

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 132.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

### FOREIGN.

The packet Countess of Chichester has brought London papers to the 19th Nov. The news which they contain may be comprised in the following outline :

It was ascertained that the Russians obtained possession of Varna by bribery. The *Morning Journal*, in alluding to the event, says :—

"Varna has indeed fallen, but under circumstances which reflect eternal disgrace on the Russians, and consign to infamy the wretch who betrayed and deserted the brave man who had so long defended that important fortress. To the very last hour the Turks had repulsed every attempt to take the town, either by stratagem or by storm ; on the 7th of October those Russian troops who had penetrated the breaches had been compelled to retreat, and every condition of surrender offered by the Emperor had been rejected by the Capitan Pacha : but Jussuff Pacha infamously betrayed him, and induced his troops to leave the fortress.

"The Russians would have paid any price for the fortress ; they would we believe, have given every rouble of the Dutch Loan for its possession. If His Imperial Majesty proposes to purchase his way to Constantinople after this fashion, it is time he were in the market for a new loan."

Jussuff is stated to be an Albanian by birth. The London *Courier* hints that a negotiation for Peace is likely to take place between Russia and Turkey, the latter having proved that she can support her independence, and the successes being nearly equal, both parties can meet now upon an equal footing ; adding, that Russia having opened the campaign with 200,000 men, which force has been so much reduced by battles and sickness as must convince Russia of her inability to dismember and conquer the Turkish Empire.

In France and the other parts of Continental Europe affairs remained much the same, and Don Miguel continued his career in Portugal, abused by one party and lauded by the other. A report was current a few days since in Buenos Ayres that he had broken his neck by the upsetting of his carriage at Lisbon.

The fever still raged at Gibraltar at the beginning of November, and the deaths averaged from 10 to 14 per day.

The columns of the London Journals are

much occupied upon the affairs of Ireland and Catholic emancipation, and upon this topic party spirit is carried to its greatest height. Mr. Shiel was in London, and a dinner was given to him at the City of London Tavern, by the friends of civil and religious liberty. About 400 persons were present : Mr. W. Smith, M. P. in the chair. Mr. Shiel upon his health being drank, made a long speech, part of it in the following language :

"It is also alleged that the Irish Catholics are enemies to English connection, and desire a separation. This is a gross and infamous calumny ; If England would only give Ireland leave, she would be her devoted and enthusiastic adherent. Is this a time for procrastination of justice ? Is this a time in which tranquillity should be delayed ? What with France in possession of the Morea, and while the Russian Eagle perched on the towers of Varna, prepares its flight for the spires of Constantinople,—is this the time to infuriate the passions of Ireland, and to drive seven millions of people mad."

After dwelling with great severity upon the conduct pursued by England towards Ireland, Mr. Shiel proceeded thus :—

"But what am I doing,—do I mean to tell you that all Englishmen feel and act thus ;—Oh my friends, do not mistake me : I do not confound you with the faction that deals thus hardly with my country ; I well know that you feel almost as much indignation as I do myself at the manner in which we are treated, and I further know that all the intelligence—all the worth—and all the generosity and lofty mindedness of England are on our side."

It was reported that a bill was preparing under the auspices of Government for the relief of the Catholics.

The British Admiral upon the West India station has issued the following order :

"*Druid, Nassau, July 13.*

"*General memorandum.*—Whereas I have been informed that permission has been given to the cruisers acting under the States of South America, lately become independent of the Crown of Spain, to take from vessels on the high seas property of their enemies, upon the simple declaration of the master of its being so, instead of carrying the said vessels into port to be judged by a competent tribunal ; and as such proceedings will lead to innumerable piracies, as

well as to much fraud and robbery, and considering the facility with which commissions and letters of marque are obtained from these Governments by adventurers of all nations, you are hereby required, on finding any vessel which has broken bulk of the cargo of a British ship at sea, under any pretence soever (except that of saving goods from the risk of shipwreck,) to bring her into the first British port, there to be proceeded against according to law ; taking care to secure and seal up all commissions and papers of every description found on board ; and should the majority of her crew be composed of foreign adventurers, you will remove such portion of them as you will think necessary for the safety of the vessel.

(Signed) "G. E. FLEMING,

"Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief,

"To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the West Indies."

A vessel arrived at Falmouth had seen a ship dismasted on the line.

The Exchange upon England at Rio Janeiro on the 17th ultimo was at 28½. The Government had contracted for a loan at Rio at 85.

### BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The prisoners taken in the late action at Palmitas arrived in town under an escort of the Curassieus on Thursday last, including the Chief Mesa, and the *soi disant* Minister of War Céspedes.

The political news of the week is important, and the destruction of Molina's force places the Province in a very imposing situation, as it regards the hostile Provinces. It is already rumoured that Santa Fé has made propositions for Peace. Upon political subjects there are generally two opinions, we therefore insert the current observations of the day upon the above topic : first then, one party argues that moderation in the midst of successes and in the present state of the Province, would do more to ensure its future tranquillity than a determination to carry all by force of arms. In opposition to which it is averred that fear alone makes the enemy peaceable ; its hatred to Buenos Ayres remains unchanged, and that should the army or any part of it be disbanded, a

combined attack would take place; therefore while the troops are flushed with victory over the foreign and domestic foe, it is better to march on at once, and convince Lopez and the other Governors that the majesty of Buenos Ayres is not to be outraged with impunity. *El Tiempo* seems to be of the same opinion, judging from an extract which we subjoin. For ourselves we have no opinion to offer, being only *gleaners*, always regretting the domestic disputes of a country in whose prosperity we have taken so deep an interest. The following is an extract from the *Tiempo* of the 11th inst.:

"That which in our opinion the interests and necessities of the country urgently calls for, is to make Lopez understand that he must not for the future insult and commit hostilities against us with impunity. Our Province is now tranquil; we are ignorant of the means which the Government will in consequence adopt as it regards Santa Fe and the others who have made the Province of Buenos Ayres the mark of their hatred, but we are firmly persuaded that the dignity of the people, and the commercial interests of all, imperiously and instantly demand that it should open with the sword and the lance the road to our connections with the interior and with the neighbouring Republics, which Lopez has closed by making use of force, and putting in practice all sorts of hostilities. We are now in a position to make ourselves respected; we can make them respect us, and we have the right to do so."

The following despatch has been published, announcing the defeat of Molina's force:—

"Division of the North, Palmitas, Feb. 8, 1838.

"The undersigned Colonel of the division of the North is happy to inform the Inspector General to whom this is addressed, of the extermination of the banditti of the South. At 9 in the evening of the 6th instant the undersigned arrived at the village of Pergamino, with the 17th regiment and that of hussars, after a march of 15 leagues, where they passed the night, and at 8 o'clock in the morning of yesterday received notice from his spies of their having seen four suspicious persons in the neighbourhood, upon which an officer and four hussars were sent to take them. This worthy officer faithfully fulfilled his orders, and made them prisoners in sight of the Chief, Molina, and from the information obtained, the undersigned immediately put himself in march at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for this point, which was occupied by Molina and 500 banditti in line, his right supported by the wood. He was charged on the left by the 17th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Pringles; on the right by a squadron of hussars, under the command of Major Melian, protected by another part of the same corps under the orders of Colonel Acha, who marched in reserve. These perverse men had not the boldness to resist the charge, which they first appeared inclined

to do. They were dispersed and pursued in all directions to the distance of 8 leagues, which space was marked with their blood. It is not easy to calculate the number of the killed, from the extent of ground and the different routes by which they were pursued, but it was very great. Captain Segura, of the Blandenguez regiment, and some other officers, were recognized amongst the slain. The Chief Mesa was made prisoner, and the person called the Minister of War, Manuel Céspedes; the officer José Montes, 131 men and 1500 horses, were likewise taken. Molina escaped with twenty men, favoured by good horses. We had two soldiers slightly wounded.

"The undersigned has the satisfaction to announce that the Col. of the Blandenguez regiment, Mariano Garcia, and the citizen Don Zenon Videla have been retaken, and he feels it his duty to recommend to the notice of the Government the brilliant conduct of the officers and soldiers who accompanied the undersigned, particularly Lt. Col. Pringles and Major Melian, reserving more circumstantial details until another opportunity. We have made prisoners the soldiers of the Blandenguez regiment who mutinied at the *Laguna Blanca*. The undersigned respectfully salutes the Inspector General, requesting him to place this despatch before the Superior Government.

"ISIDORO SUAREZ.

"To the Inspector General and Chief of the Staff, Don Ignacio Alvarez."

A letter from Col. Saurez to Gen. Paz has been published, but it contains only a recapitulation of the above.

The Inspector General, Don Ignacio Alvarez, in reply to the letter of Col. Saurez, congratulates him in the name of the delegate Governor, &c. upon the late operations, which assures the tranquillity of the Province.

Col. Vilela has addressed a letter to the Inspector General, detailing a skirmish which took place between some of his troops and a retiring party of Molina's, in which several of the latter were taken prisoners.

Major Calderon, attached to General Lavalle's army, writes under date of 8th inst., that he has overtaken and made prisoners several of Molina's troops, and was in pursuit of others.

General Martin Rodriguez arrived in town from the army on Tuesday evening, and Don Zenon Videla has likewise arrived; the wife of the latter died in Buenos Ayres shortly after his capture by Molina's troops.

The *Tiempo* and *Pampero* are now printed at the State Printing office. The contract which the late Government entered into in renting this office to some individuals has been rescinded, and another arrangement taken place.

The new Governor of Corrientes, Pedro Dionisio Cabral, has addressed a proclamation to the citizens of that Province, congratulating them upon the constancy and energy they have ever displayed in preserving order and subordination, and promising that while the Government is under his direction, it shall be guided by the laws, &c.

The Commandant at Patagonia, Ramon Rodriguez, has addressed a note to the Government, dated Patagonia, Jan. 22, 1829, acknowledging the receipt of despatches announcing the change in the Administration effected on 1st December last, and that he had without delay made it known to those within the jurisdiction of his command, and the troops in garrison, &c.

The violence of the *Pampero* wind on the night of the 2d inst. has been severely felt all over the country. The Gun Boat No. 4 was sunk in the Parana, near San Nicolas; Captain Nicholas George and four persons only saved. Capt. Francisco Balcarce, a very amiable young man, was drowned.

Mr. Henry Gilbert, (the proprietor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*), and Don Ignacio Nuñez were placed at liberty on 6th inst., after an imprisonment of ten days. In *El Tiempo* of 11th instant appeared an explanatory letter from Señor Nuñez, relative to the offensive *acrostic*, which is stated to be the production of a friend in whom he had confidence, and who requested him to get it inserted in the *Gaceta*, and that the insertion took place without the parties being exactly aware of its purport.

The arrival of General San Martin in the last Packet and his departure for Monte Video without landing in Buenos Ayres, has elicited considerable observation. The *Tiempo* of 10th inst. contains some remarks upon the subject, stating that the conduct of the General is perfectly inexplicable; that in Rio Janeiro he must have informed himself of the events which took place in this city on the 1st of December, and in Monte Video with every particular,—its consequences, and the actual state of the country; that he had received visits on board the Packet from many of his friends, consequently they could have told him that at present no other contest exists in Buenos Ayres but that of order against anarchy. Neither could he (the General) be ignorant that in this country there is no want of *public men*, of which perhaps from his long absence he has not had the means of correctly informing himself. The *Tiempo* concludes the article with wishing the General a pleasant voyage to Monte Video, and that his scruples may speedily vanish.

It is said that some individuals are about to establish a line of Packets from Havre de Grace and Bourdeaux to this port.

The Commandant Morel who was left in command at Bahia Blanca, put himself in march with some corazeros and a quantity of Indians to join the army. The soldiers confiding in the friendship of these savages, took few precautions, were surprised and murdered a short distance from the Fort, and about 50 men slaughtered. In Bahia Blanca there yet remains a considerable garrison. The Indians have taken a quantity of cattle from Patagonia, and were near to the town of Del Carmen, to the infinite alarm of the inhabitants.

The Volante (arrived here the 11th inst.) spoke on the line, a British brig, the captain of which had an English newspaper mentioning that Don Miguel had been thrown from his carriage at Lisbon, and was said to have died a short time afterwards, from the effect of the accident.

#### LIST OF SAILINGS.

(Continued from our last number.)

Dec. 9, 1828—National schr. Fortuna, (late Fidelity,) for Havre de Grace, with dry hides 5000, horse hair 60 bales.

10—Am. brig Grape, Bahia and Havana, beef 2320 quintals, do. 30 bls., wax 550 lbs.

Br. ship Melpomene, London, dry hides 11,482, hide cuttings 17 bales, horse hides 12 do., horse hair 415 do., nutria skins 62 do., sheep skins 3 do., chinchilla skins 17 do. and 6 cases, lion skins 12, tips of horns 42,000.

11—Br. brig Comet, Liverpool, dry hides 14,507.

12—Br. ship Mary, Liverpool, dry hides 13,980, salt do. 700, salt do. 134 pipes with 2420, horns 10,000.

14—French brig Louisa, Bourdeaux, dry hides 5308, horse hair 27 bales, feathers 70 bales.

French brig L'Auguste, Havre de Grace, dry hides 8050, chinchilla skins 129 doz.

Br. schr. brig Mitford, London, dry hides 5990, horns 1500.

American schr. brig Celeno, Baltimore, dry hides 5251, horse hair 80 arrobas, nutria skins 200 dozen.

20—Sardinian brig Juno, Gibraltar, dry hides 9378.

22—Sardinian brig Eloisa, Gibraltar, dry hides 9500, ostrich feathers 1500 lbs.

28—Dutch ship Matilda, Antwerp, dry hides 13,591.

29—Brazilian brig Independiente, Rio Janeiro, dry hides 3775, tallow 312 bbls.

National zumaca Louisa, (late Cochrane,) Bahia, jerked beef 1750 quintals, wool 20 bales.

31—British brig Amity, Antwerp, hides 22,000.

British brig Venture, Ensenada and Brazil, horns 22,000.

Sardinian brig Asuncion, Rio Janeiro, with wool 190 arrobas.

#### From the Salado.

Oct 24, 1828—Br. schr. Morning Star, for Liverpool, hides 1600, salt do. 400, horse do. 3000, horns 4000.

27—Nat. schr. brig Caroline, Liverpool, dry hides 5000.

28—Am. brig Earl, Gibraltar, dry hides 5300, nutria skins 21 bales.

Nov. 3—French brig Navarrais, Havre de Grace, dry hides 5066.

8—Am. brig Hannah, Antwerp, dry hides 8300, salted do. 500, nutria skins 1700 doz., horns 8300.

20—Am. schr. William & Thomas, Havre de Grace, dry hides 4900, salt do. 224, horns 9000, nutria skins 1050 dozen, deer skins 10 dozen.

28—British brig Ninus, Liverpool, dry hides 11,793, salt do. 300, horse do. 1000, horse hair 511 arrobas, horns 3000.

Br. schr. David Campbell, Havana, jerked beef 2000 quintals.

\* \* \* The vessels which have sailed with their cargoes, subsequent to the above list, have been regularly published in the British Packet, from the first of the present year.

To the Editor of the British Packet,

MR. EDITOR,

"Logicians have but ill defined  
"As rational the human kind;  
"Reason they say, belongs to man,  
"But let them prove it if they can."

There are some minds so peculiarly constituted, that they are as impregnable to impressions of common sense as the sandy sea beach is to the mightiest ocean storm; fact may follow fact as wave follows wave, without any greater impression being left than a slight furrow on the surface that the next spring tide of *self conceit* or *lunar influence* completely washes down. Philosophers have wrangled and reasoned to discover the cause of such a *mental hallucination*, without however having arrived as yet at any satisfactory conclusion. Some of the ancients thought that the brain, the "mirror of the mind," was a transparent body, and that its reflection upon the soul was the cause and source of reason and judgment; and in trying to account for the *paucity* of the one, or the *obliquity* of the other, in any given individual, they imagined that it arose from *nubelous spots* upon the brain; when these "were far and far between," they inferred the individual would only be a *dunce*: when studded like the "spangled arch of heaven," a *fool*: and when only one beam gleamed o'er the darkened waste, like a "wee star in the world, its lane," the unfortunate individual was irrecoverably an *idiot*.

These reflections have been forced upon me by the perusal of a second letter from "Los Amigos del Pais," which appeared in your last number. His first letter I read over and over, and ended in thinking it all

a quiz, for surely, I thought, no mortal in serious mood could possibly pen or promulgate such palpable and absolute nonsense. Indeed, I had lately imagined that if the *man* was really in earnest, that the *sortie* made upon him by "Hasta la Vista" might have opened his eyes; but his continuation of the subject in your last number would make it appear that the old *adage* of "a fool in his folly," holds good to the present day.

The question therefore, Mr. Editor, that remains for the *world* to decide, is to what class of *brain spotted* unfortunates the authors of the letters written over the signature "Amigos del Pais" belong: for of a verity that brain must be spotted or under some mental eclipse, that can coolly argue and contend, that the paper currency of Buenos Ayres has *suffered no depreciation*. Up to the period of reading his learned disquisitions, I had been led to believe that silver and gold were mere conventional *representatives* of the value of one commodity in relation to another commodity, all over the world, such as cloth, *carne*, or cauliflower; and that, according as they got plenty or scarce in any country, they were either at *par* or at a premium, or in other words, that the exchange was either for or against *bullion* or *commodities*, as the demand for the one or other diminished or increased. I had also in my simplicity "taken it for granted" that national credit was nearly analagous to individual credit, and that when either the one or the other *borrowed* and *spent* in *unproductive pursuits*, such as *war*, *women* and *wines*, (be it observed I use the word *unproductive* in its political sense only,) far beyond the value of their estates or resources; that one of two consequences must inevitably follow, a *shattered credit* or utter bankruptcy. To reason further however, on such a subject is openly to insult the understanding of you and your readers; I may be permitted nevertheless, to put a few questions to the "Amigos del Pais;" Is a greasy copperplate engraving with a *Promete pagar*, a standard of value, or a commodity of exchange all over the world? Query, how many pumpkins would a Bank billet of \$100 buy in Van Diemen's land? Has Bank paper any intrinsic worth, *more than the opinion that is entertained of its value at home*? Has not the evident impossibility of the Bank being able to return to full cash payments *depreciated its value* or *the opinion* entertained of its worth 75 per cent. By the by, I would be glad to know from the "Amigos del Pais" how any article can depreciate 300 per cent. Lastly, if the "Amigos" had been left *apoderados* for a person abroad, of one thousand dollars *metalico* deposited in the Bank in 1825, and should have received orders by last Packet to remit the same by her return, either in Spanish dollars or good Bills on London, pray how would they act; how would they explain to their correspondent

the reason of their only remitting 250 instead of 1000 Spanish dollars, as left in their charge; or 50*l.* instead of 200*l.*

To conclude, I would out of charity recommend the "Amigos del Pais" before they again palm their lucubrations on the public to con well over the meaning of the phrase "ne sutor ultra crepidam," or if not so the laurels that are likely to deck their brows will be more of an *assinine* than a scientific character. ANTI HUMBUG.

H M's. brig Cadmus has arrived at Monte Video from Rio Janeiro, and will wait the arrival of the Countess of Chichester packet from this to take the mail to Rio Janeiro, as the above Packet does not call at the latter port.

Several vessels were driven on shore at Monte Video during the Pampero on 2d inst. The Brazilian corvettes Maria Isabel and Governor Dorrego, and schr. of war 9th January had put back to Monte Video, the latter much damaged. The packet Countess of Chichester was at anchor off Point Indio, and rode it out without damage.

The National schr. Joven Sarandi, from this bound to Rio Janeiro, has been for some time missing, and great apprehensions are entertained for her safety.

## THEATRE.

We have not attended the theatre lately. An opera is promised for next week. Doña Angelita and we believe others of the operatic corps have arrived from Monte Video, and we hope they will give us music, such as Oberon's Fairy Queen demanded:

"Music such as charmeth sleep."

## MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., Dr. CHARLES JOHNSON, to Doña THEODORA ALFARO.

## DIED.

At Barnstaple, Devon, on the 19th of November last, aged 12 years, Mr. WILLIAM DALTON, son of Mr. Charles Stanhope Harvey, of this city, merchant.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Feb. 6.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig packet Countess of Chichester, James, fm. Falmouth 21st Nov., Rio Janeiro 15th and Monte Video 30th ult. Passengers from England, Gen. San Martin, Messrs. Griffiths, James Miller, Sanchez, and Olizary; and from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Bayard and M'Evor. It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

Also, American brig Wanderer, Adams, fm. New York 29th Nov., pine plank 30,000 feet, soap 200 cases, rum 20 hds., brandy 10 pipes, gin 10 do., merchandize 43 cases, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Also, American brig Frederick, Powell, Boston 24th Nov., salt 24,000 bushels, plank 18,500 feet, dry goods 50 bales, wine, gin, &c., to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

Also, Am. schr. brig Bolivar, Macy, New York 23d Nov., paper 30 bales, iron 870 barrels, spermaceti candles 148 cases, gin, paint, soap, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Feb. 7.—Wind N.

Arrived, Am. brig Betsy, Keating, Boston 20th Nov., pine plank 60,000 feet, plank 15,500 do., glass 10 cases, &c., to Dana & Carman.

Also, National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Monte Video 5th; and a Brazilian schr. of war, from Colonia.

Sailed, National schr. of war Uruguay, for Uruguay.

Feb. 8.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, H. M's. schr. Adelaide, (tender to the Surveying ship Adventure.) Lieut. Greaves, Maldonado 5th inst.; Nat. brig of war Convention, Patagonia 1st inst.; do. brig Independence, (hulk,) Salado; do. brig Patagonia, (late Enterprize) Jones, Patagonia 1st inst., salt 378 fanegas, to F. Casares.

Also, American brig Olive, Sumer, Boston 11th Nov., pine plank 50,500 feet, plank 6500 do., gin 30 barrels, rum 100 do., soap 50 cases, candles 28 cases, &c., to Dana & Carman.

Also, French brig Joseph, L'Amour, from Bourdeaux 9th December, and Monte Video, dry goods 12 cases, wine, brandy, &c., to Braulio Costa.

Also, National schr. Ninfa Argentina, from Monte Video, to P. Gomez, salt 281 fanegas, to Duguid, Dolland & Co.

Also, Nat. schr. Carmen, Monte Video, to P. Gomez, salt 350 fanegas, to Duguid, Holland & Co.; and 2 balandras.

Sailed, British brig Matilda, Rothwell, for the Coast of Brazil, in ballast; Nat. zumaca Republicana, Monte Video.

Feb. 9.—Wind S. E.

Sailed, Nat. brig of war General Rondeau, Toll, Monte Video. Passenger, Gen San Martin; a Brazilian schr. of war, for do.

Feb. 10.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, American brig Anna, Talbot, fm. the Havannah 13th Oct., rum, segars, sugar, &c., to order. Passengers, five Spanish gentlemen.

Also, British brig David Ricardo, Lacey, Lima 24th December, cocoa 1043 bags, (7 bags in dispute,) merchandize 6 bales, and 1 box, to Plowes, Noble & Co.

Also, British brig Devonshire, Strickland, Conception 28th December, in ballast, to Heyworth, Carlisle & Co.

Also, Am. schr. brig Joseph, Burleigh, fm. Portsmouth, N. H. 72 days, to Grogan & Peacock, general cargo.

Sailed, Monte Video packet Oriental Argentino, Monte Video; Nat. cutter Louisa, do. Brazilian schr. Bella Angelica, Santa Catalina, tallow 239 arrobas, jerked beef 100 quintals.

Feb. 11.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Am. schr. Lovely Hope, Rogers, Santos 10 days, sugar 612 bags and 2 cases, rice 89 bags, yerba 3 tierces, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Also, Am. ship Star, Griffin, Philadelphia and Monte Video, general cargo, to Grogan & Peacock.

Also, American brig Volante, Finney, fm. Baltimore 29th Nov., flour 1000 bls., domestic goods, glass, &c., to Dana & Carman.

Also, Sardinian br. Gen. Fiamet, Storachy, Genoa 30th November and Monte Video, wine, plank and merchandize, to S. M. Gonzales.

Also, Fr. brig Iris, Mauffré, Bourdeaux 2d Dec., general cargo, to Larrea, Broths.

Sailed, National schr. packet Libertad del Oriente, Monte Video; do. schr. of war 29th December, for the Parana.

Feb. 12.—Wind E. N. E.

Arr., schr. Felicidad del Sud, M. Video. Sailed, Nat. schr. packet Flor del Rio, Monte Video.

Sailed, His Majesty's schr. Adelaide, Lt. Greaves, Monte Video.

Feb. 13.—Wind W. S. W.

Sailed, Brazilian brig of war Piraja, Parker, M. Video; Dutch brig Amable Pauline, Lutrez, Antwerp, dry hides 10,372,

The British brig Jane, Knight, sailed from Ensenada for Espe de Verds, and has put into Monte Video.

## NOTICE.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been proposed in this city in aid of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who are struggling to obtain the same rights and privileges as their Protestant fellow subjects. Col. O'Brien (who at the request of some of his countrymen in this city, has undertaken the management of it) has left a book at the bar of Fauch's hotel, where the names of those who wish to subscribe will be registered, and a confidential Agent appointed by a Committee will afterwards wait upon the Subscribers for the amount of their subscriptions.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., will be sold by Public Auction by Francisco Lavalle & Co., at their Auction Rooms No. 36 calle de Potosi, an extensive assortment of Agricultural Instruments and Dairy Utensils, consisting of ploughs, harrows, tanning machines, carts, pitchforks, sieves, churns, tubs, shovels, and a variety of other articles of husbandry too numerous to detail. The whole to be sold in lots to suit private gentlemen. At the same time will be sold a parcel of 3 inch plank.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, 62 & 63 dollars each.

Owing to "Agio" having nearly ceased, the operations in this article have been limited and principally confined to settlements of contracts and remittances, no new contracts having been entered upon. Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 290 & 300 per cent. prem.

The demand has been more lively than in the preceding week.

Plata Macuquina, 265 & 270 per ct. prem.

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

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 22 & 23 do. per dinero.

The sales made have not caused any alteration in the demand.

Six per ct. Stock, 58 & 60 dolls. per ct.

The demand very brisk, and every thing has been bought up in the market at 58; holders now demand 60, and a further rise expected. An attempt was made to cause a decline, but failed.

Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.

The demand very steady, and as a good dividend is expected, are looking up.

Exchange on England, 12 & 12½ d. per doll.

About £5000 have been already sold for the present Packet, and the demand continues lively.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 85 per ct. prem. Sales effected, but at present very little in the market.

Do. on Monte Video, 230 & 235 pct. prem. Much inquiry, but the sales limited.

Do. on France, 235 & 240 centimes p. doll. Nominal.

Hides, ox, best, 18 & 19 dolls. per 35 lbs. Do country, 16½ & 17 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 14 & 15 dolls. per 60 lbs. Do. horse, dry, 6 & 6½ do. each.

Hair, horse, 12 & 17 dolls. per 25 lbs. Skins, chinchilla, 18 & 21 dolls. per dozen.

Do. nutria, 8½ & 8¾ do. per do. Horns, 165 & 170 dollars per m.

Beef, jerked, 11½ & 12 dolls. per quintal. Sugar, 11 & 12 do. per 25 lbs.

Flour, 50 & 52 do. per bbl. Rice, 7 & 8 do. per 25 lbs.

Wine, Catalonia, 135 & 140 do. per pipe.

This paper is published every SATURDAY—price 54 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 47 calle de 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

HALLET & CO., PRINTERS.