

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

No. 166.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1829.

[VOL. IV.]

**BUENOS AYRES.**

Our columns of this day contain a summary of the government decrees and official documents issued during the week, with other local matter. The anxiety respecting the incursions of the Indians upon the frontiers of the province has in a great measure subsided, the force now under the command of Colonel Pacheco being thought fully sufficient to keep them in check. The Indians on the Patagonia frontier are said to be amicably disposed.

The money market does not improve. *Ounces* are at 110, but there is now very little doing in them; and any real business, even of small amount, whether to buy or to sell, would at the present moment cause considerable fluctuation, as the market does not possess strength either way.

The only *on dit* of importance which has been bruited this week was, that 4000 French troops had landed at St. Catherines. This strange tale found many *reporters*, although we should think but very few *believers*. The American schooner *Margaret* has however brought intelligence that 7000 Spanish troops sailed from the Havannah on the 3d of June; destination unknown.

A discussion has taken place for several days past in the daily papers, upon the question whether in the event of the re-establishment of the institutions of the province, the legislature existing on the 1st of December last should be reinstated, or elections be made for a new house of representatives. It is confidently stated that the intention of government is to restore the old legislature, so that it may fill the term of its appointment, and then order a new general election.

The news from some of the interior provinces still breathe war. It is affirmed that a reaction has taken place at Mendoza; that the federal party has succeeded in entering that city, and obliged the Governor lately appointed (General Alvarado,) to capitulate; and that several lives have been lost. General Quiroga, it is likewise stated, has collected a considerable force.

We have received by the brig *Cleopatra*, from Liverpool, London papers to the 29th of July, two days later than by

the last packet. It was said that the Russian army in Turkey was advancing, and that the Sultan had manifested no disposition to make peace.

The French intended to bombard Algiers, but the Dey did not seem disposed to submit to it, relying upon the 1200 pieces of cannon which line his ramparts. The French continued to blockade the port of Algiers, but appeared to be heartily tired of the war, which a private letter from France in the *Morning Herald* says has cost them millions of money, adding that it was reported at Algiers that the differences between France and the Dey have been on the point of settling, but that the English Consul has always prevented it, by advising the latter not to yield.

The last summer has been very wet in England, and considerable apprehension prevailed that the harvest would be totally spoiled.

The Brazilian frigates *Emperatriz* and *Isabel* had sailed from Falmouth for Portsmouth, it was said to take on board the new Empress of Brazil, and the Emperor's daughter, the young Queen of Portugal, to convey them to Brazil.

It appears that in the quarter ending in June last there had been a falling off in the revenue of Great Britain of more than half a million sterling. Some of the public writers attribute this to the restricted circulation of the country, and the return to a metallic currency, and combat the idea that paper currency is injurious to the country: they affirm on the contrary, that at the time when it constituted the sole circulating medium, Great Britain was never in a situation so prosperous; that it gave such energy and strength to its productive powers, as enabled it to subsidize all the nations of Europe at one period, and to resist and conquer them at another; and that nothing is more obnoxious to foreign nations with whom the British trade, than the endeavours of the latter to deprive them of their metallic wealth, which must be attempted if it is determined to have an exclusive metallic circulation, and that by the impoverishment of foreign nations, the goods sent thither hardly yield any profit; that it is folly to think of establishing a metallic currency in a country which does not produce the precious me-

tals, and that if by unfavourable circumstances the balance of trade should be against Great Britain, it would be reduced without the aid of a paper circulation to a state of poverty and wretchedness. That necessity in the year 1797 had constrained it to try the experiment of paper money as the universal medium of circulation, which prevails to that epoch would have been deemed the very climax of folly, but that period was gloomy and appalling—Great Britain was at war with France; a rebellion raged in Ireland, and sedition in various other parts of the kingdom: the navy was in a state of mutiny, and the metropolis of the Empire was blockaded by her own fleets at sea, and yet the country instead of sinking under misfortunes which seemed ready to overwhelm her, rose superior to every danger; and that even at a later period (in 1809) the bank could not provide 200,000 pounds sterling in gold to remit as a part subsidy to Austria.

We have not space to follow the arguments of this writer; there is much that might be applied to the present distressed state of the Argentine Republic, and of this Province in particular.

*Doña Clara* finally removed from the Commercial Rooms on the 20th inst., after a constant residence in that establishment from its first introduction into her house in the year 1811. She now resides at a small but elegant new house, which she has lately constructed in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, towards the Retiro, where we trust she will experience all those attentions and that happiness which her philanthropy has so justly merited.

General Miller arrived at Montevideo some days since in the British brig *Three Sisters*, from Rio Janeiro, and is expected in this city on his route to Peru.

The prevailing northerly winds have produced excessive heat during some days of the last week. The Thermometer, on Wednesday last, was nearly 80 in the shade.

A new daily paper has been published at Montevideo called "*La Gaceta Mercantil*." The "*Universal*" daily paper of Montevideo is now printed on a reduced scale.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,  
From January 1st to September 30, 1829.

Credits—Bank shares, balances, &c. Do. referred to the 30th September. 18,800,990 14 4,865,576 24 14,935,414 64	Debits—National Bank (including interest) 17,925,696 54 Treasury Bills in circulation 464,333 4 Do. referred to the Legislature 557,022 24 Deposits, and minor debts, 873,877 54 14,935,414 64	Deficit (supplied as below)
---	--	-----------------------------

Deficit of 1828 (included in the item "debts") 13,412,075 5 Expenditure in 1829.—Home Department, 574,131 1 Treasury do. 1,689,944 1 War do. 4,788,693 0 7,352,768 2 Revenue in 1829, 5,729,936 1 Loan, received on that of 1827, 100,324 0 20,764,943 74 5,889,470 1	Dollars, reals. 15,415,464 00—deficit at the end of August. 14,935,475 64—do. do. do. September. 480,088 2—diminution of deficit.
--	--

It will be observed that the deficit during the last month has considerably decreased, arising from an increase of revenue in that period.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 16th instant, states that the practice which now exists of building upon walls and old foundations, is injurious to the solidity of the edifices, and likewise to the uniformity of the streets, as delineated according to the new order. It is therefore decreed that all propositions to construct windows towards the street, or to make any alterations in houses, must be drawn out on stamped paper, and forwarded to the topographic department, and that any architect or bricklayer who superintends a work of the above nature without the prescribed formalities, shall suffer two months imprisonment.

A decree dated 16th inst., states that in order to augment the means of communication with the Riachuelo and Barracas, the Topographic department will proceed to delineate a new street, continuing from that of la Reconquista and leading to the Riachuelo.

Buenos Aires, 17th October, 1829.

The Government having previously heard the opinion of the Senate of Consultation, has decreed:

Art. 1. The decree of 22d December, 1828, is annulled, and the law of the H. S. of Representatives of 30th April of the same year relative to contracts in specie is re-established in all its force and vigour.

2. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.  
Tomás Guido.

The Minister of War (Don Manuel de Escalada) has addressed a communication to the Inspector General dated 15th inst., stating that the officers of the army comprehended in the decree of the 2d inst. may employ themselves in whatever private occupations they please, it being only necessary to present themselves once a month, in order to receive their half pay.

A decree dated 17th inst., specifies the fines to be levied on bakers who sell bread short of weight.

A communication from the government dated 17th inst., states that, desirous to remedy the serious evils which might arise from the scarcity of bread, it had ordered an inquiry to be made of the quantity of flour and wheat on hand, and it was found that there scarcely remained sufficient for the consumption of this year, and considering that such a state of things may occasion monopolies and speculations, tending to raise its price in a manner to compromise the public subsistence, it had determined to purchase a quantity of flour to sell to the public at regular prices, and that Don Luis Dorrego was commissioned for that purpose, and had contracted with Messrs. Noble, Gowland & Co. for 1500 bbls. of flour, which had arrived in the American brig Caroline Augusta, at 87 dollars on board; and for 500 barrels of Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. at the same price and conditions; and of Messrs. I. & S. Lyons for 1000 barrels at 85 dollars per bbl., likewise upon the same conditions; and that Señor Dorrego had performed this service gratuitously with the zeal for the public service which had always distinguished him.

This flour, which is of the best quality, has been placed at the disposition of the Chief of Police, to sell it at 92 dollars per barrel, the price which it cost, including all expenses in bringing it on shore.

The communication adds, that in order to prevent the evils consequent upon the want of the harvest this year, and having been informed that flour had become a preferable article of mercantile speculation, and to prevent monopoly, or any other unforeseen event, which may interfere with well-founded calculations, the Government is disposed to contract for 20,000 barrels of flour, and invites individuals to tender their proposals.

A decree of 17th inst. orders some regulations relative to the appointments of Judges of the First Instance in civil and criminal cases; they are to be chosen from the class of advocates, natives of the province or domiciled in it, and to be proposed by the Chamber of Appeal for the sanction of the government.

A communication from the government to the Honorable Senate of Consultation, dated the 18th ult., states the necessity of adopting measures which may tend to re-establish the credit of the circulating medium, and at the same time prevent the abuses which have arisen respecting contracts, by fixing decided rules for the tribunals to act upon, that the want of such regulations caused considerable confusion, giving rise to usury, and many serious results; that the law which appeared to put an end to or at least to impede the evils inherent in the nature of such contracts, was suspended in its effects by the decree of 22d December 1828, which threatened totally to destroy public credit. In this state of things the government requests the Honorable Senate to take into consideration and to form some resolution upon this subject, which may benefit the public interest.

The Senate returned a reply to the above dated 7th instant, advising the government to re-establish the law of 30th April 1828.

A communication from the government to the H. Senate, dated 14th inst., states that in article 3 of the law of 30th April 1828, it is decreed that in payments of money, half the quantity only is to be paid in gold or silver, and the other half in current money or bank notes; that the literal execution of article 3, and that of the rest, which involve an equal obligation, might, in the opinion of the government, from the continued alterations which the metallic money experiences, lead to questions and difficulties, and what is worse, beget a want of confidence in the circulating medium, and raise obstacles to the measures which the government have taken, or may have in contemplation, in order to restore public credit. That the government conceives the obligation implies to pay the quantity expressed in specie or its equivalent in bank notes at the current price, but that it repeats it would alter the letter of the law, although at the same time the spirit of it would be rigorously fulfilled. Wishing to comply strictly with the resolutions of the Legislature, it submits this affair to the judgment of the H. Senate, requesting its opinion.

The Senate in reply dated 17th instant, states its opinion that the article 3 of the above named law is not infringed by leaving the parties at liberty to fulfil their obligations in gold or silver, or its equivalent in bank notes, at the price current, to which effect it is expressed in this same law in article 12.

A decree dated 19th inst. orders the Topographic department to proceed to measure the lands belonging to the German establishment near the town, including various regulations, &c.

Buenos Aires, October 1829.

JAMES WILDE.

A letter from the Consul General of France, M. Washington de Mendeville, dated 5th inst., to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that in consideration of the importance which the Consulate General had acquired in Buenos Ayres, His Majesty had raised the *Cancilleria* of that establishment to the rank of a royal institution, and had been pleased to appoint M. Alfonso Petitjean to fill the office of *Canciller* in the said Consulate General.

The Minister, Don Tomas Guido, replied to the above under date of 15th inst., stating the satisfaction which the government felt upon the occasion.

A communication from the Minister, Don Tomas Guido, dated 17th inst., to the President of the Chamber of Justice, Dr. Gregorio Tagle, notices the delays which prevail in the Courts of Justice, whereby the law is eluded, the efforts of good men rendered useless, and justice, which ought to be venerated as a titular deity, thus becomes a mockery. That the government has had repeated complaints from a number of the citizens, whose suits have been delayed and could not proceed for want of pecuniary resources; that magistrates are bound by their oaths and employment to repress those who pretend to triumph over weakness and poverty: that all are equal before the law: that the government trusts that the justices will honorably fulfil their responsible situations, and requests that Dr. Gregorio Tagle will see that they punctually do so in his department, particularly the *Escribanos*, in whose offices often remain neglected documents of importance. That the prompt despatch of criminal causes demands a particular preference, in order not to prolong the sufferings of the innocent, nor that crime may with impunity enjoy any favour by the neglect of the law; adding, that the government upon this point meditates a serious reform.

A decree dated 19th inst. states that the government taking into consideration that the motives which occasioned the execution of Major Manuel Mesa, of the cavalry of the line, ought on no account to prejudice the good reputation which the said officer had acquired by his services, nor the benefits which his widow is entitled to by law: it is therefore decreed that the said widow shall receive the pension provided for by the law of 2d October 1824, to commence from the 16th of February of the present year.

Santa Fé, October 14th, 1829.

The undersigned Governor of Santa Fé did not receive until late, and for this reason has not answered, the esteemed note dated the 9th ult., from H. E. the

Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in which he transmits the circular addressed to the provinces of the interior, in order to re-establish its former relations of friendship and good harmony unfortunately interrupted, and to end the melancholy effects of the civil war.

With these sentiments H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres acts in consonance with the ardent desires which in this respect he has constantly shown, and the undersigned equally desires that the provinces emerging from the state of insolation in which they are now placed, may constitute the Republic according to the well known and decided voice of the people, whom unless they obtain a constitutional code, can never enter into the list of civilized nations, to which it is called by so many claims, and will always be exposed to see renewed scenes of blood and horror, which have caused so much scandal, and which threaten its political existence.

The undersigned concludes this communication, requesting H. E. the Governor to whom it is addressed to accept the assurances of his particular esteem.

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

*Pedro de Larrechea*, Secretary.  
To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

A communication has been published from the governor of Entre Rios, (Leon Sola,) of similar import to the above,—adding that efforts had been made during the late civil war by the late administration of Buenos Aires to introduce disorder into the province of Entre Rios, and disobedience to the government, which had been happily frustrated, and the emissary arrested, and kept in confinement until all danger had ceased.

The following persons have been named as the Committee to examine and liquidate the account current of the Bank with the government, viz.: Don Felix I. Frias, Don Roque del Sar, and the Accountant, Don Agustin Thiesen.

It is said that on the 18th instant was signed in this city a treaty of *friendship and alliance* between the province of Buenos Ayres and that of Santa Fé: on the part of the former by the Minister Don Tomas Guido, and of the latter by Don Domingo Cullen.

Buenos Ayres, October 19th, 1829.

When the H. S. of Representatives of the Province sanctioned the establishment of commercial brokers, it was aware (in order that the good effects of this measure might not be abused) of the necessity to limit the number to the actual wants of the city; notwithstanding this, the Tribunal must have observed that they have been disproportionably increa-

sed; but that which renders the evil insupportable, is the number of unauthorized brokers, who, in manifest contempt of the law, inundate the city in the same proportion as its commerce in reality decreases, from the well known misfortunes of the province.

This species of agents employing a direful activity, serve principally to facilitate the operations of *agio* and fallacious contracts. Their industry is similar to that of persons engaged in evil pursuits, and if a regular police ought to banish this in all well governed countries, the particular situation of this city, and the fluctuations to which its circulating medium is peculiarly exposed, and upon which agitation the gains, especially of the intrusive brokers, are founded, imposes upon the government the indispensable duty to repress this fatal industry, using, if necessary, the most severe measures.

It therefore directs the Tribunal of Commerce to inform them as soon as possible: 1st, of the number of licensed brokers who are absent, or who have abandoned their professions, in order that their offices may be suppressed; 2nd, of the measures which it considers most efficacious to prevent unauthorized brokers.

The government expects from the enlightened zeal of the tribunal that it will contribute on this occasion to banish an evil, the danger of which was apparent long before it was so sensibly felt: hoping at the same time, that it will inform the government if it will be compatible with the necessities of commerce, and the importance of its actual transactions, that only the six brokers formerly licensed should continue if, upon examination of their books, it be found they have complied with the provisions of the law.

TOMAS GUIDO.

To the Tribunal of Commerce.

Dr. Matias Oliden has been appointed Judge of the First Instance.

Some particulars respecting a regular "boxing match" which took place a few mornings since in the fields near the Retiro, have been sent to us, with an intimation that it is only the commencement of a series of these *polite sports* now in agitation. The fight, it seems, was between an Englishman and a North American, in which the former was declared the victor. The detail sent to us abounds in professional terms, in which we often meet the words *muzzler*, *bread basket*, *seat of knowledge*, &c., all of which it would be difficult for our Spanish readers, and indeed for many of our English readers, to understand; for which reason, and with due shame professing our total ignorance of, and want of taste in the *sublime art of Pugilism*, we must decline inserting the communication of "*Gladiator*."



# Marine List.



## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

### October 17.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, 3 zamacas and 2 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, for Colonia and Montevideo. Her boat capsized on the 15th inst.—3 men drowned.

American brig Lucy, Pearson, for Cape de Verdes, in ballast.

British brig Lovely Ann, Heppenstall, for Montevideo, to take in cargo for London.—Cargo from this, 1600 salted hides, 80 arrobas of shin bones.

### October 18.—Wind N.

Arrived, 3 balandras from the Parana.

Sailed, British brig Hebe, Forman, for Ensenada, (to ballast,) and Patagonia.

British brig Janet Izat, Crockatt, for London, with 9618 dry hides, 4973 salted do., 6164 horns, 108 horse hides, 28 bales containing 658 arrobas horse hair, 10 do. with 1000 horse hides, 9 do. with 1318 dozen of nutria skins, 3 cases with 632 dozen of chinchilla skins, 1 do. with 35 marks of silver. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Webb and 2 children, Mr. Percy Lewis, Mr. Mollison, and Mr. Ashby.

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

### October 19.—Wind N.

Arrived, 9 balandras and 4 zamacas, from the Uruguay, Parana, &c., with hides, lime, wood, &c.

### October 20.—Wind N.

Arrived, National schr. Gratitude, Elsgood, from Patagonia 27th ult., and Montevideo 18th inst., ballast, to Julian Alfaro.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 19th, to Gaspar Rosa.

British brig Cleopatra, Walsh, from Liverpool 30th July, general cargo, to McCrackan & Jamieson. Passengers, Messrs C. W. Horn, George Lavis, Wm. Forster, (late officers of the privateer schr. Presidente.) Wm. Gray, — Culverhouse, Señores Floro de Castro, and Felix de Castro, (sons of Don Felix Castro, of this city,) José Maria Castro, Mariano Echevarria.

Sailed, American schr. brig Maria Louisa, Stockton, for St. Catherine's, with 2,228 patacones, and 37 ounces of coined gold.

Brazilian brig Restaurador, Ferrisra, for Rio Janeiro, with 1700 horns, 200 quintals of jerked beef, 2000 arrobas of wool.

### October 21.—Wind N.

Arrived, Montevideo schooner packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 20th, to C. Galieno.

1 zumaca and 5 balandras from the Uruguay and Parana, with hides, lime and wood.

Sailed, National schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsagaray, for Montevideo.

October 22.—Wind N., in the course of the day it shifted to the S.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. Azara, Cuello, from Montevideo 21st inst., to J. Oliveira.

American schr. Margaret, Tilden, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., with 2400 alquieres of salt, to George Dowdall.

Sailed, 10 sail of small craft for the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental.

### October 23.—Wind S.

Sailed, British brig Britannia, Black, for the Havana, with 3000 quintals of jerked beef.

British brig Henry, Jones, for Liverpool, with 4810 dry hides, 2250 horse hides, 4000 horns.

British brig Nimrod, McGlieshen, for Liverpool, with 10,144 dry hides, and 8000 horns. Passenger, Mr. Angus Stevenson.

Swedish brig Fru Hedwig, Hellman, for Rio Janeiro, with 1500 quintals of jerked beef, 1660 horns, 330 dry hides, 302 bales of wool, 92 dozen of nutria skins, 13 cases of hats.

Sardinian polacre Carolina, Izeto, for Gib-

raltar, with 2600 dry hides, 2 bales of cut do., 53 bales of wool, 4 do. of ostrich feathers, 400 quintals of iron, 59 ounces of coined gold, 196 hard dollars.

National brig Triunfo del Mar, Wioldblood, for Patagonia.

Various sail of small craft to the Northward.

## MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 13.—National brig Ellen, Campbell, from Buenos Ayres 10th inst., and sailed on the 15th for Rio Janeiro.

15. Sardinian brig Eloisa, Celli, from Gibraltar 29th July, with salt.

19.—Sardinian brig Mariana, Pedemont, from Bahia 21st ult.

British brig Lovely Ann, Heppenstall, from Buenos Ayres 17th inst.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

October 13.—American brig Edward, for Cape de Verdes.

## THEATRE.

Tancredi was again performed on the 17th inst. for the fourth successive night, and it proved a most brilliant exhibition, fully equal to the first appearance of Don Marcelo Tani upon this stage. This gentleman exerted himself to the utmost; his peculiar and beautiful tones, aided by his great science, "thrilled to the very soul" (as a lady once said to us when listening to the warblings of Braham in the "Seraskier.") The singing of Don Marcelo in the duet *Lasciami non t'ascolto* can hardly be surpassed; it is as an amateur observed, divine, and a musical treat not often witnessed. He is besides a very passable lover, and this was scarcely expected of him: he appeared to devour his lovely *Amenaide* with "tell tale eyes," and assumed a great deal of tender expression in the duet above named. Dona Angela supported her high reputation: her kneeling attitude, when singing the *aria* in the prison scene, was extremely graceful, and her appropriate and splendid attire sat admirably upon her *petit yet* pleasing figure. The exquisite music of *Tancredi* seems to improve by repetition. The house was exceedingly well attended, and as is usual on opera nights, by a select and fashionable audience. The boxes contained a numerous portion of ladies. Admiral Brown, his lady, and family were likewise present; and in one of the dress boxes near to the stage, sat the Señoras *Caravaglia* and *Schironi* in crimson dresses; they paid much attention to the performance, and their presence had great effect upon their rivals on the stage, who were however nothing daunted; on the contrary, Dona Angelita by her style of singing, appeared to say with *Macbeth*—  
"The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear."

Several plays have been performed during the week, and in one of the symphonies between the acts, the orchestra gave us some music from the charming ballet of the *Troubadours*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TO BOOK KEEPERS.

WANTED.—A young man who understands Book-keeping and who writes a good hand; or a person (which would be preferred) who possessing these requisites, could devote two or three hours per day or evening to keeping the books of a mercantile establishment in this city. Application may be made at No. 53 calle de Chacabuco.

### Auction, by Thomas Gowland.

This day, Saturday 24th inst., at half-past 3 P.M., will be Sold, opposite the Mole, to the highest bidder, for account of whom it may concern, the sails, rigging, spars, blocks, anchors, cables, chain cable, and other appurtenances of the American brig *Mary*, Captain Clinton. Also, in a separate lot, the Hull and lower masts of said brig, as she lays in the Inner Roads.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. HAYTON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a store in the calle de Cangallo No. 62, (nearly opposite the Theatre Coffee House,) for the sale of articles for gentlemen's use, viz.: Shoes and Boots, (best English,) Shirts, Cravats, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Hats, Gloves, Penknives, Razors, Soaps, Brushes, Blacking, Slates, Pocket books, Pencils, Dressing Cases, Shaving boxes, Pens, Ink, Paper, Sealing wax, Segars, &c.; a quantity of white light pantaloons, very cheap and good; an assortment of useful perfumery, viz.: excellent shaving paste, extract of Eau de Cologne, Lavender water. Tooth powder, &c.; a few boxes of Cognac Brandy ten years in bottles.

A few dozens of Ladies' very fine white cotton and silk stockings.

As it is Mr. H's. intention always to hold a good assortment, and to sell at as low prices as the circumstances of the times will possibly admit, he hopes to merit the favours of his friends and the public.

N. B. Strong English Shoes at 10 dollars per pair.

*In the Press, and will be published in all this month,*

An ALMANACK for the year 1830; Containing, besides the Calender and usual matter, the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, the Moon's place, equation of time, &c. By BERNARD KIERNAN.

It will be found for Sale at Mr. BROWN'S new Store, Calle de Cangallo, No. 92, nearly opposite the Printing-office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

*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.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublets, Spanish, 110 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 108 do. do.  
Plata Macquina, 5½ to 6 dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 7 to 7¼ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ dollars each.  
6 per cent. Stock, 60 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 170 to 175 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 per cent. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 325 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.  
Hides, Ox, best, 23 to 23½ dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 27 to 27½ do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24 do. do.  
Do. salted, 22 to 23 do. per pesada.  
Nutria Skins,  
Chinchilla do. 7½ dollars per doz., in silver.  
Hair, best, 22 dollars per arroba.  
Jerked Beef, 13 to 14 dollars per quintal.  
Horns best, 400 dollars per mil.  
Flour (north american) 95 dols. p. bri.  
Salt, 28 to 29 dollars per fauega.  
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublets, during the week, 115 dollars. The lowest price, 110 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do, 8d.

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.