

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 219.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1830.

[Vol. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In the absence this week of all intelligence, both domestic and foreign, the public attention has been called to affairs of equal importance, viz:—relative to the present situation and prospects of the National Bank.

The communication signed *Un Accionista*, from which an extract is given in another part of this paper, brought forth a reply in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, under the signature of *Un Accionista porteño*, in which the assertions of the former are positively contradicted, adding that all the *data* upon which *Un Accionista* has founded his opinion are either false or inaccurate, and that neither his own authority nor the books of the Bank can bear him out in the assertions he has made.

That it never had occurred to any political economist until now, that the greater or lesser quantity of the disposable capital of a Bank to be employed in discounts influenced its solidity and duration. A sufficient capital and ostensible property, such as good bills, public securities, &c., are the real guarantees of the credit of these establishments.

Allusion is then made to the superiority of the Scottish Banks, to which that nation owes its great prosperity.

We have lately read an article in the *Quarterly Review* of March, 1830, upon "Banking," in which the writer enters fully into the nature of the Banking establishments of Scotland, and the causes of their stability and prosperity, and after a variety of reasoning and remarks, he states.

"The system of Banking which prevails thus forms a link, which directly connects the accumulated capital with the physical force of the country. Capital without industry is worth nothing,—and industry without capital can seldom prove rapid in its progress towards the accumulation of wealth; but wherever these two elements of production are brought in contact, the result must be a vast increase of private comfort as well as a rapid accession of public wealth. A Scottish banking establishment forms a vast reservoir of

disposable capital, kept full by the innumerable rills which flow into it from all quarters, in the form of deposits.

Bacon has well observed that "capital, like manure, does no good until it be spread;" and to answer this salutary purpose no engines could have been devised more completely efficient than the Scottish Banks, as they are now practically conducted. The system indeed seems to be peculiarly adapted to call into full play the industry and productive powers of the more remote and thinly peopled parts of a country."

The present discussion relative to the Bank of Buenos Ayres cannot, we should think, do harm: it will bring its real situation before the public, and upon all occasions it is "better to know nothing than be half informed."

General Fructuoso Rivera, was on Sunday last elected President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

The Consul General of France in this city gave a ball on Thursday evening, to celebrate the late events in France,—the exterior of his house was illuminated upon the occasion.

We hear that it is in contemplation to perform some French plays at the *Parque Argentino*, (Vauxhall.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 22nd inst., orders that obsequies shall be celebrated at the Cathedral on 19th November next, in honor of the *Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho D. Antonio José de Sucre*.

The chief of Police, (Don Gregorio Perdiel,) has addressed a communication to the Government to the following effect.

That he has made every effort to counteract the assertions of his detractors, and to satisfy the public upon the different charges made against the Police department, but that the repeated and constant attacks to which he is exposed has determined him to resign his employment. That the Government is aware of the great exertions he has made in the public service, and that if the periodicals are the organs of public opinion he ought not to resist their desires, and therefore requests the Government to accept his re-

signation of the office of chief of the Police, at the same time proffering his services for any other situation where he may be thought useful.

The Government, in reply to the above, refused to accept the resignation made by Señor Perdiel, stating how highly it appreciated the intelligence and fidelity with which he had discharged the important and delicate duties of chief of the Police, and convinced that the defects in the Police department which, with the aid of the chief of Police, it proposes to reform, spring from causes which are not always possible to prevent.

A decree dated 26th inst., contains new regulations respecting the lighting of this city, and states that according to the present system of having only one contractor it is impossible that the public can be satisfied.

The lighting of the city is therefore in future to be by sections, 4 in number, and the fines, &c., to be levied upon each contractor, (should he not comply with the articles specified in the decree,) and his different duties are fully detailed.

Accounts have been received from Cordova to 24th inst.—It is stated that 4 Sergeants belonging to a division of Gen. Paz' troops at *Fraysle Muerto*, were shot on 22nd, for endeavouring to create a mutiny.

The periodical *El Torito de los Muchachos* terminated its career on 24th inst. The infirmity which causes the demise of the numerous short-lived periodicals of this city, has been generally that of want of support, but we understand that in this case the cause has been otherwise.

H. B. M. Brig Algerine exercised her great guns on the morning of the 28th., in firing at a mark.

[Communicated.]

John Bull, learn experience: see how silently the liberality and generosity of your countrymen, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the late revolution at Paris, was passed over on Saturday last, the 23rd instant.

Ingratitude! thy poisoned sting I feel,
With inward bitterness I can't reveal,
Such deadly venom doth thy touch impart,
It falls like mildew withering up the heart.

Buenos Ayres, 26th October, 1830.

mix in politics, and that each becomes a violent *Unitarian*, or *Federal*. The article in question is both humorous and reprehensive: allusion is made to the British ladies, with eulogies upon their non-interference in political matters. We would not however trust even the meekness of our countrywomen, if party feuds produced in Great Britain such melancholy consequences as in this country. At any rate this leaning does in all countries

"Blot a lady's beauty,
And in no sense is meet or amiable."

A party of French citizens (about a 100 persons,) assembled at a dinner party on Saturday last at *El Parque Argentino*, (Vauxhall,) to "solemnize the inauguration of the tri coloured flag." The French Consul General (M. Mendeville,) was President; and Captain Quernel, *vice President*:—The toasts were appropriate, the concluding one by M. Mendeville, was as follows.

"To the generous men of all nations,
who have applauded the noble efforts of France."

The music, illuminations and fire works, gave zest to the scene. A subscription was entered into, in aid of the widows and orphans, of the 27th, 28th and 29th July.

A large party of Frenchmen dined together on Sunday last, at the *Fonda del Sol*, in the Plaza de la Victoria, likewise to celebrate the above event. We are told that the affair went off with great spirit, and that 800 dollars were collected for the widows and orphans of the revolution. A band of music attended.

The treaty for the purchase of the schooner *Fior del Rio*, by the Government, did not have effect: and the said schooner has again commenced her career as a packet, between this and Montevideo.

A subscription of 2106 dollars has been collected for the seamen and soldiers, who acted under the orders of Col. Coe in the recapture of the schooner *Sarandi*.

The *Universal* of Montevideo of 15th inst., contains an extract from the work published by Señor Balbi, on the different nations of the Globe, the population, &c.—from which it appears that the total number of inhabitants on this Globe amount to 737 millions, of which 254 millions (making more than one third,) is under the dominion of Great Britain.

	Inhabitants.
The British Monarchy contains	23,400,000
British Empire in India, &c.	228,860,000
British possessions in Africa	270,000
Do do in America	2,290,000
Do do Australia	60,000
	254,880,000

Reply to "remarks on Walsh's Brazil,"
continued.

A very short time since, a cruel wealthy planter tried to work his slaves half the night as well as the whole of the day. They remonstrated with the overseer and became refractory, on which the planter

undertook to controul them: he took his seat on the trunk of a tree to inspect them, with his *gun* in his hand to shoot the first who should shrink; about 12 o'clock at night he fell asleep; the slaves seized his gun, shot him, and burnt him to ashes on the fires which he was compelling them to make at midnight, of the wood they were employed in clearing; the case was so glaring, and the planter's cruelty so notorious, that the matter was hushed up as well as it could be, and the slaves were not punished, though while at Charlestown I saw an account of a young Negro woman being burnt to death in South Carolina the week before, for murdering her master. An acquaintance of mine told me he was staying at an Inn in the neighbourhood, from which many of the company went to see the horrid spectacle. On so serious a subject as this, I am particularly guarded in mentioning to you nothing for which I have not unquestionable authority. The following fact rests on the evidence of my own senses. At a dining party of five or six gentlemen, I heard one of the guests who is reputed a respectable planter, say, in the course of conversation that he shot at one of his slaves last year with an intent to kill him for *running away*; that on another occasion finding that two *runaway* slaves had taken refuge on his plantation, he invited some of his friends out of town to dinner and a *frolic*; that after dinner they went out to hunt the slaves, and hearing a rustling in the reeds, or canes in which they believed them to be concealed, "they all fired at their *game*, but unfortunately missed." Does not your blood curdle? Yet he did not appear to be sensible that he was telling any thing extraordinary, nor to understand the silence of astonishment and horror. I could extend this recital, but why should I harrow up your feelings?

Instances are not rare of slaves destroying themselves, by cutting their throats, or other violent measures, to avoid being sent to Georgia or New Orleans. An instance is on record of a poor black woman, in the year 1815 torn from her husband, and destined for transportation to Georgia, throwing herself at day break from the third story of a Tavern in Washington; and slaves are marched in open day in manacles, on their journey Southward, past the very walls of the capitol where the senate of this free Republic conduct their deliberations. Indeed, this trade between the middle and Southern States has given rise to the horrible practice of kidnapping free black men, and has introduced into the heart of a country pre eminently proud of her free institutions, a sort of *tegria*, or man-stealing, which one had hoped was confined to the deserts of Africa. It is stated by Mr. Torrey, an American physician, in a work which he has published, called "American Slave Trade," that under the existing law, if a "free coloured man travels without passports certifying his right to his liberty, he is generally apprehended, and frequently plunged (with his progeny) into slavery by the operation of the laws." He observes, "the preceding facts clearly exemplify the safety with which the free born (black) inhabitants of the United States may be offered for sale, and sold, even in the metropolis of liberty as oxen, even to those who are notified of the facts, and are perhaps convinced they are free."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS,

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 28th of October.

BRITISH.

Brig Hotspur, Mitchinson, loading for Liverpool [poola]
Do Martha, Brigstock, do do.
Do Thalestris, Roebuck, do do.
Do Andrew Mc Kean, Mackay, do do.
Barque Angerona, Redknapp, do for Cadiz.
Brig Vigilant, Thorpe, do for London.
Do Betsey Black, Forman, do for Antwerp.
Do Cognac Packet, Winby, do [werp, for Amsterd.]
Ship Statesman, Quiller, bound for Rio Janeiro.
Brig George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, discharging.
Do Catherine, Mc Alpine, do.

AMERICAN.

Brig Forrester, Stoddard, loading for Havana [uah].
Do Sally and Esther, Atkins, do do.
Do Zipporah, De les Dernier, do do.
Do Chioé, Porter, do do.
Do Volante, Finney, do for Baltimore.
Do Ann Wayne, Codman, do do.
Do Margareta, Mc Cleish, do do.
Schooner Patsy B. Blount, Scott, for New York.
Ship Susan, Gardner, do for do.
Brig Sultana, Wade, do for Boston.
Do Vine, Varney, do for Salem.
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, discharging.
Do Kanhawa, Sumner, do.
Do Hannah, Freeman, for sale.

FRENCH.

Brig Gustave, Girard, loading for Marseilles.
Do Joseph, Lemeau, do for Bourdeaux.

SARDINIAN.

Polacre Thetis, Pirangole, loading for Cadiz.
Do Rosa, Corsanego, do do.
Brig Leon, Guiron, do for Parnagua.
Polacre Virginia, Vacaro, do for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, uncertain.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Poderoso, Francisco, loading for Bahia.
Do Independente, Cardozo, do for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Nuevo Despique, Pereira, do do.
Do Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, do do.
Schooner Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, do do.
Brig Feliz, Olivera, do for do, [to call at Santos].
Schooner-brig Vengador, Amarin, discharging.
Do Piranga, M. F. Santos, do.

DUTCH.

Brig Alexander, Colas, loading for Antwerp.

DANISH.

Ship Dioskuren, Gunthersen, discharging.

NEAPOLITAN.

Brig Brillante, Castellaño, loading for Naples, [late Comet.]

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH,

Brig Algerine, Captain Talbot.

FRENCH.

Brig Faucon, Capt. Quernel.
Do Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.
Corvette Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut. De Vaisseau, [Vaisseau].)
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.

The chief of the Police department, (Señor Perdriel,) has published an answer to some strictures on his conduct, contained in the public prints; from which it would appear that according to the present organization of the police, it does not possess sufficient means fully to perform its duties in a city so extensive as Buenos Ayres. A statement is given, that 723 individuals have in the course of twelve months been in custody at the police office, and handed over for trial to the Judge of the first instance in criminal causes; and 300 others have been set at liberty, or destined to the public service, from the difficulty of proving their crimes.

In respect to lighting the city a new contractor has undertaken that office, and the police it is stated will take care that he punctually fulfils his obligations. In answer to the complaint of the numerous boys of all classes gambling and playing in the streets, Señor Perdriel states that the police has done all in its power to remedy the evil, but unless fathers of families lend their aid it is impossible effectually to redress this grievance.

The exposé of the chief of the police having alluded to the number of prisoners engaged by the Criminal Court, without sufficient investigation. The Judge, (Dr. Elias,) has in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 25th inst., denied this and other allegations.

An interesting communication signed *Un Accionista*, relative to the affairs of the Bank of this city, appeared in the *Lucero* of 25th inst. It states that the periodicals of this city continually insist upon the necessity of renovating the credit of the Bank, either by augmenting the guarantees of their notes, or by reducing the quantity, but they do not enter into particulars upon the state of the said establishment to investigate the false position in which it is placed, the urgency of reform, and the best means of carrying it into effect. After a variety of remarks the author expresses his opinion that it is too late to undertake reform, and that imperious circumstances call for the total dissolution of the establishment.

A statement is given to the following effect.

The disposable capital of the Bank is 1,800,000 dollars, which, employed in discounts at 9 per cent, would produce the annual sum of 200,000.

and for six months	100,000
The expenses of the Bank } for six months }	70,000
Profit for the six months	30,000

and this sum divided among two millions of dollars which corresponds to the subscriptions of individuals, leaves a dividend of 3 per cent per annum; that the Government pays the difference between the 3 per cent which is the real profit, and the dividend of 15 or 18 per cent per annum, which is paid to the shareholders, and that under such circumstances it is of little importance to the public, and it will even less influence the guarantee of the notes, if the Government is alone responsible for them.

That in the calculation of 1,800,000 dollars employed by the Bank as its own property, in reality this sum is composed of 700,000 dollars belonging to the Gov-

ernment and to the Subscribers, and the proceeds of preceding gains, and that nearly 600 000 dollars belong to private and judicial deposits, disposable by their respective proprietors. Deducting these 1,300,000 dollars from the above sum leaves 500,000 dollars, which is the true capital of the Bank.

That with so small a capital it is impossible to carry on an establishment of this nature, and the annual dividend which is supposed to amount to 15 per cent. The Bank pay 3 and the Government 12; but the latter is not paid by the Government in notes, but goes to an account current between the parties, whereas the Bank pay in their own notes the dividends to individuals.

We have received a series of *La Aurora Nacional* of Cordova, to the 10th inst.

Their tone when speaking of Buenos Ayres is exceedingly acrimonious. We have translated from one of the 6th inst., the following article,

GREAT INIQUITY.

"The Government of Buenos Ayres has named Don Manuel Moreno, as Representative of the Argentine Republic to H. B. Majesty; and Don Tomas Guido in the same capacity, to H. M. the Emperor of Brazil. What negotiations have the Republic in foreign Court? from whom has the Government of Buenos Ayres obtained the authority? the greater part of the Governments of the Provinces have not been willing to intrust it with the management of their foreign affairs. That of Cordova has authorized it, but it is quite time that it was withdrawn. An enemy's Government cannot represent us, and cannot contract engagements binding upon us. Its hatred to us is such, that it would rather sell us to the foreigner than yield to our just demands. Be upon your guard people of the interior: the Government of Buenos Ayres has betrayed us, when it names your representative without your consent. Hasten to make known to the foreign Ministers resident in Buenos Ayres, that that Government has usurped your rights, and that you will not acknowledge any obligation contracted in your name. This is an affair of too much importance to be disregarded. It may be soon that a foreign fleet will appear in the waters of the River Plate, and then we should deplore without remedy our apathy."

The periodicals of Buenos Ayres make very light of the above article. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th inst., says,

"Softly, Señora *Aurora*, do not be frightened at the phantoms created by your own disordered imagination. There will be just as much reality in the English fleet which you now fear, as in the six French frigates which a short time ago you announced to us."

The possessions of Great Britain are already too extensive for her to covet more.

It is reported that war is likely to ensue between Peru and Bolivia, the former having made demands to which the latter cannot accede. General Gamarra at the head of some Peruvian troops, is said to have advanced towards the frontiers of Bolivia, and that the President of the latter Republic, General Santa Cruz, has made every preparation for war.

The Bishop of London, (Dr. Bloomfield,) has brought an "Hornet's nest" about his ears, by the publication of a pamphlet "on the present neglect of the Lord's day." The London and country newspapers, and the Reviewers, attack the Revd. gentleman without mercy: they accuse him of servility, ignorance, presumption and fanaticism, and assert that religion is brought into contempt by the conduct of such men. The Bishop must have nerves of iron calmly to stand against such assaults. The Westminster Review of July last has an article upon the same subject: it commences thus.

"Sister! Sister! where did you drop this garter? Sister! Sister! where did you find that garter? How has the Bishop of London been passing his Sundays? In what movements and observations has he been engaged on the day appropriated to holy contemplations? How has he qualified himself to speak of the doings in the new cart, the iniquities of the Green park, and to shoot out his tongue and testify against Clare market? How has he made these surveys of wickedness,—how has he pryed into the scenes of Sabbath breaking, without Sabbath breaking? *Mais que diable alloit il faire dans cette gaëre là?*"

The Bishop states that a waterman informed him, that he has known more than five hundred boats pass under Putney Bridge on a fine Sunday carrying parties of pleasure.

The Reviewer says, that the Bishop ought to have rebuked the waterman to this tenor.

"Fellow, you had been far better employed on that sacred day counting beads, like a catholic than in counting your neighbours sins. Have you counted your own sins and omissions, have you counted the occasions of spiritual profit you have lost in my church,—if so you may spend a sabbath in counting boats through Putney Bridge; but if not, O man of a bad employ, you are rowing one way and looking another."

A passage is cited from the pamphlet respecting Sunday dinner parties, in which the Bishop sanctions those entertainments given to clergymen after service, to which the Review says,

"Have cook's souls? Or according to the Bishop's law, is there any express reservation saving the cooks, who work at roasting and boiling, stewing and broiling, to comfort the clerical stomach on the Sabbath day?"

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, No. 2027, contains a communication from a correspondent signed *Un tendero*, relative to the penchant of the ladies of this country to

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The hull, masts, sails and other appurtenances, of the American schooner-brig *Combine*, (driven on shore in the gale of 21st,) were sold yesterday.

The Brazilian brig *Maria* and *Eliza* returned to Montevideo on 20th inst., from the *Castillos*, having saved 700 barrels flour, Masts, yards, &c., of the American brig *Seahorse*, wrecked on that coast.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

ERRATA, in our last.—In cargo of brig *Bolivar Liberator*, read 8000 horns instead of 800.

October 23rd.—*Wind W.* opposite coast visible.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Dutch galliot *Wilhelmina Frederica*, *Holwedel*, for Montevideo, in ballast,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co.

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

12 sail of small craft to the N.

October 24th.—*Wind S. E.*

Arrived National schooner (pilot boat) *Star* of the South, *Martinez*, from a cruise in the river.

American brig *Kanbawa*, *Sumner*, from Boston 3rd August; Montevideo 22nd inst., to *Davison*, *Dorr*, and Co., with 35 cases tea, 5 do indigo.

2 zamacas and 3 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed British brig *Monarch*, *Miller*, for Cadiz,—despatched by Duouet, Knox and Co., with 23,264 dry hides, 4000 horns.

National schooner-brig *Santa Cruz*, A. Pancheté, for the Island of St. Bartholomews, despatched by Pedro Plomer, with 2175 quintals of jerked beef, 150 arrobas of tallow.

National packet schooner *Bella Pertena*, *Anderson*, for Montevideo.

October 25th.—*Wind N. N. E.*

Arrived Brazilian schooner brig *Piranga*, M. F. Santos, from Parnagua 6th inst., to Francisco P. Carneiro, with 457 tierces yerba.

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

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

October 26th.—*Wind W. blowing strong.* with a very low tide.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig *Vengador*, *Amarin*, from Santos 15th inst., with 1354 bags of sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

Nothing sailed.

October 27th.—*Wind W. blowing strong.* Nothing arrived.

Sailed French ship *Val d'Or*, *Latapie*, for Montevideo and Bourdeaux,—despatched by Guerin, Seris and Co., with 4582 dry hides, 1000 salted do, 77,122 horns, 212 bales with 9193 arrobas of horse hair.

British schooner-brig *Elbe*, *Roche*, for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands,—despatched by Joseph Lye, with 200 fanegas salt, 20 barrels flour.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

October 28th.—*Wind W.*

Arrived National schooner brig *Sociedad Feliz*, *Worcester*, from Parnagua 14th inst., with 348 tierces yerba, timber and grassope, to Edward Lumb.

National schooner-brig *Ana*, *Juan L. Vasconcello*, from Santos 28th ult., with 600 arrobas sugar, to Francisco Berdier.

Sailed British brig *Irane*, *Hewitt*, for Liverpool,—despatched by Duguid, Holland and Co., with 60,497 horns, 152 pipes with 2674 salted hides, 42 bales with 408 quintals cut hides, 25 arrobas shin bones, 13 bales with 226 arrobas of wool, 13 pipes and 12 half pipes with 688 arrobas of tallow.

October 29th.—*Wind N. W.*

Arrived 12 balandras and 2 zamacas, from the Parana, and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed French Brig of war *Faucon*, Capt. Quernel, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

British brig *Andrew Mc Kean*, *Mackay*, for Liverpool,—despatched by Dickson and Co., with 8370 dry hides, 4131 salted do, 100 pipes with 1600 do, 15 bales with 404 arrobas horse hair, 5 do with 713 dozen nutria skins.

American brig *Sally* and *Esther*, *Atkins*, for Havannah,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 4700 quintals jerked beef.

THEATRE.

A play called *La Fuerza de las Leyes*, was represented on Tuesday for the benefit of Señor Viera.

It contained some good situations, and one scene had great similitude to the historical anecdote of our fifth Harry, when Prince of Wales, interfering with the course of justice in the person of the chief Justice, William Gascoyne.

Señor Caceres played with much spirit, particularly when upholding the "Majesty of the laws," and in the scene where his epauletts are torn from his shoulders by the King. This actor excels in those parts, and always when his compass of voice and declamatory powers come in aid of his acting. We should think that he would play *Pierre* in Venice Preserved extremely well, but in characters of intense feeling such as *Othello*, he does not succeed.

There were some vocal essays after the play, by Señores Viera and Moreno.

A French lady (who performed at this theatre in the French plays of 1826,) took part in the duet from the *Italiana en Argel*, (*Al capricci de la sorte*.) But the singing altogether was a murderous affair.

Señora Canete danced the *Cachucha*, which with its pretty music and the overture to the *Italiana*, and the hautboy accompaniment, compensated for other disappointments.

The house was very full; some lovely females sat both in the upper and lower boxes, and the white and red rose, (those warlike devices of "olden times,") were generally worn.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 25th inst., by the Revd. J. Armstrong, Mr. THOMAS ALLISON to Miss ANN YATES.

BIRTH.

On 22nd inst., the Lady of the Revd William Brown, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PIANOS &c. &c.

BY LAVALLE AND MACOME.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th of November, at their Auction Store, No. 36, Calle de Potosi; will be sold without reserve to close a concern, a splendid assortment of jewellery, watches, watchmaker's tools, plated ware and other articles in this line, consisting of the stock in trade of a person retired from

business: including ten superior pianos of the most approved English workmanship, with music, stools, &c., complete.

The inventory may be seen previous to the sale, on application at the Auction room.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.

T. KING, TAILOR,

No. 76, Calle de la Piedad, has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has on sale superior cloths, kerseymeres prunellas, merinos, drillings, Jean's and a handsome assortment of vestings which he offers to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

TO MR. JOHN WELSEY, OR WOOLSER.

The above named individual, who is supposed to have been employed in the Buenos Ayrean service, is requested to call at No. 30, Calle de la Paz, where a communication much to his interest awaits him.

NOTICE.

WM. INGLISH AND BROTHERS, in consequence of the smallness and inconvenience of their former establishment, No. 110, Calle de la Piedad, have removed to No. 94, half a square nearer the river; were they continue the Upholstery business in all its branches; as they curl the horse hair for their own use, the public can depend on having good curled hair mattresses, so much recommended for summer use on account of their coolness and elasticity. Families having their own furniture hangings to make up, or alter, can have them done to any design, at moderate charges.—Old sofas, chairs, mattresses, &c., repaired and restuffed to equal new; paper hanging, rooms carpeted, and canvas ceilings put up: with neatness and dispatch. An assortment of mattresses, bedsteads, &c., on hand.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 118 a 119 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 116 a 117 do. do.

Plata Macquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6¾ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¾ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 78 a 80 per cent.

Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 6½ a 6¾ per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 a 175 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 375 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 7 a 7¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 33 a 34 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 30 a 32 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 24 a 25 do.

Do. salted, 24 a 25 pesada.

Do. Horse, 9½ a 10 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 13 a 15 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 30 a 32 do.

Wool (common), 4½ a 5½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 29 a 30 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 21 a 23 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 11 a 12 dl per quintal.

Horns, best, 450 a 600 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 50 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 11 a 12½ dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2½ a 2¾ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 119 dollars. The lowest price, 115 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼.

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.