

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 182

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1830.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The last accounts from the interior are vague and contradictory. After a considerable time of non-intercourse with the province of Mendoza, papers have been received from thence to the end of December, which represent General Quiroga's military operations, from the recapture of Mendoza to the reoccupation of Catamarca, as an uninterrupted series of triumphs. On the other hand, the Cordova journals are filled with official despatches announcing the defeat of the enemy in every rencontre; and it is stated in the *Argentino*, that General Paz's vanguard had received 147 deserters, with their arms. General Villafañe (second in command of Quiroga's army,) in an official despatch says, that after the discomfiture of the Salteños and Tucumanos in Catamarca, the division was entirely dissolved; while the *Argentino* assures us, that General Lopez, Governor of Tucuman, set out at the head of 1,600 men from Montevideo, on the 6th ult., in quest of the enemy. The same paper states that Colonel Aldao, to whom Quiroga's success at Mendoza was principally owing, was killed in an attack, from Lieut. Colonel Gutierrez, who is at the head of the opposition party in the *campagna* of that province. The Salta and Tucuman troops are accused by the Mendoza Editor with having committed great havoc in La Rioja, carrying near excesses to the extremity of robbing the churches, not sparing even the images of the Virgin; and the Cordova papers, in their torn, publish an order, purporting to have been given by General Villafañe, to shoot a person of respectability in Catamarca, unless he forthwith furnished a large sum of money.

The alarm that was felt for the fate of General Alvarado, has been relieved by the publication of the correspondence of which we present an abstract in another column. The *Yunque Republicano* (Republican Anvil) of Mendoza, contains a somewhat interesting account of the first interview between the vanquished and the victor. Alvarado, on being ushered into Quiroga's presence, was received with the following salutation:—"Well, General, would be the fate I might expect, have been presented to you un-

der the circumstances that you now appear before me?" Alvarado made no reply; and Quiroga, after expatiating upon the cruelty of his enemies, and his own humanity, granted him his parole in the city of San Juan.

It appears certain, notwithstanding the angry feelings and ill blood which the Editors of the papers we have alluded to display, that the belligerent generals have agreed to suspend hostilities, in order to treat of the means of coming to an understanding.

Intelligence has been received of the termination of the civil dissensions in Chili.

We have been enabled to collect the following biographical sketch of Captain Monteros, whose execution was noticed in our last number;—

Captain Monteros was a native of Valdivia. At the commencement of the revolution in Chili he became a soldier of the Carreras, and when Chili was retaken by General Osorio, he came to this side of the Andes. He afterwards accompanied the celebrated Negro, and was one of the twelve upon whose heads General Marco had set a price. He escaped through the Valle de Compo, in the Cordillera, and enlisted in the regiment of the "granaderos á caballo," and was made a sergeant after the battle of Mappu. He was brave and enterprising, a fine horseman, and had distinguished himself for courage: he was however addicted to drink, and in one of those moments committed an offence, near Talcahuana, for which he was tried and returned to the ranks as a private soldier. Shortly after this he deserted to the Spaniards, with whom he remained until the fall of Valdivia. He then crossed the Andes, with men of all classes; at first their numbers consisted of only 25, but in less than a year they had increased to more than 200 men, well armed, under the command of Monteros, who proved a formidable enemy to the Pehuenche Indians. He made many conquests, always disarming the conquered and taking away their horses, but he never interfered in their domestic concerns.

After a few years, Monteros got acquainted with all the Indian forces upon this side of the Andes, was well-informed

of every thing that related to them, managed to maintain a good understanding with all, and made himself both respected and feared. He kept up a partial trade with the provinces of Conception and Villadavia, from whence he was sometimes supplied with arms and ammunition; and at length destroyed the physical force of the Pampa Indians, and drove them within the province of Buenos Ayres. He was stationed near the Rio Colorado and Rio Negro, when Colonel Estomba commanded the fortifications at Bahia Blanca. That officer knowing his influence and power amongst the Indians, found means to get Monteros and his party near him, and for two years he resided with his followers upon the banks of the Rio Naporte, near Bahia Blanca. He was one of those who in February last escaped, when Lieutenant Colonel Morel and eight officers were killed, whilst on their route hither from Bahia Blanca.

Although called Captain, he belonged to no State until Colonel Estomba had him appointed Captain and Brevet Major in the service of this Government; which General Rosas not only confirmed, but bestowed various favours upon him from time to time, until the treasonable practices were discovered.

Monteros was rather a showy man, and about 36 years of age; was nearly 5 feet 10 inches in height, stout and well made, with an agreeable countenance, and a man of very few words unless when in drink. During the last two or three months he has been often seen about town on horseback, and in full uniform. Every thing was to be dreaded from him as an enemy, in consequence of his knowledge of the country, his ascendancy over the Indians, his unquiet disposition, and incessant activity and daring.

To-morrow Chearini exhibits for the fifth time at this place; and it is reported that the sixth exhibition will be given on the Thursday following, partly, it is said, because the following Sunday is the beginning of *Carnival*, (in other words, the beginning of a three days Saturnalia;) and partly to accommodate foreign ladies and their families.

GENERAL STATEMENT
Of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres,
 For the year 1829.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars. cents.		Dollars. cents.
Customs,	6,474,520 64	Deficit of 1828, (included in the item Debts, and arrears of 1828 paid in 1829,	13,412,075 5
Stamps,	186,378 34	Home Department, 1829,	1,255,749 73
Property Tax,	229,343 7	Foreign do., do.,	61,709 64
Police Duties,	48,829 2	Treasury Department, and Interest of the Public Debt, 1829,	2,302,195 24
Port Duties,	58,295 3	War Department, 1829,	6,153,095 74
New Duties for annihilation of Bank Notes,	148,716 64		
Various minor duties,	191,122 7		
Rents and Dividends,	578,307 54		
Sale,	129 2		
TOTAL,	7,915,579 24	TOTAL,	9,752,805 04

LOAN.		DEBITS.	
	Dollars. cents.		Dollars. cents.
Received on account of that of 1827,	139,789 6	National Bank, including interest,	18,126,026 04
Deficit, (supplied as below,)	15,109,512 5	Treasury Bills,	877,464 13
TOTAL,	23,164,880 54	Deposits,	835,666 0
		Various minor debits,	77,810 23
		TOTAL,	19,916,966 5

CREDITS.	
	Dollars. cents.
Bank Shares and Public Stock,	3,089,166 73
Exchequer,	1,141,600 34
Treasuries,	122,979 34
Various minor credits,	453,617 12
	4,807,354 0
Deficit, or floating debt,	15,109,512 5
TOTAL,	19,916,966 5

JAMES WILDE.

MONTEVIDEO.
 The disagreement between Generals Lavalleja and Rivera has been adjusted. It arose in consequence of a dispute between the former and the Minister of Finance, Señor Obes, in which the latter felt himself aggrieved, and complained to General Rivera, who attributed it to the influence of one of the *diputados*. An *eclaircissement* took place, and the parties shook hands.

Nothing has transpired relative to the fate of the Colombian corvette *Urica*. She was still lying in the harbour of Montevideo, and some of the stores have been sold by those in possession. Private letters censure the proceedings of the Government in this affair, and comment upon a statement which has appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of that city, purporting to be an answer to the exposition of Captain Brown, of the *Urica*, and stating it to be an unfair version of the actual facts. Captain Brown is said to be an officer of considerable merit, and was a midshipman on board the *Mars*, 74, at the battle of Trafalgar. His first lieutenant, Cunningham, is likewise represented as an excellent officer; he commanded the General Soublotte, Colombian privateer of 9 guns, with which he fought a Spanish force of 5 vessels, and beat them off, in sight of Gibraltar, and his gallant conduct excited the admiration of the spectators there. Much surprise has been expressed at Montevideo, that the newspapers of Buenos Ayres have not made any remarks upon the affair of the *Urica*. We have already stated that jealousy of the English officers appears to have been the chief cause of the mutiny, which is evident from the exposition put forth by the revolted officers, who probably conceive they have

taken up admirable ground in endeavouring to throw suspicion upon the allegiance of those against whom they have rebelled. The Government of Colombia may, however, take a different view of the question.

A new daily paper, called *El Correo*, made its debut at Montevideo on the 3d inst., in addition to the *Universal* and *Gaceta Mercantil*; and two others have since appeared, viz.—*El Conciliador*, and *El Satellite*; making five newspapers. It is likewise in contemplation to publish a work once a month, upon the plan of *No me Olvides*, which is intended to appear about the 1st of March. This is indeed the "Augustan Age" of Montevideo.

It is reported that the Government of the above State has in contemplation to send commissioners to Europe, in order to bring out emigrants. The *Universal* remarks, that "if this news be true, and the commission fulfil its duties with efficacy and economy, it will be much more beneficial to the country than the construction of bridges on the rivers Yi and Santa Lucia."

A project of law has been presented, to fix the permanent military force of the Oriental State; proposing that it shall consist of a company of artillery of 50 men, two regiments of cavalry of 300 men each, and a battalion of light infantry of 400 men.

The military officers have published a representation, in a pamphlet containing 36 pages, and signed by 32 individuals, including Generals Fructuoso Rivera and Lavalleja, praying a modification in the article of the constitutional code, which deprives them of the right of voting at the elections for the Senate.

The following statement of the revenue and expenses of the State of Montevideo,

during the year 1829, has been published in which we regret to observe a deficit small certainly, and which economy in present year may redeem:—

	Dollars.	Cents.
Expenses,	954,118	
Contingencies,	59,366	
Receipts,	1,013,464	800,923
DEFICIT,	213,161	

Correspondence between General Quiroga and the Chilian authorities.

A communication from the President of the Republic of Chili, Francisco Antonio Pinto, dated Santiago de Chili, October 27, 1829, to General Don Facundo Quiroga, states,—that he has sent Major Corbalan in order to intercede for permission that the prisoners General Alvarado, and Señores J. Mariño and F. Videla might be permitted to go to Chili; hoping that General Quiroga will listen to the voice of compassion, and accede to a request which will gain him the esteem of all feeling men, and the gratitude of him (the President); and that he should be happy to make any return consistent with the honor and the laws of the nation over which he presides.

A communication from General Quiroga to Major Corbalan, dated head-quarters Barriales, November 7, 1829, states that General Alvarado was upon his parole of honor in a neighbouring town. General Quiroga adds, that it has been reported to him that the President of the Republic of Chili had made strong representations, claiming the prisoners as a matter of right; and wishes to know whether it was so, or as a request.

Major Corbalan in reply, dated Mendoza, November 14, 1829, stated, that when the government of Chili placed a consul in Mendoza, it was solely to protect the rights and foment the trade of Chilian citizens; and that he, the consul, never thought of claiming the persons of the prisoners as a right: his instructions were to supplicate General Quiroga that he would allow them to proceed to Chili.

A communication was addressed by General Quiroga, dated Retano, November 18, 1829, to the President of the Republic of Chili, Don F. A. Pinto, acknowledging the receipt of his letter by the hands of Major Corbalan, and stating that as it regarded humanity he would not yield to any one. That had he permitted reprisal in this unexampled war, hundreds of families would have been clothed in mourning; that his officers had been assassinated in the most perfidious and atrocious manner, nevertheless he had not taken the lives of those who had become his prisoners in the very act of serving under the orders of Chiefs who made a war of extermination against him; and that he had preserved the lives of individuals who had he fallen into their hands, would have allowed him to live one instant

he felt pleasure in assuring the President that Señores Marino and Videla had been placed at liberty to leave the Republic without any conditions whatever. That he regarded General Alvarado, he had seen on the arrival of the commander-in-chief, Juan, been on his parole in the cause of independence could never be indifferent to him, (Gen. Quiroga,) to whom it had cost so many sacrifices; but that he found it convenient that General Alvarado should remain thus a prisoner on parole, in case it should become necessary for him (Quiroga,) to effect a change of prisoners.

Further particulars relative to the loss of the British brig Henry Arnott, (Little, master,) from the Isle of Mayo 5th December, bound to Buenos Ayres, and consigned to Charles Stanhope Harvey; cargo nearly 400 tons of salt.

During the passage, four of the crew died of a fever and ague, viz.—David Smith, carpenter; Robert Atkins, and Thomas Carlow, seamen; and Andrew Dunney, cook. She took on board at Montevideo the pilot Joaquin Silva, and anchored on the evening of the 31st ult. at the head of the Ortiz Bank. It blew a strong, pampero that night, and likewise on the 1st inst.; and at 7 o'clock on the evening of the latter, one of the anchors broke, and the other would not hold, in consequence of which at 10 o'clock it was slipped, intending to proceed to Montevideo to get anchors and cables. At 8 A.M. on the 2d, she struck upon the Chico Bank, carried away her rudder, and had four feet water in the hold. At 1 o'clock the captain, pilot and crew were in the long boat. The weather was boisterous, and nothing could be saved. They landed near to the Atalaya church, without any clothes except those which they had on: they afterwards proceeded to Ensenada, and arrived in Buenos Ayres on the 5th. Lighters were sent to the wreck, but they found her entirely under water, and it was not possible to save any of the cargo.

The Henry Arnott spoke the brig Indian of London, out 56 days from Liverpool, and a Dutch ship with 200 troops, from Amsterdam, both bound to Batavia; and in lat. 6 N., a Neapolitan brig, her name understood to be the Driver, and a Sardinian polacra, both from Marseilles, and bound to Buenos Ayres. Left at the Isle of Mayo the following vessels:—American brig Dromc, loading salt for Rio Janeiro; American sch.-brig Pactolus, do. for Rio Grande; a French ship and a French brig both bound to the River Plate, but from the scarcity of salt it was thought they would not start for a long time before they could go; and the British brig Har-

riett, Summers. She was to sail about the 25th December, for Buenos Ayres.

A communication from the Governor of Entre Rios (Leon Sola,) dated 18th ult., to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the circular of 12th December last, and offers congratulations; and hopes that domestic strife will soon cease all over the Republic.

A communication has likewise been received from the government of Corrientes, in import similar to the above.

The minister, Don Tomas Guido, addressed a communication to the government of Corrientes, dated 18th November last, stating that it had obtained 4000 coffee plants at a considerable expense, and that it was inclined to forward them to the province of Corrientes, as being a soil which offered great advantages for their cultivation. The importance of such an acquisition is pointed out, and that coffee in the empire of Brazil, is one of the most valuable of its productions.

The government of Corrientes replied to the above, dated 28th ult., stating that it accepted with pleasure the offer made, and that it would afford all the protection in its power to the cultivation of the coffee plants, convinced that agriculture constitutes the real riches of a country.

A decree dated 3d inst., contains some regulations respecting passports, and orders that all dealers, &c. who are found outside the capital without the correspondent licence or passport from the Police Office, shall be detained.

The Post-masters are directed not to furnish horses to travellers without passports, under severe penalties.

The inhabitants of the country are not to furnish horses to any person or persons who are not land-proprietors, or residents there, unless they present a passport from the legitimate authority, under the most serious responsibility. The inhabitants are obliged to inform the authority when any individual is travelling in their neighbourhood without the above requisite. The land-proprietors of the country districts, or any individuals domiciliated there, are not obliged when travelling in the province to have a passport, except they travel by post; but those who do not belong to this class are to be detained by the authorities, unless they have the competent passport.

A communication from the Consul General of the kingdom of the Netherlands to this Republic, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that a Dutch vessel is ordered to depute off Dungeness, to provide pilots for vessels navigating in those seas.

THEATRE.

The Theatre lately has been in a manner deserted, partly owing to the general pecuniary distress, but more from the want of attraction and the paucity of good performers. A negotiation is said to be in train, to bring either some of the actors from the Theatre of Montevideo, including our old friends Felipe David and Cufrebras.

A pleasing *melange* was performed on Tuesday night, to a full and brilliant audience, consisting of a play, in which the hero displayed some very passable acting of the 'melodramatic' cast, particularly in the dying scenes; and a ballet dance of more than ordinary merit. Miss Maria Chearini, a pretty little girl about 11 or 12 years of age, danced the *gato* with her little brother, which was encored. The diminutive figure of the latter, his dress and manner, caused much amusement. He was in the costume of Colonel Prudencio Rosas' cavalry regiment. Miss M. Chearini afterwards danced *la cachuca*, and so gracefully as to elicit an encore.

Probably the appearance of the Chearini family at our Theatre, may be the means of introducing 'ballets of action,' and the 'ballet dance.'

OPERA.

The state of this department has caused a little regret. It was an establishment which reflected credit upon Buenos Ayres; and to foreigners it was a source of great pleasure, being in a manner what they all understood, and in fact was amongst the first acquisitions made by strangers.

The appearance of the Vacani company, with pretensions too highly rated, has been the great cause of its decline: it created dissension in the old operatic corps, confirming the old saying; that "a house divided against itself must fall." Doña Angela Tani, in one respect, has been benefited: it has, by comparison, increased the high opinion which the public entertained of her talents.

Should Vacani proceed to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres will have lost perhaps the best *Buffo* extant.

It is not yet too late to hope that an Opera company may be formed: the materials remain, and it only wants a directing hand, and the patronage of the Government,—not in a pecuniary way, but its influence. The Theatre has in all civilized countries been among its first objects, and it is rather hard that the capital of the Argentine Republic, a city containing 100,000 inhabitants so *apasionado* to music, should be thus deficient.

Cannot Señor Rosquellas be persuaded again to assume the directorship of an establishment of which he is the parent, and for which his great acquirements have so peculiarly adapted him?

VAUXHALL.

These Gardens were again brilliantly attended on the 7th inst. The Governor and his suite were present; and some of the Indian Caciques and their followers, who seemed highly delighted with the feats of Chearini.

Several murders have been committed lately, and on the night of the 5th inst. the messenger of the Marine Office had his throat cut, on his way to town from the Boca. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

On the 10th inst., a meeting took place at the British Church, pursuant to advertisement, in order to consider the proposal and plan for building a church. Considerable discussion took place, and the meeting was adjourned until Monday next. Mr. Parish presided.

In the early part of the week the weather was rather sultry; on Wednesday the thermometer stood at 86, and in the evening there were numerous bathers, including many females. On Thursday and Friday the wind blew very strong from the east, and the town was enveloped in fog, which at times obscured the Outer Roads.

Parties of Indians on horseback, with their baggage, left town on Wednesday last.

A statement has been published of the export and imports at Montevideo, during the year 1829, from which it appears that the value of the exports is estimated at 1,077,275 dollars, 7 reals; and the value of the imports at 2,651,067 dollars, 3½ reals; and that during the above year there has been exported from Montevideo 312,613 ox and cow hides, 128,105 horse hides, 328,926 horns, 10,343 arrobas of horse hair, 6273 dozens of nutria skins.

The details of the public accounts rendered by the Government of Montevideo, have the great merit of being clear and perspicuous, without that profusion of figures which puzzles the inquirer.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Omitted in our last.

Sailed, on the 4th inst., Brazilian brig Independente, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro, with 6734 dry hides.

February 6.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, American schr. brig Sophia Ann, McQuillen, from Montevideo 3d, with hides and horns, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 5th.

Two zumacas from the Uruguay, with wood and hides.

Sailed, British brig Eliza, Davis, for Pernambuco, in ballast.

Five balandras to the northward.

February 7.—Wind W.N.W.

Arrived, Brazilian schr. brig Estado del Uruguay, Alvaros la Mota, from Montevideo 5th, with rice, &c., to Aisna, Garmendia & Co.

Brazilian brig Malindre, Lisboa, from Santos 17th ult. and Montevideo 5th inst., with sugar, coffee, rice and caña, to J. Gestala.

Sailed, British brig Aquatic, Stewart, for Liverpool, with 10,250 horns, 2895 salted hides, 262 pipes and 121 half pipes containing 5401 salted hides, 3388 dozen of nutria skins, 447 arrobas of horse hair, and 30 living hides. Passenger, Miss Caroline Roberts.

February 8.—Wind N., hazy.

Arrived, 11 balandras and 4 zumacas, from the Parana, Uruguay and Banda Oriental, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed, national schr. San Juan Bautista, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, with 1150 quintals of jerked beef, 340 dry hides, and 350 arrobas of tallow.

February 9.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Ant. Elwell, from Boston 16th November, and Montevideo 6th inst., with lumber, salt, and codfish, to Davison, Dorr & Co. Passenger, Master Dorr.

French ship Fulgor, Florigny, from Havre de Grace 17th November, Montevideo 7th inst., with general cargo, to Garnier & Co.

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

February 10.—Wind W., hazy.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed, national brig [packet] Independente, Gahan, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with 1362 quintals of jerked beef, 250 dry hides. Passengers, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Robt. Hyne, jun.

American brig Frederick, Powell, for Antwerp, with 12,000 horns, 4991 dry hides, 2000 salted do., 7 arrobas of ostrich feathers, 1 case of crape. Passengers, (cabin) Mr. Freppa, and 7 in the steerage.

British barque Mary, Scott, for Ensenada, to take in mules for the West Indies.

British brig William Mabb, Hubback, for Ensenada; to take in mules for the island of Trinidad.

Five sail of small craft to the northward.

February 11.—Wind W., blowing strong.

Arrived, at 1 A. M., national schr. packet Joyen Saradi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 9th, to Stewart and Agell.

Sailed, 7 sail of small craft to the northward.

The brig Frederick, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

February 12.—Wind W., blowing strong.

Nothing arrived.

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

Five balandras to the northward.

MEMORANDA.

The national brig of war General Rondeau, was sold by public tender on the 9th instant. Messrs. Dowdall & Lewis were declared the purchasers of this fine vessel, for the sum of 41,000 dollars, currency. She is intended to be fitted as a packet between this port and Rio Janeiro, and Captain Gordon is appointed to command her. It is proposed by the proprietors of the packets established between this and Rio Janeiro, to place them on such a footing that the correspondence may be punctual and regular.

H. B. M's. frigate Tribune, Captain Dantze, for the Pacific, was to sail from Montevideo yesterday, 12th inst.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Jan. 31.—Brazilian brig Maria, from Bahia.

Feb. 5.—French brig of war Raiffeuse, from this 3d.

National packet brig Ellen, Campbell, from this 3d, and sailed same day for Rio Janeiro.

7.—British packet Zephyr, from this 5th, and sailed on the 9th for Falmouth.

9.—French frigate Caroline, from Rio Janeiro, (Admiral Grivel on board.)

Sailings from Montevideo.

Feb. 5.—American schr. Nancy, Smart, for Rio Grande.

American brig Ocean, Green, for do.

8.—American brig Rose, Hayes, for Philadelphia.

With this number concludes the fourteenth quarter of The British Packet.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Fay's communication came too late for insertion in this number; it shall appear in our next.

ADVERTISE.

"Father Clement."—A few copies of this very popular and interesting little work may be had at No. 92 Calle de Comercio, Alas 2 or 3 copies of The Loblards, —Days of Queen Mary, —and Pierre and his family; —English Spelling-Books, and School Geography, latest edition, with Atlas; and a general assortment of useful Children's Books, in English and Spanish.

"British Packet."—Wanted to purchase, the paper No. 126, date January 8, 1829. Apply at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Wanted.—A steady man, who understands ploughing, to take charge of a Quintal near town. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 47 Calle 25 de Mayo. None need apply who cannot give references for character.

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.

Notice to British Subjects.

The General Meeting of the Subscribers to the BRITISH CHURCH, advertised for and held this day, is adjourned until Monday next, when it will reassemble at the Church, at 1 o'clock.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,

10th February, 1830.

[Signed]

WOODBINE PARSON,

H. M's. Consul General.

BETHEL FLEMING.—Notice is hereby given to the Masters of Vessels, and all others interested, that Religious Service will be conducted on board the brig CERES, Captain Austin, on Sabbath next, at 9 o'clock A.M.

PRICE CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 100 to 110½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 109 to 110 do.
Plata Macquinn, 64 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 84 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 172½ dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 162 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 360 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 560 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 31 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 29 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 22 to 24 lbs., 25 to 28 do.
Do. salted, 24 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 14½ dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 7 silver dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 28 to 30 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 24 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 dollars per quintal.
Horns, best, 500 to 520 dolls. per maj.
Flour (north american) 61 ds. p. hbl.
Salt, 13 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 111 dollars. The lowest price, 108 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ d. The lowest do. 7½ d.

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 subscription is received.

Printed at the State Printing.