

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 140.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1829.

[Vol. III.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Mr. Daniel Billinghamurst, son of Mr. Robert Billinghamurst of this city, arrived in town on Saturday evening from Chili, which country he left in February last. In political matters all was quiet there. The war with Colombia, and Peru, was "lingering on." Gyaquil was blockaded by the Peruvian squadron: Commodore Bouchard (a Frenchman,) has succeeded the lamented Guise in the command of that squadron.

Mr. Billinghamurst came over land and left Mendoza on the 25th of February. The legislature of that province had invested the government with full and extraordinary powers. In the province of Santa Fé he was detained for a short time.

It is said that the Indians had penetrated to the Capital of the province of San Luis, that the province had been deserted. The Governor (Ortiz) emigrated to Mendoza, but the Indians having retired, Ortiz returned and found that the people had elected a new Governor in the person of Guinasú.

From all accounts, it would seem that Santa Fé is at present the only province which takes an active part in the war.

In the province of Rioja it is stated that general Quiroga not being able to unite a sufficient number of men, has retired to his estancia. In Entre Ríos, and Corrientes, the people do not second the denunciations of their governments, either from want of means or inclination, or perhaps both.

The Spectateur Francais No. 15, gives a report that in the event of the British and American residents not being compelled to perform military duties, that M. Mandeville, the Consul General of France, will enter a formal protest against exacting the service of subjects of His Most Christian Majesty.

Another week has elapsed, and Buenos Ayres remains perfectly tranquil. It is true that various alarms have taken place respecting the Montoneros, and even now "the cry is still, they come." In the absence of all positive information we can only state the current reports, viz: that the main body of the Montoneros is said to be in the neighbourhood of Chascocomus, and that flying parties have approached within a few leagues of the town. On Saturday night the military

of all classes were suddenly called out upon the report of danger. On Sunday afternoon a general muster of the new levies took place: about 3000 men attended; at night parties of them, both horse and foot patrolled the streets. The theatre was not open on this evening.

On Monday night, in pursuance of a hint in the Gaceta Mercantil, which perhaps gave occasion for the order from the Police, each house had lights placed at the windows for the ostensible purpose, in case of an attack, to discover friends from foes. This illumination has been since continued, and armed parties traverse the streets at night, some attired "en militaire," others in capote and civilian dress. The decree to close the shops is for the purpose of giving repose to those who have been thus employed all night.

Of the Santa Fé war report says that 400 men have deserted the cause of Governor Lopez, and that the rest of his army has dispersed in the woods, and that Gen. Lavalle, with a strong force is advancing towards the southern part of this province to quell the Montoneros.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned during the last few days among the English and American part of the community, by reason of some pointed articles which have appeared in the daily papers upon the subject of their refusal to perform military service at the present juncture. British subjects are (as we have already stated) exempted by treaty from military duty, and the Americans claim an equal privilege on strong grounds, which no other foreigners can allege. Besides, both the British and Americans are averse to mingling in the political broils which unhappily divide the country.

But it is said that the service required of them is not that of sustaining one political party against another: on the contrary, that it is to defend their lives and properties against the lawless Banditti, whose depredations have desolated the province. It is indeed but too true that many heinous outrages have been committed by villains who represent themselves as belonging to the Federal party; and it were almost impossible that evil disposed men should let pass such an excellent opportunity as the present circumstances afford, to indulge in the perpetration of crime, and nothing more natural than to invoke the name of a party; but will that party deem this a sufficient excuse for the

foreigner in taking up arms? And can we wonder under such feelings, that hesitation has been evinced, when even the same periodicals have accused their own countrymen of apathy?

Who is there amongst us of Britons, Americans, French or any other country, that would not defend house and property to the last gasp against the plundering Indian, or any other robber?

We could say much upon this subject, but at this moment feel all the responsibility of our situation.

H. B. M's Consul General to this Republic, (Mr. Parish,) has, we believe never disguised his opinion, or advice, that British subjects ought not to take up arms or to give the least plea or appearance of making themselves partizans on either side.

Since writing the above, we hear that the Government has passed an order to the General in Chief, directing him to enrol all foreigners who have neglected as yet to present themselves, not excluding British subjects.

We understand that H. B. Majesty's Frigate Thetis, is hourly expected at Buenos Ayres from Rio de Janeiro, from which she was to sail on the arrival of the Ganges.

The Tribune Frigate must also be here shortly, on her return from her cruise to the southward, in search of the Pirate which plundered the Mary.

On Monday evening about half past seven o'clock, two fires broke out in this city, one at the carpenters shop of Messrs. Robert Mitchell, & Co. Calle de la Reconquista, opposite the church of San Domingo, the other near the church of San Nicolas. It was not until a considerable quantity of timber, &c. was consumed that the former was extinguished. The soldiers were very active in protecting the property saved. A considerable croud attended, but there were no fire engines of the *Pelican*, *Hand in Hand*, *Sun fire office*, and others of the same class, in the train of which (though not a fireman) we have so often in boyish times followed through the streets of London, and thought ourselves highly honoured in being permitted to assist in working the engines. The circumstance of two fires on the same night, in a city where events of this sort are so very rare, added to the present political state of affairs, has caused some observations, and many supposed that it had been done by design; from enquiry, however, we hear that it was entirely the effect of accident.

The New British Commercial Rooms, in the altos of one of the houses recently erected by Mr. William Morris, in the Calle del 25 Mayo, were opened on the 4th inst. They form an elegant and convenient suite of rooms, particularly the sala, and command a good view of the river.

The British Commercial Rooms in Buenos Ayres, were first established in the year 1811 at the house rented by Doña Clara, in the Calle del 25 Mayo: (then called the "Calle de los Tres Reyes.") It remained there until November, 1822, when the house being sold, Doña Clara and the Room, removed to the house of Don Cornelio Saavedra, in the same street, where it continued until February, 1824; at which period Doña Clara and the Room, again removed to No. 47, in the Calle del 25 Mayo—Doña Clara still resides there.

The Committee of the new rooms, consist of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. John McDougall, William Orr, John Appleyard, Thomas Armstrong, George Gibson, Spencer D. Weller, and Charles Atkinson.

The regulations are as follows:—

Art. 1. That the establishment be denominated the British Commercial Rooms.

2. That no person is eligible as proprietor but the principals, or agents of a British Commercial House.

3. That the entire management of the establishment shall be under the control of the proprietors, or a committee appointed by them.

4. That twenty silver dollars of entrance money be paid by every person on his name being inserted in the list of proprietors, and after three months from the date hereof, the sum of thirty silver dollars entrance money, to be paid by all who may subsequently enter as proprietors.

5. That British residents, not comprehended in the second article, be admitted as subscribers on being presented by a proprietor, and on being balloted for in the following manner: the name of the proposed subscriber shall be published at the rooms, along with that of the proprietor introducing him, for the space of eight days, during which time each proprietor may vote by ballot, for which a box and black and white balls, shall be kept by the secretary, and the key thereof by the committee. It is necessary for the election that there be at least fifteen votes: two thirds of white balls in favor, will decide the admission of the proposed subscriber.

6. That no person coming under the class designated in the second article, can be admitted as a subscriber without becoming a proprietor, and no one can be admitted as a subscriber who is not a British subject.

7. That subscribers so admitted shall pay an annual subscription in aid of the funds of the establishment: the amount of which shall be fixed by a general meeting of proprietors, to be held at the commencement of each year.

8. That the proprietors shall be called upon for a subscription in support of the establishment, when required by the committee of management, which shall consist of seven proprietors to be elected at the annual general meeting.

9. That the funds of the Institution, shall be under the management of the committee of British merchants, whose business it will be to defray the expences of the establish-

ment, and in every way promote the interests of the British trade, submitting their accounts for examination every year at a general meeting of the proprietors.

10. That proprietors resident in this country, who do not continue their subscriptions, shall no longer be considered as members of this Institution; but absentees returning within three years may renew their subscriptions without paying entrance money.

11. That a general meeting of proprietors may be called at the requisition of six of their number, giving no less than two days notice, which must be posted in the rooms, stating the object for which the meeting is called.

12. That persons not permanently residing in Buenos Ayres, and masters of British merchant vessels, may have admittance to the rooms on being introduced by one of the proprietors, where their names and those of the proprietors introducing them, must be registered in a book kept for that purpose.

13. That H. B. Majesty's Ministers, Charge d'Affaires, Consuls General, Vice Consuls, and the officers of British vessels of war, and packets on this station, be considered honorary members of the rooms.

14. That no person who is not a proprietor or subscriber, can be admitted without having an admission ticket from the committee.

15. That each admission ticket issued by the committee to non subscribers, shall specify the term for which the said ticket shall be valid, not exceeding three months.

16. That all Consignees and Captains of vessels be requested to give timely notice of the intended departure of vessels, and to take charge of the letter bag made up at the rooms for the port of their destination.

17. That a secretary be appointed for the interior management of the rooms, with a salary to be fixed by a general meeting of proprietors, having a person to assist him as door keeper, and to perform other duties connected with the situation.

18. That the committee be instructed to provide for the use of the rooms, the following news papers, and periodical publications:—

Then follows a list of several London and Provincial papers: Glasgow Courier, Dublin Evening Post, and various publications—The Buenos Ayres, Peravian, Chili, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro papers.

19. That a proper flag-staff, with a sufficient number of signals, be provided for the purpose of communicating with vessels in the Roads.

20. That the best Maps, Charts and Telescopes be provided for the use of the Rooms.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

21. That a sub committee consisting of two members of the general committee, be appointed every three months by that body, to see enforced the observance of the following regulations.

22. That a book be kept, in which shall be daily posted the arrivals of vessels at and departures of vessels from this port, with their inward and outward cargoes.

23. That a book be kept, in which shall be copied every occurrence noted on the slate during the day.

24. That no advertisement shall be posted upon the "Aviso Board," without the knowledge of the secretary, and that every advertisement posted, shall be copied into a book.

25. That a book be kept, in which subscribers may insert any information they may receive of public interest, attaching their signature to the same.

26. That a book shall be kept, in which the names of visitors and their introducers, shall be inserted.

27. That Lloyds List, and the Prices Current, be filed immediately on arrival and laid upon the table.

28. That on the arrival of the Packet, the papers of the preceding Packet be removed from the table.

29. That the following news papers, and publications, be preserved in the rooms for reference.

Then follows the list.

30. That the papers to be preserved in the rooms, be stitched in monthly files.

31. That the secretary shall arrange the papers upon the tables every morning, and shall give information to the sub committee of any that may be wanting.

32. That the news papers not to be preserved for reference, shall be sold for the benefit of the Institution, as early as possible after being removed from the tables, according to article No. 28.

33. That any person who shall take any news paper book, or pamphlet out of the rooms shall, for the first offence, pay a fine of five silver dollars, in addition to the cost for every such news paper, book, or pamphlet, taken away—ten dollars for the second offence, and if guilty a third time, shall be expelled the rooms.

34. That the secretary be instructed not to admit any person into the rooms or to the "ASOTEA" but proprietors, subscribers and those provided for in the 12th, and 13th articles.

35. That any additional regulation which the committee may think proper to make, during the course of its administration, for the better management of the commercial rooms, shall continue in force until disapproved of at the next general meeting, to which they shall be submitted.

36. That the foregoing rules and regulations, be printed and a copy be handed to each proprietor and subscriber.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR—

Permit me through the medium of your liberal pages to say a few words upon some articles inserted in your paper, which have drawn forth the generous exertions of my countrymen of this city, in aid of our beloved brethren, the Catholics of Ireland.

The remedy to be applied is not, I imagine, in the raising of a Catholic rent, or other subscriptions, for the purpose of defraying the expences of our lawyers, and orators, to explain their hardships and deprivations in the British Parliament: the reiteration of which for the last half century, has rendered it nothing more than the common routine of debate. Her patriots should first introduce the spirit and facility of education amongst the lower orders—not the education to which they have hitherto been accustomed, which instead of enlightening the mind is made the common manufactures of religion.

I have heard Mr. O. Connor, and other champions of the cause, speak for hours on the subject of Catholic emancipation. They would give civil and religious liberty without a tittle of the people knowing in what these liberties consist. In order however, to make

myself understood by my countrymen in Buenos Ayres, many of whom like myself, have never had the opportunity of graduating at any of the universities. I will ask them in my own illiterate language whether one in ten of my poor countrymen in the wilds of Connaught, the Mountains of Connamara, or the southern district of Ireland, can tell what is a Field Officer, a Post Captain, a King's Counsel, or a fellow of the College; and yet these are the chief things of which England deprives them, and the honours that are all at once to be showered upon them.

I fearlessly assert that if Messrs. O. Connor, Shiel, &c. were to petition Parliament for the removal of the distilleries so pernicious to the morals of the people, and which it is the policy of England to exclude from her own country, it would be of more benefit than all the gold epaulets, and silk gowns, they could give them, and immediately put an end to the recruiting parties visiting the villages to invigle away the flower of our youth in order to fight for and support the very church oppression, of which we are led to believe these people have so much hatred. Such a system could not endure if education was more generally diffused. Oh my country! nothing seems wanting to complete your degradation, but the trammels of the inquisition.

I speak not of our Cannings, Wellingtons, Curraus, Sheridans, or Castlereaghs, it is of those of my suffering countrymen, amongst whom I was born, and reared, and for whom and my country, I have engendered that love which "nothing but death can chill.

I again repeat, give them education, and example, and civil and religious liberty must follow; but until the two former be accomplished, it is in vain to expect real benefits from the latter.

AN IRISHMAN.

The facetious and turtle-loving alderman (Sir William Curtis,) died at Ramsgate in January last, aged 77. In politics, he was always of the "Church and King" party, and an ardent admirer of Mr. Pitt, but he never indulged in political animosities, and was on terms of personal friendship with all parties. Many a storm directed against him at election time, he has allayed by the mere force of his excellent temper, which it seemed impossible for a moment to ruffle. Sir William (in his way) was indeed "a fellow of infinite jest."

Jack Johnstone, (better known as Irish Johnstone,) died in London, last December, aged 82. He some years

since, quitted the stage, leaving a void difficult to be filled up.

Dennis Brulgruddery, Sir Lucius O. Trigger, and Major O. Flaherty, have in a manner departed with him. No actor has yet been able to personate them like Johnstone.

A decree of the Government, dated the 1st of April 1829, states that during present circumstances, and for the defence and security of the capital, all officers who may have retired from the regiments of the line are to form a corps to be placed under the orders of Col. Mariano Ibarrola.

On the evening of the 3d and 4th instant, a number of copies of Pasquinades, were found in the Plaza de Monserrat, and conveyed to the Police. They were as follows:

Indians before foreigners! Death to the foreigners who assist in the Plaza on the day of the Federals—they shall eat hot lead.

Federation shall reign, and every foreigner who opposes it shall die by the law. The Indians are preferable to the Unitarians. The day of federation is at hand.

Foreigners in Buenos Ayres are, at this period of high political excitement, placed in a very delicate and unpleasant situation. It is impossible to escape calumny. The *Spéctateur Francais*, No. 14, contains an article upon the subject of the Pasquinades, expressing its painful feelings that foreigners should be thus exposed to the hatred of one of the parties which divide the republic, for obeying a law sanctioned by men of both parties, and proceeds in the following language.

"That which we can and ought loudly to proclaim is, that it is impossible that a single member of the Argentine Republic now present in Buenos Ayres, is ignorant of the causes which led to the formation of the foreign battalion, so justly and happily denominated *The Friends of Order*; neither can they be ignorant that the men who compose this pacific battalion manifested a just repugnance which was constrained to submit to the law, and that they repulsed as they ought to do, the title of *Volunteers*, which in a moment of excitement it was wished to give them."

It then reiterates that the only aim of the foreign battalion is to preserve the peace of the city unconnected with any party whatever.

The mutineers at Martin Garcia have all fled from the island in one or two small vessels which, not aware of the event, had anchored there, and it is not known to what place they have gone, or the fate of the Garrison. It seems certain that the commandant (Col. Francisco Sanchez de Celis) has been murdered. He was an amiable man, an excellent officer, and has left a young

widow and three small children to deplore his loss.

Parts of the country have become the prey of the most horrid excesses. "Foul murder stalks abroad" almost with impunity.

On Sunday evening last in the neighbourhood of Moron, Don Domingo Gallino, when coming to town in a coach with his wife and family, was stopped by 25 armed men, robbed and threatened with death, which it appears was only prevented by the cries and entreaties of the distracted family to a chief of the party who happened to arrive at the moment, and who after some threats was content with plundering them. It is related that Señor Gallino asked them for what crime he was to be shot, he being only a traveller proceeding to the capital with his family. It was replied that it was requisite he should die, that *Arbolito* had ordered that all foreigners should be shot, and every man who by the colour of his hair was in appearance like Rauch, or by whose physiognomy it might be inferred that he was a *Unitarian*.

Two hundred men of the regular regiments, good warriors and ardent in their thirst of vengeance, are stationed with the brave Col. Medina in the Convalecencia: he and they appear to us sufficient to traverse the line in the neighborhood of the capital, and to cover Flores, Moron, and other points from the parties of robbers, who taking advantage of circumstances and giving themselves out as Federals, cause consternation to these small villages, robbing at night, and separating by day, contributing no doubt to the belief in the capital of the Montoneros being near. We repeat that every precaution should be taken; and let us likewise perform all that is within our power and not pretend to do it.

El Tiempo, 8th Inst.

A most atrocious murder was committed about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday last, by a party of armed men, who entered the dwelling of Mr. Robinson, (a farmer at Monte Grande.) In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the family had been for some days in town leaving the two eldest sons in charge of the house. The robbers asked for arms and money, and took more than fifty dollars. When about to depart one of the Robinsons asked them to return a trifle to buy some beef, as they were quite destitute. A ruffian drew a pistol and shot John Robinson through the head, another stabbed him. The other brother escaped, but watched the retreat of the party. On returning to the house he found that

the monsters had stripped the body of part of its clothing—he put the mangled remains of his brother into a cart and brought them to town. The body was interred in the protestant burial ground on Thursday last, in presence of a numerous body of friends of the deceased. A discussion took place as to the necessity of adopting some measures to bring the perpetrators of this inhuman murder to justice; and we understand a meeting is to take place connected with the above event tomorrow (Sunday) at the Presbyterian Church at half past 12 o'clock.

On Thursday last, a notice was issued that the proprietors of the daily papers of this city had suspended the publication thereof until Monday next, in consideration of the military duties which the workmen are now called upon to perform, and that some relaxation from their ordinary labours had become necessary.

The Alameda on the afternoon of Sunday last, was well attended. The weather was propitious for the display of female charms. Several of the fashionable fair graced the promenade. About 3 o'clock a "bugle horn," at the corner of the different streets, summoned the militia &c. to attend "muster roll" in the Plaza.

Decree of the Government, April 7th, 1829.

It being necessary at all cost to revenge the insults offered to the great city of Buenos Ayres by the enemies of order, and considering that it is scandalous, that honorable citizens should be exposed to continual fatigue, abandoning their tranquillity & occupations in order to save the city from the disasters with which the barbarians threaten it whilst others enjoy the advantages, or look on with a criminal indifference. The government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1st. The inhabitants of this city and its suburbs are declared *en asamblea*, for the space of four days following the date of this decree.

2d. All the tribunals and shops, shall be closed for the space mentioned in the anterior article.

3d. The corn mills, bakers, and butchers, are excepted from the present decree, and may continue their occupations without interruption.—The hotels may be opened from one until three o'clock in the afternoon, and from nine until eleven o'clock at night. The public houses and provision ware houses, may be opened from 8 until 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 6 to 7 o'clock at night.

4th. Let this be made public.

BROWN.

JOSE M. DIAZ VELEZ.

The following lines were written by a friend in Buenos Ayres at a time when he was on the point of being suddenly torn from the bosom of his family.

THE TEAR.

Hail sacred emblem of the feeling heart,
Sweet harbinger of peace, but inward pain—
Friendships pale dew drop, from the heated brain,
Distilled by agony when friends must part.

Gem of the soul, bright, silent, pure and warm,
Obtrusive gushing from the anguish'd eye,
Thou peerless gift, sweet passion's magic charm,
Uncheck'd by cold, or learn'd philosophy.

Hail tender sympathy, hail thy sister sigh,
Twin offspring of sensibility.

THEATRE.

A musical performance was advertised for Thursday night, but it did not take place.

We met the "Money taker" in the street, and asked him the reason of these sudden suspensions, and why he was not at his post, (which, by the by, he fills most admirably,) he shook his head, and said something in Spanish, equivalent however, that until Easter "Othello's occupation's gone."



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 4—Wind N.

Sailed, French brig Les Deux Emiles, Lescan, for Bahia, with about 1750 quintals of jerked beef.

Do. Montevideo schooner packet, Primera, Centopé, for Montevideo, with 40 ounces of gold, 12 cases of clothing &c. and several passengers.

April 5—Wind W

Arrived, French ship La Jeune Bordelaise, Berro, from Valparaiso, 27th January, Montevideo 1st inst. with 25 bales and cases, containing handkerchiefs, books, &c. 2400 hard dollars 140 ounces of gold, 840 quintals of iron for ballast, to Sebastian Lezica Brós.

Also, National schooner brig of war, 29th December, Erescano, from the Parana.

Sailed, American ship Star, Griffin, for Philadelphia, with 6000 dry hides 38,000 horns, 1650 patacones, and some return cargo.

April 6—Wind W.

Arrived Sardinian Polacre, Bella Carlota, Gianetto, from Gibraltar 2d and Montevideo 3d inst. with 99 pipes and 48 barrels of wine, 21 cases of tea, 184 bales of paper, 37 cases of tobacco, sigars, iron, &c. to José Gestal.

Also, National Zumaca, from Colonia.

Sailed, National schooner Velez, Letzen, for Santos with 18 dozen of sheep skins, 1 tierce with ponchos, &c.

April 7—Wind S. W.

Arrived, British barque, Sir William Wallace, Brown, from Ensenada, with 113 mules, bound to the West Indies.

April 8—Wind S

Sailed, National schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, for Montevideo, with cargo and passengers.

April 9—Wind E.

Arrived, several sail of small craft from the Parana, Las Vacas, &c. variously laden with lime, hides, wood, &c. and a cutter from Montevideo.

April 10—Wind N

Brazilian schooner brig of war Justina, McEwings, for Montevideo, has on board 9 horses, seven of them are intended for the Emperor of Brazil.

MEMORANDA.

Cargoes of vessels whose arrival were noticed in our last.

National schr. brig Comet, from London, consigned to Charles Tidblom, 64 packages of dry goods, 13 cases of effects, 5 pipes of brandy, 2 cases of wine, 45 crates of earthenware, tin, iron, beer, 2225 feet of flag stones for paving.

British brig Henry Arnott, from Liverpool 185 packages and cases of goods, 1 case of silver watches, coals iron, planks, earthenware, &c.

French ship Voltaire, from Havre de Grace, 75 cases of domestic goods, 46 do. of glass, 12 do of paper, 10 do. of mirrors, tiles, jewellery, perfumery, &c.

National schr. brig Fama, from Patagonia, consigned to J. V. Crespo, 900 fanegas of salt, 6 bags of sugar, &c.

British brig Floraville, from Liverpool and Montevideo, arrived on 20th ult. 509 bales, and cases of effects, earthenware, hardware, &c.

To British Residents.

THE details of a shocking murder, committed on the person of a young man named John Robinson, residing in the colony of Monte Grande, are already familiar to the public. At a meeting of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, held on Tuesday last, immediately after the interment, it was unanimously resolved, that joint measures should be taken with the view of discovering the murderer and delivering him up into the hands of justice; and a meeting was accordingly fixed upon, for Sunday the 12th instant, at half past 12 o'clock, in the "Scotch Presbyterian Chapel," No. 64, Calle de Mejico, for the purpose of deliberating on the most effectual measures to be adopted, when those interested in the object announced, are respectfully requested to attend. It is almost superfluous to remark, that the meeting referred to has no connection whatever with political subjects, but simply to cooperate with the constituted authorities, in restraining the enormous outrages that threaten the very existence of social life.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, and a respectable person as barmaid. Liberal wages will be given. Enquire at Fauch's Hotel.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber on account of bad health being obliged to leave this country by the first of May next, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present the same forthwith.

JAMES FISHER,

Calle del 25 de Mayo. No. 13.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, 63½ & 65 dollars each;
Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 320 & 326 per cent. prem.
Plata Macuquina, 280 & 295 per ct. prem.
Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 25 & 26 rials per quilate.
Silver in do. 11 dineros, 24 & 25½ do. per dinero.
Six per ct. Stock, 61½ & 62 dolls. per ct.
Bank Shares, 185 & 190 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 11½d. per doll.
Do. on Monte Video, 210 p. ct. prm.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 75 per ct. prem.
Hides, ox, best, 19 & 20 dolls. per 35 lbs.
Do country, 18 & 19 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do salted, 12 & 14 dolls. per 60 lbs.
Hair, horse, 10 & 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.
Beef, jerked, 9 & 10 dolls. per quintal.
Horns, 300 & 330 dollars per m.
Discount, 1½ & 2 per ct. per month.
Skins, chinchilla, 16 & 20 dolls. per doz.
Do. nutria, 8 & 9 dolls. per doz.
Flour, N. Am., 75 dolls. per bbl.

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