

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 197.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1830.

[VOL. IV.]

BUENOS AIRES.

This week has been extremely barren of news; we have nothing to communicate from the interior Provinces, and the House of Representatives was adjourned for the holidays.

Celebration of the 25th of May, the Anniversary of the Revolution which separated this country from the dominion of Spain.

Formerly the festivities of the 25th May brought numerous families to the Capital from all parts of the country, to the great benefit of trade; and in this respect it had the same effect as the meeting of Parliament, in London. The triste observances of the two last years, although in accordance with the times, makes the splendour of anterior epochs more apparent. Last year civil war raged, and even the Theatre was closed. This year domestic peace prevails, but the wounds inflicted are still open, and the general pecuniary distress forbids the Government to incur any extraordinary expense.

On the evening of the 24th, the public offices, the Pyramid in the Plaza de la Victoria, and the City in general, were illuminated, and Military Music stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo; but the fire works, *Rompe Cabeza*, &c., were no longer seen, and the Plaza, which on those occasions was wont to be the resort of beauty and fashion, was now deserted: the Theatre in the evening had however a full attendance.

On the 25th, at sun rise, salutes of cannon were fired by the Fort, and in the Outer Roads from the Guard Vessel, Republica, and schooner of war Sarandi: these salutes were repeated at mid-day and sun-set: The two vessels were dressed out with signal flags.

The French brig of war *Faucon* likewise fired a salute, and was tastefully decorated with National and signal colours, which from the shore had a good effect; most of the Merchant Vessels in the Port hoisted their flags, as also did the Foreign Ministers from their houses. The absence of the Governor prevent-

ed the usual procession to the Cathedral: the Military were clothed in their best attire, and in the evening a number of persons had collected in the Plaza, to hear the performances of the band; otherwise there was no variety. The Theatre at night was extremely crowded, the Governor's box of course vacant.

On the 26th the College Church was the great attraction, to witness the interesting ceremony of the presentation of premiums, by the Lady Patronesses of the Beneficent Society, to the female schools of this City, the school girls were mostly clad in white, with veils of the same colour and blue sashes; the impressive scene collected all that is lovely in the female world, of Buenos Ayres. The interior of the Church was thronged, a company of the Regiment of Cazadores, and the Regimental Band, were stationed in front of the Church; the day was fine, and, contrary to the custom of former years, the shops were open for business.

In the evening the illuminations, &c., were continued, and the Theatre was well attended.

The flag staff at the Marine Office displayed a profusion of flags of all nations; and on the 26th the French flag was conspicuously placed, a compliment we presume for the attentions paid by the French vessels of war on the 25th.

Thus have concluded the festivities of the 25th of May, 1830, which present a strong contrast to those of the preceding years, particularly that of 1822, when every thing combined to render it a "fairy scene," the dancing of the children in the Plaza, the triumphal cars bearing youthful passengers who then seemed bound on

"A Summer voyage, fairy freight;"

but we must close our remarks here.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

An anonymous correspondent having given in your paper of last Saturday an erroneous and uncandid account of the death of a farm servant of Monte Grande, I request you will allow me to present the real circumstance to your readers.

When Jones fell from his horse, he was in company of his employer and another

gentleman; they lifted him up in a state of insensibility, and with the assistance of another man who came up carried him to the chacra house of Mr. Valdez, who with his people are well known to the Monte Grande residents. It is true that some blood came from one ear of the patient, but there was no "gushing" from ears and nose, and the decided impression of those about him was that when the effects of the intoxication and the stun had passed off, the poor man would recover. He was therefore put to bed, and money given to Mr. Valdez' servants to attend him during the night.

I have made personal inquiry, and find that the assertion of Jones having fallen from his bed during the night, "and rolled upon the ground," is wholly without foundation: he never moved from the bed in which he was placed.

At day break next day, Mr. Grierson sent off one of his farm servants to see Jones and to procure a medical man if necessary. He returned to Monte Grande, and thence went to Santa Catalina in search of Dr. Wilson, whom he found at 10 o'clock, and who instantly set off to see the patient. He had expired, however, before Dr. W. reached the house, and this gentleman informed me that no medical aid could have been of any avail.

The sufferer's body was followed to the grave by both of his employers, and other persons connected with Monte Grande, and he was buried in the mode invariably adopted with those who have died on the colony, according to the Presbyterian form, which (tho' your "correspondent" may be ignorant of it) admits no funeral service.

Jones was a good servant, liked and trusted by his employer, and whatever neglect he may have suffered before, he experienced none after he joined Monte Grande.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

William P. Robertson.

Buenos Ayres, 27th May 1830

The weather during the week has been extremely cold, the Thermometer in the mornings at 41 and 42, with frost and thin ice; but in the day the glass has risen to 50.

We have received a file of Newspapers from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to January last; they are printed one half in English and the other half in the Dutch Language, and published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Editor is evidently a man of talent and has the happy knack of making much out of a little. It cannot be supposed that in a City so small as Cape Town, there is political matter sufficient to form long leading articles, and yet the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, (which is the name of the paper) contains such chiefly in remarks upon the projected Breakwater in Table Bay; the Emigration scheme to Swan River, &c., and we have perused them with much interest, particularly as we once resided at the Cape of Good Hope, and know something of its local politics. At that period (1820) the liberty of the press did not exist there, and the only Newspaper was the Government Gazette, on a small scale, occupied with official decrees, &c.

The following is an extract from the *South African*, relative to Mr. Waghorn's scheme for promoting a constant communication by means of Steam Vessels between India and England.

"No man should envy a Projector. He starts on his course glowing with enthusiasm and in the heat and hurry & tumult of his teeming fancy he annihilates time and space, and already feels the laurel leaves round his wig. Could he die then, he would have lived a blessed time, for immediately comes the cold, severe, unimaginative calculator, accumulating expenses, multiplying obstacles, and dividing his profits until they become invisible. Then comes Delay the scourge, Opposition the rack, and Desertion the grave of hope. Or if indomitable perseverance crown him with success, he has so often anticipated his triumph, that it has lost its charms, and leaves him in a state of collapse, scarcely less intolerable than despair itself."

The following regular Packets are now employed between this Port and Montevideo, viz:—the *Flor del Rio*, *Joven Sarandi*, *Bella Portena*, *Rosa*, and *Aguila Primera*: the three first are under the flag of this Republic, and the two last carry the flag of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; they are schooners rigged, were built in the United States, and average about 120 tons each.

Until the year 1821 the communication between Montevideo and this City was very uncertain, and depended upon the casual arrival of Merchant vessels and balandras, but in that year a cutter of 20 tons, called the *Despatch*, was constructed and owned by Mr. James McGaw, and employed as

a Packet to Montevideo, Captain Donald Campbell, now of the National Packet brig *Ellen*, commanded her: his activity gained him universal praise, and he determined to attempt something upon a larger scale. An American schooner called the *Patty and Sally*, was purchased, fitted as a Packet, and named the *Pepa*, Campbell was Captain, and it proved a successful speculation.

In the year 1823 and 24, two other Packets commenced, viz; the *Doloras* and *Mosca*, (the latter was lost.) The War with Brazil suspended these communications.

The present employment of five expensive Packets, if it does not evince the "Match of Mind," in this portion of the Globe, proves at any rate the march of enterprize.

A communication from the Vicar General Dr. Jose Maria Terrero, to the Minister of Government, dated 18th inst, complains of the irregularities, and profanations, which have occurred for many years, at the annual distribution of Premiums on the 26th May, by the Beneficent Society, at the church of San Ignacio, and intreats the interposition of the Government, in order to appoint another place.

The Minister Don Tomas Anchorena, in reply to the above dated 17th inst, stated, that at present no other place was to be obtained in which the distribution of the Premiums could be celebrated with the dignity correspondent with the importance of the act, but that instructions, had been sent to the Chief of Police in order to take every precaution to preserve decorum during the celebration.

The new duties are to come into operation on the 5th of June next. An application from the British Merchants has been made to Mr. Parish, soliciting his interference with Government, not to exact the additional duties except upon those cargoes which may arrive after the 5th of June, and which in fact accords with the spirit of the Custom-House laws.

The duties to be collected according to the new regulation, are as follows:—
17 per cent upon dry goods, which formerly paid 15.

24 do on Sugar, Yerba, &c., which formerly paid 20.

40 do on Liquids, which formerly paid 30.

The additional duty of 6 dollars upon all hats of foreign manufacture commenced on the 19th instant.

And from the above period the duty on Salt is to be 2 dollars per fanega instead of 4 reals.

We have received by the Danish ship *George Frederick*, a series of Hamburg Newspapers, consisting of the *Borsen Halle*, and the *See Berichte und Schiff-Liste* printed in the German, and the *Hamburg Reporter* and the *Gleaner*, in the English language. The two former are devoted to shipping intelligence, and are in fact an imitation of Lloyd's List, and the two latter to miscellaneous articles, and extracts from English publications all are edited with skill. No. 1 of the *Hamburg Reporter* contains an article from the *Spectator*, upon "Belgian Prussian Manufactures." And in reference to the tanning of leather in the Kingdoms, it states that the hides "all from Buenos Ayres, and are brought by a long land carriage, from Ghent, or Antwerp, into which they are imported, and that the market for this enormous quantity of leather is Germany, the country of booted men."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

The remarks of your correspondent in your last number, on the melancholy death of Peter Jones, have served to call the public attention to the circumstance. This is in some respects, as it should be, for nothing is more notorious, and I may add more disgraceful than the unconcern generally manifested about such of our unhappy countrymen, as come to an untimely end; the circumstances attending some that I have heard of are altogether shocking to humanity. There is perhaps no particular individual, or authority here under whose cognizance these things properly fall, and to whose sense of duty and responsibility, therefore an appeal on the subject can be made: it is the more necessary in consequence to awaken the sympathies of the public in general, and this cannot be done more effectually perhaps than by exposing particular cases to view, and visiting them with just reprobation when necessary; I do not know whether these are the sentiments of your correspondent, and whether it was with this view that he favoured us with his communication: if so, I must say that he has been most unhappy in his choice of an instance.

The moral lesson he takes occasion to inculcate on the dangers and evils of intemperance is excellent, and no moral lesson to some classes of our countrymen need be more frequently or more urgently inculcated; of this the case in hand is a striking proof; to be used therefore as a beacon for warning others against this odious vice it is most appropriate, but not as is done by your correspondent, as an example of that kind of inhuman neglect, which I have been reprobating, and which cannot be too much reprobated.

The circumstances of the case are pretty nearly I believe as your correspondent represents them, and the only just ground of regret which they furnish is, that some one of the party did not remain along with the poor man all

night. The precaution was indeed taken of engaging the people of the house where he was left by payment to take care of him, it was not however to be expected, that even this inducement would cause them to feel such interest in him as his own countrymen and companions: I say this is matter of regret, not of reproach, for the circumstance is to be attributed to any thing rather than carelessness or neglect; and now that the tragical effect of the accident is known, none perhaps feel this regret more than the individuals concerned themselves. The true reason of none of them remaining with him, I believe is, that the accident was not thought of serious a nature as it proved to be. With the exception of this single circumstance, every thing was done in the case which was possible to be done; he was visited by break of day next morning; medical advice was procured as soon as could be procured, and every care taken to have his funeral conducted with decency and propriety. Indeed the character of the individual principally concerned, and in whose service he was at the time of the accident is itself a sufficient security for every thing being done, which humanity could require or curiosity suggest; if anything was not done which might have been done, or done which might have been done better, it is to be ascribed not to neglect but to want of presence of mind, and the error of your correspondent lies in not discriminating between this and the want of intention. Want of good intention is just matter of reproach, but here the desire to do every thing in the case that was just and proper and humane, I know was not wanting, on the contrary was sincerely felt, and therefore it is deep'y to be regretted, not merely for the sake of an individual or individuals but of humanity, that the tongue of reproach should have spoken on the occasion, and more especially in so public a manner; your correspondent may have meant to do a public good, I am much afraid however that his censure, by unjustly wounding the benevolent feelings of those who are the objects of it, will so far do a public evil.

But the burial service, aye that was wanting: your correspondent seems to reckon this a self-evident proof of neglect. But need he be told that there are more opinions than one about burial services, does he imagine that because an Englishman thinks them canonical, every body else must do so too?

[Some remarks follow upon the subject of burials, which as they might provoke controversy, and are contrary to the nature of our paper, we hope our correspondent will excuse their insertion, particularly as all the exculpatory matter has been detailed.

The above communication is dated, Buenos Ayres, May the 25th, 1830.

And signed

A British Subject.

In consequence of the festivities of 25th May, the *Gaceta Mercantil* and the *Luces* were not published on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last.

The Signals from the Guard Vessel in the Outer Roads to the Marine office have been successfully repeated lately, and have in a few minutes conveyed to the shore the particulars of the vessels upon their arrival. We are glad to see the daily Papers have noticed this great improvement, with merited eulogiums upon Don Francisco Erescano, the Captain of the Post, through whose exertions it has taken place. Had Signals been established during the Brazilian War, essential service might have been rendered, particularly in the various naval engagements fought off this City.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 27th of May.

BRITISH.

Brig Eamont, Mc Auley, loading for Liverpool
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 Flora, Le Mesurier, freighted for Guernsey.
Do Comet, Barnes, discharging freighted for [Liverpool].
Do Griffin, Ansell, do freighted for [Antwerp].
Do Huntcliffe, Viner, do do do
Do Mars, Bristow, do do for Liver. [pool].
Do Agness, Roe, do do do.
Do Prompt, Donaldson, do do do.
Do Courier, Mowbray, do do for Ma [Laga].
Do Plata, White, do freighted for [Liverpool].
Do Harriet, Summers, for Montevideo, to take [in Mules for the Isle of Francee].

British vessels at Ensenada.

Do Branston, Given, to be hove down.

AMERICAN.

Do Ruth, Jefferson, loading for Philadelphia.
Do Moss, Fennell, do Havana.
Do Zipporah, Delesdernier, loading for Brazil.
Do Two Mary's, Lewis, discharging.
Do Hampton, Ward, freighted for Havannah.
Do Pheasant, Halsey, do do.

FRENCH.

Ship Anguste, Coutard, discharging, freighted [for Havre de Grace].
Do Danne, Etcheverey, do for Bourdeaux.
Polacre La Paix, Gazan, freighted for Mar. [scilles].
Brig Adelaide, Puttmann, loading for Havanna.
Do Hermique, loading for Havre de Grace.

SARDINIAN.

Brig Eloisa, Celli, loading for Cadiz & Gibraltar
Schooner brig Amable, Copiano, uncertain.
Polacre Clementino, Capelo, loading for a port [in Europe].
Do Aquires, Villa, for ports in the Levant.
Ketch, Filippas, 6614.

CHILIAN.

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

BRAZILIAN.

Do Independente, Cardozo, loading for Rio [Janeiro].
Do Suspiro, Ferreyra, do do
Schooner Brig Dos Amigos, Francisco, do do
Brig Eolo, Gaso, discharging.
Schooner Bella Angelica, G. M. de Nacimiento, [discharging, freighted for Rio Grande].

DANISH.

Ship George Fredrick, Rosillus, discharging.
HAMBURG.
Ship Eliza, Sherington, loading for Antwerp.
Foreign Vessels of War.

FRENCH.

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

BRAZILIAN.

Schooner Rio de la Plata, Captain Lisboa.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 22—Wind E.S.E. blowing a gale.

Arrived Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Nacimiento, from Rio Grande 13th inst; and Montevideo 21st, to A. P. Moreira, with 600 tierces of yerba, and 13,000 Patrones.

The strong head wind prevented several vessels from sailing this day, including the Packet Bella Portuã, for Montevideo.

May 23—Wind S.S.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed at 10 A. M. National Packet schooner Bella Portuã, Anderson, for Montevideo.

At night, Brazilian brig Nuevo Despique, Feliciano, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Gental, with 8000 horns 1675 quintals of jerked beef, 800 dry hides, 124 faegas of wheat, 706 arrobas of tallow, 23 rolls of tobacco, 44 arrobas of tallow candles, 50 cases of white lead.

British brig David Ricardo, Lacey, for Cadiz, despatched by Plowes, Noble, and Co. with 11,202 dry hides, 16 bales with 128 arrobas of Ostrich feathers, 5 do with 96 arrobas of cut hides, 4 do with 338 calve skins, 4 do with 84 pieces of Cloth, 2 do with 206 arrobas of caloguaa, 1 copper caldron, with 4 arrobas, and 6 lbs of cut hides.

Passengers, Mr. J. M. B. Newbery, Señores Pedro de Ezillerruti, Pedro Botet, Pedro Echave, F. Muñilla, Antonio Alona, Cayetano Valle.

American brig Evelina, Pierce, for New York, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 9,873 dry hides, 1000 salted do, 125,548 horns, 12 bales of horse hides, 4 do, deer skins, 8 do Nutria, do, 13 do horse hair, 5 do vicuña skins, 1 do, and 1 box of tiger skins, 1 do hog do, 1 bale sheep do, 9 plunks, 23 boxes of dry goods of return cargo.

Passengers, Messrs. John and Edward Reinicke, William A. Lawrence, Charles Swift, Captain Marshall and others.

May 24—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived 8 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, and wood.

Sailed 14 sail of small craft to the N.

At night Oriental Packet, schooner Agulla Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's Packet Calypso, Lieut. Peyton, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth. No passengers.

The National schooner of war Sarandí, in the Inner Roads, fired a gun this afternoon and sailed to the Outer Roads.

May 25—Wind W.N.W.

Arrived National pilot boat schooner Star of the South, Martinez, from a cruise in the River. Arrived 1 zamaca and 7 balandras, from the Parana, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed 10 sail of small craft to the N.

May 26th—Wind W.

Arrived National schooner brig Caroline, Sheaffe, from Rio Grande 18th inst, and Montevideo 23rd, with 577 tierces of yerba, 30,000 oranges.

Sailed British brig Brothers, Spittal, for Antwerp, despatched by John Miller and Co., with 22,000 horns, 6654 dry hides, 2082 salted do, 73 bales of wool, 28 do with 612 arrobas of horse hair.

Passengers, Messieurs Eugène Seignur, and Miffet.

May 27th—Wind W.

Arrived H. I. M's Schooner Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, from Montevideo 25th inst.

Sailed Sardinian Polacre, Agua Santa, Merello, from Marseilles,—despatched by José Gestal, with 3000 dry hides, 1000 horns, 3000 horn tips, 114 arrobas of wool, 230 do of horse hair, 700 horse hides, 300 quintals of old iron.

American brig Elizabeth, Andrews for Amsterdam,—despatched by Oddie and Bellemare, with 6000 horns, 11,500 dry hides, 800 salted do. Passenger, Captain Johnson, late of the Dutch brig Resolution.

8 sail of small craft to the N.

May 28—Wind W. hazy.

Nothing arrived.

A few small craft sailed to the N.

The Schooner Caroline whose arrival is noticed in the third page, is consigned to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

May 20th.—Brazilian Zumaca, Pensamiento Feliz, from Rio Grande.

21st.—Sardinian Brig Neptuno, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst.

22nd.—An American Ship, from Baltimore 68 days; and one or two Vessels, particulars unknown.

Sailed from Montevideo.

May 21st.—French Ship Taporico, for the Island of Bourbon, with Males.

H. I. M's Brig Pirajá, for Rio Janeiro.

Montevideo.

At the moment of writing this, we have no later dates from the above City than the 25th, and Newspapers to the 22nd.

It is confirmed that a skirmish has taken place between a party of the Government troops, under the command of Don Manuel Lavallaja brother to the Governor, and those of the country.

The Commandant Lavalleja has arrived at Montevideo, said to be seriously wounded: The country party has forwarded a communication to General Rivera, as Commandant General of the country districts, expressing anxiety to preserve the public peace, and to avoid civil war. A proposition it is added, has been made to form a senate from the country party, to be named by the existing senate.

It was reported that a party of General Rivera's troops was going against Maldonado, and that they had taken prisoner an officer of General Lavalleja's (Santana) who had been recruiting in the country.

Notwithstanding these hostile appearances, it was still thought by many persons in Montevideo, that an open and decided war between the two parties would be avoided.

THEATRE.

On the 23rd inst was performed a Comedy.
On the 24th a Comedy, and it being the eve of the 25th of May, the exterior of the house was illuminated, and the interior had extra lights.

On the 25th the Tragedy Virginia.

On the 26th the Comedy of Jacoba.

On the three last mentioned nights the house

was extremely crowded, and both the upper and lower circle of boxes, contained a portion of the fashionable fair of our City.

On the 24th and 26th, some lovely females graced the circle:—It was remarked that in the head dress of the Ladies, the white rose generally predominated, although one or two had no other ornament in their "braided hair" but the simple comb: not even a "half-blown rose."

It is a quotation somewhat worn, but not the worse for wear, nor the less true, that "beauty when unadorned is adorned the most."

The National flag was displayed, from the top of the Theatre, on the 24th, 25th and 26th: During the performance, a number of Police officers were present, and we were glad to observe that in several instances they exerted themselves to prevent the disagreeable custom of smoking in the lobbies.

On the above nights, the National air was sung by the Performers, and the Orchestra played some very pretty music, including the overture to the *Italiana*, and *Joconde*.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst, the lady of Mr. August Diehl, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PATAGONIA.

The National brig *Guffino*, Gard Master, she will be ready to take in cargo on Tuesday next, and will positively sail the latter end of the said week.

For freight or passage (for which she has excellent accommodations,) apply to Señor Alfaro, No. 221 Calle de la Reconquista, or the master, at the City Hotel, No. 53 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

MR. GEORGE WOODLEY respectfully informs the Public, that he has left Mr. Jenkinson and now resides at No. 177 Calle de la Plata, where he intends to devote the whole of his time to his profession, as Copper, &c.

G. W. has also a quantity of very fine leeches constantly on sale; which, if required, he will apply, in the most expeditious manner, and free from extra expense.

DR. JOSE INDELICATO, doctor of medicine of the city of Naples and of Buenos Ayres, informs those Persons who have honoured him with their confidence, and the public in general that he has removed from his late residence, at No. 81 Calle de Venezuela, where he may be consulted, from 9 to 11 o'clock every morning.

The Doctor is conversant with the Spanish, Italian, French and English languages.

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY LAVALLE AND MACOME,

On Tuesday 1st June, will be sold without reserve the fine fast sailing Chilean brig *Merceditas*, burthen 140 tons, as she lies in the inner roads. The inventory may be seen at the Auction Room.

At the same time will be sold a small quantity of wheat, on board said brig.

WITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality on sale at No. 59 Calle de la Piedad at moderate prices.

JAMES NOTT, HAIR DRESSER, has removed to No. 137 Calle de la Piedad, and informs his Friends and the Public, that the Shop he now occupies is conveniently fitted for their accommodation he flatters himself from his long experience that he can cut and dress Ladies and Gentlemen's hair in a style superior to any of his profession in this City, and that by strict attention to those who favor him with their commands, he shall be able to give every satisfaction.

He has a machine for grinding, and polishing Razors, Penknives, and other instruments that require a delicate edge, in a manner equal to those done in London; persons having concave razors need not fear the back edges being ground off, as the machinery is particularly adapted to such.

The advertiser has likewise for sale that celebrated hair preserver, called the "Vermilion Cream," whose efficacy is so well known in London, and other parts, for keeping the hair in a healthy state: it prevents its falling off and thickens it, giving a beautiful gloss, and softness.

Ladies and Gentlemen's hair cut and dressed at their habitations, if required.

ON SALE,

AT W. A. WALKER'S STORE,

No. 26, Calle de la Piedad.

Plated and japanned liquor frames & cruet, Britannia metal tea and coffee pots, Do do tea, desert and tablespoons. Japanned tea trays, knife and bread baskets Door, box and desk locks Fowling pieces, powder flasks and shot belts Pump tacks, nails, rivets, and sundry other articles of hardware:—

ALSO,

Worsted stockings, gloves and comforters Paste and liquid blacking, Havana segara Hollands gin, English cards, Mould canties Florence oil, Claret and port wines, Ground coffee and peper, rice, cloves, tea, sugar, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 120 a 122 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 119 a 120 do. do.
Plata Macquina, 7 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patrones, 7 do.
6 per cent. Stock, 73 a 74 per cent.
Bank Shares, 154 a 155 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6½ per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 180 a 185 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 440. a 480 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 11½ cents.
Hides, Ox, best, 36 a 37 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 34 a 35 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 30 a 31 do.
Do. salted, 29 a 30 pesada.
Do. Horse, 11½ a 12 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 15 to 16 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 42 do.
Hair, long 30 a 32 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 26 a 28 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 a 12½ dl per quintal,
Horns, best, 400 a 600 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 75 dols. p. bb.
Salt, 18 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 3½ a 4 per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 127 dollars. The lowest price, 120 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼d.

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