

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 139.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1829.

[Vol. III.]

**FOREIGN.**

It has often created surprise, that the London newspapers take so little notice of shipping news. The greater part of the inhabitants of that city seem to be unconscious that it is an extensive mercantile port, crowded with vessels from all parts of the world; indeed the sight of a sailor at the fashionable squares at the West end of the town or in the neighbouring streets, is viewed almost as a curiosity, while the Chinese pedlars vending their trinkets, attract little or no attention.

The citizens and the West end of the town people form a distinct race of beings, and often speak of each other with the most superlative contempt and even prejudice. The father of a friend of ours (a tolerably wealthy citizen,) when upon his death bed, amongst other injunctions to his son, added, "Tom, Tom, never trust a man West of Temple Bar."

The *Morning Journal*, a newspaper of which we have before spoken, has devoted a considerable portion of its columns to shipping affairs, and those who may disapprove of its political opinions, must allow that it contains generally some powerful writing upon almost every subject.

The Sultan Mahmoud has ordered honorary medals, to confer upon those who distinguish themselves in the present war against the Russians. The medals have for their device—"For valour." The Turks have hitherto shown an aversion to such honorary distinctions. The Order of the Crescent, instituted by Selim III., and conferred on Lord Nelson, as well as some other distinguished foreigners, could never be rendered popular in Turkey.

**BRITISH PACKET.**

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

Travellers have described this portion of South America as possessing extent of rich soil, and enjoying advantages of climate which few countries can rival, and that under a well established Government, with full security for property, &c., it must evidently become a great and powerful nation. Our observations upon this particular subject have been limited to Buenos Ayres and its vicinity, therefore we have eagerly listened to those of our countrymen and others who

have made the *grand tour*, and who not in accordance with the song that "Travellers sees strange things," forbear to amuse us with details of

"Rough quarries, rocks and hills, whose heads touch heaven;  
And of the Cannibals that each other eat:  
The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads  
Do grow beneath their shoulders;"

but are content to give a plain statement, "A round unvarnish'd tale deliver."

We mention this as a sort of preface to some accounts with which Colonel O'Brien has favoured us of his late journey. It has been for many years a favourite object with the Colonel to visit, and to be personally acquainted with the Southern States of America, and in the year 1816, when accompanying his General, he was sent with a flag of truce to invite the Indians to meet at the Port of San Carlos, 140 miles S. of Mendoza, previous to the emancipation of Chile from Spanish authority. He then became acquainted with the principal Indian Chief, *Nicunanco*, which intimacy was partially kept up until the year 1822, when he had an opportunity of making him another visit, first receiving from his son, *Melleguene*, assurances of safety. The Colonel's design was to pursue the route of the Cordilleros by way of Planchon, crossing the River Diamante, and penetrating to the Great Lakes or Lagos Grandes. The reception he met with from the Indians was hospitable in the extreme: the country which they inhabit is both beautiful and fertile, abounding in game, and the animals not fearing molestation, are in a manner tame. The Colonel's thoughts reverted to Ireland, its over peopled cities, and consequent suffering, and on his arrival here he made a proposition to this Government, in order to bring out a number of Hibernians to people the interesting country he had just departed from. The fate of this proposition it is not our intention now to dilate upon.

In the year 1826 the Colonel resumed his tour, visited the most Southern States on this coast, 135 leagues from Buenos Ayres, and surveyed the country from E. W., N. and S. and then returned to Europe. In 1828 he made another journey to these almost unknown countries, as far as the River Colorado, and not desiring to enter into details of soil, climate, &c., he wishes to show the facility with which that country might be

occupied, and cleared of a powerless enemy which at present prevents its prosperity.

(To be continued.)

Intelligence from Santa Fé state that the Governor, Lopez, had refused passports for the Deputies from this Province to the late Convention.

In Entre Rios affairs are less hostile, and little inclination evinced to engage in warfare against Buenos Ayres.

We give our readers the detail of "passing events" without comment, convinced that individual opinion is just as good and perhaps better under present circumstances, than folios of elaborate discussion.

An acrostic having appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th inst., and its purport being deemed offensive to General Lavalle, Provisional Governor of this Province, the proprietor of the said newspaper, Mr. Henry Gilbert, was arrested on the morning of the 27th, and conveyed on board the brig of war *Balcarce*. Don Ignacio Nunez, the presumed author of the acrostic, was likewise arrested, and confined in the Police office. Señor Nunez denies that he is the author, and states that it is the production of a friend, for whom he conveyed it to the printing office.

General Andrew Jackson has been elected President of the United States of North America, after an arduous struggle.

It is reported upon the authority of a letter from Rio Janeiro, that the ship *Mary*, Quiller, from this port 12th ultimo, with a cargo of hides, bound to Liverpool, has been taken off Cape St. Mary's by a pirate, and that the Captain and crew were lauded at Rio Grande.

The Chile postman arrived in town on 29th inst. Before he entered the Province of Santa Fé he had sent back the mail bags to Mendoza, by order of the Post Master of Buenos Ayres. The mail from Peru for this has been detained at Santa Fé.

These occurrences cause serious inconvenience to the commercial part of this city.

Dr. Bernardo Velez has been appointed Judge of the First Instance for criminal cases, vacant by the death of Señor Cueto.

Dr. Gabriel Occppo has been appointed Government Advocate, (Attorney General.)

The following decree has been issued, dated Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22, 1829 :

Art. 1. The commanders in chief of the country militia are immediately responsible to the Government for the public tranquillity in their different districts.

2. In virtue of this responsibility, the said commanders are authorized to pursue by every measure which their zeal for the public good may dictate, those individuals who hold suspicious meetings, circulate seditious reports or incendiary papers, those who travel without the proper licence, who serve as messengers to the points occupied by the disturbers of public tranquillity. They are to cause the strict fulfilment of the existing rules and laws respecting the Police of the country districts. Those who are apprehended are to be forwarded to the office of the Inspector General, with a detail of the offence with which they are charged.

3. The foregoing articles do not relieve in any manner the Commissaries and Justices of Peace from the duties attached to their offices ; they are equally to pursue the criminals of which the second article speaks.

4. Let this be published, and communicated to those whom it may concern.

BROWN.

José Maria Paz.

The above was prefaced by remarks, that the inhabitants in the country are more exposed to seduction and intrigue from the criminal efforts of the enemies of order, and that all good citizens ought to repose in the guarantees which are presented to them by a Government who has employed force solely to establish the empire of principles ; and therefore the use of powers which the actual situation of the country demands, cannot be dangerous.

*El Tiempo* of 27th inst. contains communications from the army under Gen. Lavalle to the following purport :

That on the night of the 21st they had encamped upon the same ground which the forces under Molina had occupied on the preceding night, and two of Rosas's couriers fell into their hands, they having come by mistake to the spot. On the morning of the 22d at day break they surprised 450 Indians, put them all to the sword, and took 300 persons (women and children,) and 700 head of cattle. Molina was at 3 leagues distance, at the estancia of Olivarez, with 500 men ; he placed himself in retreat ; some of his reconnoitering parties had been put to the sword, and Gen. Lavalle was in full pursuit of the main body.

An officer accompanied by 3 men, were sent with intelligence of the above event, and the letters from Rosas to Molina, but in the evening of the 23d inst. they were taken prisoners by a party of forty men belonging to Molina ; one of the four, a countryman, named Joaquin, was killed, they having recognized him as being employed a few days

before in collecting horses for Gen. Lavalle ; two others, viz., the guide and a soldier, managed to get away, and have arrived in this city. The officer with the official despatches, remained in the power of Molina's party.

A proclamation has been issued from Brigadier General Quiroga to the inhabitants of Rioja, dated *Rioja*, Dec. 20, 1828.

It states that great dangers demand great sacrifices, and that the events in Buenos Ayres on 1st December have insulted all the Republic, and threatens it with anarchy, besides placing the Emperor of Brazil in a better situation to reap degrading advantages from the Argentine Republic in the definitive Treaty of Peace. That the few resources of the Province of Rioja and the poverty of the treasury are obstacles which in other times they have known how to surmount, and that now they have double motives to put in practice at all costs the virtue of suffering, and to seek for recompense in the glory of having fulfilled the duties of citizens, of warriors, and friends of order.

Major Chilabert has arrived in town with despatches from General Fructuoso Rivera. They relate to some particular details of the division under his command, and contain expressions of regard for the Government of this Province.

The departure of the post from this city for Peru and Chili has been suspended for the present, in consequence of the detention of the mail from Chile by the Government of Santa Fé.

A correspondent has called our attention to the number of British and American seamen in this city now out of employment, and leading a life of dissipation, degrading to themselves and to the country in which they were born, and which must ultimately bring them to a premature grave.

It is certainly distressing to see these poor fellows thus situated, and who are generally speaking, "No one's enemy but their own." Our correspondent hints that the British and American Consuls here, or the naval commanders off this port, may possibly notice the evil, and endeavour to save their brave countrymen from present and impending evils, by making inquiries relative to those men who are out of employ, and to take measures accordingly. We fear this would be a difficult, if not impracticable task.

On the night of Sunday the 18th inst., the colony of Monte Grande was thrown into a state of great alarm by a desperate assault and robbery, which took place at one of the farm houses there. About half past 9, while Mr. Miller, (one of the farmers,) his wife, and Mr. D. M'Dougall were at supper, their attention was arrested by a violent barking of the dogs, and on their advancing to as-

certain the cause, seven or eight men rose tumultuously from the weeds, and rushed upon the house ; they were all armed with swords and knives, and several with carbines or muskets. Mr. M'Dougall as well as a ploughman and his wife, escaped to Santa Catalina, and Mrs. Miller when her husband was attacked ran to a neighbour's farm house, that of Mr. Anderson. Mr. Miller endeavouring to get from the house, one of the villains stabbed him twice in the right and left side, with the intent of murdering him, but he gained the top of the house, and there remained unobserved. Meantime the robbers collected the whole of the wearing apparel of the house, two watches, bridles, saddles, and whatever else they could carry away, and having another part of the gang watching their horses, they loaded one with their booty and rode off.

Mr. Anderson arrived at Mr. Miller's two minutes after the departure of these ruffians, and thus made a narrow escape of his life, and his sister had the courage immediately to follow him, with the view to dress Mr. Miller's wounds.

At 12 o'clock that same night a despatch was sent to town for a party of Police, and one commanded by the *Comisario de Campaña*, Don Pedro Carosino, was despatched, although from unavoidable delays it did not reach the colony until the following night. This delay however, has been amply compensated by the activity, vigilance and tact displayed by the Commissary, for it gives us very great pleasure to state, that on Tuesday night seven of the gang, two women receivers of the stolen goods, and two men more under suspicious circumstances, were apprehended, a considerable part of the stolen goods recovered, and such a clue obtained to the whole proceeding as to leave no doubt of the ultimate apprehension of the rest of the robbers. They were sixteen in number, and most of them living in *ranchos* about a mile from Mr. Miller's house, close to the peach plantation of Santa Catalina. The prisoners were lodged in goal on 21st inst., and the Commissary is again at the colony, following up his discoveries.

As we understand the evidence against some of these men is conclusive, we sincerely trust that such an example will speedily be made, as to deter other evil doers from such daring and atrocious acts. In so promptly and efficaciously bringing the robbery to light, the Commissary Carosino and his *celadores* have rendered an essential benefit to that part of the country where it was committed, and their exertions merit very great praise. But it is not enough that the robbers are caught, they must be tried and punished, and we have not the least doubt that Dr. Inciarte, to whom the cause is made over, will give his immediate and serious attention to so important a case.

We are happy to understand that Mr. Miller who was in considerable danger at first, is now in a fair way of recovery.

The Count de Laroche Foucault-Liancour, Secretary of Legation to the French Embassy at Rio Janeiro, is at present in this city on a visit. He is grandson of the Duke de Laroche Foucault-Liancour, one of the most celebrated Philanthropists of Europe, and who died in Paris in the year 1827. The deceased introduced the Vaccine into France: was the founder of the School at Chalons, and that of the Arts and Sciences at Paris, besides other establishments of public utility, which at the present day confer so much honor upon France.

The ball given by the Count at our New Vauxhall a short time since would have been more brilliant, but for the unpleasant state of the weather.

The excessive warm weather has rendered the bathers lately very numerous in the river; the ladies however, hesitate to plunge into the stream until night has shielded them from observation.

Mr. GEORGE MACFARLANE, whose decease we announced in our last, was 46 years of age, and had formerly been a merchant both in Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. He had resided for 19 years in this country, and ever proved an affectionate son, a good brother, and a generous friend. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which injured his thumb and brought on a lock jaw, of which he died in 36 hours. His funeral took place on Saturday last from the quinta of his brother in law, Mr. Whitfield. Nearly one hundred persons attended to pay the last sad duties to their departed friend.

Admiral Otway and several British naval officers and the Admiral's two sons, embarked on Monday morning last; the latter had been on a visit at the quinta of Don Juan Ramon Balcarce; this gentleman and Capt. Coe accompanied them to the mole. The Admiral is expected shortly to return to Buenos Ayres.

The American sloop of war Boston carries the Commodore's flag at the main; she fired a salute on Tuesday, which was returned from the Fort. Captain Hoffman, of the Boston, remains at Monte Video in the frigate Hudson.

*List of Foreign vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres on 29th January, 1829.*

BRITISH.		
Ship William Wallace, mules,	West Indies	
Brig Elizabeth, do	do	
Rosella, loading for	Antwerp	
Mercury, do	Liverpool	
Perfection, do	do	
Grecian,	uncertain	
Agenoria, do	Liverpool	
Pearon, do	London	
Jane, (Weddell,) do	Gibraltar	
Mary, discharging		
Hebe, do		

Maria, do	
Saguenay, do	
Albuera,	uncertain
Niagara, do	
Matilda, do	

Sch. brig Saucy Jack, loading for London

AMERICAN.

Ship Georgiana, for Cape de Verdes for salt, and to return hither

Triton, loading for	Boston
Endeavour, do	Havana
Balize, do	do
Barque Richard, do	do
Brig Louisiana, do	do
Brazen, do	do
Confucius, do	do
Latona, do	Rio Janeiro

Hannibal,	uncertain
James Lawrence,	do
Rolla,	sold

Apollo, discharging  
Lady Adams, do

Roxana, about to load for Havana

Schr. brig Matilda, discharging	
Schr. Maria, loading for	Baltimore
Leo, loading for	do

FRENCH.

Ship Camoens, loaded, for Antwerp  
Brig Le Grand Navigateur, loading for Havre de Grace

Desirée,	uncertain
Charles,	do
Les deux Victoires,	do
Schr. brig Minerva,	do

SARDINIAN.

Brig Bella Carolina, loading for	Gibraltar
Schr. brig Maria,	sold
Schr. Julio,	uncertain
Asuncion,	sold

HAMBURGH.

Brig George and August, loading for Antwerp

DUTCH.

Ship Queen of the Netherlands, loading for Antwerp	
Brig Amable Pauline, loading for	do
William, do	Havana

*At Ensenada.*

British barque Julius, about to sail with mules, for the West Indies	
do brig Jane, for Cape de Verdes	
French ship Vaillant, taking in mules for the Isle of France.	

*To the Editor of the British Packet.*

MR. EDITOR,—  
"Facts are chiefs that wuna ding,  
"And donna be disputed."  
The poet,—the philosopher,—the warrior, and the statesman, have ever deserved their country's gratitude; indeed in almost every case have eventually received it, when the ennobling genius of the two former, and the patriotic deeds and enlightened policy of the latter have redounded to the splendour, fame, and commercial power of their native country. Besides

these however, there is another benefactor of his species, who from the circumstance of moving in a humbler and less obtrusive sphere, we are too apt to neglect or slightly to respect, I mean the *political economist*, who brushing away the cobwebs that sophistry or craft may have woven around the subject of finances or national wealth, shews us at once the sinews of the power and the muscles of a nation's strength.

The foregoing remarks have been elicited by the information and gratification which I have derived from the perusal of a communication in your last number, signed *Amigos del Pais*, in reply to some *crude financial notions, bruited by Impartial*. I have seldom seen a question so completely *put to rest*, or an adversary so thoroughly *floored*; that *Impartial* will return to the *scratch*, I can scarcely imagine, seeing that the *unanswerable deductions of Amigos del Pais* leave him not a leg to stand upon. I cannot help however, regretting that the *Amigos* should have brought their main force to bear upon the question at issue at so early a stage of the controversy, for had they *reasoned a little*, and kept rallying round the point a little longer, they might by this means have drawn *Impartial* further out, and have demonstrated even *more fully* than they have done, how far beneath the *pen of common sense* his views of the subject are.

If *Impartial* should have temerity enough again to attempt to *persuade the public* that 17 *paper dollars* will not purchase the same quantity of hides or horned cattle that 17 *silver dollars* would, I hesitate not in saying his ears must have a greater longitude than his understanding; but however much elongated they may be, I cannot conceive how he can possibly shut them to the fact, as stated so clearly by the *Amigos del Pais*, that the currency "*has not, THAT IT OUGHT NOT, and that it cannot depreciate;*" as *Stevens*, the blacksmith, would say, here the question stands *riveted*.

It is evident that *Impartial* like the generality of mankind, has been led into his mistaken views of the subject from relying more upon the *ipsi dixit* of such (*now exploded*) authors as Smith, Ricardo, and Macculloch, than upon his own cool, unbiassed judgment. Like *Impartial* I at one time had blindly pinned my faith on these *Doctors*; but that was when I was not worth a *pin*, when my poverty made the bullion question a great bore, and prior to the gratifying perusal of the *Amigos del Pais's* letter.

Let the *Amigos* go on apace, there is still a host of prejudice afloat that the world out of mere want of thought, has from age to age "*taken for granted;*" for instance, what untenable stuff is the common belief in the solar system, and what a *crazy niny and noonday dreamer* old *Isaac* with his apples and specific gravity must have been. After having finished the currency question, let the "*Amigos*" get among the stars, "*the*

poetry of heaven," and prove as unerringly to us as they have done in the paper question, that the moon is not made of "mountains, lakes and streams," but of veritable green cheese, which the red audacious sun has toasted into the texture of a Welch rabbit.

HASTA LA VISTA.

The American brig Wanderer, 53 ds. from New York, arrived at Monte Video on 27th inst., and was to sail for this port. It is said that several vessels are about to sail from N. York for this.

The National brig Eloisa, from this 27th, arrived at Monte Video 29th inst.

### THEATRE.

The absence of Doña Angelita and the suspension of operatic performances, allows us to say a few words respecting *La Vestale*, and we do think it will become a favorite, at least when better times arrive. The second act possesses much interest, and the music altogether is soft and pleasing. The aria *Casta Dea*, was sung by Angelita very feelingly, particularly when she deploras her fatal error, and that *amore, è un nume barbaro*, &c. &c., intending to say that "Love is a barbarous God, who chains hearts: that he is the father of sorrows and pain, and is besides a monster of cruelty." The costume has been much improved, but why should Julia in the Temple scene be covered with a modern veil of black lace, reminding us more of Cranbourn alley and its environs, than the year of Rome 269, at which period the events in this opera are supposed to have taken place. Rosquellas was well attired, and performed with a great deal of spirit. Vacani as the High Priest doffed his Hecate's dress, and assumed one less grotesque; his fine voice was exerted with its usual effect, yet we doubt if the character absolutely requires that he should walk the stage like a man bent down with years, or afflicted with the gout. The orchestra was very fair, except one of the wind instruments, and that was

"Out of tune,  
"Straining harsh discords, and unpleasing sharps."

With this number concludes the tenth quarter of the *British Packet*.

### BIRTH.

On 28th instant, at her residence in calle de Mayrú, Mrs. KING, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

On 21st inst., HENRY E. JANVRIE, Esq., of the Island of Jersey, to Doña HENRIQUA MADERO.

Last week, DON JULIAN ROSQUELLAS, son of DON Pablo Rosquellas, to Doña BENITA BARREDA.

### DIED.

Suddenly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant, at his house, Dr. BARTHOLOMEW CUETO. This gentleman has maintained a high character for uprightness and firmness in the important office which he fulfilled as Judge of the First Instance in criminal offences, and his loss will be severely felt.

On 28th instant, Mr. JAMES DAVIS, late of Monte Grande, near this city.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Jan. 24—Wind N. E., rain in the evening.  
Arr., National zumaca Francisco, Monte Video, tobacco 638 rolls wine 4 barrels  
Sailed, Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, for Monte Video; American brig Julia, Crocker, do., with 36,690 horns.

Jan. 25—Wind E. N. E.  
Arrived, American sloop of war Boston, Commodore John Orde Creighton, Monte Video 23d inst.; Am brig Roxana, Christie, from Rio Grande 18th inst., with 600 pine planks, gunpowder, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.; American sch. brig Matilda, Thomas, Baltimore 29th Nov., dry goods nearly 400 bales and cases, gin, tobacco, segars, glass, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Jan. 26—Wind N. E.  
Arr., Am. brig Cedric, Spalding, Boston 17th Nov., general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.; 12 sail of small craft from the Northward.

Sailed, British brig Harbinger, Harrison, for Liverpool, with dry hides 18,983, horns 4000; British brig Defiance, Crisp, London, dry hides 3764 salt do. 1490 damaged do. 100, horns 4800, horse hides 94 bales with 14,100, nutria skins 39 do. with 4100 doz.; H. M's. frigate Tribune Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Capt. Wilson, Monte Video.

Jan. 27—Wind W. N. W.  
Arr., British brig Saguenay, Cummings, from Monte Video on Sunday last, with part of the cargo she brought from Liverpool, to John Miller & Co.

Sailed, British brig Hazard, Ravelly, Rio Janeiro, beef 800 quintals, corks 15 bags, tanned hides 80, tips of horns 20,000, horns 30,000; Nat. packet brig Eloisa, Tudury, (1ste Leontine,) Rio Janeiro, horns 10,428, sheets of copper 1375, do. iron 24, tallow 85 bbls., wool 64 bales, sheep skins 50 dozen; Dutch schr. Caroline, Melchers, Antwerp, dry hides 2750, horse hair 10 bales, nutria skins 3 do.; Nat. schr. packet Libertad del Oriente, Monte Video.

Jan. 28—Wind N. W.  
Sailed, Sardinian brig Industria, Genoa, with dry hides 2967, damaged do. 170, horns 12203, cocoa 60 bags, deer skins 40 dozen, horse hair 51 bales with 1353 arrobas, do. 33 bales, do. 42 do. with 800 arrobas, nutria skins 1 do. with 60 doz., ounces of gold 173, hard dollars 880 patacones 534; American brig Cedric, Spalding, Monte Video and Rio Grande, with the same cargo which she brought to this port.

Jan. 29—Wind N. N. W.  
Arr., several sail of small craft from the Northward, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre San José, Rabalo, for Genoa, with dry hides 5442, nutria skins 7 bales, iron 200 quintals, velvet 1 case; National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Monte Video.

Jan. 30—Wind N., at 12 it shifted to S. E. with rain.

Arrived, National schr. Felicidad del Sud, Monte Video 29th.

The American brig Brazen, for the Havana, was under weigh in the Outer Roads, but anchored again upon the change of wind.

### NOTICE.

A CLASS of gentlemen is forming, for instruction in the Spanish language, to commence the first of the ensuing month, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening. Those gentlemen who may wish to join the class will apply to Mr. Garcia, at his house No. 46, calle de las Piedras

### BUENOS AYRES COMMERCIAL ALMANACK,

FOR the year 1829: By J. J. M. BLONDEL; to serve as a guide to foreigners and others, and inform them relative to the Government, Administration, and all the Public Establishments, the names and numbers of the Commercial Houses, Shopkeepers, Artists and Artisans. Sold at No. 60 calle del Peru, No. 46 calle de Potosi, No. 12 calle de Chacabuco, and in the house of the Author, No. 148 calle de la Victoria—Price 2 dollars.

### NOTICE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel will be held in Jeffries's hotel, No. 1 calle de la Plata, facing the North end of the Fort, on Friday evening, the 6th February, at 8 o'clock, to receive the report of the Interim Committee, and deliberate on the further measures to be adopted. Those who have not yet subscribed, will have an opportunity of doing so at the meeting referred to, or by calling previously at the house of the Interim Secretary, No. 91 calle de la Catedral.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, 63½ á 64 dollars each.  
The defeat of Molina's force caused a depression in the above article to 62½ á 63; yesterday they revived, but the demand at present is very languid.  
Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 295 á 300 per cent. prem.  
The demand limited, and confined to settlements of freights.  
Plata Macuquina, 265 á 275 per ct. prem.  
The demand steady for the interior.  
Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 22 á 22½ rials per quilate.  
Silver in do. 11 dineros, 21½ á 22 rials per dinero.  
Both scarce.  
Six per ct. Stock, 55 á 55½ dolls. per ct.  
The demand lively, and advancing.  
Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.  
Steady.  
Exchange on England, 12d. per doll.  
The demand continues steady.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 85 per ct. prem.  
The demand rather dull.  
Do. on Monte Video, 230 á 238 pct. prem.  
Scarce.  
Do. on France, 240 centimes p. doll.  
Little inquiry.  
Hides, ox, best, 17 á 17½ dolls. per 35 lbs.  
Do country, 16 á 16½ dollars per 35 lbs.  
Do salted, 14 á 14½ dolls. per 60 lbs.  
Do. horse, dry, 31 á 32 rials each.  
Hair, horse, 10 á 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.  
Skins, chinchilla, 20 á 21 dolls. per dozen.  
Do. nutria, 8½ á 9½ dolls. per do.  
Horns, 155 á 160 dollars per m.  
Beef, jerked, 11 á 11½ dolls. per quintal.  
Discount, 2 á 2½ per ct per month.

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