

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 127.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1829

[VOL. III.]

**FOREIGN.**

The London newspaper *New Times* has changed its name; it is now called the *Morning Journal*, and continues as sarcastic and severe as ever upon the parties opposed to it in politics. It has taken a decided part against the Constitutionalists in Portugal, ridicules the idea of calling Doña Maria da Gloria the Queen of Portugal, and is joined in this by the newspapers *John Bull*, *Age*, and others. These editors are pretty free in their comments and remarks, advising the Ministers to send her away to her grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, denominating her as *the little simpering Miss, Little Glorious, &c.*, and applauds the Portuguese for their determination to have a King of their own, and not suffer an ancient kingdom to become a colony to a mushroom Empire.

The *New Times* was never a very great friend to Buenos Ayres. The *Morning Journal* of 27th October contains a very long article upon the Peace, the tenor of which can be gathered from the following extracts. After giving a detail of the terms, and some general observations, it goes on:—

“In short we are inclined to believe that Buenos Ayres has gained all for which it sought, and that the Emperor has lost all he hoped to acquire. He has reaped no laurels in the war, and retires from it defeated and despoiled; he was unable to wrest a small slice of land from his petty neighbours of Buenos Ayres, and probably he will deduce from this the utter impossibility of re-attaching Portugal to her now Imperial colony. The possession of the Banda Oriental would ill compensate for a revolt among his black chattels.”

It proceeds then upon the state of England, and in round terms asserts that she has squandered away money among the swindlers and robbers of South America. In another article it gives an account or history of Don Fructuoso Rivera, stating that he was originally a *Gaúcho*,—one of those men who mounted on a fleet horse, and his big and naked toe put through two pieces of rope hanging from his saddle, can noose a wild bull—hamstringing him at full gallop, or perform such other feats of horsemanship as would nearly rival Ducrow. It reverts again to the subject of the late Peace, and says:—

“To contend with Buenos Ayres, his (the Emperor's) Imperial fleet and armies have been now employed for several years; he

has been aided by loans from England, and afterwards retires from the contest without obtaining his ends, or in other words, he withdraws discomfited. This is what he has gained by entering into an unjust cause.

“Peace however has been made, and the Emperor's numerous friends in England already declare that he has consented to terms merely in order to have his hands free, and to be able to attend to the rights of the little Queen of Portugal. Fleets and armies are consequently announced as being soon expected in the Tagus, and this afternoon it was echoed from one end of town to the other, that the Marquis de Barbacena had received despatches under the sign manuel, informing him that his Imperial master was resolved to spend his last *cruzado*, and spill the last drop of his blood to revenge the wrongs and assert the rights of the little Queen.

“The Queenites were instantly agog, and nothing was talked of in certain places but the premeditated expedition; some resolved to let their mustachios grow again in readiness, whilst others were disconsolate at having lost their uniforms—epaulettes into the bargain.”

The *Times*, *Morning Herald*, &c., take the other side of the question, and follow it up in well written articles, hinting that a re-action in opinion has taken place in Portugal, which will soon develop itself more forcibly than in words.

Don Miguel in the mean time continued his career as absolute King, and from the language of the London journals generally, we should not be surprised to find him ere long recognized as such by foreign nations. The British Government have decidedly refused to interfere in this civil war of Portugal.

The *Times* of 21st October announces that a Deputation, consisting of three distinguished Portuguese citizens, the Conde de Sabugal, Senhor Sarmento, a member of the late Regency of Oporto, and Senhor Magalhaens, one of the Ministers of that Regency, was to set out by the next Brazil Packet for Rio Janeiro, on an important mission.

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*Turkish Literature.*—Do those who are prating about the ignorance of the Turks know that there are upwards of twelve hundred public schools supported by the government in the two great cities of Constan-

tinople and Adrianople? Do they know that the public library in the former city is actually the best in Europe, comprising all the standard authors in ancient and modern literature; that the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and North American Reviews, with the periodical and leading newspapers of the day, are regularly received there, and eagerly perused? Do they know that the present Sultan is a most accomplished scholar,—that he speaks and writes French with the ease and accuracy of a Parisian? Do they know that the Statesmen and Professors amongst the Turks are intimately versed in languages, and the arts and sciences? If not, we can refer them to a gentleman who passed several years at Constantinople, and who can enlighten them on the subject.—[*New York Morning Courier.*]

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The *New York Daily Advertiser* of Nov. 4th, states that the pirates who captured the British brig *Carraboo* in July last, were taken by the British sloop of war *Victor*, Capt. Lloyd, at St. Eustatia, carried to St. Christopher's, where they were tried and convicted, and *twenty eight of them were executed.*

The editor adds, “We hope this instance of inflexible and rigorous justice may have a salutary effect upon the minds of men who are so utterly depraved and hardened as to turn freebooters, and commit such outrages upon the lives and property of their fellow beings. Of all the modifications of villany, piracy is one of the most detestable; and nothing but the utmost severity of legal retribution is calculated to have any effect in deterring the banditti of the ocean from the perpetration of their atrocious crimes. We have seen the effects of ill-judged and misplaced lenity in cases of similar character in this country, where a great number of profligate, cruel, blood thirsty villains have, at various times, been convicted of similar offences, but have been favoured with executive clemency, and suffered to go at large, and renew their depredations upon the lives and property of those who were prosecuting their lawful business upon the ocean. We think the result of the case under consideration will have a tendency to check men from adventuring in this warfare against the peace and safety of the civilized world.

“We are sorry to see that among the crew of this pirate, there were eight or ten indi-

viduals whose names would lead us to conclude that they must have been either of British or American extraction; and above all, that the trial disclosed the name of George Stiles, who was said to belong to Baltimore, and to have been a part owner of the pirate vessel. We hope this matter will be carefully examined, and if the fact can be substantiated that a single American was interested in this nefarious concern, that the laws of our country will be found equally just and energetic with those in force at St. Christopher's.<sup>27</sup>

The pirate schooner was built at Baltimore, and called the *Bolivar*; she was not fitted out as a vessel of war or prepared for a cruise, in that port, but cleared out as the property of Geo. Stiles, John M. Patterson master, on a voyage to St. Thomas's, where she changed her flag, and took the name of *Las Damas Argentinas*.

The following lines on the Tariff are extracted from the *Morning Courier* of New York:

I have been now six weeks ashore ;  
But longer I can't stay ;  
I'll build myself a little skiff,  
And then I'll square away.

It makes me almost weep outright  
To see the noble ships,  
Lay looking all so sorrowful,  
And rotting in the slips.

\* \* \* \* \*

This Tariff is a cruel foe—  
That ever there should be  
Folks bad enough to stop a man  
From putting out to sea.

MIKE MAINSAIL.

## BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, JANUARY 10, 1829.

From the tenor of our domestic news of this week, and the animosity engendered, civil war would seem to be unavoidable. The advices from Cordova however, are rather favourable, inasmuch as it is positively stated that the Governor (Bustos,) has not three hundred disposable troops, and is likewise short of money and horses. If this should prove correct, he must per force be peaceable, and console himself like Shakspeare's Apothecary—

"My poverty but not my will consents."

General Paz has been named General in Chief of the army of the Capital and its dependencies.

On Saturday afternoon arrived in town the gentlemen who were sent in commission to the South, with the object of dissolving by pacific measures the assemblage which exists in that part of the country. The chiefs who command, and who are acting by the orders of Rosas, would not receive the Commissioners. It cannot be now said that the Government has not endeavoured to spare

the effusion of blood; as those detestable men do not wish to listen to reason, the sword and the lance will chastise their pugnacity and their crimes. This assemblage is composed of three hundred Gauchos and four hundred Indians.

Upon the same afternoon of Saturday the Provisional Governor, accompanied by some General and other officers, proceeded to the country. It is probable they will have arrived yesterday at the *Guardia de Lujan*, where the first division of the army is stationed, and which is ready to march.—[*El Tiempo*, 5th January.

The postman, Don Felix Barros, who left this capital on 16th ult. for Santa Fe, arrived there on the 20th at 9 in the morning, and after having delivered the mail, presented himself to the Governor, and from thence was conducted by an Adjutant and Police officer to the Custom house, where he remained for four days incommunicable; during that period he saw 150 men, armed with carbine and sabre march out (it was said,) for this quarter, and that the Governor was likewise to march in about four days. It was known that Don Juan Manuel Rosas was encamped about two leagues distant. In Rosario he saw Cols. Izquierdo, Pinedo, and other officers. On the 25th he was embarked, and ordered not to go on shore in the Province; he landed near San Nicholas, from whence he came hither by land.

*Proclamation of the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios to its inhabitants.*

*Fellow Countrymen:* Accused be the exterior Peace which produces the bitter fruit of civil war. States can only flourish and prosper under the influence of domestic peace. It is undoubted that the precious and inestimable gift of peace which the Catholic church daily calls for as much as for the glory of the Supreme Being, could only indirectly produce such a fatal calamity.

Aspiring persons, who unfortunately multiply in all revolutions, are those who nourish and propagate it; it forms the basis of their character,—degraded and destitute of all worthy sentiments, morality, and civic virtues. Officers without decorum, subordination or discipline—who have no respect for the laws—who scandalously violate the duties annexed to their occupations: follow Machiavelian ideas, treading upon the very principles which guarantee the honor, dignity and pre-eminence which society owes to them, as protectors of its welfare. Such beings sully the brilliant career of arms.

It was a special and wise charge of the experienced General Washington in his farewell address to his countrymen, that "they should strive to maintain the supremacy of the civil authorities over that of the military, in order to secure the States of the Union."

The officers of the National army, engaged in the anarchical movement in Buenos Ayres of 1st December, have trampled upon the most sacred rights of the nation, broken the bonds of friendship with the Provinces, imbibed the principles of the sect of *bad augur*\* which like the cruel Nero, always takes delight in the destruction of its brothers; he took a brute pleasure in preying upon the very bowels of the being who gave him existence. The Unitarians glory, as agents of the Holy Alliance and rulers of opinion, in seeing the Argentine Republic, which has elevated them to a rank which they do not merit, divided into more parts than the tunic of the Prophet, and bathing in the precious blood of its sons,—sacrificed to ignoble passions.

*Fellow Countrymen:* These are the same wayward men whose vain pride we have so many times humbled to the dust: these are the only inheritors of so many patriots immolated upon the altars of the country! They are exclusively those who attempt to gather the fruits of the fatigues of all the Americans; in fine, they are those who are covered with public crimes and treasons, which have been so fully detailed in the heroic proclamation of the 10th, from the Governor of Cordova. Our duty, interest, honor and reciprocal relations, imperiously call upon us to second his exertions and combine our measures in conjunction with those of the Governor of Santa Fé.

In my note to the above, I have promised to place myself in readiness with a considerable force.

The proclamation then goes on to state that he (the Governor) confides in the energy and zeal of the people to support him in a cause so just and sacred, and which promises incalculable advantages to the Province; calling upon them to fly at the voice of the country, to save it from the danger which menaces it, and to aid the real Province of Buenos Ayres, now enchained by the most base treason of officers, &c.,—ungrateful and criminal in every sense of the word; appealing to them to revenge the outrage committed upon the Provinces, assembled as a National body, who had sanctioned the Peace concluded with the Emperor of Brazil, and whose rights, sovereignty, &c., had been betrayed; and says in conclusion, that they will then be worthy to receive the thanks of all good patriots.

The proclamation is signed by the Governor, (Leon Sola,) and dated *Capital of the Parana, December 14th, 1828.*

\* In the original it is *Secta de mal Augero*, i. e., Sect of bad Augero; there is a play upon the word *Augero*, that being the surname of the Prime Minister during the Government of Mr. Rivadavia.

Some hostile Indians have again appeared in the neighbourhood of del Carmen, (Patagonia.)

Messrs. N. Anchorena, E. Diaz Velcz, and I. A. Gelly have addressed two letters to Government upon the result of their mission to the force under Molina. Major A. Uriarte (who commanded an advanced division of that force,) insisted that the Commissioners should retire, plainly telling them that if they did not they would be shot; that he had orders not to answer or receive any communications from Buenos Ayres, and referred them to his chiefs.

On the 2d instant the Commissioners received the following letter from Mesa and Molina:

“Encampment on the march, Jan. 1, 1829.

“The undersigned Chiefs as well in their own behalf as in the name of the Caciques who command the Indian force of this assemblage, have received your note of 30th ultimo, and we have to inform you that the commission addressed to us does not come within our authority, as we are attached to and act under the orders of Gen. Don Juan Manuel Rosas. In consequence of which your solicitude will have due effect if you direct it to the said General, wherever he may be found.

“In virtue of the orders which we have before alluded to, and under which we act, we now order you to retire to the other side of the Salado as soon as possible, and to abstain for the future from directing to us any sort of communications, informing you that if it is not complied with, we shall take means which will be disagreeable.

“MANUEL MESA,

“LUIS MOLINA.

“To the Commissioners for the existing }  
Government of Buenos Ayres.” }

Extract from an article published in *El Satellite* newspaper of Santa Fé.

“The Generals who have raised the standard of rebellion should bear in mind that they sustain the fatal sign of civil war which is going to devour the entire Republic, losing the honorable fruit of a war which they have sustained for three years with such heroic resolution. The Provinces ought to feel uneasy at the aspect of so many evils; their zeal could never be better employed than in protecting the authority which they gave to the Government of Buenos Ayres, and to prevent the ravages of an universal conflagration.

“The division of the army of the Republic who on the 1st of December perpetrated the crime of rebellion in the city of Buenos Ayres, has not only vilely trampled upon the sacred rights of the said terrified Province, which has made such prodigious and magnanimous sacrifices for the common cause, but it has outraged all the rest in acting against the authority which they had created, and for which reason the only one to which the National army owes obedience. The Provinces cannot be ignorant of the circumstances which has impelled the movement

of these troops, and which has conducted them to a position which certainly obscures the brilliancy of their arms.

“The glory which the Government of Buenos Ayres had acquired in fulfilling its duties to the satisfaction of the Provinces: the confidence with which it had been honoured: its frank and patriotic policy: its deference, consideration and respect to the sister Provinces,—conduct which in every respect conformed to the opinion of that of Buenos Ayres, has brought forth the fury of the factious, and provoked their displeasure.

“The spontaneous will of the convulsed Province was of little avail; unintimidated by arms, through solemn and pacific means it evinced its attachment to the existing Government; nor of any import was the respect due to the Provinces, who had confided to it the direction of the most important affairs.

“It was necessary to have recourse to force to suffocate public opinion, and to the National force to outrag the nation itself.”

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The estancia of Don Zenon Videla was attacked by a party of Molina's force, said to be 300 men; it was defended by 14 or 15 persons. Videla was absent at the time with Major Luna and a piquet of 27 cavalry; the assailants went in search of them, and after a running fight obliged them to retreat to the estancia of D. Domingo Saenz, where they capitulated; Videla was made prisoner, and the rest suffered to depart.

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Doctor Don Roque Saenz Peña has been appointed Judge of the First Instance, in the room of Dr. Don Marcelo Gamboa.

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Troops of the infantry are exercised nearly every morning at day-break upon the Alameda.

A body of cavalry left town on the afternoon of the 5th inst. to join Gen. Lavalle.

A dinner was given on Tuesday last at Faunch's hotel to Gen. Paz. Señor Carril was in the chair, and about sixty persons sat down to table.

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The 5th instant was a day of intense heat, and at night until a late hour bathers of both sexes flocked in crowds to the river. The officious offices of *Madame Gum*, (so well known at Brighton,) and her family, as well as bathing machines, were entirely uncalled for. The ladies threw themselves into La Plata's waters, dashed about the “purling stream,” and when quite satisfied, retreated home in beautiful undress, rendered more interesting by their raven hair floating carelessly about.

During the week the weather has been generally warm, refreshed now and then towards evening by the sea breeze, which formerly we are told, used to be more constant than now.

The streets on several nights, particularly

that of Victoria, (Bond street,) have been crowded, chiefly by ladies shopping, tempted by the choice assortment which Peace has brought to our warehouses, or to hear the military music, which since the return of the army, has performed more frequently than heretofore, though we cannot congratulate the bands lately come from foreign service upon their selections. They march to the Retiro preceded by a balloon or globe,—its interior illuminated, in order to exhibit the transparencies which ornament it, and they play most melancholy airs. Shakespeare somewhere says that “music makes people honest;” it served the other night to make us both *triste* and angry, for having taken the trouble to follow these military gentlemen more than a mile, in hopes to hear a pretty tune.

The 6th inst. (twelfth day,) was kept as a holiday in Buenos Ayres, without the *fetes* so conspicuous in England at this period, or the pastry cook shops filled with twelfth cakes, labelled with *piquant* inscriptions, such as

“I've that within which passeth show.”

In the evening however, the Alameda had a very elegant assemblage, the morning's rain having cooled the air. Several of our charming fashionable fair attended. During the day the new Vauxhall had its portion of visitors.

The new flag of the Banda Oriental has been hoisted at Monte Video. Gen. Rondeau assumed on 22d ult. the command of the Province. Don Juan F. Giro has been named Minister for Foreign Affairs, *interino*. The Government remained in Canelones, but was soon expected to remove to Monte Video. Metallic money was very scarce, except copper; the price of doubloons 19 dollars; patacones 10 rials; the dollar notes of the Bank of this city 2 rials and a half each. It is said that warm discussions have taken place in the Legislative Assembly relative to a proposition made and rejected, to admit the above notes in Monte Video.

The persons employed in the Government offices have been notified that they are to hold their situations, provisionally, until the Constitution is declared.

The Monte Video *Seminario Mercantil* of 27th ult. contains an article upon the conduct pursued towards the Ex-Governor, Dorrego. The editor has not been very choice in terms.

Fournier's squadron, consisting of the corvette 25th of May, brig Governor Dorrego, (late Homer,) and schooner Juncal, were at Rhode Island, U. S., in September last, taking in provisions and water. The Juncal had been for a short period detained by a British man of war,—some piracies having been committed near her cruising ground, but she was almost immediately released, not the shadow of suspicion attaching to her.

The Provisional Governor marched on Monday from his head quarters in search of Molina. Col Vilela set out on the same day from San Fernando, with 300 of the regiment of Colorados for San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

The Sarandi has gone to San Nicolas: she has on board 100 men of the 2d Cazadores and some artillerymen.

A brig and a schooner under the flag of this Republic were cruising off Lisbon in October last; the brig is supposed to be the Presidenta, Clark, as she was spoken in that latitude, and stated to have made several prizes.

In the list of British vessels inserted in our last, we omitted the ship Sophia and brig Lima. They were then about to sail, and have since proceeded on their voyage.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 3—Wind N. E.

Arr., Am. brig Rolla, Terry, Baltimore 15th October, and Rio Janeiro 20th ultimo, general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.; National cutter Louisa, Monte Video; do. zumaca Victoria, do., to Gestal.

Also, British brig Matilda, Rothwell, from Cape de Verds 21st Nov., Monte Video 31st ultimo, coals and salt, to J. & J. Thwaites. Spoke about three weeks since in the latitude of Santos, British brig Rapid, from this 5th ult., bound to Antwerp.

Sailed, Br. brig of war Cadmus, Thompson, for Rio Janeiro; Nat. schr. packet Flor del Rio, Monte Video.

Jan. 4—Wind N. N. E.

Several sail of small craft arrived and sailed from and to the Northward.

Jan. 5—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British brig Albuera, Borthwick, from Patagonia 27th ult., to Duguia, Holland & Co.

Also, British brig Hebe, Forman, from Parnagua 10 days, cargo 310 bales yerba, 379 pieces Brazil timber, 1 bag coffee, and a quantity of fire wood, to Robilliard & Hudson. Saw a Dutch ship on 2d instant, apparently from sea, going into Maldonado.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Independencia, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro, cargo 3775 hides, 312 bbls. tallow, 12 boxes candles; British ship Sophia, Barringham, Gibraltar, cargo 10,000 hides, despatched by Thomas Armstrong; British brig Jane, Knight, for Ensenada, to be hove down; National schr. of war Sarandi, Martinez, for the Parana—she fired a gun at sunset on getting under weigh; Nat. schr. packet Felicidad del Sud, for Monte Video; and several zumacas to the Northward.

Jan. 6—Wind N. N. W., rain.

Sailed, British brig Juliana, Garrett, for Antwerp, 21,500 hides, despatched by Thos. Robinson.

The National vessels of war General Rondeau, Federal and Argentina left the Inner Roads this evening for Monte Video, but having a head wind, came to an anchor in the Outer Roads.

Jan. 7—Wind S.

Arrived, Dutch ship Queen of the Netherlands, Van der Vliet, from Valparaiso 15th November, and Monte Video 5th instant, cocoa, to S. Lezica, Broths. Three French passengers from Valparaiso.

Also, French brig Las deux Victoires, Le Marchand, from Monte Video 5th instant, general cargo, to M. Loreille; and 2 National zumacas from the Northward.

Sailed, Nat. brig of war General Rondeau, Toll; do. Federal, Maximin; schr. of war Argentina, Gard, all for Monte Video; Br. brig William Wise, Winder, for Liverpool, cargo, 12,167 dry hides, 2,510 salted do., 8,000 horns, 38 bales; do do. Lima, Smith, do., cargo 9,658 dry hides, 2,100 salted do., 6,000 horns.

Jan. 8—Wind N N E.

Arrived, Gun Boat No. 6, fr. Las Vacas, bringing 1 Captain, 3 officers, and 41 soldiers of the 2d regiment of Cavalry; 2 zumacas from the Northward.

Sailed, British brig Mary, Tucker, for London, cargo 5,318 hides, 1,500 salted do., 12,000 horns; National schr. packet Libertad del Oriente, Monte Video; Brazilian do. Oriental Argentino, do.

Jan 9—Wind N E.

Arrived, American schr. Maria, Trott, fr. Baltimore 5th November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., cargo, 140 bales cotton shirting, 290 cases gin, 125 bags cocoa, 85 bbls. flour, 250 hams, tea, segars, butter, &c.

The Albuera, from Patagonia 27th ultimo, was detained by the privateer San Martin, Adams, on the 22d of December, 1827; she has now brought to this port the neutral part of the cargo and some hides on freight. Part of the damage which she sustained from laying so long in port, has been repaired, and she has come hither to be completed. She brought several passengers, amongst them Mr. Crowther,—the rest are natives of this country.

### MEMORANDA.

The National schr. of war Uruguay sailed from Patagonia for Bahia Blanca on the 27th ultimo.

The National schooner brig Comet, Allen, from the Salado 23d Aug., arrived at London 27th October.

The British brig Amity, from this 31st ult. for Antwerp, passed Monte Video on the 2d instant.

The British brig Hodgkinson, M'Nulty, from the Salado 7th August, passed Gravesend for London on 26th October.

The British barque Venus was loading at Parnagua for this port.

The British schr. Mansfield, Martin, from Monte Video 10th Aug., arrived at Exmouth 27th October.

The brigs Dove and Lord Hobart have been discharged from the Packet service; the Lapwing has taken the place of the former, the Spey of the latter, with the same signals, captains, and most of the officers.

### THEATRE.

Some musical entertainments were to have taken place on Saturday last, but postponed at a late hour, owing to a misunderstanding with the former managers.

On Monday was performed the first act of the opera of *Otelo*, and a selection of arias, &c. The daily papers not having announced the performance, we were not aware that any would be given, and therefore failed to attend.

ERRATAS.—In our last number, the Hamburg brig George and August, loading for Hamburg, read for Antwerp; and the French brig Desirée, destination unknown.

### London Porter, Hams, etc.

ONE hundred and fifty dozen superior London Porter, and a quantity of excellent English Hams—just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 15, calle del 25 de Mayo.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have the honor of respectfully announcing to the public in general, that in their Store, No. 38, calle de Potosi, immediately adjoining the Remate of Don Francisco Lavalle & Co., may be found a superior assortment of Household Furniture.

The Subscribers at the same time beg leave to intimate that they are ready to undertake work in the Carpenter's or Joiners departments, at their shop No. 150, calle de la Reconquista, in front of Santo Domingo church: hoping from their acquaintance with the business, unremitting attention and punctuality, that they will meet with the same liberal encouragement they have hitherto done.

MITCHELL, FULTON & Co.

N. B. Designs made out on the shortest notice.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, 64 a 64½ dollars each.

The price during the week has been steady, and the operations confined to immediate demand; but few speculations have been entered into.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 300 a 310 per cent. prem.

The demand steady, and but few in the market. No sales of consequence have taken place.

Plata Macuquina, 270 a 275 per ct. prem. The demand urgent for the interior.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 22 a 23 rs. p. qul. Silver in do. 11 dineros, 22 a 22½ rs. p.dro.

The above two articles have lately been scarce, and very little arrived from the interior.

Six per ct. Stock, 53 dollars.

The market firm, and during the week but little alteration at our quotation.

Bank Shares, 190 a 195 dollars each.

Sales have been made to a considerable extent at 190; holders now demand an advance, and much inquiry.

Exchange on England, 12d. per doll.

The transactions during the week amount to nearly £1,000, and the demand continues steady.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 70 a 75 per ct. prem. Nominal.

Do. on Monte Video, 228 a 230 pct. prem. Much inquiry, and sales effected at both quotations.

Do. on France, 147 a 150 centimes p. doll. Nominal.

Hides, ox, best quality, 16 a 16½ dolls. per 35 lbs.

Do country, 14 a 15 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 13 a 14 dolls. per 60 lbs.

Skins, chinchilla, 19 a 20 dolls. per dozen.

Do. nutria, 8 a 8½ dolls. per do.

Hair, horse, 8 a 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.

Horns, 120 a 140 dollars per m.

Beef, jerked, 8 a 10½ dolls. per quintal.

Discount, 2 a 2½ per ct. per month.

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HALLET & CO., PRINTERS.