

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 136.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1829.

[Vol. III.]

FOREIGN.

The English and French papers contain the full details of the trial of M. Berenger, the national lyrist of France. The following is from the "London Weekly Review."

"The national lyrist of France has been condemned to nine months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one thousand francs and all expenses. His song of the "Ange Gardien," was held by the Court to be a satire on religion and one of its sacraments; the "Gerontocratic" to be an attempt to excite hatred and contempt of the government; and the "Sacre" to be a crime against the person of the king. In the course of his advocate's speech, he alluded to the impunity with which such doings are passed over in England; and the audience are said to have been horror-struck at the audacity of some verses which were particularly cited. In the French prose translation, we recognize Lord Byron's address "to a Lady weeping."

'Weep, daughter of a royal line,
'A sire's disgrace, a realm's decay:
'Ah! happy, if each tear of thine
'Could wash a father's guilt away.'"

MONTÉ VIDEO.

The late President of this Province, (Garcia Zuniga,) was about to depart for Bourdeaux from Monte Video; and the Imperial troops were making every preparation finally to evacuate that fortress.

The newspaper *Semanario Mercantil* of Monte Video has changed its name, and is now called the *Montevideoano*; its politics, however, remain the same, and it has taken for a motto the lines:

Mes amis, mes amis,
Soyons de notre Pais.

C. H. DE BERENGER.

We have just perused a few of the late numbers of this publication, and in the midst of its virulence against Buenos Ayres, it is impossible to deny that at times "the rogue is witty." He particularly vents his spleen against the Bank of Buenos Ayres, conscious that it was one of the grand means which deprived the Brazilian Empire of its hold in the River Plate; but this editor says it has done more injury to commerce than all the banks of the River Plate, beginning from the

English and ending at the Chico Bank. The following remark will show how little he is acquainted with the details of Buenos Ayres news:—"An English Colonel has just been named Commandant of the Fort, a very proper measure, because the garrison will better understand him, it being almost all English."

Col. Isaac Thompson, to whom the above alludes, has certainly an English name, and his ancestors may probably have been of our country, but that officer is a native of South America.

The Brazilian troops, it is said, will entirely evacuate Monte Video by the 4th of April next. The new government of that Province has issued numerous decrees and some long regulations relative to the port of Monte Video.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 14

Some corps of infantry were embarked at the mole on Wednesday last, and several pieces of cannon; others were to have followed on Thursday, which the boisterous weather prevented. They will form about 1000 men, (infantry,) and are destined against the Province of Santa Fé, there to commence active operations against Governor Lopez and his party, in conjunction with the troops which marched some days since. The eyes (not of all Europe, that is too great a flight,) of all this part of the world are fixed upon them. The first direction of the troops will be to San Nicolas. General Paz is likewise to embark.

A civil war rages in the Republic; and as *El Tiempo* of 11th instant remarks, "It is grievous to say it, but it is necessary to confess it." The communication with the interior Provinces, Chili, Peru, &c., is entirely cut off, and Buenos Ayres suffers from this state of things.

The Government is acting with promptitude, and feel all the responsibility of its situation; it has despatched at once a powerful force, and by that means the quarrel is more likely to be brought to a speedy conclusion. It is difficult to conceive that Santa Fé or the other Provinces can find resources to oppose the formidable body of troops sent against them. It has been asked, whether in all the Argentine Republic no Patriot can be found to step forward and endeavour to mediate between the parties?—alas! the

animosity of brothers is ever more terrible than that of other persons; would we could hear of negotiation,—that no more blood might be shed in this unhappy family dispute.

On the afternoon of 10th instant General Lavalle reviewed his troops at Tala, at which place they had arrived the preceding day; they amount to about 1300 men.

The following decree has been issued:

Buenos Ayres, March 12, 1829.

The defence of the city under actual circumstances being the duty of every inhabitant who is interested in the public tranquillity, and it having been represented to the Government that various foreigners are animated with this sentiment, who are attached to the fortunes of the country, both personally and by their interests, it has decreed:—

Article 1. A battalion of Volunteers to be formed, under the denomination of the *Batallon del Comercio Extranjero*.

2. The citizen Don Ramon Larrea to be named Commandant of the said battalion.

3. The Commandant above named is authorized to proceed to the enrolment and organization of the corps.

(Signed) **BROWN.**
José Maria Paz.

The news from Patagonia is far from satisfactory. The inhabitants of Del Carmen were in great alarm, and a number of them have quitted that part. The vessels lately arrived from thence have brought a quantity of passengers. The Indians still threaten, although they have not made any attack; their force is variously stated; they have been lately joined by Chenel and his tribe, and likewise another party, both from the neighbourhood of the River Colorado. Píachero is the ostensible Chief, and boasts that he can muster 1000 men of all arms. Perhaps altogether he might collect 500 men.

A spy has been arrested at Del Carmen. The male population, including the foreigners there, have formed themselves into a corps of militia, keep strict watch, and are in a manner under arms almost every night.

The schr. brig of war Riobamba, (late Convention,) was to sail from Patagonia for this on the 29th ult.

The following has been published :—

“*Monte, March 6, 1829.*”

“The undersigned informs the Inspector General, that having on the 4th instant despatched at different points a force of about 300 banditti, including some Indians, headed by Miranda and Maestre, a few piquets of cavalry which were detached has been sufficient to chastise them, particularly one composed of light artillery, and the 5th Cazadores, 8 in number who at three different times charged a force of about 40 *anarquistas*, in spite of a lively fire which they kept up, obliging them to disperse, and remove out of sight of the garrison. We have not sustained any loss. The *anarquistas* have had 2 killed and some wounded; their whole force retreated yesterday afternoon in the direction of Arrecifes, taking with them a considerable quantity of cattle.”

The despatch concludes, praising the officers of the garrison, &c., and is signed

“PEDRO MALAVIA.”

A detail has been sent by the Auditor General, (Don Pedro Somellera,) to Gen. Paz, (the General in Chief,) of the proceedings against the prisoners taken in the action of Palmitas, on the 7th of February last. It is prefaced to the following effect:—That the prisoners it is well known had associated themselves with the Indians who have desolated the Province by robberies, murders, and outrages of every description; that they had made all the resistance in their power against the public force sent against them; had attacked and taken the Fort of Laguna Blanca, and robbed from thence the property appertaining to the State. That these crimes of high treason, &c., had made the prisoners subject to the penalty of death; and the Auditor General is convinced that were the case judged in a Council of War, the notoriety of the crimes, &c. would decidedly condemn all the prisoners; but the circumspection with which the Government has acted in this case: its not wishing to proceed to extremities, has convinced the Auditor General of its philanthropic intentions; that it wishes not to shed blood, and that justice may be satisfied with the least possible victims;—therefore, three persons only have been condemned to the last penalty of the law, viz.: the soldier Patricio Villegas, who deserted from the 17th regiment, committed various crimes, and was captured among the banditti of Molina; Anacleto Jimenes, a deserter from the same regiment to the enemy (the Brazilians,) at Colonia, and afterwards taken in Molina's band; a militiaman, Angel Maria Correa, who was taken in the action of the 9th Dec. at Navarro, and placed at liberty; he afterwards joined Molina, with whom he acted in the capacity of an officer, and was again taken. Of the remainder of the prisoners, some have been condemned to hard labour, and to be transported, &c. for a term of

years, at present to the Island of Martin Garcia, until the establishment at the *Islas Malvinas* (Falkland Islands,) is arranged, to which place the prisoners are ultimately to be sent, to fulfil their term of banishment.

The three unfortunates condemned to die were shot at the Retiro on Tuesday morning last. *El Tiempo* of 10th inst. in remarking upon the humane conduct of the Government towards the prisoners captured at Palmitas, takes occasion to notice the outrageous and cruel behaviour of the chiefs of the banditti; and that the groupe of assassins and robbers, whose appearance near Monte on the 4th inst. has been noticed, did on passing through the *Guardia de Lobos*, on their retreat, and at which point there was no force to resist them, shoot the Justice of the Peace, assassinate and wound several persons, and sacked the small population of the village, &c.

By a person arrived from San Nicolas we learn that 100 Santafecinos passed the Arroyo del Medio on Saturday last; a party of the inhabitants of that town kept in front of them, and by their movements conducted them to the neighbourhood of a wood, in which twenty five huzzars were in ambuscade; these and the above party attacked the enemy, who were completely routed, leaving seven dead on the field, and an equal number of wounded, besides those of the latter, which they took away with them.—[*El Tiempo, 11th inst.*]

According to the arrangement made in the decree for the enrolment of the “*milicia pasiva*,” this corps ought to have assembled from yesterday; notwithstanding which, nothing is said relative to its organization, and we believe no step of importance has been taken in this respect. This is a serious affair, to which we shall soon revert.—[*Ibid.*]

The Provisional Governor (Gen. Lavalle,) left town on the morning of 6th inst., to take command of the troops appointed to act against the Province of Santa Fé. The troops left San José de Flores to proceed upon that expedition on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

It is said that a conspiracy has been in agitation at Cordova against the Governor Bustos; that it was discovered by one of the conspirators, and that three or four persons have been banished from thence to Rioja.

The individuals banished from this city, who were landed at Colonia from the brig of war Gen. Rondeau have, it is said, proceeded to Monte Video. The said brig fired a gun, and left the Outer Roads at sunset on Sunday evening, for Patagonia or Bahia Blanca, having on board the other persons mentioned in the list which we formerly published.

SANTA FÉ—ENTRE RIOS.

El Tiempo of 10th inst. hints that Lopez begins to distrust those about him and that he has arrested some of his officers and soldiers upon suspicion. It is likewise said that Señores Chavarría and Aschega, late Deputies from Buenos Ayres to the Convention, are sent away to a point distant from Santa Fé accused of holding communication with the Government here. *El Tiempo* remarks that it is ignorant of this circumstance, but it would not be extraordinary if these gentlemen were in communication with the authority upon whom they immediately depend; and that only the arbitrary conduct which has detained them in Santa Fé, against the express orders sent them to retire could make that a crime which is in fact, a compliance with their duty; adding that it is some time since the Ex-Deputies have had intercourse with the government of Buenos Ayres; and that the governor (Sola,) of Entre Rios has received \$5000, which Lopez sent him to forward troops, but he has kept it, and hitherto has not sent a man, except the 60 convicts which were forwarded at the commencement, and who have since deserted.

In Entre Rios there have been likewise arrests and banishments.

Some further details have been published of the catastrophe on 30th January last, in which Col. Morel, several officers, and more than 50 men of the 7th regiment of cavalry were murdered near Bahia Blanca by the Indians. It appears that the Colonel placed too much confidence in the professions of friendship made by the Indians, and that he and his troops mingled with them in perfect security.

In consequence of a note from the Consul General of this Republic in the Low Countries, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of that kingdom, relative to the admission of vessels with the Argentine flag, the following has been issued:—That all vessels bearing the flag of the United Provinces of the River Plate, whose papers are recognized as being regular and conformable to the rules existing in the Republic, shall be admitted in the ports of the Low Countries, notwithstanding the vessel may be of foreign construction, and the greater part of the crew foreigners.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday last we read that various individuals had formed the project of bringing to this country some plants of a rare description; and that Señor Beranger, who had been intrusted with this commission, had returned from Rio Janeiro, after a long absence, with a fine collection of seeds and shrubs, but that his return at this moment could not have been less opportune. In consequence of the failures in the commercial world, several of the parties were unable to fulfil their compromises; the communication with the interior Pro-

vinces being likewise obstructed; and to crown all, the beautiful Garden *de aclimatacion*, which Señor Beranger left in full life and vigour, has become a desert.

The Government, interested in the preservation of this precious acquisition, and to alleviate in some degree the losses sustained by Señor Beranger, has given permission that the plants should be deposited for the present in the Garden of the Recoleta, without exacting the usual importation duties, &c. The *Gaceta* adds, "We hope that this accident will cause the re-establishment of the Garden *de aclimatacion*; its destruction is a positive loss to our youthful agriculture."

In the same paper it is stated that Don José Mañroner, proprietor of a superb collection of pictures, to collect which he has employed 30 years of his life, intends to exhibit them to the public in the Salas of the "Colegio de Ciencias Morales. The exhibition is open every day from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. Tickets of admission may be had at No. 54, calle de la Universidad, price \$1 each.

The first number of *Le Spectateur Français* was published in this city on the 7th instant.

The *Journal do Commercio*, of Rio Janeiro, has passed some encomiums upon the *British Packet*, and that its praises have afforded us considerable pleasure, it would be downright hypocrisy to deny. The same article contains the following: "The *British Packet* has survived all the French papers published in Buenos Ayres, while the one written here in that language still exists, and will certainly continue to do so, as long as there is liberty of the press here. This paper, during the two first months, sustained some very severe attacks, which having survived, it is not likely it will be now abandoned by its present editor, who is exerting himself to make it a lasting paper; and no doubt he will succeed, if he continues writing with the same elegance of style and knowledge of the country as he has hitherto done."

To account for the greater inclination which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres have for an English paper, we can only say, that we have not sufficient data to come to a satisfactory conclusion, except by observing, that as some soils are more favourable to some kind of plants, the same may happen with nations, as to their relative literary tastes.

A decree of the Government, dated 7th instant, recognizes Mr. John C. Zimmermann as Consul from the city of Hamburg to the United Provinces of the River Plate.

The fruit this season has been very abundant; peaches have in many quintas been left to rot; taking them to market would not cover the expenses.

The brig *Nookey*, which sailed from this port on the 7th of October, conveyed to England the first news of the ratification of the peace, and the translated copy of the Treaty which appeared in the *British Packet* of the 4th of October. Most of the London papers have in a degree commented upon the terms, and some of them in language not very gratifying to our pride; for example, the newspaper *Record*, of 22d Dec., says:—

"The Treaty of Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, ratified at Santa Fé on the 26th of September, has been made public. After wasting their slender resources and puny strength in rival animosities, in which no calm spectator could have any sympathy whatever—both parties being at length exhausted—their exchequers drained—their commerce reduced to the lowest ebb,—at last become sensible of their folly, and both agree to give up the long contested prize.

"The absurdity of the ephemeral revolutions and petty quarrels of the South American States, is sufficiently palpable to European politicians; but, unhappily, our perceptions of the folly and iniquity which appear so glaring in the case of these miniature governments, become wonderfully obtuse when more momentous interests are at stake nearer home. There is little cause however, for triumph on account of the superior wisdom and purity of the motives that gave rise to the wars which have embroiled and desolated Europe during the last century."

The "Record" is a new paper, and is published twice a week; its number was 103 on the 22d of December last: a portion of its columns is devoted to theological subjects. The history and political bearing of the different London papers would be an amusing research:—the "Times," called the first paper in Europe, with its nervous writing, and *foule* of advertisements:—the "Morning Post," and the detail of fashionable occurrences, arrivals in town and departures; the ladies dresses on Court days and balls, and how lovely Lady such a one looked in her lilac dress, trimmed with silver, &c.:—the colossal "Morning Herald," filled with useful matter, humorous anecdotes, and "quaint sayings":—the "Morning Chronicle," and old Whig principles:—the "Courier," the organ, as it is said, of the Minister:—the "Morning Journal," (the *oi devant* "New Times" of Dr. Slop,) and car-

rying with it the stamp of its great founder. "It is not every one can wear the armour of Achilles:"—the "Morning Advertiser," alias the "Publican's paper," alias the "Tap Tub," supported both by "publicans and sinners," and containing numerous Advertisements of articles lost, stolen, or mislaid, or that a lady's reticule has been left in a hackney coach, number unknown, and the reward offered for its recovery, &c. &c.:—the "Atlas," its weighty columns acting up to its weighty name:— "Bell's Life in London," with cuts of a boxing match, an examination of some naughty woman before a magistrate, charged with adding to the number of His Majesty's subjects, in a manner not according to Act of Parliament. But the list swells too much for our "British Packet, and yet we have not named one half of the periodicals published in the "modern Babylon."

A decree of the Government has been published, dated Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28, 1829, stating the urgency of providing the army with a number of youths capable of acting with advantage in the class of officers. Article 1 provides, that in the three branches of the service each company shall receive two youths, with the title of *aspirantes*, (cadets,) with the pay of fifteen dollars per month. Article 2: those youths must have completed fourteen years of age, and have the consent of their parents or tutors to enter the service, and a certificate of their good disposition and conduct: that they know how to read, write, and possess the first rudiments of arithmetic. There are eight articles altogether.

Riobamba,—from which the schr. of war late *Convention* takes her name, is a town or village near Quito, at which, in the year 1822, General then Major Lavalle greatly distinguished himself. He commanded 86 men of the "Granaderos á Caballo," belonging to Buenos Ayres, and forming part of the army of General San Martin; 450 Spanish cavalry presented themselves, and by a series of manœuvres were advantageously attacked by Major Lavalle's party, amongst whom was the late Gen Brandzen, then a Captain, and totally destroyed. Bolivar and Sucre were at that period advancing from Colombia towards Peru.

The Boston sloop of war is soon to sail for the U. S.; she has been two years and a half upon this station. The sloop of war *Vandalia* has arrived at Rio Janeiro to relieve her.

On the 6th inst. the Colonels of the 4th regiment of cavalry and cuirassiers, with more than 200 men, left Dolores; and on the 7th Col. Estomba marched with 70 soldiers, in pursuance of orders forwarded to him from the Government.

By an order of the day, dated 12th inst., the 8 soldiers who attacked and dispersed forty of the *anarquistas* at "La Guardia del Monte," on the 4th instant, have been promoted.

A mistake having occurred in publishing Col. Forbes's letter in our last, we insert a copy from the original:—

"*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 laudable 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 in 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 that Constitution, and to the general sentiment of my nation, in offering to you my most sincere wishes for the complete success of your highminded and noble efforts, accompanied by the small mite of pecuniary 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 on questions of the internal policy of Great Britain, connected with this subject.

"I have the honor to be

"With great respect

"Your Obedt. Serv't,

"J. M. FORBES.

"*General O'Brien, &c. &c.*"

Room prevents our noticing this week a correspondence between the Governor and the Judge of the Island of St. Bartholomew, and Captain Turner, of the U. S. ship *Erie*, relative to the seizure of the privateer *Federal* by that ship.

THEATRE.

On the 8th inst. a selection of music was performed, consisting of arias, duos, &c., of different composers, but chiefly from Rossini. Señor Pascual Tani (brother to Doña Angelita,) made his debut as a vocalist before a Buenos Ayres audience. As an actor we cannot congratulate him; it was probably his first public appearance; his voice is deficient in strength, but its peculiar tone came in with much effect, particularly in the beautiful trio from the opera of *Elizabeth*. A friend told us that it reminded him more than once of *Veluti*, of the London opera. In person Señor Tani is tall, and inclined to corpulency; he is evidently a good musician. Doña Marguerita Tani reappeared, after an absence of some years; in her singing we did not observe that she had either retrograded or improved; in person she is something more "en bon point." Our favorite *Angelita* sang in her usual happy manner; and the fine manly person and voice of *Vacani* appeared on this evening very conspicuous. The prices

were double, but the house was full in every part; the boxes had to boast several of those lovely and fashionable females who have been so long estranged from the theatre. The excessive heat of the evening, increased by a crowded house, rendered the performance somewhat tedious.

MARRIED.

On 2d instant, Mr. RICHARD DUFFY, of this city, to Doña CARLOTA DE ELIA.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 7—Wind W.

Sailed, British brig *Hebe*, Forman, for Parnagua, in ballast; National schr. packet *Felicidad del Sud*, Monte Video; do. cutter *Louisa*, do.; do. schr. *Francisca*, do.; two *zumacas*, for Martín García with troops and prisoners.

March 8—Wind N. N. E.

Sailed, British brig *Albuera*, Borthwick, Liverpool, dry hides 2250, salted do 2000, and 40 pipes containing 600 horse hides 10 bales containing 1500 horns 20,000; Nat. brig of war *General Rondeau*, Toll, for Patagonia.

March 9—Wind N.

Arrived, Monte Video packet schr. *Liber-tad del Oriente*, from Monte Video 8th inst.; several sail of small craft from the N.

Sailed, National schr. *Joven Sarandi*, Al-sazaray, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro, doubloons 421, patacones 84, wool 40 bales.

March 10—Wind N.

Arrived, National *zumaca* *Argentina Republicana* fm Monte Video, to Gaspar Resa, sugar 728 bags, and 14 bbls., coffee 10 bbls., planks 250.

Also, Brazilian *zumaca* *Dos Amigos*, from Rio Grande and Monte Video, to M. A. Ramos, yerba 235 tierces, wood 1500 bundles.

Also, National schr. packet *Flor del Rio*, from Monte Video 9th inst.

Also, 8 *balandras*, from *Las Vacas*, Paisandú, &c. with lime, wood, tallow, &c.

Sailed, American sloop of war *Boston* Commodore John Orde Creighton, Monte Video.

March 11—Wind E.

Arrived, Nat. brig *Triunfo de la Amistad*, Sheafe, Patagonia 28th ult., to W. Mason, salt 900 fanegas, and various effects.

Also, Nat. schr. *Harriett Stevens*, from Patagonia 28th ult., salt 549½ fanegas, and other effects, to W. Mason.

Also, National *balandra* *Aranzazu*, from Patagonia, with dry goods 14 bales, and other effects.

Also, 10 sail of *balandras*, &c. from *Las Vacas*, &c. with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, Nat. brig *Independiente*, Campbell, (late brig *Thomas Morris*), for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro, jerked beef 1000 quintals, tallow 65 cases with 100 arrobas, half hides tanned 72; Nat. schr. *Providencia*, Monte Video.

March 12—Wind E.

Arrived, Am. schr. brig *Soto*, Ricketson, New York 20th January, general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Also, National *zumaca* *Oriental*, Monte Video.

Sailed, Am. ship *Balize*, Bangs, Bahia and Havana, jerked beef 2550 quintals and some return cargo, Am. brig *Confucius*, Saule, Havana, jerked beef 2270 quintals; do, schr.

brig *Matilda*, Thomas, Baltimore, dry hides 6250, horns 3000.

March 13—Wind E. S. E.

Arr., Brazilian corvette *Governor Dorrego*, from Monte Video; she fired a salute, which was returned from the Fort.

Also, American ship *Hamilton*, Appleton, Monte Video 11th inst., general cargo, and salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, 4 *zumacas*, with troops for San Nicolas.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig *Innes*, from Liverpool 24th December, arrived at Monte Video on 1st March.

The *Swallow*, Captain Baldock, was appointed the next Packet for this port, and would sail from Falmouth about the 20th of January.

Cargo of American ship *General Putnam*, whose arrival was noticed in our last, iron 2525 bars, planks 145,000 feet, flour 400 bbls., coals, furniture, &c.

An "Impartial Observer" is unavoidably omitted this week; it shall appear in our next number.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN Turner, to take charge of a machine and lathe: good wages will be given.

Likewise, Journeymen Cabinet makers taken on the same terms Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

A FLORIST has arrived in this city from France with a choice collection of flowers, herbs, Bulbus rooted plants, marimónas, anemones, and a considerable assortment of seeds of the most select and beautiful flowers, of all seasons, chosen from those found in the best gardens of France. He has also a great quantity of flower and fruit trees. Those persons who wish to call at his house, particularly the amateur of flowers, will be surprised to see them in all their verdure, from the great care which has been taken of them, so much so that in the place where they are kept, they are the same as if they were in pots or in the earth.

The Advertiser will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands, and to merit their confidence, as he intends frequently to visit this city. His residence is at No. 158, calle del Peru, at which place he will remain fifteen days only.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, 61 á 62 dollars each.
Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 300 á 305 per cent. prem.
Plata Macuquina, 260 á 265 per ct. prem.
Six per ct. Stock, 60 á 61 dolls. per ct.
Bank Shares, 198 á 200 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 12½ d. per doll.
Do. on Monte Video, 210 á 220 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 85 á 90 per ct. prem.
Hides, ox, best, 16 á 16½ dolls. per 35 lbs.
Do. country, 14 á 15 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do. salted, 13 á 14 dolls. per 60 lbs.
Beef, jerked, 10½ á 11 dolls. per quintal.
Horns, 200 a 250 dollars per m.
Hair, horse, 11 á 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.
Skins, chinchilla, 16 á 18 dolls. per doz.
Do. nutria, 8½ á 9 dolls. per doz.

** We regret that circumstances beyond our control oblige us to present the Prices Current without the usual observations upon the state of the market.

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