

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 174.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1829.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A disagreeable event has occurred at Montevideo, of which the following are the outlines. At half past 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th the 2d regiment of cavalry, composed chiefly of Indians from the Misiones, in number it is said about 150 men, marched into the town, and proceeded to the Cabildo, the gate of which was closed, and defended by the bayonets of some infantry stationed there, who were forbidden to fire, in order not to alarm the inhabitants. The object of the mutineers was to release the prisoners confined in the Cabildo; frustrated at this point, they proceeded to the Citadel, and in answer to the challenge of *Quien Vive?* fired upon the soldiers of the Cazadores at that place;—the fire was returned. The insurgents made a feeble resistance, and fled out of the city; a complete dispersion took place, and they were pursued, the generals Lavalleja, Oribe, &c. joining in the pursuit. Several were killed, and some prisoners taken, including Ensign Inocencio Arapi, stated to be the leader of the mutiny; he was put in irons. The Adjutant of the Cazadores, José Labrador, was killed by the insurgents.

This affair has been variously commented upon. Our letters from Montevideo state it as the lawless act of the Indian soldiers, intent upon plundering the town. A short time will develop whether any thing political is mingled with it.

The preparations for the obsequies for the late Governor, Don Manuel Dorrego, are upon the most extensive scale. The ceremonies to be observed have been published. In our next number we shall have an opportunity of giving a full detail; want of room prevents it at this moment. The body is to be deposited to-morrow in the church of La Piedad, and on Monday it is to be conveyed to the Fort, and from thence on the same day to the Cathedral. All the troops are to be under arms, muffled drums, &c.; the Governor and different corporations and public bodies are to attend. The music at the Church it is said will be of the most imposing description, and it is added that the *Requiem* of Mozart will be performed.

The Minister, Don Tomas Guido, addressed a note on the 15th instant to the brother of the deceased, Don Luis Dorrego, entreating him in the name of the government to attend the funeral rites, and stating the place which had been destined for him at the ceremony,—to which he returned the following answer:

Buenos Ayres, 17th December, 1829.

If any thing could alleviate the profound grief by which I am oppressed, it is certainly the wish so generally expressed of paying respect to the memory of my beloved and unfortunate brother.

The public and the government do every thing which can be done to console this afflicted family, imposing upon us the obligation of showing in the highest manner our most respectful gratitude.

This obligation is still greater in my own person since the last proof of kindness which I have just received from the government, and which is the purport of the note of the Minister, to which I have now the honor to answer.

However painful to my feelings it may be to witness the solemn and melancholy ceremony which a generous people has ordained to celebrate in honor of my brother, I will notwithstanding, endeavour to satisfy the intentions of the government; and the tears of grief which I may shed on that day will be mingled with those of my gratitude.

I salute the Minister with the most respectful attention.

LUIS DORREGO.

To the Señor Minister of Government, &c.

Buenos Ayres, December 17, 1829.

The forwarding of letters by sea without the post office stamp is a pernicious abuse which causes a great fraud upon the public revenue; with the object to cut short a practice so prejudicial, the government has decreed:—

Art. 1. All captains and owners of merchant vessels, as well as of packets, or any other person who may proceed in them, are prohibited from taking letters without being previously franked at the post office.

2. It will be the duty of the aforesaid captains and owners to interrogate the passengers if the letters which they may have agree with the preceding article.

3. All persons who convey sealed letters without the requisite before mentioned, shall pay upon detection a fine of 25 dollars for each double letter, and 10 for each single one.

4. If it be proved that the captain of the vessel has acted with dissimulation, or consented to the clandestine conveyance of letters, he shall suffer the penalty expressed in the preceding article.

5. The officer who executes the seizure shall remit the same with an official note, to the Post Master General, from whom will be obtained the correspondent security.

6. The Captain of the Port and Collector General shall, on their parts, see that this decree is fulfilled, and they are to use the utmost diligence in order to prevent fraud.

7. Let this be published.

ROSAS.
Tomas Guido.

Captain Rosales of the National navy, has published a reply to some observations contained in the *Lucero*, which he conceived reflected upon his conduct whilst in command of the National flotilla lately acting against Santa Fé.

The city militia during the last week has assembled for the purpose of training, upon which occasion the shops were all closed from 5 to 7, P.M. A gun from the Fort was the signal for shutting and opening shop.

We understand that in January next a performance in English is intended to be given at the Theatre, in the style of Mathews, of which, as far as the subject goes, it is said to be a counterpart. It is an arduous undertaking, and the performer who attempts it, at any rate deserves encouragement.

The season hitherto (with the exception of one or two days) has not been unpleasantly warm. Gales of wind have been frequent. The 5th was a day of sultry heat, relieved by the deluge of rain which fell in the evening. We hear but little of the corn harvest, which in this country usually takes place in the months of January and February. The late civil war has deranged all agricultural pursuits.

Letters from Rio Janeiro state that peace had been concluded between Russia and Turkey.

Don Manuel de Escalada, in the communication in which he declined his appointment as Minister of War and Marine, states that he ever had an aversion to public employments, and that the Provisional Government of which he formed a part having closed its career, he had fully determined not to accept any office; besides which, the government required a great deal of moral power, and that from the unfavourable light in which he was viewed by one of the political parties, he should not be acting in accordance with the duty of a patriot if he was to form part of an administration which he heartily wished to see consolidated in a manner capable of securing the interests of the country.

Don Estevan Moreno, in the name of the government, addressed a note to Don Manuel Escalada, stating how highly it appreciated the services he had rendered the country in a period of great difficulty.

In our last we noticed that Gen. Tomas Guido and Don Manuel José García had decided to accept office. Communications took place between the two above named gentlemen and the under Secretary. The note from General Guido under date of 9th instant, states that the most grateful recompense for his services in the provisional administration, was that he had obtained the approbation of the worthy citizen who was now placed at the head of the government by the voice of the people; but that the conflict of opinions produced by the late civil war, and various other circumstances, which the General mentions, absolutely prevented him from accepting the office of Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs, to which the Governor had appointed him.

The communication from Don Manuel José García was to the same effect, and stating his wish to retire to private life.

The under Secretary, Don Estevan J. Moreno, in answer dated 10th instant, to the communication of Gen. Guido, states that the reputation of the General, his knowledge, and worthy conduct during the period he had been in office, and above all, the situation of the country, had determined H. E. the Governor to re-appoint him to the office of Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs, and that H. E. conceived it his duty not to admit the resignation which the General had made.

The communication in answer to Don Manuel José García was of similar import; adding that the Province and the Government required the exertions of all, that the Governor himself had the strongest reasons to resist accepting the post to which he had been appointed and

to retire to private life, which was more congenial to him, but he had given way to circumstances, and in these duties had afforded an example which he hoped would be seconded by the two gentlemen above named, convinced that their remaining in office was in accordance with the wishes of the people.

General Guido and Señor García in reply dated 10th inst., stated that as H. E. the Governor had not thought the reasons they had advanced for declining office sufficient, and as H. E. himself had given an example, they could not do otherwise than act upon it, and had therefore decided at every sacrifice to accept the situations to which they had been appointed.

A decree dated 15th instant states, that arms belonging to the State having been lately found in the possession of particular individuals, rendering the decree of 14th September of the present year to prevent the concealing of arms nugatory, it is therefore ordered, that all persons who shall, after 48 hours from the publication of the present decree, retain muskets, carbines, horse pistols, cavalry swords or lances, without the express permission of the police, shall suffer double the penalties imposed by the 2d article of the above named decree, and in default thereof imprisonment, &c.

Buenos Ayres, 12th December, 1829.

The government taking into consideration that the defence and security of the Province is its first duty, and that it may become necessary to contract for armaments to provide for the said objects, and that during the present circumstances, the traffic in arms ought to be under the inspection of the authority, has decreed:—

Art. 1. The Chief of Police, by means of the Commissaries of the different sections, shall take an account of the fire arms and side arms of all descriptions which are for sale in the stores and warehouses for arms in this capital, and render it to the Minister of War.

2. It is forbidden to sell muskets, carbines, cavalry swords and horse pistols, without previous permission from the Police, and having cognizance of the purchaser.

3. Those who contravene the preceding article shall be fined in double the value of the armament sold, and a repetition of it will increase the punishment in proportion to the circumstances under which it may have taken place.

4. In future, from this date all arms of whatever class which arrive at our shores, shall be deposited in the government stores at the disposition of their owners.

5. The restrictions in the present decree shall remain in force until a new proceeding may be adopted, which shall

be announced as soon as it may be convenient.

6. The Minister of State in the Government department is charged with the execution of this decree, &c.

ROSAS,

Tomas Guido.

[CIRCULAR.]

Buenos Ayres, December 12, 1829.

The undersigned having been invested with the supreme authority of the Province by the H. House of Representatives, and having taken possession of the command on the 8th instant, he complies with the most agreeable duty of communicating to H. E. the Governor of his decided and sincere wish to draw closer the friendly and fraternal relations with the worthy Province under his command.

It is likewise due from the undersigned to declare as the first proof of his earnest desires, that the principles promulgated by the provisional government in its circular of the 9th September of the present year in regard to all the Provinces of the Republic, will form unalterably the policy of the government of Buenos Ayres. The time has now passed when the lessons of experience lost their influence in excessive desires of a premature perfection, or when enlightenment converted itself into a right to force time and events. The will of the Provinces, explained in a manner which their present state permits, and the public acts which display the predominant opinion, will be respected as the fundamental doctrine of the organization of the Republic.

The undersigned is aware that no state is less appropriate to know the true opinions of a nation than that in which the passions are excited, stifling thus the sentiments of the people, and substituting envenomed affections to the pure and disinterested voice of the public good. But this vexatious situation in which unfortunately some of the Provinces are immersed, should be the strongest inducement to interior peace. It ought to disarm those who are occupied in mutual destruction, to wait until a spontaneous pronouncement through the legal organs resolves the grand problem which is now disputed with the sword.

After the practical example which this Province has afforded, involved a few months since in a disastrous contest, and now restored to order and its rights through the influence of pacific accommodations, it would be very difficult to substitute observations more eloquent than the natural contrast between the ravages of domestic strife and the benefits of public peace. These points of comparison are now conspicuously renewed throughout the Republic, and nothing can resist its voice except the wanderings arising

from deceitful illusions, or through the seductions of disordered passions.

The government of Buenos Ayres since the conclusion of the fatal discord which desolated this Province, has not ceased to counsel the rest of those which compose the State, upon the necessity of a close understanding, and to return to a friendship disturbed by the fatal revolution of the preceding year. Admitted in the character of mediator by a considerable majority of the nation, it has despatched its Agents invested with full powers and with instructions conformable to the frank principles professed by the undersigned, whose aspirations will never be completely satisfied until he beholds the Argentine family united around a country which needs the aid of all; and it ought to be submitted to the consideration of the other governments the new and powerful motive which imperiously demand every sacrifice.

Spain obstinate in the effort to recolonize the New World, has began to display an activity unknown for some years.— Stimulated by the civil dissensions which have unhappily agitated the new Republics, it has rushed upon the most powerful part of America, and at the present moment the confederation of Mexico is again the theatre of the atrocities of the soldiers of the Peninsula.

The conduct of the European cabinets, passive spectators of these unjust and bloody scenes, and the severe neutrality of the first Republic of this Continent, sufficiently proves that 20 years of triumphs over the implacable Spaniards have not been enough to insure our political independence, and it is necessary to appeal to our courage to save us from returning to the ignominious condition of slaves,—and what but domestic peace and the conformity of sentiments, can restore us that heroic vigour by which the Argentines have always humbled their enemies.

Shall we encourage by our dissensions the pretensions of a monarch whose shade sterilizes his own country, and whose politics are the bane of liberty. Shall we weaken the sympathy of friendly nations by the interminable questions which destroy the land, and impoverish our markets.

If the Provinces are penetrated with the exterior dangers which threaten us; if the governments model thereby their ideas; if in fine, they consider the convenience of not preferring political forms to the necessity of existing, the feelings of order will naturally conquer, and the mediators will find the docility of reason animated by the spirit of patriotism which has immortalized the Argentines. The undersigned anticipates with satisfaction that he shall see past evils remedied under

the influence of peace, and that the governments in concord amongst themselves upon the means of reorganizing the nation, will also be so upon the utility of obtaining them without violating the tendency of the majority. The government of Buenos Ayres, who will always be at the vanguard to encounter the threats against the dignity of the Republic, will also be the first friend of the Provinces to interfere in their differences, and to agree with all upon the basis of a salutary political system.

Requesting H. E. the Governor to accept this sincere expression of a government which will not consider itself happy until the days of glory and honor of the Republic are restored.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
Tomas Guido.

To H. E. the Governor of

A notice has been given, dated 16th instant, that the fines to be imposed upon those who retain arms in contravention of the decree of the 15th are as follows:

For each English musket,	160 dollars.
do. do. carbine,	120
do. French carbine,	140
do. cavalry sword,	64
do. officer's do.,	120

Pistols in proportion.

Don Francisco Leon de la Barra has been recognized by this government as Consul General from the Republic of Chile.

A communication from the substitute government of the Province of Cordoba, dated Cordoba, November 26, 1829, to the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, incloses the authorization from the Legislature of Cordoba to the government of Buenos Ayres to name the Commissioners to revise the political Constitution of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, in conformity to the 7th article of the preliminary Treaty of Peace; stating likewise the wishes of the government of Cordoba that all the provinces would act in the same manner, in order to prove to the world that in the midst of domestic dissensions the Republic still preserved its national spirit when its necessities and honor required it to be developed.

A communication from the government of the Province of Tucuman to that of Buenos Ayres, dated Tucuman 17th Nov., states that particular circumstances have prevented the assembling of the Representatives of the Province, but that the government of Buenos Ayres may conceive itself completely authorized to appoint the Commissioners to revise the Constitution of the Oriental State, confident that the Legislature of Tucuman will confirm this authority.

A communication from the government of Cordoba, dated 6th inst., acknowledges the receipt of the note from the government of Buenos Ayres, relative to the prompt departure of the Commissioners from Buenos Ayres for Cordoba, and that H. E. the Governor of Cordoba is disposed to receive them with every distinction.

The hull, masts, sails, &c., of the American brigs Lady Richmond and Florenzo have been sold by public auction upon the beach, which upon these occasions always presents an animated spectacle. The artist's pencil might be there employed to advantage in portraying "characters from life," and give the stranger some inkling of this important part of Buenos Ayres. Amongst the originals of this city who but has noticed the "bandy legged" negro who for the last eight or nine years has resorted to the beach, at tired like the "Ragged Ambassador," his toga thrown carelessly around him, and speaking a jargon of Spanish, English and African.—In London he would soon find his way into the caricature shops. The rogue is very logical in his sober moments, and the other day uttered nearly a parody upon the grave digger's reply to Hamlet.—(Can he have read Shakspeare?)—He was asked why he always visited the beach and its neighbourhood when he was *borracho*? "To be amongst Englishmen," he answered. "And why amongst Englishmen?" "Because they get *borracho* too, and it would not be so much noticed."

A few evenings since a soldier in a state of intoxication and having a drawn sword, traversed the calle del 25 de Mayo, to the infinite annoyance of the passengers. He entered a pulperia, whither he was followed by some military officers who happened to be passing, and who took his sword from him, and despatched him to the barracks.

St. Andrew's day, (30th November,) was once splendidly commemorated in Buenos Ayres by the sons of Caledonia, but of late years it has been sadly neglected, and if the Saint is honoured now it is in private orgies. We have just been reading a detail in the *Argus* newspaper, published in 1822, of a dinner given at Faunch's Hotel on the day of St. Andrew's in that year, at which were present the three Secretary's of State, &c., &c. The Sala was adorned with thistles and flags, and the *Argus* editor counsels the liberal *hijos de Caledonia* on the next anniversary to be less rapid in the bumper toasts, recollecting that the "thermometer in Scotland and Buenos Ayres marks a very different temperature on the last day of November."



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 12.—Wind N.E., nearly a gale with rain.

Arrived, (last evening) American ship Canton, Mott, from Marselles 28th September, Rio Janeiro 29th ult., with 392 tons of salt, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

American schr. Splendid, Jones, from Baltimore 29th September, Montevideo 10th inst., with 395 bbls. of flour and 330 bales of domestic goods, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Arrived, this day, American barque Richard, Hodges, from Richmond 24th September, Rio Janeiro 27th ult. and Montevideo 10th inst., with 1600 bbls. of flour, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

British schr. brig Mansfield, Martin, from Liverpool 5th September, Montevideo 11th inst., general cargo, to John Miller & Co.

National brig Joven Margarita, Fitton, from Santos 21st ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with sugar, coffee, rice, &c. to I. & S. Lyons.

December 13.—Wind W.S.W.

Sailed, British barque packet Kingfisher, Lt. Walker, for Montevideo and Falmouth.

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

National schr. brig Riobamba, Hervo, for Rio Janeiro and Havana, with 1874 quintals of jerked beef, 21 bbls. do. 2 bundles of salted tongues.

National brig Gofñido, Gard, for Bahia, with 3000 quintals of jerked beef.

December 14.—Wind S., rain.

Arrived, British brig Marmon, Currie, from Liverpool 17th September, Montevideo 11th, general cargo, to Green, Hodgson & Robinson.

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

A National zamaca, from Ensenada. Sailed, Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, for Montevideo.

7 balandras and 3 zumacas to the N.

December 15.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, British brig Hebe, Forman, from Patagonia 6th inst., with 1200 fanegas of salt, to Robilliard, Hudson & Co.

National brig Triunfo del Amistad, Wieldblood, from Patagonia 6th instant, with 1400 fanegas of salt, to Lavalle & Co.

Sardinian brig Leon, Taisolla, from Barcelona 16th August, Tarragona 25th do., Gibraltar 12th September, and Montevideo 11th inst., with wine, aguardiente, paper, &c., to Antonio Cornet.

Nine balandras and 3 zumacas from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with lime, hides and wool.

Sailed, British brig Peace, De Garis, for Bahia, with 2500 quintals of jerked beef.

Brazilian schr. brig Suspiro, Diaz, for Rio Janeiro, with 6795 dry hides, 2 bales of horse hair, 4 bbls. of horns.

American brig Doris, Myers, for the Havana, with 4570 quintals of jerked beef.

American schr. brig Combine, Garmoy, for the Havana, with 1900 quintals of jerked beef.

National brig Rapido, Lucas, for Rio Janeiro, with 32,200 horns, 676 quintals of jerked beef, 42 bbls. do., 72 arrobas of wool, 24 horse hides.

December 16.—Wind E., in the evening it increased to a gale.

Arrived, National schr. brig Ana, Jamarr, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., with sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., to Francisco Berdler.

British brig Olive Branch, Hocquard, from Cotte 30th September, Bahia 21st November, Montevideo 15th, with wine, brandy, &c., to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.

American schr. brig Lady Washington, Summers, from Bahia 30th Nov., Montevideo 16th inst., with rum, segars, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

December 17.—Wind S., blowing nearly a gale all day, rain at night.

Arrived, National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 16th inst.

American brig Doris, Myers. She sailed from this on the 15th for the Havana, and has put back leaky.

American ship Romulus, Barker, from New York 25th September, Rio Janeiro 7th instant, with 460 barrels of flour and some cases, &c. of effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

December 18.—Wind S., moderate.

Arrived, 5 balandras from the Parana, with lime, wood, &c.

Arrived, in the evening, French brig Joseph, from Bourdeaux 58 days; 30 passengers.

Sailed, National schr. pilot boat Star of the South, for Ensenada, to repair.

National schr. Aña Bella, for Ensenada.

MEMORANDA.

The American brig Virginia, of Boston, was on shore off Rio Grande, with loss of anchors and cables. It was thought the cargo would be saved, but not the vessel.

The British brig Cognac Packet, Winby, from this 5th, arrived off Montevideo on the 9th inst., and sailed immediately for Liverpool.

British brig Grecian, Watson, from Ensenada for the Cape de Verds, was off Montevideo on the 14th.

The National brig Ellen, Donald Campbell, was to sail from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 5th inst.

The National brig Triton, Hyne, from this 6th ult., arrived at Rio Janeiro about 23d ult.

The National schr. Alexander, from this 8th August, National schr. brig Earl, Marshall, from this 28th Aug., and National brig Comet, from this 28th Aug., arrived at Valparaiso the beginning of October. The above account was brought to Rio Janeiro by the French brig Endymion, 40 days from Valparaiso.

H. B. M's. sloop Heron was to sail from Valparaiso for Rio Janeiro about 12th October.

H. B. M's. brig Cadmus exercised great guns on the 15th, and had anchored half down from the town. On the 16th she came to an anchor off the Recoleta.

The British ship Euphrates having discharged part of her cargo of salt, anchored in the Outer Roads on the 14th instant. Upon her arrival at this port she drew 19 and a half feet water.

Sailed from Ensenada.

Dec. 11.—French ship La Nouvelle Marie Terese, Bousses, for the Isle of Bourbon, with 120 mules.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Dec. 8.—American brig Thalia, Thetcher, from the Isle of May and Rio Grande, with salt.

9.—Brazilian schr. brig Dos Amigos, from St. Catherine's.

14.—American brig Louisiana, Cooper, from St. Catherine's.

Hamburg brig George and August, Witrock, from the Isle of Mayo 17th October, Rio Janeiro 28th Nov., salt, to Bertram & Co.

15.—British barque packet Kingfisher, from hence 13th.

French ship Nouvelle Alliance, from Rio Janeiro 6th.

Brazilian brig Orestes, from Parnagua.

Sailed from Montevideo.

Dec. 1.—H. B. M's. frigate Tribune, for Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

On the 11th inst. was performed by the Tani Company a selection of music. The duet from *La Semiramide* sung by Doña Angelita and her brother Marcelo, was greatly applauded; the former likewise took part in a *trio*, attired *en militaire*, and made a very pretty little "hop o' my thumb soldier,"—as the lively Fanny Kelly used to say. The house was very thinly

attended. The "bill of fare" did not present much attraction; the boxes however contained some of our fashionable fair.

The Vacani Company has not performed this week, and if the two companies do not soon form one battalion it is probable they will often have to exhibit before a "beggarly account of empty boxes." A coalition would be nearly upon reciprocity, for what the Tani Company lose in quantity it gains in quality. The Señora Schironi in *Semiramide*, and other lofty characters, would have the field all to herself; and Doña Angelita as *Des lemana*, *Cenerentola*, *Amenaide*, &c., has made an impression upon the public which will not easily be effaced.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Masters of Vessels.—On sale at No. 30, calle de la Biblioteca, behind San Francisco Church, Russia and English cordage, of every size, Russia canvass, Scotch duck, &c.

Notice is hereby given to the Subscribers in the case of the late John Robson, Monte Grande, that as nothing farther can now be done towards the accomplishment of the proposed object, such of them as may wish to recover their subscriptions will have the opportunity of doing so by calling on the Treasurer of the Committee, No. 91, calle de la Catedral, any time previous to the 26th inst., after which date the balance unreclaimed will be passed to the fund of the British Friendly Society.

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, liquors, 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 102 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 100 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 5½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ to 6¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ to 6¾ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 60 to 61 per cent.
Bank Shares, 170 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 to 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 25 to 26 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 23 to 24 do.
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 12 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 35 dollars per doz.
Hair, best, 21 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 12 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 425 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 60 to 65 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 13 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week, 104 dollars. The lowest price, 100 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest, 7d.

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