

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 164.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1829.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Our columns of this day contain various government decrees, &c., issued chiefly with the view to raise the credit of the paper currency; and the effects thereof are already sensibly felt. *Ounces*, which during the week were done at 120, are now at 92.

The decree inserted in our last, rendering *time bargains* in specie and in the public funds illegal, unless for value received, will impede, if not entirely put a stop to speculations in that way. The formation of the "sinking fund," and the capital for its support, is a bold and important measure, and must assist the currency by taking so much out of circulation. The cavillers at the sinking fund of Great Britain, who described its operation as "robbing Peter to pay Paul," have acknowledged that it effected the great object of the Government, by keeping up the price of the public funds, and daily cancelling those portions of stock which might otherwise have been a "dead weight" upon the market. We have not space to be diffuse on this subject. The debts of this province (would we might likewise add—of the nation,) which we detailed in our No. 162, are not very great. A continuance of peace, and union with the provinces, would "set all to rights."

The Government has purchased a cargo of flour, *on board*, (1500 barrels; it is said, at 97 dollars per barrel,) for the considerable purpose of selling it at the same price to those bakers who, in the quality and size of their bread, will not take an undue advantage of the present fluctuating state of the market.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, has in different numbers lately, published the contents of a pamphlet entitled, "An exposition addressed to the United Provinces of the River Plate, by the citizen Don Manuel Moreno, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the said Republic to the court of London, in answer to the defamations of the *Tiempo* and the *Pampero*."

The Montevideo newspaper *Gaceta*, has been discontinued.

Communications have been published from the minister of finance (Don Manuel Garcia,) to the president and directors of the national bank, to the following effect:—

That two persons should be elected from amongst the directors of the bank, to form part of the committee of the sinking fund for the redemption of the bank notes.

That the dividends upon the three millions of dollars which the government hold in bank shares, is to be appropriated to the sinking fund for the redemption of the bank notes.

That the government thinking it expedient to increase by every possible means the said sinking fund, has accepted the proposition of the directors of the bank to appropriate part of its discounts to that object, and therefore authorizes it, from the 1st November next, to fix the rate of discount at one per cent., instead of half per cent., one half the proceeds of which is to be given to the sinking fund.

That the government, in its earnest wish to restore the credit of the country, and to give every publicity to facts which by their nature are not generally known, preventing thereby the effects of malevolence and particular interests, requests the bank to publish immediately a correct account of the bank notes in circulation, and for the future to continue to do so every three months.

That the government hopes the directors of the bank will, without loss of time, reduce the expenses of that establishment as much as possible, recollecting that it is an object of rigorous justice to those who have confided their property to its care.

Don Juan Cuestas and Don Carlos Casal have been named as receivers of the impost upon the black cattle introduced into the establishments of the *saladeros*.

A decree dated 5th inst. states, that the masters of coasting vessels must present at the custom-house the license which they have taken out for each voyage, with the first permit they may receive to discharge cargo.

A decree, dated 8th instant, notices the custom of keeping the shops open on Sundays and holidays, and directs the Police

to interfere, and for the future to see them strictly closed.

A communication from the minister, Don Tomas Guido, dated 8th inst., to the Bishop of the Diocese, states the great inconvenience to the country from the numerous holidays, especially at a moment when constant activity is required to redeem the time lost in the late civil war; and therefore requests the Bishop to present a plan of reform in this respect, in order to reduce the number as far as the principles of religion will permit.

A note from the government notices the abuses which are committed in cutting wood from the trees on the islands and in the woods of the Parana, which are prohibited; and imposes fine, &c., upon those who offend in that respect.

The following decree has appeared in the *Lucero* of this day; in our next we will publish the report of the honorable Senate to the Government, on this question.

Buenos Ayres, October 9, 1829.

The Government, in conformity with the recommendation of the honorable Senate, has accorded and decreed:

Art. 1. The payment of the sum of 262,000 dollars, which, by a decree of the 19th of last August, was granted to a certain number of officers of the army as a reward for their services, shall be suspended, until the approaching legislature decide to the contrary.

2. An account of the bills drawn in result of the before mentioned premium, shall be published by the minister of finance, for the information of the public.

3. Let this be made known to all whom it may concern, and published.

VIAMONT.

Manuel de Escalada.

Want of room prevents the insertion this week of the communication from the Governor of Cordova (General Paz,) to the Government of this province, in which the most active cooperation is promised to restore the peace of the nation, and the entire concurrence of the government of Cordova with the views of this government.

A note, likewise, from the Cordovese minister (Señor I-sa,) states, that all impediments have been removed for the free ingress and egress of the post-office couriers in that province, and that every effort shall be made to ensure regularity in that respect.

**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT
OF THE
BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY,
For 1829.**

The success of the British Friendly Society has not been so great as, in the first instance, was expected; and your Committee regret that, during the past year, the funds have fallen off considerably. This defalcation, however, may in a great measure be accounted for from the circumstances of the times, and an indifference to the interests of the institution. Even the expediency of continuing the Society has been called in question; but surely a fund for the relief of human misery, which, in spite of all prudence or forethought, will sometimes overtake mankind, is the last source that should be dried up. The only argument of any appearance of validity against the existence and continuance of your Institution, is that of its tendency to operate beneficially upon that order of society for whose benefit it was intended. Without denying that this may in some cases be its tendency, it is yet contended that it is no sound argument for its abolition, inasmuch as it is an argument which would equally apply to the abolition of every useful institution in the world.

With a view, however, to encourage among the working classes habits of industry, prudence, and self-support, the outline of a Society, upon the principle of mutual insurance, has been submitted to your Committee, and which, involving as it does the all-important principles of forethought and independence, the only basis upon which the superstructure of an industrious and happy community can be raised, your Committee wish every degree of success, and strongly recommend its claims to the attention and patronage of their countrymen whenever it shall be proposed for their adoption: but at present it is only in contemplation, and prudence forbids the sacrifice of actual and present good, to that which is only contingent and remote.

Your Committee, therefore, cannot but strongly recommend the continuance of the Society, and do urge upon its friends the necessity of renewed and increased exertions to augment its funds and promote its usefulness. As encouragements to pursue such a course, it may be stated that several gentlemen to whom the objects of the Institution have been mentioned, have expressed their entire approbation of the general principles on which it has been founded, and have intimated their willingness to assist in carrying forward its designs. A medical gentleman also, in whose professional abilities and assiduous attention every dependence may be placed, has kindly promised to attend all cases recommended by the Society, at one half of the usual charges; and a respectable apothecary, at the same time, has with equal kindness consented to furnish all medicines that may be required, on similar terms.

Statement of the Funds.

RECEIPTS.		Dollars.	reals.
1829.	Amount of Annual Subscriptions,	470	0
	Interest on permanent and disposable funds,	377	0
	Balance due Treasurer,	3	6
		<u>850</u>	<u>6</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		Dollars.	reals.
1829. Sept. 1.	Balance due to the Treasurer,	152	6
	Amount paid in relief of sundry cases,	567	4
	Medical attendance,	50	0
	Medicine,	22	4
	Funeral expenses,	30	0
	Printing Rules and Regulations,	20	0
	Expenses of Committee meetings,	8	0
		<u>850</u>	<u>6</u>

The amount of the Society's Permanent Fund is 1636 dollars; and there is also a balance of interest thereon of 217 dollars 7 reals, to the credit of its disposable fund.

At the Annual General Meeting, the following modifications of the general Rules were adopted:—That the rate of membership be reduced from 10 to 5 dollars per annum;—that every member have a right to an unlimited presentation of cases;—that the Committee of Management meet steadily, the first Monday of every month, in the Vestry of the Episcopal Chapel, at 1 o'clock p. m., for forwarding the business of the Society, and that said meeting be open to all contributors.

List of office-bearers for the ensuing year.

- The Rev. John Armstrong, *Pres.*
- The Rev. William Brown, *Treasurer.*
- Mr. Gilbert Ramsay, *Secretary.*
- The Rev. J. W. Moran,
- Mr. John Hyndman,
- Mr. John Whitaker,
- Mr. Robert Hudson,
- Mr. James G. Helsby,
- Mr. John Hector,
- Mr. ———— Edgar,
- Mr. Francis Dunnett,
- Mr. Thomas Bell.

Saturday evening last was the eve of the festival of San Francisco, and the weather being fine the streets and shops were crowded,—the latter with females, and many *paisanos* whom late events have brought to town.

The church of San Francisco was the attractive point, to hear the music of the vespers, and witness the splendour which the interior of the church presented,—the profusion of lights, glittering altars, flowers real and artificial, friars gliding here and there, (amongst whom we recognized the Italian friar, captured during the late war upon his voyage to Brazil, by the *Sin Par* privateer). The concourse of females intent to honour the Saint was likewise very great, some of whom possessed

"The youth, the bloom, the beauty, which agree
In many a nameless being we retrace,
Whose course and home we knew not, nor shall
know."

There was a time when such scenes would have been to us "enchantment all," and even now the latent feeling remains, which a long residence here has scarcely diminished. Indeed there was much to interest the Protestant stranger; and to fail in respect for the established religion of a country, and its ordinances, is as far removed from good politics as it is from good manners.

At 10 o'clock the vespers closed, and "laymen retired to rest."

On Sunday, the day of San Francisco, High Mass was celebrated at the said church. The congregation was numerous in the extreme, particularly of females, attired in sable church costume, with 'veil and fan.' In the afternoon the usual procession took place through the streets near to the Plaza de la Victoria; the houses were decorated with silks and other ornaments, rockets discharged, &c. &c. The calm weather increased the effect, and the observances this year seem to have been upon a grander scale than for some time past. At night the exterior of the church was illuminated by a few lamps, just sufficient to render 'darkness visible.'

In the course of the day, according to ancient custom, music was performed in front of the houses of several of the Don Franciscos and Doña Francescas,—the Franks and Fannys of our lexicon.

Faunch's hotel, both in the interior and exterior, is lighted with Gas on every Sunday evening. The effect is brilliant in the extreme.

Colonel Pacheco's official account of the attack he made upon the Indians, and capture from them of 30,000 head of cattle, noticed in our last, has been published; and likewise the thanks of the Government to the Colonel, his officers and men.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

*Department of Finance,
Buenos Ayres, October 2, 1829.*

In order to promote the progressive improvement of the circulating medium of the province, the Government has decreed:—

Art. 1. All imported goods which by the existing law pay 15 per cent., shall pay 2 per cent. in addition; also, 4 per cent. in addition upon those which pay 20 per cent., and 10 upon those which pay 30 per cent.

2. The product of the additional imposts expressed in the foregoing article, shall be exclusively appropriated to redeem the Bank Notes.

3. The said dues shall be regulated in the form established by the custom-house law, in cases in which any alteration or modification may be necessary.

4. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.
Manuel J. Garcia.

Buenos Ayres, October 3, 1829.

Considering,—1. The urgent necessity of proceeding without loss of time to take the first means which present themselves to better the circulating medium of the province;—2. That this is one of the primary obligations of the constituted authorities, as the credit of the current money is intimately connected with the re-establishment and conservation of public order;—3. That the public voice demands and approves the shortest mode in an operation of such vital importance to the State, and which will strongly support other measures which the Government may successively adopt before the reunion of the approaching legislature, as well as those which that body may sanction, until a plan is digested which will entirely satisfy the wishes and the necessities of the country, and without interfering with the regulation of the National Bank in which the directors of that establishment are at present occupied:—It is therefore decreed:

Art. 1. From the date of the present decree a sinking fund shall be established, to redeem the Bank Notes.

2. The funds to constitute the capital of the said sinking fund shall be:

1. The nett product of the new impost established by the decree of the 18th ult., upon all black cattle introduced into the saladeros.
2. The additional duties imposed by the decree of the 2d inst.
3. The half of the products of licenses.
4. The half of the products of the stamp duties.
5. Those of the auction duty.

Art. 3. The sinking fund shall be managed by a Committee, to be composed for the present, and until the legislature otherwise provide, of the Vice-

President of the honorable Senate, the Minister of Finance, of two Bank directors, and three individuals of known property which the Government will elect from the class of landed proprietors and merchants.

4. The Committee of the fund for the redemption of the Bank Notes, shall meet on appointed days at the public funds office.

5. The collectors of the imposts assigned for the sinking fund, shall deliver the amount collected on the last day of each month.

6. The proceeds shall be received with the customary formalities by the president and two other members, and shall be kept in a chest with three keys, and deposited in the treasury of public credit.

7. When the product of the month is collected, and an exact account taken, with the numbers and class of the notes, they shall proceed to burn them publicly, in presence of the acting Committee, giving previous notice of the place, the day, and the hour, and announcing in the public prints the amount of the notes received and destroyed, and of those which remain in circulation.

8. The funds assigned cannot upon any pretext whatever be appropriated for any purpose except for the direct redemption of the Bank Notes.

9. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.

Manuel José García.

A communication, dated 3d inst., from Doña Angela Baudris de Dorrego, widow of Don Manuel Dorrego, late Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, to the Minister of Finance, states,—that she had received the decree of the Government authorizing the payment of 100,000 dollars stock, voted by the House of Representatives to her late husband for the services he had rendered the country; that in the short period which elapsed between the intimation of his death and its execution, on the fatal 13th of December, his country had occupied his thoughts, and desirous of alleviating the urgent wants of the province, and rewarding an army just returned from gloriously combating for the rights and honour of the country, he enjoined her to place at the disposal of the Government one-third of the 100,000 dollars stock. That an injunction so sacred by reason of the moment in which it was made, and so characteristic of the love which he always bore for his country, makes her heedless of herself and the orphan state of her two daughters, in order to join in a sentiment so pure; and therefore begs the Government to accept the donation which she makes in the name of her deceased husband, Don Manuel Dorrego.

The Minister of Finance (Señor García,) in reply to the preceding communication, thus expresses himself:—

“The Government, Madam, surrounded as it is with so many objects of affliction and disconsolation, could not hear without profound emotion the contents of your note, precious on account of the recollections which it awakens, and the great example of magnanimity which it presents. Such an act never could be lost on the morality of our fellow-citizens; but in the present circumstances, the salutary impression which it necessarily must produce upon those minds which, suffering under the blows received in the late epoch of discord and frenzy, still hold themselves intractable, and appear indifferent to the situation of the country, cannot be duly appreciated. It is impossible to resist the effect produced by the idea of a magistrate who, victim of civil discord, not only preserves his dignity at the scaffold, but who elevates himself above the sentiments of father and husband, so strong at that moment, and divides with his country the only property which could secure the necessary support to his wife and two infant children. This picture will doubtless silence ignoble passions, and will have an irresistibly persuasive eloquence; without which it would be necessary to despair of the salvation of the country.

“But, in the meantime, the Government would insult public reason, and dishonour the noble and generous people over whom it presides, if it should for one moment think of accepting the proffered donation. As it ever will be honorable to the deceased Governor, Don Manuel Dorrego, to have given preference to his country over his family; so it is now incumbent on that country to protect his family in its orphan state, and not to permit the diminution of their fortune, since it is not in its power to ameliorate it.

“You, Madam, after having fulfilled so worthily the last will of your deceased husband, and given an example as noble as it is inestimable, will know how to conform with the resolution of the Government.—It is irrevocable, because it is just, and because it carries with it the unanimous sanction of all the citizens.”

The *Lucero* of the 8th inst. contains the following remarks upon the communication of Señora Dorrego:—

“It is only souls the most elevated which are capable of a similar sacrifice; and to suppress the sentiments of sorrow, in a heart torn by so many bitter recollections, is the most solemn expression of profound grief, which only finds consolation in fulfilling the last wishes of an illustrious victim.

“The Government has not admitted the donation of Señora Dorrego, and has ordered that the decree of the late legislature in favour of the family of the *Pacificator of the Republic*,

shall have full effect. The eminent services rendered by Governor Dorrego to his country, is a debt of honour imposed upon the nation, to whom it now belongs to satisfy it. The facilities of the Government only permit the manifestation of its high veneration for the memory of a citizen as worthy as he was unfortunate.”

A representation has been sent to the Governor, by Generals Juan Ramon Balcarce and Enrique Martínez, and Colonel Tomas Iriarte, stating that in the banishment they had suffered by the arbitrary will of an intrusive government, which by atrocious means had usurped the public power, their rights had been violated, characters vilified, &c. That they had suffered all the vicissitudes consequent upon such a situation, and that owing to the depreciation of the current money of this province, they had been subject to enormous expenses, in order to live in a foreign land; and upon their return endured shipwreck, and further loss of property. Other observations follow, and it concludes with asking to whom they are to look for indemnification for their losses, &c.

Colonel Felix Olazabal has published a communication, stating that his motives for signing the manifesto of the chiefs of the army, relative to the revolution of the 1st of December, were in order to render the officers less suspicious of him, as he was known to be decidedly opposed to the said revolution; that his object was to create a reaction in this city, but finding it ineffectual, he had left Buenos Ayres and joined the true defenders of the institutions of the country.

Don Manuel Gamboa has been appointed judge of the first instance, *vice* Don Juan Cardenas, resigned; but he has not accepted office, upon the plea that he had been despoiled of that employment in violation of the laws of the country, and that the manner in which his appointment was now made rather conveyed the idea of legalizing that act.

A Committee of five persons has been named to examine the rules and regulations of the University, and of the College of the province of Buenos Ayres, and to report what reforms can be effected.

By a decree of the 1st inst., the following alterations have taken place in the army of the province:

The artillery corps, 3d regiment of cavalry, and the 1st and 4th cazadores, are to belong to the permanent army. The 3d cavalry is to be called the 1st; and the 1st and 4th cazadores, the 2d infantry. The 7th regiment of cavalry is to be disbanded, and reorganized with the government escort, &c. in the new corps, to be called the 2d cavalry, and to belong to the permanent army.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, 8 balandras from the Parana, with lime, wood, and hides.

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

October 4.—Wind N.

Arrived, French brig La Jeune Herminie, Dupuis, from Havre de Grace 30th June: general cargo, to Chassaing, Bros.; and 13 passengers, including Señores José Rodriguez, Hernandez, and Gascon. The latter belonged to the legation of Don Manuel Moreno, at the Court of London.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 3d.; and during the night, Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 3d.

Two national zumacas from the Uruguay, with hides and wood.

Sailed, American brig Vine, Varney, for Montevideo, to take in the remainder of her cargo for Salem. Cargo from this, 3666 dry hides, 444 horse do., 4000 horns, 328 dozen of nutria skins.

American brig Cameo, Sayer, for the Brazils, in ballast.

National schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

October 5.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, national zumaca Ana Bella, from Eusenada.

Five balandras and 1 zumaca, from the Parana.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Independente, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro, with 8092 dry hides, 150 arrobas of horse hair, 4 cases of effects.

French brig Aimable Marie, Fabre, for Bourdeaux, with 8719 dry hides, 2355 arrobas of horse hair, 150 arrobas and 5 barrels of tallow, 440 dozen of nutria skins, 50 marks of old silver, 45 pieces of velvet ribband.

Three balandras and 2 zumacas to the northward.

October 6.—Wind N., in the afternoon it shifted to S.W.

Arrived, 3 balandras and 1 zumaca from the Parana, with lime and wood.

October 7.—Wind S.W.

Arrived, American brig Caroline Augusta, Dugan, from Marseilles 12th June, Rio Janeiro 20th September, and Montevideo 5th instant; with 1500 barrels of flour, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

A zumaca from the Uruguay with lime, and 4 balandras from the Parana, with lime and wood.

Sailed, British brig Zeno, Lawson, for Antwerp, with 15,428 dry hides.

American brig Wilson, Ross, for Montevideo, to take in cargo for Philadelphia. Cargo from this, 6716 dry hides, 500 horse hides, 33 bales of nutria skins, 20,236 horns, 16 cases of effects, 182 ounces of coined gold, 763 hard dollars, and 14 dollars in small silver.

National schr. brig Ana, Jaumel, for Rio Janeiro, with 1907 dry hides, 1560 bars of iron, 80 bundles of do., 250 arrobas of tallow candles.

Twelve sail of small craft to the northward.

October 8.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, American brig Mary, Clinton, from Paragua 23d ult., with yerba and timber, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

American schr. brig Maria Louisa, Stockton, from Baltimore 15th July, Bahia 19th September, and Montevideo 6th inst.; with 500 barrels of flour, and general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

National cutter Hope, Worcester, from Patagona 28th ult., with 453 salted hides, and 150 quintals of jerked beef, to Lavalle & Co.

Five balandras and 3 zumacas from the Parana and Las Vacas, with lime, hides and wood.

Sailed, French ship Flore, Recoret, for the Havannah, with 4124 quintals of jerked beef, and some return cargo.

American schr. Leo, Raines, for Montevideo,

to take in cargo for Baltimore; cargo from this, 1046 dry hides, 10,000 horns, 165 ounces and three quarters of coined gold, and 361 dollars in small silver.

Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, on commission.

October 9.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 8th inst., with loss of fore-topmast.

Schooner Santissima Trinidad, from Montevideo 8th inst.

Four balandras from the Parana, Colonia, and the Bajada.

MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian schr. Guillermina, B. P. de Castro, with a cargo of wine, sugar, rum, &c., from Rio Grande 12 days, consigned to S. Lezica, Bros., sprung a leak near the N.W. point of the Chico Bank, and sunk. Crew saved; and of the cargo 5 pipes of rum, and some rigging, by boats from Eusenada.

The American brig Mary, O'Brien, from Richmond for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, struck on a sunken rock off Fernando Noronha, discharged her cargo (flour, &c.) on the island, and went to Bahia to repair.

The national schr. of war Uruguay, Captain Francisco Segui, took her station in the Outer Roads on the 7th inst., for the purpose of examining vessels from sea, in pursuance of the new quarantine laws. On the same day the American brig Caroline Augusta arrived from Rio Janeiro, and upon the supposition that the yellow fever raged in that city, all the formalities were gone through to denote that the vessel was incommunicable, two guns were fired from the schooner, &c. After a detention of some hours, and no notice taken from the shore, the restriction was taken off; the captain having stated that his vessel had lost an anchor and cable in the river, and the utter falsehood of the report that the yellow fever prevailed at Rio Janeiro.

Sailed from Montevideo.

October 2.—French ship Adele, for Havre de Grace. Brazilian schr. Cesar, for Rio Janeiro.

3.—H. B. M.'s frigate Thetis, for the Pacific, touching at the Falkland Islands. British ship Huddersfield, Mathewson, for Jamaica, with 165 mules, and 12 horses. American ship Star, Griffin, for Valparaiso: she arrived at Montevideo 30th ult., from Philadelphia 23d June.

The Hamburg brig Cleopatra sailed from Montevideo on 8th inst., for Valparaiso, having been repaired.

THEATRE.

On the 2d inst. the Opera of Tancredi was repeated, and the observations we made upon the first performance were fully borne out by this second essay. Don Marcelo Tani has made a decided hit, and proves the great effect of a natural voice over one that is artificial. His tone and manner of singing in the duet *Lasciami non t'ascolto*, are indeed beautiful; here even his gifted sister Angelita, is for the moment thrown into the shade. We did not think, however, that he sung the soft air, *Perche turbar la pace*, so well as on the first night.

The singing and acting of Doña Angela were of the first order, and the Opera gave infinite satisfaction. Some of its recitative is tedious, and might be curtailed without detriment. The house was brilliantly attended, and the boxes graced by beauty and fashion,—a revival of former times which we hope often to see repeated.

Some Plays have been represented during the week, but without any thing to call for particular comment. The military sentrys have been again withdrawn.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.—An English, North-American or German BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, as servant to two single Gentlemen. Apply to T. G. Love, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Sale of Furniture, by F. Lavalle & Co. On Wednesday the 14th, and Thursday the 15th instant, at PALMER'S HOTEL, in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, will be sold by Public Auction a large and general assortment of Furniture; with a variety of other articles, which will be sold without reserve, to close the concern.

Manufactory of German Porter,

No. 73, Calle de Cordova.

Porter, of superior quality, at nine dollars per dozen without the bottles, which must be paid for separately, at the rate of two dollars per dozen. Likewise in stone bottles, larger than the common bottles, at 10 dollars, and with the bottles 12 dollars per dozen. The carrier is authorized to collect the money.

Empty bottles purchased in the above Manufactory, at 14 reals per dozen.

Forty half pipes of WHITE VINEGAR, of superior quality, to be sold at 90 dollars per half pipe.—TOKAY, or BALSAM WINE, 27 years old, at 10 dollars the bottle, and at 50 the half-dozen.

A. M. THYM,
Proprietor of the Manufactory.

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. Whittfield, 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.

Doubleons, Spanish, 92 to 93 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 91 to 92 do. do.
Plata Macquina, 5½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patcoues, 6½ dollars each.
6 per cent. Stock, 60 per cent.
Bank Shares, 168 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 84½ per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 155 per cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 300 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, 22 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 15 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 450 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 103 dols. p. bri.—(during the week it has been done at 130 dols.)
Salt, 18 dollars per fauga.
Discount, 2 per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week, 120 dollars. The lowest price, 91 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 84½. The lowest do. 7½d.

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

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