

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 241.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1831.

[VOL. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The accounts from the province of Entrerios during the week have been various, and contradictory. Two of the Montevideo Journals still affirmed that the party of Don Ricardo Lopez Jordan held their ground in Entrerios; and that Gen. Lavalle had with him a formidable body of men, and that the war against the Liberals was likely to continue there. Contrary statements were circulated in Buenos Ayres—and advices demi-official have been received, wherein is related that General Lavalle has capitulated to Col. Espino, and agreed, that he and his officers should deliver up their arms and quit the province of Entrerios in 24 hours. This arrangement is said to have been effected at the instigation of the chiefs of the Corrientes Army—and private accounts say that Gen. Lavalle has arrived in the Banda Oriental.

Three hundred men of the 1st regiment of militia cavalry under the Command of Col. Pinedo, embarked on Wednesday last from this for Entrerios, upon which occasion their Colonel issued an address to them, part of it stated, that "if the mutineers of the 1st of December resolved to convert the Republic into a desert, that they (the troops) must exert themselves to deprive them of the elements of destruction, declaring before the Almighty that they would be indefatigable until that object was effected; that 'federation or death' was the device that distinguished the regiment, to which they would always adhere."

The troops made a good appearance, and are really a fine body of men, and well equipped. On the red flag attached to their lances was the device of a death's head, &c. The officers had the insignia of federation round their caps, and in some of them we observed the addition of *viva nuestra Gobernador Don Juan Manuel Rosas*.

A great crowd attended on the Alameda to see them embark, particularly of females.

On the 31st ult. was published a list, with the names of the 413 prisoners taken by General Quiroga, in the *Villa del Rio Cuarto*—and some intercepted correspondence from General Paz and others, with a note that the originals of these letters were at the State Printing-Office for

public inspection. This correspondence expresses anxiety respecting the war, notices the want of good horses to mount the cavalry, and advises that every exertion should be made by levies of troops, &c.

The Packet Renard has brought London Papers to the 21st January.

The sentence upon the Ministers of Charles X had been promulgated, they were to be confined for life in prisons in France, stripped of their honours, &c.

The Emperor of Russia had issued a proclamation respecting the revolution in Poland, expressing his determination to march troops into that country, and punish the rebellious, as he terms them. From the tenor of the papers Europe seems to be reposing on a volcano.

In great Britain there was nothing particularly new—considerable agitation prevailed in Ireland respecting Mr. O'Connell's proposals for the repeal of the Union.

M. BONPLAND.

At length tidings have been received of this eminent Naturalist. The following is a copy of a letter published in the *Lucero* of the 29th ult.

"My dear and old Friend,

"Convinced of the lively interest that you have always taken in my fate, I hasten to inform you of my departure from Paraguay.

After twenty months delay at Itapua, where I formed and left a second agricultural establishment; I at last set out for the Parana by superior order of 2nd February. The 8th found me at the banks of this river, and on the 15th I arrived at San Borja.

The bearer of this is Señor Araujo, a Portuguese merchant, whom I knew in Itapua. I intreat you to render him every service, should an opportunity offer.

The excessive rise in the waters of this river has not permitted me to transport all my baggage: as soon as this is accomplished I shall proceed to visit the towns of the Misiones on the left of the Uruguay; after which I shall go to Corrientes, where I hope to find all that I left there, especially my books which are extremely necessary to me, in consequence of the loss I have sustained of many works in the first months of my arrival at Paraguay. From Corrientes I shall return probably to San Borja to arrange my affairs, and afterwards shall journey to

Buenos Ayres, where I have so much desire and so much necessity to arrive.

In order to put an end to the melancholy suppositions which you and all my friends must naturally have made relative to my existence during the nine years of my detention in Paraguay, I must tell you that I have passed as happy a life as could be expected by one deprived of all communication with his country, his family and his friends.

The practice of medicine has always afforded me the means of subsistence; but as this did not entirely occupy my time, I employed myself from disposition and necessity in agriculture, which has given me infinite enjoyments. At the same time I had established a manufactory of brandy and liqueurs, and likewise a carpenters' and a blacksmith's shop, which not only defrayed the expenses of my agricultural establishment, but yielded some profits from the work performed for private individuals. In this manner I had acquired the means of living with the greatest comfort.

On the 12th May, 1829, without any preliminary, the authorities of Santiago communicated to me the order of the supreme Director to leave the country. This intimation was a mixture of justice and wrong, which I cannot yet account for in a positive manner. I shortly, driven about from 12th May, 1829, to 2nd February, 1831, that is during twenty months and twenty days, I at length passed the Parana with all the honours of war.

This second epoch of my life in Paraguay, has been real punishment to me. I had never given any one cause of complaint: I had endeavoured to gain the esteem of all. Even the supreme Dictator, from my arrival in the Republic, until 12th May, 1829, had allowed me the greatest liberty, and the hands of the department in which I was domiciliated treated me with kindness. At last as every thing has an end, the Director definitively decreed my departure from Paraguay, and has done it in the most generous manner. I am at liberty and soon hope to embrace you.

Please to give a thousand remembrances, to all my friends who recollect me, as I have no time to write to them. During my detention I had not forgot any one, and without geographical maps I have still travelled a great deal.

During nine successive years I have not once spoken French; I therefore hope you will excuse the defects and faults in this letter.

Adieu my dear *M. Roguin*; I am impatient to see you, and I am going to conclude as fast as possible the trifling affairs which detain me here,

Your fellow countryman and sincere friend.

AIME BONPLAND.

To M. Dominique Roguin.

On the evening of the 26th ult. printed notices were circulated in this city, containing the outlines of a victory obtained by the *division de los Andes*, under the Command of General Quiroga. In several parts of the town fireworks were discharged in consequence thereof.

On 27th the 8th bulletin was published with the official details of the above, preceded by a congratulatory letter from the Commander-in-chief of the confederate army, (Gen. Lopez,) to the Governor of this Province Don Juan Manuel Rosas, describing among the advantages of the victory, that it will interrupt the communication of Gen. Paz with his allies in the province of Mendoza.

The despatch from Gen. Quiroga is dated encampment in the *Villa del Rio Cuarto*, March 9th, 1831, and states, that he arrived at the above point on the 5th at mid day, and found the enemy formed in battle array, in front of the town—he prepared immediately to attack them, but they retired to the town, which had been fortified in the interior, trenches dug, &c., and with this support they kept up a constant skirmishing.

Gen. Quiroga continued to advance upon the town, and on approaching it Major Prudencio Torres and his servant, from the opposite party passed over to him, and he thereby obtained such information that he resolved not to attack it immediately, but to harass it with *guerillas*.

A few skirmishers were detached who brought away some cattle, even under the fire of the town. On the 6th. an advanced post of 20 men of the latter was with difficulty forced; and Colonels Pringle and Echevarria, with 200 men endeavoured to surprise the cavalry of Gen. Quiroga, favoured by the night, but did not succeed.

It was resolved suddenly to attack the town, and various manœuvres took place on the 7th ult in order to draw off the attention of the besieged as to the real point of attack, and sharp fighting occurred on both sides in which Major Prudencio Torres greatly assisted, and all Gen. Quiroga's troops were dismounted and fought on foot.

The movements made by the besiegers entirely succeeded—Gen. Quiroga and his troops entered the town sword in hand, but not without a stout resistance, particularly from a fire of grape shot which was opened upon the assailants, which killed the orderly trumpeter who was at the side of the General, and wounded several others. The result was that Gen. Quiroga took 413 prisoners, 2 pieces of flying artillery, armament, cattle, &c.

The defence made by the division of Col. Pringle is stated to have been obstinate, and that a number of his officers and men were killed. In Gen. Quiroga's corps the loss was Capt. Manuel Lopez and 6 soldiers killed, and 6 officers and 23 soldiers wounded.

The General highly praises the conduct of his troops, that nothing could exceed their enthusiasm, that he found difficulty in restraining it and that the proof of their valour is demonstrated when it is recollected that he had only 350 men. (all cavalry) who had triumphed over 600 men of all arms.

It is added that Colonels Pringle and Echevarria, had taken the route to San Luis, with a small body of men who were every instant dispersing themselves.

A list of the prisoners was published in the bulletin, with the names of the officers

taken—they consist of 2 Commandants, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 2 Adjutants, 11 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 18 Sergeants, 18 Corporals and 354 soldiers, among them 4 pampa indians.

The bulletin also contains an article upon the advantages of the above victory, that it will tend to paralyze the movements of General Paz—interrupt his communications, &c.

The 9th bulletin was published in this city on 28th ult., containing the following.

Head-Quarters, in the Pampa de Mercado, 15th March, 1831.

The undersigned General-in-chief of the Auxiliary confederate Army, transmits to His E. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, the annexed despatches of the brilliant actions of 7th., 9th. and 11th. instant, although with the feelings of grief to see the laurel of victory imbued with the blood of so many Argentines, victims of the blind fury of the organizers, and conducted to death by terror or illusion. There are here at this moment 42 prisoners, including eight officers, there is wanting Captain Ramon Baro, who remains badly wounded in a house. Annexed is a list of the killed, and of the most distinguished prisoners.

The correspondence of the enemy taken in the North by Commandant Reinafé, which likewise accompanies this in its original state, makes known the serious struggles of the protectorate, and that in spite of these the mania of blind and ridiculous impostures are still continued.

The undersigned salutes His E. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, &c. &c.

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

To His E. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres.

I.

Is a communication from Commandant Reinafé to Gen. Lopez, dated *Taloral Chico*, March 7th., 1831; stating that on arriving at the above point he had fallen in with the division of Lieut. Col. Rafael Torres, composed of 200 men, that they shamefully fled at the attack of a *guerrilla* who followed and cut them down for a considerable distance leaving several killed, and among them the Commanding officer Torres, who in the agonies of death slightly wounded a soldier, which was the only casualty in the division of Commandant Reinafé.

He states that before the attack he had sent a party to save three prisoners sentenced to death, two of them old men, which was effected, and the 5 men who had them in custody were captured.

(Some details follow, and the despatch concludes with eulogies upon the troops, &c.)

II.

A despatch from Col. J. N. Soza, dated 10th march, 1831, states that on the 9th at day break, his party had attacked 200 infantry and cavalry Commanded by Major Manuel Zantibañez, that the cavalry had been dispersed leaving nine dead, but that it was not possible to pursue them to any distance, in consequence of the support they received from the infantry.

The division of Col. Soza had another affair the same day, with a party of 60

cavalry who were proceeding to reinforce Major Zantibañez, and the despatch states, that of these 60 men 6 only escaped, 14 prisoners were taken, among them 5 officers, the remainder of the party being killed in the combat, only a few soldiers were wounded with ball in Col. Soza's division and none killed.

III.

A despatch from Col. J. N. Soza, dated on march, March 11th., 1831, stating that after the action of the 9th he had counter-marched towards the *Villa las Ranchos*, in order to attack an enemy's force which was at that point. Four infantry soldiers deserted to him with their arms, and gave him notice of an intended attack by the whole of the enemy's force in three directions—he in consequence supported himself by a wood in the vicinity, leaving some skirmishers out, who found an opportunity to charge 36 men routing them completely, 4 only escaped.

The main force of the opposing party in that direction was reconnoitered by Capt. Pajon, who rated their amount at 500 men—the despatch concludes stating, that Col. Soza was manœuvring to get in their rear, and waiting instructions from the Commander-in-chief.

The names of the officers who were taken prisoners in the *guerillas* from the 9th. to 11th March, and those killed were published in the bulletin—of the former there are 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant—and of those killed there are 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Commandant, 4 Lieutenants.

An officer was killed in the *guerilla* of 11th., name unknown.

PERIODICALS.

The following Journals are published in this city.

DAILY.

Gaceta Mercantil.

Lucero.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

El Clasificador o El Nuevo Tribuno.

ON WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

El Latigo Federal o El Risueño.

ON TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

La Bruja, o La Aze Nocturna.

ON SUNDAYS.

La Argentina.

ON SATURDAY.

British Packet. (in English.)

El Filantropo.—A paper which treats on medical subjects at stated periods.

On 24th ult. some lines were published on a half sheet of paper, entitled the confession of Ricardo Lopez Jordan, after his defeat at Entrerios, who went to seek a Confessor and fell in with a Sacristan, and believing him to be the parish priest, prostrated himself at his feet.—A burlesque confession takes place, and the Sacristan answers.

“Yo no lo puedo absolver,

“Sr. de Lopez Jordan,

“Porque no soy confesor,

“Sino un pobre Sacristan.”

The natives of this country have a decided talent for sarcastic poetry, particularly on political subjects, and in the midst of a portion of doggerel rhyme, some good versification often appears.

Two new periodicals have lately appeared at Montevideo, one entitled *El Relampago*, (The Lightning;) the other *El Trueno*, (The Thunder.) The matter contained in them solely relates to the Argentine Republic, *El Relampago* advocates the Unitarian cause, and *El Trueno* the Federal. The two daily papers published in the above city have likewise their political bias. The *Universal* is decidedly Unitarian, and the *Caduceo* Federal; but neither of them take a very prominent part in the dispute.

To the Editor of the British Packet,
Sir,—

Upon reading your article upon the opening of the British Episcopal Chapel of St. John, Buenos Ayres; I was much struck with that part wherein you state, that "you have heard it observed that the chief merit is in the architectural display of the interior, by the adaption of that chaste and beautiful example of the Ionic order, from the Temple on the River Ilissus at Athens.

Upon viewing the exterior the mind is struck with the idea of a grand yet simply elegant Grecian structure. The portico implies a building of which the pediment is the end of the roof, and therefore one in which the roof spans the whole of the structure, but upon entering the building the illusion ends, and instead of meeting with the simple yet elegant Temple which the portico indicates, we meet with a common place church, with a nave and side aisles, the nave being separated from the side aisles by two rows of columns of the Ionic order, being the general form of the churches in England built before the reformation, which is a form much better adapted for a Roman catholic place of worship, where in consequence of the service being repeated 8 or 10 times during the morning the congregation is divided into so many parts, whilst in the Protestant places of worship it is only once performed, the whole of the audience are congregated at once so as to fill the interior of the building, and the whole of whose attention is directed to the one minister officiating to the worship of the holy trinity. In the Romish places of worship the piers or columns which divide the building into three divisions is rather a convenience than not, as they divide the side aisles into so many kind of small chapels, each of which may have an altar to some particular Saint, but in the Protestant church the columns or piers are real obstructions to the hearing or seeing the Minister, I grant that detached columns or piers in straight lines have a bold effect, and there have been many churches built since the reformation containing a nave and side aisles, and in cathedrals or in churches where the navy is large enough for all the purposes of worship I see no objection to them, as in such cases the side aisles may be fairly considered as merely ornamental, but in churches where the whole body of the building is to be occupied by the congregation, the practice is falling off as real convenience is more studied, and although it may remove the beauty of the two rows of detached columns, it yet leaves abundance of room for architectural display; where is there a more elegant chapel than the one at Greenwich Hospital? and yet there even the galleries

are supported by cantalivers to avoid all impediment to the sight—having said so much upon the general plan, I will now say, that supposing the plan was not defective as a plan it is a very neat building, and if the architecture had been finished without any omission, even according to the acknowledged plain Grecian temple from which

it is declared to be taken, it would fairly have had a claim to elegance; but when we consider that the Temple from which it is taken is one of the plainest specimens of the order, it is rather too much to expect an architectural eye to be satisfied with further deductions from the example.
(To be continued.)

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 30TH OF MARCH.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ann, Waller,	Alfred Barber.	Loading for Liverpool,
Brig Britannia, Black,	Charles R. Horne,	do do.
Do James, Wright,	Orr and Lamont,	do do.
Do Florville, Stephenson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson,	Liverpool.
Barque Byker Bruce,	Charles Tyleur and Co.	Discharging.
Ship Tyrian, Cunningham,	S. Lezica Bros.	do.
Brig Swan, Moore,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Eliza Henrietta, Raines,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Cornelia, Beard,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Do Seneca, Page,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for New York.
Do Orient, Ellis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Do Ruth, Jefferson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Philadelphia.
Do Gazelle, Gibson,	W. Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for Boston.
Ship Henry Hill, Hoyt,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Malaga.
Schr. brig Emily Cook, Rodgers,	do.	Maldonado & Rio Janeiro
Brig Wanderer, Dickenson,	Dorr and Reinck.	Discharging.
Do Brilliant, Creighton,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Soret,	Garnier and Bros.	Ldg. for Havre de Grace
S. Courrier des Indes, Mourgues	Sebastian Lezica Bros.	do do.
Do Adele, Barrey,	Blanc and Constantine.	do do.
Do Auguste, Coutard,	Bertram Chambers and Co.	Havre de Grace.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	J. Gestal.	Loading for Rio Janeiro,
Brig Eloisa, Celli,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do for Gibraltar.
BREMEN:		
Brig Catherine, Wesels,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havannah.
Do Arion, Geerkin,	do.	do do.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havannah.
DUTCH.		
Brig Constant, Van Schie,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	For a port in Europe.
BRAZILIAN.		
B. Campeao da Libertade, Maximino,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Do Independente, Cardozo,	I. S. Monteiro,	do do.
Scher. Bella Angelica, Cavallos	C. M. Huergo,	Rio Grande.
Do Pensamiento Feliz, J. A.		
[de los Santos,	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
Do San José Americano, Silva,	C. J. Moreyra.	Loading for Bahia
S. brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa	M. A. Ramos.	Discharging.
PORUGUESE.		
Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista,	F. Botet.	Loading for Cadiz.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.	
Brig Algerine, Captain William Henry Martin.	
Packet Frolic, Lieutenant Green, Commander.	
Packet Renard, Lieutenant Dunsford, Commander.	
AMERICAN.	
Sloop of war Vandalia, Captain Kennon.	
FRENCH.	
Corvette Emulation, Captain Barral, (Lieutenant de Vaisseau,) (surveying vessel.)	
Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.	
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Captain Santi.	
BRAZILIAN.	
Barque of war San Christoval, Captain Petra.	
Schooner Rio de la Plata, Captain Lisboa.	

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 24th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Santo Domingo, Eneas, Rio Janeiro 12th.
British brig Palladium, Pitkethly, from London.

27th.—American brig Maine, from St. Catherine's.
Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, from Parangua.

28th.—Sardinian polacre Marte, from Genoa, and Tarragona 26th January.

British brig Walsingham, from Malaga 24th January.

30th.—American brig Neptune, Butler, from Philadelphia.

An American schooner, from Belfast, U. States, 80 days, Capt. Macey.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 22th.—Oriental brig Montivideoano, Fynn, for Rio Janeiro.

22nd.—H. B. M. Ship Volage, for do.

27th.—United States ship Hudson, for St. Catherine's and Rio Janeiro.

The Packet Lapwing was appointed to bring the February Mail to B. Ayres.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 26th.—Wind N.N.W.

A number of small craft arrived from the North, and sailed for same destination.

Sailed Brazilian brig Paquete del Brazil, Silva, for Bahia,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 750 quintals jerked beef.

March 27th.—Wind N.N.E. hazy.

Arrived British brig Swan, Moore, from the North.—The particulars of her cargo, Passengers, &c., were inserted in our last.

Oriental (late Argentine) packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 26th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Sailed American brig J. Ashman, Cowpland, for Montevideo and Philadelphia,—despatched by John Eschenburg and Co., with 7023 horns, 2053 dry hides, 1 bale with 115 dozen nutria skins.

Passengers.—Mr. Samuel Wolcott, Mr. Getting.

March 28th.—Wind N. hazy, in the afternoon calm.

In sight (becalmed) H. I. M. barque San Christoval, and American brig Wanderer.

Sailed British schooner-brig Pursuit, Alexander, for Liverpool,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 8000 horns, 6420 salted 40 hides, refused do, 73½ pipes with 1241 salted hides, 17 bales with 2613 dozen nutria skins, 6 do with 90 arrobas of wool.

March 29th.—Wind S.S.E. rain and blowing hard.

Arrived H. I. M. barque of War San Christoval, Captain Petra, from Montevideo 25th. (She anchored off the Recoleta.)

U. States ship Vandalla, Captain Kennon, from Rio Janeiro 5th; Montevideo 28th inst. American brig Wanderer, Dickenson, from New York 12th January, general cargo, to Dorr and Reincke.

Passengers.—Miss Young, Mrs. Ultima, Mr. W. N. Palmer, Mr. West Adams, Monsr. Gouverneur.

Sailed 12 sail of small craft to the N.

The schooner-brig Pursuit, which sailed yesterday anchored south of the outer roads, from a strong head wind.

March 30th.—Wind S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguila

Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 29th, to A. Martinez.

American brig Brilliant, Creighton, from Portland 22nd January, with 112,000 feet of plank, 3 cases of furniture, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

National schooner-brig Paquete del Rio, Grenet, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., general cargo, to Juan Lanus.

H. B. M. Barque Packet Renard, Lieut. Dunsford, Commander, from Falmouth 21st January, arrived at Rio Janeiro 11th March; sailed from thence 13th; arrived at Montevideo on 29th and sailed same day.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, 8 Miners.

Do for Montevideo, Mrs. Kendall, Mr. George Kendall, Mr. F. Place and 2 servants.

Do for Buenos Ayres, Mr. Edward Beyerbach, Mr. Henry Hewetson.

And from Montevideo, Dr. Villegas.

Sailed several sail of small craft to the N, and 4 zumacas with troops for Entrerios.

The schooner-brig Pursuit remained as yesterday.

March 31st.—Wind S.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 30th inst., to C. Galieno.

Sardinian schooner-brig Fortuna, from Genoa 23rd December; Gibraltar 21st January; Montevideo 29th, with wine, &c., to Antonia Rodriguez.

Sailed Brazilian brig San José Americano, Silva,—despatched by C. J. Moreyra, with 600 quintals jerked beef.

The British schooner-brig Pursuit finally sailed to day.

April 1st.—Wind N.

Arrived National schooner-brig Caroline, Sheaffe, from Rio Grande 27th March; Montevideo 31st, with 1256 tierces yerba and effects, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Brazilian barque Fluminense, Santiago, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., in ballast, to J. Gestal.

British brig Louisa, Lenfesty from Tarragona 12th January; Montevideo 30th ult., with wine, oil, &c., to Miller, Stewart and Co.

British brig Luna, Collinson, from Cadiz 25th January; Montevideo 31st ult., with 120 lastres of salt and wine, to S. Lezica Bros.

Sailed British brig Ann, Waller, for Liverpool,—despatched by Alfred Barber, with 10,500 horns, 1100 dry hides, 6819 salted do, 188 pipes with 1764 salted hides, 22 bales with 440 arrobas of horse hair, 9 do with 1000 horse hides, 4 do with 400 dozen nutria skins, 20 quarter casks, 8 barrels 2 pipes with 500 arrobas of tallow, 3 cases return cargo.

Passenger, Mr. Henry Tomkinson.

Passengers in the French ship Auguste, (whose arrival was noticed in our last.)

The lady of Don Juan Lorenz, and 5 ladies, composing the family, and Monsr. Langehange.

OBITUARY.

Died in this city, on 26th inst. after a severe and short illness, WILLIAM DANA, Esqr, of Boston. This gentleman has been for many years well known in this city. The unanimous testimony of his numerous friends and acquaintances will fully justify the incontrovertible truth of the following simple and unadorned eulogy. The deceased possessed in an uncommon degree, an equanimity of temper, and an unoffending circumspection of language and deportment, which gained him the friendship of all, without exciting the bad feeling of any one. In all the offices of social intercourse, he was distinguished by the greatest amenity of manners, and readiness to serve on all occasions. He leaves to lament his loss a most estimable and interesting widow and a young child; and if there be consolation in the cordial sympathy and in the kindest attentions of numerous and respectable circle of friends, this afflicted lady has but little to

wish. May Heaven grant her every blessing, and more especially that greatest of desirable relief, a prompt and happy return to the bosom of her respectable family and home.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANY of the congregation of the new Episcopal Chapel in this city, in want of pew cushions, hazzicks or benches for the feet, can be promptly supplied at INARIS'S Upholstery Warehouse, No. 130, calle de la Piedad, where the above business is carried on in all its branches with attention and despatch.

FOR SALE.

AT W. A. WALKER'S,

IVORY and black handled knives and forks; white metal table and tea spoons; tea and coffee pots; jappaned tea trays, tea caddies, spice boxes and bread baskets; English cards; fowling pieces, powder flasks, patent shot belts, wad-cutters, powder and shot, percussion caps and flints; Also, white and yellow soap; ground coffee and pepper; Havannah segars; florence oil; Hollands gin; cloves; basket salt; tea; sugar, &c.

FOR SALE.

THREE beautiful copies of the HOLY-BIBLE, containing the Old and New Testaments together with the Apocrypha, translated from the original tongues, and diligently compared and revised with former translations by the special command of King James 1st of England, with marginal notes and references. To which is added an index and alphabetical table of all the names in the Old and New Testaments, with their significations; and tables of Scripture weights, measures and coins. Also, Brown's Concordance.

Apply at the Library, calle del Peru, No. 60.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 127 a 128 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 124 a 126 do. do.
Plata Macaquina, 7 a 7½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ a 7¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patrones, 7½ a 7¾ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 60 a 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 145 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6½ a 6¾ per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 a 162 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 7 a 7½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 35 a 36 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 31 a 33 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs, 29 a 30 do.
Do. salted, 24 a 25 pesada.
Do. Horse, 10 a 12 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 12 a 18 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 42 do.
Wool (common), 4½ a 5 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 31 a 33 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 18 a 22 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.
Horns, 450 a 800 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 43 a 48 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 3 per cent.
The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 128 dollars. The lowest price, 123 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¾ d.

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