

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

No. 143.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 2. 1829.

[Vol. III.]

**BRITISH PACKET.**

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 2.

With this number concludes the 11th quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

The events of the week are fully detailed in our columns of this day. The present anxious period will scarcely be forgotten by any of us even if we were to live as long as the Spanish compliment of "may you live a thousand years" would wish us. We have no observations to make. Buenos Ayres remains entirely tranquil.

Canton de San Nicolas, April 27, 1829.

To Col. B. José Pico, Inspector General, and Chief of the staff.

At 8 in the morning of this day 80 men of the enemy presented themselves at the distance of 12 squares from this town, hoisted a white flag and sent in a flag of truce, that Captain Camargo wished to say that he did not come to fight, and requested to speak with Major C. Ceballos, as his object was no other than for a cessation of hostilities, in a manner beneficial to the city of San Nicolas. The said Major commissioned the Captain of militia, M. Fernandez, to go in his stead, and hear what he had to propose; the result was that Camargo showed himself entirely pacific and inclined to order, promising not to pass on this side the Arroyo del Medio, nor commit any hostilities against this city, permitting the land holders to proceed freely and dispose of their property, and to prevent the robberies which are committed by the highwaymen who inundate the country, and hinder the Indians and others who come daily from the army of Santa Fe, from passing the Arroyo del Medio with the produce of our fields, and to suppress any other class of robbers.

The said propositions were admitted by the commandant and all the officers of the militia, by the justice of peace and by the public voice of this city. The troops then retired leaving Captains S. Camargo, D. N. Moreira, and B. Cuscucta, who without any hostages being given, and to give proofs of confidence entered the town in company with the commandant and militia officers, and retired in the course of half an hour to the other side of the Arroyo del Medio. I presume that this step has been undertaken

in good faith; nevertheless the people of San Nicolas will redouble their vigilance and place themselves in a situation not only to defend, but to present an imposing attitude to whatever enemies may threaten them.

Remain, &

ROMAN QUEVEDO.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR—

Permit me again to say a few words on the subject of what I inserted in your paper of the 11th inst. as I see the intention of it has been grossly misconstrued by our *Irish Sceptic*; in it I endeavoured to explain, and for the repetition of which I will use his own words: "That silk gowns, epaulets and college education" does not apply to the poor or the five millions of people whom we are told are deprived of the right of enjoying them. But Mr. Editor, I will tell you what applies to every soul of them: it is the enforcement by the point of the bayonet to the support of a church, to which they very justly conceive they have no right to contribute, notwithstanding I shall endeavour to show that the relieving them from this, which some people think to be their greatest burthen, is nothing compared with others of far greater importance, and of the existence of which its sufferers are not aware.

We will suppose for example, there are two farms, the leases of which are about to expire, the one tythe free, and the other not, can we suppose the renewal of the one will be granted to the tenant on as reasonable terms as that of the other. No! and even suppose it were the case, I will ask, what difference does it make to a man whether he pay tythe or not? The answer to this may be, that the only difference is his having and not having a tenth portion of his property; but I will assert without fear of contradiction from any man conversant with the custom and manner of living of the lower class of Irish, in their present state, that it matters not whether they have ten shillings or nine if they have not sufficient prudence or example to govern its disposal. I also conceive it better for the overplus to go into the pocket of the rector who is obliged by law to reside for nine months of the year on his parish, than to be remitted to some absentee landlord, who knows as little of his tenantry as they do about him.

The next thing which I think tends great-

ly to the misery of the country is her overpopulation; and in the name of common sense, Mr. Editor, *what is the cause of it?* The mere want of prudence.—Will man of education marry until he has a prospect of maintaining a family, and yet a poor ignorant peasant? will he do it before he has got as much as will pay the clergy for performing the ceremony?

Mr. Editor, I look to the thing as it really is, and wish to point out if possible, the only legitimate mode of correcting the evil. My idea is that the sentiments of the people must be changed, the thirst of industry introduced, schools established on liberal principles, and bigotry, superstition and party spirit must be *gradually* eradicated; these latter I conceive to be the sole cause of her misery. Until these be corrected it is in vain to dupe the people by the cry of civil and religious liberty. To the friends of such, Mr. Editor, I have addressed the foregoing, and request that if our *Irish Sceptic* wishes an answer to any part that may be above his comprehension, he will do so without condescending to sarcasm, and should he be able to hit on a more feasible mode of establishing the happiness of my country on a permanent footing, I shall be glad to hear from him (through the medium of your British Packet). IRISHMAN.

The British schooner Hope, from London, has been lost at South Georgia: of the crew 10 remained on the Island, and 10 including the Captain, got to Patagonia in a cutter which they had constructed.

Yesterday, a bulletin from the government was issued—we have not room to insert it: it contains a letter from Don Juan Manuel Rosas, to the Chief Don Juan de Dios Monteros, dated Carcaraña, February 18, 1829, inviting the assistance of the latter with the force under his command.

Mr. Mendeville, the Consul General of France to this Republic, and his suite, were to embark last evening on board the French barque of war Isis.

ERRATA—In our last number, instead of 1150 quintals of beef as the cargo of the brig Peter Ellis, it should have been 3000.

After a succession of northerly winds and very hot weather, the wind shifted to the southward on Wednesday evening, and woollen clothing again became desirable.

On Saturday morning last between 3 and 4 o'clock, an alarm gun was fired and persons proceeded from house to house calling the inhabitants to arms. It was said that the Montoneros were in force within a few miles of the city, and that some of them had appeared near the Barracca bridge. This event caused general conversation during the day, but the town remained tranquil. It was likewise affirmed that the hostile forces were in the neighbourhood of Moron, 21 miles from Buenos Ayres, and that a battle was inevitable, as Governor Lopez had been joined by the division of Rosas, forming altogether a considerable body of men.

About half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (according to previous notice) the three alarm guns were fired from the fort, and the generale beat as a signal for the closing of the shops, and for the city to be "en asamblea," (under arms.) One or two men slightly hurt were brought into town, stated to have been wounded in a skirmish. At night lights were placed in the windows of the houses, the shops all closed, and scarcely any person to be seen in the streets except armed with sword, musquet, or carbine. The night was dark, the weather sultry and lowering. We walked through the streets without the least apprehension, such was our confidence in the precautions taken and in the really orderly population of this city.

The following proclamation was issued in the course of the day.

"The General in Chief, Minister of War, to the militia of the Capital"

"Comrades! It is not my voice, it is that of the country which now calls upon you. To me, only, appertains the honour to announce this call. Anarchy is preparing to combat against order, which will be decisive; and the space which divides the field of battle from the Capital will not be very extensive. To arms, Comrades! And wait with them in your hands the result of this great event. I feel certain that there will not be a single inhabitant but will proffer the service which the welfare and defence of this worthy and heroic people so urgently claims. Who will complain of light fatigue when the salvation of the country is purchased with it? Friends, to Arms! The sound of the generale will be the signal for you to proceed to the respective posts assigned for you. The authorities confide and the General who now addresses you is certain that no one will fail in his duty on this solemn occasion. Fellow Countryman! Wait the signal! Never let it be said that the barbarians and their worthy allies have insulted with impunity, this great city, the cradle of republican virtues which gave liberty to this continent. Friends! At the sound of the generale he will fly to accompany you! He who even now in anticipation felicitates you upon the triumph of the good cause."

"MARTIN RODRIGUEZ."

On Sunday the agitation of the public mind was extreme. It was known that the opposing parties were in combat at or near Moron, and what might be the result was canvassed with intense anxiety. Towards mid-day it was reported that the division of Governor Lopez was defeated, dispersed and pursued. Nine men of the Curaisseurs came in and various other reports gained circulation.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the three alarm guns were fired from the fort: the militia, &c. were all under arms. It was then said that a numerous body of the Montoneros were at San José de Flores, eight miles from this city, and had drove in a piquet. The evening brought forth the usual precautions, that is to say, every commanding place, the tops of churches, &c. lined with armed men, carts placed in the Plaza de la Victoria and in different streets to impede the passage, and the general belief seemed to be that Lopez was beaten and the Indians destroyed.

On Monday the same uncertainty continued, all business was suspended, and "rumour with its thousand tongues" was very busy; groupes of people appeared in the streets, and each had a different tale to relate. It was now said that a number of the horses belonging to General Lavalle's army had taken fright during the battle of yesterday at the noise of the artillery and small arms, and had got dispersed, which prevented the General from following up the victory he had gained, and that he retained possession of the field of battle. It would fill our paper to detail the numerous reports that were bruited; at any rate there appeared to be some degree of alarm; many families embarked on board different vessels in the harbour, and it was stated that parties of the Montoneros were spread in all directions round the city from the Baraccas almost to the Recoleta. In contradiction to this no extraordinary bustle appeared amongst the military levies in the city, and some of the carts were even removed from the Plaza; a few officers were galloping through the streets on duty; some precautionary measures were however taken by the police, and at 1 o'clock about 150 cavalry of all descriptions, lancers, curaisseurs, colorados, &c. passed along the beach towards the Retiro, stated to be the troops which had been dispersed; they looked exceedingly well and not greatly fatigued; twenty lancers likewise came in who had left this city yesterday, in order to join their regiment, but the opposing parties outside had taken up such positions and were so strong that it was thought advisable to return; nearly all the day stragglers were seen, and it was said that a division of infantry with two pieces of cannon had driven away a body of Montoneros from San José de Flores. It was amusing to hear the different statements as to the number of men which composed the force of Lopez, and Rosas, 3, 4, 5 and

6000 men were named, and one disciple of Munchausen, "full tilt," as he said, from the country and the Montoneros, made his hearers laugh heartily when he stated that they were 20,000 strong. In the afternoon a bulletin was published, and at 7 in the evening another; the following are copies:

"At dark every precaution was taken, lights placed in the windows of houses, and Buenos Ayres again became the "silent city."

*Bulletin of the Government.*

On Saturday morning a letter was received from H. E. the Provisional Governor, of which the following is an extract:

"I was informed that Lopez was on the otherside of the River de las Conchas. He is sure of acting upon the defensive, but in a few hours I shall attack him."

"As I am going to manœuvre in flank it may happen at the same time that he will make a forward movement and approach the Capital instead of acting against me. In this case I would have given you opportune advices, but as I am now writing to you it will answer the same purpose, advising you to be on your guard."

It is not extraordinary that in consequence of this movement which it was not prudent to publish until now, the enemy got between the division of the Governor and the city, which would necessarily impede all official communication; therefore the news spread by one or other of the dispersed soldiers, serves to alarm those who were not acquainted with the antecedent circumstances.

After having executed the movement which brought him in contact with the enemy, the Governor sent an individual to the Capital who gave the following detail:

"Yesterday morning the division was close to the enemy who was encamped on the other side of the bridge de Marquez. The first result of its manœuvres was in obtaining possession of the whole of the enemy's horses and to unite them with ours. After this event the Governor disposed his troops for the combat, and ordered a division, composed of colorados, hussars and curaisseurs to charge—In effecting this charge the fire of the artillery which was opened upon the enemy with the best success, frightened the horses of the division which was charging; they grew restive and somewhat disordered the division, and separated it from the rest of the army; from this cause the enemy succeeded in involving and even dispersing part of the said division. In the mean time the Governor followed up and put to the sword all the enemies he found in his front, pursuing them until the horses became jaded. When the pursuit concluded the division of order united, remained masters of the field of battle, and encamped on this side of the bridge to which the enemy had set fire; it was however provisionally repaired without any obstacle. The artillery and infantry were able to operate causing great loss to the enemy."

The official account not having arrived it is thought it may have been intercepted by some of the enemies parties who have interposed between our division and the Capital.

News has been received this morning that a party of Montoneros in the neighbourhood of San José de Flores, has been beaten and dispersed; Colonels Correa, with the Cazadores and artillery which left this in the morning, and Acha, with 100 cavalry were there.

It is now two in the afternoon, and the Cazadores which went out this morning to join the force at Flores, under Colonel Acha, has returned. A groupe of Montoneros, about 200 men attempted to attack them, but at the first fire they precipitately fled leaving eight dead.

Head Quarters, Moron, }  
April 27, 1829. }

On the night of the 25th, the first corps of the army united at Moron, passed the river Conchas at the pass del Rey, to attack the vandals, who in considerable numbers had established themselves in the house of Alvarez. At our approach they left 1500 horses, and abandoned their position which was occupied by us.

According to the old tactics of Governor Lopez, he divided his force into four divisions and surrounded us. But this has been fatal to him this time, for while some divisions were charging and defeating the select band in the rear, composed of Indians and Lopez's escort. The others did not permit themselves to be cut off. We abandoned our horses to the vandals who the moment that they had taken them fled to a distance which placed them under cover from a new attack. Their loss has been more than 300 killed, ours does not amount to 50.

Masters of a desolate field without water and provisions, we marched by the bridge of Marquez to seek for these things, where we remained until 7 o'clock in the evening of yesterday.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN LAVALLE.

To H. E. the General in Chief of the army of the Capital.

Tuesday afforded a contrast to the stir and various reports of yesterday, and although business was in a manner suspended, yet but little was said. At 3 in the afternoon the following was published and the evening passed with the accustomed precautions.

*Bulletin of the Government.*

Buenos Ayres, April 28, 1829.

CITIZENS!

The fatigues and privations of the brave and virtuous army directed by H. E. the Governor, has been crowned with a new triumph which has placed us under cover from the devastation and ruin with which barbarism had threatened us. Those who dared to insult us have experienced a warning, and will be pursued until they disappear from a soil profaned by their impure footsteps, indignant at suffering them.

Citizens! The army burns with ardour to return again to triumph, but it needs your support. It presents itself as your vanguard with its lances erect and crowned with laurels. It

is necessary to second and sustain it. Who that loves his country would not wish to liberate it forever from the grasp of barbarism?

You have made sacrifices: it is necessary to continue them. A few days of fatigue will be sufficient to clear the horizon of the clouds which now cover it. The device of the army is constancy. Adopt it likewise and depend upon triumph.

The following letter from H. E. the Governor, gives some details of the late victory. An event which valour could not control, prevented its being decisive, but it has prepared the road for the prompt termination of this work.

Head Quarters, Moron, April 17, }  
2 o'clock in the afternoon. }

General Martin Rodriguez—

Esteemed General! I this morning forwarded to you the official despatch of the combat of yesterday, and at 1 o'clock received your letter of to-day, dated at 5 in the morning. I can assure you that the despatch even of Lopez, will perhaps paint me in a better situation than I have myself done, as the repugnance I have to describe any thing in my own favour inclines me perhaps unawares to speak in favour of the enemy.

The battle of yesterday has been glorious for us although without results. The 1st and 16th regiments and escort defeated the division which Lopez commanded in person, and which was one thousand strong. But the brave Colonel Medina, found himself obliged to make a charge, in which after having conquered he was surrounded by a great number, and in his retreat disordered the Colorados.

In consequence of which we lost our horses, about three thousand, with two thousand more that we had taken from the enemy on our surprising his encampment.

Olavarría and his regiment have covered themselves with glory. Suarez with his, has conducted himself well, and Colonel Martinez with 100 men including the escort, fought one against three. All these corps gained a complete triumph over the superiority of numbers and the efforts of Lopez, but we could not avail ourselves of these advantages from the circumstance before stated.

We scared the vandals by our charges, and content with the acquisition of our horses they retired, leaving us a barren plain without cattle. We therefore proceeded to the bridge de Marquez to seek water and provisions, and afterwards to this place in search of pasture for our horses, fatigued by the work of 24 hours. I have no news except that the Montonera has passed the river de las Conchas, and those which may be in the vicinity of the Capital are detached

parties. At this moment I am marching towards Flores.

The brave Major Calderon died in a manner worthy of himself.

I am your friend, &c.

JUAN LAVALLE.

DECREÉ.

Buenos Ayres, April 28, 1829.

It having come to the knowledge of government that in opposition to the positive orders which the authorities have issued for the enrolment of the foreign residents in this Capital, in the corps of the city militia, some have not obeyed this order and others excuse themselves from service, influenced by the threats or promises which have been made to them, notwithstanding the late declarations of the government. It therefore now orders and decrees:

Art. 1. No foreigner of those who are liable to serve can excuse himself under any pretext whatever from rendering his services in the corps of city militia as the law directs.

2. The individuals to which the anterior article refers who have not been enrolled and who having been enrolled refuse to serve, shall be fined for the first offence as stated in the 6th article of the decree of the 1st instant, and for the second offence will be obliged to quit the country in 24 hours.

3. For the due execution of what is stated in the preceding article, the Commandant of the battalion of the Friends of Order, will regulate his proceedings by this decree.

4. Let this be made public.

BROWN.

MARTIN RODRIGUEZ.

Wednesday, the Governor and the army were stated to be at San José de Flores, and that flying parties of the opposing party hovered upon the outskirts of the city, some of them even being for a short period near the Recoleta, and took some horses; about 40 of them were marched about 1 o'clock through the town prisoners, under a strong escort; by their attire they all appeared to be countrymen, and several were middle aged and aged men. A few wounded in the action of Sunday, were brought into town. At 12 o'clock was published the following

*Bulletin of the Government.*

Buenos Ayres, April 29, 1829.

A person who left the army yesterday states, that on the night before last H. E. the Governor put himself in march towards the city at the head of the division; it halted half way, and after having rested continued its march until seven in the morning, when the advanced guard informed H. E. that about one thousand Montoneros were in the farm of Larrea. The main body were then placed behind a wood, and six men detached to skirmish against forty of the enemy

who shamefully fled on their approach. The object of H. E. was to commence a short skirmish, in order to bring our division to act upon the enemy, but it was in vain they would not do it. After this two squadrons were sent in pursuit who followed them until they dispersed in all directions, leaving three dead and twenty prisoners in our power, and about fifty horses. The vandals were commanded by Arbolito who took good care not to expose himself to our brave fellows.

The following is an extract from a letter dated San Nicolas, 20th inst.

In my last I informed you that the Montoneros were approaching and it proved true. Captain Llacas armed 75 men, veterans and militia, and firmly awaited them. An enemy's party composed of 32 men commanded by the famous Captain Bergara, was seen; they disgracefully fled in an attack from 20 of ours who killed 6 and took 5 prisoners, amongst them sergeant Bruno Cañones.

My Friends! From Areco to Ramallo all is a desert, in all parts spectacles of horror are to be seen in the route followed by the Barbarians.

In another letter dated 23d, is the following:

As we are all under arms I have not time to take up the pen except to tell you that we are in no dread; and only trust that Buenos Ayres will maintain itself with honor, as I am certain that when San Nicolas, yields to disorder it will be when not a single person is left to defend it, and that its inhabitants are buried under the ruins of the town, giving an example of patriotism to posterity. Such is our resolution.

Thursday, some prisoners of the Montonero party who took away horses from near the Recoleta Wednesday, were brought into town this morning; several of them were recognized as being residents near the above spot. The following bulletin which was published in the afternoon relates to their capture.

*Bulletin of the Government.*

Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1829.

The provisional Governor having ascertained that some parties of Montoneros had made their appearance in the environs of the northern part of the city, detached the 1st and 16th regiments of cavalry at mid-day yesterday, in order to surprise them. These regiments at 4 o'clock in the afternoon arrived in the neighbourhood of the Calera de San Francisco, where they met a large group of banditti, who in a moment were put to the sword and dispersed, leaving twenty one dead on the field and in the power of our brave fellows about 200 horses and 40 prisoners. These last were conducted to the fort this morning, and will be placed on board the brig Cacique with those that were previously taken in the neighbourhood of Flores.

Whenever these bands of robbers are placed before our soldiers, they show the greatest cowardice and are terribly alarmed; but in every part where they can commit excesses with impunity their career is marked with blood and desolation.

According to the most positive intelligence the troops of Lopez have not moved from Lujan, in which were a considerable number of the wounded in the battle of the 26th. The detestable men who compose this division have converted every place which they have passed into a desert. The inhabitants fly before them as from wild beasts, and the unfortunates who have placed confidence in them have perished victims of their credulity. A sorrowful example of this truth has been experienced by an unfortunate family composed of an aged man and his wife and three children. These lived in the vicinity of the pass del Rei; the absolute poverty of these unfortunates made them believe that their misery placed them under cover from all risks. In this confidence they tranquilly waited the arrival of the worthy soldiers of Lopez, who, when they found nothing more to satisfy their voracity in their miserable dwelling, burned it, having killed all its defenceless inmates.

These are their exploits, citizens! exploits worthy of the cause which these monsters defend; but the sword and the lance of our brave soldiers will know how to chastise so many crimes. Show that you are ready to second their heroic efforts! constancy and union, citizens! and the cause of order will triumph.

 **MARINE LIST.** 

**PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.**

*April 25—Wind N*

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

A brig was in sight to the eastward all day becalmed.

*April 26—Wind N N E*

Arrived, French brig Glanouse, Fourneaux, from Havre de Grace 1st February. General cargo, to Ramon Larrea Brós.

American ship Rebecca, D. wes, from Cape de Verds 45 days, with 1500 fanegas of salt, to Gowland, Slacum, & Co.

Sailed, American brig Rio, Odam, for Rio Janeiro, with 1000 quintals of jerked beef.

National cutter Luisa, for Montevideo. Passenger, Mr. Daniel Gowland, of this city.

*April 27—Wind N*

Arrived, 11 sail of small craft from the Uruguay, Parana, Las Vacas, &c. with hides, lime and wood.

Sailed, French ship Antonin, Hervieu, for Ensenada to take in horses for Rio Janeiro.

National Zumaca, Fortuna, for Montevideo, with 190 cases of soap, paper, &c.

*April 28—Wind N*

Arrived, Brazilian brig of war Maranham Jacinto, Pereyra, from Montevideo 5 days.

Sailed, British schooner brig Jane and Henry Leggett, for Ensenada, to take in mules for the West Indies.

*April 29—Wind N*

Arrived, American brig Pico, Crówell,

from Montevideo 25th, with silks, tea and domestic goods, to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

Also, seven sail of balandras from the Parana, with lime, &c.  
Sailed, American brig Pandora, Thompson, for the Havannah, with 3510 quintals of jerked beef.

Also, American brig Volante, Finney, for Baltimore with 7483 dry hides, 1 bale of nutria skins, 2000 hard dollars and some return cargo.

The Brazilian brig of war Maranham, fired a salute at 8 o'clock this morning.

*April 30—Wind S (blowing strong.)*

Arrived, British brig Hazard, Ravelly, from Rio Janeiro 6th and Montevideo 26th ult. with 600 barrels of flour and dry goods, to Campbell, McDougall, & Co.

American brig Nancy, Graves, from Bahia 26th March, and Rio Janeiro, with rum, &c. to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

French ship Talma, Cruché, from Bourdeaux 18th January, Rio Janeiro 14th ult. with wine, and 300 barrels of flour, to Loreille.

Danish Ship Indiana, Schildtknecht, from Montevideo in ballast, to S. Lezica Brós.

Montevideo schooner packet, Oriental Argentinio, Casareti, from Montevideo 28th.

National brig of war, General Rondeau, from Patagonia 23d ult. Passengers, Don Tomas Anchorena, Don Juan José Anchorena, Don Ramon Rodriguez, (late Governor of Patagonia) and his family.

*May 1—Wind S*

Arrived, Montevideo schooner packet, Primera, Centopé, from Montevideo.

**MEMORANDA.**

Cargoes of vessels whose arrival has been before noticed.

British brig Malvina from London, 68 cases, bales and packages, and 213 pieces of dry goods, 50 barrels of beer, 50 do. blacking, 55 cases of glass, 6 piano fortes, 8 cases of do. paints, &c.

British brig George Canning, from Liverpool, 672 pieces of woollens, 50 cases, bales, and packages of dry goods, iron and coal.

British brig Britannia, from Rio Janeiro, 108 cases, bales and packages, 305 pieces of dry goods, 100 barrels of flour, 300 bags of rice, 256 do. sugar, tobacco, &c.

**THEATRE.**

On the 24th inst. a musical selection was performed. Señor Pascual Tani sung very tastefully, but we can discern no improvement in his acting.

Vacani's exertions and the delightful overture to the Italiana compensated for many defects in the evening's amusements.

The audience was tolerably numerous, and two or three of the fashionable fair were in the boxes.

The house has been shut during the week in consequence of the state of political affairs.

**MARRIED.**

On the 25th ult. Mr. Charles Oddie of this city, to Miss Emilia Lacy.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doubleons, 70 á 71 dollars each.  
Patriot Dollars 320, Patacones, 325 and Spanish Dollars 330 per cent prem.  
Exchange upon England, 10½d. per doll.  
Six per ct. Stock, 60 á 61 dolls. per ct.  
Bank Shares, 195 dollars each.  
The state of the markets has rendered our Price Current very limited this week.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price \$4 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.  
**HABLEE & CO., PRINTERS.**