then abdicated the crown in favour of his son Don Pedro de Alcantara, (a youth five years of age,) who was proclaimed Emperor, a regency appointed, &c. On the night of the above abdication the ex-emperor, and Empress and Doña Maria da Gloria, (Queen of Portugal,) privately embarked on board the British line of battle ship *Warspite*.

The British 28-gun ship *Volage*, sailed on 13th inst. for England, with the ex-Emperor of Brazil on board, the French frigate *La Seine* in company, having on board the ex-Empress, and Doña Maria da Gloria—Queen of Portugal, &c. &c.

One of the proclamations issued in Rio Janeiro denominates the ex-Emperor a "monster in human shape." "The Perjurer has abdicated the throne," (says another of these documents.) "Let him go in peace to enjoy the fruits of his treasons."

This revolution must produce important and many fear serious consequences to Brazil. It appears a sort of ramifications of the late revolutions in Europe.

The *Packat Calypso* has brought us London Papers to 18th February; Paris do to 14 do.

We have not space for any lengthy details. A mob at Paris had destroyed the Church of Saint Germaine, and a burlesque procession took place, in which the mob carried the ornaments of the said Church. These proceedings appear to have had no political object, but merely resentment at the commemorative mass for the Duke de Berri, which was to be celebrated at that Church.

It is however, said that the Bourbon party is actively employed, in order to create a counter revolution. Several persons have been arrested, particularly at Bordeaux, for offences connected with that subject.

Don Leon Sola, the ex-Governor of the province of Entrerios, arrived in town from Santa Fé on 22nd instant.

Bolivar died on 17th December, at San Pedro, near Santa Martha.

Early on the morning of the 23rd inst. was published the 11th bulletin of the Confederate Army. It was headed with the words: *Viva la Patria!!! Viva la Federacion!!!*—and contained

No. I.—A communication from D. Juan Manuel de Rosas to the delegate Government of the province of Buenos Ayres, dated Arroyo de las Hermanas, 20th April, 1831, at 11 o'clock at night, stating, that the two first Lieutenants of cavalry Don Nicolas Villarruel and Don Lino Arias, had arrived with the official details of the important victories, obtained by the federal arms, under the Command of Gen. D. Juan Facundo Quiroga.

No. II.—A despatch from General Quiroga, dated San Luis, 22nd March, 1831, addressed to the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, stating that he had forwarded the despatches to him, from the impossibility of addressing them to the Commander-in-chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army, and states,

That on 18th March, at break of day he arrived at the *punto del Morro*, where Colonel Pringles, with a few more than one hundred men, had been, but he retired on the preceding night to Rio Quinto, where he arrived on the 19th at mid-day, and was joined by another party the whole ambuscaded in two points. Gen. Quiroga despatched three squadrons under the Command of Col. José Ruiz Huidobro, who routed their opponents from the ambuscade. They then took up a position on the top of a hill, but were immediately attacked by four squadrons of cavalry, Commanded by D. Estanislao Recavarren, D. Florencio Videla, Don Manuel del Castillo and D. Bruno Ponce, who defeated and pursued them for more than ten leagues; Colonel Pringle was wounded and taken prisoner, but he died before he reached the camp, and the despatches state that he was buried on the spot which he had selected as the scene of his bloody ambition; and that not more than 6 men of his division remained together.

That through the humanity of the conquerers there had not been so many victims as might have been expected, they had preserved the lives of sixty-nine prisoners, including two Captains and a Lieutenant.

The force opposed to Gen. Quiroga was stated to be 400 men. The ex-Governor of San Luis, Col. Luis Videla, fled with 60 men towards Mendoza.—The only loss in the division of Gen. Quiroga was Ensign Luis Saavedra—who fell the victim of his overbearing valour, he cut his way alone to the centre of his enemies, and sacrificed his life, having received 26 wounds. A few men were likewise slightly wounded.

The despatch concludes as follows:

To-morrow 23rd I shall march upon Mendoza whatever may be my fate, disregarding the taking of San Juan at a small loss, and the assembling of troops which must indispensably take place on the Llanos, in consequence of all the province of Rioja having risen against the military power.

The determination to march upon Mendoza is not the effect of rashness or an erroneous calculation; I well know the extent of the risk; but finding myself indisposed, and feeling the necessity of a few tranquil days for the recovery of my health. I am going to try if by one blow all this can be effected.

No. III.—Contains the names of the

officers, &c., prisoners taken in the action of the 19th: they are as follows:—Captains Carlos Mascalent and Anastasio Videla, Lieut. Manuel Arias, 1 drummer, 2 trumpeters and 63 soldiers.

No. IV.—A despatch from General Quiroga, dated Mendoza, 5th April, 1831, to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas—stating on the 28th March, he struck his camp from the *punto de las catiñas*, and before he had marched three leagues he received notice from the officer Commanding the reconnoitring party, that he had fallen in with 200 men formed in order of battle: orders were given at all risk to destroy this force, which was immediately effected, and they were followed and cut down for about a league, when the pursuers met with the Army of Gen. José Videla Castillo, and halted about three squares from them. Gen. Quiroga was instantly informed of this, and he made preparations and redoubled his march in order to attack them, having added to his division a corps of 60 men formed from the division taken at Rio Cuarto.

General Quiroga formed his line of battle: the positions and orders to his different officers are detailed in the despatch. Commandant Prudencio Torres had positive directions to flank the right of the enemy's line, and seeing the numerous Army opposed to him Gen. Quiroga had dispatched orders for his escort, and the volunteers from San Luis who had custody of the baggage and prisoners, to join him, but he did not think it prudent to wait for this re-inforcement, fearing the enemy might take the lead—he therefore ordered the lances to be taken in hand, and that the Army of the oppressor which consisted of 2100 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery, should be instantly charged. The charge was completely successful, all the cavalry of the enemy were destroyed except about 200 men, who fell back upon the infantry and artillery. The infantry were likewise charged in different directions, but having formed in a square protected by artillery, little impression could be made; at last tired out by repeated charges made during a period of three hours and a half, the five hundred and odd infantry abandoned their artillery and ammunition, and fled precipitately to the coast of the River Tunuyan, where protected by an inaccessible wood they saved themselves from the lances of the cavalry.

The infantry endeavoured to get to Mendoza, but from the manoeuvres of Gen. Quiroga they were foiled in this measure, and finding themselves cut off, the despatch says that the boasted battalion of Cazadores del Pilar dissolved during the night, and Gen. Videla Castillo and Señor Barcala shamefully fled, leaving only Commandant Juan A. Aresti with a little more than one hundred men, who at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 23rd surrendered, having solicited and obtained guarantees for the 20 and odd officers which accompanied them.

The loss of Gen. Quiroga's division is stated to be 12 killed and 41 wounded, including a Lieutenant and 2 Ensigns.—That in the Army of their opponents is said to be great, both in officers and troops.

No. V.—A proclamation from Gen. Quiroga, dated Mendoza, 31st of March, 1831; to the inhabitants of the province of Rioja—part of which was inserted in

our last. The concluding lines are as follows:

“Fellow countrymen.—Imitate me in constancy, preserve union among yourselves, swear to die or be free; but do not harbour in your bosoms the devouring fire of vengeance against those who by deceit or by ignorance, have made you the instruments of the ruin of the soil on which they were born; let us pardon and triumph over the tyrants who have sworn to exterminate us.”

No. VI.—A communication signed *Tomas Brizuela*, dated encampment *en Tama*, 26th March, 1831, to General Quiroga, stating, that on the 22nd February he had with the force under his command occupied the capital of la Rioja, and that Commandant Hipolito Tello had with another body of men, at the same moment, taken possession of the department of Famatina. That not having any news of the state of the federal Army, nor of General Quiroga, he was determined at all hazard to undertake the step he had so happily effected, and that he had made prisoners those persons addicted, and compromised to the cause of the infamous unitarians.

That in spite of his desire to chastise the rebels he had determined to act with suavity and prudence, and that the persons of all or at least the greater part of the inhabitants of the capital had been guaranteed. That the hon. House of Representatives of Rioja had named him Commandant general of the troops; and that he and his soldiers were at the disposition of Gen. Quiroga, whose proclamation, dated San Luis, 22nd March, he had received and published amidst salutes and joyful peals of bells; that every one evinced the greatest delight, and that he had despatched the news to Rioja and Catamarca, in order that they may know that the *dead Quiroga had rose again*; that long live Quiroga and death to the unitarians, were the constant cries in the encampment.

No. VII.—A private letter from Gen. Quiroga, dated Mendoza, 5th April, 1831, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel Rosas,—says;

The enemies have amused themselves pretty well with my family; my aged mother, more than 70 years of age, they have had chained; my wife and children were banished to Chili, where they still remain.

In the town of San Juan the moment they were apprised of the defeat of Videla Castillo they ran away like deer, taking with them about two hundred men (to Jacha); but did not take any of the three hundred dispersed who fled from hence.”

The letter concludes recommending Commandant Prudencio Torres to the notice of His E. Governor Rosas, stating that he has rendered the greatest services to the cause, that his fidelity may be relied upon, and that he has proved the sincerity of his repentance by his conduct in action, as well as in the commission entrusted to him to pursue the fugitives on their route to Chili, that he had captured a number of loaded mules, and although most of the compromised persons had escaped he had notwithstanding seized a quantity of baggage, &c.—in consequence of his having travelled from Mendoza in two days, to the foot of the Cordillera.

The above news arrived in this city on

Friday last, the outlines of which was published on the same day by Señor Cavia—with a congratulatory address, the concluding part of which was as follows:—

“Intrepid General Quiroga, you have answered to the expectations of the country; the world has its eyes fixed on your civic and military virtues; the federals adore you; the parricides detest you, and this last constitutes your highest eulogium.

Receive the sincere congratulations with which we felicitate you—and the cordial esteem of your admirer and friend.

PEDRO FELICIANO CAVIA.
Buenos Ayres, 22nd April, 1831.

Captain J. M. Carril, the officer who brought the despatches to this city, died the same day, supposed from over fatigue and taking improper aliment.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

The lengthy article inserted in your last number under the similitude of a dream, by the dreamer's own confession was not brought about by any very sober circumstances. It seems that he and his hobby the tub galloped to bed together, and with such a bedfellow no doubt strange phantoms arose in the imagination of the *Callant*. If many of your readers should take to perusing your paper in a similar manner to the *Callant*, Bacchus-like mounted on a tub, you would be troubled with the communications of other dreamers. The fact of the matter appears to be that he wanted something to say upon a particular subject, and had not courage enough to put it in language which every one might understand. A first glance at this dream affair led one to suppose that some great calamity was about to happen—the destruction of nations, or even the “great globe itself,” until the allusion to the tailor's goose destroyed all these sublime ideas. Perhaps the *obscure Callant*, when it is neither *dusk* nor *dark*, will favour the world with an interpretation of this wonderful dream.

OBSERVER.

THEATRE.

On 24th inst. was performed a play, in which Señor Martinez took great pains to please and really acted his part well, but his monotonous voice is a great drawback to his performance.

A castanet dance and a farce followed. The house was full. In the boxes we noticed General Mancilla, and the ex-Governor of Entrerios, Don Leon Sola.

On 25th, for the benefit of Master Luis Pablo Rosquellas, (who on this day completed the seventh year of his age.) An operatic selection from the Barber of Seville, &c.—He sung *Di tanti palpiti* in excellent taste, and his acting in the part of *Otelo* in the *grande Escena y Dueto*, particularly in poring over the letter which acquaints him with his misery, fully entitles him to the appellation of the “little prodigy.” Poor little fellow, his days of love and jealousy are yet to come.

In the song of *El Jalso* he was encored, and (quoting an English phrase,) he “convulsed the house with laughter;” and likewise sung in the duet of *Tirana* with his father, but these comic exhibi-

tions, although they show the wonderful precosity of the child, are far less interesting than his efforts in serious parts, they do not sit so naturally upon him.

The house was crowded to excess, and the heat intolerable. The boxes contained a brilliant assemblage of fashionable fair.

Señor Caceres has retired from the theatre, in consequence of a dispute with the Manager.

The weather during the week has been sultry, the thermometer on Wednesday

was at summer heat. The streets and balconies in the evenings have been thronged with ladies, enticed thither by the moon-light and calm atmosphere.

One fair *Portena* from a balcony, played so charmingly on the guitar as to attract many admiring listeners.—She performed among other strains the Scotch air of *Bonny Down*. A correspondent has sent us some verses in relation to the above—to which, however, we can only reply in the lines of our Byron.

“The name of this fair lady I'll not mention,
Although I might for she was nought to me,
More than that patent work of G. G.'s invention,
A charming woman whom we like to see.”

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28TH OF APRIL.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
BRITISH.		
Brig James, Wright,	Orr and Lamont.	Loading for Liverpool,
Do Floraville, Stephenson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Ship Tyrian, Cunningham,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Barque Byker Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do do.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	John Harratt and Sons.	do do.
Brig Swan, Moore,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do for Havannah.
Do Luna, Collinson,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Brig Louisa, Lenfesty,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	do for London.
Schr-brig Palladium, Pitkethly,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	Montevideo, to load for [Liverpool.
Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Cornelia, Beard,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Henry Hill, Hoyt,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Malaga.
Brig Wanderer, Dickenson,	Dorr and Reinek.	do for New York.
Do Brilliant, Creighton,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Do Glory, Clive,	do.	do for Havannah.
Schooner brig Maine, Lee,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for Brazils.
Ship Exchange, Mezik,	do.	do do.
Brig Neptune, Butler,	do.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Volador, Fitch,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Sorot,	Garnier Bros.	Ldg. for Havre de Grace
S. Courier des Indes, Mourgues	Sebastian Lezica Bros.	do do.
Do Adele, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantine.	do do.
Do Auguste, Coutard,	Bertram Chambers and Co.	do do.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Celli,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	Loading for Gibraltar,
Do Buen Amigo, Maggiolo,	J. Gestal.	do for Genoa & Cadiz.
[Late National brig Triunfo,	Antonio Rodriguez.	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto,	P. A. Plomer.	A port in Europe.
Brig General Flametta, Sacconi,	do.	Discharging.
Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro,	J. B. Augustine.	do.
Schr. Elisa Constancia, Augustine,		
DUTCH.		
Brig Constant, Van Schie,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	For a port in Europe.
RUSSIAN.		
Brig Moscow, Vinet,	P. A. Plomer.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Scher. Pensamiento Feliz, J.	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
[A. de los Santos,	J. Gestal.	Loading for Brazil.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	I. S. Monteiro.	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,		

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain William Henry Martin

AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalia, Captan Kennon.

FRENCH.

Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British schooner-brig Elbe, (arrived at Montevideo,) has brought accounts of the following vessels, which have touched at the Falkland Islands, from the 1st January to 21st March, 1831,—bound to the Pacific, viz:—On 1st January.—French ship Victoire et Lise, from Rochelle.—On 14th do Triton, from Nantes.—On 16th do. Jean Jaques, from St. Maloes.—February 13th.—American ship Warren.—On 24th do. schooner Harriett, of Stonington.—On 26th do. schooner Penguin. On March 2nd.—Do Alonzo, and sailed for Stonington, U. S.—On 21st do. ship Essex, and sailed for Bristol, U. S.

The Argentine brig Ellen, Brown, from Paragua, was lost on the English Bank, in this river, on the night of 22nd inst. The Captain and crew saved, and arrived at Montevideo.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 23rd.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived (last night,) American schooner-brig Maine, Lee, from St. Catherine's 7th March; Montevideo 21st inst., with 56 barrels molasses, 1275 patacoes, 27 ounces of gold.

Sailed (this day,) National brig Mercedes, O'Brien, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by John Miller and Co., with 2560 quintals of jerked beef, 40 do salted tongues.

April 24th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardozo, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., with rice, tobacco, &c., to I. S. Monteiro, 8 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, hides, &c.

Sailed Brazilian brig Independiente, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by I. S. Monteiro, with 10,600 horns, 3921 dry hides, 890 quintals jerked beef, 112 rolls tobacco.

Passenger.—Señor Viana.

Sardinian schooner Asunta, Bassori, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 6000 horns, 625 quintals jerked beef, 325 dry hides.

April 25th.—Wind N.N.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Orient, Ellis, for New York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.,—with 24,951 horns, 1519 dry hides, 146 bales with 3040 arrobas of wool, 113 do with 1225 dozen of sheep skins, 4 do with 108 arrobas of merino wool, 97 seal skins.

Passenger.—Mr. Samuel Brookes.

American ship Eliza Henrietta, Raines, for Baltimore,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 3450 horns, 3838 dry hides, 1524 salted do, 113 horse do, 350 bales wool, (about 6300 arrobas,) 5 do cut hides, (about 200 arrobas,) 3 do with 300 vicuña skins, and 100 deer skins, 4 do with 23 dozen vicuña, lion and deer skins, and some return cargo.

Passengers.—Mrs. Dana, Messrs Henry Gilbert and George Hodges.

Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 9250 horns, 1432 quintals jerked beef.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

April 26th.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived 7 balsandras and 2 zamacas from the Parana and Uruguay with wood, hides, &c.

Sailed National Zamaca Sociedad Feliz, Worcester, for Paragua, —despatched by Edward Lumb, in ballast.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

April 27th.—Wind N.W.

Arrived American schooner-brig Volador, Fitch, from the Island of Mayo 7th March, with 57 moyes of salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

National packet schooner Bella Porteña, Anderson, from Rio Janeiro 10th, and Montevideo 26th inst., with 200 bags of rice, &c., to J. and S. Lyons.

Russian brig Moscow, Vinet, from Havana 2nd November; Pernambuco 11th March; Montevideo 24th inst., with rum, segars, &c., to P. A. Plomer.

Sailed British brig Britannia, Black, for Liverpool,—despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 3960 horns, 4158 salted hides, 500 dry do, 12 pipes, with 18 salted hides in each, 10 bales, with 1540 dozen of nutria skins, 65 barrels and 6 pipes, with 767 arrobas and 17 pounds of tallow.

National schooner-brig Caroline, Sheaffe, for Montevideo and Rio Grande,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with iron and effects.

April 28th.—Wind N.N.W. opposite coast visible.

Arrived National zamaca San Antonio, from the Uruguay, with lime, &c.

April 29th.—Wind S.S.E. rain.

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Pucket Calypso, Lieut. Peyton, Commander, from Falmouth 20th February, arrived at Rio Janeiro 10th inst., sailed from thence 15th; and Montevideo 26th.

No Passengers.

(At sun-set) an American schooner-brig supposed the Patsy B. Blount, from New York and Montevideo.

An American brig—B. S. on her foretopsail.

In sight.

A schooner-brig.

Sailed National packet brig Eloisa, Bregano, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 2236 quintals jerked beef.

After a long period of dry and hot weather, the wind shifted during the night of Thursday to S.S.E., and yesterday morning it rained heavily—with its usual attendants of thunder and lightning.

MARRIED.

On 27th instant,—At the British Episcopal Chapel, by the Revd. J. Armstrong, Captain J. Presley, late of the Argentine schooner-brig Fama, to Cecilia daughter of Mr. John Tweedie, of this city.

This was the first marriage ceremony solemnized at the above Chapel.

All the British merchant Vessels in this port hoisted their colours and signal flags, in compliment to the "happy pair," and the brig Elizabeth fired a salute.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS PRICE

BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Ladies in general, that she has just received from London a fresh supply of winter silk cloaks of excellent quality; bavers of every colour; plaids of all descriptions, and at very moderate prices; winter bonnets of every class; stays, braids and baby linen; good gloves; lace nets, &c. Ladies' cotton and lamb's-wool hose, Gentlemen's and children's brown and coloured hose; work boxes; writing desks; perfumery; ladies' shoes, with youth's and children's English shoes of very superior quality; blankets of all sizes, umbrellas, &c. &c.

At No. 103, calle de Potosi

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hyndman, are requested to pay their accounts without delay to Mr. Edmund Costello, calle de la Piedad, No. 43,—It is his hope a due attention to this notice will prevent the unpleasant necessity of resorting to legal measures for the recovery of said debts,

ON SALE

AT S. Bishop's, Chemist, the undermentioned articles lately arrived from London, also a general assortment of drugs and chemicals.

West India arrow root	Oatmeal
Arnatto	Pearl ash
Powder blue	Cinnamon
Stone do	Salt petre purified
English starch	Siedlitz & Soda powders
Cloves	Steer's opodeldoc
Currants	Tamarinds
Ginger	Tierra Sienna
Mace	Copal varnish genuine
Allspice	Brown Windsor soap
Carraway seeds	Rose soap, &c.
Ivory black	Hair powder
Black lead	Maccassar oil
Pearl barley	Henry's magnesia
Cold drawn castor oil	Brandy bitters
Permanent ink	Cheltenham salts.

ON SALE.

WITNEY BLANKETS of the best quality, and different sizes, on moderate terms. Apply at Store, No. 15, calle de la Paz.

WANTED,

AT FAUNCH'S HOTEL

A waiter, three billiard markers and a man to clean boots and knives.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 123 a 124 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 120 a 122 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 7 a 7½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ a 7¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patucoes, 7½ a 7¾ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 62 a 63 per cent.
Bank Shares, 150 a 153 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6¼ a 6¾d per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 162 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 340 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 7 a 7½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 35 a 35½ dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 33 a 34 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 28 a 30 do.
Do. salted, 24 a 25 pesada.
Do. Horse, 10 a 10½ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 12 a 20 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 41 do.
Wool (common,) 5½ a 6 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 34 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 18 a 22 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 11 a 12 dl per quintal.
Horns, 450 a 700 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 48 a 50 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 11 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 2¾ per cent.
The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 124 dollars. The lowest price, 120 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6¼. The lowest do. 6¼d.

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