

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 137.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1829.

[Vol. III.]

FOREIGN.

London and Liverpool papers have been received by the Condor to the middle of January. The most important article they contain, is that the Marquis of Anglesey has resigned his office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that it was supposed Lord Verulam, a son of the Duke of Bedford would succeed him. We subjoin extracts of some circumstances connected with this affair, and of an interesting and important letter written by the Marquis to the Rev. Dr. Curtis, upon the subject of Catholic emancipation.

From the Liverpool Times, Jan. 6.

"The important intelligence has reached us from Ireland, that the Marquis of Anglesey has resigned, or has been recalled from, the government of that country. The Catholic question—that fertile source of ministerial disunion and dismissal for the last thirty years, which caused the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, the retirement of Mr. Pitt, the dissolution of the Grenville administration, the refusal of Lords Grenville and Grey to join the government in 1812, and (may we not add?) the death of Mr. Canning—has also led to the termination of the government of Lord Anglesey.

"It appears that the Marquis had become so strongly convinced of the necessity of granting the Catholic Claims, that he determined to stake his office on the compliance or non-compliance of Ministers with his recommendation.

"The letter of Lord Anglesey to Doctor Curtis, is his parting legacy to Ireland; and a most valuable legacy, in our opinion, it is to that country, as well as a most important proclamation to Great Britain. It proclaims, in a tone loud and distinct as thunder, that Ireland can never be tranquil or well affected, and of course that England can never be safe, till emancipation is granted. Lord Anglesey went to Ireland, as was believed, prejudiced against Catholic Emancipation, and having given a vote against it in the House of Lords. Last session he gave no vote at all on the question; but now the result of his experience of the Irish people, and of the intimate knowledge he must have acquired of both

parties is, that he is 'perfectly convinced that the final and cordial settlement of this great question can alone give peace, harmony, and prosperity to all classes of His Majesty's subjects.'"

The letter alluded to from the Marquis to Dr. Curtis, after some preliminary remarks, says:—

"Perfectly convinced that the final and cordial settlement of this great question can alone give peace, harmony, and prosperity to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this kingdom, I must acknowledge my disappointment on learning that there is no prospect of its being effected during the ensuing session of Parliament. I, however, derive some consolation from observing that His Grace is not wholly adverse to the measure; for if he can be induced to promote it, he, of all men, will have the greatest facility in carrying it into effect.

"If I am correct in this opinion, it is obviously most important that the Duke of Wellington should be propitiated: that no obstacle that can by possibility be avoided should be thrown in the way; that all personal and offensive insinuations should be suppressed; and that ample allowance should be made for the difficulties of his situation.

"Difficult it certainly is, for he has to overcome the very strong prejudices, and the interested motives of many persons of the highest influence, as well as to allay the real alarms of many of the more ignorant Protestants.

"I differ from the opinion of the Duke, that an attempt should be made to 'bury in oblivion' the question for a short time: first, because the thing is utterly impossible; and next, because if the thing were possible, I fear that advantage might be taken of the pause, by representing it as a panic achieved by the late violent re-action, and by proclaiming that if the government at once and peremptorily decided against concession—the Catholics would cease to agitate, and then all the miseries of the last years of Ireland will be to be re-acted.

"Personality offers no advantage, it effects no good; on the contrary, it offends, and confirms predisposed aversion. Let the Catholic trust to the justice of his cause—to the growing liberality of mankind.

"Brute force, he should be assured, can

effect nothing. It is the Legislature that must decide this great question; and my greatest anxiety is, that it should be met by the Parliament under the most favourable circumstances, and that the opposers of Catholic Emancipation shall be disarmed by the patient forbearance, as well as by the unwearied perseverance of its advocates."

BRAZILS.

The late arrivals from Brazil has brought intelligence that a revolutionary movement had taken place on the 1st February at Pernambuco. 100 men, including several military officers, had attempted at a place called St. Anton, to instal a Junta, but did not succeed; 170 troops pursued them, and they fled to the interior.

Some seditious placards have likewise been stuck up at Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian vessel of war *Duchess de Goyaz* has had an action off the coast of Africa, with a large schr. brig, mounting 2 long 24-pounders on pivots. Some bad weather came on, which enabled the latter to escape; she was thought to be a vessel belonging to Fournier.

Exchange upon England at Rio Janeiro was at 24 pence per dollar.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant a gun was fired from the Fort, for the assembling, according to order, of the "Milicia Pasiva" in the Plazas de la Victoria, Marte, and Monserrat. About two hundred men attended at the first named point, and as many at the other two. Several causes prevented its being more numerous, and the "Tiempo" hints, that it would be advisable to close the shops, pulperias, warehouses, &c. from 7 until 9 o'clock on those mornings appointed for the meeting.

Under date of 14th March, the Inspector General (Don Ignacio Alvarez,) addressed a letter to the Secretary General, (Don José Miguel Velez, stating that he (Alvarez,) had accepted office on condition of resigning it as soon as the peace of the Province was secured; that important object being effected, it is his wish to retire to private life, but that he is always ready to second with his feeble efforts the exertions of the present Administration. The Secretary General returned for answer, that the Government had accepted the resignation, and appointed Col. Blas José Pico as Inspector General; at the same time assuring General Alvarez that the Government highly appreciated his services, and that he had fulfilled his duties most satisfactorily in the very difficult circumstances in which the Province had been placed.

A letter has been published from Don Ramon Larrea to the Inspector General, dated Buenos Ayres, 13th March, 1829, stating that the attentions required by his commercial affairs and other causes rendered him incompetent to undertake the charge as Commandant of the *Batallon de Comercio Estrangero*, and desiring to be excused from it, proffering his services in any manner which may be compatible with his situation. An answer was returned the same day from Don Ignacio Alvarez, (the Inspector General,) to the effect that the Government could not accept his resignation, certain that the confidence reposed in Señor Larrea would be honorably maintained, although it might be at the sacrifice of time taken from his mercantile pursuits.

The *Tiempo* of 17th instant notices that some alarming reports had been circulated respecting Señores Echavarria and Aschega, the Ex-Deputies from the Province of Buenos Ayres to the Convention at Santa Fé; and states that although it was known that these gentlemen were prisoners by order of Lopez, yet there was no reason to believe that his arbitrary measures had proceeded beyond that.

The same paper states that Lopez has put himself at the head of his troops, and had sent a communication to General Lavalle, written in a style and tone far from insulting; on the contrary, displaying the greatest deference, but insisting that Santa Fé had been aggrieved by the Government of Buenos Ayres, and that he was disposed to an accommodation, if he could receive satisfaction for these pretended grievances. The *Tiempo* remarks that Lopez appears to have forgotten his circulars, the detention of the postmen, the imprisonment of passengers, firing upon the *escuadrilla*, &c.; and that he has put to the proof the patience both of this Government and the people, and that it is they who ought to exact the most serious satisfaction.

A decree of the Government, dated 14th March, 1829, states that General I. M. Paz, General in Chief of the army of the Capital, and Minister of War, (provisional,) being about to join the army, that the Secretary General is to take charge of the office of Minister of War and Marine; and Brigadier General Martin Rodriguez appointed as Commandant General of the troops in all the territory of the Province.

Col. Estomba, Commandant of the Southern frontier, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the village of Ranchos, upon the conduct of Don Carlos Goldrist, the Justice of the Peace of that district, who had raised unfounded alarms amongst the inhabitants, which is attributed more to his own weakness than any bad intentions.—The said Goldrist was removed from his situation, and Don Cayetano Peña appointed to succeed him.

On the 12th some inhabitants of Lobos arrived in town, to solicit arms and ammunition from the Government in the name of the rest. The Government immediately ordered 50 muskets and carbines, and ammunition to be given to them. It is stated there is no particular cause for alarm; that Col. Estomba with his force had been very active, and had examined the greater part of the country on the other side of the River Salado, without meeting a single man in arms; and that his troops, or part of them, would survey the posts of Monte, Lobos, &c.

Lieutenant Gordillo left the "Guardia del Monte" on the 16th inst. with despatches, and from them it is learned that Col. Estomba was at Baigorri, 10 leagues from the above garrison, with 300 men. Colonel N. Medina with 100 men, marched on the 11th towards the neighbourhood of Monte, in order to pursue, in conjunction with Colonel Estomba, the *anarquistas*, whose advanced parties were at the "Estancia de Roque el Paraguai," 4 leagues from the garrison commanded by Miranda and Maestre. The remainder of the Indians, under the orders of Chaves, were 7 leagues distant in the pass of La Tabla. The garrison of Monte were under arms, and in communication with Col. Estomba.—[*El Tiempo*, 13th inst.]

On the 13th a party of 23 Santafecinos passed the "Arroyo del Medio." Major Calderon attacked them with an equal force, composed of Hussars and Colorados; the result was the complete route of the Santafecinos, who had 12 killed.

General Paz left town to join the army on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

Four military officers, belonging to the troops embarked for San Nicolas, were upset in a boat on the evening of the 11th inst.; one of them, Captain Juan de Dios Valdez, was drowned, the rest saved.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday last, a gun was fired from the Fort, as a signal for assembling the corps of *Milicia Pasiva*. It is stated that from 600 to 700 men assembled in the Plazas de la Victoria, de Marte, and Monserrat; yet as the full object of the meeting was not attained, it was ordered that another should take place at 7, A. M. on the 19th instant.

The weather having moderated on Saturday last, the remainder of the troops (designed first for San Nicolas, preparatory to undertaking offensive operations against Santa Fé,) were embarked at the Molc, accompanied by their band of music.

It is said that Rosas left Santa Fé for the Bajada on the approach of the Buenos Ayrean troops to Tala, and that he continues in Entre Rios.

In the month of July last, a man and his wife, and a boy of five years old, son to the above, were murdered at Lobos, under circumstances of great cruelty, by three persons named Zepedas, (brothers.) They were arrested, and the sentence was lately promulgated, condemning to death Juan and Miguel Zepeda, and the prisoner Benito Zepeda to hard labour for four years, and that he was likewise to witness the execution of his two brothers. The sentence was put in force on Monday last in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, near the Fort. The prisoners were brought out of the Cabildo about 10 o'clock in the morning under a military guard; they appeared to be very young men, and from their attire to belong to that class of persons called *paisanos*, or countrymen. The two who were appointed to die walked bare headed and at a slow pace, (being in irons;) each held a small crucifix, and fervently attended to the exhortations of the friars, and in apparent insensibility to every thing else around them. Their brother Benito followed in the rear,—his eyes cast to the ground. Arrived at the place of execution, near to which a square of infantry was formed, the criminals Juan and Miguel were placed on separate benches, and their eyes bandaged. The friars slowly retired, and at a concerted signal, the victims to offended justice were shot. A gallows had been erected near to the spot, upon which their bodies were immediately suspended, presenting a spectacle truly appalling. The spectators were numerous, and all were impressed with the necessity of severely punishing crimes so heinous.

Saint Patrick's day on the 17th inst., was duly commemorated by various private individuals of this city, natives of *Erin's Isle*, although no public entertainment took place. The flag of old Ireland floated from the top of Mr. Willis's *Naval Hotel*, (Irish Jemmy's,) and its occupants seemed to have no other thought but to honor the day.

The following decrees have been issued:—

“The Government, in consulting the service of the public respecting the organization of the battalion ‘del Comercio Extranjero,’ (Foreign Commerce,) has decreed:

“Art. 1. The said battalion shall, in future, be called, ‘Battallon de los Amigos del Orden,’ (Battalion of the Friends of Order.)

“2. Every foreigner who is not exempted from service, and who has not a paper of enlistment in this battalion, is to be immediately enlisted in the corps of militia as the law directs.

“BROWN.

“José M. Diaz Velez.”

Another decree, same date, has been promulgated, that in order to augment the troops of the line appointed to guard the frontier of this Province, a corps of cavalry of the line shall be raised, to be called the “Granaderos de la Guardia,” (Grenadiers of the Guard.) Major Juan Estevan Rodriguez is appointed to command it.

The news brought from Patagonia by the Riobamba, states that the Indians had retired both from the neighbourhood of del Carmen and Bahía Blanca. The National brig of war General Rondeau, from this 8th, was going into Bahía Blanca on 13th instant.

The *Tiempo* some time since called the attention of its readers to the extraordinary circumstance, that the deaths in this city have lately exceeded the births, and this without any apparent cause or prevailing malady. According to the returns for the month of February, the difference continued, although not quite in the same ratio. The complaints made in London and Paris upon the quality of the bread manufactured in those cities, and the injurious effect it must have upon the population, has caught the attention of the observant editors of the *Tiempo*, and they pointedly comment upon it, in connection with the badness of the bread made in Buenos Ayres, and the effect it may have upon the health of its inhabitants.

There has been lately a great scarcity of small notes in this city, the Bank having discontinued to change the larger ones, preparatory to the intended issue of the new notes on the 1st of May next.

From the 7th to the 14th inst., 43 horses have been seized and sold by the Police, for having infringed the decree interdicting galloping in the streets. The proceeds of the sales amounted to 956 dollars.

The streets of Buenos Ayres during the late delightful evenings have been crowded in the extreme; the vast concourse of females, some of them so very lovely, and attired in costume at once elegant and appropriate, might extort admiration even from insensibility. Pity that war and private feuds should ever vex a land where, as the inimitable Byron has expressed it:

“The virgins are soft as the roses they twine,
“And all, save the spirit of man, is divine.”

Monsieur Pasquer’s hair dresser’s shop, from Paris, in the calle de Cangallo, and the beautiful female bust placed in the window, have their nightly share of admirers, particularly at this season of the year, when La Merced’s Church, to hear some favourite preacher, is open almost on every evening.

Doctor JUAN MADERA, who has been for many years Director of the Vaccine establishment in this city, died suddenly on the night of the 12th instant. He was a very amiable man, and most assiduous and intelligent in his profession. Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez has been appointed to succeed him.

Want of room prevents the insertion of the full correspondence relative to the seizure of the privateer *schr. Federal*, captain Taylor, of this port: It appears that she was cut out from under the guns of the Fort at the Island of St. Bartholomew on the night of the 5th of December, by four boats and eighty men belonging to the United States’ ship *Erie*, captain Turner. There were but four men and two boys on board the schooner when she was cut out, and they making no resistance, of course, no damage was done; the Fort perceiving some stir in the harbour, fired three random shots without effect. The *Erie* with captain Taylor has arrived in the United States. The officers and crew of the *Federal* had petitioned the American Consul at St. Bartholomew’s to be sent after their vessel, and stated their willingness to stand a trial as pirates, but their petition was not granted.

On the 4th of December captain Turner addressed a letter to the Government of St. Bartholomew’s, stating that the privateer had taken at sea a quantity of dry goods from the American brig *Nymph*, of Boston, under the pretext of such goods being the property of the enemies of Buenos Ayres; and as the American government did not recognize the principle thus attempted to be established by that of Buenos Ayres, with regard to

enemy’s property found on board of neutral vessels, capt. Turner demanded that the privateer, her officers, crew, &c. should be delivered up to him. The Governor and Judge of the Island returned an answer to the above on the 5th instant, observing that as the question was a contested one between the United States and Buenos Ayres, and as the privateer did not appear to have infringed the Laws of Nations, or the regulations of the flag under which she held her commission, they declined to acquiesce in the demand made. Captain Turner in reply expressed his surprise at receiving a communication like the above, and denominates the transaction as a robbery or piracy, committed by a vessel whose commandant was at the time well aware of the conclusion of Peace between the government of Brazil and Buenos Ayres; and against a vessel of a Power in amity with both. That the claim made did not rest on a contested principle, but on the Law of Nations, as acknowledged by every Maritime Power of Europe, one only excepted; and more particularly by the armed neutrality of the Northern Powers of Europe, of which the Kingdom of Sweden formed a conspicuous member. The Governor and Judge returned an answer, assuring captain Turner, that whenever the accusation of piracy brought against the *Federal*, was supported by any proof, they would most readily co-operate to bring the offenders to condign punishment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,—I have observed in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 10th instant, a critique on the performance at the Theatre on the 8th, apparently by the present editor. Although I willingly offer to him the tribute of respect for his literary acquirements, I cannot so readily conform to his taste in affairs of the drama.

It is not wished to take any thing from the merit of Doña Maria Tani, but it is thought that Doña Angelita can never suffer by a comparison with her sister; and it is hoped that she will not attempt to vary her own good style of performance to imitate that of any other person who has appeared on these boards. The naiveté of Doña Angelita’s look, the modesty of her deportment, the ease and grace of her action, which is thought to be more of good taste, as it appears natural while it is theatrical,—these added to the powers and melody of her voice, have long rendered her the unrivalled favourite of the Buenos Ayres stage.

IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

On the night of the 11th inst., the British brig Grecian, in the Outer Roads, got foul of the British brig Charlton Whittall, and stove the bulwarks of the latter.

Cargo of American ship Hamilton, whose arrival was noticed in our last, pine plank 24,000 feet, soap 208 cases, salt 130 moyes, tar, gin, cordage, tobacco, glass, &c.

THEATRE.

Vacani took his benefit on the 15th inst. and treated his friends with a very agreeable musical selection, both vocal and instrumental, including the superb overture to the *Italiana*. Doña Angelita was not in *tip top* spirits; we are likely soon to lose her; Green Room report asserts, and appearances confirm it, that she is in that situation so pleasing to all ladies "who love their lords." Her sister Marguerita sung an air from *El Barbero* with great taste. Señor Pascual Tani convinced the public that he is a finished singer, but as an actor he has no pretensions, and possesses, in a great degree, the defect of new performers in the management of the "arms and hands;" he took part with Vacani in the well known duet from the Barber of Seville—"Al' idea di quell metallo." The *Figaro* of the latter is incomparable; "He is the first barber in Europe," exclaimed a friend near us. The house was crowded with beauty and fashion; it called to mind "olden times." General Alvear, his lady and daughter, were in the boxes.

MARRIED.

At Monte Video, on the 13th ultimo, Captain JOHN PASCO GREENFELL, of the Brazilian Navy, to Doña DOLORES MASINI.

DIED.

On Friday, 13th inst., Mr. ROBERT BURNS, aged 35 years, a native of St. Andrews, (Scotland.) He has left a widow and 3 children to deplore his loss.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, Mr. MICHAEL STERSHANSKEY, aged 56 years, a native of Poland.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 13—Wind E. S. E.

Arr., Nat. zumaca San José Americano, from Monte Video, to I. Ponce, sugar 498 bags, yerba 42 tierces and 97 half tierces, rice 58 bags, planks 514.

March 14—Wind E.

Arrived, American ship Romulus, Barker, from New York 24th Nov., Cape de Verda 2d Jan., and Monte Video, salt 1000 fanegas, dry goods 200 bales and boxes, furniture, boots, shoes, &c., to Dana & Carman.

Also, British schr. brig Jane and Henry, Leggett, from Liverpool 7th January, iron, earthenware, coals, tin 90 cases, wine 40 do., gin, potatoes, butter, &c., to Dickson & Co.

Also, British brig Innes, Ovenston, from Liverpool 24th Dec., and Monte Video 12th inst., general cargo, Duguid, Holland & Co.

Also, National schr. Packet Felicidad del Sud, from Monte Video.

Also, Brazilian schr. brig Maria da Gloria, Pratis, Rio Grande 4th, farina 245 sacks, yerba 490 tierces, patacones 3000, to I. A. Oliveira.

Also, Monte Video cutter Dolphin, from Colonia.

Sailed, British brig Perfection, Nicholson, Liverpool, dry hides 1834, salt do. 4283, horns 94,200, horse hair 700 arrobas, wool 154 do.

American brig Rolla, Terry, for the Havana, jerked beef 3325 quintals; Am. schr.

Lovely Hope, Rogers, for the Brazils and Havana, jerked beef 1100 quintals; French brig Desiré, Boyer, Bourdeaux, dry hides 4428, cocoa 660 bags; Sardinian schr. brig San José, Sardi, Rio Janeiro, jerked beef 125 quintals, horns 20,000, wool 89 bales, tallow 13 bbls.; Nat. zumaca Santa Cruz, do., jerked beef 200 quintals, horns 50,000, wine 40 pipes, spermaceti candles 28 cases, soap 25 do.; National schr. packet Primera, (late Empresa,) Centopé, for Monte Video; 8 zumacas, &c., with troops for San Nicolas.

March 15—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, French ship Galatée, Mony, from Bourdeaux 11th Dec., and Monte Video, with wine, silks, cordage, oil, &c., to Braulio Costa.

Also, 11 sail of small craft from the N.

Sailed, Brazilian ship Nueva Dorado, Golarte, for Monte Video, with part of the cargo she brought to this port; Am. ship Hercules, King, Monte Video and Salem, dry hides 3396, cotton 117 bales with 702 arrobas.

March 16—Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, Nat. schr. brig Condor, Pyott, Liverpool 18th Jan., dry goods about 250 packages, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Also, British brig Laurel, Bagster, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., salt 1600 fanegas, to Grogan & Peacock.

Also, Am. brig James Noble, Lewis, from Rio Janeiro 6th instant, with salt about 1200 fanegas, to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

Also, Nat. schr. Veloz, Letzen, Santos 1st March, to S. Lezica, Bros., sugar 7500 arrobas.

Sailed, British brig Charlton Whittall, Lancaster, for Monte Video, with the same cargo which she brought to this port; Br. brig Grecian, Watson, for Cape de Verds, in ballast; Monte Video schr. Libertad del Oriente, Monte Video.

March 17—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, several sail of small craft from the Uruguay, Paraná, Las Vacas, &c., with lime and wood.

March 18—Wind N.

Arrived, National schr. brig of war Rio-bamba, from Patagonia 12th inst.

Also, 7 sail of balandras, &c., from the N.

Sailed, Nat. schr. packet Flor del Rio, for Monte Video, with the mail, passengers, &c.

March 19—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, American schr. Star, Brown, fm. Patagonia 6 days, general cargo, to Grogan & Peacock.

March 20—Wind N.

Arrived, Br. brig Floraville, Stephenson, from Liverpool 27th Dec., and Monte Video 18th inst., general cargo, to McCrackan & Jamieson. She has been one month at the latter port.

Also, an American brig, supposed the Rio, Odam, from Tarragona, to Duguid, Holland & Co.

Sailed, British barque packet Zephyr, Church, for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth. Passengers for England, Mr. Duncan Wright, and two sons (Donald and William,) of the late Daniel Mackinlay, Esq., of this city.

Fr. brig Les deux Victoires, Le Marchand, the Havana, jerked beef 2200 quintals; Nat. schr. Ana Bella, Monte Video, jerked beef 29 bbls., wheat 200 fanegas; Nat. packet schr. Felicidad del Sud, for Monte Video.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig Salacia, Miller, from this 10th October, arrived at Cork in January.

The brig Pacific sailed from Liverpool for this port on 18th January. The brig Jane, for this from the same was to sail about 25th January.

The zumaca Manelia has been wrecked upon the bar at Patagonia.


The National schr. Caroline, Love, from the Salado, and Monte Video, arrived at Liverpool on 14th January.

Several Advertisements came too late for insertion.

Notice to Mechanics.

TO be sold, at No. 45 calle del Peru, a good new LATHE, conveniently adapted to the various speeds required in turning either wood or metal.

TO LET,

 AN excellent Quinta, comprising a good house, and rather more than one square of ground, entirely surrounded by a brick wall, and well stocked with the choicest fruit trees. The land is of the best quality, and admirably adapted for the growth of every species of vegetables, and from its vicinity to the market, affords great facility for advantageously disposing of its produce. Inquire at No. 30 calle de la Paz.

NOTICE.

A FLORIST has arrived in this city from France with a choice collection of flowers, herbs, Bulbus rooted plants, marimoñas, anemonas, 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE lands forming the Estancia near Colla, the property of Don Vicente Capelo, situated ten leagues from Colonia upon the coast of the Rio de la Plata, consisting of more than ten leagues square, bounded by streams of water and forests, with a convenient port on the Arroyo del Sauce, upon which coast there are also forests of Espinillo wood,—will be exposed to public sale by order of the Tribunal del Consulado, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of April next, to pay the debts contracted by the said Capelo. All persons interested in their purchase, and who wish to obtain a knowledge of the dimensions, will please apply at No. 136, calle de Corrientes.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, 61 á 62 dollars each.
Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 290 á 310 per cent. prem.
Plata Macuquina, 260 á 265 per ct. prem.
Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 21 á 22 rials per quilate.
Silver in do. 11 dineros, 20 á 22 do. per dinero.
Six per ct. Stock, 62 á 63 dolls. per ct.
Bank Shares, 197 á 198 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 12 á 12½ d. per doll.
Do. on Monte Video, 210 á 220 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 70 á 75 per ct. prem.
Hides, ox, best, 18 á 18½ dolls. per 35 lbs.
Do. country, 16 á 17 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do. salted, 12 á 14 dolls. per 60 lbs.
Hair, horse, 11 á 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.
Beef, jerked, 10 á 11 dolls. per quintal.
Horns, 250 á 260 dollars per m.
Discount, 1½ á 2 per ct. per month.
Skins, chinchilla, 16 á 20 dolls. per doz.
Do. nutria, 8½ á 9 dolls. per doz.
Flour, N. Am., 65 dolls. per bbl.

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