

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 129.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1829.

[Vol. III.

FOREIGN.

A very interesting detail has appeared in the London Literary Gazette, respecting the war between the Russians and Turks. The following is an extract :

" There is a nobleness of disposition—an openness and truth in the Turk individually, that is not to be found in his Christian tributary, who has of late so much occupied the attention of foreign powers. The word of a Turk is sacred—if he pledge it, you are safe. How very different the latter's, with whom it is said, you can never be sure of any engagements: whose treachery is proverbial, and whose barbarities are more numerous and of a deeper dye than those of his Governor's. Trowsers very loose to the calf, thence tight to the ankle: a close waistcoat, open at the neck, and covered below by a shawl tied round the waist: a jacket with very full and short sleeves, showing the equally loose sleeves of the shirt: a turban on his head, and yellow boots or slippers on his feet, form the usual and very becoming dress of a Turk. The trowsers, waistcoat and jacket are of various colours, and ornamented with embroidery: the turban is white, green or otherwise, according to the rank and privileges of the wearer; his arms are a long knife, called a *handjar* or *yatagan*, used for cutting off heads: a brace of pistols, which he carries in a broad leathern girdle: a gun slung across the shoulders, and a curved sabre, his dexterity in the use of which is such that with a single blow or rather cut he will sever the head from the body."

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.

The delegate Governor has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of this Province :

Citizens : It appears certain that the Government of Santa Fé has resolved to interfere by force in the affairs of our Province, commencing its hostilities by the violation of the correspondence, and detention of the postman in the interior. This conduct could only be observed by an enemy, and it gives the signal for our Province to prepare for defence or for vengeance. The Government of Santa Fé has less right than any other to provoke us, because she alone amongst all the rest, after having in the year

1820 desolated our country with its arms: had peace purchased from it with thousands of heads of our cattle, and with a monthly tribute of four thousand dollars. Gratitude and justice ought to have obliged the said Government to neutrality in the events of 1st December; besides, the manner in which Buenos Ayres has always conducted herself in not meddling in the domestic concerns of other Provinces: its generosity and its patriotism in the cause of the Republic, and its late sacrifices in a war which has drained its resources and cut off so many of its men, and reduced it to poverty, which the *Porteños* are well aware is honorable: at the same time they feel it has been likewise unfruitful. What do they wish now of Buenos Ayres? Whom has it offended in having changed the Administration? To whom has it confided its guardianship? Governments which recognize no other principles but force wish now to employ this same force to direct our destinies, and to humiliate us. Conquerors of Ituzaingo! you are the first who are injured in this hostile interference, because it was you who aided the great people of Buenos Ayres to effect the change which now irritates these permanent Governors.

Citizens : Those brave men will know how to comply with their oaths, and will make anarchy and despotism feel that they have not taken up in vain their conquering arms. They have to fulfil the great compromises which they have contracted with the country on the 1st of December, both as military men and citizens, and it remains for you to fulfil yours as citizens and military men. The cause is that of all the inhabitants of this Province, and all ought to defend it. There is no opinion or any party that would wish Buenos Ayres to submit to the caprice of a foreign Government. In the mean time, is there any *Porteno* who can forget the outrages of the year 1820: of that which Buenos Ayres has suffered under this pretended federation? See what they want at the present moment!—To desolate our fields—rob our cattle—despoil us of the only riches of our country; in fine, to reduce us to humiliation and vassalage.

Porteños : You know what the value of this name is, since it is a name which the invaders detest; against it their ingratitude and rancour declares war, and it is that which we are now going to defend in the struggle which they have provoked. Buenos

Ayres! can it again be subject to vandalism? This country of so many heroes! will it submit in the year 1829 to those who in 1820 desolated it with haughty ferocity?

Porteños : Repeat this name,—the good Argentines esteem it: bring to mind your history: look upon the soldiers which accompany us, and prepare for combat. Justice—your dignity—your honor—the cause of the people,—all ought to excite your enthusiasm, and relying upon this, the Government gives this warning of alarm and defence.

The enemy is the enemy of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and therefore cannot be invincible. At our vanguard are the Argentine soldiers, conquerors of an Empire! Let your virtues, your patriotism, and your strength form the rearguard, and the Government from this day answers for the triumph by which the country will be avenged.—*Buenos Ayres, January 17th, 1829.*

WILLIAM BROWN.

José Miguel Diaz Velez.

A formidable body of Indians, commanded by Pincheira, has made an incursion into the Province of San Luis. Three hundred men who were sent against them have been defeated,—the commandant, and a number of men killed; in consequence of which the inhabitants of San Luis deserted the city.

A decree under date *Buenos Ayres, Jan. 2, 1829*, has been published and signed by the Provisional Governor, Lavalle, and the Minister J. M. Diaz Velez, to the following effect:—

That the Government having attentively examined the contracts made in the years 1827 and 1828 between the authorities and various individuals, to bring to this country European emigrants, has observed: 1st, that they have been concluded without the necessary forms or safeguards established in similar cases to assure the country any advantage. 2d, that the sums provided for by law for expenses of this nature is not only insufficient to cover the compromises which the Government entered into, but they had been before employed in other objects which the necessities of the war had called for in preference, and could not be replaced without a new authorization. 3d, that the sums necessary to bring the emigrants here

could not be covered by the ordinary revenue of the Province, and to attain this object it would be necessary to augment the debt in a ruinous manner.

In article 4 other objections are mentioned, and it is decreed, that the contracts made between the Government and Don F. Morales, D. E. Picolet, F. J. Muñoz, M. J. de Ascuenaga, M. Reyes and Carlos Heine, or whatever others may have been concluded by the anterior Government to bring emigrants to this Province, shall be from the above date considered as null, and the contracting parties free from the stipulations contained in them.

The following communications have been published relative to the late political changes in this Province:

A letter from the Governor of Mendoza, Corbalan, to the Governor of Santa Fé, dated *Mendoza, Dec. 24, 1828*, acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the latter, inclosing a copy of one from Governor Dorrego, detailing the occurrences in Buenos Ayres on 1st December. The Governor of Mendoza states that such a proceeding has disturbed the order of the worthy Province of Buenos Ayres, throwing to the ground its institutions and liberties, and therefore cannot but be highly displeasing to the Government of Mendoza. That the revolt of the troops headed by Gen. Lavalle, which has caused this disorder, has likewise trampled upon the executive authority which the Provinces had elected to transact the affairs of peace, war, and foreign relations, and which without their full consent cannot be abolished. That whatever motives may be advanced in which it is pretended to justify an act so scandalous, this movement is decidedly unjust and destructive of order, especially when caused by an armed force, which had been destined by the people to an object entirely distinct, thus destroying in one day the sound principles which have cost so many years of revolutions to obtain. The Government of Mendoza has therefore decided to protest against an authority which has been raised solely by the aid of bayonets.

A letter from the Governor of San Juan, Maradona, dated *San Juan, Dec. 22, 1828*, to the Governor of Santa Fé, acknowledges the receipt of a communication from the latter, and designates the movement of 1st December as an execrable anarchical and most scandalous event; that the different Governments never ought to consider the Republic in more danger than that which is now caused by this monstrous proceeding, and that it behoves them to co-operate for the destruction of this club of factious men, and to save the Republic from the assaults which threaten it.

The Governor of San Juan concludes his letter by stating that his sentiments are in perfect unison with the Governor of Santa Fé, &c.

At a sitting of the Sala of the Province of Rioja, held on the 23d of December, 1828, the following was promulgated:

That it had received notice of the events in Buenos Ayres on 1st December, which had deposed the Government of Col. Manuel Dorrego, in whom the Provinces had confided the direction of the affairs of peace, war, and foreign relations, and that too at a time in which the results had proved the efficacy of the said Government, in procuring for the Republic an honorable Treaty of Peace with the Empire of Brazil. That the Provinces are placed in a most perilous situation, and in order to repair the enormous and fatal evils which cross the path of the worthy Argentine Republic, and to give more facilities to the Executive Power that it may lend its aid to destroy in its origin an outrage so great to each and to all the Provinces. The Sala accord full powers to the Executive, &c. &c.

The Governor of Rioja, J. del Moral, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Santa Fé, dated *Rioja, Dec. 29, 1828*, and states that measures must be pursued not only to save each particular Province, but to revenge the outrage offered to the entire Republic by the events in Buenos Ayres on 1st December, and that he will take means to that effect, counting upon the co-operation of the Governments of Cordova, Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, and Catamarca, all of whom are stated to be animated with the same zeal, and with their united resources confident hopes are expressed of destroying for ever the evils which disturb the path of the Republic.

The Governor notices that he had just received intelligence that the first essay in arms (at Navarro,) in order to sustain legitimate authority in the person of the illustrious chief Don Manuel Dorrego, had been unfortunate: and concludes by stating that the Province of Rioja, although the least in resources, will be the first in patriotism, not only to retain its privileges, which it has obtained at so much cost, but to fulfil its duties, and that he had therefore passed an order to the General of the Province, Don Juan Facundo Quiroga, to take every necessary measure, and to keep disposable his troops.

Rioja, December 29th, 1828.

The undersigned has witnessed with surprise, that Your Excellency, after having committed the criminal offence of placing yourself at the head of the troops destined to preserve the dignity of the Republic, has made them serve to destroy the authority in whom the Provinces had deposited their confidence for the direction of the war peace, and foreign affairs, under the character of the National Executive, and that nevertheless desirous of new spectres of horror, have condemned to death the individual at the head of the Executive, and also wish to

legalize reasons which are not at all apparent; at least it ought to be remembered that the club to which Y. E. belongs have formerly fastidiously reproached those very expedients which are now so much in vogue. Do not lose the moments which are so precious to Y. E., and under favor of the distance shield yourself from the outcry of the Provinces; they with just indignation are about to avenge themselves: to establish order or perish, etc they will see secure an intruding Ministry, who has insulted and provoked them.

He who now addresses you, cannot tolerate the outrage which Y. E. has inflicted upon the Provinces in general, without being unworthy of the honorable title of a son of the country, or if he should look with indifference upon the fate of the Republic in such destructive hands, without taking part in the vengeance which from this hour he vows.

JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA.

To His Excellency the Provisional and Intrusive Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Gen. Don Juan Lavalle.

A letter from the Governor of Santa Fé, Lopez, dated 30th December, 1828, to the Minister and Secretary General of the Provisional Government of Buenos Ayres has been published. It commences by acknowledging the receipt of a letter, with an account of the change which had taken place on the 1st of December: that the result had been the unanimous election of Gen. Lavalle as Provisional Governor, and Admiral Brown as Delegate Governor.

Governor Lopez then asks with what propriety that can be called a unanimous vote of the citizens of a Province like Buenos Ayres, when in fact it was only the expression of a tumultuous and discordant few assembled in a church, and he was every moment in the receipt of positive information that a great majority of the Province bitterly reprove the change. That the manifesto issued on the 5th ultimo is calumnious, futile and false, and that only the first division of the army effected the change, the troops in garrison at Buenos Ayres and the militia not taking any part in it; that the Generals and officers who conducted them on this ignominious day, are highly responsible for the unworthy use they have made of a force, composed for the greater part of men sent from the Provinces to defend the rights of the nation, and the Provinces having delegated the National authority to Señor Dorrego, General Lavalle in ordering him to be executed, and placing himself in the seat which he occupied, has forfeited the respect of all the Provinces; that of Santa Fé particularly demands to be satisfied of the motives which made General Lavalle deprive Señor Dorrego of the National authority, and promoting insurrection in the army, risking thereby (the nation being deprived of its ostensible chief,) the fulfilment of the honorable peace made with

the Empire of Brazil during the administration and by the efforts of Señor Dorrego. The Government of Santa Fé desires to know above all, the powerful and urgent cause which instigated General Lavalle to shoot by his order the Supreme Head of all the Republic.

The letter then proceeds to state, that Santa Fé requests to be informed of the National application given to the army and squadron of the Republic—who are its governors, and with what powers, and who directs the foreign relations of the State. The manifesto issued on the 5th ult. is then designated as indecorous and disgraceful; Santa Fé feels indignant at the arrogant insults contained in it, and for the infamous insinuations made relative to the Governments of the Provinces generally, particularly by the assertion that they had participated in the delapidation of the Treasury of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The Governor of Santa Fé demands an explanation, and states that force does not give security for defamation like this; it is true that he received specie to prepare and pay the army of the North, which he had the honor to command, and which expedition mainly contributed to the glorious peace obtained; that several months pay was due to the contingent of his Province, to satisfy which he was obliged to raise a loan in the Province. Remarks then follow upon the dissolution of the Convention at Santa Fé, and the letter concludes, demanding an explanation and redress, which if refused, the Government of Santa Fé will be forced to sustain the dignity of the Province by the only method left to it.

Colonel O'Brien has returned to this city after a long and interesting journey of 1300 miles through an uninhabited country. We hear that after he had passed the volcano of Tandil, he was met by all the Indian Chiefs on their way to see Don Juan Manuel Rosas, amongst them the well known Chanille, who is a tall good looking fellow, speaks Spanish very correctly, and is generally esteemed; his father particularly favoured the views of General San Martin previous to crossing the Andes in 1817. All that delightful country between Tandil and the River Colorado is now inhabited by a few despicable savages, strong only in name, and who really possessing no particular physical strength, manage notwithstanding to carry terror in their march. In our next we may probably revert to the subject.

The 4th and 17th regiments of cavalry were landed on Saturday afternoon last from Monte Video. The troops in garrison here with their bands, were arranged on the beach to receive them, and the guns at the fort fired. The spectators were numerous. The novelty having in a degree subsided, the affair did not create so much interest among the *black-fair sex* as on the first disembarkation.

A number of officers belonging to the National Navy have lately been discharged from the service. We have heard various complaints upon the subject, which if well founded, will no doubt at some future period be attended to.

In the mean time an advertisement has appeared, *en badinage* we presume, offering for sale an excellent assortment of coats, levitas, jackets, swords, cocked hats, anchor buttons, and various other articles, belonging to the discharged officers, in order by this means to raise sufficient funds to convey them to their respective countries.

DON MANUEL DORREGO, late Governor and Captain General of this Province, was born in Buenos Ayres on the 11th of June, 1787; he was baptized in the parish of St. Nicholas, and died at Navarro, near Buenos Ayres on the 13th of December, 1828, aged 41 years, six months and two days. He has left a widow and two daughters, the eldest, Isabel, aged 11, and Ines, aged 7 years.

The above has been forwarded to us by a friend, and as the unfortunate person to whom it refers now belongs to history, it may possibly afford some information to his biographer.

The REV. DEAN FUNES, whose death we noticed in our last, was a native of Cordova, and he was equally distinguished for his literary productions as for the services rendered to this country during the revolution. He held latterly the appointment of *Charge d'Affaires* from Bolivia to this Government. His funeral took place on Sunday, the 11th instant, and was attended by a numerous assemblage of persons of the first respectability. In passing the residence of the Hon. John M. Forbes, (the American *Charge d'Affaires*.) the flags which are generally displayed from the top of his house on Sundays and holidays were lowered half staff.

INFANT SCHOOL.

On the 24th of last month the director of this establishment held a public examination of his pupils in the School room. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a respectable number of spectators assembled, consisting of the parents of the children and others. The children were examined in the elements of reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, grammar, geography, chronology, and sacred, natural and profane history. Mr. Garcia may be assured that all present were satisfied of his zeal, and that the progress manifested by the children equalled the desires and even exceeded the hopes of all who witnessed it. All received prizes, but particularly and justly the following:—

Don José Pacheco, three years and a half old, and six months at school.

Don Juan Manuel Perdiel, four years and a half old, and six months at school.

Doña Maria Villanueva, five years old, and six months at school;

Don Miguel Dorado, five years old, and six months at school.

Don Civico Araoz La Madrid, five years old, and three months at school.

Don Ignacio Feno, five years old, and eight months at school.

Don Jorge Seguanis, five years old, and five months at school.

Don Manuel Denis, six years old, and six months at school.

Don Juan Villanueva, eight years old, and eight months at school.

Mr. Garcia has acquired an abundant title to the public confidence; the eight months which have elapsed since he opened his school, prove that he is possessed of sufficient address to communicate ideas to children of which one could scarcely believe them capable at so early a period, and we hope that parents will not fail to patronize and secure his exertions.—[*Gaceta Mercantil.*]

We heartily concur in these views and hopes of our cotemporary respecting this interesting establishment; and from the attempt to introduce infant tuition into this country being thus begun so successfully, we may venture to look forward to the time when it will become as popular and general here as under the auspices of such men as Brougham, Lord Lansdowne Macintosh and Wilberforce it has already become in England. Mr. Garcia in pursuing the career on which he has thus honourably entered, is conferring a great public benefit on his adopted country, and we sincerely trust that his success will at once animate his exertions, and serve as an inducement to many others to go and do likewise.

Mr. Garcia has also a class of the natives who meet at his house from half past 6 to half past 7 in the morning, for instruction in the English language, at twelve dollars per month, and a class of English gentlemen who meet from 8 to 10 in the evening, for instruction in the Spanish language, at ten dollars per month. He likewise teaches the English and Spanish languages at private houses at twenty five dollars per month.

To the Editor of the British Packet:

SIR,—In the *British Packet* of the 3d inst. a writer over the signature *Impartial*, has given the public his views of the law of the 30th of April, of its suspension by the decree of the 23d December, and generally, of what he calls the depreciated state of the paper currency of Buenos Ayres, with an air of confidence that probably may induce some to believe that he is master of his subject.

"The law of April last," he says, "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, one member of it should not be unjustly sacrificed to benefit another," by being "obliged to receive one third or one quarter of the value of the pro-

erty sold, or the money loaned" Thus, it appears *Impartial* has taken it for granted, and asserts it now as matter of fact, that the paper money has actually depreciated in the ratio of three or four to one! and this in defiance of the laws of 5th and 10th May, 1826, which declare that "the notes of the National Bank are, and shall be, the current money of the Province: by which they became a legal tender in the payment of all debts, and this too at a time when little if any nominal difference existed between gold and silver and paper money. A justification of these laws, if any were now necessary is to be found in the fact that in consequence of the exportation of the produce of the country being interrupted by the institution of the blockade, a premium was first given for gold for exportation by foreign merchants, having immense amounts of funds to remit to their friends in Europe: which at once rendered it impolitic, if not impracticable, for the Bank to continue specie payments. A continuation of this practice of buying gold soon caused a demand, and consequent further rise in the price, which awakening the cupidity of the brokers and speculators, ever alert, these too found their account in the purchase and sale of ounces; and this complicated traffic led to those wild speculations in which we have seen such exorbitant prices given for the precious metals. If yet further evidence be required to convince *Impartial* of his error, he may be referred to the sudden rise in the prices of wines and other important articles, at the commencement of the blockade, and their equally sudden depression on the arrival of the *Heron*. At the former period some articles rose instantaneously in price one hundred per cent., yet this was not called a depreciation of the paper, nor at the latter period was the fall in the prices of the same articles considered as raising it from a state of depreciation; these operations were naturally and justly called a rise and fall of prices. How can these facts be forgotten, whilst in regard to the phantasm of a depreciated Bank paper a most preposterous doctrine is attempted to be inculcated, supported always by reasonings as fallacious as the principles in which they are founded are false and delusive.

The question at issue simply is, *has the paper money depreciated, or has it not?* We contend that it has not, that it ought not, that it cannot depreciate while the Government is supported by the people, and the interest of the domestic public debts is regularly discharged. Those who would persuade us to the contrary, we would ask *how has it depreciated?* Who has caused its depreciation? To *Impartial* we are sensible that to answer these questions would be perplexing, nevertheless we expect them to be answered, and in candor.

Certainly the Government has not caused or even authorized this supposed depreciation, for it receives and pays the paper money at par with its obligations, in the sale of stamped paper, and in the payment of the interest on the Stocks, &c. &c., therefore there is no legal depreciation in these transactions.

The tribunals in their decrees have uniformly awarded to the creditor the amount of his just claim in the legal currency of the Province,—dollar for dollar; therefore there has been no judicial recognition of such depreciation.

And lastly, as to the Bank: it has uniformly received the paper money at par; there has been no depreciation there; those who contracted debts by loans from the Bank in ounces of gold previous to the laws of

May, 1826, and who may have paid them at any time since, up to the publication of the observations of *Impartial*, have uniformly paid both principal and interest with this same paper money AT PAR; and so also the stock of the Bank, which was subscribed and paid for at \$200 per share in gold and silver, is now bought and sold for the same sum in paper money.

AMIGOS DEL PAIS.
(To be continued)

THEATRE.

La Vestale, "the insipid *Vestale*" as it has been called, which on its first representation here some months since met with a decided failure, has been so pruned and altered that it is now rendered a very pleasing opera. It was performed on 15th and 19th inst. with considerable effect, and we regret not having space this week to enter into particulars. A very pretty duet in the second act "In questo lietto istante" was sung delightfully by Rosquellas and Doña Angelita. We have seldom seen these performers to more advantage. The lady has since departed for Monte Video, in order to convey (as it is said,) her family to this city.

ERRATUM.—In the extract we gave from the *Tiempo* in our last, respecting Señor Moreno, the inverted comma's to denote the extract, should have followed the words—"We hope the Government will not disregard this important indication."

DIED.

On the 23d instant, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE MACLARAN, many years a resident in this city. The funeral will take place this afternoon 24th inst., at 5 o'clock at the Protestant burial ground.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Jan. 16—Wind E.

Sailed, Nat. schr. packet Flor del Rio, for Monte Video.

Jan. 17—Wind S S E., rain in the evening. Arrived, Nat. brigs of war General Rondeau and Federal, and schr. do. Argentina, from Monte Video, with troops; Brazilian schr. packet Oriental Argentino, cargo salt 100 fanegas, oil, paper, &c.

Sailed, French ship Vaillant, Morin, Ensenada, to take in mules; do. brig Etienne, Letembal, for Monte Video, with part of the cargo which she brought to this port; do. do. Emile, Brodau, for Patagonia, to take in salt; Nat. schr. Harriett, Sheaf, do., to take in salt; American schr. Colossus, Russel, for the Brazils and Havana, 1253 quintals jerked beef; British brig Swiftsure, Caddy, Liverpool, dry hides 3000, salt do. 2564, horns 1500, nutria skins 4930 dozen Passengers, J. P. Robertson, Esq. and sister, and Miss Marfariane.

H. M.'s ship Tribune in the Outer Roads changed her birth this morning and anchored nearly two miles farther to the Eastward.

Jan. 18—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, several sail of small craft from the N., and a Brazilian schr. of war.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, for Colonia; Am. brig Henrico, Read, New York, horns 126,000, dry hides 275, wool 36 bales.

Jan. 19—Wind N. N. W.

Sailed, Br. ship packet Emulous, Croke, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth. Passengers for England, Woodbine and John Parish, sons of Woodbine Parish, Esq., H. M.'s Consul General to this Republic.

Jan. 20—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, from Colonia; a Gun Boat and several zumacas from the Northward; Nat. schr. Francisca, Monte Video.

Sailed, Br. brig Leander, Fell, Havana, jerked beef 4502 quintals; National zumaca Nueva Europa, Rio Grande, iron 500 quintals, wine, &c.; Nat. schr. packet Felicidad del Sud, Monte Video; National schr. brig Paula, do.

Jan. 21—Wind N.

Sailed, British brig Brahmin, Rawson, for London, with dry hides 7000, salt do. 600, horse hair 31 bales, nutria skins 12 do.; horse hides 5 do.

Jan. 22—Wind N.

Sailed, French barque of war Isis, Picard, Monte Video and Rio Janeiro; American brig Swiftsure, Atwood, New York, cargo dry hides 6500, horse hides 2822, horse hair 38 bales, nutria skins 9 do., horns 84,500.

Jan. 23—Wind N., blowing strong.

Arrived, National schr. packet Libertad Oriente, and Flor del Rio, Monte Video, with general cargoes: 16 small craft from the Northward.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Maria, for Rio Grande; do. brig Triunfo do Mar, for Patagonia, with timber; do. packet schr. Oriental Argentina, Monte Video.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Ensenada on the 13th instant, British brig Venture, Chapman, for Brazils, in ballast.

Capt. Inglefield, of H. M.'s ship Ganges remained with that ship at Monte Video. We inserted by mistake that he had arrived here in the frigate Tribune.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL meeting of the friends and subscribers to the Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society will be held on Monday, 26th instant, at the School house, No. 137, calle de Venezuela, at 12 o'clock.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, 64 á 64½ dollars each.

At which prices they have been during the week, and the transactions in them very limited.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 300 á 305 per cent. prem.

Since the sailing of the Packet there has been less demand; on Thursday however and since there was more inquiry.

Plata Macaquina, 270 á 280 per ct. prem. Scarce.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 22½ á 23 rials per quilate.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 21½ á 22½ rials per dinero.

Both continue scarce.

Six per ct. Stock, 53 dollars per cent.

Scarce, and in demand at that price.

Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.

In demand, and expected to go higher.

Exchange on England, 12d. per doll. The demand steady; about £4000 have been passed since the sailing of the Packet.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 80 á 90 per ct. prem. Scarce, and in much request.

Do. on Monte Video, 230 á 240 pct. prem. Much inquiry.

Do. on France, 240 centimes p. doll.

Little inquiry.

Hides, ox, best, 17 á 18½ dolls. per 35 lbs.

Do country, 16 á 17 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 13½ á 14 dolls. per 60 lbs.

Do. horse, dry, 4 do. each.

Hair, horse, 10 á 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.

Skins, chinchilla, 20 á 21 dolls. per dozen.

Do. nutria, 8 á 8½ dolls. per do.

Horns, 150 dollars per tn.

Beef, jerked, 10 á 11 dolls. per quintal.

Discount, 2 á 2½ per ct. per month.

Ⓜ This paper is published every SATURDAY,—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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