

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 233.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1831.

[Vol. v.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Our columns of this day are chiefly occupied with European affairs; in fact there is little or no domestic news stirring. War between the boundary Provinces and those of the interior is still said to be a matter of certainty, and the "cry is still they come," but like the boy in the fable, "wo!f" has been so often called that people begin to doubt whether any thing serious is intended. Would that these doubts may be realized, that the contending parties of the Argentine family may meet once more in friendship, and that the odious distinction of parties be only as a "dream slightly remembered." Warlike preparations however are going on in Buenos Ayres, upon an extensive scale, and with great activity.

The news from England will be read with great interest. The resignation of the Wellington administration, was in consequence of the Government being left in a minority of 29 upon a question moved in the House of Commons on 15th November, relative to the civil list, and the avowed opinion of the Duke of Wellington that reform in Parliament was not necessary, and that he would not consent to it.

The advice given to the King not to attend the dinner at the Guildhall, on "Lord Mayor's Day" has been highly reprobated, both in and out of Parliament, as doubting the loyalty and power of the citizens of London to suppress any disturbances raised by a common rabble—Mr. *Orator* Hunt, (as he is called,) stated at a public meeting in London, that the riots were nothing more than "dirty rows" got up by old women in breeches in London, to afford a pretext to Government to use extraordinary measures. It would certainly be very surprising if in this "age of Revolutions," the British Isles placed in the very centre of them, should entirely escape contagion. Malignancy has been very active upon the occasion, but "they rail against a rock they cannot pull down," there may

changes in the system and Government of our country—but no Revolution—a riot may happen—without a Revolution. The standard under which our forefathers have rallied for a thousand years, will not be set aside by the tri-coloured or any other flag.

The unfortunate standard bearer in London, who was seized when bearing his tri-coloured *pocket handkerchief*, little dreamt the occasion it would give for a public writer in Buenos Ayres to make an allegorical allusion to these colours, as representing *England, Scotland and Ireland*:—the *Rose, the Thistle and Shamrock* to be ousted by the tri-colour!—The sublime does indeed often verge upon the ridiculous.

In the new administration,
 Earl Grey is first Lord of the Treasury.
 Marquis Lansdowne, President of the Council.
 Lord Melbourne, Minister for the Home Department.
 Lord Palmerston, for the Foreign do.
 Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Sir James Graham, first Lord of the Admiralty.
 Mr. Brougham, now Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor.
 Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 28th ult., states that all clergymen who receive a pension of one hundred dollars from the State, will cease to receive it should they be appointed to a curacy in the country or Patagonia, and if they decline the said appointment they can no longer claim the pension.

A communication has been addressed to the Ecclesiastical Senate, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Tomas Anchorena, relative to the appointment of Bishop Medrano, to be Vicar Apostolic of Buenos Ayres, by the Court of Rome, and in order that the said Bishop may be confirmed in his office and enter upon the duties thereof.

The Commissioners of the sinking fund for the redemption of the Bank Notes, have published an account of the operations thereof, from November 16th, 1829, to 31st January, 1831—from which it appears that the gross amount of the receipts of the different branches of the Revenue appropriated to that service were 1,241,193 dollars, 7½ reals.

The Notes withdrawn from circulation amount to.....	Dollars. reals.
	1,109,733 7½
Notes burned according to the provisions of the law for that purpose	} 131,460
	1,241,193 7½

A notice from the Chief of the Police, (Don Gregorio Perdriel,) represents the anxiety of Government to prevent the disgraceful mode of throwing water during Carnival, and hopes that it may be avoided in the ensuing anniversary; and adds that the Government in the present situation of the country cannot consent to the solicitation of various citizens, for permission to have masquerades during Carnival.

Montevideo.

Several subscribers have withdrawn their names from the list formed in the above city, in order to take the Brazilian copper money out of circulation in the territory of the Oriental State.

Some disorders have occurred in a troop of cavalry ordered to march to the interior, owing to an order issued not to permit women to accompany them.

A young female of Montevideo was dangerously wounded with a dagger, near the gate of San Pedro, by a young man who had armed himself with pistols, intending to have destroyed both himself and her. The assassin was seized by the town's-people and committed to prison. Jealousy was the probable cause of the act, the mode of vengeance practised, although common in other climes, is rather uncommon here.

On the same day that the above crime was committed, a boy of 15 years of age murdered his own father, at Montevideo.

We have received by the Packet Duke of York, London Papers to 17th November; Paris do to 13th; Hamburg do to 12th. And by the brig Floraville, English Papers to 25th November. The following is a summary detail of their contents.

Great Britain.

The Parliament met on 2nd inst. The King went in state to open it—the Papers say that in his passage thither he was loudly cheered by the spectators.

The speech notices the change of Government in France. The occurrences in the Netherlands—the probability of acknowledging Don Miguel as King of Portugal—the destruction of machinery in some of the manufacturing districts, and the efforts made to excite discontent—and observes.

“Amidst all the difficulties of the present conjuncture, I reflect with the highest satisfaction on the loyalty and affectionate attachment of the greater part of my people. I am confident they justly appreciate the full advantage of that happy form of Government, under which through the favour of Divine Providence this country has enjoyed for a long succession of years a greater share of internal peace—of commercial prosperity—of true liberty—of all that constitutes social happiness, than has fallen to the lot of any other country in the world.”

The speech recommends that the Parliament should take measures respecting a regency, should the King die before his successor attains the years of maturity.

Considerable disappointment has been evinced in the public Papers, that the speech did not unequivocally express the determination of Government to apply itself seriously to reduce the expenses of the State.

Riots have occurred in London, which were suppressed without any very serious consequences, although efforts were made to render them important. The chief outcry of the rioters was directed against the new police, with mingled cries of “*Reform in Parliament!*” “*no taxes!*” “*no Wellington!*” &c. The new police men and the mob were often in combat, but the former with the aid of their truncheons generally got the better of their opponents, and took a number of them into custody, including a standard bearer, who carried a tri-coloured flag made of three handkerchiefs knitted together. The chief ferment took place on 9th November, (Lord Mayor's Day,) near Temple Bar, and in the city. The King and Queen were to have dined with the citizens at Guildhall on that day, but owing to the excited state of the public mind, and a communication from the new Lord Mayor, (Alderman Key,) that the police would not be able to preserve order without military aid, it being the intention of some demagogues to incite the populace to acts of violence, particularly against the Duke of Wellington, during the

procession to Guildhall—the Ministers advised their Majesties to defer the intended visit in order to prevent any serious consequences, and the advice was followed—the disappointment was extreme—the mob reviled the new police men, calling them “*Peel's lobsters!*” and various opprobrious epithets. On one occasion a body of several thousand people had got together, and obliged some small corps of police men to retreat, they however fell back upon others, and then rushed upon the mob with their quarter staves. The mob ran in all directions, leaving a number of prisoners in the power of the police.

It would occupy too much of our paper to relate the various encounters detailed in the London Papers. It will be sufficient to state that the disturbances were quelled without the active interference of the military, (although they were ready in the barracks,) that not a single life was lost, the casualties consisting of broken heads and bruises, that they were merely common riots with nothing of the serious appearances, which presented themselves on taking Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower—and the riots consequent upon the Spafield meeting in December 1816—and the corn bill; upon these occasions several lives were lost, and the military patrolled the streets. In the disturbances of December 1816 we believe the unfortunate sailor (Cashman,) was seized in Cheap-side, when carrying a tri-coloured standard—he was executed—but always declared that the banner was placed in his hands by a stranger.

In Kent and Sussex, several farms have been burnt by incendiaries. The Journals state that these proceedings are the acts of distressed labourers, who think thus to revenge themselves upon their landlords and employers.

Belgium.

A considerable part of the city of Antwerp has been destroyed. The Belgic volunteers impatient of the presence of the Dutch in Belgium, had advanced towards that city in great force. Some skirmishing took place at Berchen, a village about two miles from the city, and the Dutch by the aid of several pieces of artillery succeeded at first in defeating the Belgians. The latter having received considerable re-inforcements advanced the next day, and drove the Dutch within shelter of the walls. The people of Antwerp declared themselves in favour of the Belgians, and attacked the troops by a murderous fire from the corners of the streets—windows of the houses, &c.—and erected barricades, &c. The Dutch finding their number diminishing by unseen enemies took refuge in the citadel. The gate towards Malines was carried, all the Dutch who defended it were put to the sword, and 18 pieces of artillery were planted against the citadel. A parley was commenced with General Chass, who Commands in the citadel, but as the Belgians insisted that the Dutch should deliver up their arms and the vessels of war in port, (which was refused,) nothing was done. While the negotiations were going on some drunken volunteers of Brussels having found their way to the harbour and the arsenal, began to fire musquetry at the Dutch post of the arsenal, and at the crews of the frigates in the river. The Dutch exasperated

by this act and burning with the desire to avenge the loss of their comrades, took the opportunity which the fire afforded to break the armistice. They almost instantly hoisted the black flag and commenced a terrific fire with shells and red hot shot, from every part of the fortress and the frigates in the harbour. In the course of an hour the city was in flames in four different places, and a shell falling in a store house of sulphur the fire at one time threatened the destruction of the whole town. The great store-houses of bonded goods containing property to the value of three millions sterling were entirely consumed, not the least portion of their contents were saved; scarcely a house in the city escaped some marks of the fury of the assailants. At 8 o'clock in the evening the principal merchants being anxious to preserve the city and property from total destruction, obtained leave from Rogier, the Comissioner of the Provisional Government, to obtain a suspension of the firing, which was granted for three days, and has since been extended for an indefinite period. It is said that the Dutch were to evacuate the citadel on certain conditions. Wholestreets were burnt to ashes; 306 shells were thrown into the town, besides continual showers of grape shot from the citadel and vessels of war; people were lying dead and half dead in the streets, women and children screaming, &c. &c.

The Prince of Orange, prior to the attack of the Belgians, had left Antwerp, and had arrived in London.

France.

Nothing of moment had occurred in the above Kingdom. A change of Ministry had taken place, and every thing remained tranquil.

Spain.

If we may credit the reports of the greater part of the Newspapers of Europe, the Constitutionalists of Spain are making but little progress. On the contrary they appear to be receding. A number of executions had taken place in Galicia, of individuals connected with the constitutional cause, and of prisoners taken by Ferdinand's army in the late encounters.

Portugal.

It appears certain that Great Britain has or will acknowledge Don Miguel as King of Portugal, upon a general amnesty granted by the latter for all political offences against his Government.

Rio Janeiro.

The Portuguese at Rio were in despair at the King of Great Britain acknowledging Don Miguel. They have at last raised by subscription the means of going to Europe. The Emperor did not contribute towards it—he only offered 50 dollars, and the Committee would not accept it.

Exchange on England 22½, (60 days.) The Packet Zephyr was to sail for Falmouth about 22nd January.

Diving bells had been obtained to work on the Thetis, but until she breaks up little can be got from her.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ann, Waller, Do Brothers, Spittall, Do Iberia, Kirton, Do Union, Maillard, Do Treasurer, Riches, Do Three Sisters, Le Mesurier, Ship Mercury, Pierce, Do Simpson, Mathews,	Alfred Barber. John Miller and Co. S. Lezica Bros. Bertram, Chambers and Co. Charles Tayleur, and Co. Thomas Armstrong. do. Frederic Schmaling.	Loading for Liverpool. do do. do do. do for Guernsey. Bound to Brazils. do for Bahia. do. To load mules for the [West Indies.
Schr.-brig Pursuit, Alexander, Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	S. Lezica Bros. M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Discharging. do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Plymouth, Covington, Ship St. Peter, Crosby, Do Plato, Wise, Do Atticus, Martin, Do Glide, Reid, Brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, Do Margaret, Langdon, Do Seneca, Page, Do Cambrian, Goodhue, Barque Leopard, Parker, Brig Palnure, Williams, Ship Triton, Smith, Do Balloon, Holbrook, Do Spartan, Atkins, Do Eliza Henrietta, Raines, Brig Emma, Shankland, Do J. Ashman, Cowpland,	John Eschenburg and Co. John Eschenburg and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Dorr and Reinecke, Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Dorr and Reinecke, Noble, Gowland and Co. do. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. W. Rodger, Breed and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. do. do. do. Zimmerman, Fraizer and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. John Eschenburg and Co.	Loading for Baltimore. do do. do for Havannah. do for New York. do do. do do. do do. do do. do for Salem. do for Boston. Bahia. Discharging. do. do. do. do. do. do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Cecilia, De la Berquerie, S. Nouvelle Alliance, Lavignac	Rodriguez, Puel and Co. V. Courass.	Ldg. for Havre de Grace. Bound to the Island of Bourbon, with mules. Bound to do do. Rio Janeiro.
Do Courrier des Indes, Mourgues Do Caroline, Liger,	Sebastian Lezica Bros. Larrea Bros.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. For sale.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Vigilante, Pino, Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	J. Gestal. do.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. For sale.
BREMEN:		
Brig Cesar, Deetjen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Havannah.
BRAZILIAN.		
B. Campeoa da Libertade, Maximino, Brig Eolo, Pereira, Zumaca Fortuna, De la Cruz, Do Pensamiento Feliz, J. A. [de los Santos, Brig San José Americano, Silva	Noble, Gowland and Co. J. Gestal. C. J. Moreyra. Pedro Plomer. C. J. Moreyra.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. do for Paragua. St. Catherines. Uncertain. Discharging.
PORTUGUESE.		
Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista,	F. Botet.	Loading for Cadiz.
DUTCH.		
Galliot Maria, Borchers, Brig Constant, Van Schie,	F. Halback. Duguid, Holland and Co.	Loading for Antwerp. For a port in Europe.
DANISH.		
B. Henriette Louisa, Rassmussen	Duguid, Holland and Co.	Bahis.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari,	J. Gestal.	ldg. for Cadiz & Gibraltar.
ORIENTAL.		
Brig Mariann, Monti,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Duke of York, Lieutenant Snell, Commander.

FRENCH.

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

AT ENSENADA.

FRENCH.—Ship L'Eucharist, Laudumiey, to Guerin, Seris, and Co., loading with mules for the [Island of Bourbon.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Falmouth.

On 11th November.—Packet Mutine, from B. Ayres 17th August; Montevideo 22nd do; Rio Janeiro 16th September.

At Liverpool.

On 28th October.—British brig Highlander, Dickenson, from B. Ayres 18th August.

30th October.—Do do Plata, White, from do 12th August.

15th November.—Do do Prompt Donaldson, from B. Ayres 21st August.

On 23rd.—Do do Comet, Barnes, from do 28th do.

At Flushing.

On 23rd October.—Argentine brig Mercedes, O'Brien, from B. Ayres 14th August.

25th.—Dutch schooner-brig Alida, Hughes, from B. Ayres 10th do.

2nd November.—Hamburgh ship Eliza, Sherington, from B. Ayres 19th do.

6th.—Dutch galliot Cle mence, De Haans, from B. Ayres 18th do.

At Hamburg.

On 1st November.—Bremen brig Charlotte Louisa, Wessels, from B. Ayres 27th August.

At Bourdeaux.

On 8th November.—French ship Danae, Etcheverey, from B. Ayres 27th August.

At Havre de Grace.

On 26th October.—French brig Prosper, Darlan, from B. Ayres 6th August.

At Texel.

On 5th November.—British brig Huntcliff, Viner, from B. Ayres 21st July.

At Cowes, (Isle of Wight.)

On 29th October.—British brig Scotia, Curdy, from Montevideo 24th August.

At London.

On 23rd October.—British brig Voluna, Mathias, from Montevideo 15th August.

At St. Maloes.

On 28th October.—French brig Mars, from Montevideo.

At Genoa.

On 27th October.—Sardinian brig Colombo, Ardito, from Montevideo.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 5th January.—British Packet Zephyr, from B. Ayres 17th December; Montevideo.

On 6th.—Sardinian Polacre Virginia, from B. Ayres 17th December.

At Baltimore.

On 28th November American ship Thomas Gibbons, from B. Ayres 5th September.

On 1st December.—American brig Ganges, Faunce, from B. Ayres 1st October.

At Havannah.

In October.—American brig Hampton, Wards, from B. Ayres 13th August.

In November.—American do Spark, Smith, from do 12th September.

At Santiago de Cuba.

In October.—American brig Ultima, Hitchcock, from B. Ayres 13th August.

The British brig James, Wright, was to sail from Liverpool for B. Ayres on 26th November.

The British brig Britannia, Black, from London bound to B. Ayres, was in the Downs 22nd November.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

Vessels spoken by the British ship Simpson, Mathews.—

On 31st December.—In lat. 30° 52' N. long. 18° W, French Corvette La Zelle, Captain Poutier, from Bourbon 15th November bound to Rochefort.

On 6th January.—In lat. 3° 13 S. long. 27° 30 W. American brig Serene, from Baltimore to Calcutta, out 59 days.

On 10th January.—In lat. 10° 35 S. long. 32° 50 W. American brig Fortune, from Huacho to Boston, out 60 days.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

January 26th.—Brazilian zamaca Golfino, Restaurator, from Rio Grande.

30th.—American brig Julia, Brown, from New York 1st December.

American frigate Hudson, from Rio Janeiro 10 days.

31st.—American brig Cornelia, from Baltimore.

Do ship Isis, from Cadiz.

Sailed from Montevideo.

January 26th.—French brig Gustave, for Marseilles.

British brig Eden, Rothwell, for Liverpool.

The British ship Euphratus, Buckham, from Ensenada 15th April; arrived at the Isle of France in June.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

January 29th.—Wind N.W. opposite coast visible.

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

Several sail of small craft from the N, with wood, fruit, &c.

Sailed American brig Independence, Hayes, for Montevideo and Philadelphia,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 2851 dry dides, 4600 horns.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

French ship L'Eucharist, Laudumley, for Ensenada.

January 30th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived National packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 29th, to Gaspar Resa.

Oriental do Aguila Primera, Soriano, from do do.

National ship Minerva, Salverson, from Liverpool 13th October; last from Montevideo 24th January, with 50 tons coals, 416 planks, 55 barrels beer, to John Miller and Co.

Sailed National schooner San Juan Bautista, Harris, for Patagonia,—despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects.

National schooner-brig Victoria, Bafico, for Paragua,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 300 fanegas salt.

January 31st.—Wind S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived American brig J. Ashman, Cowp land, from Philadelphia 4th December, with 1300 barrels, 80 half do flour and effects, to John Eschenburg and Co.

Sailed American brig Ant, Etwell, for Boston,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 500 dry hides, 333 salted do, 350 horse-do, 100 bales with 1700 arrobas wool, 12 do with 13,000 pounds of cut hides, 2 bales sheep skins and some return cargo.

Passengers, Mr. O. Wild, and Capt. Freeman, late of the American brig Hannah.

National brig General Rondeau, Campbell, for Santos,—despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with about 1000 fanegas salt.

February 1st.—Wind S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived British ship Simpson, Mathews, from London 18th November; Lizard 25th do; Montevideo 29th ult., in ballast, to Frederick Schmalting.

British brig Floraville, Stephenson, from Liverpool 26th November, with general cargo, to M'Cracken and Jamieson.

Passengers, Revd. Mr. O. Gorman, Mr. Joseph Harratt, Don Carlos Federico Terrado. H. B. M. Packet brig Duke of York, Lieut. Snell, Commander, from Falmouth 19th November, arrived at Rio Janeiro 13th January; sailed from thence 18th; and from Montevideo 31st do.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, (27,) chiefly belonging to the Mining Company.

No Passengers for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres.

Sailed National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, Martinez, on a cruise in the river.

February 2nd.—Wind S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived National packet brig Independiente, Gahan, from Santos 21st ult.; Montevideo 1st inst.; with sugar, rice and tobacco, to Dowdall and Lewis.

Passengers, C. H. Melchert, Eqr. his Lady 2 children and 3 servants.

National schooner-brig Ana, Vasconcello, from Paragua 19th ult., with 390 tierces yerba, timber, &c., to Francisco Berdier.

National schooner-brig Fama, Presley, from Montevideo 1st inst., in ballast, to Anderson, Weller and Co.

February 3rd.—Wind S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived Brazilian brig San José Americano, Silva, from Paragua 16th ult., with 960 tierces yerba, timber, &c. to C. J. Moreyra.

Sailed 11 sail of small craft to the N.

February 4th.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Bremen 24th October; Cowes, (Isle of Wight) 20th November; Montevideo 2nd inst., with general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazer and Co.

H. B. M's Ship Volage, Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

National cutter, (pilot boat) Louisa, from a cruise in the River.

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

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

BIRTH.

On 3rd inst.—The lady of Mr. T. B. Coffin, of this city, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

INTERESTING TO SPIRIT DEALERS AND KEEPERS OF BOARDING HOUSES.

IN the Store, No. 81, Calle del Peru, corner of the market place, are offered at reduced prices, the following articles:—

Madeira wine of superior quality.
Carlon wine,
Cognac brandy, and superior Hollands gin, as also a small parcel of superior salted Cork butter.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. SIMON COOTE PURDON will apply at the British Consulate, he will find a letter to his address.

And any intelligence relative to the said individual is requested to be made known at the above office.

Buenos Ayres, 4th February, 1831.

WANTED.

TO purchase the following Numbers of the British Packet Packet, viz:—No. 176, 177, 179, 181, 186, 187, 188, 190, 191, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201.

Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TO be had at Fauch's Hotel.

NOTICE.

THOMAS LEWIS, Bricklayer and Stonemason, returns thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their liberal encouragement since he commenced business in this city, and hopes to merit by strict attention and despatch, a continuance of their favours:—ovens, grates, and all kinds of stoves fixed on a new and superior plan, upon the most reasonable terms, and warranted to draw the smoke well.

Stone-beds for billiard-tables prepared, warranted to answer the purpose better than those framed, or made of wood. Also, stone-beds for printing-presses, marble chimney pieces, monuments or other ornaments broken or stained, repaired or cleaned, equal to new.

Orders received at No. 89, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society, will be held in the vestry of the British Episcopal chapel, on Monday the 7th February, at one o'clock P. M, when the members and friends of the Institution are requested to attend.

GILBERT RAMSAY, Secretary.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

THOSE desirous of procuring accommodation in the above chapel may apply to Mr. John Hector, No. 121, Calle de la Reconquista.

NOTICE.

ANDREW MAYER, (TAILOR,) has the honor to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his shop from No. 35, Calle de la Paz, to No. 70, in the same street, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the favours, which he has received for the last five years.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 123 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 120 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 7 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 7¼ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 75 a 76 per cent.
Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6½ a 7d per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 150 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 325 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 7 a 7¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 34 a 36 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 30 a 32 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs, 28 a 29 do.
Do. salted, 24 a 26 pesada.
Do. Horse, 9 a 10 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 12 a 15 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 30 a 35 do.
Wool (common), 6½ a 7¼ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 31 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 17 a 22½ do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal.
Horns, 450 a 700 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 47 a 48 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 8 a 8½ dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 3½ per cent.
The highest price of Doublons, during the week 123 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 6¾d.
The state of the market is such, that the above quotations must be considered as merely nominal.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.