

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 154.]

• BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The election of Members to represent this city in the Legislature of the Province, commenced and finished on Sunday last, in the different parish churches. The weather was tempestuous—and so, it was said, were men's minds. Macbeth was quoted upon the occasion, and not unaptly:

"When shall we three meet again
In thunder, lightning, and in rain?—
When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won:
That will be ere set of sun."

The election, however, was carried on with the greatest decorum; every precaution was taken to secure the peace of the city, and no apparent outrages occurred. The "returns" are understood to be in favour of the Unitarians.—This was rather expected, as also that the country returns, when the election there should take place, would be in favour of the Federals. On Sunday evening very alarming reports gained circulation, of dissatisfaction on the part of the Federals, and the probable recurrence of civil war.

On Monday it was known that the President of the Bank, Don Felix Alzaga, had left town and proceeded to the camp of Don Juan Manuel Rosas; and that he (Alzaga) had expressed disapprobation at the result of the election. It was furthermore added that the *outside party* was preparing. It would occupy too much of our columns to give *all* the reports, therefore, to conclude this day's news, we must tell our readers that the sailing of the Cygnet packet was postponed, and that Doubloons looked *uppish*,—say 83.

On Tuesday considerable anxiety prevailed, and a desire to know the opinion of Don Juan Manuel Rosas. The majority seemed to *opine* neutrality, or perhaps approval of the elections on his part. Doubloons 85,—“strong buyers” at that price.

On Wednesday, reports contradictory in the extreme.—Doubloons 84 to 85.

The *Tiempo* of this day stated, that the Government had officially notified to the commandant general of the country districts, the names of those who had been appointed representatives for the capital, recommending a speedy election in the country departments, in order to proceed

to the inauguration of the Sala. The *Tiempo* likewise alluded to the rumours of Señor Rosas' decided approval of the election, and that the threats put forth in his name, in the event of the Federal list not succeeding, were false; in which assertion the *Tiempo* agrees, adding, that Señor Rosas was aware of his duty, and that no one had a right to intimidate the people when in the performance of their elective franchise.

On Thursday the reports were rather peaceable. It was said that the misunderstanding (if any had occurred,) was arranged. The non-return of Señor Alzaga to town was however commented upon.—Doubloons 84 to 85.

On Friday, Doubloons about 85.—No particular news. It was said that the heavy rain of Sunday last prevented the elections taking place in the greater part of the towns in the country.

A Correspondent, in a long dissertation upon national government, advises us to “do off our neutrality,” and boldly tell the people how they ought to act; to propose a system of government in which the Governor “can do no wrong,” and the Ministers a great deal, making them always responsible; and that quarrelsome politicians should fight it out in the English mode, and not with carbine, sabre, &c.

Our Correspondent seems to forget that we are in the *Packet service*, and that the Admiralty orders are very positive not to risk the *Mail*, or as neutral strangers to engage in unnecessary and useless conflicts.—“Were it our cue to fight, we should have known it without a prompter.”

The following is a list of the citizens who have been elected to represent the city in the approaching legislature:—

Don Diego E. Zavaleta.
Faustino Lezica.
Manuel Pinto.
Manuel Insiarte.
Martin Rodriguez.
Valentin Gomez.
Francisco de la Cruz.
Valentin San Martin.
Mariano Sarratea.
Valentin Alsina.
José Leon Banegas.
Roque Saenz Peña.

Pedro Somellera.
Manuel Rojas.
Ramon Larrea.
Luis José de la Peña.
Ignacio Nuñez.
Mariano Fraguero.
José Maria Perez Mendoza.
Manuel de Arroyo y Pinedo.
Miguel Villegas.
Miguel E. Soler.
Mariano Andrade.
Manuel Belgrano.

The successes obtained by the army of General Paz, at Cordova, and the probable results, have during the week occupied a considerable portion of the public press. To us it is afflicting to hear of conflicts in which those who ought to be brothers are destroying each other, and engendering animosities which may last for generations.

The authenticity of the despatch purporting to be from General Bustos to General Lopez, has been called in question, upon what foundation we are not aware.

The packet *Cygnets* was to have sailed on the 30th ult. for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth, but the tempestuous weather prevented the embarkation of the mail. She sailed this day: passengers, Mrs. Hardisty and child, Mr. R. B. Niblett, and an Italian gentleman.

By the schooner *Emilia* from Rio Janeiro, we have received the *Jornal do Comercio* of that city, to the 7th ult.; and the *Courrier du Bresil*, (French paper.) They contain a great deal of information as it regards the local occurrences in the capital of Brazil, &c., and details respecting the Portuguese emigrants, with proposals to raise subscriptions for them in Brazil.

The *Courrier du Bresil* contains some observations upon the reported offer of the Government of the State of Montevideo to mediate between the contending parties in this province, in consideration of the enormous sacrifices which Buenos Ayres had made to give it (Montevideo) a political existence; and coldly writes that the “Cisplatine province does not owe any acknowledgments to Buenos Ayres, who in all the war only looked to that which she then supposed to be her dearest interest.”

It appears that the character and pretensions of Bolivar are as severely scanned, and as ardently defended in England as in other countries. A late number of the *Times* contains the following:—

“We have frequently had occasion to observe, and with regret, a disposition in some of our contemporaries to impute to the illustrious Chief of Colombia the most ambitious and tyrannical views; and even lately he has been accused of aspiring after a crown. Do those who use this language imagine that, in a country situated as that is, such a bauble would offer any temptation, or do they simply mean to sting and wound the feelings of that great man whom otherwise they cannot assail? If the latter be their design, then we fear that they too often succeed; for, truly great, generous, and noble-minded as General Bolivar has ever proved himself to be, he is, nevertheless, on the score of reputation, one of the most susceptible of mankind. He, who has always set before him the model of a Washington, cannot brook the idea of being accused by Europeans of following the course of a Cæsar. The late letters from Colombia are written in terms of just reprobation of these totally unfounded and disgusting calumnies, which, nevertheless, it is asserted, cause infinite anxiety to the Liberator, and, to say the least, are calculated to distract those efforts which he is continually making to restore order and prosperity to his fellow citizens and country.

“That there does exist in Colombia a class of beings imbued with the most rancorous and malignant hatred towards the Dictator, whose actual though temporary supremacy is as much the consequence of their vices and crimes as of their inferiority, is notorious. Disappointed in their atrocious schemes of assassination, plunder and aggrandizement, there is no absurdity or falsehood that they are not ready to invent, and they easily find tools to propagate their scandal through the public journals. But the people of England will be slow in adopting opinions to the prejudice of the legislator and the hero, under whose auspices the peace and welfare of one of the regions of South America is at least now likely to be secured, and who, be it remembered, is almost the only man in any of the States that has yet pledged himself to the honourable fulfilment of contracted obligations. The Liberator is too proud of his own work to mutilate it, or to pervert the grand design; and we wait the result with full confidence.”

In our last number, we gave an account of the successes obtained by the army of General Paz, in the vicinity of Cordova, over the forces commanded by the late Governor of that city (Bustos,) and General Quiroga. The despatches of Gene-

ral Paz, announcing these events, were published in Cordova, and re-published here; the following are the outlines:

On the 18th of June General Paz marched in quest of the opposing army; the latter, however, by various manœuvres avoided him, advanced upon Cordova, and by capitulation entered that city. General Paz then countermarched, and the forces of generals Bustos and Quiroga came out, and on the 22d of June a battle took place. The right wing of the army of General Paz was commanded by Col. La Madrid, the centre by Colonel Deesa, and the left wing by the Governor of Tucuman, General Javier Lopez. The opposing army is stated to have had a great numerical superiority, and succeeded, at the commencement of the battle, in disordering the Cordova militia, obliging them to fall back upon the infantry and artillery: this mishap was however retrieved by Colonel La Madrid charging at the head of his cavalry, and forcing his enemies to retire. In the encounters of the other divisions belonging to the army of General Paz, they invariably succeeded: their enemies were defeated, dispersed, and pursued more than two leagues, until night.

On the following day (23d June,) Bustos and Quiroga having collected as many of the dispersed as they could, and being reinforced by some troops which they had in the city, determined to venture a second engagement; which accordingly commenced at dawn of day on the 23d, and ended in their total defeat. They lost their artillery, military stores, and a number of prisoners; and the field of battle was covered with their dead. Col. La Madrid, with the cavalry, went in pursuit, and the rest of the army marched into Cordova.

The loss in General Paz's army is stated to be moderate; the full particulars are to be given the first opportunity. The conduct of the troops is highly eulogized, and many of the officers particularized as having distinguished themselves.

A despatch, stated to be from General Bustos to Governor Lopez at Santa Fé, was published in this city on 25th ult., and appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th. It is dated “Oratorio de Peralta, June 26, 1829,” and, after speaking of the capitulation of Cordova, goes on to state, that it being necessary to seek a decisive battle, the army marched for that purpose; and that, during the combat of 22d June, it had obtained great advantages, put their enemy's cavalry to a precipitate flight, and that victory was thought to be secure; but these advantages were rendered unavailable, owing to two divisions of the army getting into confusion, which made it necessary to retreat upon Cordova. Reinforced from that city by some

infantry, and three pieces of cannon, the army advanced again on the morning of 23d June, and commenced another action, which was carried on with great vigour; and that more than 700 men, killed and wounded, were lying on the field of battle. General Paz's army, however, succeeded in their object, and entered Cordova, with (as the said despatch asserts,) only 370 infantry and 80 cavalry. Generals Bustos and Quiroga then determined to retreat; and the former states, that notwithstanding his wound he is exerting himself to reunite his men, and that Quiroga is employed upon the same object; and furthermore says, that if Governor Lopez will forward to him 300 men, victory over his opponents cannot be for one moment doubtful; and that he (Lopez,) being charged with the security of the Federal provinces of the Republic, will of course act as he may think most advisable under the circumstances of the case.

The Legislature of the State of Montevideo has sanctioned the following law:

Art. 1. From and after the publication of the present law, national and foreign vessels shall be subject to the port charges as expressed in the following articles.

2. the national vessels employed in the coasting trade between the Capes, are to take out a license for each voyage, upon stamped paper.

3. The licenses shall be valued as follows:—

From 3 to 7 tons	- 4 reals.
” 8 ” 15 ”	- 10
” 16 ” 30 ”	- 18
” 31 ” 45 ”	- 26
” 46 ” 60 ”	- 30
” 61 ” 80 ”	- 38
” 81 ” 100 ”	- 46
” 101 and upwards	- 54

4. Foreign vessels shall pay 3 reals per ton.

5. National vessels which proceed to the high sea shall pay 2 reals per ton.

6. Of the duties expressed in the foregoing articles, one half is to be paid upon entering inwards, and one half on sailing.

7. National or foreign vessels who do not discharge or receive cargo, or whose stay does not exceed six days, are not subject to the dues comprised in this law. Those that exceed the period above mentioned, shall pay the third of that which is expressed in articles 4 and 5.

8. The coasting vessels belonging to the Argentine Provinces shall pay the same dues which they exact from the vessels of this State.

9. All duties or perquisites hitherto received by those employed in the captain of the port's office, are suppressed.

10. The duty exacted for the Consulado fund and the Hospital, remain in full force.

(Signed,) *Silvester Blanco, president.*
Miguel A. Berro, secretary.

The English newspapers have of late devoted more space to the affairs of South America than heretofore. The *Times*, in an article upon the loans advanced to the new American States, makes the following remark respecting this country:—

“At Buenos Ayres, a war with Brazil first, and then a threatened civil war at home, proved unanswerable reasons for delay with respect to the English creditors.”

The same paper likewise says:—“The applicants for interference on the part of this government, seek to direct it principally to the procuring from Spain an acknowledgment of the independence of her late colonies, of which she can never regain the possession; and this measure, they conceive, by relieving the new States from the necessity of supporting great standing armies as a security against invasion, would accomplish all that can be desired for the interest of the English creditors. Not to argue on the difficulty or the impossibility of procuring such an acknowledgment from Spain, which has clung so obstinately to the wreck of its colonial system, there is a good deal of fallacy we fear in the supposition on which this interference is sought; for, as far as invasion by Spain is concerned, there is not one of the new States that has any necessity for a large army. The people value independence too much not to be able to resist any force that Spain could bring against them. These armies are kept up, it is feared, by the utter aversion the American Spaniards feel to the assumption of supreme power by any individuals amongst them. Those who rule, therefore, are conscious that this jealousy exposes them to constant conspiracies and cabals, from the danger of which they protect themselves by keeping large armies in pay. Some government founded on public opinion, is required among them; and until that takes place, there is little good to be done. Bolivar, if his life is preserved, may possibly effect this for Colombia; and Rivadavia, who is waiting in quiet retirement the progress of events in the Rio de la Plata, is not unlikely to do as much for Buenos Ayres. Chili, though with a government possessing neither name nor character in Europe, is tranquil, and improving more rapidly than any of them.”

In allusion to the civil wars which have desolated the new American Republics, the *Times* says:—“These disturbances, however, which have made the tour of the South American continent, instead of supplying any argument in favour of Spanish domination, form the most bitter satire on the Spanish colonial system. Had the people enjoyed that share in the management of their own affairs to which they were entitled,—had a well-organized sys-

tem of civil government existed, in which the colonists had their proper weight under a viceroy or governor from Europe; the mere removal of that high officer, with his train of subordinate agents, would not have left them a prey to the anarchy in which they have existed since their independence. When the United States of the northern continent shook off the yoke of their English masters, they found themselves prepared for the full enjoyment of the freedom which their spirit, exertions and perseverance had secured.

The acting government of Cordova has addressed an official note, dated Cordova, July 12, 1829, to the governor of Buenos Ayres, relative to the combats of 22d and 23d June; wherein it states, that the opposing force was composed of men from the provinces of Mendoza, Rioja, Catamarca, San Luis, and a department of the province of Cordova,—consisting altogether of 5,000 men, and commanded by Quiroga: that of the above force, more than 1000 men were sacrificed in the two battles, 700 prisoners taken, and arms and stores of all descriptions. The note states, that Bustos, with 12 men only, had gone it was thought to Santa Fé; and that it was the intention of General Paz to send commissioners to Buenos Ayres, by way of Santa Fé.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 28th ult. states, that the President of the Bank, Don Felix Alzaga, had left town, and had named one of the directors, Don Roque del Sar, to act as President; and that the said gentleman had accepted the office for one day only.

The same periodical of 30th ult. states, that the Bank Directors met on Tuesday, to name a President in the place of Señor Alzaga; he having been absent for a longer period than allowed by law. Don Roque del Sar was elected; but having declined the office, a new election was proceeded upon, the result of which was that Don Mariano Andrade was elected, and had received the approbation of the government.

Señor V. A. Echavarría, deputy from Buenos Ayres to the Convention at Santa Fé, has arrived in town. Colonel Acha, who proceeded with the expedition from this to Santa Fé some time since, has likewise arrived. It was said that Governor Lopez was ditching and fortifying the towns of Santa Fé and Rosario.

Mr. George P. E. Tornquist has been recognized at Montevideo as Consul from the city of Bremen.

The incessant rain of Saturday evening last produced a congenial change in the atmosphere: for some days previous it had been exceedingly warm.

A Prospectus has been issued by Messrs. Bacle & Co. of this city, for the publication of a collection of Portraits of the celebrated men of the provinces of the River Plate: each portrait to be accompanied with an explanation of the memorable events of the public life of each individual, and, if possible, with a *fac simile* of their hand writing. The two first collections are to appear early in September.

The first will contain the portraits of Don Bernardino Rivadavia, General Carlos Alvear, General Martin Rodriguez, and Admiral William Brown. The second, those of Colonel Manuel Dorrego, General Juan Manuel Rosas, General Thomas Guido, and the Dean Gregorio Funes.

We have been requested to insert the following lines, which we believe are from the pen of an English Lady, and addressed to a young native of this country when upon the point of leaving England, where he had been educated.

FAREWELL TO M. V.

WE parted not as those who part
Never to meet again;
For then I knew not that thy path
Was o'er the watery main.
Thy lip wore its accustomed smile
When last I looked on thee,
And thy dark eye unclouded shone
As thou bad'st adieu to me.

Oh! had we known or had we dreamed
That 'twas the last, last time
That I should hear thy gentle voice,
Or thou should'st list to mine:
Not lightly had we parted then,
With gay, unchanging cheek;
For the last farewell to a friend,
'Tis bitterness to speak.

But though amid these happy scenes
Perchance to meet no more,
My prayers, kind youth, shall follow thee
To thine own beloved shore.
There may thy mother's fond embrace
Soothe all thy care and grief,
When on her loved maternal breast
Thou seek'st pure relief.

I ask thee not, in that blest hour,
My form with thy thoughts to blend;
But when thou tell'st of this distant land,
Then think of thine absent friend.
And when, by the light of Luna's eye
Thou art wandering o'er the sea,
Remember how oft in the summer time
Thou hast roamed by her light with me.

Oh! fare thee well! may health and peace
And sweet content be thine,
And may the holy joys of home
Around thy dwelling shine.
Between us now the ocean rolls,
Our hands for aye to sever;
But "friendship shall unite our souls"
With her silvery link for ever.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

MR. EDITOR,

The last number of your "British Packet" contains a letter, signed *A Carpenter*, which gave considerable disgust to some of the tradesmen of this town. It is difficult to understand the author, as it was a letter that any man might take to himself. If it was intended as a fraternal advice to his brother chips, the carpenter deserves as much praise as the compilation of such a number of analogous words cost him trouble; but if he has left it in any person's power to speak ill of him, and thinks it was taken advantage of, he may be under a delusion which time perhaps might elucidate.

The writer of this suspects who the styled *Carpenter* is; and, if he is right in his conjecture, he well knows the many (as yet fruitless) efforts made by him with an intent of ruining his employer; but had the Chisel the slightest sense of honour, honesty, gratitude, or any of the fine feelings that distinguish man from the brute creation, he would not for a moment have harboured a thought to the disadvantage of the man who placed him in the situation he at present occupies.

Heu quam difficile est crimen non proderit vultu!

Many a man's peace of mind has been broken, and his happiness in life blasted, by not taking timely precautions against the canting hypocrites and dangling importunities of a supposed friend. Unfeigned sincerity for the Carpenter's employer, prevented me from plucking the Carpenter to a shaving.

SLENDER.

Mr. Thomas Simpson opened the Washington Hotel, in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, on the 19th ult., and from the general arrangements of the house, we have no doubt he will meet with every success.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 25.—*Wind N.—rain at night.*
Arrived, national schooner *Caroline*, from Ensenada; to Felix Alzaga.

National schr. *Emilie*, Scaillet, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., with 100 rolls of tobacco, rice, &c. to Ramon Larrea, Bros.

Four balandras and 2 zamacas from the B. Oriental and Parana.

Sailed, French ship *Quatre Freres*, Le Bibois, for Ensenada, to take in mules for the Isle of France.

National schr. packet *Flor del Rio*, Costas, for Montevideo.

July 26.—*Wind W.—rain.*
Arrived, national schr. packet *Joven Sarandi*, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 24th.

July 27.—*Wind E.S.E.*
Arrived, 4 zamacas and 2 balandras from the Parana, laden with lime, wood, hides, &c.

Sailed, British ship *Amelia Wilson*, Harris, for Ensenada, to take in mules for the Isle of France.

Montevideo schr. packet *Aguila Primera*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Brazilian schr. *Vencedora*, Polito, with 355 quintals of jerked beef, and some cases of effects, for Santos.

Some small craft to the northward.

July 28.—*Wind S.E.*
Arrived, British brig *Mary Ann*, Richards, from Liverpool 10th May; general cargo, to Duguid, Holland & Co.

American brig *Susan*, D. vreux, from Montevideo 25th inst., in ballast, to Dickson & Co.
Sailed, British brig *Lovely Ann*, Blyth, for Ensenada.

July 29.—*Wind S.*
Arrived, Swedish brig *Freu Hedwig*, Hellman, from Malaga 26th April, and Gibraltar 1st May, with 283 pipes of wine, to Duguid, Hol-

land & Co. Spoke, on 28th June, a Dutch brig off Cape Frio, stated to be bound for this.

Several sail of small craft from the northward.
Sailed, 2 zamacas and a schooner for the B. Oriental and Parana.

July 30.—*Wind S.S.E.*

Arrived, Montevideo schooner packet *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 29th inst.

The above vessel has now assumed the flag of Montevideo, and is a regular packet.

July 31.—*Wind E.—a gale.*

Arrived, national schr. packet *Flor del Rio*, Costas, from Montevideo 30th, to G. Rosa.

Sardinian schr. brig stated to be the *Fortuna*, (late *Fidelity*), from Genoa; to Rodriguez.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig *Socrates*, Duncan, sailed from Ensenada on the 22d ult. for the Isle of France, with 62 mules.

The Brazilian brig *San Salvador*, sailed from Montevideo on the 23d ult., for Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of jerked beef. She got aground at Carreta Quemada, about 5 miles from Montevideo, and sunk.—Crew saved.

The British cutter *Susan* was to sail on the 25th ult. from Montevideo, for Port Desire, on a sealing voyage.

The national brig *Independiente*, Donald Campbell, sailed from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on 22d ult.

The national schooner packet *Felicidad del Sud*, Zupichi, sailed from Montevideo for this on 21st ult.; the same night, in passing the Chico Bank, she is supposed to have struck upon a wreck, as she instantly sprung a leak, which increased so much that, in order to save those on board, she was obliged to run ashore about 24 miles on the other side of Ensenada. She had 30 passengers, and amongst them were Generals Juan Ramon Balcarce, and Henrique Martinez, Colonel Iriarte, &c. The schooner it is said will be totally lost.

The Brazilian brig *Santo Domingo*, was to sail from Montevideo 30th ult. for Rio Janeiro; cargo jerked beef.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

July 29, British brig *Britannia*, Black, from London, 20th May.

American brig *Cameo*, Sayer, from Gibraltar 27th May, with 437 pipes and 132 half pipes wine, to Larrea Bros.

July 30, American sloop of war *Vandalia*, from Rio Janeiro 15 days.

The above vessels are expected to sail for Buenos Ayres.

On the 29th ult. Sardinian polacre *Esparta*, from Rio Janeiro 16th July, to Gravano & Co.; cargo tobacco, wine, brandy, &c.

American brig *Ocean*, James Green, from Philadelphia, last from Rio Grande 24th July; general cargo.

Errata in our last.—Cargo of ship *Daphne*, read 13,258 dry hides, instead of 14,991, and 1436 salted hides.

THEATRE.

On the 25th ult. was performed the first act of the *Ingaño Felix*, and of the *Italiana*. The first piece was never very popular, although it has one or two pretty movements in the music. The *Italiana* went off admirably; Doña Angela, Don Pascual, and the great Vacani, exerted themselves, and were highly applauded. The music of this Opera is suited to the voice of Vera, and he gave with considerable energy the lines, "Venga, venga, la bella Italiana." The fine finale was as effective as ever, and indeed many might exclaim, as Jessica did to her lover Lorenzo,

"I am never merry when I hear sweet music."

The threatening weather, and distant thunder, prevented a full house; and during the performance the rain pattered upon the roof of the Theatre, to the infinite annoyance of the fairer portion of the audience.

On the 26th was performed a selection of music, and the first act of *La Cenerentola*. The audience was few in number,—the fear of election squabbles kept the Theatre empty. One family only (amongst whom were some very lovely females), attended the dress circle for a short period; but finding themselves alone, they most cruelly abandoned the house, and left us all to "solitude and woe."

DIED,

On the 30th ult., after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM PETTY, many years resident in this country, and who was amongst the British subjects detained in Paraguay by Dr. Francia, and released in the year 1825, after three years detention.

At Rio Janeiro, on the 9th ult., in the small-pox, Mr. THADDEUS P. CARTER, aged 29 years, of the firm of Davison, Dorr & Co. of this city. This young gentleman was much respected by all who knew him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN G. FAY, House Painter, Glazier, Sign Writer, &c. &c., late of 23½ Calle de la Victoria, has removed his Store to No. 85 in the same street.

LOST, three volumes of *Voltaire*, in French; viz.—42d, 43d, and 44th; gilt and lettered. If any person has purchased them, and will return them to the office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, the purchase money will be refunded. It is requested, should they be offered for sale, that notice will be sent to the above address. A reward will also be given for any information that may lead to a discovery of the books.

A Person well acquainted with navigation, and with the coasts of Chili, Peru, &c. wishes to take the command of a vessel. Employment is more the object of the advertiser, than salary. Apply to Mr. Love, Commercial Rooms, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

For New York.—The coppered and copper fastened brig **TWO MARIES**, Captain S. J. Lewis, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail for the above port. For freight of the remainder, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to Captain Lewis; or to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

To Cabinet-Makers.—Wanted, an experienced Journeyman in the above line; liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 145 Calle de la Victoria.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 85 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 84 do.
Plata Macquina, 360 to 375 per ct. prem.
Spanish Dollars, 425 per cent. prem.
Patriot do. and Patacones, 420 do.
6 per cent. Stock, 52 dollars per cent.
Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8½d. to 9d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 180 per cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 260 do.
Hides, Ox, best, 26 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 24½ to 25 do. do.
Salted Hides, 21 dollars per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 10½ dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 31 to 32 do. do.
Hair, best, 18 to 20 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 13 dollars per quintal.
Ostrich Feathers, 3 to 3½ dollars per lb.
Discount, 2 per cent. per month.

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