

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 177.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1830.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE Convention between the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Cordova has been published. It was signed in this city on the 27th October 1829, on the part of the former by Señor Guido, and of the latter by Señores I. M. Bedoya and J. J. de la Torre; the ratifications were exchanged in Cordova on 25th November 1829, and in Buenos Ayres on 17th December 1829.

Art. 1. States that there shall be peace and harmony between the two governments, and those relations which ought to exist between two Provinces of the same nation.

2. The two Provinces promise to defend the independence of the Argentine Republic against foreign domination and invasion.

3. The two governments will use their good offices and mediation to prevent disagreements amongst the Provinces of the Republic.

4. The two governments will form an alliance offensive and defensive against the hostile Indians, &c.

5. When an incursion into the territory of the latter may be deemed necessary, the two governments are to act in concert.

6. Treats of the officer to command the combined forces upon the above occasions.

7. The two governments undertake to invite that of Santa Fé and the other Provinces, in order to assemble and organize the nation as soon as the civil war has ceased.

8. Until the general government of the Republic is constituted, the government of Cordova authorizes that of Buenos Ayres to transact the foreign affairs of the nation.

9. The two governments promise not to allow the importation of commercial articles into their territories without the correspondent permits, &c.

10. The government of Cordova will protect the transport of public property and correspondence through its territory when required: Buenos Ayres providing for the expenses.

11. The two governments shall invite the other Provinces to agree to those ar-

ticles of the present Convention which concern the general interest.

12. Relates to the ratifications of the Convention, and with the exception of the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles, which are left to future discussion, it was ratified in all its parts.

The government of Cordova has addressed a communication to that of Buenos Ayres, dated 6th ult., relative to the decree issued by the latter on the 18th of November last, prohibiting the exportation of several articles of war from the Province. The communication states that the commercial treaties with foreign nations concerned all the Argentine Republic, and not one Province in particular; that the purchase of arms in Buenos Ayres for the Province of Cordova ought not to create alarm,—it had a right to provide for its defence, especially when its antagonists could resort to the ports of Chile for supplies, which Cordova could not. Complaints are likewise alleged against the periodicals of Buenos Ayres for the language they hold respecting Cordova.

The Minister Don Tomas Guido, in a reply to the above, dated Buenos Ayres 29th ult., states that the government was aware that the commercial treaties with foreign nations were intended for the benefit of all the Republic. Allusion is then made to the situation of some of the Provinces: that when carts with merchandise and the public correspondence destined for Buenos Ayres were detained in the interior, to the manifest detriment of its commercial interests, its government, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, did not for one moment consider it as an act of hostility; and the temporal suspense of commerce in articles of war with those Provinces engaged in civil war ought not to give offence; that the complaining party interdicted all communication with the Province of Rioja, and why should one particular Province have the monopoly of those articles most solicited by the other. Other arguments are adduced, and the communication concludes by stating that H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres cannot see reason to rescind or alter the

decree of 18th November, particularly when the want of arms by its own militia who covered the frontiers rendered it necessary to seek supplies of them in the warehouses of the capital.

Important news is soon expected from Cordova. The latest accounts state that General Paz had left that city with his army to seek General Quiroga; the latter will probably not risk an action, but carry on a desultory warfare.

General Miguel Azcuenega, General M. G. Pintos, and Dr. José Ugarteche, have been named by the Governor to act in conjunction with the Senior Member of the Chamber of Justice and the Fiscal, to classify the papers published in this city from 1st December, 1828, to 24th June last, which by a decree sanctioned by the House of Representatives, have been declared libellous, &c.

The Minister Don Tomas Guido, in a note to the Chief of Police, dated 29th ult., states that in future bands of music are not to perambulate the streets of the city without first obtaining permission at the Police office, and then they are to be accompanied by a Commissary of Police and two Police officers, to prevent insulting party expressions.

A communication has been published, signed by the President, (Miguel de Azcuenega) and the Secretary (Juan Alzina) of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bank notes, stating that on Sunday, 10th inst., at half past six o'clock in the evening, the first operation under the law passed for burning the bank notes taken from circulation will be celebrated in the Plaza de la Victoria, and that upon this occasion notes to the amount of 131,260 dollars will be publicly burned in the presence of the Minister of Finance, &c.

The amount it is said would have been much more than the above quantity, but several parts of the revenue appropriated to redeem the bank notes have not yet been collected.

The brig Ceres, which has arrived at Montevideo, has brought a confirmation of the defeat of the Spanish division of 5000 men which had landed in Mexico.

Admiral Brown left town last evening for Montevideo, in the packet Flor del Rio, and is expected to return hither in a few days. His visit to that city is in consequence of the arrival there of the Colombian corvette Urica.

The following is an extract from the Prospectus of the newspaper *Falmouth Packet*. We shall be most happy to receive subscriber's names for the said paper, and also for the *Westminster Review*, published quarterly at six shillings each number. The proprietors of the *Falmouth Packet* are the agents for the said Review, and will forward it regularly by H. M's. Packets.

"Now publishing, price 1l. 18s. per annum, to be paid in advance, a weekly newspaper, entitled

"THE FALMOUTH PACKET.

"It regularly gives a perfect list of His Majesty's Packets, the order and time of their sailing, their routes, the mean absence of time in which they perform the voyage, and every other particular.

"In addition to these advantages, it possesses others in the peculiar and exclusive sources which the proprietors have possessed themselves of obtaining articles of intelligence from all those places at which His Majesty's Packets sail to or touch at.

"The *Falmouth Packet* is also circulated in all the ports to which the Packets sail.

"It contains, besides the usual contents of a newspaper, a quantity of original and selected matter calculated to amuse the mind, improve the judgment, and inform the understanding—comprising Original Poetry, Extracts from old and scarce Works, Reviews of, and Selections from, new Books, Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences, and occasional notices of the Productions of British Artists—Painters and Engravers. The object of the Editor in this part of his journal is, to furnish to the inquiring mind of the young, as well as to those whose attention is not entirely absorbed in the discharge of the duties of life, a fund of entertainment, interwoven with much useful and practical knowledge.

"The *Falmouth Packet* contains the latest Reports of the London Market—Reports of the Proceedings in Parliament—Foreign Intelligence—Shipping News—Packet and Naval Intelligence—Copious Reports of Local Occurrences—Mining Intelligence, &c.—Assizes, Law Proceedings, Quarter Sessions, Police Reports, &c., &c."

Several citizens of the Argentine Republic, at present residing in Montevideo, viz., Messrs. Juan Cruz Varela, M. B. Gallardo, Florencio Varela, P. I. Diaz, R. Mendez, S. Querada, P. Alciel, J. A. Gelli, &c., have lately brought an action against the editors of the *Gaceta Mercantil* published in Montevideo, for a libel, it having been asserted in the said paper that the military mutiny at that city was fomented by individuals of the

Unitarian party, who, having desolated their own country, wished to involve other States in equal anarchy. Messrs. Juan Cruz Varela and M. B. Gallardo were Counsel for the prosecutors. A jury was formed to try the cause, and the article in question was declared libellous and abusive of the liberty of the press, and its author was condemned to two months banishment from Montevideo, and to pay the costs of the process. The accused appealed against this sentence,—another jury was called, and after various discussions, the cause was altogether abandoned.

The prosecutors above named, and other gentlemen of the same party, have issued an address to the public at Montevideo, stating that whatever might have been the motives which caused them to quit their country, it was not under any sentence of banishment: that they had left it of their own accord; four of them had since received an intimation from their government that they must not return without its permission;—existing politics and not the laws had dictated this measure. That they were all solemnly impressed that they had no right in a foreign State to make any political attacks upon their government, whatever might be its line of conduct, nor foment the dissensions of their fellow citizens. That they have never meddled in the political concerns of the Oriental State, and to the attacks daily levelled at them through the press, they have constantly opposed silence and resignation, as the best mode to prove the injustice with which they were attacked.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 28th ult., states that all vessels which sail from the ports of Brazil for those of this Republic must have their manifest revised by the Consul or Vice Consul of the Republic. No vessel which may arrive at any of the ports of this Republic after the 1st July, 1830, will be permitted to discharge, without having previously complied with the preceding article.

A communication from the Minister Don Tomas Guido, to the different Justices of the Peace, requests that they will forward to the government a list of the minors residing within their jurisdiction, their exact situation, &c., in order that the government may be enabled to afford them every necessary protection.

A decree of the 30th ultimo establishes some regulations relative to the public property appropriated to the Police department. The collection, distribution, &c., is to belong to the Chief of the department; the accounts, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Police.

A communication has been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs from Don José de Ríglas, the Consul General of the Argentine Republic in Peru, dated Lima, 18th Oct. 1829, including a copy of the treaty of peace between Colombia and Peru. It is far too long for us to insert; besides which, the particulars will reach North America and Europe by the way of Panama long before they could arrive from Buenos Ayres, and as our paper is chiefly intended to convey information of this country to those countries above named, we have forborne to translate the said treaty.

The correspondence (which is very long) has been published in the daily papers of this city between Messrs. José de Amenabar, and Domingo de Oro, (the Commissioners sent by the government of Santa Fé to Cordova,) and the government of that Province, relative to the efforts made by the said mediatory envoys and the latter, to negotiate peace with the Provinces now in open hostility with each other. Their efforts appear to have been in a manner fruitless, and on the 2d of October the Commissioners in a note in which they requested their passports to leave Cordova, expressed their highest acknowledgments for the attentions they had there received, which note was answered on the 3d Oct. by the Governor of Cordova (General Paz,) concluded in terms of regret that the silence of the governments of Mendoza, Salta, Catamarca and Rioja had interfered with the prospects of a mediation which it was hoped would have terminated the misfortunes of the country, and again placed the nation in a constituted state; adding, that the government of Cordova firmly believed that some very particular event had alone prevented the three first named Provinces from giving favorable answers to the mediatory mission.

A communication from the Governor to the House of Representatives was read in the House on the 30th ult., in which he declined the honors, &c., which had been proposed as a remuneration for his public conduct since the 1st December, 1828, and stating the gratitude he felt for these generous proposals; that had he remained in a private station, he should have kept a guarded silence until the decision of the House was known, but that as the first Magistrate of the Province, it was necessary decidedly to express his sentiments, that in making every effort to restore the institutions of the country, he only performed the duty which became any citizen who held the situation which he (the Governor) occupied on the 1st December, 1828; that the approbation of the House was a far more influential and more valuable legacy for him to bequeath to his children than decorations;

and that conferring a permanent title of honor, although it might evince the liberality of the House, was yet dangerous to public liberty. That the honor of the House itself was concerned, and he hoped that it would lay aside all idea of bestowing rank or titles upon him, that it might not be said it contained a factious majority, or that its discussions were not as free as its thoughts.

On the evening of Christmas day the Resguardo was brilliantly illuminated; the National, British, American, French, and Brazilian flags were hoisted in front of the building. A band of music attended, and rockets and crackers were discharged in abundance.

San Isidro (the Richmond of Buenos Ayres) during the day had its portion of visitors, both by carriage company and equestrian, and, "all the world was out of doors" during the holidays.

It is said that a French newspaper is about to be published in this city, to be called the *National*.

The Court Martial at Portsmouth upon Captain Dickenson had terminated, and he was honorably acquitted of the charges brought against him by Sir Edward Codrington.

A correspondent at Montevideo has forwarded to us the copy of the report sent by Capt. Thomas Brown, of the Colombian corvette *Urica*, to his government. It is addressed to "The Comandant General of Marine at Porto Cabello; its great length precludes our inserting the whole. The following are extracts:

"The *Urica* (belonged to a squadron of Colombian vessels whose destination round Cape Horn we noticed in a former number;) being leaky, she was ordered by the Commodore to proceed to Rio Negro, Patagonia, in order to repair. Arrived off that place on the 16th of December last, a boat was despatched to shore for a pilot, which on its return reported that one could not come to the ship without the consent of the Commandant, which consent it was not possible to obtain until the following day. The pilot however informed the officer that the ship had better come as near as five miles to the shore, and then to stand off and on until the pilot came on board. She was kept nine miles from land, and got aground, unshipped the rudder, breaking the pintals, &c. No alternative was left to save the ship and float her clear of the bank, but by lightening her, and accordingly ten guns and some shot were thrown overboard; she floated, and came to an anchor in seven fathoms; the rudder was repaired, and a course was shaped to Montevideo. On the 21st when at anchor

off the English Bank a gale sprung up from the S.W.; the chain cable was obliged to be cut, and having but one anchor left, and the wind being favorable, she steered for Rio Janeiro. A Colombian Consul resides in that city, and it was deemed necessary to consult with him. Two of the officers (Uribarai and Cruz) made use of threatening language, and said the ship should go to Montevideo; they had before tampered with the sailors and soldiers. Capt. Brown remonstrated with them upon the inconvenience of going to Montevideo, and the little assistance to be obtained, not having a Consul there. The Captain was in the end obliged to conform to their desires, and when about five miles from Montevideo, the marines were drawn up upon the deck with fixed bayonets, by the orders of the following officers: B. Paredes, Uribarai, I. A. Cruz, Woodrow, Farias, J. Estevez, and the sergeant Barrios. The Captain was compelled to resign his command,—was made prisoner in his cabin, and on the 23d ultimo ordered into close confinement below, that he might not be seen by the numerous visitors."

The report then states that Mr. Cutaro wished the Captain to resign to him the command of the ship, which he refused, and on the same night he was visited by Mr. Uribarai, accompanied by 6 marines and 2 corporals; bayonets were then placed to the captain's breast, and the government funds entrusted to him by Gen. Beluche for repairing the ship, was demanded: their motto being *money or death*. The Captain was obliged to give up the money, after receiving which they said, "Cutaro shall command this ship to Colombia," and then left Capt. Brown, Mr. Cunningham, 2d lieutenant, and Mr. Stewart, 3d lieutenant, in double irons, in which state they remained until the 28th, when the Captain was let free, in order to have an interview with Cutaro, who again claimed command, and was again refused. The Captain was returned to his confinement, shackled to Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Cunningham was imprisoned in his state room. On the 31st ult. the government of Montevideo interfered, and the prisoners were released. The report concludes by stating that the revolted officers had dissipated the public property, and had fired 96 guns in accompaniments to toasts; and that he (Captain Brown) was making every effort in order to prevail upon the government of Montevideo to replace him in command of his ship.

Our correspondent at Montevideo in his letter to us is very indignant at the proceedings noticed in the above report; but we must be excused offering an opinion until we read the defence of the officers.

The British brig *Henry Arnott*, Little, from this 29th August, was loading at the Isle of Mayo on the 23d November for this port.

THEATRE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that they will find MR. FAY "AT HOME," (*à la Mathews*) on Monday evening, Jan. 18th, 1830; when he will have the honor to deliver a course of lectures on Character, Manners, and Peculiarities, as elicited in his

MAIL COACH ADVERTISEMENTS.

PART FIRST.

Introductory address; general improvement in the conveyance of live lumber, as exemplified in the progress of heavy coach, light coach, caterpillar and mail; place taken; rational mode of spending the day; Moulsey Hurst.

SONG—*The Mill* (*anglice*, a fight.)

Return to town; start fair; passengers described; Critic in black; lispng Lady and pug dog; Frenchman; dog days; lispng conversation.

SONG—*Royal Visitors*.

Belles Lettres; break down; visit to Socrates of the Shambles or the historical butcher; matter of fact conversation.

SONG—*Incontrovertible Facts*.

Summer and winter Theatres; punie war; Garrick's gimblet eye; French idea of English poetry.

SONG—*The Cobbler* (*à la Français*.)

Supper; drunken farmer.

PART SECOND.

A fresh start; Kean in Brutus; Panquimogoga *versus* Asiatic Panticurical nervous cordial; mountebank doctor.

SONG—*Village Specifics*.

New faces; mill-building Yorkshireman; sudden death and execution; York race course; Fond Barney, "a deadly lively character;" old faces.

SONG—*Oh! what a town*.

Assizes; Bother'em *versus* Snuffle, or Jew *versus* Pig.

SONG—*Law*.

Scotch Lady; long story about nothing; safe arrival; do. of the post bag; country Inn.

Finale.—SONG—*London Newspapers*.

* * The Piano Forte by Mr. Stevens, who, between the parts, will perform favorite arias.

* * Boxes, 12 dollars; Pit, 2; Cazuelas, 2; Entrada, 2.

* * Doors open at half past 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre; Faunch's Hotel; The Commercial Rooms No. 47, calle del 25 de Mayo; Mrs. Booth's; Mr. Lindsey; Messrs. Hesses; Mr. Hayton; and Messrs. Baskerville & Holmes.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 2.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, American brig Falcon, Ellwell, fm. Boston 21st October, Montevideo 1st, with 40,000 feet of boards, butter, fish, gin, candles, and 600 fanegas of salt, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

National brig Convention, Granville, from Patagonia 18th ult., with 1200 fanegas of salt, to Jump & Priestly. She came in under jury masts, having carried away her masts in a gale of wind on 22d ult.

Sardinian schr. brig San José, Sardi, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., with 1500 alquieres of salt, sugar, &c., to Pedro Plomer.

Three balandras and 1 zumaca from the Parana, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed, Montevideo schr. Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

Five sail of small craft to the Northward. H. I. M's. brig Piraja fired a salute at 6 p.m. this day, the flag of this Republic at the fore, which was answered from the Fort.

January 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, two zumacas and 3 balandras from the Uruguay, with lime, &c.

Sailed, H. I. M's. brig Piraja, Capt. Jacinto Pereira, from Montevideo.

January 4.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, British barque Mary, Scott, from Liverpool 16th October, to Tayleure & Co., cargo 227 tons salt, 75 deals, hay and water casks, intending to take from hence a cargo of mules. In lat. 2 N., long. 2 W., spoke the British ship Sesostris, of and from London for Calcutta; she had lost her topmasts in 18 N.

American ship Triton, Parsons, from Portsmouth, N. H. 1st Oct., Bonavista 16th Nov., with 100,000 feet of pine plank, 130 moyes of salt, 2 bales of dry goods, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

National packet brig Eden, Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., Montevideo 2d instant, with sugar, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

National ship Bien Venido, Christoval, from the Isle of Mayo 23d Nov., with 3200 fanegas of salt, to F. Trelles.

National schr. pilot boat Star of the South, from Ensenada.

Sailed, H. I. M's. schr. Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, on a cruise.

Eleven sail of small craft to the Northward. H. B. M's. ship Lightning fired a salute this day, the flag of this Republic at the fore, which was answered from the Fort.

January 5.—Wind N.

Arrived, five balandras and 3 zumacas from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, and wood.

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

British ship Tyrion, Cunningham, for Liverpool, with 4900 dry hides, 5750 salted do., 3100 horn tips, 10,000 bones, 117 bales of hair, 4 do. of nutria skins, 6 do. of horse hides, 11 boxes of chinchilla skins, 1 do. of ostrich feathers, 1 do. containing 300 ounces of old silver.

January 6.—Wind N.

Arrived, British ship King George, Smith, from Liverpool 24th October, to John Miller & Co., with 150 tons of salt, hay and water casks, intending to take a cargo of mules from this.

British brig Eliza, Davis, from Liverpool 14th October, general cargo, to Campbell, McDougall & Co.

Brazilian brig Independiente, Carlozo, from Santos 25th December, with sugar, &c., to J. Monteiro.

Four balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed, British brig Pomona, Tessier, for Antwerp, with 5730 dry hides, 1447 salted do.

H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, Capt. Sir T. R. T. Thompson, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and England. She fired a salute on sailing, with

the flag of this Republic at the fore, which was answered from the Fort.

January 7.—Wind N.

Arrived, five balandras and 1 zumaca from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, and wood.

Sailed, British brig Marmion, Carnie, for Pernambuco, in ballast.

American barque Leopard, Studley, for the Havana, with 3460 quintals of jerked beef.

American schr. brig Maine, Mansfield, for the Havana, with 3000 quintals of jerked beef.

January 8.—Wind N., hazy.

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

Sailed, American schr. brig Maria Louisa, Stockton, for Baltimore, with 6000 cueros de gatitas, 4688 dry hidel, 950 horse do., 6 bales of do., 4000 horses, 30 kegs nails, 79 bas shot.

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

American schr. Monticello, Holmes, for the Havana, with 1550 quintals of jerked beef.

MEMORANDA.

The British ship Garland, Greaves; do. barque Julius, Collins, are ready to sail for Liverpool.

The British brig Harriett, Summers, from this 1st Oct. arrived at the Isle of Mayo about 23d Nov.

The British brig Byron (for mules,) was to sail from Liverpool for this on 25th Oct.

The British brig Bellina, (general cargo) was to sail from Liverpool for this about 30th Oct.

The British brig George Canning, Besant, from this 18th Aug. arrived at Liverpool 21st October.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Dec. 28.—Dutch galliot Maria, from Rio Janeiro 10th.

29.—American brig Rosa, Hayes, from Philadelphia 10th Oct.; do. schr. Nancy, from Rio Grande; Swedish brig Maria, from Cape de Verdes and Paragua.

Jan. 2.—British schr. brig Mansfield, Martin, from this 29th ult.

American brig Ceres, Austin, fr. Boston 58 days.

Sailed from Montevideo.

Jan. 2.—American schr. brig Soto, Ricketson, for New York.

THEATRE.

No Operatic performances have taken place during the week, probably caused by the great heat of the weather. We are happy to observe that the periodicals of this city have bestowed just eulogiums upon the manner in which the Opera of *Otelo* was represented on the 29th ult. It is a sweeping word to say that all deserved praise, and yet generally it was so, and even the funny faces of the Senators and chorus singers seemed bent upon the business of the scene. The *Otelo* of Rosquellas is a good performance throughout, and the last scenes very effective; he displayed some excellent acting in the chamber scene. The *Desdemona* of Doña Angelita Tani is no ordinary treat; she throws mind into her acting, and thereby increases the effect of her sweet voice and science. She was much admired in the scene when reproached by the Moor, she tells him that her only crime is that of loving him too well, and the expressive look she assumes in pronouncing the words *perfidio, ingrato*, &c. The last scene produced an involuntary shudder amongst the fairer part of the audience. We trust this Opera will be repeated. Oh its last representation the spectators evinced the gratification it afforded them more in silent attention than in boisterous applause, and this is no slight compliment, considering that it is an Opera in parts somewhat tedious, that it did not close until a late hour, (1 o'clock,) and that it was a night of excessive heat.

To Correspondents.—"J. M." from Montevideo has been received. We fear it is too long for insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. --- THOMAS W. REEVE most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 123 calle de Cangallo, to 131 calle de Belgrano.

NOTICE. --- In consequence of Mr. RICHARD ORR's retirement from the concern, the business heretofore carried on in this city under the firm of RICHARD & WILLIAM ORR, will in future be conducted under that of ORR & LAMONT.

NOTICE. --- Intimation is hereby given that the seats in the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel are now to be let for the current year, and those persons desirous of obtaining sittings can be accommodated by applying to Mr. James Black, at Messrs. Black & Boyd's, behind the Santo Domingo Church, where a plan of the Chapel can be seen.

F. DUNNETT, Secretary.

A gentleman conversant with the English language undertakes to teach the Spanish, French and Italian, upon the Hamilton system and best pronunciation from the most accurate practice. Apply to No. 47, calle del 25 de Mayo.

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. --- Dr. FRANCIS MARTINEZ DONLAS, 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 104 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 102½ do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 5½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ to 6¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 170 to 175 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8 to 8½ per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 168 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 550 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 27 to 28 lbs. 27 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 23 do.
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 13½ dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 35 dollars per doz.
Hair, best, 20 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 11 to 12 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 400 to 420 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 55 a 58 ds. p. bbl. nm.
Salt, 14 to 16 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ to 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 104 dollars. The lowest price, 102 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8½d. The lowest do. 8d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FIVE DOLLARS per Quarter. --- All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

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