

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 134.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

FOREIGN.

The British brig *Floraville* has arrived at Monte Video, in 53 days from Liverpool, bringing duplicates of letters sent by the *Zephyr* packet, which sailed from Falmouth on 22d December. She has likewise brought Glasgow and Liverpool newspapers; the latter to 25th December.

Parliament was to meet on the 8th of February. A Bill for the relief of the Catholics was in preparation, in consequence of which the ferment in Ireland had somewhat subsided.

The Russian army was retreating, and were suffering greatly from the inclemency of the weather, disease and famine. The whole of their heavy artillery had been brought over to the left bank of the Danube. It was thought that during the winter the Turks would by a "coup de main" endeavour to recover Varna.

The fever at Gibraltar had in a great degree abated; and the troops had returned to the garrison.

Affairs in Portugal remained much in the same condition. Don Miguel had been thrown from his carriage, discolated his thigh, and was otherwise injured, but the last advices left him in a convalescent state. A number of the Portuguese Constitutionals who had emigrated to England were about to embark for Brazil.

From France there was no particular intelligence. The French army it was thought would soon evacuate the Morea.

Lord Liverpool died on the 4th of December at his residence near London.

The young Queen of Portugal (Maria da Gloria,) was presented on 23d December, for the first time, to the King of Great Britain: the ceremony took place at Windsor Castle; she was received by the King at the top of the staircase, who addressed her in French, and conducted her to the dining room, where a "dejeune" was laid out, and a large party assembled, and music, &c.

The banking house of Fry & Chapman has stopped payment in London; its debts amount to about £100,000.

Nine vessels are laid on at Liverpool for this port, viz.: barque *Heighington*; brigs *Jane*, *Pacific*,

Prompt, Henry Arnott, Peruvian, Janet Izat, George Canning and Porteno.

The British brig *Nookey*, (late *Tusculoosa*.) Captain Hart, from Buenos Ayres October 7th, bound to London, was brought into Cork by His Majesty's ship *Pyke*, having been struck by a sea on 5th December, which washed overboard the captain, first and second mate, and one seaman. Captain Hart was a very amiable man, and much respected in this city.

On the 23d of December the 3 per cent. consols in London were at 87; Brazilian bonds 63½; Buenos Ayres, 48½.

From the London Morning Herald.

Admiralty Packets.—About two or three years ago the control of the packets was taken from the Post-office, and at a great additional expense to the country, and great disadvantage to the public, placed under the management of the Admiralty. This was done for no other purpose than to give additional patronage to the Admiralty. Under the management of the Post-office every thing went on well, and no complaints were made, or if made, their cause when any existed, was immediately removed. Indeed, these remarks were scarcely necessary to be made, as it is universally allowed that there is not a more efficient or a more impartial public officer in the kingdom than Sir Francis Freeling. There are now employed 17 hired vessels, or rather packets, built expressly for the purpose when under the Post-office, (inclusive of one, now a man-of-war, called the *Swallow*, and formerly the *Marquis of Salisbury*.) and 22 ten gun brigs. The former are, for the most part, excellent sailers and safe sea boats, affording every possible accommodation for the passengers, and ample room for the freight of specie. In short, they have with one or two exceptions perhaps, always given great satisfaction to the public, and have ever been remarkable for the efficiency and despatch with which the mails have been conveyed by them. For more than 120 years the packets have been under the control of the Post-office; and there certainly existed no just reason for their removal. The packet-built vessels are continuing lessening in number by the intro-

duction of the abovementioned gun-brigs—a class of ships known formerly in the Navy as charity-brigs, and more recently, as we have before observed, styled "death-ships." The accommodations for passengers in these ships fall, in every respect, very far short of those afforded by the other vessels; and we believe that there is scarcely a sailor in existence who will pronounce them safe sea boats. In fact two of them, the *Hearty* and *Redpole*, have within the last twelve months foundered at sea, with all their crews and passengers. Under these circumstances, we put it to any impartial man whether it was not our duty to call the attention of the public to these vessels, the employment of which is a disgrace to the Admiralty. We make no complaints against the Commanders—they are all, we have reason to believe, able and gentlemanly men."

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The names of some of the individuals arrested on the 24th inst. has caused considerable surprise, particularly from the rank which they held during the late Administration, viz.: Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, who was Minister of War, Marine, &c.; *Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga*, a member of the Junta; and General *Henrique Martinez*, second in command of the army under General *Lavalleja*. We do indeed live in anxious times: Civil war is a sad alternative: whichever party gains the victory, the country is always the sufferer. Our hope is that an honorable termination will soon take place to this unhappy dispute, and Buenos Ayres placed in a situation to receive some return for the many sacrifices she has made.

—o—

Carnival—commences to-morrow. The Police have issued a notice, stating that the practice usually followed at this period is indecent,—immoral,—unworthy a civilized people, and has been too long a disgrace to this city: recommending the heads of families to interfere and prevent it. Strangers have been surprised that a city which prides itself, and with reason, upon its refined manners, should still adhere to the barbarous custom of throwing water, &c. upon days of *Carnival*. Many of the lovely females who are now so fond of "playing *Carnival*" will, we hope, discontinue it—promise to be good girls, and "never do so any more."

The Governor of Buenos Ayres has received a communication by way of San Nicolas, from the Governor (Sola) of Entre Rios, dated Parana, January 15, 1829. It reprobates the change effected on the 1st of December, and the appointment of the author of that movement as Provisional Governor, as well as that of Admiral Brown as deputy Governor; and that by this act the laws and institutions of the country have been scandalously violated; that the Provinces are bound to act against the late proceedings, which has gone to the horrid extreme of shooting His Excellency Don Manuel Dorrego, to whom they had conferred the chief authority, which solemn delegation ought to have rendered his person inviolable, instead of being set aside by illegal, tumultuous and criminal authorities, like that of Lavalle and the party under his influence, who had compromised themselves to the commission of an horrible crime: bringing fatal consequences to the Argentine Republic—eclipsing its glories—retarding its desired organization—interfering with the adjustment of the definitive treaty of peace with the Empire of Brazil—engendering civil war between brothers—putting the Provinces in commotion, and disturbing the harmony which ought to exist among members of the same family.

The communication, (which is very long,) then continues in the same strain, and concludes with comments upon the official notes sent by Lopez, the Governor of Santa Fé, which note is termed by Sola as energetic, worthy, and most convincing; and that he (Sola) has taken this opportunity of transmitting his sentiments to the Señor Minister, saluting him with the best cordiality as a private individual, disavowing entirely his public character, and only giving him that title nominally, and out of pure courtesy.

El Tiempo, in inserting the above document, asks whether it is not a dishonor to the Republic, and will it not appear so in the eyes of the civilized world, that some of its Provinces should possess for Governors men who have the stupidity to sign official notes like the above; and that the best hostilities which can be carried on against Sola and his party is to publish the documents which they sign; adding, that the Deputies to the Convention of Santa Fé still wish their salaries to continue; the default of which is the sole reason that Lopez and the others have declared war against Buenos Ayres.

The new Governor of Corrientes (Cabra) has embargoed some vessels belonging to private individuals, in order to convey men to Santa Fé, to join Lopez. *El Tiempo* expresses a wish that Captain Rosales "may arrange his squadron at such points that it may prevent more unfortunates from passing over and getting themselves killed, without knowing for what."

Two decrees of the Government were published on 21st instant, one ordering the organization of the regiment "*de Milicia pasiva de Infanteria*," stating, that it is now more important than ever that this corps should commence the service for which it was destined by the law of the 17th Dec. 1823. As it ought to be composed of men who feel an immediate interest in the preservation of the public peace, Col. Major Benito Martinez is appointed Colonel of the said regiment; and as commanders of the three battalions which compose it, the following officers, viz.: for the 1st battalion, Don Manuel de Arroyo y Pinedo; 2d, Joaquin Belgrano; 3d, José Maria Coronel: each battalion to be composed of seven companies. Some details for the regulation of enlistment, &c. follow. Article 9 states, that those who are enrolled, or having been enrolled, do not attend, will certainly suffer the penalties, which the law has provided for, without prejudice to any other measures which the state of the country may render necessary, and which the Government are determined firmly to adopt.

The second decree is for pardoning deserters, specifying the distances and period in which they are to return to their duty, in order to receive the benefit of the decree, and that those who refuse to do so will be punished with all the rigour of the law.

Yesterday the following individuals were arrested by order of the Government. It appears that the authorities have learned that a revolution was meditated:—

Don Tomas Anchorena, Juan José Anchorena, Victorio Garcia de Zuniga, Epitasio del Campo Manuel Hermenegildo Aguirre, Francisco Agustín Wright, Francisco Wright, Manuel Vicente Maza, José Báres.

Military officers.

General Juan Ramon Balcarce, General Henrique Martinez, Colonel Tomas Iriarte, Lieut. Col. Juan José Martinez Jonte.

We believe that some other persons have been arrested. Some days since the Government received notice that they were projecting a revolution. The arrests were executed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.— [*El Tiempo*, 25th inst.]

The subscription in aid of the Catholics of Ireland proceeds successfully. A circular (in English and Spanish) has been sent to various persons. The following is a copy of the English letter:—

An Irishman, ardent in the cause of civil and religious liberty, acting from the impulse of the glowing feelings which devotion to such a cause naturally inspires, takes the liberty of soliciting you in behalf of seven millions of his oppressed countrymen. If the writer, complying with the wishes of many of his friends, breaks through any established rules of propriety in thus coming forward to excite your liberality in favour

of an object which may appear to possess but little interest for persons at such a distance from the scene of the political events by which Ireland is agitated, he offers, as an apology, his having served fifteen years in the sacred cause of freedom in the republics of Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru; and which shows his ardent desire to extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty to every country throughout the globe: principles which, he is well aware, are possessed by the generous and enlightened British residents in Buenos Ayres.

An impartial view of the Catholic Question will convince every reflecting mind, that it is not the cause of Irishmen alone, but that of *civil and religious liberty* throughout the world. The ablest statesmen, the greatest orators of Great Britain have been sensible of its importance to the general interests of the Empire. Fox, Pitt, Burke, Sheridan, and the immortal Canning, with numberless others, have advocated a measure which in their opinion was to consolidate the empire. The great majority of the people of England have been led to examine and approve it upon reasoning principles: they view it as the last stand of expiring bigotry, of obstinate ignorance, against the march of intellectual improvement; and *Protestants, Dissenters, Catholics*,—in short every enlightened Englishman, of every persuasion, cordially unite in their endeavours to crush the dark and narrow policy which disgraces the nineteenth century.

Independent of general principles, it is peculiarly the cause of the Englishman who, led by commercial or other pursuits to visit foreign countries, finds the reproach of intolerance awaiting him wherever he goes. How often in conversation, perhaps in the heat of argument, when expatiating upon the superiority of the laws and civil institutions of his country, is he rudely silenced by adverting to the bigotted oppression of the Irish Catholics! To him, therefore, it is of the highest importance to remove from British policy the disgraceful stigma of religious intolerance.

The citizens of the United States of America view with the deepest interest the progress of the Catholic Question in Ireland. Independent of the warm sympathy which every free people must feel for those who are engaged in so glorious a contest, the Americans have inducements of a peculiar nature, to embrace with ardour the great cause of liberty of conscience. Her shores were early peopled by men who were driven thither by religious persecution: some of her most flourishing provinces, in particular, have been founded by Irish Catholics who fled from the rage of persecution. Their posterity have ever cherished the liveliest affection for the natives of Ireland, and subsequent events have afforded them but too many opportunities of evincing the warmth of their friendship, which to their eternal

honor, they have never omitted. The writer, in extending his views of the subject to the citizens of the United States, feels the highest pleasure in dwelling on these circumstances, confident that the people of that great and enlightened nation will not be the last in forwarding the great cause of civil and religious liberty.

A personal acquaintance with Messrs. O'Connell, Shiel, O'Gorman, and many others of the great champions of *emancipation*, has enabled the writer to be fully acquainted with the uses to which the product of the Catholic subscription is applied; and he can safely affirm it to be to the wisest and most benignant purposes: to support the ejected tenant against his tyrannical landlord; to curb the tyranny of the middlemen; to preserve the freedom of elections; to defend the poor peasant against his powerful oppressor; to be enabled, through the medium of the press, to proclaim their miseries and sufferings to the liberal and enlightened world; and, in short, by various admirable ways, to forward their great Question to its final accomplishment.

The writer, in concluding, feels it necessary once more to crave the indulgence of the public, for an intrusion to which nothing could have induced him but his ardent desire of exerting himself in aid of an object which is to rescue *seven millions* of his countrymen from a state of slavery more degrading than that of the African,—the slavery of the mind. His motives are the purest that can influence the feelings of a man who loves his country, and is anxious to maintain its internal tranquillity, convinced that the fermentation which exists in the great mass of its population, is only kept in check by the patriotic exertions of the Catholic leaders, who are enabled, chiefly by the judicious application of the Catholic Rent, to soothe the passions of the multitude, to prevent their breaking out into excesses, and thus to preserve the peace of the country.

JN. THOMOND O'BRIEN.

Colonel O'Brien may be seen at Faunch's Hotel every day from 10 till 2 o'clock, to receive Subscriptions, which will be deposited every Saturday in the National Bank, by a Committee appointed.

Pablo Manrique and José Damian Cano, two soldiers of the 6th regiment of cavalry, (Blandenguez,) were shot at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. They were selected as being the most culpable amongst the forty individuals of that regiment who had deserted to Molina. Four have been condemned to hard labour in the island of Martín García, and the rest incorporated in the different regiments of the line.

Col. Estomba has been named Commandant General of the Southern frontier of this Province, and Colonel Rauch of the Northern.

A French newspaper, to be called the *Spectateur Francais*, is about to be published in this city. A brief extract from the prospectus will inform our readers of the manner in which it is proposed to be conducted: it commences commenting upon the French papers which have had existence in this city, viz., *L'Echo*, *L'Abeille*, and *Le Censeur*, and the probable causes of their failure, which is attributed: first to the war; then to the restrictions on the press, and to the absence of positive treaties between the Cabinet of the Tuileries and the Government of this Republic. The honorable peace made with Brazil is noticed, and the hostile views of some of the Provinces; adding, that the work commenced on the 1st of December will soon receive a glorious completion; that the editors wish it with ardour, and that they expect it with confidence. The conduct (anti-liberal,) of the late Minister of France is alluded to; that the new Minister appears undecided and timid as to the acknowledgment of the independence of the American Republics, but the appointment of Consuls is the first step towards it; that French papers are published and honorably supported in every civilized country, particularly in Russia, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Belgium, England, the United States and Rio Janeiro. Remarks follow upon the love of liberty possessed by the Argentines and French; that France was the first to aid the independence of North America: La Fayette, Rochambeau and others were the companions in arms and friends of Gen. Washington.

The prospectus concludes stating that truth, morality, justice and liberty will be their motto. The new publication is to contain articles of poetry, literature, commerce, agriculture, the arts and sciences, &c.; and that funds have been provided to assure the continuance of the undertaking. After the first month the subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions in advance.

The *Spectateur Francais* is to appear three times a week from the 1st of March next: the price three dollars per month. Subscriptions are received at No. 35 calle de Potosi; at Mr. Louis Laly's, No. 12 calle de Chacabuco, and at the State Printing office, where the paper is intended to be printed.

The *Mercantile Gazette* of 21st instant, in speaking of the above, has the following remark:—"We take the liberty to correct a trifling error of the new editors: French periodicals in Buenos Ayres are more ancient than is generally known; the first was *L'Independant du Sud*, written in French and Spanish by the unfortunate Robert, one of the victims of our revolution. The said paper commenced in March 1818, and ceased on the 17th of May following: only six numbers and a prospectus were published."

The *British Packet* sincerely wishes to the

Spectateur Francais every success, confident that in a capital like Buenos Ayres there is "room enough" for such a publication: indeed it has, of late, become a question whether the French residents in this city do not outnumber the British and American residents conjoined; certain it is, that within this few years a vast conflux has taken place of French persons, and to them we are indebted for some of the very elegant confectioners' shops, &c., which have recently appeared in the principal streets, and which in fact are no slight ornament to the town.

At the present period we are not aware whether one or two French papers are published in London. Before and after the Peace of Amiens, there was one edited by M. Peltier, called *L'Amigu*. During that peace, Napoleon (then First Consul of France,) complained that its columns were filled with libels upon him and his Government, and requested that the editor might be sent away from the British Isles under the Alien Act. Lord Hawkesbury, (afterwards Lord Liverpool,) the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was very indignant at such a request, and wrote to M. Talleyrand a letter in reply, that if the First Consul felt himself aggrieved, he could bring an action against M. Peltier, and that the British Government could not interfere; he was accordingly prosecuted in London for a libel upon the First Consul of France, found guilty, and sentenced to a heavy fine. M. Peltier was defended by Sir James, (then Mr.) Mackintosh, who made upon the occasion one of the most able and brilliant orations recorded in modern times.

The 16th and 17th instant were days of sultry heat, and until a late hour at night bathers of both sexes flocked to the river; the moonlight aided the scene, which presented altogether considerable variety, at least to a stranger; but the bathing season may be said to have closed; a strong westerly wind succeeded the rain of Sunday, and brought us winter weather: the thermometer from 78 and 80 fell to 62, and on Tuesday the tide was so low that the bank between the Inner and Outer Roads was visible; most of the vessels in the former anchorage were aground: fortunately the wind was moderate.

Few places present so many obstacles and inconveniences to the bather as Buenos Ayres; the amateur of swimming has little scope for the display of his talents, owing to the great distance he must proceed e'er he can get into deep water. From concurrent circumstances, one might hazard the prediction, that however the Portenos may excel in arts and arms, they will never become good swimmers.

On 22d instant at 1 o'clock, the American sloop of war *Boston*, in the Outer Roads, fired a salute, with flags hoisted at each mast head, in honor of Washington's birth day.

The American merchant vessels in this port had their colours flying, and some of them fired salutes. Some entertainments were to have been given on shore, which the wetness of the day prevented

Advices from Colonel Suarez, dated 24th inst., contradict the report that two hundred men from Santa Fé had passed into this Province, and state that only a small party of troops had passed, who had retreated the same day, and that Lopez was still in Santa Fé.

A decree of the Government of 25th inst. fixes the meeting of the Sala of Representatives of the Province for the first day of May next, and that measures are to be taken for the commencement of the election of the members who are to compose the Legislature.

The persons arrested on 24th inst. have been ordered to be banished: the military gentlemen, it is said, to Monte Video, others to Patagonia. They were embarked early yesterday morning on board the brig of war General Rondeau. Generals Juan Ramon Balcarce, H. Martinez, and Col. Iriarte were the last to embark; Gen. H. Martinez was in uniform, the rest in plain attire.

At Monte Video trade was very dull, and the public mind occupied in discussions upon the currency of the Province. The lines upon the land side were to be demolished. This proceeding has often been recommended as a politic measure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,—Every susceptible bosom must feel pleased in the contemplation of those establishments which are every day rising up in this their adopted country. That knowledge is power is universally acknowledged, and those countries always flourish whose liberal institutions, particularly those of a religious character, are patronized; but while we allow their importance, and give them our warmest wishes, let us display the sincerity of our attachment to them, by affording that pecuniary support which is essential to their preservation. At a meeting held the week before last, at the Presbyterian Chapel, it was proved to the persons there assembled, that the funds were totally inadequate to meet the expenditure of that Chapel. 2,700 dollars per annum was the sum named as necessary to prevent an institution so useful from falling into decay. I am not advocating the cause of any particular Church or tenet of religion, but surely amongst a body of persons so numerous in this city who speak the English language, many of them in affluent circumstances, they will not suffer an important undertaking like the above to fall, requiring only the trifling subscription of \$2,700 annually for its support.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

Want of room prevented the insertion of the above last week.

THEATRE.

A petit comedy and other entertainments were performed on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Ricciolini. The cazuela and pit were tolerably full, but alas, there was "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

The opera of *Otelo* is soon to be represented, some of the characters with a new cast; and operas are promised us during Lent. This is something gained from prejudice, and from those

"That never read so far,
"To know the cause why music was ordained;
"Was it not to refresh the mind of man,
"After his studies or his usual pain?"



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Feb. 20—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, French brig *Les deux Emiliés*, Lescan, Havre de Grace 29th November, and Monte Video 19th instant, to Bertram, Le Breton & Co., merchandize about 150 cases.

Also, Swedish schr. brig *Charlotte*, Peterson, Gottenburgh 15th Dec., pine plank 121 dozen, small beams 92, topmasts 26, steel 47 cases, nails 4 do., to Alzaga and Medrano.

Feb. 21—Wind N. N. E.

Sailed, National zumaca *Victoria*, Monte Video.

Feb. 22—Wind N.: shifted at 11 A. M. to S. E., with rain.

Arrived, Nat. schr. packet *Flor del Rio*, and do. brig of war *General Rondeau*, from Monte Video 21st inst.

Sailed, American brig *Roxana*, Christie, Monte Video, Santos, and Havana, jerked beef 2325 quintals, horns 7000; American barque *Richard*, Hodges, the Havana, horns 8000, jerked beef 4987 half quintals; British brig *Agenorina*, Cross, Liverpool, salted hides 2186, wool 4185 arrobas, horse hides 3000, salted do. 1195, horse hair 303 arrobas, hide cuttings 320 do., horns 44,050, doubloons 36, bars of silver 3; Sardinian brig *Bella Carolina*, Schiattino, Gibraltar, dry hides 6000, wool 20 bales, cocoa 100 bags, ostrich feathers 2 bales.

Feb. 23—Wind W., blowing strong.

Arrived, National cutter *Lima*, fr. Monte Video.

Feb. 15—Wind W. S. W.

Sailed, Br. schr. brig *Saucy Jack*, Kent, for London—to call at Plymouth, dry hides 4000, salt do. 600, horse hair 60 bales.

Br. brig *Packet Countess of Chichester*, James, for Monte Video and Falmouth. Passenger for England, Mr. Wm. Cochrane; Monte Video schr. packet *Oriental Argentino*, for Monte Video.

Feb. 25—Wind E.

Arrived, several sail of small craft, laden with wood, lime, &c., from the N.

Sailed, American schr. *Star*, Brown, for Patagonia.

Feb. 26—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, National brig *Flor del Mayo*, Thompson, Patagonia 21st inst., salt 1000 fanegas, to order.

Also, Nat. schr. brig *Patagones*, fm. Monte Video.

Feb. 27—Wind E.

Arrived, American ship *Niagara*, Hussey, from Monte Video on Sunday, lumber, &c., to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

Also, British brig *Cossack*, Scott, from Liverpool 6th Nov., and Cork 15th Dec., salt 150 tons, coals and iron, to John Miller & Co.

Also, National schr. brig *Joven Sarandi*, and do. schr. *Libertad del Oriente*, Monte Video.

Sailed, Nat. brig of war *General Rondeau*, Monte Video; French brig *Charles*, Leford, do., in ballast; National schr. *Packet Flor del Rio*, Monte Video.

MEMORANDA.

The National schr. brig of war *Convention* from this 16th, arr. at Patagonia 21st inst.

The *Elizabeth Packet*, from this the 17th Sept., Monte Video 25th, and Rio Janeiro 14th October, arrived at Falmouth the 8th of December. The *Swallow Packet*, from this 28th Sept., and Monte Video 5th Oct., arrived at Falmouth about 20th Dec.

The British brig *Innes* sailed from Liverpool in December for this port.

The American brig *Pandora*, (noticed in our last,) is consigned to Bertram, Le Breton & Co., cargo, plank 120,000 feet and 159 perches.

Arrivals at Monte Video on 19th and 20th inst.: American ship *Thomas Wilson*, from Rio Janeiro; British barque *Junius*, from Pernambuco; Nat. schr. brig *Joven Sarandi*, from Rio.

JAMES NOTT,

HAIR DRESSER—begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has resumed his business, and has opened his shop at No. 28, Plaza del 25 de Mayo, in the house of Escalada, four doors from Reconquista street towards the Port; where he hopes by unremitting attention to regain the patronage of his former customers. Wigs and Scalps made, and ornamental hair prepared at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Likewise, ladies hair cut and dressed in the first style.

He offers for sale at the same place, a very superior Oil, called vermilion cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair, which has met with general encouragement, and the recommendation of physicians.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, 61 & 62 dollars each.

The demand during the week has been rather lively, and a further rise anticipated.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 290 & 295 per cent. prem.

The sales have been heavy during the week.

Plata Macuquina, 255 & 260 per ct. prem.

Large purchases made for the interior. Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 22 & 23 rials per quilate.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 21½ & 22½ do. per dinero.

Six per ct. Stock, 58½ & 59 dolls. per ct.

The sales lately have been very limited; there are numerous purchasers at 58, but holders are firm, and decline to sell at that price.

Bank Shares, 190 dollars each.

Steady: a good deal of inquiry.

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

The operations have been very limited since the departure of the *Packet*.

Do. on Monte Video, 225 p. ct. prem.

Steady.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 85 & 90 per ct. prem.

Do. on France, 140 centimes p. doll.

Hides, ox, best, 18 & 19 dolls. per 35 lbs.

Do country, 16 & 17 dolls. per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 14 & 14½ dolls. per 60 lbs.

Hair, horse, 11 & 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.

Beef, jerked, 11 & 11½ dolls. per quintal.

Horns, 165 & 180 dollars per m.

Skins, chinchilla, 18 & 20 dolls. per doz.

Do. nutria, 8½ & 9 dolls. per do.

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.

HAILLET & CO., PRINTERS.