

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 194.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1830.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AIRES.

The Message of the Government to the Legislature, which we have inserted in another part, will afford satisfaction to those who admire laconism in public documents, and in this respect it reminds one of the King's speech to both Houses of Parliament, to which indeed in many of its terms there is a great similarity. It makes no attempt to surprise by unnatural flights: on the contrary its concomitant is simplicity.—That part of it relative to the revenue is important; and we are rejoiced to learn from head-quarters, that the evils under which the country labours, are not thought to be incurable; but great sacrifices are demanded, and it may be requisite, "like skilful surgeons, to cut beyond the wound to make the cure complete."

Another important feature in the Message is the avowal, that the Government no longer exercises the extraordinary powers with which it was invested, or in other language that the "*Habeas corpus*" act is no longer suspended.

A mail arrived from the interior on Tuesday last.—The intelligence it brings, we are sorry to state, is not of a flattering nature. General Paz, it will be remembered, in prosecution of the victory of the Laguna Larga, detached a division of his forces under the command of Col. Videla Castillo, against the provinces of Cuyo; this officer found no difficulty in occupying San Luis, the Governor and garrison of which he took prisoners; he was preparing to proceed to Mendoza, when he was met by a deputation from the Government of that province, to treat for peace. These Commissioners were received by Videla in his camp, in a friendly manner, and he expressed a desire to effect an adjustment, and a treaty was concluded and ratified on the part of the Government of Cordova. In the mean timesome particular events occurred in Mendoza, and the Commandant of the militia, and others were thrown into prison, upon a charge of being favorable to the opposite party.

Upon this a deputation proceeded to Col. Videla, and requested he would enter the town and arrange matters. He accordingly entered, but before his arrival, the Governor Don Juan Corbalan, and Col. Aldao, with about 700 militiamen, had retired to the country. A new Governor was appointed in the person of Don Tomas Godoy; several individuals, who had apprehensions for their safety, set out for Chili. These on crossing the Cordillera, met a number of persons who had emigrated during the last administration, and having heard of General Quiroga's defeat, were returning. The latter party being the more numerous, rose upon the others and made them prisoners, amongst the captives was Don Francisco Ignacio Bustos, nephew to the Ex Governor of Cordova, and who been latterly minister of Government in San Juan.

The Government of San Juan, on the approach of Col. Videla, sent out Commissioners to meet him; he referred them to his Government; they proceeded towards Cordova and in the neighbourhood of that city; the Minister of war came out and had a conference with them; stipulations were entered into, but in the interim the Governor of San Juan (Echegaray) was obliged, to decamp, whereupon Lieut. Col. Don Juan Aguilar was made Governor.

These events are to be regretted, if they should form a subject of collision between the Governments of Cordova and Buenos Ayre, and its allies. It is affirmed, that in the late conferences at San Nicolas, some engagements were entered into by the allied provinces, the purport of which Señor Oro was commissioned to convey to the Government of Cordova.

The British brig Mamaluke, Todd, from this 2nd February, bound to London, has been totally lost, crew and passengers saved. Amongst the latter was the Lady of Admiral Brown and son and daughter.

The following will convey more particulars.

Extract of a letter from Rio San Francisco, Coast of Brazil, between Pernambuco and Bahia,—18th March, 1830.

"The Mamaluke struck on a bed of

sand, off this River, at 4 A. M. on the morning of the 15th, where she continued striking heavily; the natives assured us we should never get the brig off, as she was in a quicksand; notwithstanding it was not until the ensuing day that we landed, as hopes were entertained, that by taking out part of the cargo she might float, no vessel however could be procured for that purpose, and the people proceeded to throw it over board, but it was found to be useless, as it only made the bed around her deeper; we therefore disembarked in a catamaran:—The Captain and men exerted themselves all that and the following day, and saved some sails, clothes, provisions; &c. This morning the boats went off again but could not approach the vessel, in consequence of the heavy swell. Should the weather moderate more things may be got out, but I apprehend not, as the vessel has driven towards the breakers."

The Dutch brig Adele, Bakker, from this 18 September, bound to Antwerp, was lost at the Prawle near Dartmouth, on the night of 21 22 January, with all the crew: six bodies were washed on shore and about 10,000 hides saved in a damaged condition.

Montevideo.

We have only room to state that hitherto the change of Government has not produced the least tendency to disturb the public tranquillity in the above city. It will be seen by our Shipping List that the Ex Governor (general Rondeau) has arrived in Buenos Aires.

We have received by the Packet Calypso London papers to the 20th. February and Paris Papers, to the 14th. they do not contain any thing of great moment. In our next we will give a summary of their contents.

The house of representatives has decided that in the session of the 14th it will hear the explanations which the ministers are to give, relative to the use they have made of the extraordinary powers with which the government was invested.

In No. 182 of the **BRITISH PACKET** was published a general statement of the public accounts of the province of Buenos Ayres, for the year 1829—The deficit or floating debt at that period, amounted to 15,109,512 5 dollars.

A statement has appeared in the *Lucero* of the Revenue for the first quarter of the present year, of which the following is an extract :

DEBTS.		CREDITS.	
	Dollars. reals.		Dollars. reals.
National Bank, including interest, . . .	18,030, 98. 5½	Bank Shares and Public Stock, . . .	3,087,000
Treasury Bills,	724,234 7½	Exchequer,	1,674,810 5½
Deposits,	831,108 3	Various minor credits,	610,291 5
Various minor debts,	237,804 4½		
		Fund to redeem the Bank Notes	5,372,102 2½
			102,480 2
		Deficit, or floating debt,	5,474,582 4½
			14,351,764 0½
TOTAL,	19,826,346 4½	TOTAL,	19,692,356 4½

From the above accounts, there appears a reduction in the deficit to the amount of 757,748 4½ dollars.

Buenos Ayres, 1st May 1830.

The Government has been informed, that various individuals have slaughtered horned cattle in this City, for the sole purpose of procuring hides, leaving the flesh to putrify; and considering the evils which this abuse may produce upon the health of the inhabitants,

The Government has decreed :—

Article 1st.—From the publication of this decree, it is prohibited to slaughter horned cattle in this City, or outside the town, unless the flesh thereof be destined for the public use, or for salting.

2nd.—Those who contravene the preceding article, shall pay a penalty of 25 dollars for each head of cattle slaughtered, and shall be obliged to remove at their own expence the carcass of the animal slaughtered.

3rd.—Let this be published.

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

The House of Representatives opened its first Session, at half past one o'clock on the 3rd inst :—29 Members were present, some routine business was transacted, and the secretary of the House communicated the following

MESSAGE

of the Government to the eighth legislature of the province.

Gentlemen of the house of Representatives,

The Government congratulates itself on seeing you assembled at the time, and in the form established by our laws.

During the short period of your recess it has preserved without any alteration, our relations with friendly nations. The union with the boundary provinces of the Parana has been drawn closer, and although the efforts to avoid a fresh effusion of blood with the sister provinces of Cordova and of Cuyo, and to accelerate the perfect re-establishment of tranquillity were unavailing, this misfortune has not relaxed the zeal of the Government, nor

weakened the decision with which it will constantly labour, until so desirable an object be attained.

In compliance with the 7th article of the preliminary convention of peace, celebrated between this republic and H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, and the Government having received sufficient authorization from the other provinces, it proceeded to name the commissioner, to revise the constitution sanctioned by the honorable Representatives of the oriental state of the Uruguay :—May God protect and shower his benedictions upon it!

Now, gentlemen, it is necessary earnestly to cast our eyes upon the interior situation of this, our country; and hasten to repair the ravages produced in it by foreign war and dissensions.

The Government has occupied itself principally in securing the public tranquillity, and made some improvements urgently required in the department of justice. It has omitted nothing which could tend to secure the province from the dangers which may threaten it, until civil war entirely cease in all the rest, and to preserve the country districts from any sudden incursion, either by creating respect for our arms or by conventions with the indigenous tribes. Many of them have accepted our friendship and have become allies; some who were intrac table and presumed to insult our territory have just been chastised. The corps of regular troops and militia on the northern frontier have especial claims to public gratitude, as well for their willingness in the service, as for the bravery with which they have punished the insolence of the invaders.

With respect to the public Revenue, the Government must frankly announce to you, that great sacrifices are necessary in order to restore it to a satisfactory condition. It is necessary to recover our credit jeopardized abroad, and promptly ameliorate our circulating medium, whose depreciation paralyzes industry, disturbs society and prepares the road to misery; these evils are grievous without doubt, but

they are far from being incurable, displaying suitable manly energy, and with inflexible severity every expense which is not absolutely necessary, and other operations will then be more credit will vigorously spring forth, and multiply the means of production. The example of parsimony and frugality in the Government will exercise powerful influence upon the habits of the people, menaced now by the tremendous effects of unauthorised luxury and a culpable, haughty, and craving idleness.

The settlement of the new line of Frontier is justly considered as the solid foundation of riches and prosperity of the province; this undertaking occupies the first thought of the Government.

The estimate of expenditure, that of ways and means, together with the accounts of the last year, will be immediately laid before you.

Finally, Gentlemen, the Government ceases from this day in the exercise of the extraordinary powers, with which it was invested; ready to render you an account of the use it has made of this odious power, it flatters itself with the hope that with your exertions, the empire of the law will ere long be established.

Tomas M. de Anchorena.
Juan R. Balcarce.
Manuel J. Garcia.

Buenos Ayres, 3rd May, 1830.

A document was published in the *Lucero* of the 4th inst, entitled

“Exposition of the conduct of the Government of Cordova, in the war with General Don Juan Facunda Quiroga, the negotiation for peace, promoted by the Government of Buenos Ayres.”

This *Exposé* contains little or nothing in addition to what we have before published. It states that the provinces of Cuyo, Rioja and Catamarca were placed under the tyrannical influence of General Quiroga, whom it accuses of cruelty, and places to his charge numerous horrors which have occurred in the interior war.

It likewise arraigns the mediatory Commissioners of deception stating, that they were more the agents of General Quiroga than the negotiators of peace; but that which appears principally to have prepossessed the Government of Cordova against them, was in consequence of some letters from the Ex Governor Bustos, found in the baggage of Molina, (a Cuzco chieftain of the province of Cordova,) (which as the *Exposé* states,) compromised the character of the Commissioners.

It concludes by stating, that no impartial person will accuse the Government of Cordova of wishing for war, or hold it responsible for the calamities which afflicted the provinces.

In our last was published an extract from the exposition of the mediatory Commissioners, and public opinion in the end will prove the most correct umpire between the disputants; when time has moderated present animosities.

Buenos Ayres, 3rd May, 1830.

It being impossible to behold with indifference the agitation in which this city is continually placed, and the frequent alterations in the credit of the current money, and the price of the most necessary articles of life, by the false rumours which are intended to create alarm, particularly to the inhabitants of this province, and which are spread by certain malignant men, in order to excite discontent in the people and increase their private fortunes at the expence of the public misery; the Government has ordered the chief of the Police to keep a watchful eye upon those who propagate rumours of the above nature, and those who cannot give the name of the author of such intelligence, shall be placed under arrest, and an account thereof immediately rendered to the Government.

Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.

To the chief of the Police.

A communication from the minister Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, dated the 1st inst, to the different Justices of the peace of the country districts, notices some defects which occurred in the late election in various towns, and desires that they will in future see the law as it regards elections, be strictly complied with.

The drought which has prevailed this Season, has been of infinite detriment to the *Estancias*, many of the proprietors have ordered the cattle upon their Estates to be killed, from the want of water and grass to subsist them; whilst others have preferred that their cattle should run wild about the country, during the winter.

We are informed that numerous portions of land from hence to Tandil are totally without grass, and present the appearance of a sandy desert, and that the late frosty nights have severely injured the small quantity of pasture which remained upon the ground.

It would appear that the elements have combined to increase the distresses of the country.

The weather has been most extraordinary for the time of the year, after two or three days of excessive cold, at the commencement of the last week, the wind shifted to the N. and Summer heat again prevailed.

A decree of the 29th ult. contains some regulations relative to the fees, to be demanded by the advocate General of the minors, and none are to be exacted when the property at the time of the partition does not exceed twenty thousand dollars current money.

The following has been published in this City:

MARITIME.

Notice to Captains of vessels of large draught of water, who enter the River Plate, bound to Buenos Ayres.

After the surveys made in the years 1823, 24 and 25, a new bank has formed itself to the N $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the compass from point Indio, at a distance of 11 miles or thereabouts. The depth in its Southern part is from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ English feet, when the River is low. It was not possible to examine the rest of the Bank, in consequence of not having a vessel drawing a light draught of water.

Benito Aizpurua.

Don Gabriel Sonnet has been appointed assistant, in the hall of chemistry and natural history, vacant by the disappearance of Don Felix Germont.

The Captain of the Port's office is now removed to the Altos, in front of the Alameda; a handsome stair case communicates with it from the beach, and strangers landing no longer proceed through the gloomy guard house so often denominated the "Infernal region."

The new apartments are elegant and commodious, commanding a view of the river. The mast from which it is intended to signalize with the guard vessel in the outer roads, is already erected at the Port Office.—It is proposed by these signals to ascertain the name, nation, cargo, consignée and the number of days out, of vessels arriving in the outer roads, with news, &c. &c. &c.

These improvements in our shipping exertions are owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Captain of the Port Don Francisco Ezezano, and without depreciating the services of his predecessors, it must be acknowledged that this gentleman has effected a great deal, in times too of considerable difficulty.

Parody on the answer of *Rosalind* to *Orlando*, on reading it in the BRITISH PACKET, of May 1st, 1830.

Dedicated to the Editor.

ROSALIND.

No, no, Orlando; men white wooing
Are soft and fresh as April showers;

But when they've caught us by their cooing,
And gather'd all the sweet May flowers,
The flowers of May and fruits of June,
The pleasures of the honey-moon,
Are all forgotten, and too soon,
Comes on a dull November.

The seasons change, winter draws nigh,
All nature seems to droop and sigh,
As fades the leaf dull grows the sky,
And cold and blustering comes December.

ORLANDO'S REPLY.

SWEET ROSALIND,

Vain as timid are your fears,
Which shroud in gloom those happy years,
Of matrimonial joys,
Some misanthrope or perjured swain,
Or witchery has turned your brain,
Life's pleasure to destroy.
Between the Tropic's I was born,
Some distance from the capricorn,
As well as from the cancer,
Where all the seasons are serene,
The year too clothed in ever-green;
A contrast to your answer.
The sky so clear, the flowers so sweet,
A spring of love inviting,
This paradise is made complete,
By maids and swains uniting.

Por un Enamorado.

The legislative body of the Empire of Brazil was to assemble at Rio Janeiro, on the 2nd inst.—H. M's Brig Piraja, at anchor in the outer roads of this port, had in consequence on that day colours at each mast head.

In our native climate it often occurs that "winter lingers in the lap of May."

The first of May ("Garland day,") this year in Buenos Ayres was mild, perhaps more so than the generality of the May-days in England. The evening was serene, and moonlight, and it being the eve of Saturday, the streets were thronged with ladies shopping.

The late Reverend Patrick Moran, (whose decease we noticed in our last,) died after a short illness (about 24 hours). He was a native of Ireland, & came to this city from North America two years since; his conduct here gained him universal respect, both in the discharge of his sacred function, and his personal qualities:—and his loss will be severely felt.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Recoleta, on Saturday last, attended by numerous friends.

THEATRE.

On 2nd inst was performed the Play of *Werter*.—The character of the *Abate*, so admirably personated by *Culebras*, was very inferior; *Señor Quijano* in the *Werter* displayed some good acting.

The house was full. Several French and Brazilian naval officers were in the Boxes.

On the 3rd, for the benefit of Señor Insua, the play of the *Baron of Felchein*, or the *Caprices of Fredrick 2nd*, afforded considerable entertainment to a very crowded audience.

On the 4th, after the Comedy of *Adolfo y Clara*, (Matrimony,) the dancers from Montevideo, (Cañetes) danced the *Bole-ras del Tripoli*.

We entered the Theatre (which was full in every part,) too late to see them.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 6th of May.

BRITISH.

Brig *Eamont*, Mc Auley, loading for Liverpool
Do *David Ricardo*, Lacey, loading for Cadiz.
Do *Brothers*, Spittal, loading for Antwerp.
Do *King Henry*, Anderson, do. for Liverpool.
Do *Chili*, Falls, do do
Do *scipio*, Scotland, do do
Do *Hebe*, Batrick, 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 hove down.
Barque *Porteus*, Brown,

AMERICAN.

Do *Evelina*, Peirce, loading for New York.
Do *Elizabeth*, Andrews, loading for Amsterdam.
Do *Ruth*, Jefferson, loading for Philadelphia.
Do *Moss*, Fennell, do Havana.
Do *Zipporah*, Delesdernier, loading for Brazils.

FRENCH.

Brig *Adelaide*, Puttmann, loading for Havana
Do *Hermine*, loading for do Havre de Grace

SARDINIAN.

Brig *Eloisa*, Celli, loading for Cadiz & Gibraltar
Schooner-brig *Amable*, Copiano, uncertain.
Polacre *Clementina*, Capelo, loading for a port
[in Europe.
Do *Agua Santa*, Merello, do. for Genoa
Polacre *Aquiles*, Vila, for ports in the Levant
Sardinian Polacre *Virginia*, Vacaro, loading for
[Rio Janeiro.
Ketch *Filippina*, Aurelix, uncertain

CHILIAN.

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

BRAZILIAN.

Brig *Alcino*, Silva, load. for Pernambuco & Para
Do *Nuevo Despique*, Feliciano, loading for Rio
Do *Independente*, Cardozo, do do
Do *Suspiro*, Ferreira, do do
Schooner Brig *Dos Amigos*, Francisco, dis-
[charging.

ROMAN.

Schr-brig *Concordia*, Burattina, loading for
[Marselles.

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.

Packet *Calypso*, Lieut. Peyton, Commander.

FRENCH

Brig of war *Faucon*, Capt. Quernel.
Do *L'Inconstant*, Capt. Le Chevalier de Bruix

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 1—Wind N.

Arrived, National packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, Costas, from Montevideo 29th ult, to Gaspar Rusa with 38 pipes of caña, 150 rolls and 60 kegs of tobacco.

National pilot boat schooner *Star of the South*, Martínez, from a cruise in the river, and immediately sailed again, having put two of her pilots on board the ship *Minerva* in the outer roads.

Arrived 3 zumacas and 9 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, wood, &c.

Sailed (at night) American brig *Emma*, Copeland, for the Havana—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. with 5000 quintals of jerked beef.

American brig *Vine*, Varney, for Montevideo and Salem—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co—cargo from this 7164 horns, 2500 horn tips, 2019 dry hides, 1354 horse hides, 3 bales of sheep skins, 2 do deer skins and some return cargo. Passengers for Salem Mr. Dominick and Mr. Barnaby.

May 2—Wind N.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 3—Wind N.

Arrived 3 balandras from the Parana, with lime and wood.

The National schooner of war *Sarandi* anchored in the inner roads from the outer roads.

May 4—Wind N.

Arrived 1 zumaca and 4 balandras from the Banda Oriental, Parana, and Uruguay with lime hides, &c.

Sailed 5 sail of small craft to the N.

May 5—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National gun boat No. 7 for Martin Garcia.

National schooner-brig *Jacinta*, Worcester, for Patagonia—despatched by Crespo, with some cases, &c. of off. cts. Passengers Mr. Crowther, Mr. Brown and others.

National schooner San Juan Bautista, Gomez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 800 quintals of jerked beef, 40 arrobas of tallow.

Brazilian schooner *Francisca Vigilante*, Gomez, for Rio Janeiro—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 1000 horns, 1200 quintals of jerked beef, 414 arrobas of tallow.
2 zumacas to the N.

May 6—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived National packet schooner *Bella Portaña*, Anderson, from Montevideo 4th, to J. and S. Lyons, cargo 120 barrels cognac. 23 passengers including General Rondeau and family.

H. B. M's Barque Packet, *Calypso*, Lieut. Peyton, Commander, from Falmouth 22nd February. Arrived at Rio Janeiro 16th April, sailed from thence 20th. Arrived at Montevideo 3rd inst, sailed from thence the 4th. Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Monsr. Poissier. No. passengers from England. Experienced a succession of light winds and calms: spoke on 25th March, in Lat. 4. 2N. Long. 20. 28W. the British ship *Lady Raffles*, from Bombay, bound to London.

Sailed (this evening) British brig *Hebe*, Foreman, for Antwerp, (to call off Margate,) despatched by Anderson, Weller and Co. with 802 salted hides, 225 bales of sheep skins, 8000 shin bones. Passengers Mrs. French and Children, and Miss Bonar.

Sardinian Polacre *Bella Carlota*, *Ciello*, for Montevideo and Cadiz, despatched by José Gestal, with 6542 dry hides, 30 bales of wool, 8 do. with 71 arrobas, and 21 lbs of feathers.

Passenger for Cadiz Don *Hidelfonso Gestal*, son of Don José Gestal of this city; also fired

several guns on leaving the inner roads.

National packet schooner *Flor del Rio*, Costas, for Montevideo.

(At night,) H. I. M's brig *Piraja*, Capt. Jacinto R. S. Pereyra, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

May 7—Wind N. hazy.

Arrived Oriental schooner packet *Aguil. Primera*, soriano, from Montevideo 5th, to A. Martinez.

British brig *Flora*, Le Mesurier, from Cette 7th February, Bahia 6th April, Montevideo 4th inst, with wine and brandy, to Bertram and Co.

British brig Griffin, Ansell, from Rio Janeiro 27th March, Santos 16th April, with 1180 bags, 107 barrels, 37 boxes of sugar, to Bertram and Co.

10 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, wood, &c.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESMERALDA TAVERN

And Tea Garden, Calle de la Esmeralda, No. 278.

John Whitaker respectfully informs his Friends, that on Sundays and Holidays, at 2 o'clock, they will find a substantial English Dinner on the table, in family style. The charges are moderate; Wines and Spirits of the first quality.

ON THE 17th, 18th, and 19th INST, to the

Afternoon, will be sold (under the galleries of the Cabildo,) the House of Don Augustin Almeyda, situated on the bank of the river, adjacent to the one occupied by Mr. Thomas, fair taxed in 72,165 1 dollars. Those desirous of seeing the taxations can do so, by applying at the office of Señor Agrelo. Buenos Ayres, 5th May, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 130 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 128 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 7½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7¼ a 8 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 7 do.
6 per cent. Stock, 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, 33 a 34 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 31 a 32 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 28 a 30 do.
Do. salted, 31 a 32 pesada.
Do. Horse, 11 a 12 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 15 to 16 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 42 do.
Hair, long 34 a 36 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 24 a 26 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal, nominal.
Horns, best, 560 a 600 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 80 a 85 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 24 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 3½ per cent.
The highest price of Doublons, during the week 130 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼d.

Errata in our last.
For discount 20 per cent. read 3½.

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

Printed at the State Printing Office.