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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1829.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

IN our last we mentioned the report that the old Legislature of the Province was to be reinstalled. It is now finally determined upon, and it is to assemble in the Senate House on the first of December, the anniversary of the day upon which, twelve months since, it so suddenly ceased its functions. This measure will not only give satisfaction, and pacify a great portion of the public; but it will afford an ocular proof that the peace of the Province is deemed secure by those who ought to be the best informed upon that subject.

The "Senate of Consultation" has been dissolved. On Monday last the members of it met in the *sala* at the Fort. The Governor addressed them in a short speech, stating that the institutions of the Province were about to be restored, consequently their labours were no longer required: that the Government and people of Buenos Ayres were satisfied with the dignity and patriotism with which their exertions had been marked, and that the members might rest assured of the public gratitude. The Governor concluded his speech in these words:—"We found the country a skeleton: now it has life, and moves regularly; and to your efforts the change is in great part due."

The president of the Senate, Don Manuel H. Aguirre, made an appropriate reply.

The number of Representatives for the Province of Buenos Ayres is 48, of which 45 members are expected to take their seats when the Legislature re-assembles; three seats were vacant on the 1st December last, for which an election will take place. The President is Dr. Felipe Arana; the Vice Presidents are, Don J. José Viamont, and Don Juan del Pino.

The Rev. Ignacio Grela has been appointed Director of the Public Library.

The American schr. brig Soto, which arrived yesterday, spoke in lat. 8 N., long. 26, the Colombian ship Colombia, 64 guns, and corvette Urica, 22, bound to Peru. These vessels were under the orders of Admiral Veluche, (a Frenchman;) Capt. Chitty commanded the Colombia, and M. Soulin (formerly Captain of the Governor Dorrego ship privateer from this port) was First Lieutenant.

In the Montevideo newspaper *Universal* of the 24th, is a communication from Don Fructuoso Rivera, to Admiral Brown, dated Montevideo 21st inst., stating that the government having heard of his arrival at Colonia, had given orders that every attention should be paid to him in those districts of the Oriental State to which his private affairs may call him, suitable to the rank which he holds in the Argentine Republic, and of that admiration and gratitude which the Oriental people feel towards one who has been the first upon the list of the brave who have aided them to gain their independence.

The Spaniards have taken Tampico, after a skirmish in which the Mexicans lost 15 men, and a Colonel taken prisoner. The Spaniards, it is said, lost 50 men—a great proportion officers; they had established a Custom house, and were making arrangements as if they intended to make a long stay.

We have received by the *Soto* files of the following papers: "New York Journal of Commerce," "New York Daily Advertiser," "The Albion," and the first number of a new paper in the French language, to be published weekly in New York, called *Le Papillon*, with a very pretty frontispiece engraving of a butterfly sipping the sweets of various flowers. We have not yet had time to peruse all of them, and have no room this week for extracts.

On Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock the wind suddenly shifted to E.S.E., and blew a complete gale. Its effects on the river were almost instantaneous, and a "heavy sea" made its appearance. Several accidents occurred amongst the shipping. On shore the dust (which had been for some weeks past very annoying,) was increased a thousand fold; its violence was compared to a snow storm, or to the drift sand in the Arabian deserts. The gale continued until the morning of the 25th.

After a long drought the town was visited by congenial rain on Thursday last. The intense heat of the morning gave note of the change, and the gathering clouds to the Westward delighted those who abominate dust, and gave pleasure to all except the washerwomen.

Dr. Pedro José Agrelo has been appointed Fiscal General, *vice* Dr. Gabriel Ocampo, resigned.

The person of the new Empress of Brazil has been described to us in very glowing terms; she is stated to be *fair* and beautiful, with blue eyes, and

"Long dark lashes, low depending."

The Emperor, it is added, was enchanted with her appearance, and paid her those delicate attentions, as if fearful even that the

"——— Winds of heaven
Might visit her face too roughly."

CORDOVA.

Nothing can be more contradictory than the news from this Province. Whilst some assert that all is quiet there, or at least that the insurrectionary movements are unimportant, others affirm that in the *campaña* a strong *montonera* exists, and that in consequence thereof the male population of the city of Cordova are often times under arms; and that some foreigners who refused to join the civic militia, or to pay the fine imposed upon them for their refusal, suffered a momentary imprisonment until their objections to serve were fully explained. The *Lucero* of 25th instant, in an article upon Cordova says:—"The spirit of insubordination has manifested itself in a frightful manner in the ranks of the only support upon which the government relies. The officers have risen against their chiefs, the sergeants and corporals have murdered their officers; and the soldiers imitate the bad example of their superiors."

General Paz, the Governor of Cordova, has issued a proclamation to the soldiery, calling to their recollection the combats of Ituzaingo and the Tablada, where he had been their companion in arms; stating that he did not now address them to announce a victory, but on the contrary a criminal act of insubordination, of infamy, of cowardice, and of baseness, committed by a few subaltern officers of the division of Colonel Pedernera, who in the first moments of surprise, succeeded in their object, but that the mutiny was afterwards suppressed, and the guilty taken into custody.

The spectacle which many of the component parts of the Argentine Republic has for some time presented, will afford its enemies ample food for comment.

In one of the sessions of the honorable Senate in the month of October, the Minister of Government personally presented himself in the *Sala*, to consult if it would be prudent to convoke the people for the election of representatives of the Province, in consequence of which the Senate passed to the Government the following official note :

"The Senate has deliberated upon the message of Y. E. whether it is prudent to proceed to the election of representatives of the Province. It has given every attention to this subject, and after a long consultation, has deemed it its duty to reply to Y. E. in answer to the aforesaid message, that, in the opinion of the Senate, the Government ought to proceed to the re-establishment of the institutions of the country at the time designated, provided it can be effected without endangering the order and tranquillity of the country.

Miguel de Azcuenaga.
Eduardo Lahitte.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province.

A communication from the Minister, Don Tomas Guido, dated 16th ult., to the Commandant General of the Country Districts, comments upon the late unfortunate occurrences, and the Conventions of the 24th June and 24th August, which gave peace to the Province, and states that the Government believes it its duty to manifest to the Commandant General, that on the part of the city there is no inconvenience in proceeding to the election of representatives for the Legislature of the Province on the third Sunday of the ensuing November; but that the convoking of the election would remain in suspense until the Commandant General, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, should forward his opinion if it were possible to proceed to the elections freely and legally at the same time in the country, so that the act might be simultaneous; and that the Government does not doubt, after the heroic sacrifices made by Señor Rosas to defend the laws, and restore constitutional order to the country, that his opinion will be dictated by impartiality, and by an interest which his countrymen cannot mistake. The communication concludes by stating that nothing could be more acceptable to the government than to see assembled the representation of the Province.

A communication dated 18th November, 1829, from Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, to the Minister D. Tomas Guido, states that the events of the 1st December had taken him from the quietude in which he had preferred to live, and obliged him to fulfil his duties as General of the country districts, and to perform the functions

with which he had been entrusted by the first magistrate of the Province:

That he had given proofs how much he appreciated the important deposit which had been confided to him; and that when the institutions of the country were at stake, no considerations could deter him, not even that of his life. That the re-establishment of the institutions had been the constant object of his attentions; that the Conventions of 24th June and 24th August were in accordance with his own wishes, and that of the majority of the public.

That the election for Representatives to the Province had been expressly provided for by one of the articles of the Convention of the 24th June, but that the election which had in consequence taken place on the 26th July, so far from proving to be the bulwark of liberty, had nearly again involved the Province in bloodshed; and afforded a practical lesson that repose and calmness are necessary for the exercise of all popular rights.

That the said 26th July had demonstrated the dangers and the necessity of not repeating a similar essay under such circumstances of agitation.

The communication then continues, stating that the time has arrived to restore constitutional order to the country, and to a legal regime, but in the opinion of the Commandant General, it is not by the means of a new election. That the country districts are not in a state to be again exposed to a repetition of the proceedings of the 26th July; and although no difficulties might have presented themselves in the city previous to the 16th October, yet since that period opinions began to prevail which placed it in a similar state to that of the country districts. The majority in town and country had expressed themselves that it was not convenient to convoke for the elections, and had unequivocally expressed its opinion for the re-establishment of the institutions. It even demands and requires it, the old legislature not having fulfilled the term of its appointment by law; that it never had ceased to be a legislative body, and therefore ought again to assemble; and by this mode the institutions of the Province would be again restored without violence and without confusion. That all classes of society would be completely guaranteed, tranquillity assured, confidence established, and that concord which the Convention had in view.

That the Commandant General, satisfied by accurate inquiry and observation, of the wishes of the majority of the public; penetrated with the difficulties which present themselves to a new election; convinced likewise that the prolongation of a provisional government, without the support of those institutions which the

Province recognizes, cannot, under all circumstances, produce any benefit, nor inspire the confidence which is afforded by legal guarantees; persuaded likewise that the Convention of the 24th June, and the additional articles of 24th August, had no other end than the prosperity, security, and tranquillity of the country; therefore, whatever means led to this, so far from opposing the spirit of the Convention, did in fact strengthen it. The Commandant General then reiterates his opinion that there is no other mode of reviving public confidence, giving repose to the country, and stability to the government, except by the re-assembling of the legislature which existed on the 1st of December.

The Minister, Don Tomas Guido, returned a reply to the above dated 19th inst., stating that the Government, acting under the pacific Conventions of June and August, had faithfully fulfilled its duties. That H. E. the Governor had through him (the Minister) manifested in October last to the Commandant General of the country districts, that it would not be inconvenient to proceed to the elections for the city, according to law; but if evident dangers exist to the assembling of the people: if there are difficulties which will frustrate its true object: if the opinion of the majority in the city and in the country is in favour of the re-establishment of the old legislature: if the Commandant General believes that this step satisfactorily complies with the spirit and letter of the Convention, the obligations of the Government have ceased, and nothing remains but to accelerate the wished-for day of the re-establishment of the institutions, by means of assembling the old House of Representatives, which it is resolved to do with all possible speed.

Colonel Mariano Benito Rolon, of the 2d Cazadores, has addressed a letter dated 7th inst., to the Inspector General, stating that the battalion under his command had the honor not to take any part in the revolution of the 1st of December, but had remained faithful to the orders of the legitimate authority, and the greater part of its officers had contributed their efforts for the re-establishment of the laws. The Colonel therefore requests that in the funeral rights about to be celebrated for the late distinguished Governor and Captain General of the Province, Don Manuel Dorrego, that the said battalion may have the charge of the remains of that unfortunate magistrate, until they are deposited in the tomb. The Colonel adds in the name of his regiment, that in granting the above-mentioned request, it will be received as the best and most grateful recompense of its services.

A decree dated 18th inst., prohibits the exportation of arms and warlike effects to the provinces in the interior, during the existence of the civil war.

A communication has been addressed to this Government, dated Cordova, 11th inst., and signed by José Julian Martinez and Dr. Juan Antonio Sarachaga, on the part of the substitute Government of Cordova, stating that two bags of letters had been deposited in the Post office of that city, which had been intended for the Province of Cuyo, and sent to the government of Cordova by that of San Luis. The existing war between the Province of Cuyo, and those of San Luis and Cordova, rendering it impossible to forward the said mail bags.

The Governor of the Province of Catamarca (Gregorio J. Gonzalez,) has addressed a communication to this Government, dated 20th ult., congratulating it upon the termination of the civil war, and expressing its fervent desires for the future peace and happiness of the Republic.

A communication has been received from the *Marques de Aracaty*, Minister for Foreign Affairs of H. I. M. the Emperor of Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro 26th ult., and addressed to Don Tomas Guido, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres. It acknowledges the receipt of the note from the latter, conveying the intelligence of the termination of the civil war, and the high satisfaction which the Emperor felt thereon; and of his earnest wish to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two nations, and to enter into a definitive treaty of peace, so necessary to both, as soon as the government of Buenos Ayres may send Plenipotentiaries sufficiently authorized for that important object.

A *Circular* has been addressed by the government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, dated 30th ult., to the Governors of the different Provinces of the Republic, stating that one of the conditions of peace with the Empire of Brazil was, that when the constitution of the new State of the Banda Oriental should be sanctioned by its representatives, it was to be revised by commissioners appointed by each of the contracting parties. That the time had now arrived to fulfil that duty, and it became more urgent, as it had been solicited by the government of the Oriental State, through its Agent now resident in Buenos Ayres. This government therefore, with the advice of the Senate, has deemed it expedient to request authority from each of the Provinces in particular, for the appointment of competent commissioners.

The Government of Cordova, under date 11th inst., has acknowledged the receipt of the note from the Governor of Buenos Ayres, relative to the appointment of commissioners to revise the political Constitution of the new state of the Banda Oriental; which note has been referred to the legislature of the Province; and that it had likewise received those addressed for the governments of Santa Fé, Tucuman, Salta, Catamarca, and Rioja, all of which had been forwarded to their destinations, except the last, that Province being, according to all accounts, without government and without inhabitants.

Communications have been addressed by the Minister Don Tomas Guido, dated 23d inst., to the President of the House of Representatives, Don Felix B. Arana, and to the Secretary, Dr. Eduardo Lahitte, relative to the replacing of the official officers formerly belonging to that body.

The Minister of War and Marine, Don Manuel de Escalada, addressed a communication, dated 14th ult., to the Commandant General of the Country districts, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, stating that the important services he had rendered the country had determined the Government to assign him a salary of 6000 dollars per annum from the 24th of June last.

Don Juan Manuel Rosas stated in answer to the above, that it had been ever a maxim with him to belong solely to the Republic; and when the necessities of the country claimed his services, he had flown immediately to its assistance, without wishing any other recompense than the pleasure of contributing to the happiness of his beloved country, and he therefore declined the proffered assignment.

The Minister, Don Manuel de Escalada, in reply to the above dated 24th inst., states that the government would not admit the refusal.

Accidents during the gale of the 23d and 24th instant.

The American brig *Lady Richmond*, Captain Jonathan Forster, was lying in the Inner Roads, and on the 23d instant unmoored with the wind off the land, for the purpose of proceeding to the Outer Roads, to take in the remainder of her cargo of hides for Antwerp. The wind suddenly changed to E.S.E., and blew a gale; the *Lady Richmond* being near the Brazilian schr. brig *Suspiro*, had not sufficient room to veer cable, parted, and came in contact with the bowsprit and bow of the *Suspiro*, which stove the waist and bulwarks on the starboard side, carried away the yards and topmasts and the

lanyards of the main rigging of the former, and likewise the bowsprit of the latter. The *Lady Richmond* then swung clear, but soon afterwards struck upon a *tosca* or rock; the mainmast fell, and nothing was left standing but the foremast and bowsprit. She was driven on shore near the Recoleta; the greater part of her cargo will probably be saved, and the tackling, &c. of the vessel.

A survey was held on board on the 25th inst., and it is supposed she will be condemned.

Captain Forster speaks highly of the assistance and attentions he received from the Captain of the Port, Don Francisco Erezcano, and has requested through the medium of this paper to return him his sincere thanks.

The Brazilian schr. brig *Suspiro* hoisted a signal of distress soon after losing her bowsprit, but she rode out the gale. Four balandras were driven on shore variously laden, with wine, rum, oil, rice, sugar, &c.

The boat of the British brig *Sir James Saumarez* was swamped. The crew swam to shore, and saved the boat, with the loss of rudder. Two other boats were swamped, and some vessels drove; but we have not heard that any lives were lost.

Loss of the British barque Elvira, Capt. William Carter, upon the Chico bank.

The *Elvira* sailed from Talcahuana on 27th September, having on board 2800 fanegas of wheat, consigned to Messrs. James Brittain & Co. of this city. She arrived at Montevideo on the 20th inst., procured a pilot, and sailed from that port at 9 A.M. on the 21st, with a fine breeze E.N.E. At 3 A.M. on the 22d struck upon the *Chico* Bank, but got off, and anchored in three and a quarter fathoms, at which time she made no water. At half past 8 A.M. weighed, and made sail, the pilot at the helm; and three quarters of an hour afterwards struck again upon the *Chico* Bank and stuck fast; the pumps were kept constantly at work, but in three hours she filled, and the water flowed above the deck. The pilot boats *Star* of the South and *Comet* came to her assistance, and remained by her during the night. The crew had been previously removed on board the former, and likewise some wearing apparel and other things which were saved. At day break on the 23d the two pilot boats and the *Elvira's* launch went alongside, and brought away some rigging, the sails from the yards, cable, &c. They continued near the wreck as long as the weather permitted; and at 3 P.M. on the 23d the Captain and crew proceeded to Buenos Ayres in the pilot boat *Star* of the South, at which port they arrived at 10 the same night.

The *Elvira* has doubtless gone to pieces during the heavy gales which succeeded the accident.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Montevideo schr. Aurora, Schiattino, whose arrival was noticed in our last, is from Patagonia 6 days, with salt, to José Ocampos.

November 21.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 20th, to C. Galieno. A zumaca from the Uruguay.

Sailed, National brig packet Independiente, Gahan, for Rio Janeiro, with 1892 quintals of jerked beef, 608 hard dollars. She had been detained in the Inner Roads since 19th inst. by the low tide.

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

November 22.—Wind N.

Arrived, 3 zumacas and 3 balandras, from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed, National schr. brig Restauracion, Thompson, for Patagonia, in ballast.

November 23.—Wind S.W., shifted in the afternoon to E.S.E., blowing a gale.

Arrived at night, the pilot boat schooners Star of the South and Comet, from a cruise in the river. The former had on board the Captain and crew of the British barque Elvira, lost on the 22d inst. upon the Chico Bank.

November 24.—Wind E.S.E., a gale all day.

Arrived, National schr. brig Ignacia Argentina, Mychinberg, from Rio Janeiro, last from Isla Grande 12th inst., with sugar, rice, &c., to Francisco Trelles.

Zumaca Fortuna, from St. Catherines, to C. Moreira.

November 25.—Wind N., moderate.

Arrived, Hamburg ship Sophia, Dorrman, from St. Ubes 24th September, and Montevideo 24th, with about 2500 quintals of salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Eleven balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, lime, and wood.

Sailed, French polacre Macabée, Garcin, for Havre de Grace, with 3622 dry hides, 453 salted do., 52 bales with 1422 arrobas horse hair, 368 ounces of coined gold, 452 dollars in various money, 1 case with 260 lbs. of rhubarb.

National brig Eolo, (late American brig Anna, Talbot,) Gaso, for Rio Janeiro, with 2920 dry hides, 460 do., 1424 quintals jerked beef, 112 arrobas of wool, 4 pieces of velvet.

November 26.—Wind N., at 10 A.M. it changed to S.W., with rain.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 25th.

American schr. Major Albers, Stansbury, from Philadelphia 21st September, and Montevideo 25th inst., with 300 bbls. of flour and general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, H. B. M's. frigate Tribune, Captain Wilson, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

The brigs Macabée and Eolo, which sailed yesterday, were in sight this morning, and proceeded upon their destination.

November 27.—Wind S.E.,

Arrived, American schr. brig Soto, Ricketson, from New York 7th September, with flour and effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. Passenger, Rev. Theophilus Parvin.

Sardinian polacre Virginia, U. Cavaross, from Rio Janeiro 5th, and Montevideo 25th inst., with wine, sugar, rice, caña, &c.; to J. Gestal.

Two zumacas and 4 balandras from the Parana, with lime, hides and wood.

Sailed, National schr. pilot boat Comet, J. Thomas, on a cruise in the river.

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

Montevideo schr. Maria Gregoria, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Six sail of small craft to the Northward.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Nov. 22.—French schr. Ida, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., with wine.

23.—American ship Globe, Macey, from Santos.

American schr. Sophia Ann, M-Quillen, from Philadelphia, with flour, &c.

Sailed from Montevideo.

Nov. 20.—Sardinian polacre Clementina, for Patagonia.

22.—American brig Harriett, Jones, for Baltimore.

British brig Thomas Dempsey, Coxon, for Liverpool.

British brig Juno, for Gibraltar.

French brig Gustavus, for Marseilles.

23.—American brig Ocean, Green, for Parnagua.

THEATRE.

Tancredi was performed on the 20th by the "Tani Company." This opera is suited to the powers and numerical strength of the company. The entrée of Doña Angelita was greeted with loud applause, and a profusion of bouquets were thrown upon the stage. The sort of rivalry which exists has given spirit to the scene; the Montagus and Capulets could not be more determined than are the Angelita's and Schironi's of our stage. The partizans of the former assert that she sings like an angel, that, like Catalani, she has a "nest of nightingales in her throat," and that she alone touches the heart; whilst those of the latter declare their favorite to be Catalani herself. Amidst the contending parties, we have found it difficult to keep the "middle channel," and more than once have been tempted to "hang out our banners," and take a part. The part of *Amenaide* is adapted to the voice and style of Dona Angelita; she imparts a great deal of interest to it, warbles the music with expression and feeling, besides eliciting some very graceful acting; if any defect can be noticed, it is the habit she has got of "catching her breath" whilst singing, and this she might correct. The duet with her brother Marcelo *L'asciami, non l'ascolto*, is a musical treat of the very first description; the voices of the two singers seem in perfect unison—they might indeed exclaim, *Nous sommes d'accord*; it has been compared to the music of "two flutes." The audience seemed to take more than common pleasure in the evening's performance, and when the curtain fell, a burst of approbation succeeded. The house, although not crowded, was both elegant and select; a great proportion of ladies were in the boxes, mingled with more than a sprinkling of beauty and fashion. The Consul General of France, (M. Mendeville,) his lady and family, were in a box on the "King's side of the house," (as we should say in London;) and Don Jacinto Pereyra, of H. I. M's. navy, with several Brazilian naval officers, sat in the box of the Brazilian Consul General.

The "Vacani Company" performed the *Italiana* on the 22d, and the Schironi again astonished some and delighted others with her command of voice and great execution, especially in the air *Pensa la Patria*, she likewise gave some variations, in which the orchestra had well nigh left her in the lurch. We have only space to say that Vacani was very humorous, that the house was tolerably well attended, and that Señores Miro and Bettali have talents which ought to place them above mediocrity.

Several robberies have been committed lately at the Theatre; a friend of ours had his pocket book extracted from his coat pocket *a la mode de Londres*: the thief had dexterously cut the pocket. Many, (including ourselves,) have lost handkerchiefs by the professional talents of these gentlemen.

GINGER BEER POWDERS,

For the immediate production of Ginger Beer, possessing at the same time all the virtues of Soda Water. Also, Siedlitz and Soda Powders, of a very superior quality, lately arrived from England, are now on sale at Mr. BISHOP'S, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle de la Reconquista.

ESMERALDA TEA GARDENS.

JOHN WHITAKER begs leave to state, that he has taken the house and gardens of Mr. George Major, in the calle de la Esmeralda, No. 284, and most respectfully solicits the patronage and support of his numerous friends and the public in general, which he hopes to secure by prompt attention and moderate charges. Choice wines, genuine spirits, bottled ale and porter, licores, and every other class of refreshing beverages, and coffee of the first quality, served at the shortest notice.

Breakfasts provided for large or small parties, &c. &c.

N. B. The calle de la Esmeralda is the street which runs in a straight line with St. Juan's Church towards the Retiro.

WANT A SITUATION.—A man and his wife, as steward and housemaid or child's maid, either in an English or Spanish family, as they both understand the Spanish language; or would have no objection to take charge of a single gentleman's house. Inquire at Fauch's Hotel.

WANTED.—At Fauch's Hotel, a Cook, Housemaid, and Waiter.

FOR SALE.—Three fine horses, at Sampson Hill's Livery Stables, calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 31.

Interesting sale of a good Dwelling House and Quinta.

FOR SALE.—An excellent House and Quinta, which, from its proximity to the city and delightful situation, offers an agreeable residence to any respectable family. The house contains ten good rooms, two kitchens, five servant's rooms, coach house and stabling for 4 horses, a well with excellent water, and other conveniences. The ground attached to it consists of about 10 cuadras, four of which are alfalfa, sufficient to nourish at least a dozen horses. The gardens and orchard, comprising about three and a half cuadras, are in the highest state of cultivation, and stocked with the choicest fruit of every kind. The house might be bought together with its furniture, carriage, gig, carriage horses, good milch cows, poultry, &c., as the family residing in it at present have an idea of leaving the country; so that the purchaser would have nothing to do but to move in and enjoy all the conveniences of a respectable establishment. For terms, apply to FRANCISCO LAVALLE & Co., No. 36, calle de Potosi.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doabloons, Spanish, 102 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 100 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 5½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6 dollars each.
6 per cent. Stock, 60 per cent.
Bank Shares, 175 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 p.ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 345 to 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 27 to 28 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 25 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 22 do. do.
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 12 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 35 dollars per dozen.
Hair, best, 21 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 13 to 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 400 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 85 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 22 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doabloons, during the week, 103 dollars. The lowest price, 100 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do. 8d.

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