

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 158.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1829.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

OUR columns of this day contain the full particulars of the arrangements relative to the new administration, and public anxiety is thus far satisfied. The path it has to tread is full of difficulty, enough to appal ordinary minds: but "dangers retreat when boldly they are confronted," and there is yet something to save in the country.

All the newly appointed ministers have entered upon the discharge of their respective functions. The answers which they returned upon receiving their appointments, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday. Don Tomas Guido stated, "that it was well known to the Governor that in a field covered with ruins, it was very difficult to avoid stumbling; but that being obliged to travel through it, he promised to contribute all in his power to remove them, and seek the shortest and surest path towards the re-establishment of the institutions of the country." The language of Señores Garcia and Escalada, was much to the same effect. The latter, as Minister of War, has addressed a letter to General Juan Manuel Rosas, commandant of the country districts, stating that the Government had authorized and given to the General full powers to regulate the peace of the country, and relied upon his known patriotism to carry it into effect.

The packet *Rinaldo* has brought us London papers to the 20th of June. We have not room for extracts, and indeed there is little in them in the shape of news. An expedition was about to sail from Lisbon against the constitutionalists in the island of Terceira; and a smart action had taken place between a division of Russian troops and a division of Turkish troops, in which the former claim the advantage,—but with heavy loss.

Buenos Ayres Stock was at 25½ to 26, in London on the 19th of June. Foreign gold, in bars, £3 17s. 9d. New dollars, 4s. 9½d. each.

The Bishop of Cienfuegos, who was to have proceeded to Chili some time since, but was detained at Montevideo in consequence of ill health, was to sail

from the latter port on the 25th inst., in the schooner *Santa Rita*, for Santa-Fé.

General Lucio Mancilla arrived in town on Friday last from Santa-Fé; also from Córdoba, Dr. José Maria Bedoya, and Don Joaquin de la Torre, bringing communications for the Government, and the Commandant General of the country districts.

General Lavalle and suite, arrived in town from the Barracas at half-past 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Fauch's Hotel, since Thursday evening last, has been splendidly lighted with oil Gas. The brilliancy and novelty of the scene have been much admired. The expense of the undertaking must have been considerable, and it reflects credit both upon the liberality of Mrs. Fauch, and upon the exertions of the superintendent of the work, Mr. Matless Jackson.

MONTEVIDEO.

The newspapers of this city lately received, do not contain any thing very important, if we except the rumour of the death of Doctor Francia, which is conveyed in the following terms:—"Private letters from the town of *Salto del Uruguay*, make reference to papers printed in Corrientes, communicating an account of the death of the Dictator of Paraguay, (Don Gaspar Francia,) on the 14th of June last. No further particulars are mentioned. Should the report prove correct, it is likely to be of the greatest advantage to this country in opening to it the trade of Paraguay, unless, indeed, another Francia should start up, which is not very likely."

Don Ignacio Oribe has been appointed Chief of the Police department of the State of Montevideo.

The Montevideo papers are chiefly occupied with Government and Legislative documents. Two of these periodicals have been quarrelling and "taking the law of each other." The *Gaceta* called the Editor of the *Cartas, ó Cuestiones Orientales*, an "audacious impostor, and a miserable Spaniard." Marquez, the Editor, brought an action

for a libel. The jury however acquitted the *Gaceta*, upon the ground that the expressions were not personal, as they did not refer to any known person. A letter signed *Antonio Diaz*, (the Editor of the *Universal*,) seems to disapprove of this decision, and expresses apprehension that it may lead to mischief, and attacks from the Press upon the private characters of individuals.

The columns of the above papers are likewise employed in discussions upon the Theatrical disputes which have taken place at the Montevideo Theatre, and which have caused it to be closed. It appears that *Mr. Culebras* heads the actors against the manager, *Mr. Velarde*. The greater part of them have signed and circulated handbills, accusing the manager of ambition, avarice, &c., and asserting that all the gold in the mines of Potosi would not satisfy him; that his conduct has deprived more than 20 families, *attachés* to the Theatre, of subsistence. No manager (and they are complete despots in their way,) would quietly endure these assaults: accordingly *Velarde*, in reply, has issued fulminatory documents,—one of them is entitled, *A mortal blow at the impostors*. Indeed we are happy that the "piping times of peace" give room in the papers for these important documents, in place of other matter; not that we wish to depreciate the sons and daughters of *Thespis*, being always of opinion with Prince *Hamlet*, that "they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time: after your death you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live." And we have, besides, ever thought it a very ill-natured Act of Parliament, which in England, some hundred and fifty years since, classed them all as mountebanks and vagrants.

An advertisement has appeared from the author of the *Campaigns of Brazil*, stating that the publication is delayed until the permanent Government be established; and that the only object in writing these memoirs, was to consecrate in the history of this country, and of the Argentine Republic, a glorious monument to its sons in general, and to give to his fellow citizens the results of his observations, made upon the theatre of war itself.

Our last explained the state of uncertainty which existed respecting the organization of the new government, and the various rumours which such a state of things occasioned. The general opinion was, that all disputes would be amicably arranged. To give a faithful picture of the times, it is necessary to notice the *on dits*, or rumours, as they occurred, however ridiculous they may be.

The prevalence of westerly winds had prevented for more than a week any arrivals from Montevideo, and rumour was busy upon the occasion. On Saturday it was said that 5000 French troops, from France and Rio Janeiro, had arrived off Montevideo; and that General Don Fructuoso Rivera was near that city, politically discontented.

On Sunday it was asserted that Don Gregorio Pedriel, who was chief of the police department during the government of Señor Dorrego, was to be the new Governor of the province.

On Monday a counter report gained circulation, and was generally believed, that Señor Viamont was to be the new Governor. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this day, in the absence of all official communications, inserted a detail of the movements of the acting public men, viz.—that on Friday General Guido returned from Santa Catalina, at which place he was on the day previous, with Don Manuel Garcia, in conference with the Commandant General of the country districts. After a brief interview with General Lavalle, he again left town, and passed the night in the quinta of Don Felipe Piñeiro, on the other side of the Barracca bridge, at which place Señor Garcia had remained. General Rosas was in Santa Catalina, with one of his brothers, and a small escort. Don Felix Alzaga and Don Gregorio Pedriel paid him a visit. On Saturday the two last named gentlemen returned to Moron; Señor Rosas, accompanied by Colonel Espinosa, set out on his route to the Barracas; General Lavalle left town at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the same destination, and was accompanied by Col. Manuel Escalada, and five chiefs of the army, viz.—Colonels Olavarría, Suarez, Vega, Martínez, and Major Maciel. The two parties met in the quinta of Piñeiro, where preparations had been made to receive them.—So much for the news in the *Gaceta*.

On Tuesday several vessels arrived from Montevideo, and it was ascertained that the report relative to the French troops was a hoax, and that Don Fructuoso Rivera, accompanied by seven individuals, had come into that town on a friendly visit.

At 6 o'clock on this evening (Tuesday) the following important document was issued:—

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN.—No. 27.

Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1829.

General Juan Lavalle, Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, and the Commandant General of the country districts Juan Manuel Rosas,

Considering: that the principal object of the Convention of the 24th of June last was to restore to the country its ancient institutions, without violence and without convulsion, thus giving to all classes of society the guarantees which alone can completely tranquilize the mind, and re-establish confidence and concord:

That the incomplete, alarming, and doubtful result of the late elections of representatives, presents an obstacle to the meeting of the legislature:

That it is by no means convenient to compromise a second time the dignity of that grand act; and that the actual state of anxiety and agitation will not permit it to be celebrated for the present:

That the prolongation of an absolute Government essentially injures the credit, the interests, and the prosperity of the province in general, and of the citizens in particular; and that its dictatorial character neither inspires confidence nor permits it to give guarantees:

That those who have taken up arms ought not now to aspire to the effects of a triumph, nor to terminate the struggle by such means, and that its Chiefs ought to give the example of moderation and of liberality:

That by the Convention of the 24th of June both parties retain superior authority, whilst no provincial legislature exists:

And lastly; convinced that the wish of the public is, that the most secure and efficacious measures be practically employed in order that the citizens may return to the exercise of their primary rights, to constitute a legal authority,—

They have decided, by mutual agreement, to name and recognize as Provisional Governor of the province, a citizen chosen from amongst the most distinguished of the country, in order that he may exert himself to consolidate peace, to inspire confidence, and to prepare the re-establishment of our institutions; and, in consequence, they have agreed upon the following articles, which shall have the same force and effect as if they were inserted in the Convention of the 24th of June.

Article 1. The actual Governor, and the Commandant General of the country districts, will name a provisional Governor, whose powers will not only be those which ordinarily belong to the governors of the province, but also those extraordinary ones which may be considered necessary to the faithful fulfilment of the articles of this Convention, and to the conservation of the public tranquillity.

2. On entering upon his command, the provisional Governor will swear before the president of the chamber of justice, and in presence of the different corporations, to execute, perform, and cause to be performed the Convention of the 24th of June, and the present Additional Articles; to protect the rights, liberty, property and security of the citizens; to promote by every possible means the re-establishment of the institutions; to cultivate peace and good intelligence with all the provinces of the republic, and to discharge the other duties of his office.

3. From the same day in which the new Governor takes possession of his authority, all the forces, both of land and sea, which each of their respective chiefs has under his command, will be placed at his disposal, and swear obedience to him; and the authority of the new Governor shall be recognized in all the territory of the province.

4. The new Governor will immediately proceed to name his Ministers.

5. The new Government will assemble in the shortest possible time a Senate, or Council, (*senado consultivo*), of 24 individuals, elected from amongst the most distinguished of the country, of the military ecclesiastical, land proprietors, and commercial classes.

6. The following will be members of the *senado consultivo*, by virtue of their office:—

The President of the Chamber of Justice.

The Senior General.

The President of the Ecclesiastical Senate.

The Governor of the Diocese.

The head of the Consulado.

7. The powers of the *senado consultivo* will be detailed in a special regulation, which will be presented by the ministers for the approbation of Government.

8. General Juan José Viamont is hereby appointed Provisional Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres.

In testimony of which, and to seal our mutual agreement, we sign the present Additional Articles of the Convention of the 24th of June of the present year, in two copies of the same tenor, on the right bank of the river of Barracas, in the quinta of Piñeiro, on the 24th day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1829,

JUAN LAVALLE.

JUAN MANUEL ROSAS.

On Wednesday the new provisional Governor of the province, General Juan José Viamont, held a *levée* at the Fort, which was attended by all the Corporations of this city, a number of military, naval, and other public officers. About 2 o'clock the cannon at the Fort announced that the new Governor had taken pos-

session of his authority: the salute was answered by the national vessels of war in the Inner Roads, and the national brig of war General Rondeau in the Outer Roads; but the navy of the republic having been in greater part dismantled or housed, the thunder of the artillery was far less imposing than we had been accustomed to hear during the war. The spectators in the Plaza were not very numerous; indeed the "age of enthusiasm" has, from late unhappy events, for the present gone by. At any rate every one seemed to rejoice at the formation of a government which is likely in some measure to heal the still bleeding wounds of the country.

General Lavalle addressed the new Governor, stating that his wishes were satisfied now that so distinguished a citizen and warrior was placed at the head of affairs. The Governor replied, that the difficult post to which he had been called required the co-operation of all the citizens, &c. He then received the congratulations of the public bodies, military and naval officers, &c.

In the evening the following was published:—

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens!—At length the fratricide war has entirely disappeared from amongst us, but our province, once happy and flourishing, is now a vast ruin.

Taken from my peaceable occupations, and from that retirement so congenial to my advanced age, an invincible necessity under existing circumstances has suddenly placed me at the head of affairs. I have never hesitated to make sacrifices when the welfare or glory of the country have required them; but that which I make to-day I cannot explain,—you yourselves will doubtless fully appreciate it.

After a long public life, my character and its defects are perfectly known to you. This is an important advantage, because none can be ignorant of the fervour with which I love our native land, nor can any one for an instant doubt of the religious exactitude with which I shall fulfil my oaths. Those which I have made to-day will be scrupulously performed. A dense veil will be drawn over the unfortunate period which has passed; my exertions will be to re-establish, as soon as possible, our venerated institutions, and endeavour to restore the union and confidence which have been lost.

I shall consider it the greatest consolation and glory of my life to have contributed to reunite the Porteños as one family; but with the same sincerity it is my duty to declare, that I am resolved to put down, with the strong arm of power, the first who raises the cry of discord; and to repress, with a rigour which no respect nor consideration shall mitigate, those

who fail in the obedience they owe to the laws.

Fellow-countrymen!—Let us shake off the insupportable weight of hatred and of vengeance; let us take warning by the events which have just passed, and the happy days of our country will quickly return.

JUAN JOSE VIAMONT.

Buenos Ayres, 26th August, 1829.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday contained the following.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 26th August, 1829.

General Juan José Viamont having been named Provisional Governor of the province, in accordance with the additional articles to the Convention of the 24th June last, and having fulfilled the formalities prescribed by Article 2 of the same,—the Government has decreed:

Art. 1. General Juan José Viamont shall take possession of the Government of the Province.

2. Let this be published.

JUAN LAVALLE.

José Miguel Díaz Velez.

Buenos Ayres, August 26, 1829.

The provisional Governor of the province has decreed:

Art. 1. The head clerk of the Home Department, Don José Moreno, shall countersign the resolutions of the Government, until the new Ministers be appointed.

2. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.

Buenos Ayres, August 26, 1829.

The provisional Governor of the province has decreed:

Art. 1. General Tomas Guido to be appointed Minister of Government and of Foreign Affairs. Colonel Manuel Escalada to be Secretary of War and Marine. To be Minister of Finance, the citizen Don Manuel J. Garcia.

Art 2. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.

(By order of H. E.)

Estevan J. Moreno.

On Thursday no political event of importance occurred. The money market evinced symptoms of re-action consequent upon the change of Government, and the probability that civil war was now ended. Doubloons were at 81½ to 82. In the course of the day the following was issued.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers!—Peace and harmony are happily restored amongst us: without them the country would be a victim sacrificed to unmeaning ends. Let us banish for ever from our memory all that has passed, and henceforward let us be animated with the most fervent desires to secure the happiness of our country.

Veteran soldiers covered with laurels, ought to be the support of order, and the model of discipline. If your duty has led

you to combat, it now calls you to defend the laws. Spare me the pain of punishing a single valiant soldier, and the wishes of your General and friend will be satisfied.

JUAN JOSE VIAMONT.

NATIONAL BANK.

The Directors named at the last meeting of the shareholders were:—Messrs. Ramon Larrea (president), Mariano Andrade, Joseph Thwaites, John Eschenburg, Felix Ignacio Frias, Miguel Marmol, Roque del Sar, Juan Alsina, Faustino Lezica, Miguel Riglos, Charles Harton, Juan Molina, Sebastiano Ocampo, Manuel Pinedo, Narciso Martinez, Juan Ignacio Garmendia.

Buenos Ayres, 20th August, 1829.

SIR,—The undersigned having informed the Directors of the good state and regularity in which he has found the accounts and management of the Bank, has been requested to forward to you this letter of thanks for your conduct.

At the same time the undersigned feels much pleasure in conveying this special recommendation, which the Directors have expressed, in this document, both in their own names and in those of the shareholders, of their acknowledgment of the distinguished services you have rendered during your presidency; and as it might not be agreeable to you to be reminded of the valuable assistance which you have afforded, I shall limit myself to the above statement.

The undersigned requests to add to these sentiments, those of the high consideration with which he remains, &c.

Mariano Andrade, president.

Manuel Nuñez, secretary.

To Señor Don Felix Atzaga.

The following has been remitted to us for publication:—

"The ship *Admiral Benbow* was boarded at sea by a pirate, on the 11th of April, in latitude 13 N., longitude 26, 40 W. She was schooner rigged, with fore-topsail; long and low, painted black, with three or five guns, one of which was mounted amidships. The crew appeared to be about fifty in number, principally foreigners, but some English or American. She was under French colours, and described herself as a tender to a French frigate. Three of the crew were killed, including lieutenant Stirling, of His Majesty's Buff; and others wounded, including captain Crawford, master of the *Benbow*. They plundered the ship of the following, and other articles:—live stock, Horsburgh's East India Directory, Requisite Tables, charts, English red ensign, a compass, and captain Crawford's clothes, some marked I. C., with any other clothes they could find.

"After leaving the *Benbow*, she stood to the S. E., and I should conclude for the purpose of keeping in the track of vessels bound to the East Indies, which usually make the island of St. Anthony, one of the Cape Verd Islands."



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

August 22.—Wind W.N.W.

Sailed, 4 balandras for the Parana.

August 23.—Wind W.S.W.

Arrived, 3 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay.

Sailed, British brig Charlton Whittall, Lancaster, for the Havannah; with 2,550 quintals of jerked beef, 42 cases of soap.

Two zumacas for the Banda Oriental.

August 24.—Wind S.

Arrived, French ship La Nouvelle Marie Tereze, Bousses, from Bourdeaux 2d June, and Montevideo 22d inst., with wine and brandy to Blanc & Constantin.

A national zumaca from Colonia; and several sail of small craft from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with lime, wood, hides, &c.

Sailed, a zumaca and two balandras, to the northward.

August 25.—Wind N.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Combine, Gurney, from Salem, last from Montevideo on 24th inst., with 110 kegs of gin, 34 do. rice, 14 bales of linen, 10 kegs of tobacco, 9 bales of sailcloth, 19 rolls of rope yarn, and 4000 feet of pine wood, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

National schr. Santissima Trinidad, Josiah Bartlett, from Montevideo 24th, in ballast.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 24th, to Gaspar Resa.

Montevideo schr. packet Aquila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 24th, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, H. B. M's. barque packet Mutine, Pawle, for Montevideo and Falmouth. Passenger for England, Mr. James Ingham.

French brig Garonne, Julian, for Bourdeaux, with 5,500 dry hides, 19 bales of sasaparilla, 145 marks of silver, and some return cargo.

French ship Arriège, Lannes, for Antwerp, with 7250 dry hides.

August 26.—Wind N.

Arrived, national zumaca Invincible, from the river Toyu, in ballast; and several sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

August 27.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. barque packet Rinaldo, Hill, from Falmouth 22d June; arrived at Rio Janeiro 8th August, sailed from thence on the 11th of August, and Montevideo 26th instant. Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Flint.

Sailed, Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, for Montevideo.

August 28.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 26th, to F. Erescano; and 2 zumacas and 1 balandra from the Parana.

Sailed, British brig Mary, Lee, for Liverpool. Passengers, Mrs. Wells, Mr. Robert Billinghurst and his son William Billinghurst, and Mr. James Kelshaw. Cargo, 7191 dry hides, 2954 salted do., 8 bales horse hair, 23 do. wool and hair, 9 cases of chinchilla skins, 1 barrel and 1 bundle do., 6380 horns and tips.

American brig Jasper, Beauvais, for the Havannah, with 2396 quintals of jerked beef.

National brig Comet, Helmsholt, for Valparaiso. Passengers, Mr. T. Atkinson, Señor Project, his wife, sister, servant, &c. Cargo, 904 quintals of iron, 36 tons of coals, 113 cases and 31 bales of effects, &c.

National schr.-brig Earl, Marshall, for Valparaiso. Passenger Mr. Leathley. Cargo 300 tierces of yerba, 152 cases and 4 bales of effects, 15 tons of iron, &c.

National schr. of war Eleventh June, Hayman, for Bahia Blanca.

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

MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

August 17. Russian brig San Nicolas, (95 tons,) Cabrejal, from Barcelona 7th May, and Rio Janeiro 5th inst., with 165 pipes of wine, 40 half do., paper, &c.

August 16. French brig of war Ninus, from Rio Janeiro; and sailed on the 19th for Valparaiso.

August 19. National schr. Harriett, Sheaffe, from Rio Grande 6 days, with 645 tierces of yerba.

August 22. American brig Ruth, Jefferson, from Buenos Ayres 20th inst.

Sailed from Montevideo.

August 16th. National schooner Paquete del Rio, Henderson, for Patagonia.

August 17. Brazilian brig Orestes, for Rio Janeiro, with 1000 quintals of jerked beef.

August 22. French corvette Tarn, for the north channel of the river, to water; and on the 25th for Rio Janeiro.

The British brig Hazard, Ravelly, was to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool on 27th inst.

The Zephyr packet, from this 20th March, Montevideo 25th, and Rio Janeiro 12th April, arrived at Falmouth 15th June. It was not known what packet would be next appointed for this.

The British brig Lima, Smith, sailed from Liverpool for this on the 10th June; and the British brig Cogniac Packet, on the 12th June, the latter with a cargo of salt.

The British brig Perfection, Nicholson, from this 14th March, arrived at Liverpool 16th of June.

The British brig Albuera, Borthwick, from this 8th of March, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th of June.

The British brig Fearon, Cholditch, from this 20th of February, arrived at London on the 9th of June.

THEATRE.

La Cenerentola was advertised for the 22d instant, but was not performed, in consequence of the indisposition of a principal singer.—The fates defend us from civil war here! On the 23d was represented a comedy, somewhat of the dullest: Señora Campomanes managed now and then to give us some touches of a pert lady's-maid.

On the 24th, for the benefit of Señor Cosio, the *Misanthrope* (Stranger). Cosio personated the Stranger in middling style; and Doña Trinidad, as Mrs. Haller, indifferently well: as for the rest of the performers, the less said the better. The finale of the play considerably affected many of the female part of the audience, and tears were shed in abundance. We dare say they thought Mrs. Haller a very cruel woman thus to use so kind a husband, and desert two such sweet children; and if this feeling was sincere, why then the moral of the play is not so very bad as our stern English critics give out.

After the play, the Orchestra, by way of symphony, performed a *melange* of very pretty music, chiefly of Rossini's.

The house was crowded; a compliment to the lively actor whose benefit it was, and who is more at home in such parts as Jeremy Diddler, Lackland, &c. than the melancholy Stranger. In the boxes were several lovely *fair*; and indeed the appearance of the house altogether did in part remind us of former times.

A Comedy was represented on the 27th inst., and in the theatrical as well as the political world, things appear to be "coming round."

The Operatic corps from Montevideo are hourly expected. A letter from thence says that we shall be delighted with Señora Caravaglia in the character of Tancred, and the heroic manner in which she draws her sword and sings "*Al campo, al campo.*"—*Nous verrons.*

BIRTH.

On the 26th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH DRURY, wife of Mr. PATRICK DRURY of this city, of a Daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just received and for Sale at No. 30 calle de la Catedral, an elegant assortment of English Japan Goods, in paper and iron, consisting of tea trays of various sizes and qualities, waiters of the same, bread and knife trays, bottle and snuff stands, &c. &c. The above goods are of the first quality, and such as have never before been imported here.

For Sale, (price 10 dollars in specie, or its equivalent in the current money,) the MEMOIRS OF GENERAL MILLER, in English, 2 vols.—Apply to Mr. Love, No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo.

MR. and MRS. POSTLETHWAITE and Daughters, bring on the point of quitting this country for Europe, beg to present their kindest regards to their numerous Friends, both natives and foreigners. The indisposition of Mr. Postlethwaite may prevent his calling upon all of them, and he requests that those whom he may not have the pleasure of seeing, will upon the above plea excuse him.

Mr. Postlethwaite also begs leave to say, that any accounts that remain unsettled, will be adjusted by applying at the house of Charles Tayleure & Co., Buenos Ayres.

British Packet.—Wanted to purchase, Nos. 7, and 126 of the above publication. Apply at No. 47 Calle de 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.

For Liverpool.—To sail positively on or about the 4th of September, the first-class British brig CORDELIA, Dunlop, master; has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Apply to the Master, on board; or to Mr. Love, Commercial Rooms, No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo.

For London.—The A. I, English brig JANET IZAT, G. Crockett, master; a very superior fast sailing vessel, coppered and copper-fastened, and can take her cargo on board in the Inner Roads; is chartered, and under positive agreement to sail within a fixed period.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Joshua & Joseph Thwaites & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish, 81 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 80 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 365 per cent.
Spanish Dollars, 460 do. do.
Do. Patriot 440, Platacones 425 per ct. 6 per cent. Stock, 54 to 55 do. do.
Bank Shares, (ex dividend) 184 dollars.
Exchange on England, 8½ pence per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 190 prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 265 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 400 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 27 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 dollars.
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 12 dollars per doz.
Chinchilla do. 32 do. do.
Hair, best, 20 do. per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 13 to 14 do. do.
Horns best, 400 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 74 to 75 dols. p. brl.
Salt, 10 dollars per fanega.
Discount, 2 per cent.

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