

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

No. 193.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1830.

[VOL. IV.

**BUENOS AIRES.**

The House of Representatives of the Province will meet on Monday for the despatch of public business. It assembled on the evening of the 26th ult. and went through some preparatory business, such as approving the elections which had taken place, and recommending that some defects which had occurred in the elections at Moron, Matanza, San Fernando and Conchas, should be remedied in future.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th ult. contained some news from the interior, to the following effect.

That the Colonel Videla del Castillo, after having occupied San Luis, with a part of the forces belonging to the Government of Cordova, marched towards Mendoza with a division composed of the 2nd Regiment of infantry, a detachment of Salteños, and some Cordovese Militia. On the road they learned from different persons that the Mendocinos were disposed to resist this aggression, and had a superior force to that commanded by Col. Videla, who therefore deemed it prudent to return to San Luis. The Government of Mendoza sent two deputies to that of Cordova, avowing its desire of peace, and the termination of those contests which had so long agitated sister provinces, and likewise manifesting its determination to resist its occupation by an armed force of another province; and to solicit a reciprocal independence amongst all the provinces of the interior, relative to their internal concerns.

*Rioja.*

General Villafañe, after having placed at the disposal of the Government of Rioja the force under his command, in conformity to the convention with General Paz, had been elected Governor of the said Province, and assumed the command of the division he formerly had, consisting of 1500 men.

*Córdoba.*

The cavalry force of General Paz, according to the last accounts, consists of 8000 men of the line and 1500 militia. A great scarcity of horses was felt.

Buenos Ayres, April 23rd, 1830.

The delegate Government of the province taking into consideration the failure of the harvest and the present high price of grain, and the singular situation in which the trade of this city is placed, which gives reason to fear that the high price of wheat will not prevent its being exported as in ordinary times, and that under such circumstances its free exportation will expose the province to the dangers of scarcity, and an exorbitant price of bread, which ought to be carefully guarded against, in order that the distresses so sensibly felt through the late public misfortunes may not be augmented, has decreed;

The exportation of wheat from the province is prohibited, until further resolutions may be taken.

Let this be published.

*Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.*

*Juan Ramon Balcarce.*

*Manuel J. Garcia.*

A notice from the finance department states that on the 15th May next, those establishments which are subject to the License duty will be visited, and those who have not licences will be fined as the law directs.

*Montevideo.*

It affords us extreme pleasure to observe that the late change of Government in the above city has not been attended with the least interruption to the public tranquillity.

The arrival on Saturday last, of the Packet Sarandi, caused considerable expectation, and a number of persons assembled on the beach waiting the return of the visit boat, under the supposition that the Ex-Governor General Rondeau was passenger from Montevideo. It was then learned that the said General remained in that city, and that every thing denoted that the public peace would not be disturbed.

The Packet Rosa arrived from Montevideo yesterday, and confirms the above good news, (for good it is in these troubled times,) and that General Lavalleja had been confirmed in his office of Provisional Governor, by the house of Representatives.

Don Juan Giro was appointed Minister of Government; the individuals to fill the other offices had not been named. The following is an extract from a Letter dated Montevideo 28th ult.

“General Rivera it is said has been named Minister of war, which he will no doubt refuse. He is expected in Montevideo to day; his troops it is said are at Durazno, but not 600 men as was stated: they do not exceed 200. I understand that in a confidential letter to Lavalleja he has declared his conformity to the existing order of things. It is however to be supposed that he is not altogether pleased with the change, and had he not very powerful motives to induce him to do it, would not submit to it. He perhaps fears that a pretext might be afforded for the Brazilians to enter. The latter a month since had nearly 3000 men at St. Catherines and more were expected from Bahia; they are well clothed but were rather dissatisfied in consequence of their pay being in arrears. General Guido has been applied to by the house of representatives for his opinion as to the spirit of the article of the treaty regulating this Government; he stated that in his judgment the government was in error in the interpretation they gave to it, and that the house of representatives was a legal body. The particulars of the above it is said will be published.”

The Periodicals of Montevideo were divided in their opinions upon the late changes in the Government there; the *Universal* sustained the legitimacy of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, whilst the *Gaceta* and *Tribuno*, (the latter a new paper,) stated that it had usurped faculties which did not belong to it.

The new Governor Lavalleja had proposed to the House of Representatives, a project to organize a national guard, composed of the citizens of Montevideo, for the preservation of the public peace.

In the *Universal* of the 28th ult. is a communication from General Guido, regretting that his speedy departure for Rio Janeiro prevented him addressing his numerous friends in Montevideo, from whom he had received such distinguished kindness.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, April 23rd, 1880.

The delegate Government of the Province taking into consideration the falling off which is observed in the breed of Mares, and the fatal effects which it may have upon agriculture and tillage, and to the security of the province; has decreed:—

Article 1st. From the publication of the present decree, the slaughtering of Mares in the province is prohibited.

2 After four months from this date the exportation of horse hides, by water, is prohibited.

3 Those who contravene the present decree, shall pay for each mare which is slaughtered 20 dollars current money, and 10 dollars for each hide which is exported, or attempted to be exported.

4 In default of payment of the fine expressed in the anterior article, the infractor shall suffer two years' imprisonment.

5 The said fine shall be given to the informer, in the case of article first, and to the informer and captor, in equal parts, in the case of article second.

6 Let this be published.

Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.  
Juan Ramon Balcarce.  
Manuel J. Garcia.

A decree dated 23rd inst., states that the Post horses employed in the service of Government, are to be exempt from paying the Bridge tolls; also, those belonging to the Postmasters, when returning home after having been employed.

The reply of the mediatory commissioners (noticed in our last,) to charges alleged against them by the Government of Cordova, is extremely long.—It accuses that Government of evasion, and that from the commencement of the negotiation, it had evinced no disposition whatever to come to an amicable arrangement; that the situation of the Commissioners had been highly painful, obliged by their public character to make every effort in the arduous employment confided to them, and convinced at the same time of its inutility. Various observations are adduced to prove that neither General Paz nor his officers were desirous of peace; that when the Commissioners proceeded to the camp of General Quiroga, at the request of General Paz, no definite period was fixed for a reply, and that in fact General Paz moved his army, in order to seek his adversary, at the same moment that the Commissioners arrived in the camp of the latter. That after the battle the Commissioners were exposed to insults and even to danger from the troops of both parties; many of the soldiers of General Quiroga

accused them of treason and asserted that through them the battle was lost.

In reply to the allegation that General Quiroga was saved from being made prisoner, by having sought refuge in the carriage of the Commissioners: the latter state that they arrived at the town of *Fraile Muerto*, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, that is to say more than fifty hours after the battle of the 25th was decided; General Quiroga was there, and a division of 200 men encamped near him, and that during a space of 36 leagues none of General Paz's troops were seen, from which it was evident that ignorance prevailed of the route which General Quiroga had taken, or that the means of pursuit were wanting; that on arriving at the above post house they were visited by the said General, and the Commissioners state that they fulfilled a duty in offering in the name of their Government an asylum to him and his followers in the province of Buenos Ayres, which after some resistance he accepted.

That when upon the point of continuing their journey, the General was invited to take a seat in the coach, and entered it in the presence of a numerous assemblage; three of his Aid de Camps and their attendants followed; and that it is an imposture in the Government of Cordova, stating that this measure saved him from pursuit, as notwithstanding the public manner in which the party travelled, no armed men were met with from the Esquina, to the jurisdiction of Santa Fé, and that if any parties of General Paz had been in that direction, they could have over taken the carriage and the arrest of General Quiroga would in all probability have followed.

The Commissioners in conclusion state, that even allowing that General Quiroga owed his preservation to them it is a bounden duty in society to respect misfortune, to give an asylum to the unfortunate man who had no other crime but being so; and why should an unhappy and illustrious chief be deprived of this, because fortune in its caprices had abandoned him.

That they are not ignorant that this exposition has pronounced their sentence of proscription or death, if the ambitious Governor of Cordova continue to be the favourite of fortune, and the accomplices of his machinations should again exercise their detestable influence in Buenos Ayres, and preside over the public destinies.

The exposition is dated Buenos Ayres, April 15th, 1880, and signed,

Pedro Feliciano Cavia.  
Juan José Cernadas.

The *Lucero* of the 22nd ultimo contained some remarks upon the new daily paper called the *Circular Maritima*, to the effect that it being printed upon a small half sheet of paper and upon one side only, it

was charged at too high a price, (eight dollars per month,) and advised the Editors to reduce the rate of the subscription, as by this means it might be brought to the notice of a greater number of readers.

The Editor of the *Circular Maritima*, in a supplement, replied to the above stating that from the great rise in every article connected with the press, the depreciation of the Current Money, and the small number of subscribers, consequent upon the nature of their periodical, the proceeds were scarcely sufficient to pay the expenses of their undertaking, setting aside the personal labours of the Editors, and therefore hoped that the *Lucero* would do them the justice to acknowledge that the Subscription of eight dollars per month was only just and equitable.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its number of Saturday, last had a "City article," upon the plan of the London Papers, in which was noticed the Mercantile transactions of the week. It is to be continued every Saturday, and if in a market so constituted as that of Buenos Ayres any thing like a correct statement can be published, the Editors will merit infinite praise.

The term *City*, in London, has a meaning and distinction, which few but residents there can rightly comprehend.

A correspondent asks what constitutes the City part of Buenos Ayres, and suggests that the Alameda for the East, the Churches of San Miguel and San Juan, for the West, those of Santa Catalina and San Nicholas for the North, and San Domingo for the South, should be the "City bounds" and declared "within the walls."

The strong south wind of Monday last, brought with it a very high tide. The Barracas was overflowed, and likewise the New Road near to it. It was likewise extremely cold, the Thermometer at 58, and Summer attire was entirely laid aside.

We have received two poetical communications, one signed *A Citizen*, the other *Orlando*, and both addressed to a Lady under the name of *Anne*, who seems to have inspired considerable admiration and tempts one to ask;

"Who is Anne: what is she  
That all our awains comment see?"

The nature of our paper will not admit of the general insertion of Poetry.—The following is an extract from that which was the signature of *A Citizen*.

TO ANNE.

"Reserved with frankness, art with truth to show,  
"Courage with softness, modesty with pride,  
"Ah! bless'd with temper, whose unclouded eye  
"Can make to-morrow as cheerful as to-day."

We have not the pleasure of knowing the fair one, to whom these lines were addressed, yet we would counsel her to remember the answer of *Rosalind* to *Orlando*.

o, no, Orlando, men are April, when they woo,  
ember when they wed; maids are May, when  
y are maids, but the sky changes when they are  
ives."

Several Dinner Parties took place  
his City on St. George's Day, in  
sion to that given by H. M's Chargé  
D'affaires. The British flag was display-  
ed from the house of the latter, and like-  
wise from the top of Mr. Wilkinson's  
Hotel.

The British vessels in the Port hoisted  
er colours, and several vessels of  
er nations; indeed altogether the most  
eadly feelings prevailed, and amongst  
British considerable enthusiasm.

No British vessel of war was in Port,  
nsequently there was no salute fired.

General Saavedra, in his autograph me-  
moir states, that he continued in the public  
ervice until the close of the year 1821, at  
which period he was included in the *reforma*,  
and was placed in that list only as a  
Colonel of Infantry, for which he received  
17,000 dollars in stock, the price of which  
averaged from 40 to 50, consequently he  
suffered a loss of 700 dollars upon each  
1000, & that if it had not been for an estate,  
which came to his wife in the above year,  
he should have been placed in great pecu-  
niary difficulty, and as it was, notwith-  
standing his advanced age, he was under  
the necessity of retiring with his family to  
the country, not being able to support the  
expense of living in town; that he had  
written the memoir chiefly for the informa-  
tion of his children, that they might know  
the history of their Father. The two  
by his first wife, Diego and Manuel, were  
acquainted with part of the events alluded  
to; but those by his second wife Doña  
Saturnina Ojalora, were infants, and  
could have but a very confused idea of  
the said history.

#### THEATRE.

On the 25th ult. a play called *Los dos  
Pedros* was performed, the plot of which  
is founded upon an incident in the life of  
Peter of Russia; Felipe David provoked  
Lursas of laughter in the character of a  
pragmatical magistrate.

An actor from the Montevideo Theatre,  
Señor Quijano, has talents in the melo-  
dramatic style of acting, and often remind-  
ed us of the heroes of the Surrey and Co  
bearing Theatres. In person he is somewhat  
*petit*, and his voice is not of the best order.

An ingenious piece of mechanism of  
shipping at an anchor, was exhibited in  
one of the scenes. The house was well  
attended.

On the 26th, was performed for the  
benefit of Señora Trinidad Guevara, (an-  
nounced in the bills, as the first Actress  
of this Theatre;) the Tragedy of *Tancredi*.  
The *beneficiada*, in a printed address,  
alluded to the popularity which attended

the Opera of that name, as performed by  
the Tani Company, and hoped that the  
play would meet the wishes of the Public.  
Cossio personated Tancredi, for which  
his fine person is well adapted, and his  
performance, if not first rate, was in parts  
respectable: upon his shield was painted  
the device, *Amor y honor*.

Doña Trinidad was the Amenaide, and  
she acted with considerable feeling, but  
we should have preferred the Opera, and  
to have heard Angelita Tani and her  
brother warble the delightful duet,  
"Lasciami, non l'ascolto."

The dresses were appropriate and the  
house was numerous and fashionably at-  
tended. In the Boxes, were *Bel'es* who  
in better times were constant visitors at  
the Theatre, and one or two very young  
Ladies, who brought to mind the lines  
in Byron's *Beppo*.

"Tis true your budding Miss is very charming,  
"But shy and awkward at first coming out."

General Quiroga was present, both on  
this and the preceding evening, he sat  
in the upper or dress circle of Boxes, in  
company with several ladies. The Lobby  
near his box, between the acts, was much  
thronged with persons, eager to see a man  
who has been so conspicuous in the annals  
of this country:—His face and forehead  
were in a manner hidden by a profusion of  
dark hair, whiskers & mustachios; there  
was however something in his whole ap-  
pearance and countenance, that those

"Who paused to look again,  
saw more than marks the crowd of common men."

#### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 29th of Ap. 11.

##### BRITISH.

Brig Eamont, Mc Auley, loading for Liverpool  
Do David Ricardo, Lacey, loading for Cadiz.  
Do Brothers, Spittal, loading for Antwerp.  
Do Hebe, Foreman, do do  
Do King Henry, Anderson, do. for Liverpool.  
Do Chili, Falls, do do  
Do Scipio, Scotland, do do  
Do Hebe, Butrick, do do  
Do Hercules, Ringstead, do do  
Do Harriet, Summers, for Montevideo, to take  
[in Mules for the Isle of France.

British vessels at Ensenada.

Do Branston, Given, to be have down.  
Barque Forteus, Brown,

##### AMERICAN.

Do Evelina, Peirce, loading for New York.  
Do Elizabeth, Andrews, loading for Amsterdam  
Do Ruth, Jefferson, uncertain.  
Do Emma, Copeland, loading for Havana.  
Do Moss, Fennell, do do  
Do Vine, Varney, loading for Salem, to call at  
[Montevideo.  
Do Zipporah, Delesdernier, loading for Brazils.

##### FRENCH.

Ship Fulgor, Florigny, loading for Bordenux,  
[to call at Montevideo.  
Brig Adelaide, Puttmann, loading for Havanna  
Do Hermine, loading for do Havre de Grace

##### SARDINIAN.

Brig Eloisa, Celli, loading for Cadiz & Gibraltar  
Schooner-brig Amable, Capiano, discharging.  
Polacre Clementina, Capelo, loading for a port  
[in Europe.

Do Bella Carlota, Gianello, do. for Cadiz.  
Do Agua Santa, Merello, do. for Genoa.  
F lacre Aquies, Vila, for ports in the Levant.  
Sardinian Polacre, Virginia, Vacaro, loading for  
Ketch Filipina, discharging. [Rio Janeiro.

#### CHILIAN.

Ship Minerva, Silverson, loading for a port in  
Brig Mercedesitas, O'Brien, for sale. [Europe.

#### BRAZILIAN.

Brig Alcine, Silva, load. for Pernambuco & Para  
Do Independente, Carlozo, discharging.  
Do Nuevo Despique, Feliciano, loading for Rio  
Sch. Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, do do  
Do Suspiro, Ferreyra, do do  
Schooner Brig Dos Amigos, Francisco, dis-  
[charging.

#### ROMAN.

Schr-brig Concordia, Burattina, loading for  
[Marseilles.

#### FRENCH

Brig of war Faucon, Capt. Queznel;  
Do L'Inconstant, Capt. Le Chevalier de Bruix

#### BRAZILIAN.

Brig of war Piraja, Commodore J. S. Pereyra.

#### SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Hebe spoke on the 25th February,  
in Lat. 34° N. Long. 194° W. the ship Amity  
of Whitty, with Troops from the Isle of France  
and Cape of Good Hope, bound to Portsmouth.  
*Arrivals at Monte Video.*

April 20—Brazilian Patache Montevideoan,  
Alcantara, from Rio Janeiro, with wine, Tobac-  
co, &c.

21—American brig Plymouth, Lawton, from  
this 20th.

22—H. B. M's Packet Skylark, from this  
20th.



#### MARINE LIST.



#### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The following was omitted in our last num-  
ber.

April 21—Arrived, Columbian Corvette,  
Urica, Capt. Thomas Brown, from Montevideo  
18th.

April 24—*Wind S.W. hazy and showery.*  
Arrived, National packet schooner Joven  
Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Mont video 22nd, to  
Stewart and Agell, with 218 tierces of yerba, 4  
bales woollens.

3 balandras from the Parana, with lime  
and wood, &c.

Sailed Columbian Corvette Urica, Captain  
Thomas Brown, for Rio Janeiro.

National Schooner brig Pampero, Thompson,  
for Patagonia, in ballast, dispatched by Edward  
Lumb.

Do do Volador, Montano,  
for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Francisco  
Trelles, with 2464 quintals of jerked beef, 200  
dozen of salted tongues, 78 barrels of tallow.

April 25—*Wind S. S.W. hazy and showery.*  
Arrived (at night,) National schooner brig  
Armonia, W. Lewis, from Patagonia, 18th,  
with 470 horns, whiting and some cases of  
effects.

Sailed at 8 A. M. National Packet schooner  
Bella Portena, Anderson, for Montevideo, des-  
patched by J. and S. Lyons, with 74 cases of  
effects, 2 bales do, 18 kegs of stores.

Upwards of 20 sail of small craft came out  
of the Boca, and sailed to the N. the tide being  
high.

April 26—*Wind S.S.W. blowing strong.*  
Arrived British ship Jane, Baigrie, from  
Ensenada, with Mules, bound to the Isle of  
France.

April 27—*Wind S.S.W.*

Arrived Brazilian schooner brig Dos Amigos,  
A. Francisco, from Rio Janeiro, 4th inst. to J.  
S. Monteiro, with 222 rolls of tobacco, 138 bags  
of sugar, 136 pipes of aguardiente, &c.

6 balandras and 3 zumacas, from the Parana,  
and Uruguay, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed Dutch Galliot Maria, Borches, for  
Antwerp, dispatched by George Vermoeten,  
with 9988 horns, 45 bales, with 736 arrobas of  
wool, 4 do with 256 do of horse hair, 1 do with  
horse hides, 8766 dry hides.

Passengers. Señor Trancaville, and others.  
11 balandras and 2 zumacas, to the N.

April 28—Wind N.

Arrived 5 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed Sardinian Polacre, Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, for Cadiz, despatched by Pedro Plomer, with 11, 025 dry hides, 500 quintals of Iron. Twelve passengers.

April 29—Wind N.N.W.

Arrived 2 zumacas and 6 balandras from the Parana, Uruguay and Banda Oriental, with hides, wood, &c.

Sailed Sardinian Polacre, San Antonio, Guartarino, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Pedro Plomer, with 1350 quintals of jerked beef, 800 dry hides and some cases of effects.

National brig Conception, Granville, for Bahia, despatched by James C. Thompson, with 2645 quintals of jerked beef, 260 strings of onions, 145 dozen of salted tongues, 20 barrels do. 70 arrobas of fat.

British ship Jane, Baigrie, for the Isle of France and Calcutta, despatched by Miller, Stewart and Co, with 135 mules, 3 horses.

April 30—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental schooner Packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 28th, to Carlos Galieno, with 23 tons of coals, 6 half hogsheads of sugar.

7 Balandras, and 2 Zumacas, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed French ship Fulgor, Florigny, for Montevideo, to take in a cargo for Bourdeaux; cargo from this 3144 salted hides, 33 damaged hides, 1880 arrobas of horse hair, 9060 bricks, (return cargo.) despatched by Garnier Bros.

Sailed National packet schooner Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

Arrivals at Monte Video.

April 23—French brig Hirondelle, from Marseilles 16th February, with wine. Brazilian brig schooner Santo Domingo, Eneas, from Rio Janeiro.

26—Colombian corvette Urica, from this 24th, and was to sail on the 29th for Rio Janeiro.

Sailed from Montevideo.

April 25—Portuguese brig Principe Real, for Cape de Verdes.

27—H. B. M's Packet Skylark, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The British sloop of war Lightning, French brig of war Railleuse, Brazilian do, Duquesa de Goyaz, do schooner of war Rio de la Plata, from this 22nd ult, arrived at Montevideo about the 24th.

The arrival of so many Men of War must have surprised the Montevideans, and given them some idea of the anxiety which prevailed here.

The National packet brig Ellen, Capt.

Donald Campbell, is posted to sail on the 4th for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

H. I M's brig Piraja, on the 5th for do.

Do Sardinian polacre Bella Carlota, for Cadiz on 3rd:

The American Brig Vine, for Montevideo and Salem.

Do do Emma, for the Havana, are posted to sail this day.

British brig Hebe, Forman, on 4th inst for Antwerp, calling off Margate to land her passengers and the English mail.

Two decrees have been issued, dated San Nicolas, 26th ult., and signed by the governor: the first orders that no interments should take place in the Church of that city, as heretofore, but at a certain spot, distant from the town, in order to prevent contagion.

The second restores to the different parochial curates of the country districts, the administration of the contributions for the benefit of their churches, with regulations, &c.

A decree date d Buenos Aires 28th ult signed by the ministers, states that the individuals called into service in the *milicia activa*, and hitherto incorporated in the 4th battalion of the regiment of *Patriotas*, are so numerous that if formed into a corps they might render the greatest service to the country under whatever circumstances it might be placed. It is therefore ordered that they should be separated from the above regiment and become an independent battalion under the Command of Col. D. Felix Alzaga.

A new paper has appeared in Montevideo under the unassuming title of "*El Plagiario, ó sea Viejo Cajon de Sastre*," having for motto Pope's celebrated line, "Whatever is, is right."

D. Felipe Arana, has been named president of the house of representatives, and D. Victorio Garcia Zuniga and D. Manuel Guillermo Pinto, Vice Presidents.—The house will meet on Monday at 12 o'clock.

### DIED.

Yesterday morning 30th ult, the Reverend Patrick Moran, after a short illness.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SAMUEL BISHOP**, Chemist, 49 Reconquista Street, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, of having received a fresh supply of Medicines of the first quality; also, the undermentioned articles:

Leeches	Oatmeal
Soda & Seidlitz Powders	Linseed Meal
Lozenges Peppermint	Pearl Barley
do Ginger	Black Lead
do Paregoric	do Ivory
do Horehound	West Indian Arrowroot
do Liquorice	Cold drawn Castor Oil
do Magnesia	Pomace Stone
do Ipecac, &c.	Arnatto
Sago	Jamaica Ginger
Windsor Soap	Ketchup.
Permanent Ink	

**THOMAS CLERK**, Tailor and Cap. maker, respectfully informs his friends and the publick, that he has removed from No. 21 Calle de Cuyo, to No. 25 Calle de Maypu, where he hopes to meet a continuance of their favours.

**MRS. FAUNCH**, in returning her grateful thanks to her Friends and the Public for the kind patronage afforded to her Hotel, respectfully informs them that she has established a superior ORDINARY at half past 2 daily, to which she solicits their liberal support, assuring them that on her part, no effort shall be omitted to merit their favours.

**SAMSON HILL** has the honor to inform his friends, and the Public, that having entered into copartnership with Mr. William Brown; in addition to the Livery Stable business, in future there will be four English carts, constantly at the disposal of persons who may wish to occupy them.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 115 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 113 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 7 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ a 8 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 7½ a 7½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 70 a 75 per cent.
Bank Shares, 155 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6½ per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 190 a 200, p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 450. do. do.
Do. on the United States, 790, do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 36 a 37 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 34 a 35 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 32 do.
Do. salted, 30 pesada.
Do. Horse, 11 a 12 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 15 to 16 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, do. none.
Hair, long 34 a 36 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 24 a 26 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal, nonnal.
Horns, best, 550 a 600 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 80 a 85 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 20 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 20 per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 120 dollars. The lowest price, 110 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼.

Small sums in specie have been done during the Week, at a lower rate than the prices quoted, but not in sufficient quantities to make a price.

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