

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

No. 157.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1829.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

ANOTHER week has passed, and we cannot give any positive information relative to the ministerial arrangements, or whether the new appointed ministers intend to take office or not. An article in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last led us to suppose that every thing was settled, and, to quote the words of that periodical, that "at last the clouds are dispersing, the horizon is more clear, and a gentle breeze conducts us happily to the termination of our voyage,"—yet days intervene and the same uncertainty prevails. The Prices Current, the presumed barometer of public opinion, affords no consoling information. In the money market Doubloons are rising: there were yesterday "strong buyers" at 85½, and 86 asked. During the week it was said that every thing was to be settled at a grand *Cabinet* dinner to have been given on Thursday last by Don Juan Manuel Rosas, at his head-quarters; but we hear that no such thing took place. Señores Garcia, Guido, &c. left town for the head-quarters of General Rosas, but at the moment of writing this we are not aware if anything has transpired as to the result of these visits. Affairs cannot surely continue long in this way; something must soon be done to satisfy the anxious enquiries both of citizens and strangers, unless it is determined to keep us in the dark; acting according to the ill-natured position mentioned in the *Spectator*, that "a man's knowledge is worth nothing if he communicates what he knows to any one besides."

All disputes, it is affirmed, will be amicably arranged; and that there are knotty points, which require time to digest, the events of the day prove. A short period will bring them to a climax.

Don Juan Manuel Rosas remained at Santa Catalina (about 15 miles from town) with an escort. The troops under his command are at some miles distance from that place.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its leading article of yesterday, says:

"Good God! what is going on? Sufferance is at an end. It is time to finish this affair. Beef is scarce; ounces have no price; the carcasses of dead dogs and horses fill the streets.—These are the

complaints and questions which people mutually make and ask each other. Rich and poor—Unitarians and Federals—natives and foreigners, all feel the necessity of eradicating the evil; but we doubt whether they all agree upon the nature of the remedy, notwithstanding there are but few to choose.

"No one wishes for a Dictatorship, and with reason. It is said that the installation of the Legislature is impossible,—and we have the generosity to believe it. Being thus obliged to renounce a legal and an illegal government, it will be necessary to compose one which shall participate in both, unless we prefer to remain in the melancholy state of disorganization in which we are at present."

The latest intelligence from the interior represents the province of Cordova in a situation little better than our own. General Quiroga was rallying his forces at a place called Los Llanos. General Paz was preparing an expedition against Mendoza, but it was doubtful if it would be carried into effect.

We understand that deputies have arrived yesterday from Cordova and Santa Fé. The precise nature of their mission is not known, but it is supposed to relate to the general pacification of the provinces.

The troops, artillery, &c. composing the late expedition to Santa Fé, have been landed during the week. A party of them, consisting of about 100 men of all nations, apparently seamen, were marched to the Fort on Saturday, with shouldered muskets and bayonets fixed. A number of them appeared to be Englishmen and Americans, and they were very jocular upon their military appointments. Some insubordination was evinced by a part of this division upon its arrival at the Fort, which was quickly suppressed, and the ringleaders taken into custody.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,

I have perused the letter of your correspondent *Benevolus*, and regret that it is not in my power to compliment him upon the feelings he displays. He objects

to public and private charities on any plan that has hitherto been adopted, as creating demand, drying up the sources of benevolence, and annihilating all moral influence both in the giver and receiver; and after talking a great deal about mutual sympathy and benevolence, modestly states that there is no other proper means of aiding and stimulating their exercise, save by the obtusion of the object of distress on the vision, and the dissemination of that faith which worketh by love. To convince us of this, and on the faith of this collection of worn-out assertions, he settles it as an absolute matter of fact that the existence of the Philanthropic Institution is a positive evil, and talks of its pernicious attributes. He then takes a liberal view of the charity, and its subscribers, who, according to his showing, gave away their money for the philanthropic purpose of frowning all applications from their doors, and handing them to the care of their *drudges*, (a genteel name for the individuals forming the Committee.) All this evidently shows prejudice; and in his allusion to the wily politician of the old Castlereagh school, *Benevolus* has certainly been badly informed: the person for whom I presume it is meant, will only smile with contempt if he reads it.

To follow *Benevolus* through all the intricacy of his plan, would be a waste of time. The sum total of it seems this:—you are to collect money from whomsoever you can, and in any amount; which being done, an *enlightened agency*, or *drudges*, are to be appointed, whose business it will be, by personal enquiry and exhortation, to call into aid the conventional charities of relationship, neighbourhood, &c. *before* administering any relief! *Benevolus* does not state what is to be done in the event of not meeting with any relations, or sympathy amongst the neighbours; but it is presumed the enlightened *drudges*, or agency, will take it into their benevolent consideration how far relief may be given without creating demand, drying up the sources of benevolence, or annihilating the moral influence of the giver and receiver. Thus organized, it might give an opening to a particular description of persons to effect their object; but it would be both useless and inefficient as a charity.

PHILANTHROPICUS.

On the 28th of May the King of Great Britain gave a ball at St. James' palace, London, to the juvenile branches of the nobility and gentry, which was rendered very interesting by the introduction of the young Queen of Portugal, and the Princess Victoria, both about the same age. The Queen of Portugal came in state, with her suite in two carriages: she wore the insignia of the principal Portuguese orders. The Marquis de Barbacena, the Chevalier de Saldanha, and the Countess de Itagipe, were in her suite. The King's guard received the young Queen with military honours, the band playing the *constitutional hymn*. Lord Clinton, as the lord in waiting, and Sir W. Freemantle, as treasurer of the King's household, received Her Majesty on the grand staircase, conducted her to the drawing-room, and ushered her into the presence of the King. His Majesty, after conversing for some time with the young Queen, conducted her into the ball room. The dancing then commenced, the youthful party forming themselves into sets for quadrilles. At supper Her Majesty sat at the head of the table; the Marquis de Barbacena stood behind her chair as her chamberlain.

The Princess Victoria (the probable future Queen of Great Britain,) was born in Kensington Palace on the 24th of May, 1819.

The Duke of Wellington appears to have become extremely popular in London. On the 27th of May there was a grand review of cavalry and infantry in Hyde Park. The *San* newspaper of that date states, that the Duke left the ground at the head of the grenadier guards, attended by a great concourse of people, who repeatedly expressed their delight at seeing the hero at the head of his own regiment of His Majesty's body guard. More than 500 people pressed forward to salute him; many endeavoured to obtain a shake of his hand, and at length both his hands were grasped with such fervency that he had no power whatever over his charger, and two men actually led the animal through the crowd. The Duke seemed both delighted and amused with the true English feeling evinced towards him, and repeatedly cried out,—“mind the horse my good people,—take care he don't kick you,—you will have me off.”

The steam frigate *Fulton* has been destroyed at New York, by the explosion of the powder magazine. She had been occupied since the war as a receiving ship, and was moored within 200 yards of the shore. The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained at the time of the explosion but three barrels of damaged powder. It was however sufficient to make the *Fulton* a complete wreck; and several persons on board lost their lives, amongst

whom was Lieutenant Breckenridge, of the U. S. navy. This officer was much esteemed both for his private and professional qualities: he had a public funeral. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, of June 10, gives the following particulars:

“A short time before the explosion, Mr. Williams, the gunner, who had been appointed to that office only a day or two previous, asked permission of Lieut. Platt to go into the magazine. Lieut. P. ordered a sentry to stand at the magazine scuttle, and directed that no light should be carried into the powder-room. This was separated from the “light-room” by a double partition, and it was in the latter only that a light was permitted to be carried. It is stated by a midshipman, that immediately before the explosion he perceived a smoke rising from the gang-way leading to the magazine, and had just time to speak of it to a shipmate, when the accident occurred. From this it is inferred that there must have been loose powder on the floor of the light-room, and that in some way unknown to any person now living, the fire was communicated.”

With respect to the privateer *Federal*, we extract the following from the “*Augusta Chronicle and Georgia Advertiser*,” of 6th June.

“When the trial came on, no person appeared as claimant of the *Federal*, or as Counsel for her owners, or her Captain, although a letter from the Captain was produced as evidence, that he knew of the trial. The Court appointed two gentlemen of the bar to defend the interests of the absent owners. In the course of the trial it was proved, that Captain Taylor was in the *Federal*, at Buenos Ayres, at the time the news of a treaty of peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil arrived there, and that he knew from the general satisfaction expressed of the terms of the treaty, that it would be ratified by that government. To avoid a surrender of his commission, he immediately put to sea before the treaty was ratified, and proceeded to cruise against the commerce of Brazil, and even made a capture several days after the time specified when hostilities should cease, at the distance from Buenos Ayres where that capture was made. Instead of taking his prizes into a port of the Government of Buenos Ayres for adjudication, he carried one to the West Indies, which was purposely and fraudulently run on shore, and her cargo disposed of in violation of the law of nations. This was in fact and in law an act of piracy. The robbery of the brig *Nymph*, of Boston, of a valuable portion of her cargo, under the plea of its being Brazilian property, was subsequent to the dates of the captures above alluded to, and were equally piratical. The whole evidence in the case is decidedly against the *Federal* and Captain Taylor,—and accordingly, the schooner was condemned, and ordered to be sold on the 15th instant, together with her furniture and equipments.—*Charleston Courier*, June 1.

#### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following documents have been published since our last:—

A letter from Governor Estanislao Lopez, dated Santa Fé, June 19 1829, to Commodore Rosales, commanding the flotilla blockading the port of Santa Fé, stating, that the Government of the State of Montevideo had, in a note dated 22d May, offered its mediation to negotiate a peace between Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres, which it was believed had been accepted on the part of the latter; and that General Paz had likewise made propositions to the same effect, which he (Lopez,) as General in Chief of the Army of the Union, considered admissible, and therefore wished to shorten the war; and that he had sent orders to General Quiroga, commanding the troops of Rioja, San Juan, Catamarca and San Luis, to suspend hostilities during the negotiation. That in this state of affairs, the hostilities carried on by the flotilla of Commodore Rosales appeared to be without object, and could have no effect upon the war: and not wishing that the blood of a single person should be shed unnecessarily, he (Lopez,) proposed the following:—1. That Commodore Rosales should have the necessary securities, in order that he might proceed to the *Guardia vieja del Rincon*, to confer with the General in Chief. 2. That if he is not able to attend, Colonel Thompson might perhaps do so. 3. That a suspension of hostilities should take place for the period necessary to ascertain if a general peace was likely to follow. The letter concludes by stating, that the General in Chief hopes Commodore Rosales will meditate upon the propositions made, and be persuaded of the necessity to economize Argentine blood: that the sentiments of the Commodore are well known, and that if his duty permits it he will doubtless aid a design so rational. If unfortunately it should not be so, he, the General in Chief, will have the satisfactory recollection that he has not omitted any thing that might tend to diminish the evils of this unfortunate war.

Commodore Rosales returned an answer to the above, dated on board the schooner of war *Sarandí*, at anchor at Colastine, June 22d, 1829, stating that the naval forces under his charge were in combination with and under the immediate orders of Colonel Isaac Thompson, to whom he (Rosales) was subordinate in the expedition, and to whom he refers Governor Lopez.

A despatch from Colonel Isaac Thompson, dated San Nicolas de los Arroyos, July 27, 1829, addressed to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Santa Fé, says: that the Government of Buenos Ayres had been informed

of the note, dated 29d June, sent by Governor Lopez to Commodore Rosales, proposing an armistice between the two provinces, and that he (the Colonel) was authorized to act in this important affair. That Buenos Ayres was desirous of peace, and that its sentiments in this respect are a sufficient guarantee to Santa Fé of its wish to economize Argentine blood, and that its desire for peace all over the territory of the Republic was as constant as that for its prosperity and its glory. Animated with these ideas, and counting upon the cooperation of Governor Lopez, the Colonel hopes that as soon as possible the treaty may be brought to a conclusion, and requests Governor Lopez to name a commissioner to come to San Nicolas to arrange it. That the basis proposed by the Government of Buenos Ayres is as follows:—1. An armistice between the contending parties for an indefinite period. 2. That the troops who recognize the authority of Santa Fé shall repossess the Arroyo del Medio. 3. That the blockade of the ports in the Parana shall be raised, and the vessels detained placed at liberty. 4. That the Governor of Santa Fé shall expedite the opening of the communication between the city of Buenos Ayres and the provinces of the interior, permitting the ingress and egress of the post-office couriers, passengers, carts of merchandize, &c. 5. Hostilities not to recommence without twelve days notice on each side.

Governor Lopez addressed a letter to Colonel Isaac Thompson in reply to the above, dated Santa Fé, August 10, 1829, stating his satisfaction at the noble sentiments expressed relative to peace; and that he wished, above all, to make it known to the Colonel, that the province of Santa Fé had not made war against that of Buenos Ayres; on the contrary it had acted in unison with a strong division of that same province, under the immediate command of the General of the country districts, Don Juan Manuel Rosas; and in union likewise with other provinces, he had opposed the national army which, under the command of General Juan Lavalle, made the movement of the 1st of December against the government of Buenos Ayres. Nevertheless he (Lopez) had made amicable offers to this same government, during the unhappy struggle in which he was compromised in a manner which left him no option. But the treaty of peace of the 24th of June, between Don Juan Lavalle, the provisional governor of Buenos Ayres, and Colonel Juan M. Rosas, is a competent authorization to the Government of Santa Fé not to consider itself at war with the forces under the command of Colonel Thompson. That no troops whatever belonging to Santa Fé are now in the territory of Buenos Ayres;

the communication with the province of Santa Fé is open, and that with the interior provinces is secure and free; therefore he (Governor Lopez,) conceives that the armistice proposed before the convention of the 24th of June is now useless. That the Governor of Santa Fé feels the most lively emotion that H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres has resolved to employ all the means which his situation affords, in order to bring about the general pacification of the republic, as well as to promote its prosperity and glory; and that Governor Lopez will feel honoured to unite his weak co-operation to the powerful influence of H. E., to forward an undertaking so glorious.

Monte video at present 'beats us hollow' in the newspaper line. The following papers are now published there, viz.:—the *Universal*, and the *Gaceta*, daily; the *Oriental*, twice a week; and *Las Cuestiones*, *o sean las Cartas Orientales*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The *Universal* is denominated ministerial. The *Gaceta* steers a medium course, its first object being to give commercial intelligence. The *Oriental* is opposition; and *Las Cuestiones* professes neutrality, or rather it leaves the public to judge of its principles, it being now, as it says, *en mantillas*, (swaddling-clothes.) An article upon the Theatre, in one of its late numbers, states, that if Montevideo abounds in theatrical performers, they are not all capable of filling the parts which they assume upon the "boards," and it gives a decided preference to the Operatic company, of which the Señoras Schironi and Caravaglia form a part.

The *Universal* of the 14th instant, contains an article, somewhat highly coloured, upon the state of Buenos Ayres. It says that—"Diseases, misery, and public calamity, have all concurred to increase the dreadful languidness of the political body. How imposing is the spectacle, Orientales! How instructive the lesson!—A nation of heroes, hitherto invincible, destroyed by their own hands,—conquered by their own arms. Foreign warfare vivified and strengthened its members; the fury of discord has annihilated them—civil war has laid them prostrate, and condemns them to stretch themselves motionless upon the blazing fire of the passions. It is Hercules, victorious in all his enterprises, giving way under the fatal tunic, and reclining with magnanimous desperation upon his own funeral pile. Unhappy he, notwithstanding, who in Buenos Ayres should presume to imitate the cruel piety of *Filoteles*, by setting fire to it."

The newspapers which we have lately received from the United States, abound in local matter. Happily their territory

and neighbourhood are exempt from the miseries of war, and from the many political fluctuations which agitate populous Europe: therefore the amateur of warlike news must be content with extracts. But these papers contain well written articles, an abundance of *bon-mots*, strange histories and stories, both ghostly and bodily, the perusal of which affords instruction and amusement. And then the *pretty pictures* to the advertisements.—The *New York Daily Advertiser* is, in official language, "now before us," and there is an advertisement from Mrs. Cantelo's corset warehouse, in Broadway, with a beautiful frontispiece of a pair of lady's corsets, or, in vulgar language, lady's stays. Mr. Sealy has to his advertisement a patent pull pump for beer and cyder, and there are "lots" of others.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, judging from its well-arranged commercial, shipping, political and miscellaneous news, is an interesting paper. We have to thank our friends in New York for an acceptable supply of newspapers from all parts of the United States, including *Le Courier des Etats Unis*, a valuable weekly paper published at New York, in the French language, having as a frontispiece an excellent engraving of an eagle; the *Star of Quebec*, and the *Irish Vindicator* of Montreal. The columns of the two latter evince the improvement which has taken place in this portion of the British Empire. Indeed from the quantity of newspapers published in the United States, Domine Sampson might say,—“Ofa surety” this must be a most intelligent people.

It is seldom that Buenos Ayres has experienced a winter so mild as the one which has now nearly passed; yet it has not been without its evils, and its many changes have produced correspondent effects upon the valetudinarian. On Tuesday morning, after a previous night's rain, the wind shifted to *pampero*, and it became cold, or what in England would be called bracing weather. This climate, with all its great advantages, cannot boast at any time the many charms attendant upon an English summer, especially the evenings; and in this assertion we are borne out by a good author—no less than the Spectator, who says:

“Could I transport myself with a wish from one country to another, I should choose to pass my Winter in Spain, my Spring in Italy, my Summer in England, and my Autumn in France. Of all these seasons there is none that can vie with the Spring for beauty and delightfulness. It bears the same figure among the seasons of the year, that the morning does among the divisions of the day, or youth among the stages of life. The English summer is pleasanter than that of any other coun-

try in Europe, on no other account but because it has a greater mixture of Spring in it. The mildness of our climate, with those frequent refreshments of dews and rains that fall among us, keep up a perpetual cheerfulness in our fields, and fill the hottest months of the year with a lively verdure."

Some street robberies have taken place during the week, which the darkness of the nights favoured. The most active police cannot perhaps entirely prevent these things, particularly in times like the present. It requires, however, double vigilance.

## Marine List.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### August 15.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, national schr. (late privateer) Bonaerense, from the Salado.

American schr. *Leo*, Raimes, from Baltimore 29th May, and Montevideo 13th inst., with 310 barrels of flour, 154 do. of rice, 20 bales of dry goods, 40 barrels of sugar, 23 kegs of tobacco, 3 boxes do., 7 cases of effects, &c. to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Three balandras from the Parana. Sailed, British ship *Huddersfield*, Matthewson, for Montevideo, to take in mules for Jamaica.

#### August 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. packet *Rosa*, Moratorio, from Montevideo 14th.

Two zumacas from the Banda Oriental.

#### August 17.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, 3 zumacas and 2 balandras, with lime, wood, &c. from the Parana and Uruguay. Sailed, national schr. packet *Flor del Rio*, Costas, for Montevideo, with the mail and passengers.

Danish brig *Cecilia Sophia*, Gibson, for Amsterdam, with 11,400 dry hides.

National (pilot-boat) schr. *Star of the South*, on a cruise in the river.

#### August 18.—Wind W.S.W.

Sailed, British brig *George Canning*, Bissant, for Liverpool. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall and family. Cargo, 5575 dry hides, 1995 salted do., 3975 horns.

National schr.-brig *Condor*, Pyott, for Cork or Falmouth; with 5,500 dry hides, 200 salt do., 4000 horns.

Swedish ship *Fortune*, Rumpf, for Rio Janeiro, with the same cargo which she brought to this port.

National schr. packet *Joven Srandi*, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

Several sail of small craft to the northward.

#### August 19.—Wind W.

Sailed, national schr. *Gratitude*, Elsgood, for Patagonia, with a few bales of effects.

American brig *Pico*, Crowell, for Boston, with 4948 dry hides, 41 horse hides, 11,740 horns, 145 bales of wool, 8 do. corks, 1 case of shoes, 1 do. segars, 300 ounces of gold, and 800 hard dollars.

American ship *General Putnam*, McKown, for Rio Janeiro. Passengers Messrs. Excheberger and Saltonstall, Captains Monday, Darrell and Mickle, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Cargo, 6319 dry hides, 104 bales of wool, 12 do. calf-skins, 100 boxes of spermaceti candles, 85 do. soap, 84 bales tobacco, 29 barrels of cod-fish, 3 do. wax, 1 do. silks, and 1 do. Morocco leather.

Seven balandras and 2 zumacas to the northward.

#### August 20.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, 4 balandras from the Parana, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, American brig *Ruth*, Jefferson, for Montevideo and Philadelphia, with 2392 dry hides, 150 horse hides, 7 cases of shawls, cloths &c.

#### August 21.—Wind W.

Arrived, 2 zumacas from the Parana, with hides, lime, and wood.

Sailed, Montevideo schooner packet *Rosa*, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

Three zumacas, and 4 balandras, for the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental.

Br. brig *Sir James Saumarez*, Marchon, for Rio Janeiro; with 1000 quintales of jerked beef, 1 bale of woollen caps, 260 ounces of stamped gold, 617 hard dollars, 75 do. in cut-money, 2 bales of lace.

### MEMORANDA.

The national zumaca *Sin Igual*, was lost some days since at Maldonado, crew saved.

The British brig *Voluna*, Mathias, sailed from Montevideo on the 14th instant, for London; and on the same day the American brig *Francis Doughty*, sailed for the Havannah, with jerked beef.

The British schr. *David Campbell*, Moore, from Buenos Ayres and the Havannah, bound for Bremen, put into Philadelphia on 26th May, in distress, captain and mate sick.

The national brig of war *General Rondeau*, anchored on the 19th inst. in the Outer Roads, in order to conduct the national brig *Republica* (late *Cacique*), which has been dismantled, to the Inner Roads.

### THEATRE.

On the 15th instant was performed the first act of *La Gazza Ladra*, and the second act of *La Cenerentola*, to a full house. The former, notwithstanding its beautiful music, went off very dull. The fact is, it requires some good acting as well as singing, and that all—even the chorus singers—should be *d'accord*. Doña Angelita, generally so very correct, does not give any thing like a faithful representation of the interesting *Ninetta*, particularly "when every thing seems to smile around her, because she has witnessed the smiles of her lover." It is true that the lover (*Don Pascual Tani*) is one of the tamest we have ever seen; and being likewise her brother, it may in some measure detract from the impassioned feeling so necessary to the character. Those who have seen *Fanny Kelly*, that queen of domestic tragedy, in the part of *Ninetta*, will not easily fancy any other. Vacani's personification of the amorous, vile magistrate, is excellent; but even he might perform it better.

In *La Cenerentola*, Angelita was completely at home, and she sang the concluding *solo* in a style that elicited enthusiastic applause, and would have convinced the most prejudiced that she really is an accomplished singer, not perhaps in power of voice; but in sweetness. Let her exert herself thus, and she need not fear that the threatened rivals will eject her from the boards she has so long adorned. A friend has reprimanded us for saying in our last that Angelita must "look out." The expression did not originate with us—it is of Montevideo growth.

*Didò* was performed on Wednesday night to a very crowded house, for the benefit of Matilda Diaz; and during the week two other representations have taken place.

One of the Operatic ladies expected from Montevideo, (*Señora Caravaglia*) is described as being a very fine woman, and a good actress as well as singer. The Theatre in that city is at "sixes and sevens," and is shut up, owing to disputes amongst the actors. Some of them have circulated handbills, accusing *Velarde* and *Doctor Bustamante* as the cause of it;—even the musicians have joined in the discord, and will not play.

### NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is with regret that we decline inserting the *Notes Mitchellianae*, not that we are insensible to the merits of the production, but because it would occupy too much of our columns, and the subject appears to us not exactly suited to the atmosphere in which we live.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY, (Late Philanthropic Society.)

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will take place THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, in Fauch's Hotel.

For Sale, (price 10 dollars in specie, or its equivalent in the current money.) the MEMOIRS of GENERAL MILLER, in English.—Apply to Mr. Love, No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo.

*British Packet*.—Wanted to purchase, Nos. 6, and 146 of the above publication. Apply at No. 47 Calle de 25 de Mayo.

For Sale, upon very moderate terms, a Box containing a quantity of that interesting publication, the *Kalcedonape*, published in Liverpool by Mr. Egerton Smith. For particulars apply to Mr. Love, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Wanted—A Store-keeper. Apply to Mr. Love, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

For the Havannah—The American brig *SUSAN*, Devreux master, will sail about the 1st of September, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Apply to the Captain, at the Washington Hotel; or to Messrs. Dickson & Co., No. 20 Calle de la Reconquista.

To Merchants.—A young man who perfectly understands Book-keeping, with a knowledge of the Spanish language, wishes a Situation in a Commercial House. He can be well recommended. A line addressed to A. B. at Mr. Love's, No. 47 Calle de 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

JOHN G. FAX, 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.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 85½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 84½ to 85 do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 365 to 400 per cent. prem.  
Spanish Dollars, 450 do. do.  
Do. Patriot 440, Patacones 425 per ct. prem.  
6 per cent. Stock, 54 to 55 do. do.  
Bank Shares, (ex dividend) 184 dollars.  
Exchange on England, 9 pence per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 190 to 200 prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 265 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 400 do. do.  
Hides, Ox, best, 27 to 28 dollars per 35lbs.  
Do. country, 26 do. do.  
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.  
Nutria Skins, 11 to 12 dollars per doz.  
Chinchilla do. 7 to 7½ in specie, do. do.  
Hair, best, 18 do. per arroba.  
Jerked Beef, 13 do. do.  
Horns best, 400 dollars per mil.  
Flour (north american) 73 to 73½ dols. p. bbl.  
Discount, 2 per cent.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FIVE DOLLARS per Quarter.—All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

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