

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 201.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 26th, 1830.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AIRES.

We have nothing particularly interesting this week from the interior. It is true that the Government of Tucuman has made a formal demand of the person of General Quiroga, in order that he might be tried by deputies from the Provinces assembled in Cordova, for the crimes imputed to him, but we consider this document as *non preterea nihil*, and therefore not likely to be the origin of any disagreements unconnected with other causes. The note addressed by the confederate Provinces at their conference in San Nicolas, to that of Cordova, has been published. It is couched in the most moderate terms, and lays the case fairly open, stating, that whilst the present motives of apprehension subsists, it is impossible for the allied Provinces to abandon the warlike attitude they have assumed, and that the only means of removing this alarm is the reduction of General Paz's force to the footing of a peace establishment, and reciprocal guarantees for the future.

The Fama has brought London and Liverpool Papers to the 27th April.

The ebullition caused in France respecting the prerogation of the Chambers, seems in some degree subsided. All Paris was occupied with the grand expedition about to proceed against Algiers, which was to sail from Toulon in May. It is to consist of 11 sail of the line, of which four are of the first class equipped for fighting, and seven armed *en flûte*, 26 frigates of which 16 are armed on flûte, 30 brig, armed on flûte, 38 corvettes of which 30 were armed on flûte, 8 bomb vessels, 6 steam boats, gun boats, and nearly 700 transports, portable towers, and Congreve rockets are to be employed; the total number of men who are to accompany it amount to more than 56,000, including 33,500 troops. In addition to these a reserve has been appointed. General Bourmont was appointed Commander in Chief, and left Paris for Toulon on 19th April. The expedition is the most formidable that ever sailed from

a French port. A number of first rate French artists have determined to accompany it, to sketch from actual observation a view of the combat.

From Spain we learn that 1600 troops sailed in April for the Havannah, but in a very bad state of discipline.

Montevideo.

We can only briefly state that the accounts from the above City are most favourable, all apprehension of civil war has ceased. The Governor (General Lavalleja,) and General Rivera have entered into an arrangement, the latter has acknowledged the existing Government, in consequence of which the decrees which affected General Rivera have been revoked. The treaty which caused this happy change was ratified on the 18th instant; and having given its substance we shall not dwell on minor details.

May a series of happy years be the portion of the Oriental state of the Uruguay.

General Rivera came into Montevideo on the evening of the 20th, having previously dined with the Governor at his country house.

The Emperor of Brazil's sanction of the constitution of the new state was brought to Montevideo on the 21st, by the Barque, (or Corvette) 29th August, upon which occasion the batteries fired salutes, and this event added to the general satisfaction which prevailed.

The Packet Lady Mary Pelham has brought us London papers, and the "Falmouth Packet" to 20th March, their contents have been anticipated by previous arrivals.

An advertisement has appeared addressed "to the true Federals," proposing to publish a new paper in this City, entitled *El Clasificador ó el nuevo Tribuno*, and stating that only one thing is wanting for the undertaking, viz; a sufficient subscription; and that subscriptions will be

received at the Stamp Paper Office; or at the Republican Printing Office, No. 19 Calle de Suypacha.

A salute was fired on the 23rd instant from the fort at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of an official account having arrived of the Emperor's sanction of the Constitution of the Oriental and in the state, evening the bells rang a "merry peal". It was the eve of *San Juan*, the night however was damp and cold, and the streets deserted.

The numerous Vessels which have arrived lately, have kept the *Telegraph* in constant employment, with uniform success.

THEATRE.

On the 18th instant, was performed *La Escuela de los casados*. It is in plot similar to our English Comedy of the "Honey Moon," which is a compilation from the "Taming the Shrew," "Rule a Wife and have a Wife," &c. Cossio was the hero, and scolded his bride in a manner that few husbands would venture to do upon the first day of marriage, coupled however with the exclamation (when she had reclined "sorrow stricken," upon a chair;) "how beautiful she looks," there was only wanting the speech of his prototype the Duke Aranza, in our English play; to complete the scene.

"Thus begins our Honey Moon,"

Whilst others for a month's delirious joy,
Buy a whole age of penance; we more wisely
Taste first the wholesome bitter of the cup,
Which after to the very dregs shall relish.

Several plays have been represented lately, which we have not room to notice.

The day of *San Juan*, (24th,) was kept as a close Holiday in Buenos Ayres, enlivened now and then by music in front of the houses of the *Juan's* and *Juana's*; the usual *tertulias* were held, and some lovely *Juanita's* received the homage due to youth and beauty.

The Dutch schooner brig *Atida*, in the Inner Roads, hoisted her colours and signals, in compliment of the day.

Report of the Minister of Government and foreign affairs, on the petition of Don José Maria Jardon to the Honorable House of representatives.

Under the above title a lengthy document has been published at Buenos Ayres, June 17th, 1830, and signed by the Minister Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.

It commences by stating that the Government had received the resolution of the House of the 9th inst, requiring information relative to the petition which Señor Jardon had presented to the House, stating that he had been placed on board the bark Cacique, without trial or a hearing. After some preliminary remarks the communication states that Señor Jardon was put under arrest in virtue of the extraordinary powers with which the House had invested the Government, that this authorization exonerated it from following the usual forms; that political reasons may require silence, and that when this investiture was conferred it might be inferred that it would not be acted upon without sufficient reasons, besides this authorization was not given for the security of any particular part of the community but for the whole body.

That although it cannot at present place before the House all the particulars which caused the arrest of Señor Jardon, sufficient will be revealed to shew the House that the Government had powerful motives for acting as it had done, and that too much confidence and credulity produced the fatal effects of the Revolution of the 1st of December 1828, and that if the Republic has to the present moment been saved from the blow inflicted then, it will perish for ever if such an event should again take place.

That Señor Jardon had been sent on board the Cacique by his (Señor Anchorena's) order, acting upon the special authority which he held from the Governor of the Province, that it was a measure of political precaution for the public security against a real and positive system which threatened to enslave the Republic. That the convention so earnestly and scandalously promoted with Spain in the years 1822 and 23, that the reception given in this country to every Spaniard who came to it with the title of being a Constitutionalist; this anxiousness to increase the population even with criminals from the jails of Europe, this frightful division between federalists and unitarians, this fury, this blind obstinacy and insatiable thirst of blood which devours those who say they are partizans of unity; this active and daring interference of a portion of Spaniards and Frenchmen in the civil dissensions of the last year; the influx of Spaniards in all parts of the country under the title of liberals, who have more influence in society in this country than even the natives themselves; all these circumstances are not merely isolated facts but the result of a vast and systematic plan against the country, carried on by means of secret societies, of whose existence in this City the Government has certain knowledge: societies well known to all by their depraved character and fatal effects; societies in which malice triumphs over reason; and that every precaution being taken by the principals in these societies to prevent their real object from being developed, it was difficult fully to criminate them.

That Spain having no hope to enslave

this country by force of arms, takes every means to promote in it civil dissensions; that Señor Jardon was put, on board the Cacique for his better security: it was not convenient that he should remain on shore because there was no security in the jails, and the Government might have been forced to take stronger measures than that of an arrest, neither could it send him out of the country without sufficient security against his remaining in any part of the territory, or in that of the Oriental state of the Uruguay; that the Government, in endeavouring to counteract the machinations of conspirators, had used its power with moderation.

That the circumstances which caused the arrest of Señor Jardon were of such a nature that could not be submitted to the judicial tribunals without, in the present state of the country, producing injurious effects; that he (Jardon) was one of the many Spaniards who had come to this city without more property or fortune, than the title of being a liberal, and a short time after his arrival he was made a citizen of the Republic, became an unlicensed scrivener, that he had from his office not only abundantly maintained his family, but had acquired a fortune; that the high court of justice had informed the Government that such scriveners could not make a living without abusing their office.

The communication concludes by stating the critical situation of the Province, and of all the Republic, both from civil disagreements and the machinations of the Spanish nation against their independence, and that if the House do not support the proceedings of the Government in its efforts to thwart their enemies, the country will infallibly perish.

A communication from the Government of Mendoza, dated 28th ult, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, approves the appointment of General Guido as Commissioner of the Argentine Republic, to revise the political constitution of the Oriental state of the Uruguay, in conformity to the 7th article of the preliminary treaty of peace with Brazil.

Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian Legislative assembly met on the 3rd ult, and the Session was opened by a speech from the Emperor, of which the following is an extract.

"August and most worthy Representatives of the Brazilian Nation.

With the greatest pleasure I come to open the first Session of the second Legislature of this assembly, and great is my satisfaction at being able to announce to it my marriage with her Serene highness the Princess Amelia Augusta Eugenia de Leuchtenberg, the present Empress my much beloved and esteemed wife.

With the wished for arrival of my August spouse, the return of the young Queen of Portugal, my dear and much beloved daughter took place, who, (without abandoning her cause) is at present under my protection and tuition, and although placed as I am in the double relation of father and tutor, I ought to defend her; I will nevertheless be faithful to my promise given to this assembly, not to

compromise the tranquillity and interests of Brazil by interfering in the affairs of Portugal."

[The speech then recommends to the assembly the Portuguese Emigrants, and states that treaties of commerce and navigation with the United States, and the King of the Netherlands have been ratified; and congratulates the assembly upon the tranquillity which reigns in the provinces of the Empire, and the necessity of correcting the abuses practiced on the liberty of the press.]

It then proceeds.

"The army and navy cannot all likewise to merit our attention, the former requires a vigorous and regular organization, and the latter some indispensable reform. The situation of the Empire in a geographical point of view renders important and necessary the maintenance of forces, both naval and military.

The slave trade has been brought to a conclusion, and the Government is determined to employ every means which good faith and humanity dictate, to prevent its continuation under any form or pretext whatsoever.

I therefore judge it necessary to indicate to you that it is advisable to facilitate the arrival of people who may be of utility to us, to make laws which authorize the distribution of uncultivated lands, and which may guarantee the execution of contracts made with the colonists: these would be of the greatest utility and advantage to industry in general."

[Attention to the education of youth is then earnestly recommended and the speech concludes as follows.]

"August and worthy Representatives of the Nation, I count on your co-operation: shew that you are Brazilians; that you have only in view the general interest of your country, the consolidation of the Monarchical Constitutional regimen, and the splendour of my Imperial Throne."

Accounts from Rio Janeiro state the foregoing Speech was delivered by the Emperor standing, and received with rapturous applause, even by those who went to the "Senate House" to criticise the same; and a private letter from Rio Janeiro adds.

"A disturbance at one time was rather expected but every thing passed off quietly, and since the meeting of the Legislature the Emperor has been in high favour; the Empress has altered him much for the better, her brother has sailed for Europe, and also several persons who were obnoxious to the people for their absolutism; amongst them was the celebrated Xalusa. The Theatre, which had been closed for fear of disturbances, has again opened. Vacani will soon appear at our Opera; and it is whispered that your Buenos Ayrean favorite Doña Angela Tani, is likely to join our Operatic Corps.

The Tyrian Packet returned to Rio Janeiro dismasted, after being 25 days out, she sailed again on the 5th May; Mrs. Lyons of Buenos Ayres, went passenger in her."

The first number of the new Periodical of the City entitled *El Martin 6 Libre*, was published on the 19th instant. It has taken for Motto some words from Virgil, viz; *Thros Tyrus, quae mihi, nullo discipline agetur!* and is printed on paper about the size of the *Journal de Commercio* of Rio Janeiro. It appears on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but the Editor states that if it meets with adequate encouragement it shall come out as a daily paper.

A Prospectus (printed in London,) has been sent to us from Rio Janeiro, of a Copper-plate Engraving representing the action between the Brazilian Corvette *Bertioga*, Captain George Broom, and the Privateer Ship Governor Dorrego, on 24th August, 1828, when the latter surrendered. From an original painting by J. Huggins, Marine Painter London.

Under the immediate direction of Captain G. Broom. Price £1 1s.

From the London Observer of 5th April 1830.

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought us to all mankind,
Old Adam called her *foe-man*;
But when she woo'd with love so kind,
He then pronounced it *woo-man*;
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets trimming,
The ladies are so full of whims,
That people call them *whim-men*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 24th of June.

BRITISH.

Brig Lamont, Mc Auley, loading for London.
Do Hebe, Butrick, loading for Liverpool, ready [to sail].
Do Hercules, Ringstead, do do do.
Do Comet, Barnes, loading for do do do.
Do Mars, Bristow, do do do.
Do Prompt, Donaldson, do do do.
Do Plata, White, do do do.
Do Agnes, Roe, do for London.
Do Courier, Mowbray, do for Malaga.
Do Griffin, Ansell, do for Antwerp.
Do Huntelliff, Viner, do do.
Do Flora, Le Mesurier, do for Guernsey.
Do Louisa, Lenfesty, do do.
Do Shubenacadie, Bartlett, freighted for Havanah.
Do Hotspur, Mitchinson, do for Liverpool.
Do Lavinia, Langley, do do for [pool].
Do Malvina, Norfor, do do [London].
Do Nameless, Hocquard, do do for [Antwerp].
Do Irene, Hewitt, discharging.
Do Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay do.
Do William, John Lenfesty do.
Do Scotia, Curdy, do do.
Do Highlander, Dickenson, do do.
Do Braoston, Given, uncertain.

AMERICAN.

Do Moss, Fennell, loading for Havanah.
Do Ultima, Silcock, do do.
Do Hampton, Ward, do do.
Do Ruth, Jefferson, do for Marseilles.
Do Buenos Ayres, Adams, do for New York.
Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin, discharging.
Do Ganges, Faunce, do do.
Do Colonel Howard, Galt, do do.
Do Cameo, Sayer, do do.

Brig Centurion, Hutch, bound to Boston and [Salem].
Do Two Marys, Lewis, advertised for sale.

FRENCH.

Ship Anguste, Coutard, loading for Havre de [Grace].
Do Prosper, Darlan, do do.
Do Danae, Etcheverey, do for Bourdeaux.
Polacre La Paix, Gazan, do for Marseilles.

SARDINIAN.

Ship Principe Cristiano Augusto, Mascareilly, [uncertain].
Polacre Clementina, Capelo, loading for a port. [in Europe].
Polacre Aquiles, Vila, for ports in the Levant.
Do Conception, Ganello, discharging.
Brig General Fiametta, Saoni, do.

CHILIAN.

Brig Mercedes, O'Brien, uncertain.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Eolo, Gaso, uncertain.
Schooner-brig Vengador, De Amorin, loading [for Rio Janeiro].

DANISH.

Ship George Fredrick, Rosilius, bound for [Bahia].

HAMBURG.

Ship Eliza, Sherington, loading for Antwerp.

DUTCH.

Schooner-brig Alida, Hughes, discharging, frei- [ghted for Antwerp].

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.

Packet Lady Mary Pethum, Cary.

FRENCH.

Do L'Inconstant, Capt Le Chevalier de Bruix.

The British brig Irene, Hewitt, lost her chain cable and anchor, at 5 A. M. on the 15th near the Ortiz, the windlass having given way, she afterwards parted from her hemp cable, it not being able to hold.—On her arrival in the Outer Roads, the Guard Vessel supplied her with an anchor and cable.

The British brig Jane, Knight, from this 18th inst; arrived at Liverpool 6th March; she called off Falmouth 27th February.

The British brig Britannia, Ferris, from this, arrived at Antwerp 5th March.

Do do Zeno, Lawson, from this, do do 13th March.

[The arrival of the two latter Vessels in England was noticed in a former number.]

The British brig Guernsey Lilly, Le Maitre, from Montevideo, arrived at Guernsey 11th March.

The French Polacre Macabee, Garcia, from this 25th November, arrived at Havre de Grace 26th February.

The Packet Hope was next appointed to sail from Falmouth for this.

The Packet Goldfinch was to follow.

H. B. M's. Brig Algerine, Capt. Talbot, fired a salute upon anchoring in the Outer Roads which was returned from the fort. She is a fine new brig, mounting 10 guns, and was launched in August last; she is expected to return immediately from Montevideo, to be stationed here.

The Packet Calypso, from this the 24th, and Montevideo 28th ult; arrived at Rio Janeiro 9th June.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

June 14th.—American brig Harriet, Gibson, from Baltimore 69 days, with flour, &c.
British brig Shannon, from Barcelona.
French ship Courier des Indes, from Havre de Grace 7th April.
16th.—Sardinian schooner Asunto, from Genoa, and Gibraltar.
17th.—Schooner Flor de Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro 9 days.
19th.—H. B. M's. brig Algerine, from Rio Janeiro 9th instant.
20th.—British brig Grecian, Watson, from Isle of Mayo.
Do do Thomas Dempsey, Coxon, from Liverpool.
American Ship Hamilton, Appleton, from Isle of Mayo 9th May.
21st.—H. J. M's. barque, 29th August, from Rio Janeiro 6th instant.
French brig Phaeton, from St. Maloes.
Do do Telegraph, from Rio Janeiro.
British brig Brazil Packet, Crow, from Barcelona.
American schooner-brig Mariner, from the Island of Mayo.
The Nation ship Minerva, Silversen, sailed from off Montevideo, on the 18th inst. for Liverpool.

H. B. M's. Ships Lightning, and Eden, intend to sail immediately after the arrival of the Algerine at Montevideo, the former it is said to cruise in the Latitude of Bahia and Pernam buco; and the latter bound to Valparaiso, and Ports in the Pacific.

The Briseis (Brazil April Packet,) had arrived at Rio Janeiro, 49 days from Falmouth.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 19.—Wind N.N.E. opposite coast visible.

Arrived 7 balandras, from the Parana, and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

Sailed National schooner-brig Caroline, Sheffield, for Montevideo and Rio Grande,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 112 cases of wine, 356 hams, &c.

June 20th—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived National packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 18th, to Gaspar Resa.

National schooner-brig Santa Cruz, Solari, from Rio Janeiro 5th May; Montevideo 18th inst, to Pedro Plomer, with 151 barrels of sugar, 150 bags of farina, 31 do coffee, 123 do rice, 50 pipes of wine, 30 do aguardiente.

British brig Irene, Hewitt, from Bonavista 28th March, with 70 Moyes of Salt, 2 half and 4 quarter pipes of Madeira wine, to Duguid, Holland and Co.

British brig William, John Lenfesty, from Trieste 13th February; Tarragona 17th March; Rio Janeiro 4 June; Montevideo, 19th to Bertram, Chambers, and Co., with 150 cases of steel; and to Pedro Plomer, 181 pipes of wine, 88 do cognac.

British brig Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay, from Liverpool 15th February; Island of Mayo 9th May, to Dickson, and Co., with 115 moyes of salt, 105 cases of tin, 271 pine planks, &c. 8 zumacas and 6 balandras, from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed 11 sail of small craft to the N.

June 21st.—Wind E.S.E. blowing nearly a gale.

Arrived H. B. M's. Packet Brig Lady Mary

Pelham, Cary, from Falmouth 22nd March; arrived at Rio Janeiro 23rd May; sailed from thence 2nd June, (having put back twice from contrary winds; arrived at Montevideo 20th, and sailed from thence the same day.

No Passengers.

1 zumaca and 4 balandras, from the Parana, with lime, and wood.

June 22th.—Wind E. blowing nearly a gale.

Arrived H. B. M's. Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot, from Rio Janeiro 9th, Montevideo 21st instant.

1 cutter and 3 balandras, from the Banda Oriental.

June 23rd.—Wind E. rain.

Arrived National packet schooner Bella Portaña, Anderson, from Montevideo 22nd, to J. S. Lyons.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, from Montevideo 22nd, to A. Martinez.

Sardinian brig General Flametta, Sacconi, from Cadiz 22nd April, with wine, oil, and general cargo to Pedro Plomer.

10 Passengers.

Sailed (at night,) H. B. M's brig Algerine, Capt Talbot, for Montevideo.

June 24th.—Wind W.S.W. blowing strong.

Arrived National schooner-brig Fama, Presley, from Liverpool May 1st. General cargo to Anderson, Weller, and Co.

Sailed American brig Phœnix, Halsey, for Havannah,—despatched by Noble, Gowland, and Co., with 3000 quintals of jerked beef.

June 25th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed 10 sail of small craft to the N.

The Packet Zephyr, from this 5th February, Montevideo 10th, arrived at Falmouth 20th April.

H. B. M's Brig Cadmus, from this, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, arrived at Portsmouth the 23rd April.

The British barque Julius, Collins, from this 10th January, arrived at Liverpool 14th April.

The brig Lima, Smith, and schooner-brig David Campbell, Moore, were to sail on 3rd May, from Liverpool for this, the latter was to call at Montevideo.

The brig Vigilant had sailed from Liverpool for this.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last by the Rev. John Armstrong, at the house of Woodbine Parish Esq, Mr. Matless Jackson to Mrs. Fauch, both of this City.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last Mr. Edowes Boulton. He fell from the *Azotea* of the house of Charles Tayleur, Esq, Calle de Maypu, into the courtyard, and was conveyed to the house in a state of insensibility, and notwithstanding immediate medical aid he expired in about 20 minutes, and was interred on the following day in the protestant burial ground. The deceased was an amiable young man, and came to this City in March last, in the brig Chili, from Liverpool.

The Government of Cordova has at last replied under the date 11th May, to the dispatch addressed to it on the 12th April by the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Entre Rios and Corrientes.

The reply is not very satisfactory. We will insert it in our next number.

D. Francisco de Paula Rivero, surgeon in chief of the army, has been declared guilty of inhumanity, of bad faith, want of respect for the authorities of the country, and of having recommended as doctor for the establishment of Patagones, a person not legally qualified; and is in consequence prohibited from ever again exercising his profession in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The frost has been very severe both this morning and yesterday, (at least for this country,) and the ice half an inch thick.

A ship has been in sight for 2 days, the westerly wind prevented her arrival.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

Under engagement to sail within a short period.

THE superior fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened British Brig *LAVINIA*, Langley, Master. She has upwards of two thirds of her cargo engaged, and has room still for some dry hides or bales which she will take at moderate freight. Has also excellent accommodations for passengers. For particulars apply to.

CHARLES R. HORNE,
No. 83 Calle de la Piedad.

FOR ANTWERP.

(PASSAGE ONLY.)

The British brig Huntcliff, Viner, Master, will sail for the above port early in July, has good accommodations for Passengers. Apply to

JAMES BRITTAIN and Co.
No. 97 Calle de Belgrano.

Ship and Commercial Agency.

CHARLES R. HORNE has removed his office from No. 77 Calle de la Piedad, to No. 88 in the same street, exactly opposite his old stand, where, he solicits a share of the public patronage as Ship & Commercial Agent.

FOR SALE.

The superior coppered and copper-fastened Schooner Packet *JOVEN SARANDI*, by register 120 tons burthen, is a new vessel, a very fast sailer, and coppered above the bends, has a spacious cabin, lately constructed of the best materials: can accommodate sixteen passengers. The *SARANDI* is a vessel exactly suited to this river, being of an easy draft of water and has a very full inventory which can be seen on application to

CHARLES R. HORNE,
Ship and Commercial Agent.
No. 88 calle de la Piedad.

R. PICKANCE, HOUSE PAINTER, &c. respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed to No 51 calle de las Piedras, (late Fay's) where those Persons favoring him with their commands may have their work executed with despatch.

Montevideo June 22nd, 1830.

P. H. GERRISH being about to quit the above city for the United States, offers for sale his ship-chandler's store, situated at No. 83 and 84, in front of the mole of Montevideo, with the goods, fixtures, and the license for one year. The store is in one of the best situations for trade in the city.

Likewise for sale 9 rooms over the store including the dining room and kitchen, with cooking utensils complete, and bedding for a boarding-house, commanding a view of the shipping of the harbour, with doors opening to two public streets, and at the lowest rent in the city. If application is made before the 20th of July, the terms of sale will be at a very moderate rate, otherwise a different arrangement will take place by selling one half of the property to a person capable of taking charge of it immediately.

Master Laurence begs leave to inform the public that for the convenience of ship-masters anxious in want of hide rope, he has appointed Mr. J. Hartwig, agent for the same, and requests that he may be favoured with orders shall be immediately attended to at the lowest prices.

He has on sale rope of all sizes, and dimensions.

The smallest order will be gratefully received.

The advertiser recommends that the rope should be kept dry until used, and then a small quantity of tar and grease should be applied to it. Applications to be made in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, opposite No. 55.

FOR SALE.

A handsome Chariot nearly new with a complete set of harness. Also a pair of fine horses regularly broke to the harness. Apply at No. 140 Calle de la Victoria.

TO CARPENTERS &c.

Thomas Gowland and Co. offer for sale the following articles—

- 200 sets unfinished field bedposts.
- 30 do high do do
- 3 do maple do do
- 100 do table legs.
- 40 do washstands do
- 208 do bedposts.
- 6 hundred blocks.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 118 a 119 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 114 a 116 do do.
Plata Macaquina, 6½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 75 per cent.
Bank Shares, 165 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6½ per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 a 175 per cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 450 do do.
Do. on the United States, 12 a 13 cents.
Hides, Ox, best, 35 a 37 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 32 a 35 do do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 30 a 31 do.
Do. salted, 27 a 28 pesada.
Do. Horse, 11½ a 12 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 14 to 16 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 41 a 42 do.
Hair, long 28 a 30 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 20 a 22 do do.
Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal.
Horns, best, 550 a 620 dollars per mill.
Flour, (North America) 69 a 72 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 12 a 14 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 3 per cent.
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 119 dollars. The lowest price, 114 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6½.

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.

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