

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 135.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

FOREIGN.

The arrival of the packet Zephyr has not put us in possession of more European intelligence than we had inserted last week; she was delayed on her passage, having been becalmed for 12 days on the line; besides the detention at Rio Janeiro.

The weather in England during the months of November and December was very tempestuous, and upwards of 500 sail of merchant vessels were detained in the different ports, wind bound.

The British frigate Galatea had arrived in England on 22d Dec. from Rio Janeiro. The Swallow packet, from this 28th September, and Monte Video 5th October, arrived at Falmouth 20th December.

The Brazilian frigate Isabel sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 15th of February for England; and it was reported that she was to convey back to Rio the young Queen of Portugal.

Don Miguel continued very ill, and was not expected to live.

The war between Russia and Turkey has proved that the power of the former has been greatly overrated. The English and French papers contain long articles upon that subject. The following we extract from the "Standard" of 17th December.

"Russia is a great defensive power; but without going further than the present war in which she is engaged, it is plain that she is incapable of any external operations upon a great scale. Why then waste in pursuit of an object which she can never obtain, that power which, unimpaired, must secure the happiness of her subjects, and make her an object of respect and affection to the nations of Europe, instead of being, as she has lately been, an object of jealousy with most of them? Whichever way this war terminate, if it be continued, it must be injurious to the interests of Russia, and through her to the interests of Europe.

"Success (which is now extremely improbable,) would arm all the South of Europe against her;—failure, greater than she has already suffered, would erect a new, a most dangerous, and to her, an immitigably hostile power, upon her Asiatic as well as on

her European frontier. And we are never to lose sight of the consideration, that even the continuance of the war without a decisive result either way, must be not only financially ruinous, but a very dangerous condition of existence. The nation that is at war is either an offence or a temptation to its neighbours, as its arms triumph, or the contrary. No morbid degree of jealousy is necessary to foresee, in a protracted war between Russia and Turkey, the seeds of serious misfortunes in the North of Europe, by which Russia may be the greatest, and unquestionably, she would be the first sufferer."

His Majesty's ship Ganges, Admiral Otway, was in Maldonado.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this port.

UNITED STATES.

By the ship General Putnam, arrived here on the 5th in 54 days from Baltimore, American papers have been received. They mention the death of Mrs. Jackson, the lady of the President of the United States.

From the Baltimore Gazette, of 31st Dec.

"The brig Gold Hunter, arrived at New Haven from St. Barts, has brought information that the U. S. ship Erie, capt. Turner, has taken possession in that harbour of the Buenos Ayrean privateer Federal, and ordered her to the United States for trial, on a charge of having robbed the brig Nymph, of Boston. Captain Turner, we understand, demanded the surrender of the vessel from the authorities of St. Barts, who refused a compliance, and insisted on her protection in the port. Captain T. then resorted to force, and in accomplishing his object, was fired upon by the Fort, but fortunately sustained no injury of consequence.

"A British brig of war chased the Federal into the harbour on the 4th December, and demanded her of the Government, who refused to give her up; a like demand from the American Consul, on the ground that she had been detected in plundering several American vessels, was also refused. The 1st Lieut., sailing master, and a great part of the crew, escaped to the shore."

The above privateer sailed from this port on 15th September, 1828, and was formerly the American schr. Richard G. Cox.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

Of the numerous decrees which have lately fallen to our lot to translate, none has given us more pleasure than that which calls together the Representatives of the Province. It will not only give weight to the country in their foreign negotiations, but tend to pacify many individuals. *El Tiempo* of Saturday last has an article upon this subject, very much to the purpose, congratulating the Province upon the approaching meeting of the Legislature at the period assigned for it by law, and that they had ever done the Government the justice to believe it would never act contrary to the will of the people; that the destruction of Molina's band has placed the Province in a state to proceed to elect Representatives; and the annual opening of the Chamber being fixed by law for the 1st of May, the elections can take place by the middle of April. In every point of view the assembling the House of Representatives must be a benefit to the country, more particularly in times like the present.

A decree of the Government, dated Buenos Ayres, 2d March, 1829, regulates the military services, &c. of the two "Comandancias Generales" of the frontiers of the Province; that they are responsible for the defence, security, and tranquillity of the territory placed under their charge; the officers in command are not to have any fixed residence, but to proceed wherever their aid may be required; the Commissioners of Police and Justices of the Peace are to assist their operations, and in case of rebellion or invasion, the least negligence will bring upon them serious responsibility. Both Commandants are to consult each other, and take every means in their power for the defence, &c. of their departments. Some regulations follow respecting their allowances, Aid de Camps, &c.

The troops destined against the Province of Santa Fé have marched from San José de Flores. They are to act under the orders of the Provisional Governor, Gen. Lavalle. *El Tiempo* of yesterday remarks that "the destinies of the Republic are depending upon the result of this expedition."

A notice from the Government states that the decree of the 26th February, convoking the Legislature, was signed by the Provisional Governor, and not by the delegate Governor, as inserted by mistake.

Col. Rauch, Commandant of the Northern frontier, left town on the 27th ult.; and likewise on the 28th, Colonel F. S. de Celis, for Martin Garcia, of which Island he is appointed Governor.

Colonel Isaac Thompson, Commandant of the regiment "de Milicia Activa de Infanteria," has been named Commandant of the Fort, and Col. Manuel Rojas takes the command of the above corps. Col. Thompson is, we believe, a native of Chile.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23th ult. states that the Bank is preparing new notes to replace the old ones; they are to be issued in about a month, and appear to unite every necessary requisite to prevent forgery. There are eight classes of these notes, viz., one dollar, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, two hundred, and five hundred: each class is of a different colour, so that the value may be ascertained without the necessity of reading.

In order to increase the force of the 3d regiment of cavalry and curiaseurs, the men composing the 8th cavalry regiment have been incorporated in the two former regiments.

Several communications have been received from the officers in command, and carrying on hostilities against the Province of Santa Fé. The particulars are as follows:—

"Canton de San Nicolas, Feb. 26, 1829.

"At 9 o'clock this morning fifty men of the *montonera* of Santa Fé passed to this side of the Arroyo del Medio. Major Calderon who, with thirty soldiers, had been in ambush since the preceding evening, attacked them in flank, and a party belonging to this canton, under the command of Capt Cordova in front. They were simultaneously charged, and completely dispersed, leaving 9 dead, 3 wounded, and a deserter. Many of those who fled were wounded, and they were pursued two leagues beyond the Arroyo del Medio, in all directions. None of our party were hurt. From the declarations of the wounded prisoners it is learned that the encampment-general, as it is called, is situated between the Arroyo del Medio and Pabon; its force consists of 400 men, composed of dragoons, Indians, and militia, commanded by Don Pascual Echague; and with him are the Chiefs Molina, Rosas, Borda, and others. I remain, &c.,

"LUCIANO DE LA CRUZ,

"To the Señor Inspector }
General of the Staff?" }

A letter from Col. Suarez, dated Division del Norte, Tala, February 27, 1829, to the Inspector General, Don Ignacio Alvarez, states his having received advices from Major I. F. Fernandez, dated Pergamino, communicating that he had proceeded with 26 men, to examine the coast of the Arroyo del Medio, and that at three o'clock in the afternoon he fell in with sixty *montoneros*; they were charged, and completely routed, leaving 6 dead, and a drove of horses, &c.; that another party of 26 men were likewise dispersed. The troops of Major Fernandez had not suffered the least loss. Col. Suarez adds, that Lt. Col. Cruz had informed him that on the afternoon of the 26th, 200 men had passed the Arroyo del Medio, and were in sight of the town of San Nicolas until nine at night; in consequence of which Col. Suarez had ordered the regiment of Colorados to march to the neighbourhood of that town, and to force them to fight, in case they remained; but that it is difficult to make any calculation upon their movements, as they incessantly change their position from place to place.

Under date of Tala, 28th February, Col. Suarez again writes to the Inspector General, stating that the parties of *Monteneros* who are accustomed to pass into the Province of Buenos Ayres for the purposes of plunder, have on the 26th been severely chastised. The Colonel then recounts the action which the party under the command of Major Calderon, &c. had on the 26th, and recommends him and other officers to the favour of the Government.

A letter has been received from Colonel Estomba, dated Dolores, February 26, 1829, stating that he has received the despatch appointing him to the important command of the Southern frontier; that it now enjoys tranquillity, except from the weak menaces of some caciques of the Indians, who will be quickly chastised, and that several criminals had paid with their lives for their former and late crimes; that he (Estomba) will do every thing to merit the confidence which the Government have reposed in him, and to put an end to the depredations which have afflicted that beautiful part of the Province.

Col. Estomba has addressed an "order of the day" to the troops under his command, dated Dolores, March 2d, 1829. It commences thus: "Soldiers 'de la regeneracion!' let us march to a new undertaking—easy, and of short duration; let us proceed to revenge the blood of our brave comrades and friends, horribly and traitorously sacrificed in the neighbourhood of Bahja Blanca, by the perfidy, so well known, of the ferocious Indians, and more than all by the excessive confidence of Colonel A. Morel, who has paid with his life his unparalleled imprudence."

The reply sent by Ibarra, the Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero, dated 2d January, 1829, to the circular letter of the Santa Fé Governor, (Lopez,) upon the movement of the 1st of December, was to the following purport. The change effected in Buenos Ayres is denominated as anarchical, and that it realizes what might be expected from men who, to occupy the first posts of the Republic, would employ any arbitrary measures to gain their criminal and ambitious ends; and that it is not alone in Buenos Ayres that this has been felt, agents of these wicked men having appeared in the Provinces of Tucuman, Santiago, and Catamarca. Ibarra then assures the Governor of Santa Fé that he will make every effort to re-establish order, and restore the national honor—so vilely compromised; but that he sincerely regrets he cannot proceed with the celerity which the exigency of the case requires, from the want of resources in the Province of Santiago, brought on by the war excited by the Unitarians, and the frequent irruptions of the Indians. The letter concludes, expressing Ibarra's love of order, and for the system which, for so long a period, has had the approbation of the Provinces.

A notice from the Police office, dated February 24, 1829, states that the law to prevent galloping in the streets of this city is in full force and vigour; and that no one may pretend ignorance of it, the above notice has been re-published. The horse, saddle, &c. of persons found offending, will be forfeited and sold without reserve.

Some alarm was created last week relative to the disappearance of a Custom house officer from the British brig Peter Ellis, and 3 of the crew of the British brig Grecian; and the Police were making inquiries respecting the event. It was however, ascertained that the boats in which they had embarked had been driven to Colonia, and the missing persons have since arrived here.

By a decree of the Government, Colonel Madrid is authorized to raise a squadron of light horse, to be called "Escuadron de Voluntarios Argentinos."

The schr. brig of war "Convencion" is to take the name of "Riobamba;" and the brig of war "Federal" is to be called the "General Belgrano."

In Patagonia the alarm respecting the Indians still continued, although these marauders had not been in the immediate neighbourhood of Del Carmen since the incursion in which they had taken away 4000 head of cattle. They had lately shifted their quarters from the Southward to the Northward; and Pinchera forwarded a letter to the Governor, (Rodriguez,) proposing peace.

In consequence of the reduced state of the 4th and 17th regiments of cavalry, they are to be formed into one corps, to be called the 1st regiment, and commanded by Colonel I. Suarez.

A meeting of land proprietors took place in this city on the 24th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of engaging 200 men, at their own cost, to be placed under the command of Col. Estomba, in order to defend the country in the neighbourhood of the Southern part of the Province from the incursions of the Indians, banditti, &c.—Owing to the shortness of the notice and other causes, but few persons attended, and nothing was effected. Another meeting will probably be called.

An establishment of a Sala, expressly for the proprietors of Estates, upon the principle of the Argentine and British rooms has been proposed.

Carnival.—The charming sports of this festival concluded, thank Heaven! on Tuesday evening last, and afforded a respite for another year. The throwers of water, and of egg-shells filled with water, had some grand field days, more than has been the case for several years past, to the infinite delight of the admirers of these elegant amusements, and through disgust of those who happen to be less refined. Several serious accidents occurred:—An English sailor received a pistol shot in the face from a Police officer, near the Plaza, upon whom it is said the sailor had thrown water. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital. Boys and girls of all sorts, sizes, and complexions were collected, armed with syringes and loaded egg shells, forming a groupe of

Black spirits, and white :
White spirits, and grey—
Mingle, mingle, mingle, mingle ;
You that mingle, may.

They gallantly assailed every female that came in their way; one near us received a blow in the face from an egg, which stunned her for the moment. The admiring crowd laughed, and ladies patronize and join in scenes which would amaze even an uncivilized New Zealander.

It has been asked whether the law cannot act in this case,—all other appeals having failed. A good humoured friend observed that he did not mind a wetting from a pretty girl, but that boys, &c. should assail him, was past all endurance: forgetting that these personages form part of the rank and file of the Carnival players, the ladies being the General officers. It is rather provoking for lordly man to be soused with a bucket of water, without daring to complain; it makes him look very foolish, and yet he must run that risk, or seclude himself during the three days of Carnival, which many do.

We have nothing of the Cynic in our composition, and would do any thing to

promote the amusement of the people; but every rational person must allow that the Carnival playing as practised here is worse than disgusting,—it is at times brutal, producing quarrels and other evils. If respectable persons were to exert themselves, some recreation might be substituted, that would give satisfaction to all, except to the infatuated water thrower.

The casualties to which we have been subject during the sports were very trifling, endeavouring to keep as much as possible out of "harms way;" we did not, however, entirely escape; for example:—on Sunday morning in the street a lady threw an egg, which struck us on the side "nearest the heart;" it proved however a spent shot, and fell harmless; another lady crossed the street at "nightfall," and ejected a jug of water full at our sacred person, accompanied with the exclamation that it was a "remembrance from Marcelina!" mistaking us, we presume, for another. On Monday and Tuesday we likewise received some few sprinklings, beneath our dignity to notice.

It is probable that a strict investigation will take place relative to the conduct of the Police officer who shot the English sailor during the Carnival. *El Tiempo* has pointedly commented upon it, and the danger of trusting offensive weapons to indiscreet persons. In England and North America the magic effect of a "constables staff" supercedes the necessity of pistols and swords, except under very extraordinary circumstances; and surely the simple act of this poor sailor in throwing water did not call for such a retaliation, especially as he only followed the example of those placed in a higher situation of life.

The American sloop of war Boston, in the Outer Roads, fired a salute at 1 o'clock on the 4th inst. The flag of this Republic was hoisted at the mizen, American ensign at the peak, fore, &c., and the yards manned,—it being the day appointed for the inauguration of the new President of the United States of North America

Of the individuals conveyed from hence by the National brig of war Gen. Rondeau, four were landed at Colonia, viz., Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, General Henrique Martinez, Col. Iriarte, and Don M. H. Aguirre. The brig has returned hither in order to obtain a new suit of sails, &c. previous to her voyage to Bahia Blanca, with the rest of the gentlemen named in our last.

The British Parliament was to have met for the despatch of public business on Friday last, the 5th inst. The Bill to emancipate the Catholics will probably be one of the first things brought before them, and every liberal minded person will rejoice if that

measure is effected, more from the positive justice of the case than from any menace. Some of the advocates for emancipation may have been violent, nay threatening, but that does not alter the principle of the affair. Ireland in its present agitated state is the most vulnerable part of the British Empire, and any thing that may tend to pacify it is worth trying, were it only for an experiment.

Subscriptions are going on in different parts of North America, in aid of the Catholics of Ireland. The London evening paper Globe of 12th December, contains the following observations connected with the above:

"The Americans have tried the effects of the system under which it is alleged that Catholicism must put in jeopardy our free Constitution, or at least bring us under the dominion of the Pope—and this too, without any securities. The President of the United States probably does not know, and certainly does not care, how Dr. England has become Catholic Bishop of Charleston. He has no veto, he takes no precaution. Those who choose to pay the Bishop, pay him—those who choose to listen to him, listen; but those who do not choose to do the one or the other, are not at all molested; and the whole American people, in spite of their long experience of this, and of the free admissibility of Catholics to all offices, even the highest, are rash enough to think that they are in a little danger from the Pope as from the Emperor of Morocco."

We said last week that the subscription for the same purpose in Buenos Ayres was proceeding successfully; and it now gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers a letter which speaks more upon the subject, than any comments of ours. The following is a copy:

"Franklin Hill, near Buenos Ayres, }
February 27, 1829. }

"DEAR SIR,—I received the letter you did me the honor to address me, announcing the very honourable undertaking in which you have engaged.—Your known zeal and influence in this hemisphere, to wit, the aiding and seconding the efforts of your Catholic brethren of Ireland, in their struggle for civil and religious liberty.

"Among the brightest lights which have been shed upon the world by the most excellent Constitution of my country, nothing equals the pledges it contains for general religious tolerance, and the equal rights of all her citizens. I therefore only pay an humble homage to the Constitution, and to the general sentiments of my nation, in offering to you my most sincere wishes for the complete success of your high minded and

noble efforts, accompanied by the small mite of penurious tribute which my circumstances permit me to offer.

"In making this communication, I would be understood as abstaining entirely, as my situation commands me to do, from any opinion or question of the internal policy of Great Britain, connected with this subject. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't. serv't., J. M. FORBES.

"To Col. O'Brien, &c. &c."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,—In obedience to the direction of the Committee of Management for the *Scotch Presbyterian Chapel*, I beg leave through the medium of your paper to acquaint all whom it may concern, that the appeal to the public in the *Packet* of Saturday last, in behalf of a Presbyterian Chapel, has no reference to the affairs of the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel; although from the general terms in which said appeal is couched, it has unfortunately given rise to such an impression, and rendered the present notice indispensably necessary. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

PATRICK M'LEAN, Secretary.

THEATRE.

Señor Basachierra, whom the play bills denominate as the first actor of the Monte Video theatre, made his debut before a Buenos Ayres audience on Thursday evening last. He has a fine person, being what the ladies would call a "pretty man;" of his performance we have not an opportunity of passing remarks. The cazuela and pit were full, and the boxes literally deserted. The *quellas*, it is said, proceeds to Rio Janeiro, and the opera languishes, that is to say, we have none at all. "Green room report" adds, that instead of full operas during Lent, musical selections are to be given. In spite of resolution, remembrance of past times will now and then "flash upon us."



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Feb. 27—Wind E.

Arrived, National schr. brig Paula, Monte Video, earthenware 100 crates, yerba 178 tierces, tobacco 50 rolls, &c.

Feb. 28—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian ship Nuevo Dorado, Golarte, fm. Parnagua 7th and Monte Video 27th ult., yerba 884 tierces and 66 cannisters, rice 222 bags, sugar 8 bbls., coffee 4 bags, planks 29 doz., and other timber, &c., to S. Lezica, Brothers.

Also, Nat. brig of war General Rondeau, Toll, from Colonia. She anchored in the Outer Roads at sunset, fired a gun, and hoisted a blue petar.

Also, Monte Video balandra Los Dos Amigos, Monte Video 27th, wine 496 cases.

Nearly 40 sail of small craft, balandras, launches, &c., arrived yesterday and this day from the Uruguay, Parana, &c., laden with wood, lime, fruit, &c.

Sailed, Dutch ship Queen of the Netherlands, Vander Vliet, for Antwerp, dry hides 10,461; Hamburg brig George and August, Witrock, for do., dry hides 12,575, 2 cases containing various articles of silver, minerals, feathers, &c.

March 1—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British barque packet Zephyr, Church, Falmouth 22d December, and was

blown back the same day; sailed on the 23d, and was again blown back, and finally left on the 25th. She arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 10th February, sailed from that port on the 15th, arrived at Monte Video 28th, and sailed same day. Passenger from England, Mr. Wm. H. Tayleure. Boarded off Rio, the British brig Charlton Whittall, from Malaga bound to this port.

Also, National schr. packet Felicidad de Sud, Monte Video yesterday, tobacco 166 rolls, 87 bales and 66 cases, merchandize 3 cases, gin 11 pipes.

Also, American brig Jason, Lowe, fr. Rio Grande 21st ult. and Monte Video yesterday, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., yerba 543 tierces, rice 85 bags, hard dollars 2000 &c.

Also, National zumaca Sin Igual, Monte Video 27th ult., to D. E. Gallino, sugar 50 bags, planks about 2000, wine 527 cases, &c.

Also, National zumaca Providencia, from Monte Video, to Larrea, Brothers, merchandize 17 cases, yerba 219 tierces and 50 cannisters, tobacco 106 rolls.

Sailed, Nat. schr. brig Suspiro, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast; Nat. schr. Proserpine, (late John and Thomas.) Pinedo, for Monte Video, with Indian corn 100 fanegas; British barque Sir William Wallace, Brown, Ensenada, to take in mules for the West Indies.

March 2—Wind N.

Arrived, French ship Antonin, Hervieu, Rio Janeiro 13th ultimo, port wine 5 pipes, rice 494 bags, salt 3997½ alqueires, effects 32 cases, to E. Loreilhe.

Also, Br. schr. brig Pilchard, Robertson, Rio Janeiro 15th ult., salt 500 fanegas, to J. & J. Thwaites.

Also, British brig Charlton Whittall, Lancaster, from Malaga 63 days, wine, &c., to Dickson & Co.

Also, Nat. schr. of war 29th December, from the Parana.

Sailed, American brig Frederick, Powell, for the Brazils, jerked beef 1000 quintals, and part of the cargo which she brought to this port.

March 3—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, British brig Socrates, Duncan, London 3d December, to J. & J. Thwaites, blacking 25 bbls. and 3 casks, coal 40 tons, lime 25 hlgds., earthenware 14 crates, wine, paints, oil, sail cloth, glass, floor cloth, and a few bales of merchandize.

Also, Nat. schr. Ana Bella, from Colonia, yerba 16 tierces.

Also, 3 balandras from the Northward.

March 4—Wind N.

Arrived, American ship Globe, Macey, fr. Cape de Verds about 6p, and Santos 15 days, salt 2000 fanegas, sugar 3000 arrobas, to Grogan & Peacock.

Sailed, Br. brig Jane, Weddell, Gibraltar, dry hides 6100.

March 5—Wind S.

Arrived, American ship General Putnam, M'Kown, Baltimore 7th January, general cargo, to Dana & Carman. Passenger, Mr. Dana.

Sailed, National zumaca Guanaco, Monte Video, in ballast.

March 6—Wind W.

Arrived, 6 balandras from the Northward, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, Am. schr. Maria, Trott, Baltimore, dry hides 2800, salted do. 500, horse hair 5 bales, horns 5000, and part of the cargo she brought to this port.

MEMORANDA.

The Countess of Chichester packet sailed from Monte Video for Falmouth on the 27th ultimo.

The National barque Union, (late Wm. Wallace,) Cullen, from this 23d Aug., arrived at London 18th November.

The brig Eden, Anthony, was loading in London for this port, when the Sociates sailed.

ERRATA.

In our last, in cargo of the British schr. brig Saucy Jack, for "horse hair 60 bales," read horse hides 60 bales.

WANTED,

A S an apprentice to the Printing business, a lad of 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this office.

Scotch Presbyterian Chapel,

CALLE DE MEXICO, NO. 64.

NOTICE is hereby given to contributors and the public in general, that said Chapel will be opened on Sunday, the 15th inst.; the morning service commencing at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and the afternoon service at 4 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Committee, PATRICK M'LEAN Secretary.

Mercantile Residence, or Warehouses,

OR FOR TWO LARGE FAMILIES.

TO be let, the House No. 137 calle de Venezuela, two squares from the market place; the space in front is 27 varas and 70 in depth. It is a double house, having the street door in the centre, with 11 rooms, azotea, kitchen, and other necessary offices; three large corridors in the second patio, with accommodations to hold timber, crates of earthenware, barrels of beer, flour, furniture, and goods of every description, and having a gateway for carts adjoining the said house.

Those who wish to rent the aforesaid premises will please apply to the proprietor, No. 5 in the Aitos, calle de la Florida.

Instruction blended with amusement.

JUST received, and for sale, at No. 30 calle de la Catedral, a variety of new and interesting Books, adapted particularly to interest the feelings and improve the minds of the young; embracing

BIOGRAPHY of Martin Luther, C. Buchanan, H. Martyn, David Brainerd, C. F. Swartz, C. Mather; lives of Christian Martyrs, &c.

POPULAR NARRATIVES, viz.: Pierre and his family; Anna Ross; Religious Fashions; Destruction of Jerusalem; Scenes in Switzerland; A Father's Reasons for Christianity; Scottish Farmers; Religion and its image. With a variety of others, by the late Rev. Leigh Richmond; and the most popular living authors, never before offered for sale in this country.

Also, children's books in Spanish, French, and German; with an assortment of catechisms, spelling books, hymn books, and cheap testaments for children in English.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, 61 & 62 dollars each.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones,

295 & 300 per cent. prem.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 22 & 23 rials

per quilate.

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

dinero.

Plata Macuquina, 265 per ct. prem.

Six per ct. Stock, 59 & 60 dolls. per ct.

Bank Shares, 195 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 12½ d. per doll.

Do. on Monte Video, 220 p. ct. prem.

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

Hides, ox, best, 17½ & 18 dolls. per 35 lbs.

Do country, 16 & 17 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do salted, 14 dolls. per 60 lbs.

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

Beef, jerked, 9 & 9½ dolls. per quintal.

Horns, 200 dollars per m.

Skins, nutria, 8 & 8½ dolls. per doz.

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HALLET & CO., PRINTERS.