

THE
British Packet,
 AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 226.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1830.

[Vol. v.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The town at the commencement of the week was fertile in strange reports. We never during the eventful period of the Brazilian war, recollect a parallel to it.—As all those reports have been exploded, we shall not occupy the time of our readers by relating them.

The documents published relative to Entrerios, we lay before our readers without comment.

The following was published on the 16th inst.

“Bulletin No. 3, relative to the reaction which has taken place in the province of Entrerios.”

I.

Parana, December 11th, 1830.

A communication dated as above, signed Pedro Barrenechea, and Calisto Vera, (Secretary,) addressed to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, stating that the first election to the office of provisional Governor of the province of Entrerios, made by the H. Congress of the province in the person of Señor Barrenechea, had been confirmed by the said Congress, in consequence of a note it had received from Col. Espino, Commandant General, and that the appointment of D. Ricardo Lopez Jordan, now that the Congress was at liberty to deliberate freely, was declared null and void.

Señor Barrenechea adds that he was determined to sustain at the hazard of his life the sacred cause of the people, and the system of federation, for which the people of Entrerios had made so many sacrifices, and had been so constant in maintaining; and to draw closer the ties of union, friendship and alliance, with the confederate provinces which had unfortunately been for a moment interrupted, and likewise to co-operate in the great work for the salvation of the country, by the extermination of the tyrants, &c.

II.

A communication from Col. Pedro Espino, dated Parana, 10th inst., to the H. Congress of Entrerios, stating that it was evident that the appointment of D.

Ricardo Lopez Jordan to the office of the Governor by the H. of Representatives, was made under the influence of bayonets and swords, and that the certainty that he was in concert with the paricides of 1st December, obliged the Governor of Santa Fé not to recognize that act, and requested that the election of Col. Barrenechea might be confirmed, or a new election take place. The communication adds that the appointment of Señor Lopez Jordan as Governor, would involve the country in blood and misery, that attempts had been made to surprise and seize him (Col. Espino,) and Col. Barrenechea, &c., in order to sacrifice them—that Señor R. L. Jordan had refused to resign the command he had usurped, and that the salvation of the country demanded that this handful of mutinous men, should not be suffered to carry on their system of tyranny.

III.

A communication from the Congress of Entrerios, dated Parana, 10th inst., to Col. D. Pedro Barrenechea, stating that in a sitting held that night, it had elected him provisional Governor of the province, and annulled the election made in favour of D. Ricardo Lopez.

IV.

A communication dated Parana, 11th inst., from Col. Espino to D. Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, congratulating him upon the result of the proceedings in Entrerios, and expressing his determination to pursue the individuals who had disturbed the peace of the province, thanking Governor Lopez for his co-operation in the undertaking, that the province would always be grateful to him for the sacrifice he had made, and that his name would ever be cherished in the hearts of the *Entrerrianos*.

V.

A communication dated Parana, 11th inst., from the provisional Governor of Entrerios, D. Pedro Barrenechea to the Governor of Santa Fé, stating that he should incessantly pursue those men who had disturbed the public peace, and requesting that the ribbands bearing the device of federation might be remitted to

him, to satisfy the great demands of the people for them.

VI.

A communication from Col. Espino, dated Parana 12th inst., to the Governor of Santa Fé, stating that he should not rest until he had completely dispersed the disturbers of the public peace. That he was going to march on the morrow for that purpose, and would advise Governor Lopez of his movements.

VII.

Santa Fé, December, 13th 1830.

My dear friend and companion, Señor D. Juan Manuel de Rosas.

With infinite pleasure I take the pen to inform you, that my announcement contained in my last communication has been fulfilled in every part. Yesterday at two in the afternoon, when in my encampment at *Mt. de los Padres*, I received the enclosed communications from Señores Espino and Barrenechea, communicating the execution of the movement at day break yesterday. Immediately I came hither with all expedition to adopt measures to insure the good issue of the reaction made by our friends. I set out to day for the mouth of the river, with a company of Carabineers, from thence to be despatched to the Parana, and upon arriving at the said point I received the enclosed communications. By those you will see the firmness with which our friends have acted, in sustaining the cause which we defend, and which the Almighty visibly protect.

Those concerned in the reaction have assembled considerable numbers, and have advised Col. Rodriguez, who ought to be in the rear of D. Ricardo yesterday, to attack him. It appears certain that the persons who went with him from the Parana have abandoned him, and that he escaped accompanied by only four men. He will probably fall into our hands, and if the unitarians who are in the Arroyo de la China have not saved themselves by flight, they will meet with the same fate.

I congratulate you upon this important event, and render you the most sincere thanks for the generosity evinced by your Government, to this province, and that of Entrerios: General Mansilla has lent an active co-operation in all which depended upon him.

Notwithstanding this revolution in Entrerios, I flatter myself that it will produce the most beneficial results. Opinion will doubtless be consolidated, and our treaty of alliance become more solid and lasting.

Want of time does not permit me to answer your esteemed communications, received yesterday by Señor Garcia: I will do it in a day or two.

Remain your sincere friend, &c.

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 11th inst., states that in order to the good organization and discipline of the militia of the capital, the battalion of *Defensores de Buenos Ayres* has been ordered to march to Cantonments outside the town, to remain there for 20 days to exercise. The pains and penalties to be inflicted upon those of the battalion who are absent without leave, are specified in the decree.

A decree dated 11th inst., abolishes the punishment ordered by the decree of 4th May, 1827, upon butchers convicted of selling beef short of weight, as being too severe, and for the future ten dollars penalty is to be exacted upon every pound of beef deficient in weight, half to be given to the informer and half to the public chest of the Police office.

NOTICE FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT'S OFFICE.

From this date, conformable to the orders of the Government, all Persons are interdicted from conveying letters, which are in future only to be forwarded in the mail bag of the different Packets. Orders have been issued to this effect, to the officers in charge of the maritime police, the regulations thereof have been approved by the Government.

FRANCISCO LYNCH.

Buenos Ayres, 11th December, 1830.

Another notice same date states, that all sailors belonging to coasting vessels must be registered at the port office, and have a certificate from thence.

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT'S OFFICE.

By order of the Government, the owners of National vessels in the coasting trade registered at this office, are informed, that after the new enrolment of mariners which has been ordered, only natives of the country, and foreigners who have rendered services thereto, will be allowed to sail as Captains or *Patrons*, the classification of whom appertains to this office.

FRANCISCO LYNCH.

Buenos Ayres, 13th December, 1830.

We have received a book lately published in London, entitled "a reply to the *Exposé des Droits de sa Majesté tres Fidèle, Doña Maria II.*" It is written by an Englishman named William Walton, he upholds the right of Don Miguel to the throne of Portugal, and asserts that the British people have been most grossly deluded by the public prints, as to the

real feelings of the Portuguese nation towards their legitimate monarch, (King Miguel,) and the character of that Prince: Mr. Walton asserts that he has been basely calumniated by designing individuals, that the Emperor of Brazil knows not the extent of the follies and crimes committed in his name, by the agents and others employed. In page 236—we read:—

"In the midst of all this confusion, fortunately, the clamours of the Brazilians resound in the ears of their Emperor, and have produced that effect which the voice of reason and justice was unable to do. Those clamours, uttered in a much more feeble tone, once before wrung from him an act of abdication, and they have at length taught him the depth of that precipice towards which he was thoughtlessly hurrying. No man has been more deceived than himself by the accounts and deputations sent over to him from London; his ardent mind was roused by misrepresentations; his feelings worked upon; but his own subjects now speak to him in those very words which he himself but the other day addressed to the Portuguese—"We are a free people—an independent nation, and we plainly, but respectfully tell Your Majesty that, by the road you suffer yourself to be led, you will inevitably plunge yourself into the deepest abyss. Govern us conformably to our Constitution, which both Your Majesty and we ourselves have sworn to, and know that this is the only legitimate course we wish to see adopted." Indeed the book throughout is worthy the attention of all those interested in the Portuguese affairs.

It appears that the democratic part of the British Aristocracy have not been quite so enthusiastic in praise of the French revolution, as was expected of them. The London newspaper "Examiner," has commented upon and ridiculed this lukewarmness, in an article entitled "The Significant Absence;" which commences as follows:—

"It is curious enough that engagements of some sort or another, have prevented the very best disposed Noblemen from attending the meetings, expressive of English admiration of French virtue. At the city of London meeting it was mentioned, that Lords Spencer, Althorp, and Lansdown, approved the proceeding, but no one of them was present. The Noble Marquis pleaded distance from London, and a journey to Ireland. At the dinner on Wednesday apologies were read, from Lord John Russell, Lord Milton, Mr. Brougham, and Lord Nugent. Lord J. Russell begins his letter in the strain of a fine lady, languidly drawing her excuses on scented paper, as she reclined on a couch; "I am so fatigued with a long contested election, that I trust I shall be excused attending the dinner on the 18th. Lord Milton sends his mite, and expresses his desire that the greatest possible number of persons in the

higher ranks, should be known as approvers of the *last* revolution; but he seems contented to approve at a convenient distance, and by the convenient means of post. Mr. Brougham pleads business, but favours the French with some advice which they do not appear to need, and counsels them to make their King strong enough. An opinion from a lawyer is something. Lord Nugent's letter is pathetic. [A letter from his Lordship to Sir Francis Burdett is then inserted, under which the *Examiner* adds the following lines.]

..... "A favourite cow
Attends me at you barley-mow,
And when a lady's in the case,
You know all other things give place."

The Papers received by the last packet, say little or nothing relative to the subscription in England, for the French sufferers in the late revolution. The circumstance of Cobbett having taken the lead in that affair, would deter many from having any thing to do with it.

In the *Lucero* of the 3rd inst., is a translated copy of the address voted at the London Tavern, to the citizens of Paris. Signed, John Cobbett, President. It is meant more as an attack upon the British Government, than as a congratulatory address to the Parisians, and couched in language which can impose on very few persons, either in this or in any other country.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

I trust you will not refuse insertion to the following brief statement, particularly as it may serve to undeceive those who fancy the lands to the Southward abound in "milk and honey," and that they possess fertility of soil which requires only cultivation to bring them to perfection.

In the month of June 1829, I embarked from Buenos Ayres, in company with several other men, upon an expedition to Staten Land, in search of Timber for a market. We arrived without accident at this inhospitable region, and were left with four months' provision, expecting the vessel to return in due season with a plentiful supply. Unfortunately no vessel came, and for five long months we were driven to the necessity of living upon muscles and penguins, and they were so extremely scarce, that when the vessel came to our relief weakness had so reduced us that we were scarcely able to row to the spot where the brig had anchored. The Island called Staten Land, is probably one of the most barren and desolate of any on the globe—with the exception of a few small vallies, it is composed of a solid mass of rock, rising in parts to almost an incalculable height, and often in our starving condition we have ascended the summits, with the hope of seeing some vessel that by chance might notice us, and come to our relief. There are however several fine harbours in it, but the timber on the Island is neither at our reach, nor for any other purpose.

I would advise no man again to venture upon an expedition to this ill formed monument of God's creation: disappointment and loss will assuredly attend it.

AARON BARNES.

Buenos Ayres, 16th December, 1830.

We have seen a small sample of fine marble, from a quarry recently discovered near Maldonado, in the Oriental State of the Uruguay. It nearly resembles the Sierra marble of Europe; and it is said, there are various kinds of marble to be found in other parts of that attractive country, the Banda Oriental, which at a future period may become an important article of commerce, but looking at the present state of the population, it will be for a long time much more profitable to rear cattle than to work marble.

The *Caduceo* of Montevideo justly attaches great importance to the discovery, and dwells with considerable feeling upon the idea, that the tombs of their fathers will now be ornamented with marble monuments, the production of their own land.

We have also seen samples of valuable productions of the soil of the province of Buenos Ayres, but from the unfortunate state of the Republic the epoch seems distant, when these articles can be rendered available for any useful purpose, and instead of producing a considerable revenue to the State, they remain in a manner as "things unknown."

Francisco Aoust, a native France, has been sentenced to death, for attempting to murder his wife in June last, in the Ecclesiastical court. An appeal has however been made to the *Camara*, and hopes are entertained that the sentence will be commuted.

His Counsel, Don Manuel Belgrano, made an eloquent defence, (which has since been published.) It presents a good specimen of legal argument, and contends that the accused laboured under mental aberration, that he was ever passionately fond of his wife, and that the act was committed at a time when he was provoked by her infidelities—and from various facts cited, he called upon the Court to acquit the prisoner.

On Monday last, (the 13th inst.,) was the anniversary of the death of Don Manuel Dorrego, Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres.

It was observed with considerable solemnity. By order of the police the shops, &c., were closed as on a *dia de fiesta*. High mass was celebrated at the church of the Recoleta, and a funeral sermon preached by D. J. A. Argerich, (who was formerly a Colonel in the army,) it being his first essay since he assumed the clerical habit. The concourse of people was immense notwithstanding the distance from the town, and a day of extreme heat. The church itself was crowded in every part. The Governor of the Province, (Rosas,) and the delegate Governor, (Balcarce,) General Guido, and various individuals, both of "church and state" attended. Booths were erected in the *Plaza* of the Recoleta, in which refreshments were sold, but we hear that the sale of spirituous liquors was interdicted. Two battalions of the regiment of *Patri-*

cios, under the Command of Col. José Maria Escalada, two squadrons of Cavalry, and detachments from the cazadores and artillery, performed the military honours. The whole division was Commanded by General D. Marcos Balcarce. Not the slightest tumult or disorder occurred, except indeed an amusing *rencontre*, between some boys who had possession of a *Quinta*, and the police who endeavoured to dislodge them from thence. The boys, covered by the trees and bushes, held their ground in the garden, as firmly as did the British in that of Hougomont.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, and *Lucero*, were not published on Tuesday: the holiday of Monday having prevented the compositors from working.

The battalion of *Defensores de Buenos Ayres* was mustered on Tuesday last, at their barrack, in marching order. In the evening they proceeded along the beach, with Colonel D. Felix Alzaga at their head. Both officers and men appeared in the highest spirits, and during the march uttered loud *vivas*. They are to be stationed at *Olivos* for twenty days, for the purpose of discipline. From the lengthened column they presented, we should conceive the battalion consisted of about one thousand three hundred men.

After several days of intense heat, moderated towards evening by the sea breeze, (which as usual brought with it plenty of dust,) the horizon on the evening of the 14th darkened to the Westward, the clouds and thunder gave note of an approaching storm, and the city was obscured with dust. From the sudden darkness a stranger might have fancied some catastrophe at hand, similar to that of *Pompei*; heavy rain followed, a beautiful rainbow appeared, and at 7 A. M. the weather was clear and fine. The Montevideo Packets *Bella Porteña*, and *Águila Primera*, were ready to sail for Montevideo, but delayed their voyage from the threatening appearances, and the Passengers returned to shore.

The bathers in the river have been numerous during the week, and early in the mornings, and after dark there were many ladies, enjoying this healthful recreation.

A number of Passengers who had been wind bound for some time, sailed on Saturday last for the river Uruguay, to *rusticate* at *Mercedes*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 16th of December.

BRITISH.

Brig George Bentinck, Mo Kenney, loading for [Liverpool].
Do Thalestris, Roebuck, do do.
Do Traveller, Monamy, do do.
Barque Zoe, Dick, do do.
Brig Scamander, Jones, do for Havana. [Bah.]
Do Treasurer, Riches, discharging.

AMERICAN.

Brig Plymouth, Covington, loading for Balri- [more].
Do Mary and Nancy, Weld, do for Havana. [Bah.]
Do Trafalgar, Hinckley, do do.
Do Lady Adams, Staples, do do.
Ship Plato, Wise, do do.

Schooner-brig Soto, Ricketson, loading for New York. [York].
Brig Jane, Atwater, do do.
Do William Tell, Page, do do.
Ship Glide, Reid, do do.
Do Romulus, Barker, do do.
Brig Seneca, Frye, discharging.
Do Margaret, Langdon, do.
Do Ant, Elwell, do.
Do Dawn, Davis, do.
Barque Leopard, Parker, do.

FRENCH.

Brig Gustave, Girard, loading for Marseilles.
Do Joseph, Lemeau, do for Bourdeaux.
Ship L'Eucharist, Laudumiey, bound to the Is- [land of Bourbon, with mules,

SARDINIAN.

Brig Leon, Guiron, loading for Cadiz.
Palace Virginia, Vacaro, do for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, uncertain.

BRAZILIAN.

Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Da Silva, loading for [Rio Janeiro].
Do Temerario, Santiago, do do.
Schooner Bella Angelica, Cavallos, do for [Rio Grande].
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Belain, discharging.
Schooner Fortuna, Hugues, do.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feltz, J. A. de los San- [tos, uncertain.

PORTUGUESE.

Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista, loading for Cadiz.

DUTCH.

Brig Atlas, Jorgensen, bound to Rio Grande.
Galliot Maria, Bochers, discharging.

DANISH.

Schooner-brig Eliza, Hesse, bound to Bahia.
Schooner-brig Ospra, Bock, loading for Ha- [vanah].

TUSCAN.

Brig Esperanza, Lunari, loading for Cadiz and [Gibraltar].

Foreign Vessels of War.

BRITISH.

Packet Zephyr, Lieut. C. Church Commander.

AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalia, Captain Kennon.

FRENCH.

Brig Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 11th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, J. V. Belain, from Painagua 25th November, with 643 tierces of yerba, to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed Brazilian brig Nuevo Despique, Pereira, for Pernambuco,—despatched by José Gestal, with 2245 quintals jerked beef, 20 arrobas tallow.
(She anchored in the evening to the South, from head wind.)

National cutter Anita and Sophia, for Mercedes.

Several sail of small craft for the Parana and Uruguay.

December 12th.—Wind N.

Arrived American brig Margaret, Langdon, from Portsmouth, N. H. 1st September, with 69,000 feet of plank, 200 fanegas of salt, &c., to Dorr and Reincke.

December 13th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived National brig Golino, Gard, from

Parnagua 3rd inst., with 604 tierces 122 half do of yerba, wood, &c., to Fernando Alfaro.

American brig Ant, Eilwell, from Boston 3rd October; Montevideo 12th inst., with 36,702 feet plank, 1950 bushels salt, 90 barrels flour, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Dutch galliot Maria, Borchers, from Antwerp 9th September; Torbay 5th October; Montevideo 12th inst., with a general cargo, to Francis Habach.

December 14th—Wind N.N.E. shifted in the afternoon to S.W., with rain.

Arrived Brazilian schooner Fortuna, Hugues, from Bremen 28th September; Cape de Verds 18th November; with 25 moyes of salt, to Zimmelman, Frazier and Co.

Sailed American brig Kanhawa, Sumner, for Cadiz,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 7879 dry hides, 4000 horns.

Passengers, Señores José M. Echevaria, Felix Echevaria.

National packet brig Independiente, Gahan, for Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 3337 dry hides, 310 quintals jerked beef, 340 arrobas tallow, 19 boxes tobacco, &c.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro W. C. Melchert. Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, Olivera, for Parnagua,—despatched by M. A. Ramos; with 400 fanegas of salt.

December 15th—Wind S.

Arrived Oriental schooner Rosario, Bisbal, from Montevideo 13th inst., with 30 pipes 15 hogheads 13 quarter casks of caña, to Bertram, Chambers and Co.

Sailed (at 6 A. M.) National packet schooner Bella Portena, Anderson, for Montevideo. Oriental do Agulla Primera, Soriano, for do.

(During the day) H. B. M. S. Ship YOUNG Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester, for Montevideo.

Sardinian brig Industria, Bianqui, for Havana,—despatched by Sebastian Lezica Bros, with 3237 quintals of jerked beef.

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

December 16th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

December 17th.—Wind N.W. rain in the afternoon.

Arrived several sail of small vessels from the N. with wood, &c.

Sailed Sardinian polacre Virginia, Vacaro, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by José Gestal, with 1450 dry hides, 400 quintals jerked beef, 1102 half arrobas of tallow, 13 dozen sheep skins, 8 cases of playing cards.

H. B. M. S. Barque Packet Zephyr, Lieut. C. Church, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Monsr. A. Bossiere.

Do for Falmouth, Mr. L. O. Hoffman, Monsr. Petitjean.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Centurion, Hutchinson, from B. Ayres 28th July; arrived at Salem in September.

The American brig Abeona was to sail from New York, for Buenos Ayres early in October.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

December 11th.—Argentine brig Minerva, from Liverpool.

12th.—French ship Nouvelle Alliance, from Bourdeaux.

The American brig Harriett, Gibson, from Baltimore.

Do do Independence, Hayes, from Philadelphia, are stated to have arrived at Montevideo.

A boat which arrived yesterday, states the Escuadrilla was off Soriana, preparing to pass to the Island of Juncal.

Rosales had armed the lugger Martin Chico, in Mercedes, and was about to arm in Soriano, the schooner Rosa Argentina, the property of D. José Leon Paladino.

By another boat since arrived, we learn that Col. Coe has taken the Martin Chico.

On Tuesday last, D. M. Caballero passed through las Vacas, with 100 men in the direction of Soriano, sent by the Government of the Oriental State.

We have received a communication, signed a *Genuine son of Albion*, advertising to an article in the last number of *El Toro de Oncesin* which the conduct of some foreigners who are styled *Spurious sons of Albion*, is commented upon in severe terms. Our correspondent follows up the attack of the *Toro*, and states that the character which the British nation has justly merited in this country by the firm and uncompromising policy of its Government in regard to the domestic quarrels of the Republic may be brought into disrepute by the proceedings noticed.

We decline to insert the communication, being immutable in our resolution to keep aloof from party politics.

The National journals are the only proper medium for such discussions.

THEATRE.

Señor M. Martinez, from the Montevideo theatre, made his *debut* on these boards on 12th inst., in the comedy of *A Madrid me vuelvo*—with some eclat.

Señor Villarino, from the same theatre, likewise appeared on 16th, in the tragedy of *Lanuzza*, his figure is *petit* but well formed, his action and voice are both good. At a future period we shall notice more diffusely the two *debutants*.

Some of the passages in *Lanuzza* were highly applauded, as applicable to the present stormy period.

The house was respectfully attended.

In the boxes were some charming fair.

The Governor's lady and daughter sat in a box on the lower tier, and as the latter is just "budding into beauty," and is withal a Governor's daughter, the box she was in presented a perfect *levée* during the evening, particularly of military officers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LITERARY WORLD.

FOR SALE at No. 119, Calle de las Artes, (during a period of three days from this date.) The valuable French work entitled *Universal records, historical, chronological and geographical tables*:—containing the origin, progress, &c., of every nation; the political

events; general history of religion; and their different sects; philosophy; legislation among the ancients and moderns; the sciences and arts; accounts of celebrated men, their works, actions, &c.—Price two doubloons.

Also, the Holy Bible for the use of families, a superb edition with engravings.—Price 50 dollars Buenos Ayres currency.

FOR SALE,

AT No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, ladies' kid shoes, first quality, of London manufacture.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK AND DRAB HATS,

Remarkably light and of superior quality, and for sale at No. 162, Calle de la Victoria, and 117, Calle de la Plata.

TO LET.

AND may be entered upon immediately, that well established and excellent concern now in the occupation of John Whitaker, and known as the Esmeralda Tea Gardens. There is an unexpired lease of upwards of 3 years, at a moderate rent.—The premises are fitted up with every requisite for conducting the business with despatch and convenience, and is worthy the attention of an industrious, active person. For particulars enquire on the premises, No. 286, Calle de la Esmeralda, or at Mr. Winter's, No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

The present Proprietor having his time fully occupied in another business, is the cause of the sale.

NOTICE.

THE Church Committee having resolved, that it is expedient to admit monumental Tablets to be affixed in the British Church now building in Buenos Ayres, subject always to the control of the said Committee, hereby gives notice thereof, and requests any parties desirous to avail themselves of the said resolution to apply to the Secretary, No. 142, Calle de la Piedad, as early as possible.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN CARLISLE, Secretary.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 115 a 116 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 113 a 114 do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 78 a 79 per cent.

Bank Shares, 165 a 166 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7¾ per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 a 165 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 340 a 350 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 7 dollars; per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 28 a 29 do. do.

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

Do. salted, 22 a 24 pesada.

Do. Horse, 9½ a 10 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 11 a 12½ dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 28 a 30 do.

Wool (common), 4½ a 5 dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 24 a 27 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 17 a 20 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal.

Horns, best, 450 a 650 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 38 a 40 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 7 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 116 dollars. The lowest price, 113 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7¼. The lowest do. 7d.

Printed at the State Printing Office.