

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No 126.] *BUE OS AY RES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1829. -1931 VOL. III.]*

FOREIGN.

We have read London newspapers to 27th October, brought by the brig Saguenay to Monte Video.

The Turks continue to fight bravely, and have repelled the Russians before Varna. "The Turks--the contemned Turks," says the *Morning Herald*, "have carried away not only the prize of superior valour in this campaign, but of superior skill; and they have produced a General in the person of Hussein Pacha, who in all the great qualifications for command has not at all his equal amongst the Russians, or perhaps amongst any other continental people."

The dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, eldest daughter of the late King George III. and Princess Royal of Great Britain, died at Stutgard on 6th October. She was born the 29th September, 1766, and married to the King of Wurtemberg May 18th, 1797, and was a widow since the 13th October, 1816.

The affairs of Portugal remained much in the same state. The young Queen of Portugal, Doña Maria da Gloria, was in London.

The domestic news from England possesses but little interest.

On 27th October the price of Brazilian bonds in London were 65½; Buenos Ayrean 49½; Chilian 27; Colombian 12. British 3 per ct. consols 86½.

The Briton frigate had arrived in England from Rio Janeiro, and brought the news of peace.

The packet *Emulous* has brought London papers to 29th October; they do not contain much in addition to what we were before acquainted with. It was reported there (upon the authority of a Prussian gazette,) that the Russians had taken Varna, and that of 22,000 Turks, including the armed inhabitants, which were in the town at the beginning of the siege, only 6000 were found alive at the time of the surrender. The

capture of Varna was not however believed in London, as a vessel from Hamburg had arrived, bringing letters of a late date, which do not allude to any such event.

The *Standard* (London paper,) of 29th October, contains the following:

"By the Mediterranean mail this morning we have letters from Gibraltar three days later than those of yesterday, the dates reaching to the 12th instant. The accounts are a shade more favourable, and the deaths in the hospital had decreased; on the 9th there were 106 new cases and 22 deaths; on the 10th, 93 new cases and 23 deaths; and on the 11th, 109 new cases and 16 deaths. There were remaining in the hospital on the latter day 771 persons: of which 344 were seriously suffering, and 207 slightly. The total number of cases from the commencement had been 2,377, and the deaths 454. The wind was easterly, but the weather was cool. The situation of those encamped on the neutral ground was increasing in wretchedness, assailed as they were at once by penury and disease."

The King of Great Britain was labouring under a severe attack of the gout

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, JANUARY 3, 1829.

The *British Packet* presents itself to-day upon a more enlarged scale; the weight of matter has rendered an addition to her tonnage necessary, and she goes out of dock this morning *The British Packet risen upon.*

Her course hitherto has been prosperous sailing--almost in the trade winds, having rarely found it convenient to take in sail.

She is now going on three years old, and we trust will last not to the full extent of the seven ages of our Shakspeare, and then to perish in "mere oblivion, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing," but fall in the prime of life, "In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd."

In the terrible quicksands of politics the Packet will steer with every precaution, so as not to compromise her shippers. The man at the helm has been long enough in these regions to imbibe a very strong opinion of his own; he is convinced however, that the latitude is variable, and not willing to trust entirely to his own judg-

ment, he has requested that his private thoughts may not appear upon the ship's log.

We have lived to see the Argentine State Vessel emerge with honor from a most unequal and perilous fight; the anxiety we felt during its continuance, the joy at its successful result, and regret at some after events, none but those who have felt the same attachment to the country as we have, can appreciate.

We may, perhaps, have been somewhat sanguine; but a truce to reflection, and permit us to wish our readers the compliments of the season, trusting that they have passed a merry Christmas, and will pass a "happy New Year," with an addition (as the Christmas carol says,) "of tidings of comfort and joy."

Although a considerable expense has been incurred by the enlargement of the paper, it is not intended to advance the price this quarter.

The beach during all the day which closed the last year was in continual bustle, landing the troops brought from Monte Video in the vessels of war, (about 1200 men.) They consisted of *all arms*--cavalry, infantry, &c., and in attire they did not look so well as those which were landed on 26th, 27th, and 28th November; some of them even reminded us of Sadi's "Ragged Ambassador;" yet they appeared in excellent health and spirits, and fully competent to fight more dandy-like soldiers. If there was not so much hugging kissing and embracing as when the first division landed, there was equal pleasure to welcome home men who have conducted themselves so nobly.

The troops lately returned from foreign service and others with their hands, were mustered on the Alameda upon the occasion, making a tolerable military parade, and the Fort and vessels of war fired salutes.

The spectators were numerous, amongst them some pretty and well dressed females; but the elements were very spiteful, and the high wind and dust sadly annoying to "fine eyes."

In the course of the morning M. Fleuri, (charged with forging the notes of the Bank, and apprehended in Monte Video,) was brought to shore. He was in irons, and placed in a cart, and conducted to prison under a cavalry guard. In Monte Video he had endeavoured to effect his escape.

More troops were landed on the 1st inst.

Last Sunday was St. Innocent's day, (the April fool day of Buenos Ayres;) the sportive and light-hearted folks were very active upon the occasion, and had plenty of dupes, especially amongst the foreigners, and many exclamations of *que inocente*, when the trick was discovered. The evening proved cool and pleasant after a day of oppressive heat, and the Alameda was better attended than upon any occasion during the summer; some very lovely females graced this wretched promenade; two or three French naval officers likewise attended, whom we hope for charity's sake did not suffer the Parisian Boulevards and Les Champs Elysee's for one moment to cross their thoughts.

A circular has been forwarded to the different Provinces, noticing the affair of the 1st ult., and the change in the Government of this Province; it is dated *Buenos Ayres, Dec. 13, 1823*, and signed José Miguel Diaz Velez.

Another communication of the same date to the Convention at Santa Fé contains a similar notification, and states that the Provisional Government request the Deputies to return hither immediately, and that the measures which may be taken relative to the National organization will be determined by the Legislature, now about to assemble, and that in consequence of the state of the Treasury, occasioned by the great expenses of the war with Brazil, the return of the army, and other disbursements of the Province, the salaries to the Deputies of the rest of the Provinces could not be continued from the revenues of this Province.

Messrs. N. Anchorena, Gelli, and Don E. Diaz Velez, left town on Sunday afternoon last. It is said they are charged with a communication to the forces commanded by Molino, which since the action of Navarro have assembled towards the South, at the estancia of Señor Rosas, in order to prevail upon them not to commit any further depredations, and influence them to separate.

El Tiempo of 31st ult., upon the authority of a person arrived from Cordova, states (without vouching for the truth of the information,) that Bustos when he heard the fate of the Ex-Governor, Dorrego, discontinued his preparations for war, and desisted from the projects which he had announced in his proclamation of 10th ult.; adding that the news is probable, as these chieftains (Bustos and Lopez) having counted upon support from the force of the Ex-Governor, and that being now destroyed, and Señor Dorrego having ceased to exist, would of course put a finishing blow to their hopes.

The Inspector General (Don Ignacio Alvarez) has been appointed Judge of the Prize Court of Second Instance, and the Secretary General (Dr. Diaz Velez,) Judge of that of Third Instance.

On 16th ult. the following vessels were laying at Rio Negro, (Patagonia:) the British brigs *Albuera* and *Huskisson*, (the former was to sail for this in a few days with cargo;) brig privateer *Bella Flor*, Harris; schr. do. *Sau Martin*, Adams, a *zumaca* (Mr. Louis Vernet on board,) ready to sail for this.

About 500 Indians had made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Del Carmen and took away nearly four thousand head of cattle. They were pursued by the Governor (Rodriguez) with the militia and friendly Indians; several of the marauders were killed, and fifteen hundred of the cattle recaptured.

The weather had been very boisterous at Patagonia and on the coast.

Governor Rodriguez had recovered from a very severe illness, to the infinite satisfaction of the inhabitants, by whom he is greatly beloved.

An equestrian Statue of His Majesty the Emperor Don Pedro I., is about to be erected in the *Champ d'Acclamation* at Rio Janeiro, destined (as the *Courrier du Brazil* states,) to convey to future ages the history of the political regeneration of Brazil.

One of the German soldiers implicated in the revolt at Rio Janeiro in the month of June last, is condemned to be shot, and others to divers punishments.

The Government of Peru has issued a very long manifesto in answer to that put forth by General Bolivar upon his declaration of war against the former. It is chiefly occupied in repelling and refuting the accusations made by Bolivar: adding that the war has been brought on by his ambition and insatiable thirst for dominion. This document appears to be well written, and we should have made considerable extracts from it; but upon perusal we find it contains little more than what we have from time to time published.

The Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Figuerola,) in a letter to the Colombian Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that Peru has not violated any of its duties with Colombia; committed no injuries that could call for reparation, or authorize the appeal to arms which has been made by General Bolivar, and that it is ready to listen to reasonable terms of Peace.

A new Ship Insurance office was installed at Rio Janeiro on the 29th November, and is called, *The Mutual Brazilian Insurance Company*.

The slave trade seems to thrive at Rio Janeiro; three vessels entered that port on 11th ult. from the coast of Africa, having on board 1,734 slaves; 22 had died during the passage.

Six millions of bank paper have been ordered to be funded in Brazil, thus taking that amount from circulation.

By a decree of the new Government of Monte Video, the National flag of that State is ordered to be white with nine light blue stripes horizontal, and placed alternately;— the sun in the corner next the staff.

Don Joaquín Suarez, Governor and Captain General (substitute) of the State of Monte Video:

It being necessary to make known to the people that the State of Monte Video has entered into the full exercise of its independence, and that all foreign authority has ceased upon this territory: that the protection of persons and property, and the individual rights of the citizens and inhabitants of the country are under the guarantee and safeguard of the Supreme Government of the State. The following decree is therefore issued in virtue of the powers delegated to me by the General Assembly:—

Art. 1. In the State of Monte Video no other jurisdiction is allowed but that of the Government named by the National Representatives, and by the constituted authorities.

2. It is prohibited to the Tribunals, Magistrates, Municipal Bodies, Public Offices, and in general to every citizen and inhabitant, to obey the decrees or orders of any foreign authority.

3. The Tribunals, Magistrates, Chiefs and Justices of the Peace will afford protection to every citizen and inhabitant who demands it, calling in aid an armed force should the necessity occur, and an account to be rendered to the Government should the interruption or violence emanate from a foreign power.

4. The Government promise in the most solemn manner that they will respect and make to be respected persons and property, independence of opinions, and the liberty of the press.

Dated in Monte Video, 13th December, 1823.

JOAQUIN SUAREZ.

Antolin Busó.

The packet *Salisbury* from Falmouth arrived at Rio Janeiro 12th ult. The news that the preliminary Treaty was signed between this Republic and Brazil was known in England the latter end of October, and it is stated that the October packet for this had in consequence been detained at Falmouth.

The Brazilian brig of war *Pampero* has been lost in the port of La Capitania; she had a considerable quantity of money on board, part of which has been saved. The crew had arrived at Rio Janeiro.

The papers from North America announce that Mr. Tudor, Charge d'Affaires from the United States to the Court of Brazil, has come to a satisfactory arrangement with that Government relative to the detention of the brig *Spark*, and that the claim of \$35,000 made by the owners, will be paid.

Foreign vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres on the 31st ultimo.

BRITISH.	
Barque Julius, for	West Indies
taking in cargo of mules at Ensenada	
Brig Harbinger, loading for	Liverpool
William Wise, "	"
Agenoria, "	"
Mercury, "	"
Perfection, "	"
Swiftsure, "	"
Mary, Tucker, "	London
Brahmin, "	"
Pearon, "	"
Shamrock, "	"
Penance, "	"
Juliana, "	Antwerp
Rosella, "	"
Hazard, "	Rio Janeiro
Elizabeth, (in ballast)	"
Leander, loading for	Havana
Gazelle, chartered to Cape de Verds, and back.	
Mary, Lee, "	discharging
Grecian, "	uncertain
Jane, going to Ensenada, to be hoisted down, and from thence chartered to Cape de Verds, and back.	
Venture, "	going in ballast
AMERICAN.	
Ship Endeavour, loading for	Havana
Triton, "	Boston
Georgiana (in ballast)	Rio Janeiro
Balize, "	discharging
Barque Richard, loading for	Havana
Brig Louisiana, loading for	Havana
Swiftsure, "	New York
Geo. Gardner, "	Baltimore
Emma, "	Monte Video
Henrico (with horns)	Philadelphia
Latona, for	Rio Janeiro
Apollo, "	discharging
Hannibal, "	"
Brazen, "	"
Confucius, "	"
Lady Adams, "	"
James Laurence, "	"
Julia, "	uncertain
Leontine, "	sold
Thomas Morris, "	Nat. flag
S. br. Susan & Elizabeth, loading for	Havana
Schr. Colossus, "	"
Lovely Hope, "	Coast of Brazil
Harriet, "	uncertain
Leo, "	"
Star, "	discharging
Cadmus, "	sold
Sailor's Return, "	"
FRENCH.	
Ship Vaillant, for	Isle of France
going to Ensenada, to take in mules	
Camoens, loading for	Antwerp
Brig Prosper, (with cargo)	Havre de Grace
Emilie, loading for	"
Le Grand Navigateur, "	"
Desirée, for	Monte Video
Etienne, "	uncertain

Brig Charles, discharging
Sc. br. Minerva, "

SARDINIAN.

Brig Bella Carolina, loading for Gibraltar
Polacre San José, " Genoa
Brig Asuncion, " uncertain
Sc. br. Maria, " "
Schr. Julio, " "

DUTCH.

Brig Aimable Pauline, loading for Antwerp
William, " discharging
Schr. Caroline, loading for Antwerp
Hamburgh brig George and August, loading for Hamburgh

To the Editor of the British Packet:

SIR,—The preamble of the decree of the 23d December, suspending the law of the Hon. Sala of Representatives which was passed in April last, mentions that the ruinous consequences of the said law, and in order to prevent the further depreciation of the paper money, are urgent motives for its suspension.

The law of April last it is conceived does not and cannot operate to influence the rise or fall in the value of the paper money; the object and effect of it was, that although the mass of the community have been obliged to bear the depreciation of the paper currency that one member of it should not be unjustly sacrificed to benefit another: that tardy and fraudulent debtors should not ruin the creditor, who after so long a delay as is comprehended by that law, and perhaps a process for the recovery of his debt, should not be obliged to receive one third or one quarter of the value of the property sold or the money loaned. The creditor was still obliged to suffer half the loss, and why not the debtor to bear the other half, who in most cases is the cause of the delay of payment. The law is certainly badly drawn up, and goes only half way in its intended good effects; ought it not to provide for: firstly, all debts prior to the emission of paper money; secondly, those prior to the suspension of the payments of gold and silver at the Bank; thirdly, all contracts specifying to pay in gold or silver,—all these at any rate should be paid in gold or silver, and any law hereafter made to oblige individuals to receive the depreciated paper money in payment of them where no such thing could have been contemplated by the parties, is an infringement of individual rights and property, and an *ex post facto* law. That laws to prevent the depreciation of paper money, by making it a legal tender even to the pain of death in case of refusal, as existed in France during the terrible storm of the Revolution, (and which it is hoped will never be again witnessed,) it is proved did not prevent the depreciation of the assignats,—they in fact fell to nothing.

The true and very obvious cause of the reduced value of the paper is the quantity

forced into circulation, and the great difficulty the Government may find to redeem it in the precious metals.

It is not necessary in the present state of information to enter into any explanation of the origin of coins: that they were instituted to facilitate the exchange of commodities, and for which purpose no great proportion to the amount of merchandize is requisite, although utensils and ornaments of luxury made of the precious metals has greatly increased since the discovery of the mines of America; nevertheless the value of gold and silver coins has diminished to a third of their former value: that is all articles of exchange for them have tripled their price,—an incontrovertible proof that the introduction of any article, even so unperishable a one as the precious metals, over the quantity necessary for the purposes of its use must diminish its value. How much more so then with paper money, the feeble substitute for gold and silver,—not only as it has no intrinsic value, but as it can only serve in the country where it was forced into circulation. And here a question may arise (rather foreign to the original object of these observations, and therefore will not go far into the subject) whether the Government is bound in justice to redeem the paper money in gold at its nominal value or not. Most of the emissions and loans by the Bank to the Government of paper money was not worth more than half of a third, and the loan of three millions by individuals a fourth of its nominal value.

Why then it may be asked, is the State to pay the Bank or to pay individuals two, three or four times more than it received. Further, in the case of the redemption of the paper money the benefit would fall very unequally on individuals; it has in its depreciation changed hands many times:—he who holds it to-day did not hold it six months ago. The depreciation has been gradual as the quantity increased, and the consequent difficulties of redeeming it augmented; it has in fact operated as a tax upon the community; but this is a case entirely distinct, and in addition to what the individual has to suffer, who has been contrary to his will deprived for two or three years of his property; if he is obliged to receive payment in depreciated paper money, the accumulated weight of the depreciation falls on him, whilst he who is the cause of the delay is so much benefitted, without the public or the paper being in any way influenced by it.

The strong reason that presents itself that the Government ought to redeem the paper currency is that the greater part of the revenue of the State is received in gold or its equivalent, that is the State obliges the individual to pay most of the duties at the Customs on the valuation of goods in paper money, which is three or four times their value in specie; consequently the State receives the duties in specie, and pays its debts in paper,

If this system is continued, and economy prevails in the administration of the public resources, the State must soon be able to redeem the paper money in gold, or she is decidedly a bankrupt.

IMPARTIAL.

The news from Santa Fé and Entre Rios is not very pacific. In words at least, it breathes great hostility towards this Province.

The National vessels of war in the Inner Roads fired salutes on the 1st inst. at day-break, mid-day and sun-set, to welcome the new year. The brig General Rondeau had the new flag of the Banda Oriental at the fore.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Dec. 27—Wind S.

Arr., Am. brig Confucius, Saule, fr. Bourdeaux 10th October,—called off the Salado: wine, to Messrs. Larrea, Brothers. Passenger, Monsieur Delbrack; Br. brig Mary, Lee, Rio Janeiro 16th inst., general cargo, to Heyworths, Carlisle & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Sheath, Paton and Wilson. Spoke the British brig Saguenay 3 days since off Flores, 58 days from Liverpool, bound to Monte Video.

Dec. 28—Wind E.

Arr., Nat. schr. brig of war 29th December, from the Banda Oriental with troops; several sail of small craft from the N.; Am. brig Lady Adams, Morgan, Baltimore 2nd Nov., and Monte Video 27th inst., flour, gin, linens, &c., to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

Sailed, Br. brig Venture, Chapinan, for Ensenada, to take in ballast; Dutch ship Matilda, Klomp, Antwerp, hides, &c.; Nat. brig Triton, Helmsolt, for Ensenada, to be hove down; do. schr. brig 29th December, Monte Video; Brazilian zumaca Maria da Gloria, Rio Grande; do. zumaca —, Monte Video; do. brig Independent, for Rio Janeiro, hides; Am. brig Corporal Trim, Davis, Monte Video.

Dec. 29—Wind S. S. W.

Sailed, Nat. zumaca Louisa, (late Cochran), Monte Video and Bahia, beef. She had sailed on 19th inst., but put back, having sprung her bowsprit; several sail of small craft to the Northward.

Dec. 30—Wind S S E, a gale nearly all day.

Arr., French brig Charles, Leford, Parnagua 11th ult., yerba, &c., to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.; National schr. of war Sarandi, Martinez, (acting), Monte Video, with 120 troops; Nat. polacre Louisa, from Patagonia.

Dec. 31—Wind E., nearly a gale all day.

Arr., Nat. brig of war General Rondeau; do. Federal; and schr. of war 9th February, conveying troops from Monte Video; Nat. schr. packet Felicidad del Sud; do. Flor del Rio; Brazilian do. Oriental Argentino, all from Monte Video last evening; and 3 National zumacas from the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, National schr. brig of war Convention, for Patagonia; Br. three masted schr. Eibe, Rogers, for Monte Video, to take in cargo for Antwerp; Br. brig Amity, Platt Antwerp, 22,000 hides.

January 1—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, British brig Jane, Weddell, from Portsmouth 25th October, coals, to Larrea, Brothers. Spoke at sea 6 days since, British brig Matilda, from Liverpool and Cape de Verde, cargo salt, bound to the River Plate.

Also, British ship packet Emulous, Croke, from Falmouth 31st October, Rio Janeiro

21st, and Monte Video 31st ult. Passengers from England, Mrs. Whitfield, Messrs. Muir, Matless Jackson, James Jackson, and F. G. Becher.

Sailed, Am. schr. Lovely Hope, Rogers, for Brazil, in ballast.

Several small vessels arrived and sailed during the day from and to the Northward.

Jan. 2—Wind N.

Arr., several sail of small craft from the Northward.

MEMORANDA.

The British ship Sophia, for Gibraltar; do. brig William Wise, for Liverpool; and do. brig Juliana, for Antwerp, are posted to sail immediately.

The American schr. Star (noticed in our last) is consigned to Grogan & Peacock.

Sailed from this port on 10th ult., American brig Grape, Knowles, for Bahia and the Havana; and Am. brig Fortune, Baker, for Valparaiso.

On 28th Dec. sailed from off Ensenada, American ship Marcus, Drew, for Rio Janeiro.

The packet Redpole from this 13th July, had not arrived at Falmouth on 31st October. It was not known what packet would be the next for this port.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, from Rio Janeiro 30th August, arrived at Lynnhaven Bay, U. S., about 28th October. She took the news of peace.

The British ship Melpomene sailed from Monte Video for London on the 24th ult., having taken in thirty tons of ballast.

The British brig Hebe was to sail from Parnagua for this on 20th ult.

The British sloop of war Rose arrived at Rio Janeiro about the 6th ult. from England.

The French freeing Packet, from this 26th November, arrived at Rio Janeiro 14th ultimo.

The British brig John, from this 24th of November, arrived at Rio Janeiro 14th ult.

A French frigate was going into Rio Janeiro on the morning the Mary (arr'd here,) sailed from that port.

The American ship Constitution had arrived at Rio Janeiro dismantled.

H. M.'s. ship Jaseur had arrived at Rio Janeiro from England.

H. M.'s. ship Ganges, Admiral Otway, was to sail from Rio for Monte Video. The Admiral is expected to visit Buenos Ayres.

The American schr. Alexander, Munday, from this 14th August bound to Antwerp, arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 2d 3 Oct.

The British schr. brig Saucy Jack, from this 10th August, arrived at London 30th of September.

The British brig Laurel, from the Salado 7th Aug. had arrived at Falmouth 26th Oct.

The British brig Saguenay, from Liverpool, arrived at Monte Video on the morning of the 27th ult.

H. M.'s. frigate Doris has been condemned at Valparaiso as unseaworthy. The guns, stores, and crew were to be embarked in a naval transport; the Heron will probably convey the officers, &c. to Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

The opera of *La Gazza Ladra* was repeated on Saturday evening last. The charming air *Di piacer* was well sung by Doña Angelita; she received deserved applause, and likewise Rosquellas, Vacani, Ricciolini, &c. This fine opera has not had a fair trial in Buenos Ayres; it is too long for these warm and short nights, and half past 12 o'clock when the curtain dropped (as we are told, for we could not wait the second act,) is rather late for regular families. It was pleasing to see the house so well attended; several of the fashionable fair were present, and most of the boxes occupied.

On Tuesday evening there was an exhibition of declamation and music, in which an Italian amateur declaimed; the natives said he was regular, and with that praise he must be content.

Green room report states, that the musical farce of *La Castañera*, (Chesnut Girl,) which has had so great a run at the theatre of Rio Janeiro, is in active preparation here. One of the characters is an amorous British tar, with some choice English songs. Portuguese dances are introduced, and the piece may probably prove attractive. The ladies Angelita and Maria Candida Vacani, and Messrs. Rosquellas, Vacani, and Felipe David have excellent parts in it.

ERRATA.—In our last number, p. 124, read No. 125; for December 20th read December 27th; and in the Marine List, for Dec. 23 read Dec. 20; for Dec. 15 read Dec. 24.

A VE TIS MENT.

JOHN JEFFRIES begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends on Tuesday next to open the house No. 1, calle de la Plata, situated opposite the Fort and close to the water side, as an Hotel, where he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, and will make every effort to merit the favours which may be conferred upon him.

NOTICE.

CHARLES R. HORNE informs the public that he has removed his office to No. 40, calle del 25 de Mayo, Washington Hotel, opposite the Argentine News Rooms, the first room on the left hand.

WANTED,

A RESPECTABLE young woman to act in the capacity of bar maid. Apply at Faunch's Hotel, calle de la Catedral.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubloons, 60 dollars each.

The operations in them this week have been very limited. The fall has been gradual, and at present there are but few purchasers.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 300 pct. prem. The demand lively, and the quantity for sale very small.

Plata Macuquina, 270 & 275 pct. prem. Very scarce, and in great request for the interior.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. p. ql. The transactions very limited, and the article scarce.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 18 & 19 rs. p. dno. The transactions very limited, and the article scarce.

Six per ct. Stock, 52 & 54 dollars. Few sales effected, on account of holders keeping their stock, expecting improvement.

Bank Shares, 185 & 190 dollars each. Steady.

Exchange on England, 12d. per doll. Little doing, and very few purchasers, the Packet having so recently arrived.

Do. on Rio de Janeiro, 60 & 70 pct. prem. Do. on Monte Video, 225 & 250 pct. prem. Purchasers at 225, and but few sellers.

Hides, ox, best quality, 15 & 16 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do country, 14 & 15 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 12 & 13 dolls. per 32 lbs.

Skins, chinchilla, 20 dolls. per dozen.

Do. nutria, 6 & 7 dolls. per do.

Hair, horse, 12 & 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.

Horns, 110 & 145 dollars per m.

Beef, jerked, 8 & 10 dolls. per quintal.

The demand limited, and stock abundant.

Flour, 40 dollars per bbl.

Discount, 2 & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. per month.

Produce—Has been in great demand during the week; and large sales made.

Spanish Brandy—Scarce, and price advancing; sold at 330 dollars per pipe.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, at price \$4 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

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