

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 183.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

IN another column will be found the communication addressed to General Paz, by General Quiroga, of which we have given a full translation, as speaking the political principles of one, and indeed the principal, of the belligerent Chiefs. The documents which have lately appeared bearing the signature of this General, convey a far different idea of his character than what has been generally entertained. Several communications from him have been published during the last week, amongst them one to Governor Lopez, of Santa Fé, in which he states that his means and resources have increased so as to render his success almost certain, and that his arms occupy five provinces, besides Santiago del Estero, which is known to be favorable to his system, although it has throughout kept itself *hors du combat*. He excuses himself for not having before replied to Governor Lopez's mediatory overtures, as having received them after an excessively great delay; and moreover, as he had just experienced a reverse, and it would have been humiliating to have received terms at that moment; but that now that he finds himself in an imposing attitude, he offers peace on the condition stated in his letter to General Paz, from which he will never swerve. General Quiroga likewise addressed the mediatory Commissioners, in answer to their official communication. It is merely a recapitulation of his letters to Generals Lopez and Paz, and expresses his readiness to acknowledge the Commissioners in the character with which they are invested, so soon as they present themselves in his camp.

At Cordova a disagreeable incident took place, which had nearly frustrated the object of the mediation. On the approach of General Quiroga's force towards Cordova, the more enthusiastic of the war party in that city paraded the town with music, and in front of the house of the Commissioners, shouting *Long live General Lavalle!—Death to Rosas! Death to Lopez of Santa Fé!* The Commissioners, in consequence of this insult, demanded their passports. The Government made every endeavour to pacify them, but they still adhered to their determination.

They however consented to overlook it for the sake of the cause of public peace, provided General Quiroga accepted the mediation, but otherwise not. Happily, in the night of the 10th inst., a courier from the latter brought the agreeable intelligence of his accession to it.

We have received, by the packet *Pigeon*, London papers to the 17th, and the "Falmouth Packet" to the 19th of December. We have not space for extracts, and indeed the papers contain but little news of importance.

The Governor, the Ministers Señores Guido, Garcia, and Balcarce, Colonel Prudencio Rosas, Dr. Lepper, and some Indian Caciques, visited H. B. M's. ship *Lightning*, Captain Dickenson, on Thursday last. Mr. Parish, H. M's. Chargé d'Affaires, was likewise present. It was altogether a very splendid affair. We have not space in this number to insert particulars.

CHILI.

In our last we announced the termination of the civil dissensions in the above Republic. A private letter states it was an attempt of the O'Higgin party to regain power, and General Prieto, the head of the revolutionists, is an intimate friend of the ex-Director. When the contending armies had arrived in sight of the field of Maypu, where General San Martin gained a celebrated battle over the Spaniards, a parley was proposed and agreed to, and an accommodation immediately followed, Generals Lastra and Prieto placing themselves and troops under the command of Captain general Freire, and leaving the election of President from among three candidates, viz.—General Pinto, (the late President,) Señor Tagle, one of his ministers, and Señor Eyzaguirre, who had formerly been at the head of the government.

Letters have been received from Valparaiso of so late a date as the 8th ultimo, which give a deplorable account of the present state of Chili. The greatest disorders had been committed during the contest between the belligerent parties. The city of Santiago had been plundered, and Valparaiso would probably have shared a similar fate, but for the energetic measures of our gallant countryman, Cap-

tain Bingham, who with the boats of H. M's. frigate *Thetis*, and those from the British merchant vessels, which he manned and armed for the protection of private property, saved that place from the intended attack. The Custom house was the main object for pillage, there being, it was supposed, from 8 to 10 millions worth of goods in it. These measures of the British commander were rendered the more necessary by the manifestation of an evident design, on the part of the insurgents, to attack and plunder foreigners. On the 13th December the French houses at Santiago were particularly marked out for attack. The French Consul General's was plundered of every thing in it, and the family escaped over the house tops, almost by a miracle. M. Laforet (the Consul General,) though wounded in defending his house, saved himself after having killed two of the assailants.

Many other houses were plundered, and on this intelligence reaching Valparaiso, the greatest alarm prevailed; and Captain Bingham was obliged to intimate to the Governor, that if any thing of the same nature happened there, he should take forcible measures to put a stop to it. This led to a decree, that "If any foreigner was attacked, or property plundered, the offender should be shot upon the spot." This, and the activity of the British commander, seems to have saved Valparaiso.

The Achilles brig of war, on board which all the Government archives, and a considerable property had been sent, mutinied, and attempted to escape. The Government however denounced her as a pirate, and the *Thetis* sailed in pursuit of her as such. The frigate, on approaching the brig, fired a gun to bring her too, the latter returned a broadside, and musketry. Half-a-dozen shot from the *Thetis* disabled her, and she was taken possession of immediately, and given up to the President, who was on board H. B. Majesty's ship.

Several misguided Englishmen were on board the Achilles at the time, and having remained at their guns after being repeatedly warned to leave their quarters, it is supposed they will be held accountable on the double charge of piracy and high treason, unless some mitigating circumstances should appear.

Two circular communications were issued by the mediatory Commissioners (Señores Cavia and Cernadas,) appointed by the Government of Buenos Ayres, dated Cordova 30th January, 1830, and addressed to the belligerent provinces. The first circular stated, that they were invested by their Government with full and necessary powers, in conformity to which they inclosed their credentials; that they had been recognized as mediatory commissioners by the Government of Cordova; and expressed their hopes that the mission with which they were entrusted would prove effectual.

The second circular states the necessity of reestablishing the National Government, in order, amongst other objects, to conclude the definitive treaty of peace with Brazil; to name commissioners to examine the political constitution of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, conformable to the stipulation in the preliminary convention; to consult upon the means of paying the debt contracted in Europe, and arrangements relative to the payments demanded by British subjects, for losses caused by the privateers of the Republic, during the war with Brazil; to strengthen the relations of the Republic with foreign nations; to excite the interference of some of the Powers in regard to the conduct pursued by Spain towards America; to fulfil existing treaties; and to promote the general good of the nation.

Communication from General Quiroga to General Paz.

Mendoza, January 10th, 1830.

The undersigned General has believed it to be indispensably necessary upon this occasion, to direct himself to the only and principal Chief who is still in arms sustaining a war instituted against the provinces, by Chief amongst the principal of whose names stands that of the General to whom this communication is addressed.

The undersigned General may be permitted for a moment to depart from his principal object, in order to discuss in a private and confidential manner, between persons of the same family, its own peculiar evils, and which national decorum recommends not to give publicity to, as it would be more properly the history of our errors than the justification of one of the contending parties.

The Press has been made to groan in the employment of attacking the character of the private individual, instead of that of the public man; and under the pretext of putting forth manifestos justifying an atrocious and unjustifiable war, and an unexampled assassination, nothing more has been accomplished than the gratification of the most ignoble passions, and personal insults no less false than shameful.

The undersigned is a man, and notwithstanding challenges any one to instance in him a single act of this nature against his implacable enemies. A counter-manifesto would be the resort of a man following the dictates of vengeance: following the steps of his opponents, his conduct would at least have been excusable; but decided to wage war in a regular manner, he embraced the system of moderation.

Upon these principles the undersigned has twice combatted; and although upon both occasions a war of extermination has been carried on against him, the undersigned has regularized it, and rendered it the least afflicting possible. This is what should take place, Señor General, when amongst the soldiers of his ranks are only found pacific citizens, but who, decided to be free, voluntarily enrolled themselves, abandoning their fortunes and their comforts, whilst they had to fight with those who profess the trade of death.

The undersigned has twice taken up arms, but on both occasions he had received orders to do so; at one period from his own Government, and at the other from the Convention. He has made war, but it has been in obedience to peremptory orders, never deliberating. Notwithstanding which, he is charged with being the cause of bloodshed, and blamed perhaps by the very persons who have decreed it by letting loose upon the provinces the national army, which they had incited to insurrection, and imposed upon us the sacred duty to perish or be free.

Blood flows now, it is true, and infinitely more will probably be shed; but the impartial world, and history no less severe, will do justice between those whose intent is to dominate, and those who fight not to be slaves. This is the simple point of view in which the question that divides us ought to be considered; and this is without doubt the reason that influenced General Paz himself, when in Arequito he took so conspicuous a part under the orders of General Bustos.

For this same question, regiments and armies of the United Provinces are seen strewed in the vast cemetery into which their fields have been converted;—for this the Banda Oriental has repelled three expeditions which have been sent to dominate over it;—for this the province of Santa Fé has been likewise a field of battle;—for this the province of Paraguay has been equally invaded, and the attempts at domination have not been more fortunate than in other parts of the territory. Call to mind the fields of Gamonal de Cepeda, Cruz Alta, Fraile Muerto, San Nicolas, Rincon de Gomez, Chicuaní, Navarro, Puente de Marquez, &c. &c. &c. in all of which have been seen regiments prostrated over the bodies of Argentinos heaped together, for no other pretension but that of domineering over the provinces.

Salta, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, Cordova, and almost all the provinces, have suffered incursions of territorial troops, for the sole purpose of dominating. Catamarca, Salta, and Tucuman, were not long since aided by the same policy which has influenced all the events alluded to, in order that troops might be lewed by Chiefs sent thither for the purpose of subjugating the provinces. The victims Borjes, Peralta, Ubedas, Pallardeles, Dorregos, and a hundred others whose blood is yet teeming, have been sacrificed to this idol.

What remains, General?—An army which had cost immense sacrifices,—an army which had been formed upon national honor, by the incalculable efforts of the provinces, and which cost half the existence of the Argentinos, had scarcely returned from the object in which it was employed, when it rushed upon the provinces, and proclaimed itself their conqueror; and if it has not gone further, it is from the singular zeal of the provinces, whose decision and honorable exertions have in this case been inimitable; and to their efforts is owing that they have counter-marched from San Luis to the places now in possession of their arms.

It appears at present that there are no probabilities, nor even hopes, of a secure and permanent tranquillity for the provinces. They were tranquil and content, when the army suddenly rushed upon them, under any pretext, in order to dictate to them the law, obliging them to purchase their liberties at the price of the blood of their children, and their fortunes. They become calm and pacified; but this peaceable state is nothing more than a temporary truce, which is quickly broken by the self-same hand, and by the same springs which operated in the first rupture, and which may be dated from the dissolution of the first assembly named by the people.

The repeated lessons which we have unfortunately received from these bitter truths, ought to make us wiser and more cautious. The arms which we have carried upon these occasions, shall not be sheathed except when there is at least a hope that the provinces will not be again invaded. We are content to fight once for all, that we may not have occasion to fight for our lives. It is necessary that one on the other should triumph, so that the fortunate party oblige the unsuccessful to lay aside their arms for ever.

These guarantees or probabilities of a secure peace, can only be presented in the constitution of the country. Local pretensions, in the state of advancement in which the provinces are, it is not possible to satisfy, unless by the system of federation. The provinces may perhaps be lacerated, but never subdued. Impressed with these principles, the under-

signed General and his brave comrades have sworn not to lay down their arms until the country is constituted according to the constitution and free voice of the provinces of the Republic. In the mean time it is grateful to the undersigned General to assure, that his resolution will be sustained with the same force, and equal decision.

The undersigned has put himself in motion with this object, and in doing so invites General Paz that he may employ his cooperation to the same end. In his refusal will be seen only a barrier and an obstacle to the constituting of the country, which it will be previously necessary to overcome.

If General Paz identifies his views with the dearest interests of the province of Cordova, and with those of the nation, in order to raise it from the humiliating condition in which it is at present and giving it a constitution, securities and guarantees will not be wanting, sufficient even to tranquillize those who are most compromised. With this object a courier is expressly despatched to H. E. the Governor of Santa Fé.

The undersigned salutes General Paz, &c. &c.

JUAN FACUNDO QUIROGA.

To General Don José Maria Paz.

The Government addressed a note to the Chief of Police, dated 12th inst., requesting him to make every exertion to suppress the abuses of Carnival playing, stating that the mode in which it is practised in this country is a remnant of barbarism unworthy a civilized people, and as dangerous as it is opposed to good morals; that it is offensive to see one part of the people made the mockery of the other, and that the Government hopes that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, who have given so many proofs of their progress in civilization, will discontinue a practice so humiliating and prejudicial to their dignity, by abstaining from the pernicious and degrading custom of throwing water during Carnival, and employ those days in recreation in amusements more analogous to the dignity of a civilized people.

A general meeting of Subscribers to the English Church, which had been advertised from the Wednesday preceding, assembled on Monday the 15th inst., and was very numerously attended.

The main object of the meeting was to decide upon a plan laid before it, for the erection of a permanent church. Some discussion took place as to whether the time was convenient or not, for carrying it into execution, upon which the sense of the meeting was taken: the result was an almost unanimous approval of the project, and the appointment of a special committee

to take the necessary measures for carrying it into effect. It was stated that a great part of the sum required was already voluntarily subscribed, and that the Government of Buenos Ayres had come forward with great liberality, to offer the ground necessary for the purpose. The design submitted to the meeting was drawn by Mr. Adams, and is taken from the celebrated ancient temple at Eleusis, in Greece. The meeting was interesting to the general body of British residents, from the explanations elicited at it of the true sense of the Act of Parliament which regulates these meetings, and authorizes H. M.'s Government to contribute in aid of such objects in foreign parts; and which Act, it appeared, was till now very imperfectly understood. It had been previously supposed by many, that a majority of the whole number of any British subjects who might present themselves at any of these annual general meetings convoked by the consul general, had a right to decide upon all points under discussion there. It was made clear, however, from references to the act itself, that this supposition was erroneous, and that no persons but subscribers to a church establishment which had been previously approved of by the British government, and the chaplain of which had been appointed by the King, had any right to be present and vote at such meetings.

It was conformable to the said Act of Parliament, that in the year 1826 H. M.'s government signified their approval of the Episcopalian church established by the British merchants and residents in this city, and formally appointed to it the present chaplain, in consequence of the expression of a general wish to that effect on the part of the British residents. But the building hitherto occupied for the purpose, has been long considered inadequate to the accommodation required for the congregation; and from this, and many other weighty reasons stated at the late meetings, originated the resolutions now passed for the erection of a permanent church, more adequate to the wants of our numerous and increasing community.

Mr. Parish presided, as H. M.'s Consul General, at both meetings. On his leaving the Chair on Monday, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to him for the able and impartial manner in which he had conducted the whole proceedings.

It may be interesting to notice, that amongst other matters brought forward in the course of these discussions, was a detailed account of the number of the British residents in this province, as they are registered in the consulate. It appears that the total of males registered amounts to 9,220, of which the English are 1358, the Scotch 476, and the Irish 386. The Consul General said that there were

about 800 women and children, and he calculated that about a fourth more might be added to the whole amount, for those who had not complied with the law which orders their registration. Thus we may estimate our resident numbers in this province to be about 4000, whilst the seamen belonging to our merchant vessels annually frequenting the port, may be taken at from 1000 to 1200 more.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Buenos Ayres, February 11, 1830.

SIR,—

Allow me to trouble you with a few lines touching the "communication" of my old friend the Dupe, which appeared in your paper of Saturday last, and in which he shows such excess of learning, "and that sort of thing."

The Dupe should be the last to talk of my parsimony, when I so liberally offer to return him his money; but I suppose he finds the conditions inconvenient. The Dupe says, "if his recollection of Mr. Mathews is correct," &c. This is too bad,—for the Dupe knows he never saw Mathews. But allowing for a moment he has seen him, let me tell the Dupe his recollection of him is not correct. Mathews did send himself at a table, and did refer to a book for the heads of his entertainment. With respect to the very judicious remark (not his,) of brass in the face insuring gold in the pocket, I entirely agree, and think the poor Dupe's case a truly pitiable one, he having abuse only to bring into the market. But I suppose he finds it answer his purpose with the "niggers," among whom alone he could have picked up the bright idea of insuring the River Plate.

What does he intend by warning me "not to rely too much," &c.?—Is it likely I shall be called out? If so, he may find that "he too is made of penetrable stuff," and that I can make a "palpable hit" when I have something to aim at. I have been hitherto contending with a "GREAT UNKNOWN:"—let us have the old stock piece of "Who's the Dupe?" and I'll engage to give "a Rowland for an Oliver."

At last, however, the Dupe is right. I did "smart under his lash,"—positively my sides ached from the repeated paroxysms of laughter I was the subject of during the perusal of his communications. "That boy will be the death of me," with his quotations, advices, emollients, prognostications, French, Latin, Spanish, and the long list of his Caleb Quotemalities.

To conclude: it was necessary as I did not know who the Dupe was, that I should ascertain what he was. A reference to Bailey's Dictionary informed me. The Dupe calls it an obsolete lexicon, yet proves by his second communication that it is perfectly correct. But as he will not admit the authority of Bailey, I refer him to Ainsworth, who in his Latin and English Dictionary has the following:

"A DUPE, insulsus, stupidus, stultus."

As the DUPE is a bit of a Latinist, I have no doubt this will satisfy him: nevertheless, for the benefit of those who may not have received a classical education, I shall give the translation

of the above terms, from the same author. "INSULSUS, sottish, silly, witless, absurd, foolish, artless, doltish, flashy, queer, impertinent." "STOLIDUS, dull, heavy, foolish, doltish, silly, blockish, sottish." "STURIDUS," as Mr. Hyndman says of his whiskey, "will speak for itself." Shakspeare makes Dogberry exclaim, "Oh that he were here to write me down AN ASS! But, Masters, remember that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass." Now the DURE has the advantage of poor Dogberry; HE, forsooth, can write, and has done that for himself which the latter was so anxious the sexton should do for him.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours respectfully,
J. G. FAY.

P. S.—As I have changed my place of residence since I last addressed you, I take this opportunity of informing the Dupe that I am now "At Home" No. 61 Calle de las Piedras.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 13.—Wind N, hazy.

Arrived, 1 zamaca and 4 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, and wood.

Sailed, 6 sail of small craft to the northward.

February 14.—Wind N.

Arrived, national schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 13th, to Gaspar Resa.

British brig Earl Liverpool, Manning, from Valparaiso 10th January, with beans, starch, &c., to F. Leon de Barra.

Sailed, Brazilian schr. brig Vengador, Silva, for Rio Janeiro, with 13,000 horns, 2173 dry hides, 500 quintals of jerked beef, 247 arrobas and 18 lbs. of tallow, 91 cases of tin.

Sardinian brig Tres Hermanos, Camogli, for Marselles and Genoa, with 2800 horns, 4434 dry hides, 562 arrobas of wool, 290 do. of horse hair, 3 dozen of nutria skins, and a half dozen of sheep skins.

French brig Joseph, Lemeau, for Bourdeaux, with 3502 salted hides, 2864 dry hides, 500 horns, 3198 arrobas of horse hair, 111 do. of ostrich feathers, 90 ounces of coined gold, 1200 hard dollars.

American ship Romulus, Barker, for Montevideo and New York, with 66,400 horns, 16,400 horn tips, 4916 dry hides, 364 arrobas of horse hair, 114 dozen of deer skins, 19 cases of effects. Passengers for New York, Mr. Davenport and Mr. J. T. Francisca; and for Montevideo, Mr. Dominick and Mr. R. S. Dorr.

February 15.—Wind N.

Arrived, Swedish brig Maria, Vierow, from Cape de Verds 1st October, and Montevideo 13th inst., with 150 tons of salt, to Videla & Medrano.

National schr. of war Sarandi, Pinedo, from Patagonia 9th.

Four balandras and 1 zamaca from the Parana, with lime, &c.

Sailed, American brig Falcon, Elwell, for Bahia, with 118,225 horns, 3000 quintals of jerked beef, 5 bales of nutria skins, 1 case of crape, 89 cases of spermaceti candles. Passengers, Mr. Flint.

February 16.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 15th.

Six balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

Four sail of small craft to the northward.

February 17.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, French brig of war Raillouse, Captain Law de Claperoon, from Montevideo 15th inst. The French Admiral, Grivel, on board, who on leaving the vessel was saluted with 21 guns. The Raillouse likewise saluted the fort with 21 guns, which was returned by an equal number.

American ship Galen, Cooksey, from Baltimore 1st December, and Montevideo 16th inst., with cordage, gin, pepper, &c., to Noble, Gowland & Co.

Sardinian Polacre Bella Carlota, Gianello, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult.: cargo sugar, &c. to J. Gestal. She got aground to the north of three-fathom hole; a lighter was despatched to her, and on the 18th the polacre anchored in the Inner Roads.

February 18.—Wind N.N.W.

Nothing arrived.
Sailed, American barque Richard, Hodges, for the Havana, with 6071 quintals of jerked beef, 14,450 horns, 200 dry hides, 100 lbs. of horse hair, 39½ dozen of deer skins.

Three zumacas to the northward.

February 19.—Wind S.S.E., blowing strong, rain.

Arrived, H. B. M's. barque packet Pigeon, Lieut. Binney commander, from Falmouth 19th December; arrived at Rio Janeiro 4th inst., sailed from thence 9th, and from Montevideo 17th. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Wm. Hudson and Mr. Best.

Three American brigs, and 1 British brig. The boisterous weather prevented communication with the shore from the above four vessels.

Sailed, 3 zumacas and 4 balandras to the northward.

MEMORANDA.

The Lord Melville packet, from this 12th October, had not arrived at Falmouth on 19th December.

The packet Skylark was next appointed for this.

The national brig Comet, Helmholt, sailed from Valparaiso on 3d December, for Lima, with wheat.

The national zumaca Sociedad Feliz. Valance, from this 1st October, arrived at Valparaiso in November.

The late national brig Earl, Marshall, now under the Chili flag, and called the Florida, was at Valparaiso on 10th January. She had made one voyage to Talchuana for wheat, and was about again to proceed thither.

H. B. M's. frigate Tribune, Captain Dantze, sailed from Montevideo on 10th inst., for the Pacific. Passengers, General Miller, Messrs. John and Charles Edwards, &c.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Feb. 10. Montevideo schr. Aurora, from Patagonia 26th ult.

11. National packet brig Independiente, Gahan, from Buenos Ayres 10th. She called to land the mail, and sailed next day for Rio Janeiro.

16. A French ship from Havre de Grace.

THEATRE.

Dullness is paramount here. Several performances have taken place within the week, but nothing to call for particular notice.

VAUXHALL.

This place of recreation was crowded on the evening of the 14th. The Charini family established their claims to the highest honours of their profession, and have at this place a fine scope for the display of their abilities. A fire balloon ascended from the gardens during the evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Boots and Shoes cleaned in a superior style, in Calle de la Plata, No. 15, by Ralph Hall.

To Families.—Just arrived, and for Sale at No. 59 Calle de la Piedra, a few barrels Oatmeal, (double kiln dried.) Also, a small parcel of Robinson's patent Groats, in cask, of 24 lbs.

To Ship Masters, &c. &c.

For Sale, by EDWARD LUMB, No. 66, Calle de la Paz:—Pilot Bread, superior quality, 30 dollars per barrel; Navy do. do., 25 dollars; good Rum, 4 dollars per gallon; Gin 5 dollars; Brandy 5 dollars; together with an assortment of Wines, in bottle and in cask, at the lowest possible price, for ready money only.

Public Sale of the Gallery of Pictures, now deposited in the Colegio de Ciencias Morales, in consequence of the proposed subscription not having been filled so soon as the Proprietor flattered himself it would, and which has determined him to solicit the lovers of the Fine Arts to take this opportunity of acquiring good and original Pictures, at moderate prices. The Proprietor is obliged to make this new sacrifice by the urgent necessity of his returning immediately to his family; and trusts that the Amateurs of the Fine Arts will not view with indifference this important invitation. The Gallery will be open from 10 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, and from 4 P. M., until 6. J. MAURONER.

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.

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

BETHEL FLAG.—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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doabloons, Spanish, 113½ to 114 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 112½ do. do.
Plata Macaquina, 6½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 170 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7¼ to 7½d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 360 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 550 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 32 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 30 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 28 to 29 do.
Do. salted, 24 to 25 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 14½ dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 42 dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 28 to 30 dollars per arroba.
Do, mixed, 22 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 to 13 dollars per quintal.
Horns, best, 500 to 525 dolls. per mil.
Flour (north american) 61 dls. p. bbl.
Salt, 13 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doabloons, during the week, 115 dollars. The lowest price, 112 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½d. The lowest do. 7¼d.

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