

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 162.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1829.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In one of our late numbers we mentioned the rumour which had got afloat, that the yellow fever was raging in Rio Janeiro; at the same time stated the enquiries we had made upon that subject, which proved how utterly unfounded such rumours were. The arrival of the packet *Lord Melville*, which left Rio Janeiro on the 10th inst., has placed this affair beyond a doubt. Rio Janeiro was and has been perfectly healthy.

Consequent probably upon the above reports, some regulations have been issued relative to preserving the health of this port. The following is the substance:

A vessel of war is to be stationed in the Outer Roads.

All vessels from sea, without exception, are to be visited by the Doctor of the said vessel, accompanied by an officer.

No boats whatever are to go on board, until the arrival has been visited by the boat from the vessel of war.

The visit-boat is to speak the vessel without going on board; to demand from whence they came, if they touched at any port, spoke any vessels, the number of the crew, passengers, &c. If from the answers to these interrogatories no suspicion occur, the bill of health is to be examined, and the crew mustered. The Doctor will then go on board, and if no impediment exist, he will report to the commandant of the visit-boat thereon, in order that the vessel may have free communication.

If otherwise, a red flag must be hoisted at the fore.

If the Doctor, on going on board, find motives to suspect disease which he had not observed in his verbal communication, he will inform the officer of the visit-boat in order that he may retire, and the Doctor is to remain on board.

When any vessel is incommunicable, the vessel of war is to make a signal, by firing a gun and hoisting two flags at the fore, one red and the other yellow; the second visit of health is then to go to the vessel, with the Captain of the Port, Doctor of the Port, &c.

Some lengthened details follow, relative to the form which is to be observed in placing vessels in a state of quarantine; which we have not translated, because we hope, and indeed the probabilities are,

that there will never be occasion to put them in practice.

The packet *Lord Melville* has brought London papers to 27th July. The Turks have suffered a defeat, and Silistria has surrendered to the Russians. The Emperor of Brazil was married by proxy at Munich, the capital of Bavaria, on the 30th July last, to the Princess Amelia Eugenia Napoleon, daughter of the late Prince Eugene Beauharnois. The bride is only 17 years of age, and was to pass through England on her way to Brazil.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between the province of Cordova and that of Santa Fé. After the late revolution in Mendoza, a new Governor was elected in the person of Don Rudecindo Alvarado, whose political principles are said to be in accord with the present rulers of Cordova. The government of the latter province, in announcing the change of government in Mendoza, stated that it followed the same ideas which united the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Salta, Tucuman, Catamarca, and Cordova. The Governor of Santa Fé (Lopez,) took umbrage at this expression, and directed his envoys at Cordova to ask for an explanation, as he disclaimed any dereliction of the principles he had sustained. The fact of his having entered into treaties with General Paz, and made war against General Lavalle, proved nothing; the latter had put down the national government, which he (Lopez,) felt himself bound and authorized to avenge; whereas General Paz had directed his hostility against an individual province; and in the domestic affairs of the province of Cordova, he (Governor Lopez,) had nothing whatever to do.

The news from Patagonia continues to be very distressing: the Indians had taken away cattle, and threatened the town of Del Carmen. The inhabitants were in a state of great alarm.

Some infantry of the Cazadores were embarked on board the brig of war General Rondeau, on the 24th inst., for Bahía Blanca.

The Convention of the 24th of August last was received in Santa Fé with considerable enthusiasm, and salutes of artillery fired.

PROCLAMATION.

General Juan Manuel Rosas to the inhabitants of the country districts.

COUNTRYMEN,—My friends and companions in arms: Your valour and constancy have at length re-established the tranquillity of all the province, and erected an authority which, although provisional, merits the confidence of all good citizens, and places us in a state of quickly recovering our laws and institutions.

I have had the satisfaction, as your Commander in Chief, to inform the superior authority that all the forces of the army under my command were at its disposal, and that you and them had sworn obedience with the most expressive demonstrations of content.

I congratulate you, fellow-countrymen, for the honorable triumph which your virtues have gained in favour of order. It is not for me to value your merits,—all true patriots, civilized nations, and the whole world, will do you justice.

Nothing now remains but that you do not disgrace the glorious results of so many labours and fatigues; and that, retired in the bosom of your families, you will dedicate yourselves to fulfil the political and religious duties of fathers, husbands and friends; and to teach your children to be true patriots, inspiring them by your example with sentiments of humanity and religion, love of industry and of glory, respect to the authority, and obedience to the laws.

For the rest, be confident in the measures of Government, which there is every reason to expect will perform the duties to which it has sworn. The judicious conduct of all will advance and stimulate its rectitude and prudence, being the guarantee of liberty; these virtues I recommend to you not to forget.

Friends and comrades: As a public and a private man, I have never belonged to any one except to the cause of order, and of the authority which sustains it. You know this, since you have been witnesses of my steps and of my conduct until the present moment.

Animated by such noble sentiments, I have been at your head, and directed you. Your efforts have been heroic, and mine have been to render myself worthy of them, and I am and will be grateful to you.

Identified in sentiments, I trust that you will transmit them to your children, forming by this means the tranquillity which past evils demand, and the happiness of our dear country, the great object of the aspirations of your countryman,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

GENERAL STATEMENT
Of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres,
 From the 1st January to 31st August, 1829.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars. reals.		Dollars. reals.
Customs,	3,438,106 2	Deficit of 1828; (included in the item "Debts,")	13,377,949 4
Stamps,	106,475 6	Arrears of 1828, paid in 1829,	34,126 1
Property Tax,	89,278 7½		13,412,075 5
Police Duties,	27,785 3	Home Department,	781,399 7½
Port Duties,	18,933 6	Treasury do., (including Interest of the Public Debt,)	1,495,003 0½
Various minor duties,	112,473 0½	War Department,	4,144,164 5½
Sale of effects,	129 2		
Rent of Houses, and dividends on Bank Shares, &c.,	523,762 6½	TOTAL IN THE EIGHT MONTHS,	6,420,567 5½
TOTAL IN THE EIGHT MONTHS,	4,316,945 1½		
LOAN.			
Received on account of that of 1827,	100,234 0		
Deficit, (supplied as below,)	15,413,464 0½		
	19,832,643 2½		19,832,643 2½

DEBTS.		CREDITS.	
	Dollars. reals.		Dollars. reals.
National Bank, (including interest,)	17,846,464 3½	Bank Shares and Public Stock,	3,085,880 0
Treasury Bills, do. do.	893,888 4	Exchequer,	703,757 2½
Deposits,	808,105 4½	Treasury, and subaltern branches,	125,881 7½
Various minor debts,	62,904 6½	Comisariat,	12,597 7½
		Various other establishments,	163,016 4½
		Various minor credits,	104,765 4
			4,195,899 2½
		Deficit (or floating debt,) August 31,	15,415,464 0½
	19,811,363 2½		19,811,363 2½

FUNDED DEBT.		FUNDED DEBT.	
	6 per ct. Stock.		6 per ct. Stock.
	Dollars.		Dollars.
1821, Funded in Buenos Ayres,	3,000,000	Redeemed down to August 31, 1829,	1,875,792
Do. do. 2,000,000 at 4 per cent., equivalent to	1,333,333	Unredeemed,	10,817,541
1823-24, Funded in Buenos Ayres,	2,100,000		
1825, Do. do.	260,000		
1827, Do. do.	6,000,000		
	12,693,333		12,693,333
	£ sterling.	Redeemed,	£ sterling.
1824, Funded in London,	1,000,000	Unredeemed,	23,000
			977,000
			£1,000,000

On the English Loan two years' dividends are due; those on the Buenos Ayres funds are paid up to June last.

Accountant General's Office, September 15, 1829,

JAMES WILDE.

General Statement of all the Debts owing by the Province of Buenos Ayres, to 31st August, 1829.

	Dollars.	rs.
Floating Debt,	15,415,464	0½
6 per cent Stock,	10,817,541	0
Balance of the English Loan, 977,000 pounds sterling.		

The Bank Notes at present in circulation, amount to about fifteen millions of dollars.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from Don Justo Garcia Valdez, to the minister Don Tomas Guido, states, that the Medical Board had received the note of the minister, dated 12th inst., advising it to take every precaution to prevent the inhabitants of this city from being infected with the yellow fever, which had appeared in Rio Janeiro; that he (Señor Valdez,) in the name of the said Board, had in consequence charged the doctor of the port to be very strict in the visits and examination of vessels coming from Rio Janeiro.

A communication from the minister, Don Tomas Guido, to the commandant general of the country districts, Juan Manuel Rosas, states that he has laid before H. E. the Governor the note of General Rosas, relative to the solemn recognition in all the territory of the province, of the present government. That H. E. feels cause for congratulation upon this event, as it manifests the uniform and pronounced will of the citizens to sustain the authority erected in order to re-establish the institutions of the province. That the eminent proofs given by the Commandant General of the country districts of his noble and patriotic principles, has rendered him worthy of the public estimation; and that the government promises itself that his example always to promote the defence of constitutional order, will be no less influential in inspiring the inhabitants of the country with respect for the laws, obedience to the authorities, love of industry, and with a profound aversion to anarchy as the most cruel scourge of the people.

A note from the minister, dated 18th inst., states that the Government had accepted the renunciation made by Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, and Don Pedro Medrano, of their appointments in the Senate of Consultation; and that it had named in their place Señores José Olaguer Feliu, and Miguel Riglos.

A communication from Don Miguel Riglos, dated 18th inst., to the minister, states, that from the bitter experience of the past he felt the greatest reluctance to accept of any public employment, but not wishing to throw further obstacles in the way of the Government, he had determined to lend his feeble efforts, and to accept the appointment in the Senate of Consultation.

A communication from the President of the Bank, Don Ramon Larrea, to the minister, states, that in pursuance of an indication from the ministers, the directors of the bank were ready to forward to different parts of the country 15,500 bank notes of one dollar each, which sum it was thought would be sufficient to redeem the old notes in circulation there; and requests the minister to appoint a person to take charge of and deliver the said notes to the Commandant General of the country districts, in order to send them to the different places named.

A decree, dated 19th inst., states, that amongst the sacred duties imposed upon the Government, that of placing the frontiers of the province in a situation to prevent the incursions of the Indians is the most urgent; that ordinary means would be inapplicable whilst the regiments of the line are not organized, and the fortifications are not restored which were destroyed during the civil war. That in order to supply this exigency, those measures which circumstances would permit have been resorted to, but that they will be inefficient unless aided by others more efficacious, which justice and the interests of the country demands. That the Government, considering the orphanage and misery to which numerous families in the country have been reduced by the said war, and the impossibility that they can repair their losses unless the authority extend to them its paternal arm; and conceiving it not only to be of vital importance that the valuable property in the country districts of the province should be protected, but also that it would be a powerful means to accelerate and consolidate the re-establishment of the internal peace and order of the country: the Government, therefore, using the extraordinary faculties given to it by the Convention of the 24th of August last, has decreed:—

Art. 1. The inhabitants of the country, natives of the province, and those settled

therein, natives of other provinces of the Republic, who desire to establish themselves in the new line of frontier in the Arroyo Azul, and in the frontier country which belongs to the State, shall be put in possession of an estancia, half a league in front, and a league and a half in the rear.

[There are 15 articles in the above decree, stating the conditions upon which the grant is to be held.]

A decree of the 19th inst. states, that the Government, in consideration of the exhausted state of the treasury, can only attend to objects of the first necessity, limiting its expenses to the urgent demands of the province; and that it is neither just nor equitable that it should be subject to expenses which do not appertain to it, at a time when no general government exists. It therefore decrees: that from the 1st of October next the pay of the chiefs, officers and troops who marched hence to the province of Cordova, and who had hitherto been paid from the treasury of Buenos Ayres, shall cease.

A decree, dated 21st inst., states that the suspension of the public works renders unnecessary the employment of an inspector and clerk in aid of the engineer of the province; those offices are therefore suppressed.

A decree dated 21st inst. states, that in order to increase as much as possible the public revenue, and to give greater value to the circulating medium of the province, all coasting vessels of the province, from the 1st of October next, are to pay a duty of 2 reals per ton; those which proceed to the high seas are to pay 12 reals per ton. Foreign vessels are to pay 2 dollars per ton, excepting those that by existing treaties are placed upon the same footing as the national ones. The duties above expressed are to be paid, half on entering the port, and half on leaving it. The national and foreign vessels which do not remain in the port, nor receive cargo, are to pay only one-half of the duties above specified.

A notice from the Captain of the Port's office states, that if the anchors deposited on the Beach are not taken away from thence by those interested, in the peremptory term of 15 days from 19th September 1829, they will be sold for the benefit of the State.

Another notice states, that great abuses exist in bringing vessels on the beach to be broken up, at places which impede the intercourse with the shore, and that if in the space of 60 days from the 19th inst. these nuisances are not removed, the materials will be sold for the benefit of the State.

A regulation has been published relative to the stamp duties. It is divided into six classes, viz.—

1st class.	4 reals,	for sums from 20 to 500 dollars.
2d do.	1 dollar,	do. do. 501 to 1000 do.
3d do.	3 do.	do. do. 1001 to 5000 do.
4th do.	5 do.	do. do. 5001 to 10,000 do.
5th do.	9 do.	do. do. 10,001 to 15,000 do.
6th do.	15 do.	do. do. 15,001 and upwards.

All bills of exchange are to be drawn on stamped paper. Memorials to government, courts of justice, &c., are to be written on stamped paper of one dollar. Passports for the interior, two dollars each principal person, and one dollar each for children and servants. Passports to proceed out of the Republic, 4 dollars for each principal person, and two dollars for the rest.

A decree dated 22d inst., states, that in consequence of the severe losses sustained during the late civil war, by individuals whose capitals have been employed in cattle and agriculture, the said capitals will be exempt from the payment of the direct contribution for the present year.

Buenos Ayres, September 21, 1829.

The Government, urged by the absolute necessity of applying itself without loss of time to repair the credit and avoid the disasters consequent upon an excessive depreciation of the circulating medium, has resolved to burthen the principle articles of exportation. It must therefore adopt measures to prevent the fraud which has for a long time been observed in this department, and which at present is carried on in the most barefaced manner. Having taken the precautions which it judges necessary, its intentions are to chastise in the most severe and public manner those who dare to commit frauds, together with those who protect or connive at them, against their duty. It has in consequence decreed:

Article 1. All hides destined for foreign ports, must be shipped from the Custom House, or the Baracca river.

2. Until other regulations take place, the collector general, consulting the minister of finance, will name confidential persons who shall be charged exclusively to inspect and examine the ship's receipts, &c., to whom special instructions shall be given.

3. The captain of every vessel, as soon as he has received all the cargo on board, shall give the collector general an account of it, signed and sworn, in which he must state all the cargo, from the bills of lading or receipts given by him to the shippers.

4. The collector general will commission intelligent and confidential persons to inspect, on board the vessel, the accuracy of the statement, which shall not prevent its being compared with the cargo-book, and other accounts which belong to the officers of the Resguardo, according to their instructions.

5. If an excess be observed in the cargo of the vessel, they will proceed to search her.

6. If this operation should prove the incorrectness and bad faith of the captain who signed the account expressed in article 3, the vessel and cargo shall be confiscated.

7. Those who discover and inform of any fraud, shall in this case receive half the value confiscated.

8. If a vessel suspected of fraud be searched, and it appear that no fraud exist, the government shall be obliged to pay the expenses incurred thereby, and all damages which may result from the delay.

9. The collector general will pass immediately to the government an account of the vessels now loading in this port, and likewise what each has on board.

10. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.

Manuel J. Garcia.

Buenos Ayres, September 22, 1829.

The Government, taking into consideration that the family of the late Governor and Captain General of the province, Don Manuel Dorrego, is in strict justice a creditor in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, 6 per cent. stock, which, as a reward for his services, were voted to him on 21st October, 1828, by the Hon. Representatives of the province, and desirous to fulfil as soon as possible, in a manner compatible with the state of the public treasury, an obligation which the unfortunate orphanage of the said worthy family renders now so sacred; it has decreed:—

Article 1. In the shortest time possible shall be paid to the widow and daughters of Governor Manuel Dorrego, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in the public funds of 6 per cent., voted by the representatives of the province.

2. The interest upon the said capital to commence from the 13th December, 1828.

3. From the same date shall be paid from the treasury the sum of 300 dollars monthly, to the children of the late Governor, until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the public funds has been delivered, in lieu of the dividend due from that date upon the above sum.

4. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.

Manuel J. Garcia.

On the 16th inst., twenty-five Frenchmen, deputed by a number of their countrymen, waited upon the Consul General of France, M. Mendeville, to congratulate him upon his return to his consular duties, and upon the energy with which he had defended their interests;—to which the Consul made a suitable reply.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

September 19.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, 4 zumacas and 2 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay.

Sailed, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

September 20.—Wind N.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Joseph, Burleigh, from Boston 4th July; cargo 650 barrels of flour, and dry goods, to Davison, Dorr & Co. National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 19th, to Gaspar Resa.

National pilot-boat schr. Star of the South, from a cruise in the river. One of her crew (James Evans, an Englishman,) fell overboard on the 18th inst. from the chains, and was drowned. It was blowing hard at the time, and no assistance could be rendered.

Eight balandras from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with lime, wood, hides, &c. Sailed, French ship Talma, Cruché, for Bahia, with 1555 dry hides, and return cargo of wine.

September 21.—Wind S., blowing strong. Arrived, a national schr.-boat from Ensenada.

September 22.—Wind S.

Arrived, British barque packet Lord Melville, Webb, from Falmouth 29th July; arrived at Rio Janeiro 8th September, sailed from thence 10th, and from Montevideo 21st. Passenger from England, Mrs. C. S. Harvey and child.

British brig Lovely Ann, Heppenstall, from Ensenada.

National schr. of war Eleventh of June, Hayman, from Bahia Blanca 16th inst.

Sailed, national brig Independiente, Gahan, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with 35 packages of dry goods.

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

September 23.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, British schr. Morning Star, Watson, from Liverpool 26th April, Cork 13th May, Madeira 25th June, Bonavista 9th July, and Bahia 31st August. Passengers, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Benbow. She put into Bahia leaky, and having lost some sails. Spoke off Cape St. Mary's H. B. M's. packet Rinaldo, and was supplied by her with provisions.

Four zumacas from the Parana. Sailed, Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

National schooner-brig General Balcarce, S. Bartlett, for New York. Passengers, Captain J. H. Coe, and Mr. Alfred G. Bellemare. Cargo 9000 horns, 1354 horse hides, 22 bales of nutria skins, 2 do. of tiger and rabbit skins, 1 do. of deer skins, 98 pipes of port wine.

September 24.—Wind E.

Arrived, national brig San José Diligente, Page, from Patagonia 16th September, with 162 barrels of powder, 640 quintals of salt, to Julian Alfaro.

Sardinian brig General Americano, C. F. Barbora, from Gibraltar 5th July, and Montevideo 20th inst., with wine, aguardiente and paper, to Fermin Rozabal.

Two zumacas and 4 balandras from the northward.

Sailed, French brig Ida, Depres, for Havre de Grace, with 9723 dry hides, 156 horse do., 31 bales horse hair, 1 do. deer skins, 1 bag with 20 lbs. of ostrich feathers.

September 25.—Wind E.

Arrived, a Brazilian schr. of war, supposed the Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, from Montevideo.

Sailed, British brig James Laughton, Dawson, for Liverpool, with 11,625 dry hides, 2800 salted do., 5000 horns, 99 horse hides.

British brig Prompt, Donaldson, for Liverpool, with 11,464 dry hides, 3168 salted do., 5000 horns.

French ship Voltaire, Buichon, for Antwerp, with 18,392 dry hides, 500 ounces of coined gold.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig Amelia, Peter Scott, from Liverpool 2d June, bound to this port, with a general cargo consigned to Messrs. Duguid, Holland & Co., struck upon a rock at Bold Point, close to Monte Video, at 2 A. M. on the 18th inst., and bilged: captain, crew, and two passengers have arrived at Montevideo. The schooner Aguila Primera, and other vessels, went to the wreck, and it is supposed the greater part of the cargo will be saved, but in a damaged state. Some sails, rigging, chain-cable, &c. have been saved.

The barque packet Lyra, Captain St. John, was appointed the next packet from Falmouth for this,—her first voyage as a packet.

The British brig Peter Ellis, Rhodes, from this 23d April, arrived at the Havana 21st June.

The British brig Jane, Weddell, from this for Gibraltar, put into Fayal leaky, discharged her cargo there, and had been condemned.

The French brig Joseph, Le-maux, from this 14th April, arrived at Bourdeaux 22d June.

French brig Minerva, Roquet, from this 21st April, arrived at Cadiz 23th June.

French brig Desirée, Boyer, from this 14th March, arrived at Coruuna 20th June.

French brig Delta, from Montevideo, arrived at Marseilles 30th June.

The Hamburg brig Cleopatra, from Hamburg bound round Cape Horn, put into Montevideo on 20th inst., in distress.

The American brig Nancy, Greaves, from this 13th inst., for Gibraltar, had arrived at Montevideo.

The U. S. sloop of war Boston arrived at New York 12th July, 39 days from Montevideo, including 4 days which she remained at Pernambuco.

Sailed from Ensenada.

September 18. French ship Quatre Freres, LeCibois, for the Isle of Bourbon, with 134 mules, and some return cargo.

Sailed from Montevideo.

September 15. American schr.-brig Bunker Hill, Adams, for New York. 16. British barque packet Rinaldo, Hill, for Falmouth. 17. American brig Maine, Mansfield, for Bahia. 19. Dutch galliot Clemeus, DeHaan, for Antwerp.

Errata.—For 670 bales of cut hides, as part cargo of the brig Mercury, read 170.

THEATRE.

On the 20th inst. was performed a Comedy, called *Los dos Ingleses*, to a full house. The plot of the piece was as follows:—Two Englishmen, overwhelmed with their country's disease—the spleen, but from different causes. One of them a bankrupt merchant, with a pretty daughter; the other a lord, with a large fortune and miserable withal. They had resolved to drown themselves in the Thames; but upon an interview with each other, and comparing notes of their miseries, they began to think better of it, especially as the lord had become smitten with the merchant's lovely daughter. He marries her, to the great joy, we presume, of her father's creditors, who thereby got "twenty shillings in the pound."

The ladies Trinidad, Matilda, and Antonina, were attired in caps and high bodied gowns: one might have fancied them citizens' wives retired to their "country-box" at Hornsey or Highgate, and dressed for a tea party.

On the 22d inst., for the benefit of Señor Viera, the play of *El Triunfo del Ave Maria*. Viera, on horseback, as the Moorish Chief, came to the entrance of the pit and defied the Christian heroine, (Doña Trinidad,) who was upon the stage; but he lost his head, "in make believe," for being thus saucy to a lady.

This Astley exhibition attracted an overflowing house, and in this respect the desires of the beneficiano were fully accomplished.

The military sentrys have been withdrawn from the Theatre, and we are glad of it.



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 under positive agreement to sail within a fixed period. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to
J. & J. THWAITES & CO.



For Liverpool—will positively clear out on the 10th October, and sail the first fair wind afterwards.—The fine fast-sailing A. I, Cumberland-built brig GAZELLE, Wm. Miller, master; has room for about 50 tons of dry hides, or equivalent in bales, if immediate application be made. Can take 3 to 4 passengers, for which she has most superior accommodations. Apply to Captain Miller, on board; George Lord, No. 122 and 124 Calle de la Catedral; or to Robillard, Hudson & Co., No. 4 Calle de la Florida.

To LET.—A few excellent unfurnished ROOMS, admirably adapted for Summer residences, being situated at the Public Gardens at the Retiro, in front of the river. Also, grass for cows or horses. The Gardener at the above Gardens, will give particulars.

Mr. SAMUEL BISHOP respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public of his having lately received, direct from London, a general assortment of MEDICINES of the very best quality, which he is now despatching at No. 53 Calle de la Reconquista, one square towards the South from the Plaza, on the same premises as formerly occupied by Messrs. Whitfield, Jenkinson & Bishop, Apothecaries.

Buenos Ayres, September 17th, 1829.

MR. N. MARTEL,

Sir.—It appears you have taken great umbrage at some hasty expressions made use of by me in your presence, which you conceive prejudicial to your honesty and integrity, and in consequence have brought a suit against me for defamation of character. You are well aware that most of the human species are subject more or less to unrestrained passions, and therefore I may have made use of hasty and unguarded expressions, which in my cool reflective moments I was sorry for. It was not my intention to hurt your feelings nor injure your standing in society and beg you to understand that I hereby retract every thing that I have said that would have the slightest tendency to promote unfavourable feelings towards you.

Yours respectfully, S. J. LEWIS.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 98 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 97 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 425 per cent. premium.
Spanish Dollars, 550 do. do.
Do. Patriot and Patacones 500 per ct. prem.
6 per cent. Stock, 425 do. do.
Bank Shares, 175 dollars.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 175 per cent.
Do. on Monte Video, 310 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 450 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 25 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 27 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.
Do. salted, 23 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 13 dollars per doz.
Chinchilla do., (in silver) 7½ dols. per doz.
Hair, best, 22 do. per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 425 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 90 dols. p. brl.
Salt, 14 dollars per fanega.
Discount, 2 per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, 98 dollars. The lowest price, 96 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do. 8d.

In our last number we mentioned the fluctuating state of the Money Market, and the difficulty of ascertaining the prices correctly. Our quotation in Doubletons was probably too low. We have since been informed that on the 18th inst. they were done at 95 and 96, and that two were sold at 101.

Printed at the State Printing-Office,