

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 163.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1829.

[VOL. IV.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE money market continues in a *feverish* state.—Doubloons have been done at 112. Outwardly, there appears nothing in the political world to warrant this rise. Some movements of armed bodies of men upon the Santa Fé frontier of the province, has been reported; but that their intent was disturbance, has been decidedly contradicted.

The chief cause of the rise is doubtless the demand from foreign countries. The late unhappy civil war has, besides, created general distrust. Affairs cannot remain long in this state: an important change, either one way or the other, must speedily take place. We hope that the strong measures pursued by the ministers, and those which they have yet in contemplation, will enable them to take us safely "over the bridge."

We understand that Mr. Parish has received, by the packet, the most complete approbation from the King's Government of the steps he took in the month of April last, to resist the attempts of the delegate authorities to force the British residents in Buenos Ayres to take up arms. The decree of the Buenos Ayrean minister, which was then withdrawn in consequence of Mr. Parish's remonstrances, and which has since appeared in the *exposé* published by the Consul general of France, M. de Mendeville, was as injurious to H. M.'s subjects in Buenos Ayres, as it was contrary to the sense and spirit of the existing treaty between the two countries.

On the 27th ult. Colonel Pacheco, with 90 men, attacked a party of 300 Indians, two leagues beyond Rojas, and succeeded in taking from them about 30,000 head of cattle, which they had driven from the different estancias on the left side of the Saladillo. In a charge, Colonel Pacheco was repulsed, with the loss of six men killed, and Major Lagos, one sergeant, and three men wounded. The Indians, however, were obliged to retire, taking with them only a few mares.

A new daily paper, called the *Diario Universal*, was published on the 1st inst.

The house of Messrs. Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., in the Calle de la Paz, was entered on the night of the 25th ult., by robbers, who plundered it of 6000 paper dollars, and got off undiscovered.

Treasury Department,
Buenos Ayres, September 26, 1829.

In order to realize the collection of the impost, by the decree of the 18th inst., upon black cattle for the use of saladeros, the government has decreed:—

Art. 1. The owners of the saladeros shall pay an impost of 12 reals for each head of black cattle introduced in their establishments.

2. From the 1st of October in the present year, the names of those who supply them shall be inserted in their books, with the specification of the number of cattle, and the date of receipt.

3. Every fifteen days they shall deliver to the collector of the impost, a sworn account of the number of cattle which they have received.

4. The drovers shall present their permits in the office of the market for the produce of the country, in which shall be kept a special register of them, in the form which will be separately prescribed.

5. On the 13th day of every month the collector will render an account of the cattle introduced into every establishment of the saladeros, and compare it with the register of permits.

6. If the impost does not exceed 100 dollars, it is to be paid immediately; if above that sum, by a bill at 30 days.

7. In case of discrepancy between the accounts rendered by owners of saladeros and the register of permits, or by any grave reason there should be a rational suspicion of fraud, the collector, accompanied by two persons to be named by the government, shall examine the entries prescribed in Article 2.

8. If by this operation, or in any other mode, fraud be discovered, the owner of the saladero who commits it shall pay the value of the cattle not accounted for.

9. A monthly statement shall be published of the proceeds of the impost, and the cattle introduced by each owner of the saladeros.

10. The government reserves itself to adopt other measures to prevent more

cattle being introduced than the permit expresses.

11. In the saladeros established in distant places from the city, the proprietors shall make entries as ordered in Article 2, and the register of the permits to be kept by the Justices of the Peace of the districts, who will have compensation for it.

Articles 12 and 13 state,—That the government will name one or more collectors of the new impost, to be subordinate to the collector-general; their duty will be to compare the account of the owners of the saladeros with the register of permits; to pass them to the receiver-general's office for liquidation; and to exert themselves to prevent fraud, in which they will be aided by the government.

14. The collectors of the new impost shall receive, for the present, a compensation of two and a half per cent. upon what they collect, deducting the necessary expenses of collection.

15. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.
Manuel J. Garcia.

Buenos Ayres, 1st October, 1829.

The Government, with the advice of the Hon. Senate of Consultation, has decreed:

Art. 1. In the Courts of Justice in the province, no claim will be admitted for the fulfilment of contracts made for stated periods, to give or receive metallic money or public funds, for a determined price in the current money.

2. What is ordained in the foregoing article will not have effect on contracts at a definite period, when one of the parties has delivered on account of it an effective value not less than one-third of its amount.

3. The present decree shall have the force of law until submitted to the approaching legislature.

4. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.
Tomas Guido.

The sessions of the house of representatives having been suspended, the salary of the secretary, Dr. Alejo Villegas, is for the present ordered to be discontinued.

The duty imposed by the decree of the 18th ult. upon hats of foreign manufacture, is not to take place until 30 days after the date of said decree.

MONTEVIDEO.

The new minister, Don Fructuoso Rivera, is acting upon the plan of retrenchment and economy. It is said that he has expressed the opinion that no newspapers are needed in Montevideo, except the Official Register; and it is thought there will be a change in the periodicals of that city, the government having withdrawn the support which it formerly gave to them, and now only subscribes for six numbers of each paper, instead of 150 of the *Universal*, and 50 of the *Gaceta*. The amount of the subscription (7200 dollars per annum,) is to be destined in aid of schools, &c., and in the decree announcing this event it is added, that the government neither directly nor indirectly will protect any periodical in the State. A new paper, called the *Amigo de Todos*, has appeared. The *Cartas* are defunct; and having lost the government subscription, it is probable one of the other papers will expire. In a limited population like that of Montevideo, it is difficult to obtain subscribers adequately to support a newspaper. The number of inhabitants in the whole State is not more than 70,000;—many provincial cities in Great Britain contain more. The ministry is now concentrated in Señor Rivera. In so small a State, and the consequent scarcity of *loaves and fishes*, one minister is in all conscience sufficient.

Our Correspondent writes, that a titled passenger has arrived in the brig Thomas Dempsey, from Liverpool, viz.—the Baron Augustus Von Buloff, grandson of General Blucher, of Waterloo memory; and that he is about to proceed to Buenos Ayres.

One of the members of the Senate of Montevideo, a clerical man, declined to sign the new Constitution, on account of the religious toleration allowed by it.

The fortifications on the land side of Montevideo, it is said, are positively to be demolished, and the materials to be employed in constructing a Mole. Such a measure will prevent the powerful foreigner from "fixing his hold" there. The *Courrier du Brazil* (French paper published at Rio Janeiro,) contains the following observations on this subject:

"The government of Montevideo has taken the singular determination to demolish the fortifications of that place. We cannot avoid remarking, that the period for such a resolution is somewhat badly chosen. What! under the very eyes of the Montevideans, when Buenos Ayres exhibits the serious inconveniences of an open capital in the midst of a country peopled with *gauchos*, and notwithstanding this warning at their very doors, and an example so terrible, the ramparts are to be destroyed! It is difficult enough to penetrate the true motives; perhaps it is because one can no longer apply to them the latin quotation,—

"*Illucos intra muros peccatur, et extra.*"

PATAGONIA.

This portion of the province of Buenos Ayres, which late events have rendered so interesting, and which might become an important addition to the State, is exposed to the ravages of the barbarous Indians, who keep its inhabitants in continual alarm. The present Commandant of Patagonia, Oyuela, is an active officer, and with such means as he could muster has proceeded against them. He likewise takes great pains to improve the condition of *Del Carmen*, (Patagonia's capital.) An *alamedu* has been formed under his auspices, trees planted there, &c., which a letter states will soon rival the "public promenade" of Buenos Ayres; but if it effect no more than this object, we cannot felicitate the *Del Carmentites*, for certainly few cities possess a public walk so very wretched as that of Buenos Ayres.

The national brig of war General Rondeau sailed for Patagonia on the 27th ult., with 100 infantry, under the command of Colonel Paulino Rojas.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, (MALVINAS.)

These islands, so notorious in British history, and now an appendage of the State of Buenos Ayres, it would seem are about to emerge from the neglect and obscurity in which they have been lately placed. Mr. Vernet, at the head of a considerable body of emigrants, of all nations, left this city some months since, in order to settle there. He has often visited, and for stated periods resided in them. No man can be better acquainted with their resources, climate, facility of cattle breeding, fisheries, &c. &c., and from concurrent circumstances we do not think this emigration scheme will prove a "wild goose chase." We are most anxious for news from the new settlement. H. B. M.'s frigate *Thetis* intends to touch at the Falkland Islands, on her route to the Pacific.

CORDOVA.

The treaty of peace between the province of Cordova and that of Santa Fé, has been published. Some of the articles therein contain certain provisos in case either of the late belligerents should be involved in war with other provinces. It is a grievous state of things when the component parts of a nation are compelled to enter into such stipulations, making each province of the Argentine Republic a *nation*, with separate interests, and its accompanying prejudices; and yet all the means exist of forming this country into a great and powerful republic, could they avoid domestic discord. What would be thought in the United States of North America, if the State of New Jersey was to make war upon the State of Maine, or any other portion of the Union, and other States called on to mediate, treaties signed, and all the *et ceteras* of international law!

It would decidedly destroy the idea of nationality, and split the Republic into States like the smaller principalities of Germany. We however hope that the prospect will brighten,—that the Argentine Republic will become the "great nation," Buenos Ayres the "great city," and past events be only as a "dream slightly remembered."

The government of General Paz appears to be well established in Cordova; but the expenses have been and must still be very great for the resources of the province, from the necessity which exists of keeping up a "standing army," to meet which a contribution of 15,000 dollars has been levied upon the inhabitants. This will put their allegiance to the test: nothing is so delicate as a man's pocket, or according to the old proverb, "to lend ones money and lose one's friend." The Church had consented to give up the plate (not absolutely wanted in the churches,) for the public use. The minister had likewise proposed some new taxes, and to increase those on articles previously taxed. Efforts have been made to negotiate a loan; and a private letter from Cordova states, that the minister had let fall some expressions which led to a belief that paper money would be in circulation there before very long; and that for the first time, perhaps, the name of *Adam Smith* was heard in the House of Representatives; and the fundamental positions not yet understood in that part of the Republic, viz.:—that *silver and gold are not wealth*, to the exclusion of all other kinds of property, but mere *signs of exchange*.

But little was said at Cordova relative to Quiroga or Bustos. The former had a few men, and made occasional incursions into the province of San Luis. He does not seem disposed to another "pitched battle," but confines himself to a harassing warfare.

In an article upon Cordova which appeared in our No. 161, we stated that the late Governor (Bustos,) had not levied upon the province more than nine thousand dollars during the nine years in which he held authority. A Correspondent informs us that the contributions he imposed in the period above-mentioned, amount to nearly 40,000 dollars, and that of the last he only received a portion, being obliged to quit Cordova on the approach of the army of General Paz.

BRAZIL.

This country appears to be recovering (slowly, perhaps, but not the less sure,) from the effects of the late war. Perfect tranquillity reigns in every department of the empire, and private letters state that the acute sufferings inflicted upon the Argentine Republic by civil war, will not be a useless "warning voice" to Brazil. The *Jornal do Comercio* of Rio Janeiro,

which we have received to the 9th ult., abounds in mercantile and other information, and likewise states some ministerial changes, and that Señor Calmon is appointed minister to the Court of London. The proposals for establishing a new Bank at Rio Janeiro have been published.

UNITED STATES.

We have received files of the *Baltimore Republican* to the 18th July, brought by the brig Spark. These papers contain information from all parts of the globe. That of the 17th July alludes to the negligence of the U. S. ships of war, upon their arrival home from foreign stations, in not giving the necessary commercial information; and states that the sloop of war Boston, recently from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, made no report of a large number of American vessels known to have been at these ports.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In our last we slightly noticed the political news brought by the packet *Lord Melville*, from Europe. The London newspapers, in giving details of the late civil war in this Republic, speak (at least some of them,) in "scurvy and provoking terms," hinting at the probable annihilation of the republic, and contrasting its situation with what was expected when, as the reward of its exertions during the war with Brazil, a peace so honorable and glorious was obtained. Their predictions will, we confidently hope, prove erroneous.

In allusion to the commerce carried on by Great Britain with South America, *Bell's Weekly Messenger* contains the following remarks:—

"The next point to which our attention is drawn, is the miserable and contemptible trade which we carry on with the South American States, if we except the Brazils. If we recollect rightly the magnificent predictions of former years, and particularly the boast of Mr. Canning, who told us that whilst France was restoring legitimacy in Spain, he had been conquering into the sphere of our commerce and manufactures the large continent of South America,—recollecting, we say, this eloquent boast of that brilliant statesman, we are astonished to find the trade to South America so wretchedly insignificant. From Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, the States of the Rio de la Plata, Chili and Peru, our imports altogether do not amount to £400,000., being less than our imports from Egypt and the Barbary States, &c. How dreadfully has this nation been deceived in the estimate of this commerce, which, as predicted, was to flow like another Pactolus, 'with waves of amber, and with streams of gold.' It turns out to be,

as compared with our general commerce, a mere chandler's-shop account."

The same paper, in allusion to the capture of Silistria by the Russians, says:—"The Turks ought not to have issued from the walls; they want the knowledge of military tactics to enable them to fight like regular armies; they are fanatics, and therefore consider it the obligation of a Mussulman's faith not to yield to a Christian. What the Turks are in a fortified town we all know, from their memorable defence of Jean D'Acre against Bonaparte."

In Ireland some unpleasant disturbances have taken place, unconnected with political matters, and arising chiefly from quarrels at fairs, &c. The opponents of emancipation take occasion severely to comment thereon.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree, dated 23d ult., states that in order to prevent the frauds which are committed in articles of produce exported from the country in bales, the proprietors of barracas and presses must put upon the outside of each bale, the private mark of their house or establishment, the number of hides or skins which each bale contains, and the weight of the horse-hair, tallow, &c. That at the time of despatching them from the custom-house, the officer on duty may open the bales and count the number of pieces they contain, and weigh the tallow, horse-hair, &c., to ascertain if it agrees with the weight expressed. In case fraud is discovered, the package implicated will be seized, and the owner of the baracca shall, for the first offence, pay a fine equivalent to the excess found; and for the second, a sum equal to the value of the bale.

A decree dated 23d ult., orders that the colleges of *Ciencias Morales* and *Estudios Eclesiasticos*, shall be united into one, under the denomination of the college of the province of Buenos Ayres.

A communication from Don Felipe Arana, dated 23d ult., reiterates his objection to serve in the Senate of Consultation, whilst the province is deprived of its legal institutions; and alleges, besides, his infirm state of health.

Don Rumualdo Seguro and Don José Maria Escalada, have been appointed members of the Senate of Consultation, vice Don Tomas Anchorena and Don Felipe Arana, resigned.

A decree, dated 24th ult., orders that the contribution of 4 dollars per thousand, on capital on consignment, is to be collected through the Receiver General's office.

A decree, dated 25th ult., states that the government is convinced that nothing can be more dangerous to public and to individual liberty than the immoderate use of the extraordinary faculties with which it has been invested by the Convention of the 24th August; and desirous to remove all doubt from the minds of the citizens upon the spirit which actuates the government, it has decreed,—that all resolutions which by their nature, or the laws of the province, are not within the sphere of the executive power, shall be submitted to the sanction of the approaching legislature.

A decree, dated 25th ult., orders the saladeros which are established in towns of the country districts, to be placed at the distance of 10 squares from the line of demarcation of each town; and in towns which do not possess any line of demarcation, to be placed 20 squares from the central plaza; and at the termination of six months from the publication of the decree, the saladeros in the country towns within the line noticed in the preceding articles, must be placed in the limits prefixed.

A decree of 26th ult. states, that the present state of the country districts requires the cooperation of every citizen in aid of the police. Fifteen land proprietors are therefore appointed to form a commission for that object, viz.—Señores Lorenzo Lopez, Manuel Luzurriaga, Francisco Piñeyro, Luis Dorrego, Juan Barrenechea, Eustoquio Diaz Velez, Braulio Costa, Nicholas Anchorena, Ramon Villanueva, Juan Miller, Ladislao Martinez, Roque del Sar, Benito Lynch, Juan P. Varangot, Juan Miguens.

A decree, dated 26th inst., introduces some new regulations relative to the postage of letters, to the following effect:

Single letters, from foreign ports, are to pay 5 reals; double, 7; triple, 10; weight, 15 reals per ounce. By the packets from Falmouth, single letters 3 reals; double, 5; triple, 7; weight, 10 reals per ounce. From the provinces, single letters 4½ reals; double, 5; triple, 6; weight, 8 reals per ounce. From Salta, Paraguay, and Chile, single letters 6 reals; double, 7½; triple, 9; weight, 10½ reals per ounce. From Upper Peru, including the province of La Paz, single letters 6½ reals; double, 8; triple, 10; weight, 12 reals per ounce. From Lower Peru, including Lima, single letters 7 reals; double, 9; triple, 12; weight, 15 reals per ounce. From Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Banda Oriental, Montevideo and Patagonia, single letters, 3 reals; double, 4; triple, 5; weight, 6 reals per ounce. From the towns, &c. in the territory of the province, single letters 2 reals; double, 2½; triple, 3; weight, 4 reals per ounce.

Letters or papers franked are to pay according to the above scale.

Regulations follow relative to articles sent from the provinces by the post, which are to pay according to weight.

The above is to take place from the 1st of this month.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Brazilian schr. of war Río de la Plata, whose arrival was noticed in our last, left Montevideo on the 24th ult.

September 26.—Wind S.E., blowing strong.

Arrived, American pilot-boat schr. Felicity, Tittle, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., and Montevideo 24th, with 138 bales of merchandise, 1 box do., 1 box segars, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

French Polacre Macabé, Garcia, from Marsailles 21st May, Barcelona 25th June, Montevideo 25th inst., with general cargo, and wine, to Corner.

September 27.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, Sarlinian schooner-brig Candido, J. Gorquino, from Gibraltar 14th July, and Montevideo 26th inst.; cargo wine, paper, &c. to F. Rezabal.

Montevideo, schooner-packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 26th, to A. Martinez. Sailed, H. B. M's. frigate Thetis, Captain R. B. Bingham, for Montevideo and the Pacific. H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, Captain Sir T. R. T. Thompson, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. National brig of war General Rondeau, Toll, for Patagonia, with troops.

National zumaca Adventurero, Johnson, for Bahia Blanca, with stores.

National zumaca Santa Cruz, Solary, for Rio Janeiro, with 39 pipes of wine, 80 bales wool, 41 do. sheep skins, 370 lbs. of ostrich feathers, 31 quintals of iron, and 500 bundles of osier wood.

National schr. San Juan Bautista, (late Bonaceraes,) Gomes, for Santos, with 300 quintals of jerked beef, 18 dozen of sheep skins, 5 cases of effects.

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

September 28.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, 4 zumacas and 8 balandras from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, national schooner-brig Restauracion, Thompson, for Patagonia, with some cases of effects, and wine.

September 29.—Wind S.W.

Arrived, a zumaca from Santa Fé, and 3 balandras from the Parana.

Sailed, national schr. Caroline, Sheaffe, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, with 36 bales and 8 cases of effects, 75 ounces of coined gold, 600 dollars in Brazilian copper money.

September 30.—Wind S.S.E., blowing strong.

Arrived, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 28th.

Montevideo schooner Gregoria, Soriano, from Rio Janeiro 1st, and Montevideo 29th inst., with wine, tobacco, &c. to order.

British brig Jane, Knight, from Ensenada, having been low down and repaired.

Sailed, 7 balandras and 4 zumacas to the northward.

October 1.—Wind S.

Arrived, American barque Leopard, Studley, from Boston 3d June. Montevideo 29th ult., with lumber, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Four balandras from the Parana. Sailed, British brig Fortena, Lowden, for London, with 12,578 dry hides, 4200 horse do., 8400 horns, 3200 dozen of nutria skins, 1485 dozen chinchilla do., 160 arrobas of horse hair, 2 cases of books.

British brig Malvina, Norfor, for Gibraltar, with 16,009 dry hides, 125 arrobas of ostrich feathers.

British brig Harriett, Summers, for the Cape de Verdes, in ballast.

American pilot-boat schr. Lady's Return, Sands, for the Havannah, with 680 quintals of jerked beef.

National zumaca Sociedad Feliz, Vallauce, for Valparaiso, with 40 cases, 7 bales, 7 barrels,

&c. of effects, 552 arrobas of yerba, 48 bales of tobacco, 100 bottles of oil, 1000 feet of plank, 53 quintals of iron. Passenger, Don F. Leon de la Barra.

October 2.—Wind S.W.

Arrived, 3 balandras and a zumaca, from the Parana, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed, Montevideo schr. Azara, Cuello, for Montevideo, with some bales of cut hides.

Montevideo schr. Aurora, for Patagonia, with some cases of effects, iron, yerba, &c.

MEMORANDA.

The American ship General Putnam, from this 19th August, arrived at Rio Janeiro 29th August.

The American brig Nancy, Greaves, sailed from Montevideo for Gibraltar on 25th ult.

The British ship Amelia Wilson, Harris, sailed from Ensenada on 23d ult., for the Isle of France, with 200 mules, and some return cargo.

THEATRE.

On the 26th ult., for the benefit of Don Marcelo Tani, (his first appearance upon this stage.) was performed the Opera of *Tancredi*, in which the said gentleman sustained the part of Tancredi. It proved the most brilliant operatic exhibition which has ever been presented in this Theatre. The audience was in a manner taken by surprise, as nothing extraordinary was anticipated. Rumour had bruited that the voice of the new singer had all the peculiarities of vocalists of his class, and curiosity was in a degree excited. Upon his *entrée* he evinced considerable timidity; but the audience soon discovered that his talents were of the very first order, and that he was a complete master of his profession, with a voice, as some would say, of "unequaled sweetness." It is what musicians term a *medio soprano*, perfect in all its parts, and touching neither extreme. The manner in which he gave the popular air, *Di tanti palpiti*, beautiful as it was, he even yet surpassed in the duet *Lasciami non Casolla*, which he sung with his sister Angelita, and in which he was ably supported by that delightful songstress. The breathless attention and applause of the audience, evinced how much their feelings had been interested by these "divine sounds." He likewise sang the soft and melancholy air in the second act with infinite pathos. His action is faulty, but he is more graceful than his brother Pascual, and not so much on *bon point*. Señor Velluti, of the London Opera, (a singer of the same class as Don Marcelo,) we have never heard; several persons, however, in this city who have heard him, assert that he is much inferior to the latter, his upper notes being exceedingly unpleasant.

Doña Angelita, in the part of *Amenaide*, divided the applause with her brother. Her taste and skill are well known; she is besides an excellent actress, and imparts meaning to the words she sings. Her exertions on this evening were equal, if not superior, to any thing she has before shown. Relying upon her own sweet voice and science, she made no attempt to go beyond herself, and warbled the difficult yet charming music of *Amenaide* with impassioned feeling. The most critical ear might have been satisfied. The *quartetto* in the first act, sung without music, was harmony itself. The *fulsetto* of Don Pascual Tani, and his merits generally, were duly appreciated, as well as those of the unpretending Vera. Even the Orchestra seemed inspired. The dresses were superb, and on the fall of the curtain two rounds of applause followed. The audience was numerous, fashionable, and select; some lovely females were in the boxes, and their attention seemed solely devoted to the "heavenly music." The prices on this occasion were doubled; the patronage given to the Opera is honorable to the Buenos Ayreans, and worthy a polished city. The great and unexpected musical treat which the performance of *Tancredi* afforded, has produced much observation amongst the connoisseurs.

On the 29th was performed *El Diablo Predicador*, for the benefit of Señora Campomanes,

who as *Friar Antolin*, and *Turtamudo*, in the face of *Los tres novios imperfectos*, displayed good comic talent. The house was crowded. Military sentry, with their side arms, were on duty in the lobbies of the pit and boxes.

MARRIED,

On the 19th ult., Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH NABB.

DIED,

On 27th ult., Mr. WILLIAM FERGUSON, formerly of the Cape of Good Hope, and resident in this city since the year 1822.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Passengers only.—To sail in a few days, for Liverpool.

The fine fast-sailing A. 1. Cumberland-built brig GAZELLE, William Miller, master; has excellent accommodations both in the Cabin and Steerage.—Apply to Captain Miller; George Lord, No. 122 and 124 Calle de la Catedral; or to Robillard, Hudson & Co., No. 4 Calle de la Florida.

For London.—The A. 1. 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.

[EXTRACT.]

The Falmouth Packet weekly newspaper, Particularly calculated for foreign circulation.

The proprietors of the above newspaper beg to call the attention of gentlemen residing at the various places where the Post-office Packets from Falmouth call, to the advantage of having a newspaper direct from the place whence the packets sail; by which means they may rely on receiving the latest news from England.—The terms are £1 18s. per annum.

The Editor of the *British Packet* will forward commands for the above Paper; also, for the "Westminster Review," which is published in London every three months.—price 6 shillings. To be sent out regularly by the Packets.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 110 to 112 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 108 to 110 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 63 dollars each.
6 per cent. Stock, 58 per cent.
Bank Shares, 165 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 73d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 per cent.
Do. on Montevideo, 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 30 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 26 do. do.
Do. salted, 23 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 14 dollars per doz.
Chinchilla do., 7½ dols. per doz. in silver.
Hair, best; 24 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 15 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 425 dollars per mil.
Flour (north American) 104 dols. p. brl.
Salt, 16 dollars per fanega.
Discount, 24 per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, 112 dollars. The lowest price, 103 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do. 73d.

We are informed that 50 Doubletons were sold yesterday at 115 dollars each.

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.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.