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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1830.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

For some weeks past reports have been in circulation of war, in which Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé were to act against the province of Cordova and its allies; and these assertions became so positive that considerable credence was given to them, and even the most sceptical allowed the probability that an armed mediation might take place, in which the two first-mentioned provinces would be the principals.

An article appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th, denying that any idea of war prevailed with the Government; attributing the reports to malignant motives, and calling upon the police to keep a strict watch upon those who propagated that and similar rumours; that no one had a right thus to endeavour to disturb the public tranquillity, as the least expression upon such occasions would destroy confidence and produce alarm.

It gives us great pleasure to find that peace is likely to be maintained. War even with a distant province would probably in the end extend all over the Republic, and then the fatal consequences can easily be divined.

The House of Representatives has during the week been chiefly occupied in discussions upon the project which the Committee of the House proposed, to confer honours on the Governor. The speakers for and against the measure, have cited the practices followed in Republics both ancient and modern; and the majority of the orators contended that the vote should take place, and that the citizen Juan Manuel de Rosas fully merited the title in question, for that he in fact has been the Restorer of the Laws and Institutions of the Province of Buenos Ayres; that the influence of Señor Rosas to the project is honourable to him, but ought not to have any effect upon the discussion of the house. A member, in answer to an observation upon the difference which existed for honours bestowed for exertions in a foreign war and in civil dissensions, stated that the war which had just terminated could hardly be called a civil war, when those who had caused it were men who had rebelled against the laws and constituted authorities. It was likewise con-

tended, that the Governor of Santa Fé (Señor Lopez,) had contributed greatly to the reestablishment of the laws; that after the defeat of Navarro he offered every assistance to the cause of order; that Señor Rosas found an asylum in Sta. Fé, and there occupied himself in preparing the means to reestablish the laws; that he (Lopez) was the General in Chief at the battle of the *Puente de Marquez*, in which the revolted army was defeated, and which in fact was mainly the occasion of producing peace; and that honours, &c. should not be exclusively awarded to Señor Rosas. It was answered, that every member was well acquainted with the great services of Señor Lopez, and ready to do them justice; but that it did not bear upon the point in discussion.

In a sitting of the 19th inst., the house sanctioned, with trifling opposition, the proposition which declares—*The citizen Don Juan Manuel de Rosas has been the Restorer of the laws and institutions of the province of Buenos Ayres.*

Yesterday a Mass and Requiem was solemnized in the Church of "Nuestra Señora de la Merced," for the late Brigadier General D. Cornelio Saavedra, at which H. E. the Governor, Gens. Guido, Balcarce, Pintos, Irigoyen; Cols. Rolon, Vidal, Pinedo, and several more general and other officers assisted. A number of citizens and foreigners likewise attended. The military honours were paid by a battalion of "Patricios" under the command of Col. Olaguer. The deceased was the first Colonel of the militia corps which bears the above name, and which rendered itself celebrated in the epoch of the revolution in the year 1810. An eloquent oration was delivered on the occasion, in which the civic virtues and eminent services of General Saavedra were noticed. The Governor's guard attended, and a volley was fired upon the conclusion of the service.

The deceased was the first Governor of this Province after it had thrown off the dominion of Spain on 25th May, 1810.

The *Diario Universal* is now printed at the *Imprenta Republicana*, and in consequence of this alteration it was not published from the 14th until the 20th inst.

Another address to the public from Captain Rosales, consisting of 8 pages, with explanatory notes, was published on 14th instant, in answer to an article in No. 96 of the *Lucero*. The said publication likewise contains a copy of the letter written by Generals J. R. Balcarce, and T. Guido, on 1st Decémber 1828, when it was decided to surrender the Fort to General Lavalle as Provisional Governor.

A decree dated 20th inst. relative to the building or repairing of edifices, forbids any projections to be built from the windows, &c., towards the street, both in the capital and in the towns in the country.

The name of the "Regimiento de Milicia Activa" has been changed to that of the "Patricios de Infanteria de Buenos Ayres," by order of the Inspector General (H. Martinez,) and in conformity to the request of the Colonel of the regiment, (Celestino Vidal,) who stated the great satisfaction it would give to that corps.

H. B. M's. packet Zephyr fired a salute of 21 guns upon her arrival on the 18th, which was returned from the Fort, and another salute of 13 guns upon Don Manuel Moreno (the Minister,) leaving the vessel.

On the 19th inst. a salute was fired from the Fort at sunrise, mid-day, and sunset, and in the evening illuminations took place, in consequence of the official intelligence having been received of the capitulation of the Spanish troops which had landed in Mexico.

On the morning of the 17th the weather was exceedingly sultry; the change of wind to the South brought rain, thunder, and lightning. A son of Don Juan Alzina, 4 years of age, was struck by the lightning, in his father's house in the Calle de la Florida, and killed on the spot. A tower of the College Church was likewise struck upon the same part in which it was injured by lightning a few years since; and the National brig of war General Rondeau, in the Outer Roads, suffered considerably in her masts.

The bathers during the last week have been few in number; the thermometer under 80 always throws a damp upon this recreation.

The Zephyr packet has brought London daily papers to the 21st November, and the "Atlas" weekly to the 22d. The Turkish government has expressed its inability to comply with the pecuniary arrangements of the treaty with Russia, and sent a Minister to St. Petersburg to obtain some melioration in the demands. From the tone of the English and French papers it would not surprise us to hear that war was again breaking forth in Europe:—that between Russia and Turkey and its results have caused considerable jealousy, and even animosity, in many of the leading European States, and now that the ice has been broken, "the rest may follow."

A change in the French Ministry was talked of, and that Lafayette would be named for Foreign Affairs; Sebastiani for War; Bignon, Justice; Gouvion St. Cyr for the Marine; Lafitte, Finance; and Benjamin Constant for the Interior.

Don Miguel has been recognized by Spain as King of Portugal. An expedition was preparing in France to bombard Algiers.

In Great Britain there appears nothing particularly new in the political world, except the avowed intention of Mr. O'Connell to propose a repeal of the Union. The following is an extract from a speech which he made at the Josephian Orphan Society. "It is impossible that Ireland should continue a Province:—she has twice as much population and capabilities for independence as Portugal, which is an independent State—more political power than Spain and the independent States of Italy—more population and energy than Prussia and the Netherlands,—and more strength than Sweden, Denmark, or twenty Republics of South America."

The "Atlas" of 15th November upon the above subject says:—"Mr. O'Connell can never have weight or influence in the British legislature. Raised to popularity in Ireland by a life devoted to the mob, he might have used his acquired power with utility to all parties, if he had ceased to be a brawler when the ends of brawling were obtained. But agitation is his natural element, and the bone of emancipation having been removed, he rapidly supplies its place with another in the repeal of the Union. Upon this subject he will be opposed by all reflecting Irishmen, and the whole body of the English population. Already public opinion has pronounced its verdict upon a chimera which could bring only fresh dissensions into one part of the kingdom, and alienate the growing attachment of the rest. For obvious and wise reasons, the measure will be rejected by Parliament, and the Irish liberator will be placed in a humiliating minority at the first step of his Parliamentary career. We are sorry for this,

because the versatility of his resources and the peculiar character of his mind were well calculated for the place to which his ambition, and the political circumstances of his country, raised him."

The Buenos Ayres Stock in London has been as high as 27½; but on the 21st November that and all the other South American securities declined in price.

The British 3 per cent. Consols were at 92½.

The arrival of the American brig Betsy, Captain Keating, last from the Falkland Islands, has put us in possession of the following particulars.

She sailed from this port on 19th June, having on board fifty passengers, (emigrants,) and the director of the settlement at the Falkland Islands, Mr. Vernet, and Captain Brisbane, of the schooner Hope, of London, wrecked some time since at South Georgia, (the details of which we inserted in a former number.) The Betsy arrived at the Falkland's about the 7th of July, and sailed for Staten Land with some of the emigrants, for the purpose of cutting wood. She afterwards proceeded upon her destination to South Georgia, in order to take from thence that part of the crew of the Hope which had been left. She arrived there in 7 days from Staten Land, and found the Hope's seamen, ten in number, all in good health; one of the poor fellows had however lost his leg from the frost, but he had perfectly recovered. It appeared they had been on the Island nearly 15 months, and existed upon the sea birds and eggs. The Betsy left South Georgia about the 10th October, and upon her arrival at the Falkland Islands, Captain Brisbane with 6 of his men went on board the American schr. Belleville, (sealing vessel) which was expected to sail for Buenos Ayres or Rio Janeiro. The Betsy brought four of the Hope's crew to this port.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Communications have been received from the governments of Salta and Tucuman, authorizing that of Buenos Ayres to name the Commissioners on the part of the Republic, who, according to the treaty with Brazil are to revise the Constitution of the Oriental State.

The government has ordered monuments to be erected in the cemetery of the *Racoleta*, to the memory of the late Gen. Don Cornelio Saavedra, and Dr. Don Feliciano A. Chiclana, to transmit to posterity the service they had rendered their country in the memorable days of May 1810, which had saved it from Spanish domination.

The Rev. Dr. D. Acha, has been appointed Agent to the department for the defence of the Poor and of Minors.

On the 8th November, 1829, a communication was addressed by the Government of Salta to that of Buenos Ayres, relative to the Bills of Exchange drawn by the former upon the latter, in favor of Don Aaron Castellanos, during the government of General Lavalle, which were accepted by the administration then in office, and refused payment by the present government of Buenos Ayres, upon the plea that it was a measure which required the previous authorization of the legislature of the province.

The Governor of Salta states that it is an unjustifiable proceeding; that after the events in Buenos Ayres on the 1st of December 1828, several of the provinces were arming to make war upon it; that in this emergency the aid of Salta was asked to endeavour to save the most important province of the Union, and the Nation generally, from the threatened danger; and payment was promised for the expenses which might occur. Upon the faith of which, 50,000 hard dollars were advanced by Señor Castellanos, and different sums by other individuals, and Bills given to them drawn upon the Government of Buenos Ayres. A respectable force was immediately equipped, as it was conceived that none of the provinces of the Union had a right to interfere in the domestic disputes of each other; and that Buenos Ayres being menaced, and the assistance of Salta required, the former was religiously to fulfil the obligations then contracted.

The communication concludes with the hope that the Government of Buenos Ayres will reconsider the subject, and not compromise the friendly relations which the Government of Salta wishes to preserve with that of Buenos Ayres.

The reply of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the above is dated 14th instant, and states, that the provinces which have been named by the Government of Salta as threatening that of Buenos Ayres, were in fact exerting themselves for the true interests of the latter; that the people of Buenos Ayres did not wish the violation of their laws, the dispersion of their representatives, and the destruction of their supreme magistrate; that its Government agreed that the rulers of the provinces have no right to interfere in the domestic dissensions of each other, and that it is forced to record that the intervention of Salta to support the pretensions of the government erected after the revolution of the 1st December 1828, was a manifest and violent infraction of the principles put forth. The wide difference is then stated between the military authority which was formed upon the ruins of the representative system of Buenos Ayres, and that of a constitutional magistrate placed at the head of the Republic; and

it is asked, who possessed the most right to seek allies amongst the sister provinces, and who merited the approbation of all true friends to the peace of the Republic? Yet (it is added,) none of these considerations had induced the Government to suspend the payment of the Bills in question: it was the responsibility it would incur until the legislature sanctioned the measure; and the duty imposed upon it to attend to the afflicting situation of its own citizens, whose property had been destroyed and families reduced to ruin by the civil war, before it satisfied a questionable debt.

The Government of Cordova has addressed a communication to that of Buenos Ayres, dated 1st inst., in answer to the circular sent by the latter on the 12th ult. It congratulates the province of Buenos Ayres in having obtained a legal Government, and felicitates the Governor upon his occupation of that office to which his merit and the public voice had called him.

A decree of the 16th inst. orders that a monument shall be erected in the cemetery of the *Recoleta*, to the memory of Colonel Frederick Brandzen, who fell upon the field of battle at Ituzaingo.

Admiral Brown returned to Buenos Ayres, from Montevideo, on the 17th inst., in the sch. packet *Flor del Rio*. Every attention was paid to him in that city, both by the Government and the people.

Captain Brown, of the Colombian corvette *Urica*, has addressed a communication to the Government of Montevideo, requesting its interference to be reinstated in his command; which it has declined, until the opinion of the Colombian Minister at Rio Janeiro should be ascertained. A survey has been held upon the vessel, and before she can proceed to sea considerable repairs must take place.

The revolted officers of the *Urica* have published an explanation of their conduct. They accuse Captain Brown of being lukewarm in the service, and particularly as it related to the war between Colombia and Peru: that the vessel did not leak so much as he reported; that his aim was not to go to the Pacific, and that he was likewise addicted to ebriety; that all their expostulations with him proved useless, and that their proceedings in causing his arrest could only be justified by the urgency of the case; that the other English officers on board the corvette were placed under arrest from fear of their influence with the English seamen on board,—the latter however they highly extol. In perusing this explanation, it is not difficult to perceive that jealousy of the English officers has had some share in the late measures.

The late arrivals from North America have brought a full confirmation of the failure of the Spanish expedition to Mexico, and the articles of capitulation entered into by the Spanish General Barradas.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—

One of the important uses to which a periodical ought to be appropriated, is to place fully before the public individual grievances, which might otherwise be known only to a few. I therefore entreat that you will give insertion in your valuable paper to the following particulars:—

In the early part of the month of November last, I agreed to take for the term of two years the house and garden belonging to Mr. George Major, known as the public garden of recreation. Every thing was arranged between the latter and myself except the signing of the lease or contract, which was to insure me possession for the above period, even if the premises should be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Mr. Major disposed of his house to Mr. M'Carty between the time of his arrangements with me and the day upon which I was to have taken possession, and the sale was effected with the understanding that I was to hold the premises conformable to the agreement with Mr. Major. I was accordingly introduced by Mr. M. to Mr. M'Carty as my new landlord; the latter expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and wished me success in my undertaking. I asked Mr. M'Carty if he had bought the house with the intention of immediately coming to reside in it; he replied that he had no such idea, as he possessed a good house of business, (viz., the Sun Tavern.) I did not see him again until a fortnight after, when I was cited to appear before the Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Socorro, at the instance of Mr. M'Carty, and to my great astonishment, he there affirmed that he had bought a house in the calle de Esmeralda, and that I had got into it contrary to his wishes; in answer to which I adduced all the circumstances attending my conversation with him at the time I took possession of the house, reminding him of his verbal agreement that I should hold the premises for the period agreed upon with Mr. Major; but all proved useless,—Mr. M'Carty denied the very assertions he had uttered only a few days previous, and which assertions were made in the presence of several persons. The consequence was, that not having the necessary legal papers, I was obliged to cede my claim, and to remove to the adjoining house, which I shall endeavour to make every way suitable for public accommodation.

I have thought it my duty to place the

above facts before the public, confident that they cannot be refuted.

JOHN WHITAKER.

THEATRE.

Tancredi was performed on the 15th inst. by the Tani company. The beautiful duet, *L'asciami non l'aspolto*, was sung by Doña Angela and her brother Marcelo with their accustomed skill; but from some causes inherent perhaps in the sultry weather, the Opera went off languidly, and did not conclude until a late hour. The house was not very full; the boxes however contained a proportion of ladies, attired in "virgin white."

Mr. Fay's "*At Home*" took place as announced, on the 18th; and we regret to say that it did not afford unmixed satisfaction. It was certainly a great undertaking. Mr. Fay possesses talents as an actor, which he evinced in his delineation of the drunken farmer. It is hardly fair to bruit the name of Mathews in comparison. That gentleman's extraordinary powers have probably never been excelled. Even now we see him in our "mind's eye," his tall, lank figure traversing the stage, and *non descript* face, imitating the actions and gestures of a child six or seven years old, and singing

"When I was a little baby-see
My mother nursed me on her knee,
Nine sweet kisses she gave me for joy,
And called me mother's darling boy."

Mr. Fay had a full house, and we should think "profitable." Very few of the natives attended. A number of ladies were in the boxes, and some very pretty faces.

We have received several communications relative to the above performance, the following is one of them:—

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—Induced by your *Puff*, I went to the Theatre on Monday evening last, to hear Mr. Fay's "*Mail Coach Adventures*" *a la Mathews*, and was grievously disappointed in the opinion I had formed of that gentleman's abilities. Indeed it was hardly credible that such a Herculean task would be undertaken by an individual without more than ordinary talent or acquirements. Still it must be confessed such was the case; and that nothing but that great proportion of brass which Mr. Fay in his introductory address informed us was admixed with the animal matter in his composition, could have given him assurance enough to come forward with so high and unfounded pretensions. Could it have been a scheme to "raise the wind?"—If so I dare say it has proved a lucky one; but I would advise Mr. Fay to abstain from trying his hand again at it: he will not find people to be so easily gulled a second time.

I am with regret, Mr. Editor,

A Dupe.

It seems from the above that the '*puff direct*' is charged upon us, and this above all things we have ever endeavoured to avoid. We regret that *A Dupe* should have so misconstrued the remarks in our last number: we should almost as soon have ventured at the '*lie direct*' as the '*puff direct*.' Like *Touchstone*, "we durst go no further than the '*puff circumstantial*.'"

On the 19th was performed divers entertainments, for the benefit of Dominguita Montes de Oca. The Governor was present, attended by his Aids du Camp, and was visited during the evening by General Guido, Colonel Rolon, &c.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 14th, to C. Galieno.
Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, from Colonia.

American brig Jones, Farley, from Salem 8th October, Montevideo 14th instant; cargo, 227 pipes of rum, and effects, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

American brig J. Ashman, Burkhart, from Philadelphia 15th November, Montevideo 14th inst., with 1566 barrels of flour, and some bales of effects, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

American brig Betsy, Keating, from the Falkland Islands 26th ult., Montevideo 14th inst., with timber, to George Vermoelen.

Sailed, American brig Laurel, Mansfield, for the Havana, with 4960 quintals of jerked beef, 350 strings of onions.

British ship Euphrates, Buckham, for Esenada, to take in a cargo of mules for the Cape of Good Hope.

January 17.—Wind N., it shifted about 10 A. M. to the S., with heavy rain.

Arrived, American brig Alliance, Lettman, from Bahia 27th ult., Montevideo 14th instant, with wine, brandy, oil, &c., to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.

Sardinian Polacre Clementina, Capelo, from Patagonia 5th inst., and Montevideo 14th, with 1168 fanegas of salt, and 9 pipes of caña, to the captain.

Dutch galliot Maria, Borchers, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., Montevideo 14th inst.; general cargo, to Robillard, Hudson & Co.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 16th, to G. R. sa.

Sailed, Sardinian schr. brig Candida, Gerentino, for Cadiz, with 3593 dry hides, 322 arrobas of horse hair, 30 do. of ostrich feathers, 2 cases of glass.

January 18.—Wind S.S.E., hazy.

Arrived, H. B. M's. barque packet Zephyr, Lieut. Church commander, from Falmouth 23d November; arrived at Rio Janeiro 31st December, sailed from thence 6th instant, arrived at Montevideo 16th, and sailed from thence 17th. Passengers, Don Manuel Moreno, late Minister from this Republic to the Court of London, and his secretary Señor Rodriguez.

National schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 16th, to Stewart and Agell.

Sardinian brig Bon Amigo, Mayol, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., and Montevideo 14th inst., with wine, &c., to I. Gestal.

British ship Larch, LeGeyt, from Jersey 26th October, Bahia 23d December, Rio Janeiro 5th inst., Montevideo 17th, with 63½ tons of iron, 117 bags of white wheat, 1330 empty demejunas, to Noble Gowland & Co.

American brig Evelina, J. A. Peirce, from New York 20th October, and Montevideo 14th inst. She was at anchor off the Outer Roads since the 16th. General cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. Passengers, Messrs John Reinicke, Edward Reinicke, W. A. Laurence, Branton, Branton jun., Eitzburger, Byrnes, and Shaw.

Sailed, American schr. brig Lady Washington, Summers, for Bahia, with 1970 quintals of jerked beef. She was in sight on the morning of the 19th.

Brazilian schr. Rodriguez Viana, Machado, for Porto Alegre, in ballast.

Eleven sail of zumacas, balandras, &c. to the Northward.

January 19.—Wind E.

Arrived, American ship Martha, Hussey, from Portsmouth N. H. 27th October, Rio Janeiro 5th inst., and Montevideo 16th, with lumber, 600 fanegas of salt, and effects, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

Sailed, national brig Joven Margarita, Fitton,

for Montevideo and Santos, with 450 quintals of jerked beef, 239 dozen of sheep skins, 2 horses, 13 mules.

National schr. brig Ana, Cuello, for Rio Janeiro, with 3454 dry hides, 2500 horns, 60 arrobas of tallow candles.

Brazilian zumaca Fortuna, La Cruz, for St. Catherine, with 210 quintals of jerked beef, 12 sheep skins.

Two zumacas and 3 balandras for the Parana. January 20.—Wind N., at 12 it changed to the S. with rain.

Arrived, 6 balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, and hides.

The vessels which sailed yesterday were in sight this morning.

The packet zephyr changed her anchorage this day, and anchored off the Recoleta.

January 21.—Wind S.

Arrived, British brig Belina, Lamb, from Liverpool 11th November: general cargo, to John Miller & Co. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and child.

National cutter Luisa, from Esenada, to C. Galieno.

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

British brig Olive Branch, Hocquard, for Bahia, with 7600 horns, 2500 quintals of jerked beef.

American brig Ocean, Green, for Montevideo. Seven balandras and 3 zumacas to the N.

January 22.—Wind W.

Arrived, 4 balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana, and Uruguay, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Virginia, Cazaross, for Rio Janeiro, with 1435 quintals of jerked beef, 282 dry hides, 80 dozen of salted tongues, 418 arrobas of wool, 180 dozen of sheep skins.

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

MEMORANDA.

The American ship Paragon, Prescott, which struck upon the English Bank on 11th inst., has since gone to pieces. She was from New York 26th October. Cargo, 2000 barrels of flour, gin, wine, &c., none of which we believe has been saved. She had 2 passengers, who with the captain and crew landed at Montevideo. She touched at the Island of Mayo on her passage out.

The packet Matine, Lieut. Pawle, from this 25th August, Montevideo 2d September, arrived at Falmouth 6th November.

The packet Rinaldo, Lieut. Hill, from this 13th September, Montevideo 17th, arrived at Falmouth 11th November.

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

The British schr. brig Eleanor, Dickenson, from this 30th August, was plundered on the 18th October, in lat. 32 N., by a piratical schooner, of a box of dollars and other valuable property. The Eleanor arrived at Liverpool on 10th November.

The British brig Caraboo, Cook, from this 5th September, arrived at Liverpool 11th November.

The British schr. William, Sanders, from this 8th September, arrived at Liverpool 15th November.

The British brig Bahia Packet, from Montevideo, arrived at Exmouth 18th November.

The Danish brig Cecilia and Sophia, Gibson, from this 17th August, arrived at Amsterdam November 16th.

The Danish ship Indiana, Schillknecht, from this 4th August, arrived at Antwerp 21st October.

The Hamburg brig Anna, Frobus, from this 18th July, arrived at Bremen 17th October.

The National schr. brig Condor, Pyott, from this 18th August, arrived at Antwerp 10th November, touching at Cork on 5th November.

The brig Rosella, Winspear, from London for the River Plate, was at Deal on 10th November.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, gives notice that the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the British Church in Buenos Ayres will be held at the British Chapel on Monday, the 1st of February, at 1 o'clock.

[Signed] WOODBINE PARISH.

W. M. G. JOHNSON has removed his Store from calle de la Piedad, to calle de la Paz No. 29.

Inishone Whiskey,—For sale at No. 59 calle de la Piedad. The inestimable quality of this Cordial is too well known to require any further comment; it will speak for itself.

Just arrived from London, and for sale at No. 59 calle de la Piedad, an excellent assortment of Pickles and Sauces, warranted of the best quality. Also, a few jars of Essence of Spruce.

Vauxhall.—Chearini's exhibition, which was prevented by the weather on the 17th instant, will take place to-morrow, 24th. Admittance, twelve rials. The door will be opened at 4, and the exhibition commences at 10. On the intermediate days between the exhibition, the Garden will be opened early in the morning. Admittance three rials.

To Families and others.—Clothes carefully mangled at 4 rials per dozen, by G. Shimon, No. 23 calle de Cayo.

ESMERALDA TEA GARDEN.

JOHN WHITAKER takes the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has removed the above establishment from the house late Mr. George Major's, to the adjoining premises, where he trusts he shall continue to receive the same kind support he has hitherto experienced.

His present abode possesses every convenience both as a place of refreshment and recreation, with excellent Wines and Spirits.

Breakfasts provided in the English style for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Tea and Coffee of the first quality, and the charges moderate.

FOR SALE. --- Old East India

MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe, half pipe, or in lots of not less than five dozen, to suit purchasers,—at 28 dollars per dozen, and warranted the best for sale in the market. Apply to GEORGE LORD, No. 122 and 124 calle de la Catedral.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 105 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 104 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 5½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 6½ to 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 170 to 175 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 350 to 355 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 525 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28½ to 29 dollars per hundred.
Do. country, 27 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 2½ to 25 do.
Do. salted, 21 to 22 do. per peso.
Nutria Skins, 13 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 38 dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 25 to 26 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 12 dollars per quintal.
Horns, best, 450 to 500 dolls. per doz.
Flour (north american) 55 dis. p. 55.
Salt, 14 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ to 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 105½ dollars. The lowest price, 104 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do. 8d.

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