

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 173.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1829.

[VOL. IV.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE installation of the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Colonel Juan Manuel Rosas, took place on the 8th inst., with the customary ceremonies. At 1 o'clock he attended the House of Representatives, and addressed the members in a short speech, which we have inserted in another part; from thence he proceeded to the Fort, where several officers were in attendance, and the Provisional Governor made over to him the "staff of office," with an appropriate address, to which the Governor elect replied, that he would endeavour to return that staff with as much honor as he then received it at the hands of his predecessor. He was afterwards felicitated by the heads of the different Corporations, who separately addressed him, and received suitable replies. The foreign Ministers paid their respects, and there were present upon this occasion:—

J. M. Forbes, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of North America.

G. W. Slacum, Esq., Consul of do.

Woodbine Parish, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of Great Britain.

Chas. Griffiths, Esq., Vice Consul of do.

M. W. Mendeville, Consul General of H. M. the King of France.

Don Augustin Barbosa, Consul General of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

John Eschenburg, Esq., Consul of H. M. the King of Prussia.

John C. Zimmerman, Esq., Consul of the city of Hamburg.

Don Santiago Vasquez, diplomatic Agent of the Oriental Republic.

Sir T. R. T. Thompson, Captain of H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, was introduced to the Governor by Mr. Parish.

Amongst the military officers present were, Generals Pintos, Soler, Juan Ramon Balcarce, Marcos Balcarce, Martinez, Irigoyen; Colonels Rolon, Prudencio Rosas, Iriarte, Vidal, Ramirez, Olazabal, Crespo. Naval officers: Admiral Brown; Captains Erescano, Lynch, Espora, Toll, and Pinedo.

General Ascuena did not attend; from indisposition.

A salute was fired from the Fort at half past 1 o'clock, and likewise from the Na-

tional brig of war General Rondeau in the Outer Roads, and the National schr. of war Sarandi in the Inner Roads; these vessels were dressed out with the colours of all nations, amongst which the British, American, French and Brazilian were most conspicuous.

A royal salute of 21 guns was fired from H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, and the French brig of war Railleuse likewise fired a salute; both vessels had the flag of this Republic at the fore.

The *Resguardo* was decorated with a profusion of flags and laurel boughs. The unfavorable weather at night prevented the intended illuminations; the public offices and the Theatre were, however, "lighted up," which was continued on the evenings of the 9th and 10th, including private houses, and rockets and other fireworks were discharged.

In concluding this detail, we most sincerely hope that the new Governor may have an auspicious administration, to heal the wounds of this suffering country, and that Providence may literally strew his path with roses.

On the evening of the 4th inst. the town was placed in considerable alarm by reports that another revolution was in agitation. Strong patrols were in the streets, and the military generally were upon the alert. It has been since ascertained that not the least ground existed for it; the precautions were in consequence of the discovery that Lt. Colonel Smith, of Col. Pacheco's regiment, stationed at the *Guardia del Salto*, had been tampering with the officers and men, endeavouring to persuade them to revolt and march to Cordova. Our account states that Col. Smith had failed in his efforts to bribe the regiment, and that he had been supplied with 400 ounces of gold for that purpose. Report adds that he has made his escape to Cordova.

The above event has been commented upon in the House of Representatives, and adduced as one of the reasons for granting extraordinary powers to the government until the assembling of a new Legislature.

It is expected that the Legislature will shortly be prorogued, after ordering elections to take place to renew one half the House, according to law.

To-morrow the commission appointed to conduct the remains of the late Governor Dorrego to the capital, sets out for Navarro, and is expected to return early in the ensuing week. Sunday has been chosen for this purpose, as being the anniversary of the execution of the unfortunate victim of civil dissensions.

From the interior Provinces we have nothing certain to relate. A report has been circulated that a deputation from Gen. Paz, consisting of Señor Isasa, his Minister, and a clergyman, had arrived at Santa Fé, requesting Governor Lopez to exert again his influence with General Quiroga to put an end to civil war in the interior, General Paz consenting to leave the government of Cordova on certain conditions. It is added that the commissioners from Buenos Ayres were anxiously awaited, as Lopez would take no determination until their arrival. The Indians under Pincheira are said to have entered into a coalition with the new government of Mendoza.

A decree of 8th inst. names the following gentlemen as Ministers, viz.: General Tomas Guido to be Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs; Col. Mariano Escalada to be Minister of War and Marine; Citizen Don Manuel José Garcia to be Minister of Finance.

A decree dated 9th inst. appoints Gen. Juan Ramon Balcarce Minister of War and Marine, *vice* Colonel Manuel de Escalada, resigned.

Gen. Tomas Guido, Don Manuel José Garcia, and Gen. Juan Ramon Balcarce, have accepted their Ministerial appointments.

A decree dated 9th inst. appoints Gen. Enrique Martinez Inspector General.

The resignation of Don Gregorio Gomez of the office of first *Vista* at the Custom house has caused universal regret in the mercantile world. His integrity in the difficult and important situation which he held, has been the theme of general approbation; and he possessed that

"Clear honor
Purchased by the merit of the wearer,"
which rendered him universally respected.

Several parties of Indians have lately appeared on horseback in the streets of this city. Their singular attire and appearance attracted much attention.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—

Permit me through the medium of your Journal to offer a few observations upon the pamphlet lately published in this city, entitled *Sin el jurí no hay ni habra salud pública*. I entirely coincide with the editors of the *Diario Universal*, in their approbation of it, and the feelings expressed relative to the indispensable and highly necessary change in our judicature, by introducing trial by jury, for it is certainly proved that all our sufferings are derived from the want of it.

The bold title and the free Republican language in which this pamphlet is written, seems to have astounded the ears of the editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, particularly that so much truth should be written in eight pages, and as the said editor supposes, in a couple of hours; whereas he has probably employed double that time in a futile attempt to answer it, but he ought to know that the hints of H. C. D. are supported by practical experience and facts which cannot be controverted by the old lame sophistry that the public is not prepared to receive such a change.

The practical knowledge which I possess of the beneficial effect it would have upon the public mind, induces me to speak in a decided manner, that trial by jury cannot be too soon introduced here: the existing evils, as H. C. D. justly observes, does not altogether consist in the want, but in the manner in which the laws may be construed.

A mysterious veil hangs over the present method; a jury, on the contrary, inspires confidence, and every thing is exposed to public view; it is always easier to travel by the straight road than by the crooked one, and rather than we should be any longer deprived of this blessing, the principal support of the rights of man and paladium of civil liberty, it would be better that it should exist if it was only guided by the ten Commandments or Decalogue of Moses than to continue in the old way, which is decidedly incompatible with our professed Republican principles, and an obstacle to public morality, prosperity, and true civilization. A jury promotes these to the fullest extent, which has been verified in countries where it has been even in our time produced.

If the editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil* had visited nations where trial by jury exists, he would have informed himself upon this matter, and that it is neither theoretical nor speculative, as the said editor asserts. History likewise informs us that it existed with the Romans before the time of Caius Gracchus, who died 122 years before Christ, and in England almost in the present form since the year

of our Lord 979, and to this blessing the people of Great Britain owe their civil liberty: whilst other countries of Europe in which the jury once existed, but which has been taken from the people by despots, have sunk into slavery. These amongst other proofs, ought to convince us how dangerous it is to be without it, and that nothing can really benefit or indeed save the Republic, but the inestimable benefit of *Trial by Jury*.

BRUTUS.

We have been favoured with a copy of the work, *Sin el Jurí no hay ni habra salud pública*. Its language is plain, and "downright" congenial to the subject upon which it treats, and its merits and the benefits proposed, will be appreciated in calmer moments.

The 3d No. of the work written by Mr. Bellemare, entitled *Plan General de Organizacion Judicial para Buenos Ayres*, was published last week. It is full of interesting matter, and we regret that our limits will not permit a diffuse notice of it. If Buenos Ayres has experienced misfortunes, it is not for lack of eminent and patriotic men, but from the violence of party spirit.

MONTEVIDEO.

In the midst of the political convulsions which agitate the new States of South America, it gives us real pleasure to record the tranquillity which reigns in that of Montevideo; and if the city itself does not present the busy aspect which it did a short time since in the Brazilian war, the Province altogether possesses the germ of future prosperity, if no envious blight intervenes.

The newspaper *Universal* of Montevideo contains details from Peru to the middle of August, from which it appears that a military insurrection had taken place in that Republic, stated to be through the influence of Colombia. The President of the Republic, Gen. La Mar, had been deposed, and obliged to abandon the country. General Necochea was deprived of his command of the troops at Guayaquil by Col. Benavides, who had taken his place. Hostilities had ceased between the armies of Peru and Colombia, and Bolivar was expected at Lima.

The *Montevideo Universal* has been enlarged to its former dimensions, and a new paper (to be published twice a week,) is to appear this day, 12th instant, to be called *El Cometa del Año 32*; it professes to take the part of *opposition*, and that it does not solicit the protection of any one, as its ideas will sufficiently sustain it.

The Government of Montevideo has proposed a project of law to the Senate, to the effect that as the house of Admiral Brown at Colonia had been destroyed by

the Brazilians, that it should be rebuilt at the expense of the state, employing for that purpose the materials of the fortress of that place, which is about to be demolished, and on the principal door of the edifice it is proposed that the following inscription should be placed:

"The true gratitude of the Oriental people to the Conqueror of El Juncal."

The following changes have been made in the Custom house by a decree of the 4th inst.:

Don Pedro Bernal, to be first *Vista*, in the room of Don Gregorio Gomez, who has requested to retire.

Don Santiago Calzadilla, second do.

Don Marcos Sauvidet, third do.

Don José Valentin Cardoso to be keeper of the Warehouses.

In a sitting of the House of Representatives on Saturday last, the following members were named to assist at the funeral of the late Governor and Captain General of the Province, viz.: Señor Pino, Vice President, and Señores Silveira, Pacheco, Irigoyen and Obligado. It was also resolved that a letter of condolence in the name of the house, should be sent to the family of the late Governor. Some observations took place relative to the election of the new Governor, and the necessity that he should be entrusted with extraordinary powers, to counteract the projects and machinations of the disaffected, and the House adjourned until Sunday at 10 in the morning. Upon its assembling on that day it sanctioned the extraordinary powers to be granted to the new Governor, and the form of oath to be administered upon his taking office, which is to the following effect:—That he swears faithfully to discharge the office of Governor, to give an example of obedience to the laws, to execute those laws which have been or may be sanctioned by the House of Representatives for the public security, and particularly of the extraordinary powers which have been conceded to him; that he swears to sustain the independence of the State, and its liberty, under the Republican system of representation, &c., &c. It was then resolved that the election of Governor should take place at 6 in the evening, and that he should be installed on the 8th inst. Accordingly at 7 o'clock the result of the election was declared, viz., that Citizen Don Juan Manuel Rosas had been elected Governor and Captain General of the Province by 32 votes against 1, which had been given to Gen. Viamont. The house then adjourned.

At 1 o'clock on the 8th instant the Governor elect presented himself in the House of Representatives, and having taken the customary oaths, addressed the House as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—You have called me to fulfil an obligation painful in itself without any allurements, and made still more difficult by existing circumstances. You have thought that I can yet make greater sacrifices than those which have already marked my public career, in appointing me to occupy the seat of Government.

My inclinations, Gentlemen, the knowledge of myself, the novelty of the event, have not agreed with an appointment which they energetically resisted, but circumstances have been able to do more than all, and through their influence I have accepted it.

In your presence, Gentlemen, I have sworn to comply with the duties of my new station. I shall endeavour to be faithful, but as by myself alone I am nothing, I do now invoke the cooperation of all, in order to fill so high and so difficult a post.

The President replied to the following effect: That the Governor elect had by his heroic efforts saved the Province of Buenos Ayres from disasters, and restored the laws and institutions of the country; that its administration was confided to him, and that the House well knew the weighty duties imposed upon him; the fortunes of all the inhabitants claimed his zeal and titular care to protect them from the violence and insidious machinations of the perverse, that their property and personal security might not be submitted to the rapacity of turbulent spirits, nor the Province desolated by the efforts of desperation. That by the law of the 6th instant the House had placed in his hands full powers, and that he was responsible for public peace and domestic security. That posterity would judge if he fulfilled the obligations contracted before the august altar of the country, and the solemn oaths which he had taken.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Aires to its inhabitants.

Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres: I now occupy the seat which at a distance I have always contemplated with awe. I have had to conquer myself, and impose silence to feelings which are very dear to me, and to motives whose power appear to me irresistible, but circumstances have induced me to make the sacrifice which I consecrate to the Province in undertaking its first authority.

Countrymen: The path of the law has been opened: the Representatives of the Province have named me Governor and Captain General. I will endeavour to be so without forgetting for a single moment that those over whom I am about to preside are men, that the Province has laws, and that one day I must descend.

Let not the melancholy period which has passed be remembered, except to renew the oaths of fidelity to the institutions of the country, and so that the malignant breath of discord may not be felt again amongst us.

Behold, my friends, the declaration of my wishes to be yours, and that the days of my command may be paternal. The prosperity of the Province is my only aspiration, and the welfare, the repose and the security of all is my principal care. Unite, inhabitants of Buenos Ayres! unite your sentiments to those of

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, December 8, 1829.

Colonel Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to the Army and Navy.

Soldiers: The vote of the Representatives of the Province has placed me at the head of the Government. This high honor imposes upon me a weight which I cannot support without relying at the same time upon your assistance. You know the past, and are not ignorant of the present. A year has elapsed since fame published in the remotest regions your valour, and the glory of Buenos Ayres: but a fatal hour arrived. . . . Ah, Warriors! do not remember it, except to be deeply persuaded that your arms will only retain their lustre when used in support of legitimate authority. That which now presides over you, is elevated upon Constitutional bases,—obey its voice,—aid it in restoring to our country concord, obedience and happiness,—aid it to consolidate order. Soldiers, if for one single moment it should fail, the country of the Argentines will be crushed for ever.

You have just given an example of fidelity and subordination; confound by this means those who henceforward may have the temerity to tempt your allegiance.

Soldiers of Buenos Ayres: In war you have made the enemies of the Republic tremble; in peace give repose to your fellow countrymen. Do you wish again to see them struggle with disasters like the past; will you permit that new afflictions attack your friends, your children, and your wives. You are moved at this picture;—renew then with decision your oaths of obedience and loyalty to the legitimate authorities; this is the only method to avoid such horrors.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, December 8, 1829.

Colonel Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres to the Militia of the Capital and of the country.

Citizens: The legitimate representation of the Province has at length by your

sublime efforts assembled, and elevated me to the place of first Magistrate. I am here to sustain your rights, to provide for your necessities, and to watch over your tranquillity.

A paternal authority erected by law governs in conformity to the will of the people. This has been, Citizens, the object of your fervent wishes,—an honorable object, and worthy of you; to obtain it you have abandoned repose, encountered the greatest fatigues, and dared all the dangers of war; nothing could intimidate you, and the irresistible love of country at last conquered.

You have now a government constituted by law; it is vested in me, and how ungrateful should I be did I not correspond to your desires.

Militia: You will not now be the object of cruel persecutions. The Government will sustain the destitute, and the law will protect them: that law which has in you an insuperable bulwark. No one shall dictate it but the Representatives of the people; I will execute it, and I am certain that you will restrain those who have the temerity to attempt to overturn this order. Repose, Militiamen, under the shade of peace. With your virtues heal the wounds of the country, with your industry repair its losses, and sustain its course by respecting its authorities. Permit me to remind you, Militiamen, that I have already given you the example.

Countrymen: I will respect, and cause to be respected, your rights. Republican by character, under my command the popular cause will triumph.—I have this day sworn it before the Eternal, and I now promise it to you with all the vehemence of my soul. Your Governor and friend,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, December 8, 1829.

A communication dated 7th inst. was addressed by the President of the House of Representatives to the Provisional Governor, Don Juan José Viamont, upon his retirement from office, stating that he had acquired the gratitude of the Province for the heroic patriotism he had displayed amidst the greatest dangers during the period of his government.

Senor Viamont, in answer dated the 8th inst., said that he had strictly complied with the solemn oaths he had taken on assuming his difficult office, and that he should retire to private life conscious that he had done his utmost for the country.

A decree, signed by the Governor, (Rosas,) dated 8th instant, appoints Don Estevan J. Moreno (in commission) to transact the business of the Government Ministers, until the appointment of the Ministers.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 5.—Wind N.

Arrived, American schr. Monticello, Holmes, from Baltimore 25th September, Montevideo 3d inst., with 494 bbls. of flour, 150 bales of domestic goods, 400 kegs of biscuit, to Grogan & Peacock.

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

Sailed, British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, for Liverpool, with 10,000 horns, 7469 dry hides, 3036 salted do., 942 arrobas of horse hair, 448 do. tallow, 814 horse hides, 141 and a half arrobas of wool, 1090 dozen of nutria skins.

December 6.—Wind N, hazy. At night it blew a gale from the S.E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Tres Hermanos, Camogli, from Genoa 19th August, Marseilles 19th Sept., Montevideo 3d instant, with wine, paper, oil, &c., to Negrote.

Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 5th, to C. Galieno.

American brig Gazelle, Gibson, from Boston 18th September, Montevideo 5th instant, with 400 packages of domestic goods, 36 pipes of oil, tea, &c., to Dickson & Co.

Three balandras from the Parana, with lime and wood.

December 7.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, American brig Nautilus, Frost, last from Montevideo 4th instant, with 45 pipes of caña and 6 pipes of gin, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

Two zumacas and 6 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed, Brazilian schr. Francisco Villante, De Castro, for Rio Janeiro, with 6000 horns, 900 dry hides, 825 quintals of jerked beef, 345 arrobas of wool.

December 8.—Wind N, in the evening it shifted to S.W., blowing strong, with heavy rain.

Arrived, American brig Col. Howard, Galt, from Baltimore 3d October, Montevideo 6th inst., with 2500 barrels of flour, 320 bales of domestic goods, 200 boxes gin, and some India goods, to Grogan & Peacock.

December 9.—Wind S.E., in the afternoon blowing nearly a gale, with rain.

Arrived, American schr. Colonel Ramsay, Grush, from Rio Janeiro 23d ultimo, with 900 bbls. of flour, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

American schr. brig Maria Louisa, Stockton, from St. Catherine's 3d inst., with 1374 bags of farina, 40 do. coffee, 66 do. nuts, 180 boards, 7 bags starch, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

American ship Telegraph, Crosby, from Philadelphia 24th Sept., Montevideo 7th instant, with flour and dry goods, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Montevideo schr. Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 8th inst.

Sailed, 3 sail of small craft to the Northward.

December 10.—Wind S.

Sailed, National brig packet Eloise, Tudary, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with 1680 quintals of jerked beef, 790 dry hides, 2000 horns, 22 bales of fowlers. Several passengers, including Messrs. Miers, Frederick Place, and Geo. Hudson.

Thirteen sail of small craft to the N. National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

December 11.—Wind N.

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

In sight at sunset, a schooner, and an American ship.

Sailed, National schr. Emile, Scaillet, for Rio Janeiro, with 3000 dry hides.

Brazilian brig President Zuniga, Gonzales, for St. Catherine's, in ballast.

Montevideo schr. Aurora, Schiattino, for Patagonia, with some cases of effects.

MEMORANDA.

The American schr. Virginia, Southcomb, from this 14th August, arrived at Baltimore 29th September.

During the gale on the night of the 6th inst. the National schr. lighter Santa Harriette got adrift, and ran across the bows of the British brig Pomona, Tessier, at anchor in the Inner Roads, and carried away the brig's bowsprit and fore-mast. After getting clear she got foul again under the Pomona's stern, and carried away the jolly boat and davits.

Several vessels drove, &c., and sustained trifling damage.

The American schr. Colonel Ramsay parted her cables in the Inner Roads during the high wind of the 9th, and during the night kept under sail. She anchored in the Inner Roads on the 10th without further damage, having been supplied with an anchor by H. I. M's. brig Piraja in the Outer Roads, and in the Inner Roads with an anchor and cable from the British barque Julius.

In the gale of Wednesday night the National brig Rapido got foul of the British brig Sir James Saumarez in the Inner Roads, and stove in three planks of the bends of the latter brig, broke the covering board, rails, head knees, head rails, and part of the fore chains and bulwarks.

Sailed from Ensenada.

December 6.—British brig Grecian, Watson, for the Cape de Verdes, in ballast.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Sardinian brig Industria, from Genoa.
Der. 8.—American brig Bourdeaux, Noyes, from Rio Grande.

The French brig noticed in our last as having arrived at Montevideo from the Isle of France, is called the Adelaide.

Sailed from Montevideo.

Dec. 2.—French brig Phaeton, for St. Maloes, with 5357 dry hides.

3.—French ship Mascarena, for the Isle of Bourbon, cargo, 120 mules and 2 horses.

THEATRE.

On the 10th inst. was performed by the Vacani Company, the first act of the *Barber of Seville*, and the second act of the *Italiana*. The deserted aspect of the house is a pretty evident proof that the public "seeing what they have seen," do not conceive that *el Barbero* (cast as it now is,) falls within the talents of the Company, and that its beautiful music is in a manner spoiled. The arias allotted to the character of *Rosina* are not suited to Señora Schironi's style of singing, and even Vacani does not give half the effect to the part of *Dr. Bartolo* as we expected he would do. We shall not particularize further,—where we cannot praise we forbear to censure.

The second act of *La Italiana* is always dull, the composer has done every thing—the author nothing. It however enabled Señora Schironi to display her powers of voice and execution in the aria of the *Espejo*, which she sung with variations, and received deserved applause.—Her forte is in this description of music; strains of languishment, tenderness, or "despised love," must be left to other hands.

The Tani Company was to have performed on the 4th inst. It was postponed, probably from the political appearances of that day. Report states that Doña Angelita meditates a trip to Rio Janeiro or Italy;—we hope it is not so: the musical world would deeply feel the absence of this accomplished singer.

DIED.

In this city, on the 8th instant, of a fever, Mr. JOHN GARTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A YOUNG MAN (an Englishman,) wishes to go to the Havana, West Indies, or North America, and to return to Buenos Ayres as servant to a single gentleman or family, or he would quit his employer at any of the above places. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 47, calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.—Dr. FRANCIS MARTINEZ DOBLAS, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, Pupil of the College of St. Charles of Madrid, lately arrived in this city from Montevideo, where he has practised with public approbation for four years, now resides in the calle de la Biblioteca, No. 96, in front of the public Library, and can be consulted from 12 till 2 each day, and from sunset until 10 at night. Advice to the poor gratis, and will attend patients at any hour of the night. Dr. D. has passed his examination before the Medical Board of this city.

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.

Interesting to Ladies.—Just received, and for sale at the store No. 62, calle de la Florida, a fine assortment of **BONNETS** and **STRAW HATS** of the newest fashion, and a lot of garnitures, very handsomely woven of straw; at moderate prices.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 103 to 104 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 102 do. do.
Plata Macaguina, 5½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ to 6½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 61 per cent.
Bank Shares, 165 to 170 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 to 165 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 520 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 26 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24 do.
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 12 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 36 dollars per doz.
Hair, best, 22 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 12 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 425 dollars per mil.
Flour (north American) 70 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 14 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, 104 dollars. The lowest price, 102 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do. 8d.

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