

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

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1830.

[VOL. V.]

**BUENOS AYRES.**

We had determined to address a few lines to our readers upon the opening of the new year—to congratulate them, or at least, to “hope for the best;”—the press at aside all these great in-terests for business. The reports from the interior are not in conformity to the hitherto general opinion of the state of affairs. A gentleman just arrived from Cordoba, in whose statements we have great confidence, has furnished us with the following information.

The forces under the command of General Paz, including militia (the latter of which forms the greatest majority,) consist of nearly 4000 men; a bounty of eight dollars was offered for recruits. Whatever be the real sentiments of the people, they openly declare for the Government of General Paz. The circumstances under which they placed the contributions levied, &c., have excited discontent, and from this the sincerity of their attachment to the existing government has been questioned. The report of the raising up *en masse* of the country militia is the subject of foundation. The only Movement or armed force in favour of the ex-governor Bustos had been defeated by Col. Costillo; it was commended by a person called Molina. The position of General Quiroga was not exactly known in Cordoba, but from the circumstance of the inhabitants of the *Sier* having been ordered to retire towards the city with their cattle, it may be inferred that an attack from him in that quarter was anticipated.

On the 24th ult. the House of Representatives met, and a discussion took place upon part of the 2d article of the project presented to the House at the last sitting. Relative to the papers printed in this city from the 1st December 1828 to the 24th of the last, which contain expressions injurious and calumnious to persons therein named. (In our last we inserted the full particulars of the proposed decrees.) The article above mentioned was opposed upon the ground of its tending to subvert established rules, and that it was not within the jurisdiction of the House;—usurping a power which did not belong to it in

passing judgment upon libels published through the medium of the press; that the law had always been generous, and favoured as far as possible the rights of public writers, and that a committee of the House taking upon itself to decide on this subject was opening a new road, and contrary to all precedent;—above all, that the House might, by a committee named from its own body effect the desired object, in preference to a committee the greater part of which consisted of individuals appointed by the Government, and whose opinions would not perhaps be considered as impartial, and thus the moral effect of the measure would be lost.

On the other hand, it was stated that the extraordinary situation of the country demanded extraordinary measures; that it was never intended to pass judgment upon or to found prosecutions against the papers in question, but only to mark with the seal of reprobation writings which had outraged all dignity, morality and public decency. Other arguments were adduced, and the article in debate was sanctioned with some few alterations.

The speech of Don Tomas Anchorena in the Senate, upon the occasion of granting extraordinary powers to the Government has been published. The orator in a manner takes a view of the “state of the Nation;” and without entering upon the merits or demerits of the case, or whether the arguments advanced are convincing or not, we must confess on a perusal of the speech, that the hon. Gentleman possesses considerable eloquence, and fully deserves the appellation given to him of being the “leading member.”

The warm weather has set in with a vengeance, and for several days during the week the thermometer has nearly touched 90. The river in the mornings and evenings has been crowded with bathers, especially at the latter period, including a vast confix of females of all shapes and colours in bathing attire, and high enjoyment of the “salubrious sport.”

“Black Spirits and white,—

“White Spirits and g.—

“Mingle, mingle, m.— mingle,—

“You that mingle stay.”

The beach remained crowded till late at

night; the *Ninfas del Mar* being in no haste to retire.

On Monday evening the bathers were suddenly interrupted by a strong wind which sprung up from the S. East, and brought with it a “heavy sea” and clouds of dust, rendering the streets in a manner impassable;—all was confusion upon the beach;—clothes were lost and mislaid, and many ladies who had set out to throw themselves into the liquid element were obliged to return.

At 12 o'clock on the 31st ult. a salute was fired from the Fort, the bells of the different churches were rung, and at night the public offices and various private houses were illuminated, in consequence of the official account having been received of peace between the republics of Colombia and Peru. The Minister Don Tomas Camilo, addressed a note to the Chief of the Police upon the occasion, that he might invite the citizens to celebrate an event so gratifying to the Argentine people.

For some days past the news of the total destruction of the Spanish fleet which had landed in Mexico, has been circulated in town, upon the authority of advices received from North America; and on Thursday evening, at the Theatre, it was announced from the stage by the actor Cosio, with various particulars. It created great enthusiasm;—the national air was sung, &c. Many however think that the intelligence is premature: a short time will determine it.

We have received various communications from Montevideo, relative to the Colombian corvette *Ulrica*, Captain Brown, which has arrived at that port in a leaky state. It appears that the Captain and first-lieutenant have been placed in confinement on board by the rest of the officers. The Government of Montevideo had interfered, and a Court of Inquiry was to be held on Thursday last, and on Friday a printed exposition from the officers who ordered the arrest was to be published. We presume that strong motives existed for a measure which amongst nations will be viewed in a very serious light.

It having been reported that the wreck of the British barque Elvira, which was lost upon the Chico Bank on the 22d ult., had floated on shore near Ensenada, Captain Carter immediately left town with a friend in order to ascertain the truth, and we have been furnished with the following particulars:

"On arriving at Ensenada we proceeded to a part of the coast distant about six or seven leagues below, called "de la Balandra," and from thence to a point known by the name of "la Ballena," where we found some persons carrying off parts of the wreck of the Elvira.—From these men we found that the hull had in the first instance approached the shore to all appearance entire, with a part of the tuffaril and the jib-boom above water; they could not tell us the exact day when this took place, but informed us that almost immediately several boats of wreckers from different parts of the coast, extending from Ensenada to the Salado, went on board and commenced the work of destruction by breaking up the deck and cutting the beams, on which the hull parted fore and aft, the part with the keel remaining in the Channel about three quarters of a mile from the shore, and the remainder drifting close to the land. From this last mentioned part the copper had, with the exception of a few fragments, been entirely stripped by the wreckers, who had begun to beach on the shore. The situation was such, being on a bed of soft mud into which the wreck was fast becoming itself, that nothing whatever could be saved."

#### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Señores Vicente López, and Manuel Vicente Maza, have been named as commissioners of liquidation, to class the accounts and render more effective the decree of the 17th ultimo, relative to the claims for slaves, &c., which were appropriated to the public service during the late civil war.

The President of the House of Representatives Don Felipe Arana, in the name of the House addressed a communication dated 21st ultimo, to the Señora Doña Angela Baudriz de Dorrego, widow of the late Governor and Captain General of this Province, stating that the House conceived it to be one of its first duties to do justice to the memory of the late Governor. That the country of the Argentines will ever deplore the irreparable loss of one of its most distinguished magistrates, (Señor Dorrego,) whose funeral was on that day celebrated; and that by his death his worthy family had been placed in orphanage, and the people of Buenos Ayres deprived of their best friend. That Señor Dorrego had con-

cluded his days after having enriched the annals of his country with glorious events which would always obtain for his memory the gratitude of the Argentine people.

A decree dated 18th ult., states that in order to the better organization of the regiments of country militia which have been embodied both to preserve the interior peace and to give every assistance to the reorganization of the cavalry of the line destined to cover the new line of frontier, and that the Sub Inspector of the country district may have an opportunity of attending to these duties, and to the projects which the government have in contemplation, it has been thought necessary to name a Military Secretary, and the Dr. Manuel Vicente Maza has been appointed to that office. In addition to his other commissions, he will be directed to consolidate the good harmony and peace at present existing with the frontier Indians. His salary is to be three thousand dollars per annum.

By a decree of September 29th, 1829, Mr. William Platt was appointed Consul General of the Argentine Republic to the Empire of Brazil.

A communication dated Rio Janeiro, November 7th, 1829, from the Marques do Aracaty, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs Don Tomas Guido, states the desire of the Emperor of Brazil to improve the relations which exist between the Empire and this Republic, and that the Emperor had recognized Mr. William Platt as Consul General of the Argentine Republic.

A decree dated 20th ult., states that the augmentation in price of the different articles connected with the post houses has been so great that the Government cannot do otherwise than listen to the repeated reclamations of the different post masters for an increase in the rates of postage.—It therefore decrees that individuals travelling by post in the interior of the Province shall pay double the former rate as established by the decree of the year 1791.

Individuals who travel upon affairs of the government are excepted from the provisions of the preceding article.

The decree is to have full force from the 1st January, 1830.

A decree of the 23d ult., states that it is one of the most important duties of the government to provide for the defence and security of the Province; and that it would fail in its duty if it did not take care that the laws relative to the militia are put strictly in force: it therefore declares that the penalties and punishments for those who do not attend the muster as the law directs, shall be promptly enforced.

A decree dated 16th ult., states that the will of the government to attend to every attention to minors; it had therefore named Don Nicolas Anchorena to the office of Counsellor for Minors. This gentleman had however given such powerful reasons for his renunciation of the office, that the government could not do otherwise than accept it, and had appointed Señor Victoriano de Zuñiga, expecting every thing in the way of prudence and philanthropy. He had claimed this important service from him, and that the government had hoped Señor Zuñiga would not decline the office.

The latter gentleman in reply to the 18th ult., accepts the employment, stating that in so doing he had assigned himself to the wish of the government, and that strong motives exist which incline it, such as his want of judicial knowledge, &c., and but his sympathy for that class for whose protection he was appointed could have decided him to accept the situation.

A decree dated 29th ultimo unites the offices of Counsellor for the Poor to that of the Minors, which is to be fulfilled by the individual named for that purpose.

A letter from the Minister Don Tomas Guido dated 23d ult., to the Rev. Dr. Figueredo, states that H. E. the Governor, when he had appointed the above Gentleman to make the funeral Orations upon the late Governor Don Manuel Dorrego, had the greatest confidence in his talents, and that he would perform it in a manner commensurate with the great subject he had undertaken; that this hope had not been frustrated, and the entire public would judge if he had honorably fulfilled his difficult charge. The details of the services of Señor Dorrego: the description of his melancholy death,—the consequence of this tragic event, &c. Señor Figueredo had depicted in a manner to draw forth the most lively emotion, which would always place him amongst the most distinguished orators of the country. The Government therefore, aware how much Señor Figueredo had assisted in the important object which it had proposed when it accorded the funeral honours to the said unfortunate Chief, had desired him (the Minister) to return its most sincere thanks.

Señor Figueredo in reply to the above dated 24th ult. stated, that when he admitted the delicate charge which H. E. the Governor had conferred upon him to honor the memory of the late Governor Don Manuel Dorrego, he felt all the difficulties of his situation, but gratitude for the honorable preference given to him,

And the affection he ever had for Señor Corrojo, had determined him to accept of it. Persuaded that the unfortunate hero did not need an eloquent orator, he had in his oration chiefly dwelt upon his public acts from the time he entered the political world until the fatal moment in which he was hurried from life. After some further remarks, Señor Figueredo requested the Minister to convey his sentiments of respect, &c., to H. E. the Governor.

The Governor of the Provinces of Rio de Janeiro, having fulfilled the duties which he was appointed to that office, on Pedro Segui it is said he is to succeed him. Letters from the Emperor's state that the latter has just received had expressed his satisfaction with the result.

The Emperor's order in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Rio de Janeiro, in commenting upon the appointment of Mr. William Platt as Consul General from this Republic to the Empire of Brazil complains that such an honor should not be given to a foreigner, who would not receive the salary allowed by law to resident Consuls in the States of America, viz., 2,500 dollars per annum, or 10,000 dollars of the Rio de Janeiro currency. The *Diario Universal* likewise contains similar remarks; in answer to which the Emperor's order of the 29th ultimo is published, in which it is stated that whatever for his services as Consul General he might be entitled to, he would most likely receive of his own money, in order to sustain the dignity of his employment; that Mr. Platt is highly esteemed in Rio Janeiro, and that the Emperor has paid every attention and rendered important services to the Legation of this Republic during its abode there in the last negotiations for peace.

The militia continue to assemble daily, Sunday and holidays excepted, from 5 to 7 o'clock, for the purpose of drill duties. A signal from the Fort fired at the above hour is the signal for the assembling and conclusion of the exercise.

Señor Corrojo and family are engaged to exhibit in the tight rope, &c., at our *Varadero Gardens*, and will make their debut about a fortnight. Their exertion at this spot we should think will be attended with double pleasure at the close of the year—relieved from the fatigue of a crowded Theatre.

By a vessel arrived at Rio Janeiro direct from Bahia, news had been received to the effect that a copy of the treaty

of peace concluded on the 20th September between Colombia and Peru. The terms are said to be just, moderate and perfectly reciprocal. The two principal articles relate to boundaries, and establish between the two countries those of the former Vice Royalities of New Granada and Peru. The accounts between the two countries are to be examined by commissioners, and the balance due from Peru to be paid by instalments; any difference that may arise to be left to the mediation of some friendly nation. This fortunate event had created astonishment in Lima, and may perhaps be ascribed to the apprehensions of Bolivar from the Spanish expedition to Mexico: so that the Spaniards in all their attempts only serve the cause of those they wish to destroy.

The National *zumaca* Luisa, (late *Cochrane*), which was supposed to be lost, has put into Gibraltar to repair. She sailed from Bahia for the Cape de Verdes on 2d June, and had been supplied with provisions at sea by two vessels.

The packet *Hope* brought London papers to the 21st October; they contain the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, the terms of which are more moderate than had been expected from the successes of the former. The latter is to pay to Russia ten millions of ducats (about five millions sterling) at stated periods, as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the war, and one million and a half of ducats as an indemnification for the losses sustained by Russian commerce. Some portions of the Turkish dominions (including Wallachia and Moldavia,) are to be occupied by the Russian troops until the money is paid, particular points, &c., to be evacuated upon the payment of specified sums. No cession of territory has been exacted, and the ancient treaty of Ackerman is to be in full force; the treaty of London of the 6th July 1827, and the protocol of March 1829, relative to Greece, are to be recognized by the Sultan.

The *Atlas* London newspaper contains the following article in connection with the above subject. "The success of the Russians, which is partly due to good fortune and partly to gold, is not however decisive of the question of strength between them and the Mahomedans. An accidental accumulation of circumstances defeated all the plans of the Turks, and favoured even the most hopeless movements of the Russians. Where the Turks never were defeated before,—in their mountain passes and rugged fortresses,—they were effectually routed; and where the Russians had in vain attempted to penetrate in former campaigns, they experi-

enced no difficulty. Much of the inertness of the Turkish forces is to be attributed to the introduction of European tactics. It is a long time before a nation can adapt itself to an innovation that strikes at the root of old customs and cherished associations. The enthusiasm of the mass of mankind depends upon signs and a fictitious train of thinking,—disabuse them of their errors by sudden compulsion, and the moral power of combination, and even the *physique* are mutually weakened. A Highland legend will rouse the spirit of a Scotchman,—the *Rans des Vaches* will melt a Switzer to tears;—then is the moment to make their patriotism available. Unfortunately, the change in the Turkish soldiery took place at the most unpropitious period, and Russia seeing her advantage, profited more by the enemy's broken ardour than by her own skill. At the close of the war it will not be easy to determine which party is the greater sufferer."

Some good reasoning appears in the above extract, and it must be allowed that the Emperor Nicholas has proved himself an able politician as well as moderate; the difficulty in success is to know the exact point at which to be satisfied, whether it be in war, pecuniary affairs, or any other occurrence of life. The possession of Constantinople might have caused a reaction in Turkish feeling, and however gratifying it would have been to Russian vanity to have seen their Eagle wave from the Mosque of St. Sophia, yet when nothing substantial could be obtained from it, the Emperor has evinced his good sense in abstaining to gall his enemy more than was necessary. Few Sovereigns however with the capital of an enemy within grasp, would have acted thus. Napoleon would scarcely listen to proposals of peace until his Eagles floated from the towers of his enemy's capital.

In France, and indeed on the Continent of Europe generally, there is no particular change. Don Miguel still holds his ground as King of Portugal, apparently with the implied acquiescence of the European potentates, and the continued lukewarmness of the Emperor of Brazil to engage in active hostility against the "Usurper of his rights," as Miguel is called.

Great preparations were making to celebrate the marriage of Ferdinand, King of Spain, with all possible splendour.—Agents were in London, procuring requisites for the spectacle. Some fine horses and a superb stage barouche were among the items.

The Earl of Harrington died at Brighton on the 14th September, aged 78; and Mr. Best, who shot Lord Camelford in a duel in 1804, died at his country seat in October last, aged 49.



# Marine List.



## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

### December 26.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 24th, to C. Galieno.

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

### December 27.—Wind N.

Arrived, one zumaca and 5 balandras from the Parana, with hides, wood, &c.

Sailed, American brig Calliope, Page, for New York, with 8745 dry hides, 12,000 hors, 26 bales of nutria and vicuna skins, and some specie.

### December 28.—Wind N. in the evening it shifted to the E.S.E., blowing strong.

Arriv. d. H. B. M's. barque packet Hope, Lt. Wright Commander, from Falmouth 23d October, Rio Janeiro 13th, and Montevideo 26th inst.; was detained six days off Cape St. Mary's by contrary winds.

At night, National schr. brig Restauracion, Thompson, from Patagoia 18th instant, with 702 fanegas of salt, to Edward Lumb.

Chili brig Mercedesita, Rd. O'Brien, from Valparaiso 1st October, Island of Chiloe 18th Nov., with 550 fanegas of wheat, 1700 planks, 1700 hams, to John Miller & Co.

Two zumacas and 9 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed, Brazilian s. hr. Julia, Silva, for Rio Janeiro, with 2500 dry hides.

American brig Doris, Myers, for the Havana—the leak which occasioned her to put back on the 17th having been stopped.

### December 29.—Wind N., hazy.

Arrived, Brazilian schr. Rodriguez Viana, Machado, from Rio Grande 24th, with goods, to A. Pereira.

Five balandras from the Parana, with lime, &c.

Sailed, British schr. brig Mansfield, Martin, for Montevideo, to take in cargo for Liverpool.

### December 30.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. ship Lightning, (18 guns.) Capt. Dickenson, from Rio Janeiro 17th and Montevideo 29th instant. She is to relieve the Cadmus upon this station.

National zumaca Santa Cruz, Solary, from Rio Janeiro 10th, with sugar, coffee, &c., to Pedro Plomer.

Sailed, nine sail of small craft to the Northward.

The Hope packet anchored nearer to shore this day,—off the Recoleta.

### December 31.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 30th, to C. Galieno.

Sailed, eleven sail of small craft to the N.

### January 1, 1830.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Gaspar Resa.

Sailed, Sardinian brig General Americano, Barbara, for Cadiz, with 10,308 dry hides, 2 barrels salted tongues, 37 bags of ostrich feathers.

Nine sail of small craft to the Northward.

## MEMORANDA.

H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, Capt. Sir T. R. T. Thompson, is posted to sail for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and England on the 6th inst.; the mail to be closed at 12 o'clock on that day.

The Cadmus will not be detained at Montevideo or Rio Janeiro, but will proceed immediately for England.

The British barque packet Cygnet, Gooding, from this 1st Aug., Montevideo 4th, Rio Janeiro 28th do., arrived at Falmouth 15th Oct.

It was not known what packet would be next appointed for this port.

The Hamburg ship Daphne, Smith, from this 22d July arrived at Antwerp Oct. 7th.

The French brig Glaneuse, Fourcaux, from this 24th July, arrived at Havre de Grace 27th September.

The British brig Floraville, Stephenson, from Montevideo 3d August, arrived at Liverpool October 6th.

The British brig Pacific, Neale, from do. 8th August, arrived at do. Oct. 16th.

The British brig Voluna, Mathias, from do. arrived at London Oct. 18th.

The British brig Devonshire, Strickland, from Buenos Ayres 30th June arrived at Liverpool 22d September.

The French brig Emile, Brodan, from Montevideo arrived at Havre de Grace 7th Oct.

The British brig Aurora, Conway, from London for Buenos Ayres, was wind bound in Portland Roads on the 16th Oct.

The British brigs Eliza and Mary had sailed from Liverpool for this about 15th Oct.

The British sloop of war Heron, Hon. Capt. Grey, had arrived at Rio Janeiro from Valparaiso.

The British frigate Seringpatam sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 17th ult. for the Pacific.

The National brig Ellen, Donald Campbell, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 13th ult., arrived at Montevideo 28th, and was to sail yesterday from the latter port for this.

The Colombian corvette Ulrica, Captain Browne, bound round Cape Horn, put into Montevideo on 24th ultimo in distress.

The Sardinian polacre Bella Carlota, from this 11th Nov. arrived at Rio Janeiro 5th Dec.

The National brig Independiente, Gahan, from this 21st Nov. arrived at do. 5th Dec.

## Sailed from Montevideo.

National brig Rapid, for Rio Janeiro, and British brig Pedro, for Rio Janeiro, on Dec. 28.—American ship Globe, Macey, for Parnaguá.

## THEATRE.

On the 29th ultimo, the opera of *Otelo* was performed by the "Tani Company," for the benefit of the widows and orphans caused by the late civil war. Rosquellas assisted upon this occasion, and personated the Moor "who loved not wisely, but too well." His conception of the character was really good;—he was, however, exceedingly hoarse, which marred the vocal part. The public was much pleased to see again their favourite amongst them. Don Marcelo Tani in the *Iago*, the music of which allowed him to display to advantage his fine and peculiar voice, and he sung with infinite taste and feeling; his knowledge of his profession was conspicuous throughout. Don Pascual Tani as *Roarigo* played with such spirit and success, as almost to make one wish to recall the animadversions we formerly made upon his acting; he always sings well. Doña Angelita Tani performed *Desdemona*, and we scarcely know how to qualify our praise,—it was a charming specimen of good acting as well as singing which in any Theatre would have been highly applauded; her performance was neither overcharged or cold: it is difficult to say in what particular passages she most excelled, whether it was when on bended knee she gracefully implored for mercy and pity,—or when on hearing the distant sound of the *Gondolierri*, the recollection of former happy days came before her. In her singing on this evening she exhibited such compass of voice and science as surprised even her warmest admirers; indeed the lady herself seemed inspired and totally absorbed in the character she represented, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour at which the curtain fell,—nearly one o'clock,—the attention of the audience was attracted to the last. The Governor was present, attended by his Aids de Camp, and was visited during the evening by the Ministers

Señores Guido and Garcia, the Chief of Police Señor Perdiel, General Irujo, &c. The house was extra lighted, sented a brilliant audience; some fair sat in the dress circle and in the boxes. Don Jacinto Pereira was lately; Vacani it is said is going to the Janeiro. We should much regret that probably at some future opportunity a few remarks upon the Company which has the ostensible head

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

British Episcopal Chapman will be preached in this City 3d instant, on the expiation of the British Church in this city.

## THEATRE.

The Public is respectfully that they will find Mr. Pas or about the 1st January, at the he will have the honor to deliver lectures on Character, Peculiarities, as exemplified in his *Maxims*,—after the manner of Mr. Particulars will be soon announced.

## A gentleman conversant

English language undertakes to teach Spanish, French and Italian, the system and best pronunciation from accurate practice. Apply to No. 47 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.—Dr. FRANCISCO MARTINEZ DOBLAS, Professor of Medicine, Madrid, lately settled in this city, for the purpose of practicing medicine, and has obtained a license of probation for four years, now public calle de la Beneficencia, No. 96, in the public Library, and can be consulted till 2 each day, and from sun. 10 AM. at night. Advice to the poor gratis, and all attend patients at my home at the night. He has passed his examination before the Medical Board of this city.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 104 dollars	ch.
Do. Patria, 104 dollars	do.
Plata Macquina, 54 dollars	one.
Spanish Dollars, 54 dollars	each.
Do. Patriot and Patentes, 54 dollars	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 50 to 60	per cent.
Bank Shares, 170 dollars	per share.
Exchange on England, 5 to 6	per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 21	per cent.
Do. on Monte Video, 21	do. do.
Do. on the United States, 21	do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 25 dollars	do.
Do. country, 20 to 22	do.
Do. do. weighing 2 1/2 to 2	2 to 2 1/2 do.
Do. salted, 21 do. per m	
Nutria Skins, 13 to 14 dolls	do.
Chinchilla do. 35 dollars per	
Hair, best, 21 dollars per mt	
Jerked Beef, 12 dollars per	
Horns best, 400 dollars per	
Flour (north american) 55	per m.
Salt, 14 dollars per fanega	
Discount, 2 1/2 per cent.	

The highest price of Exchange during the week, 104 dollars. The lowest price, 104 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange during the week, 8 1/2. The lowest do 8.

This paper is published every FURDAY, price FIVE DOLLARS per Quarter. Communications to be addressed to the Editor, Calle del 25 de Mayo, where they are received.

Printed at the State Printing Office.