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 AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 23. 1829.

[VOL. III.]

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 23

The present number of the BRITISH PACKET was ready for press on the day of its date, but was not published in consequence of an order from the government, suspending the publication of newspapers. A compendium of occurrences since that period will be given in our next number.

We have received by the brig *Lovely Ann*, Lima papers to the 17th March, and have perused them with no ordinary degree of interest considering the length of time that circumstances have deprived us of communication with that part of the world.

These papers contain the terms of the capitulation of Guayaquil, several proclamations from General La Mar, the Peruvian General in chief to the army, reproaching the conduct of Bolivar, which had forced this war upon Peru.—A letter from General Sucre, the Colombian chief, proposing peace and the terms. (We have not room to insert them.) The answer of General La Mar, stating that Peru was ready to enter into negotiations for peace, provided the basis proposed was not contrary to its interests and honor, but that the propositions made appeared more like those from a victorious army than coming to one like the Peruvian army which had gained considerable advantages and possesses all the probabilities of victory, and that ardently as Peru might desire peace, it would not consent to terms so unjust and so degrading while one of its sons was able to present himself on the field of battle. Sucre proposed that in the event of the basis he had forwarded being agreed upon, the government of His Britannic Majesty or that of the U. States, should be solicited to act as mediator and to guarantee its fulfilment.

Pournier and his vessels have appeared off the Canary Islands cruising against the Spaniards.

A company of infantry is ordered to be formed, to be called the *Compañia Franca*, to be enlisted for four months: 60 dollars bounty to each man: pay per month, soldiers 30 dollars, corporals 35, sergeants 40.

On Thursday morning early rumours were afloat that the regular troops and Montoneros were in action at various points in the environs of the city; at half past 12 o'clock three alarm guns were fired from the fort and business was suspended. The city was *en asamblea*, that is to say, all the military corps, were under arms, and ready to act as occasion might require. The tops of churches and terraces were occupied by different armed parties. It was reported that the division of General Lavalle

was in action with a party of Montoneros, and a heavy firing was heard both of cannon & musquetry, towards the *Paso de Burgos*, and a quantity of Montonero cavalry on the other side of the Baraccas could be seen from the terraces. A party of them repaired or endeavoured to repair the Baracca bridge, which had been in part destroyed by order of government. During the day nothing certain of the operations of the contending parties transpired and the arrival of intelligence was anxiously looked for; at night lights were placed in the windows of the houses.

At half past 12 on the night of Thursday, when as Macbeth says—

"O'er the one half world nature seems dead, and
 "Wicked dreams abuse the curtain'd sleeper."

The firing of musquetry was heard, apparently from the Inner Roads, after which the report of two cannon and a vessel seen on fire. Some supposed it was the Montonero prisoners who had risen upon their guards, others in the interior of the town that the Montoneros themselves had entered the city. Rockets were thrown from the Inner and answered from the Outer Roads. When day-light came on Friday it was ascertained that boats from the French men of war in the Outer Roads, had burned the national schooner of war Argentina in the Inner Roads, taken possession of the national brig of war General Rondeau, and schr. brig Riobamba, and were endeavouring to make sail upon them for the Outer Roads, but from the head wind and strong tide they were obliged to anchor at the further end of the Inner Roads. They had boarded the national brigs of war Balcarce and Belgrano, (late Federal), the latter with a quantity of powder on board. In the Outer Roads the French had likewise taken the national brig of war Republica, (late Cacique) and schooner of war, 11th June; the French flag was hoisted at the peak of the latter; the rest of the vessels taken shewed no flags; some resistance was offered, and the French boats were fired into by the sentry's both in the Inner and Outer Roads, and it was answered by a volley of musquetry from the French, which we hear has killed one or two persons and wounded others. It may be supposed that the above events made a considerable stir in town; about 9 A. M. two guns (24 pounders), and an 18 pounder with some artillerymen left the fort: the guns were drawn by oxen to the battery on the beach opposite the Retiro; General Alvear and some *aid de camps* likewise proceeded there. At 10 o'clock these guns opened fire upon the

brig General Rondeau, but the shots either from defect in the powder or other causes fell short; one however, nearly reached the French boats astern of the brig.—She now warped behind the vessels in the Roads and was thus secure; after 12 or 13 discharges the firing was discontinued: nearly all the vessels in the Inner Roads hoisted their national flags, and the British brigs *George Canning* and *Pacific*, being the headmost vessels to the north, were during the firing in very unpleasant situations; several of the shots passed near them. Crouds of people were on the beach and on the terraces, which commanded a view of the river. It recalled the days of the naval combats during the Brazilian war. The Montoneros were forgotten, scarcely any one spoke of them; this new attack engrossed, all the conversation and opinions upon the justice of the measure were equally contradictory.

In the afternoon the government published a bulletin of the event, and at 2 P. M. a French man of war boat (flag of truce, having the flag of this Republic at the bow,) left the captured brigs and landed Capt. Espora, who had been taken prisoner.—He brought a despatch from the French Commandant. Several flags of truce went from the shore with some French gentlemen, in order it was supposed to confer with the French Captain.

We have been much surprised at reading in the government bulletin the deposition of some individuals, that the French sailors plundered the captured vessels; such conduct we should have scarcely expected from the strict discipline which exists in the French Navy.

Major Maciel, commandant of the Governors escort, with 100 men of the escort came into town on Tuesday afternoon with about 40 prisoners of the Montoneros, taken on different occasions. They were marched to the mole towards the evening and sent on board a vessel of war.

It was said that Lopez had retired in the direction of Santa Fé in order to protect his province from the invasion with which it was threatened.

The Catholic bill passed the House of Commons on the 7th of March, after a stormy debate.

When the House divided, the numbers were for the emancipation 348
 Aainst it 160

Majority 188

The great struggle will as usual be in the House of Lords, where it will have to encounter that formidable corps, the *Bench of Bishops*.

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1829.

It being absolutely necessary to prevent the exportation of supplies and warlike stores from the capital for the groupes of armed men who sustain the cause of rebellion, or that any communication whatever should be maintained with them, the delegate government by the advice of the council, has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1st. Every individual found conveying communications to the enemy, and the authors of such communications and those who serve as spies or emissaries will be punished with death.

2d. The same penalty will be awarded to those who send or are taken in the act of carrying from the capital musquets, carbines, fowling pieces, pistols, swords, lances, knives, horse furniture, cartridge boxes, military stores, or any class of arms offensive or defensive, as also, powder, ball, ammunition, of whatever quality or quantity.

3d. It is also prohibited to convey to the country for the use of the enemy, yerba, tobacco, paper, aguardiente, biscuit, flour, and provisions of all sorts, also jackets, ponchos, blankets, horse cloths, cloths, cottons and every class of goods that can be applied for the purpose of clothing.

4th. The effects mentioned in the preceding article which are found going out of the capital or prepared for that purpose shall be confiscated for the benefit of the informer if their value does not exceed 200 dollars, and should the value be more than that amount, it will be divided between the informer and the state.

5th. Those individuals convicted of having forwarded to the enemy the stores mentioned in the 2d article, shall be fined 1000 dollars, and in default of payment, imprisonment on board a vessel of war during the present state of affairs, and will afterwards be placed in military service in a regiment of the line for two years. Those apprehended in conveying such effects will be subject to the penalties aforesaid.

6th. The offences committed by the infraction of the articles in this decree and other crimes which by the laws constitute rebellion and treason, will be judged by a special and permanent commission to be named in a separate decree, whose judicial proceedings will be of the most short and summary nature, and will inflict the penalties established by the present decree in the cases to which it refers, and also those which are provided for by the common law.

7th. Before the execution of the sentence pronounced by the special commission, it must be presented for the approbation of government who can modify or vary it according as it may think proper.

8th. A competent number of the present decree shall be printed and posted in different parts of the city.

RODRIGUEZ,

SALVADOR M. DEL CARRIL.

The town on Saturday last, was considerably agitated; a party of the Montoneros had advanced, it was said, to this side of the Baracca bridge and surprised some individuals belonging to the foreign battalion of the "Friends of Order," who had separated from the battalion. Nine of the latter were killed in the fray, and their bodies left disfigured by cuts & stabs, and entirely stripped of clothes; the Montoneros likewise took some prisoners. It was not exactly known how many or if any of the Montoneros were killed or wounded. Another party of them took a direction to the Baraccas, and captured the schooner of war Maldonado, lying in the Baraccas: they threw the guns and ammunition overboard and set fire to her, which we believe was afterwards extinguished; the greater part of the crew escaped, one or two were killed, and the Captain, (Julian,) a Frenchman, taken prisoner. On the approach of a party of the regular troops from the town with artillery, the Montoneros retreated. The names of the individuals belonging to the "Friends of Order," who were killed are Juan Gonzales, Ramon Ugarte, Y. Nunez, Francisco Reynals, Manuel Gonzales, Manuel Cornet, José Aldama, Antonio Arias, Manuel Uriarte and Domingo David. The above unfortunates were, we believe, natives of Old Spain.

On Sunday the funeral took place, and it was exceedingly impressive. The bodies were conveyed to the cemetery of the Recoleta in hearses, attended by the full battalion of the "Friends of Order," and others of the military, besides a numerous assemblage of civilians. The ministers of government, Messrs. Diaz Velez and Carril, were likewise present, and as some of the opposing party outside were supposed to be in the neighbourhood of the Recoleta, the military who attended the funeral were well supplied with ball cartridges. The ceremony however concluded without the least alarm or obstruction, and towards evening the troops returned. The battalion of the "Friends of Order," from 300 to 400 men, passed the Alameda at nearly dusk and looked very well considering that they were in citizen dress.

Two orations were made over the grave; the first by Señor Gallardo, commenced as follows:

Friends of Order! Worthy adopted sons of the Argentine Nation!—It then states that death has robbed their ranks of a portion of their companions in arms, that they fell covered with honorable wounds to save the country, that the regrets of all accompany them to the grave, and the gratitude and acknowledgments of generations in whose memory they will dwell—that vengeance against those who have desolated the land will follow, and that the country calls upon them, to revenge the death of those victims whose loss they now deplore.

Señor Ramon Larrea commenced his oration as follows:

Comrades! The earth covers those valiant men who yesterday breathed the same atmosphere with us! who accompanied us in our fatigues, participated in your compromises, and who with you had sworn to sustain the cause of order. The oration proceeded to state that the deceased had offered to their adopted country the last sacrifice and given to the battalion a great example—that life is of little import when subjected to humiliation and outrage—that called to protect the honor, the repose, and the property of the inhabitants of this great city, the duration of life becomes subaltern when engaged in duties so sacred.

After some eulogiums upon the virtues of the deceased who had yielded their lives to sustain the cause of order, Señor Larrea concluded his oration as follows:

"May the memory of them be eternal, and their names ever pronounced with veneration! May their blood be revenged.—Comrades! Do you swear to revenge it! (Yes, we swear, repeated all.) Thus it is we promise you, dear friends! Accuse us from the grave, if we do not fulfil our promises, and let our last farewell and the tender affection with which we separate from your remains be the guarantee for its fulfilment."

The expedition to Santa Fé under the command of Col. Isaac Thompson, has sailed. The periodicals of Buenos Ayres rate the force at 600 men of all arms. It may be probably 400 effective men, a number quite sufficient for the purposes intended, if the inhabitants of the province of Santa Fé remain neutral, which the government doubtless has reason to expect will be the case, else from the nature of the country it will have to encounter many difficulties; at any rate it will be the touchstone of their attachment to Governor Lopez and the system he upholds, and must have a powerful effect upon the war; it may force him to retrograde. The army he commands, no longer serving as a *point d'appui*, to the other opposing parties. Prejudice apart, Governor Lopez does not appear an insignificant enemy.

The following proclamation is intended to be circulated in the province of Santa Fé.

General Martin Rodriguez, delegate governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, to the inhabitants of Santa Fé.

Inhabitants of the province of Santa Fé! The injustice and temerity of your governor forces us to occupy your territory with an armed force. He has had no provocation to commit hostilities against Buenos Ayres, without a declaration of war; yet he has invaded our province, desolated our fields, and the government of Buenos Ayres cannot suffer such outrages to pass without reparation. The force which it sends for this object will not be directed against the people of Santa Fé. The pacific inhabitants will be respect-

ed and protected. The war is against those who are found in arms. It is against the adherents of Governor Lopez—those who owe us reparation for injuries, and who are alone responsible for the evils of the war.

Inhabitants of Santa Fé! The government of Buenos Ayres detests civil war: accursed be those who have fomented it. It wishes for concord and peace; but the honour of the province is sacred, and it cannot consent to peace without perfect security.

Santafecinos! You well know the General who now addresses you, not to doubt his sentiments. I remember with pleasure the reception you gave me some years since, and in the epoch of my government of Buenos Ayres this province was always the best friend of Santa Fé, and it is so at the present moment. Lopez, Governor Lopez, alone has forced us to take up arms; his cause, Santafecinos, is the cause of disorder and of injustice. Our arms is about to annihilate him and to revenge Buenos Ayres. The device of our soldiers is *sincere friendship* for the people of Santa Fé, and *severe chastisement* for their enemies.

MARTIN RODRIGUEZ.

The resources possessed by the city of Buenos Ayres are truly surprising. It has indeed for its allies, the bank and the custom house, yet with these aids, "to boot" wonders have been effected. For example, in the Brazilian war, who has not admired the perseverance and resolution displayed in the continual embarkation from a *blockaded* port, of troops, artillery and military stores, to act against Brazil, and when commerce was interrupted by the blockade and severe distress inflicted upon a portion of the inhabitants, few complaints were heard: it was a foreign war, and all were unanimous: and this too at a period when to obtain the common requisites for the small naval force of the country, it had become in a manner necessary to search from warehouse to warehouse, often without success. It forms one of the brightest (though not perhaps the most imposing) page in the history of Admiral Brown, that he did not droop under circumstances that would have made an ordinary mind despair.

The present war is a wound "too tender e'en for tenderness to touch," afflicting to every patriotic mind. Few will however withhold the meed of praise for the despatch, secrecy, and *tact*, evinced in the management of the late expeditions sent from hence.

The infantry regiments here are under daily exercise. A "soldiers life" may have its charms, and the events which have made the greater part of the male population of this city take up arms, will not, we trust, produce that bane of free states a large *standing army*.

A decree of the government, dated Buenos Ayres, May 25th, 1829, orders that the

servants of the proprietors of estates, in the south and north parts of the province, who may have emigrated to the capital from their establishments are to form themselves into a squadron of cavalry

The Baracca bridge has been in part destroyed by order of the government, to prevent the passing of the Montoneros.

The rumours of negotiations for peace still continue. The *Gaceta Mercantil* has lately contained some very strong articles upon the present state of the country, and from that paper of the 20th inst. we make the following extract:

"It is no longer time to disguise the nature of our dangers; they threaten all, indiscriminately, and no one ought to view them with indifference. If the movement of the first of December had a determined object—if it was the sudden and violent transition from one system to another, or the explosion of a party, the consequences of this movement have now assumed another aspect, and unless it is wished that the country should perish we should all zealously endeavour, if it be yet time, to save it from the abyss to which we every day approach nearer. We shall all have to bury ourselves with it, not one could expect to be saved. No! in the state to which things have arrived, there is no other alternative than to abandon our projects, our hopes, our private resentments, in order to fly to succour our agonized country.

Wise and honorable men of all opinions listen to the voice of one who is accustomed to respect all without distinction, and who has no interest in deceiving you, approach with respect and confidence to the depositories of power, they will receive you in the same manner; do not fear that they participate in the ideas of those who are thought to be their organs. They cannot represent the principles adopted by the present administration. We do not meet with any connection between the acts of the one and the words of the other.

When those who pretend to be initiated in the secrets of the state, deliver over to ignominy the government who would listen to any propositions from its enemies, a Minister and a General, obtains from Governor Lavalle permission amicably to answer a letter from Señor Rosas, and whilst here they were crying out for war, couriers were going from headquarters despatched by the Governor himself to carry to the enemy's camp important communications.

To terminate an ominous war, re-establish peace, restore concord without wounding the dignity and honour of our country, should be the desire of every citizen, and every one ought to aid as much as possible to see it soon realized."

The accounts brought from Lima by the brig *Lovely Ann*, state that *Guyaquil* was occupied by the Peruvian troops. It had been surrendered to them under capitulation by the Columbians. The war continued; but since the death of Admiral Guise, no operations of consequence had taken place either by land or sea.

Bolivar and his army were retreating.

The foreign vessels of war lying at Lima on the 18th of March, were, H. M. Frigate *Forte*, and sloop war *Heron*, American sloop of war *Vincennes*, and a French brig of war.

H. M. Frigate *Thetis* (in company with other British vessels of war) had been for some time cruising off Cape Frio. It is certain there was some misunderstanding with the Brazilian government relative to the payment for unlawful captures of British vessels made by Brazilian armed vessels during the late war, and that the cruise of the British squadron was in connection with that subject, and which produced an amicable arrangement of the points in dispute.

The *Zumacas*, &c. conveying troops for the expedition to Santa Fé, sailed on the night of the 16th inst. It had been rumoured that Admiral Brown was appointed to command the naval part of it; the Admiral, however, remains at his quinta.

The Pope of Rome, (Leo the 12th) died at Rome, on the 10th of February. The Liverpool paper *Albion* of 23d February, says, "The journals in communicating the death of the Pope evince as much indifference as if the Holy Father had been only a parish curate or an Irish titular bishop. He was placed in the chair of St. Peter on the 27th of September, 1823.

His late Holiness was of a noble family. His name before his advancement to the Papal Throne, was Hannibal della Genga. He was born at Genga, on the 2d of August, 1760, and was consequently not 69 when he died.

The capital of the Catholic world will exhibit a busy scene of intrigue, scramble, canvassing and corruption 'till his successor is appointed. Red hats will be assembling from all parts to the conclave."

On Sunday night, the Provisional Governor, with a division of cavalry marched to attack a party of the Montoneros who were on the other side of the Barracca river; they were however aware of his approach and retreated at 11 o'clock the same night. A small party of them were met in the neighbourhood of Santa Catalina: they had not seen General Lavalle's troops in consequence of the fog; and were attacked, some of them killed, 20 prisoners, and 600 head of cattle and some horses taken.

The French newspaper Spectateur Francais, is for the present defunct. The Editor has given notice that the military duties which the circumstances of the country have called upon him to perform renders it impossible for him to continue his editorial labours.

On Wednesday morning, about 11 o'clock, another Montonero alarm occurred in this city, but it did not produce the bustle which under similar circumstances took place on the 11th ult.

Upon the present occasion the guns at the fort were not fired: some houses were closed—a regiment of infantry exercising near the Alameda withdrew to the fort. The washerwomen on the beach, were thrown into great confusion; the approach of a pampero (which they so soon discern) could not have created more; but they are noted as being a very sensitive race of beings and excellent barometers in stormy weather.

The Montoneros were skirmishing with the troops all the day in the neighbourhood of the Recoleta, and could be seen from the ships in the harbour; and several of the combatants killed or wounded, were observed to fall from their horses. The skirmishers even approached near to the quinta of the British Consul General. In the morning a party of Montoneros it is said, made a rush at the park of artillery near to the church of San Nicolas and were repulsed.

All the day officers and soldiers were upon the alert in the different streets. At night most of the houses had lights placed in the windows, and at 9 o'clock a division of infantry marched towards the Retiro.

Notwithstanding these warlike appearances, reports of peace continued through the day.



MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 16—Wind S (hazy.)

Arrived, British brig Portena, Lowden, from Liverpool 24th February, general cargo, to Tayleur, & Co. Passenger, Mr. Robert Norborn.

Sailed, several zumacas, &c. with troops for Santa Fé.

May 17—Wind S S W (hazy.)

Arrived, National schooner Emile, Caruette, (late Phantom,) from Havre de Grace 24th March, general cargo, to Ramon, Larrea Brós.

H. B. M. frigate Thetis, Capt. Bingham, last from Montevideo. She fired a gun and signaled to H. M.'s brig Cadmus, at anchor off the Recoleta, which was answered from the brig.

Sailed, National schr. brig Paula, for Montevideo.

Do. do. Cutter Luisa, for Colonia.

Do. Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Martinez, for Rio Grande, with iron &c.

U. S. sloop of war, Boston, Capt. Hoffman, for Montevideo.

May 18—Wind W (hazy)

Arrived, National schooner, (pilot boat,) Star of the South, from a cruise.

British brig Lovely Ann, Blyth, from Lima 18th March, in ballast, to order. Passenger, Mr. William Helsby.

Three national zumacas, and 5 balandras, from the Parana.

French frigate, Magicienne, Captain Le Viscompte Venancourt, last from Montevideo.

May 19—Wind N E (hazy)

Arrived, several sail of small craft from the Parana, Uruguay, &c. laden with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, American schooner brig Decatur, Chamberlin, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Do. National schooner, Rosa, for do.

Montevideo schr. packet, Aguila Primera, Centpé, for do.

National brig Independiente, Campbell, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Despatched by George Dowdell, with 1350 hard dollars, 260 doubloons, 450 quintals of iron, 190 leaves of copper, 207 cases of soap, 24,000 segars, 32 cases of effects, &c. Passenger, Thomas Newton, Esq. for Rio Janeiro.

The British frigate Thetis, and French frigate Magicienne, which had been at anchor to the S. E. anchored this day in the outer roads.

May 20—Wind N N E

Arrived National brig, (packet) Eloisa, Tudury, from Rio Janeiro 15th April, Montevideo 16th May, general cargo, to Pedro Plomer.

French ship, Antonin, Hervieu, from Ensenada, with horses, bound to Rio Janeiro.

British brig, Hebe, Forman, from Parnagua 2d May, with timber and yerba, to Robillard, Hudson, & Co.

British brig Salacia, Miller, from Liverpool 24th February, general cargo, to Duguid, Holland, & Co. Passenger, Mr. Tomkinson.

Arrived, British schooner William, Sanders, from Liverpool 1st March, general cargo, to Campbell, McDougall, & Co.

Five balandras, from the Parana, with hides, lime and wood.

Sailed, Brazilian brig of war, Maranham, Capt. Jacinto Pereyra, for Montevideo, with several passengers.

British schooner brig, Jane and Henry, Leggett, for the West Indies, with 76 mules.

National schooner, (pilot boat,) Star of the South, Fortune, on a cruise, having on board four branch pilots.

May 21—Wind S E

Arrived, National cutter, Luisa, from Colonia.

French schooner of war Iris, Capt. Ballou, Sailed, Brazilian schooner, Vengador, for Rio Janeiro.

May 22—Wind N E

Arrived, American brig Sea Horse, Carson, from Santos 24 days, with sugar, to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

MEMORANDA.

The British schooner, Morning Star, Watson, from the Salado 23d of October, arrived at Liverpool 21st February. She touched at Bahia.

The British brig Cordelia, Dunlap, from this 26th November, arrived at Liverpool 28th February.

American brig Hannah, Freeman, from the Salado 8th November, has arrived at Antwerp.

The French frigate Magicienne, carries 44 guns, and has 350 men. She was spoken

with in the river by the pilot boat Star of the South, which put on board Mr. Shannon, (pilot.)

The pilot boat during her cruise from this port to Cape St. Mary's, the Island of Flores, &c. spoke several vessels some of which have arrived here. On the 13th inst. she spoke the National schr. Harriett, Sheaffe, from this and Montevideo, bound to Rio Grande, and the American barque, Aurelia, from Montevideo, for Boston.

The U. S. ship Boston, which sailed from this on the 17th inst. is soon expected to proceed to the U. States, her time of service upon this station having expired.

Thomas Lloyd Halsey, Esq. and D. Kartright, the late Consul from the U. S. to this Republic, were passengers in the Boston, and intend going to the U. States.

Cargo of the brig whose arrival has been before noticed.

Brazilian brig San José Americano, from Parnagua, 316 tierces of yerba, 48 bags of rice, 32 do. flour.

THEATRE.

The performances are still suspended; the sons and daughters of Thespis appertaining to this Theatre have cause to deplore the disturbed state of the country—No salaries; and as it regards their profession, they have as little to do as the "poor frozen up gardeners" who both amuse and distress us by their lamentations in the streets of London, during frosty weather.

WANTED,

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

Manufactory of German Beer.

Calle de Cordova, No. 73.

SUPERIOR porter and ale for sale at eight dollars and an half per dozen, and if the bottles are returned, at seven dollars per dozen.

Wine of Valdepeña de la mancha

In bottles, at seven dollars and an half per dozen, and at six dollars per dozen upon returning the bottles to the carrier.

Tokay or Balsam Wine, 27 years old, ten dollars per bottle, and fifty dollars per half dozen.

Empty bottles purchased in the said manufactory.

ANTONIO MARTIN THYM.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, (Spanish) 73 dollars each.

Do. Patriot 72 do.

Spanish Dollars 340, Patriot do. 330,

Patacones, 330 per cent. prem.

Plata Macuquina, 280 a 300 do.

Six per cent. Stock, 60 dolls. per ct.

Bank Shares, 195 dollars each.

Exchange upon England, 10 & 10½ pence

per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 80 pr. cent. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 235 a 240 per cent.

premium.

Discount, 1½ a 1¾ per cent a month.

Hides ox, best, 21 to 22 dollars per 35 lbs.

Horns, 380 dollars per mil.

Nutria skins, 8½ a 9 doll. pr. doz.

Beef, jerked, 11 dolls. per quintal.

Ostrich feathers, 3 dollars per lb.

Scarcely any transactions have taken place during the week in produce, and the prices remain nearly the same as at our last quotation.

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