

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 261.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1831.

[VOL VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A despatch from Col. Manuel Lopez communicates some particulars, which occurred after the defeat and death of Col. Echavarría—from which it appears that a detachment of the federal troops of the division of Col. M. Lopez, had taken prisoners Commandant Alvarez, Major Navarro and Manuel Robledo,—and Col. Haedo had surrendered himself: Col M. Lopez states that finding the above four prisoners had been tampering with his troops, in order to induce them to revolt and join the Indians, he was obliged as a measure of security to order them to be shot, which was accordingly executed.

The accounts from the province of Entrerios state that all was tranquil there.

A proclamation has been published from Gen. Estanislao Lopez, dated Cordova 19th ult., to the provinces of Salta, Tucuman and Catamarca, stating that the iron yoke which had oppressed the provinces was broken in pieces; that the federal troops had been received every where with enthusiasm, and that the remains of the revolted military who had caused such miseries to the country, and who had presumed to call themselves the National Army, now sought refuge in the above provinces,—but that those who had shed their blood to emancipate the country from the Spanish yoke, would not now suffer the humiliation of submitting to a handful of factious men.

Further advices from Cordova contained in private letters, state that the Commander-in-chief of the Auxiliary Confederate Army—(Gen. E. Lopez,) had made arrangements for the infantry belonging to the province of Buenos Ayres, to return hither, their services being no longer needed in Cordova.

A Mail from Mendoza has arrived, from which it appears that the provinces of Cuyo were tranquil. The health of Gen. Quiroga had been entirely restored, and it was added that he and his troops were ready to march wherever their aid was required.

A private letter dated Cordova 28th ult., says that the federal troops of Rioja, under the command of D. Felipe Figuer-

roa, had occupied all the province of Catamarca; and that an insurrection had taken place in Salta, against the unitarian Government of that province.

The above particulars are all that we have been enabled to glean of the domestic news of the Argentine Republic, which, however well they may be understood in this part of the world, will no doubt prove another *puzzler* in distant lands.

The papers received by the last Packet from England, are very sparing in their notices of our Republic, some of them affirming their inability to comprehend our politics.

The London Times, in a short article upon the affairs of this country, declares "it would be a waste of time to enter into particulars of the military operations by the pigmy forces of these squabblers."—This is *short*, however, if not *sweet*.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 10th inst., states that experience having demonstrated that the decree of the 9th May, 1826, has not been complied with, which requires that the Students of the University should give proofs of their proficiency in the Latin language, when presenting themselves to take the degree of Doctor of law or physic, arduous regulations in this respect are therefore ordered to be observed in future.

Some regulations have been issued respecting funerals, prohibiting an excess of lights and ornaments, and specifying the days, &c., on which the peals of bells at the different churches are to be rung.

The Press Tribunal gave judgment on Wednesday last, in the cause of Doctor Rivera, against the Editor of the Filantropo, who was represented by Dr. Pedro Martinez. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 dollars, and likewise from public writing for the space of six months.—Dr. Martinez has appealed against this sentence.

The brig *Eolo* brought some prisoners from Bahia Blanca, consisting of Capt. J. Masias, brevet Capt. J. Rodriguez and Domingo Irigoyen, charged with having instigated the garrison to mutiny.

A new periodical is to appear in this city in a few days, entitled "*El Grito de los Pueblos*." It is intended to be published twice a week, at the Printing Office of *la Independencia*.

Montevideo.

The last accounts from the above city do not relate any political news of importance. Two new periodicals were announced, viz:—*El Figaro Ministerial*, and *La Periodica Mania*. A robbery had been committed at the house of Don Fermin Yeregui, at Montevideo, under circumstances which have attracted much of the public attention in that city.—The robbers left a paper behind them containing a plan of their operations, from which it would seem that a regular organized gang of thieves existed there.

D. Luis Lamas, had been appointed to the Police department of Montevideo, vice D. Daniel Vidal, resigned.

The Montevideanos seem quite delighted, that they have been enabled to retain the Tani opera company among them, and boast of the operas which are to be brought out at their theatre, viz:—*Olelo*, *Cenerentola*, *La Gazza Ladra*, and *Mattida di Shabian*. It is provoking to hear all this: however, in spite of fat, Buenos Ayres will be the "great city."

By the by, Doña Angela Tani may feel gratified in reading the following extract of a letter we lately received from N. America, and we can assure her the writer thereof is no mean judge of musical talent—not only in being himself a great Amateur of that charming science, but having also made the "tour of Europe." It was thus—

"The absence of Angelita Tani must render the theatre of Buenos Ayres dull enough—the kind-hearted creature was a host of music. Cinderella was performed at the new York theatre a few nights since, (being the 16th time,)—the heroine by Mrs. Austin, who is thought to be an excellent singer, but with all the advantages of dresses, full company for parade, and brilliant scenery, none of which the Buenos Ayres stage could afford, still Angelita Tani's soft melodious tones that go to the very soul, made on me the most impression."

MR. SIMON COOTE PURDON.

We have been requested to state that the letter from the above gentleman, dated Buenos Ayres, 28th February, 1831, forwarded by the Duke of York Packet to Devonport, has been received by his father, whose anxiety is extreme, and it is hoped for the sake of that parent, that he will apply to Mr. Thoms Armstrong, No. 37, calle de la Universidad,—who has received a letter from his father Mr. Simon Purdon.

We have received by the Packet Eclipse, London Papers to 22nd June; Paris, Hamburg and Amsterdam do. to the 18th do.

The British Parliament opened on the 21st June. The following are some particulars of that event.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, 21st June.

THE OPENING OF THE REFORM PARLIAMENT BY THE KING IN PERSON.

The House was open this morning at eleven o'clock for the admission of those who had obtained Peers' tickets, and at about half-past 12, when the Bishop of Exeter read prayers, the scene was splendid beyond description. The Peeresses and their daughters were adorned with a profusion of feathers and jewels. At one o'clock the Belgic Deputies took their stations below the Bar. At half-past one, the discharge of cannon announced the departure of His Majesty from St. James's.—Shortly after, the Lord Chancellor entered. Among the strangers below the Bar was a son of Lucien Buonaparte.—A second discharge of cannon announced the arrival of the King, and in a few minutes His Majesty entered, attended by the officers of state, and took his place on the throne. The members of the House of Commons shortly after entered, headed by the Speaker, having been summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod. On their entrance there was a tremendous rush. His Majesty then rose and commenced reading his speech three times, but was interrupted by the noise. Silence having been at length obtained, His Majesty read the speech in a clear audible voice, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance, after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a Reform in the Representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may propose for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogative of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition, which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained. To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

The speech then alludes to the affairs of Belgium—and proceeds:—

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld,

compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures, but I have not yet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I have ordered Estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provisions for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions, may be found without any material abridgement of the comfort of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation."

The speech concludes with noticing the distress which prevails in the Western Counties of Ireland, the efforts made to alleviate it—and that the law had been vigorously and successfully exerted to suppress the outrages in the Counties of Clare, Roscommon and Galway, and the determination of Government to uphold the peace of the Kingdom.

The above speech seemed to be unanimously approved in both Houses of Parliament. The opposition said that it was worded so cautiously they could not find fault with it—but a good deal of sparring took place in each House on the debate respecting the address, preparatory no doubt to the grand "set to," respecting the Reform Bill: appearances denote that it will be a stormy Sessions. The opposition in each House declared they would oppose it "might and main," it being a Bill destructive of liberty, of Constitutional rights, and the production of weak men backed by a misled populace. The Lord Chancellor Brougham was strongly attacked, he was accused of being the cause of the intemperance witnessed in the House of Lords, on the day of the dissolution of the last Parliament, by rushing out of the House with his hat in hand, and declaring that the cause of the dissolution was the stoppage of the supplies—Lord Londonderry attributed to the Chancellor want of candour, and want of truth. The latter firmly replied, and was supported by Lord Grey and others. Lord Londonderry added that the Reform Bill was framed by the underlings of office, and called upon Lord Grey to disprove this assertion if he could.

In the House of Commons there was likewise very strong language.—The oppositionists there, who spoke, consisted of

Sir Robert Peel, Lord Mahon, Mr. Atwood, Mr. G. Dawson, Mr. Sadler, Viscount Stormont, Sir Charles Wetherell, Sir Robert Bateson, &c. &c.: several of them declared that a re-action had taken place, even in the opinion of the multitude. The Ministers were accused of using undue influence in the elections. One Member declared that four tradesmen of Dublin had called upon him to ask what they were to do, owing to the menaces which they had received from the Government; this assertion was hailed with tremendous cheering from the opposition benches, with cries of "name, name," from the Ministerial side of the House.

The party of the Ministers replied with equal warmth. Little doubt exists that the Reform Bill will be carried in the House of Commons; but in the House of Lords its fate is most dubious. A London Tory paper states that the Bill will most assuredly be thrown out there, unless the Ministers have recourse to the unheard of act of making a new House of Lords.

The next Packet will probably bring the decision of this question, at least in the House of Commons.

His B. M's Ship Volage arrived off Falmouth on the 9th June, with the ex-Emperor of Brazil, and suite on board. A Messenger was landed who proceeded immediately to London, and the Volage sailed for Cherbourg, where the ex-Emperor and Empress were landed under salutes from the batteries and the Volage—the latter with manned yards. The ex-Emperor speaks in the highest terms of the attentions he received on board the ship, and had made the Captain (Lord Colchester,) and the officers presents of snuff boxes, &c., and distributed money to the crew.

It is his intention to reside in France. The Empress was going to her father's Court, at Munich.

There was no particular news in Europe. The Poles still kept their ground, and the Russian Army was suffering from disease and disorganization. The affairs of Belgium remained in a complicated state—the British Minister (Lord Ponsonby,) and the French Minister, had retired from Brussels—and hostilities seemed ready to commence between Holland; and Belgium. In France all was quiet.

The French were blockading some Portuguese ports, and had captured 22 Portuguese vessels.

Various prisoners have been employed lately under the superintendence of the police, in lengthening the promenade of the Alameda; trees are now planted towards the fort, in addition to those on the old walk, and seats are to be erected. Vehicles and horses are not suffered to traverse the new work, but take the outside road towards the water side bank.

The 15th instant (Ascension day,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres,—the air was, however chilly, and the streets and walks had but few visitors.

It was likewise the anniversary of the birth-day of Napoleon, and the Oriental schooners *Aguila Primera* and *Rosa*, in the inner road, fired a salute in consequence thereof.

The ship *Bien Venida* has not brought any news from the Isle of France or India, every thing had been and continued very quite there, which is saying a great deal in this age of revolutions.

On Friday afternoon a vast concourse of persons particularly of females were attracted to the Cathedral, to witness the public reception of Doctor Don Mariano Medrano and Cabrera, Bishop of Aulon, and Apostolic Vicar of this diocese. He was accompanied to the church to which he proceeded on foot, by the two Canons, Señores Seguro and Garcia, as deputies

from the Ecclesiastical Senate,—a number of the clergy, the friars of St. Francisco; various public officers both civil and military, and numerous citizens; great preparations were made to receive him. The church ceremonies were imposing and splendid; *Te Deum* was celebrated with the aid of an orchestra of instrumental music.

The Bishop at the conclusion of the ceremonies returned to his house, attended by a numerous corteje.

It was also the day of *Santa Clara*, and the *Doña Claras* of our city, received the correspondent felicitations and compliments of their friend.

The columns of the daily paper *Regular* are now in part occupied with political and miscellaneous matter; the plan at first pursued in devoting it entirely to price currents, &c., having been found inconvenient.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

August 13th.—Wind S. S. E.

Nothing arrived.
Sailed French brig *Rio de la Plata*, Le Minihy, for Montevideo and Bourdeaux,—despatched by Guerin, Seris and Co., with 3653 dry hides, 236 horse do., 4 bales horse hair, (about 70 arrobas,) 1 do of ostrich feathers.

At night.

H. B. M's Packet Swallow, Lieut. Baldock, Commander, for Montevideo Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for England.—Captain William H. Martin, late (acting) of H. B. M's Brig *Algerine*.

Passengers for Montevideo.—Señor Pablo Rosquellas, his lady and son (Pablito;) and Mr. Robert Mc Douall.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

August 14th.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, from Montevideo 12th., to A. Martinez.

Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 13th inst., to C. Galieno.

American brig *Elm*, Mierkens, from Philadelphia 14th May; Montevideo 12th inst., with 1289 barrels of flour, 220 boxes of tea, and general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

American schooner brig *Emily Cook*, Rogers, from Bahia 18th July; Maldonado 8th inst., with 102 pipes of rum, sweetmeats, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Passengers.—L. F. Algarra and two others. Brazilian brig *Eolo*, Pereira, from Bahia Blanca 10th inst., to J. Gestal.

6 balandras and 6 zumacas, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed American brig *Sultana*, Smith, for Rio Janeiro and Baltimore,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 9117 dry hides, 900 salted do., 2000 horns, 25 bales of horse hair, (about 500 arrobas.)

Bremen brig *Venus*, Windhorst, for Bremen,—despatched by Sebastian Lezica Bros, with 11,418 dry hides, 500 salted do., 1 case of ostrich feathers.

Brazilian schooner-brig *Suspro*, Cardoso, for Brazil,—despatched by I. S. Monteiro, with 6480 dry hides.

National schooner-brig *Jacinta*, Ure, for Montevideo and Patagonia,—despatched by J. A. Rivero, with effects.

Passengers for Patagonia.—Capt. Harris, and a clergyman—appointed to the chapel at Det Carmen.

Passengers for Montevideo.—Captain Lowe, &c.

The *Rio de la Plata*, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

August 15th.—Wind E.

Arrived National ship *Bien Venida*, Ohrn, from the Mauritius 13th May, with 210 bags of sugar, to Charles Black.

Passenger.—Mr. Alfred Waylen. Sailed National packet brig *Eloisa*, Bregano, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 1274 quintals of jerked beef, 6000 horns.

Sardinian schooner-brig *San José*, Sardi, for Cadiz,—despatched by P. A. Plomer, with 4927 dry hides, 5000 horns, 3 bales horse hair, (about 78 arrobas.)

Passenger.—Señor Alvarado. American brig *Panama*, Yarnold, for New York,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 9000 horns, 6932 dry hides, 16 bales of wool, (about 260 arrobas.)

Passengers.—Mrs. Crosby and 5 children. The brigs *Sultana*, *Venus*, and schooner brig *Suspro* which sailed yesterday, were in sight this day.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15TH OF AUGUST.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
BRITISH.		
Barque Byker, Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	Loading for Liverpool
Brig Plata, White,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	do do.
Do Beatrice, Pryde,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do do.
Brig Caraboo, Lowden,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do do.
Do Lima, Smith,	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Do Hannah, Barrell,	Heyworth and Carlisle,	do for Amsterdam.
Do Brothers, Black,	John Harratt and Sons.	do for Cadiz & Barcelona.
Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Mauritius, with mules.
Brig William and Ann, Lyall,	M. A. Basualdo.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Havannah.
Brig Mars, Devereux,	W. Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for New York.
Do Buenos Ayres, Adams,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner brig <i>Algerine</i> , Knowles	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Brig Elm, Mierkens,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Philadelphia.
Brig Ant, Ellwell,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston.
Barque Leopard, Parker,	Dorr and Reincke.	do do.
Ship India, Peters,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Rio Grande.
Schr.-brig <i>Emily Cook</i> , Rogers,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Bourdeaux.
SARDINIAN.		
Ship Aurora, Rizo,	Alexander Martinez.	Loading for Cadiz, Bar-
		[celona and Genoa.
Schooner-brig <i>Fortuna</i> , Agosto,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	For Sale.
Brig Socrates, Ravenna,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz and
		[Gibraltar.
Schooner <i>Asunta</i> , Bassori,	Luis Amades.	For Sale.
Polacre <i>Carlo Feliz</i> , Buzzolini,		Discharging.
DANISH.		
Ship <i>Indianer</i> , Schildknecht,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Hamburg.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig <i>Feliz Olivera</i> , J. A. Silva,	C. H. Melchert and Co.	Loading for Brazil.
<i>Zumaca Fortuna</i> , Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	Uncertain.
Brig <i>Eolo</i> , Pereira,	J. Gestal.	do.
Barque <i>Fluminense</i> , Santiago,	J. Gestal.	do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet *Eclipse*, Lieutenant Griffin, Commander.

August 16th.—Wind N.E. foggy. Arrived Sardinian polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzolini, from Tarragona 14th June; Montevideo 13th inst., with wine, paper, &c., to order. Oriental schooner Invencible, Borches, from Montevideo 15th inst., with 433 tierces of yerba, to C. M. Huergo.

August 17th.—Wind N.E.—opposite coast visible.

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Packet Eclipse, Lieut. Griffin, Commander, from Falmouth 24th June, arrived at Rio Janeiro 1st August, sailed from thence 4th; and Montevideo 15th instant.

Passenger from Falmouth.—Mr. Lewis Lyne.

Do from Rio Janeiro.—Mr. H. Hewitson.

Sailed National schooner San Juan Bautista, J. A. dos Santos, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 1085 quintals jerked beef, 1015 dry hides, 9300 horns.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

August 18th.—Wind W.S.W. slight rain. Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Bolivar Liberator, Garney, for New York, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 5931 dry hides, 500 salted do., 10 bales horse hair (about 260 arrobas,) 42 do. wool (about 672 arrobas,) 12 do. sheep skins, about 180 dozen. 7 sail of small craft to the N.

August 19th.—Wind E.N.E. variable—rain in the afternoon.

Arrived National cutter pilot boat Louisa, from a cruise in the river.

National schooner-brig Caroline Sheaffe, from Rio Grande 9th inst.; Montevideo 17th, with yerba, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Falmouth.

On 9th. June.—H. B. M's Packet brig Duke of York, Lieut. Snell, Commander, from B. Ayres 5th March, Montevideo 16th do., Rio Janeiro 10th. April.

24th.—H. B. M's Packet Frolic, Lieut. Green, Commander, from B. Ayres 5th April.

At Liverpool.

On 27th. May.—British brig George Ben-tinck, Mc Kinney, from B. Ayres 13th January.

7th June.—British brig Brothers, Spittal, from B. Ayres 2nd March.

18th do.—British brig Iberia, Kirton, from B. Ayres 25th March.

10th do.—British brig Quebec Packet, —, from Montevideo.

At Deal.

On 24th May.—British brig Eden, Roth-well, from Montevideo 26th January.—(She sprung a leak.)

At Guernsey.

On 5th June.—British brig Union, Mail-lard, from B. Ayres 2nd March.

At Brielle.

On 16th June.—Dutch galliot Maria, Bor-chers, from B. Ayres 22nd March.

At Gibraltar.

On 2nd May.—Tuscan brig Esperanza, Lunari, from B. Ayres 3rd March.—She ar-rived at Marseilles on 15th May.

At Bahia.

On 5th June.—American schooner-brig Maine, Lee, from B. Ayres 17th May.

About 10th July.—American brig Exchange, Mezick, from B. Ayres 4th June.

At Havannah.

About 20th April.—American brig Plato, Wise, from B. Ayres 11th February.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

August 5th.—Brazilian brig Maria, from St. Catherine's.

6th.—Do. Diata Buen Jesus, from Rio Grande.

9th.—Sardinian polacre Conception, from do. American brig Dawn, from New York 8th June.

Do do. Argus, from Rio Grande.

The British brig Cleopatra, Walsh, was to sail from Liverpool for B. Ayres, about 22nd June.

The Argentine brig Merceditts, O'Brien, was to sail from Bahia for B. Ayres, about 30th ult.

It was not known what Packet would bring the July Mail, from Falmouth to B. Ayres.

THEATRE.

On the 13th. instant a French performance was exhibited by French *artistes*. It consisted of a Vaudeville in one act, called "Le Naufrage pour Rire," and the comedy of *Le Revenant*, in two acts, &c. The Gentleman who personated the military officer in the Vaudeville is really a good actor, and he sang the *aria di tanti palpiti*, with great sweetness; it was a relief to the French music, which with very few exceptions, (as in "Richard Cœur de Lion," &c.) we never could admire. The Lady performer is the same who has often exhibited at this theatre and at our Vauxhall,—he has histrionic talent, and a pair of wicked black eyes,—her juvenile companion in female dress was we are told, (for we should not have discovered it ourselves,) a little boy.

We were sadly disappointed to find the house so miserably attended—we had expected to see all the French *belles* of Buenos Ayres there. It was accounted for, by the performances having been so often represented here, and double prices.

On the 14th. a play.

On the 15th. after the drama of the False Key, the Amazonian dance was repeated, and pretty as it is we do not like the idea that women should conquer lordly man, with any other weapons than their eyes. Some have said that a Boadicea in armour is as extravagant a sight as Achilles in petticoats. The influence of the female sex no doubt regulates the most important transactions, both private and public of this world; and what Cato observed of his countrymen, is in one respect true of every nation under the sun. "The Romans (said he) govern the world, but it is the women that govern the Romans."

The boxes on this evening contained some elegant and charming fair.

Señora Campomanes had a "good house" to her benefit, on Wednesday evening.

DEATHS.

On the 15th instant.—In this city Mr. John Allan Fisher, aged 26 years.

15th.—Mr. William Bird, aged 32 years, native of Roxbury (Mass.) N. A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYREAN BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

IN order to meet the convenience of the Subscribers, the Committee have resolved that the hours for receiving and delivering books shall be from the 1st of September From 11 o'clock till 1.

From 7 — till 8 in the evening.

From the same date, Periodicals will be delivered in addition to other works.

W. GILPIN, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 13th August, 1831.

REDUCED PRICES.

SELLING AT MR. HAYTON'S STORE,

No. 62, calle de Cangallo.

AN excellent assortment of superfine English coats, surtouts, cloaks, jackets, pantalons and waistcoats, all at reduced prices.

N.B.—Plain black silk stocks with buckles at 3½ dollars each, and at 4 dollars with roses.

No. 117, CALLE DEL PERU.

G. AND J. RAMSAY, respectfully intimate that they have now on hand a fine assortment of pearl barley, oatmeal and split peas, lately imported and in the most perfect state of preservation, which they are selling off wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Likewise a lot of excellent maize, Barclay and Perkin's London porter, genuine Scotch whiskey, port and madeira wines, French brandy, Hollands gin, &c. &c.—all of superior quality and at the most equitable prices.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 107 a 107½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 105 a 105½ do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¼ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 57 per cent.

Bank Shares, 162 a 165 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7¼ a 7¾ d per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 27 a 28 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 26 a 27 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 21 a 23 do.

Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7½ a 8 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 11 a 22 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

Wool (common,) 8 a 8½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 23 a 24 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 15 a 16 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 9 a 10 dl per quintal.

Horns, 340 a 645 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 45 a 46 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 7 a 7½ dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 107½ dollars. The lowest price, 104 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7¼. The lowest do. 7.

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