

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 244.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1831.

[VOL. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The present week has been particularly barren of news. The only article of this nature was published on the 17th inst., in the shape of a communication from *El Patricio*, which being we believe demi-official, we have translated at full length. It is entitled "Intelligence from the Auxiliary Confederate Army," and is as follows:

"A private letter from a person of respectability in the Auxiliary Confederate Army, dated 2nd inst., says,

As the *Decembristas* find themselves placed on a precipice, every day produces some loss to their arms.

From the depositions of various prisoners it is known that continual desertions take place from the army of Paz, and the contagion has spread to the infantry. It is likewise ascertained that of the *riojanos* brought by Madrid, there only remained eight days since a few more than fifty men, so that he has incorporated troops from other corps to his division. That this was at Pilar, the principle corps of the Army was at the pass of Arena, and Plaza's division in the vicinity of Cordova. Here we conjecture that this movement and retreat are caused by the alarm of the parties we have to the South of the Sierra, whose number and route the enemy are totally unacquainted with. Their retreat has prevented us giving them a blow at Santa Rosa.

If the Unitarians persist in the mania of telling lies, and affect incredulity relative to our triumphs, your Government may ask the delegate Government of Santa Fé for the prisoners sent by the General. They will see them and be confounded.

Colonel Chavarria has written to Paz, that he was beaten by 1500 men, commanded by General Quiroga. You know how distant from the truth this account is. The said Colonel did not fall together with Echenique, (who had set out from the Army in order to accompany him, and occupy Rio Cuarto,) in consequence of having received a despatch from Captain O. de las Achiras, that some dis-

persed had arrived there. We believe they belonged to the division of Videla Castillo, who must have met with Gen. Quiroga in his route."

Another private letter says:

"When Lavalle and his officers in their retreat from Entrerios got to the island opposite Sandu, they were aided by the *Justice of Peace* with 17 canoes, notwithstanding which the flotilla captured 3 canoes, nine prisoners, one hundred and odd horses and a quantity of lances, with some side arms."

We are not now in want of further aid, for reckoning the Auxiliary forces we have more than a thousand men."

After writing the above, despatches were received yesterday from His Excellency the Governor, enclosing others from Gen. Quiroga.

The latter states that he arrived on the 19th of March at the *Rio quinto*, where he attacked a party of upwards of 400 men commanded by Colonel Pinales, who was wounded and taken prisoner, but died soon after of his wounds. Seventy-nine prisoners were taken, including 2 Captains and a Lieutenant.—On the 28th he attacked the division of Col. Videla Castilla composed of 2100 men, which he likewise defeated.

In a proclamation to the *Riojanos*, dated in Mendoza, March 31st., he says, "From the banks of the River Plate to the foot of the elevated Andes, I have traversed with a small number of men;—I have vanquished in *Rio Cuarto* triumphed in the *Quinto*; and to a force of 2100 men, opposed to me in the *Rodeo de Ohacon*, I proved that the defenders of liberty know how to overcome dangers and difficulties, and to make up by their valour for their want of numbers. The enemy, routed, dispersed, and without resources, have left this province free from the oppression in which they held it. Their arms, infantry, artillery, and ammunition are in my power."

The provinces of Mendoza, Rioja, San Luis and San Juan, are stated to be in possession of the federals.

Montevideo.

The packet schooner Flor del Rio, brought Montevideo Papers to 18th inst. Our Correspondent writes as follows.—

"Times are very dull at present in Montevideo, and every body poor. The paper money will soon come into circulation—what will be its reception is yet to be seen—no doubt it will at first be received with much distrust by many.

The long continuance of dry weather has rendered water extremely scarce, the wells from which the supply has been derived being dry—or nearly so. For a few days past the water in the bay has been fresh, so that vessels have

supplied themselves from along-side—a circumstance of rare occurrence here.

A quarrel took place some time since between the President of our Republic, Don Fructuoso Rivera, and Colonel Garzon, in Durazno, in which the parties came to the scratch *a la Crib*. The President is said to have expressed himself in very strong language, accusing Lavalleja and his friends of endeavouring to overthrow the Government. It is to be regretted that so little good feeling exists between the leading men of the country, the want of which may one day or other expose it to civil commotions. The Government is said to be miserably poor in its finances. Most of the *emplados* have not received their salaries for sometime past.

Our two new periodicals, *Thunder*, and *Lightning*, are at violent logger heads together. It is a pity that companions so inseparable should quarrel."

The *Universal* of 18th inst., contains a communication from the President of the Oriental Republic, (Don Fructuoso Rivera,) to the delegate Government at Montevideo, dated Head quarters, Salispuedas 12th inst., stating, that the Charrua Indians, who have from a remote period occupied the most fertile portion of the territory of the Republic, were continually committing the greatest outrages upon the peaceable inhabitants. That every conciliatory method had been put in practice in order to induce them to tranquillity, but without effect, and further forbearance being useless, particularly after the horrible excess they had so recently committed, he had therefore attacked and killed 40 of them and taken 300 prisoners, and that the few who escaped the conflict were closely pursued. General Rivera highly praises the conduct of his officers and men; and states, that the country has to regret the loss of Lieutenant Maximiliano Obes, who was killed in the action, and that Lieutenant Col. G. Salado, Captains G. Bordum and F. A. Benites, and six soldiers were wounded.

Private letters from Montevideo say, that it was publicly reported in that city that Don Juan Lavalle had joined the army of General Rivera, and took part in the above action. A letter we have received has the following paragraph:

"It is stated, on what authority I know not, that Rivera had invited Lavalle to see the fun, and that he charged at the head of a regiment."

The election of 12 Members to represent this city in the Legislature, took place on Sunday last, and the gentlemen named in our last number were declared duly elected.

The brig Elizabeth has brought London Papers to 22nd January, (three days later than the Packet Renard.) The Morning Herald of the 22nd January says:

"Polish affairs continue to wear a cheering appearance, and if reports from Constantinople are to be credited there is to start upon that side an Ally, whose co-operation will be of incalculable advantage to their ultimate progression to success. The Turks, who are not generally remarkable for tact in seizing upon accidental circumstances of good fortune which may arise in their favour, begin to feel that this is a time in which they ought to bestir themselves—the distraction of a successful rebellion within the territories of their detested enemy has presented, even to Moslem policy, a seemingly fit opportunity for paying off old scores, and settling an account with the Court of St Petersburg, of years of National humiliation and insolent spoliation. The Grand Seigneur is said to have received the news of the Warsaw affair with unfeigned satisfaction, and to have traced out his future conduct with respect to it upon the instant."

The revolutionary spirit has spread at Hanover. The students at Gottingen in conjunction with the citizens, have changed the form of Government in this town, substituting a communal for a municipal council—to appoint a National guard, and to name deputies to carry their supplications for a Constitution to the King, at London. They have however preserved throughout their fidelity and attachment to his Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge was expected in the town, but it was doubted if he possessed influence enough to restore the proscribed Magistrates. The affair began with the students, who insisted upon the dismissal of an obnoxious Minister of the Police, named Westphal, but when their remonstrances in this respect were complied with they proceeded to further acts; and it was clear that they were determined from the beginning upon effecting a change in the Government of the place: the French papers attach great importance to these proceedings, and affect to regard Hanover as the nucleus of a movement which is to spread all over Germany.

It was reported that the blockade of the Scheldt by the Dutch was to be raised on the 20th January, and that after that period no hindrance would be tolerated by the five Powers.

"Rumours of war" continue all over Europe. It was even said that France and Spain would soon be at open hostility with each other. The European sum-

mer of 1831 will in all probability witness torrents of human blood, flowing in all parts of that territory. A report was current that the French army on the Algerine soil had suffered a slight reverse, and that the Emperor of Morocco was preparing to attack Algiers.

Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Lawless, and several others were arrested and held to bail in Dublin, for setting at nought the proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant.—The arrest caused no particular excitement, the parties were almost immediately liberated on bail.

The Westminster Review of January 1831, contains an article entitled "Character of George the Fourth," the language throughout is in its usual levelling style, when politics and the conduct of public men is the theme. It has described our late Monarch as a monster of depravity, without allowing him one redeeming quality. Lord Byron, with all his contempt, whether real or affected, of human kind, has said in his *Corsair* that "none are all evil."

A critique in the same Review, upon "Webster's American Dictionary," will be read with much interest. It states, that Dr. Johnson's Dictionary cannot now be regarded as being in every respect worthy of the Nation and the language, that the prejudice in favour of Dr. Johnson has been of long standing, operating as an injurious check upon the enterprise of those who are willing to devote themselves to the unprofitable pursuits of the philologist. The critique contains extracts and original matter to prove that Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is imperfect and faulty. This exposition or taking away from the assumed merits of the "learned giant," will probably amuse if not please some of his Scotch antagonists, who can never forgive his sneers upon their country. It was only the other day, (and not one hundred miles from Buenos Ayres,) we heard a son of Caledonia vehemently menace that if ever he should fall in with that scoundrel Johnson, whether in Heaven or in the other place, he would teach him the definition of the word *outs*, by soundly tweaking his nose, that is to say if ethereal beings are allowed to carry a nose.

The vocabulary of Webster's Dictionary contains seventy thousand words. That of Dr. Johnson has fifty-eight thousand. And the Review says, "America does not we believe contain among all her citizens one who is so well qualified to present to his countrymen an English Dictionary as Dr. Webster." And again in page 66 of the said Review, appear the following interesting remarks.

"There is however great encouragement to any one to undertake the preparation of such a Dictionary as this, in the present prospects of the English language. Our branch of the great circassian family is likely soon to overshadow half the earth. Such a work would now carry its author's name to the utmost limits of the civilized world, and in a few years it would be consulted and valued on the banks of rivers, unknown alike

to geography or song. Dr. Webster calculates that in little more than two centuries there will not be fewer than three hundred millions of people inhabiting the North American Continent, forming the great American Republic, and speaking the English as their native tongue. We may also look to our North American possessions, to South Africa, to the Indian Peninsula, to New Holland, and to the great multitude of the Islands, as about to receive a population of English descent and English tongue. No language was ever spoken by a number of people equal to those who at no distant period will speak the language of England; and all of these who are not the most ignorant and illiterate, (and the number of this class is every day diminishing,) will look to the banks of the Thames for authorities in verbal propriety, and for information concerning the origin and ancient usages, the structure and the exact force of that noble language, which will be their best inheritance."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following is a statement of the extent of this Republic, and of the Provinces of which it is composed.

The Argentine Republic extends from North to South, viz;—from 21 to 41 degrees of South latitude; and from East to West from 52 to 73 West longitude: it is bounded on the East by the Atlantic ocean; on the West by the Republic of Chili, and the Cordilleras of the Andes; on the North by the Republic of Bolivia and the Empire of Brazil; on the South by Patagonia, or rather by Cape Horn.

It now contains thirteen Provinces, viz;—

PROVINCES.	GOVERNORS.
Buenos Ayres.....	D. Juan Manuel Rosas
Santa Fé.....	Estanislao Lopez.
Entre Rios.....	Pedro Barrenechea.
Corrientes.....	Pedro Ferre.
Cordova.....	José Maria Paz.
San Luis.....	Col. Videla.
Rioja.....	Col. la Madrid.
Tucuman.....	Xavier Lopez.
Santiago.....	Roman Desa.
Catamarca.....	Peña.
Mendoza.....	Castilla Videla.
San Juan.....	Pastorisa.
Salta.....	Dr. Gorriti.

The four first-named Provinces are denominated the Boundary Provinces.

A new periodical made its appearance in this city on the 17th inst., entitled *Don Gerundio Pincha-Rata*, advocate of the unitarians. It is written in prose and verse, and commences with a biographical sketch of the Editor's life, stating that he is the legitimate son of Don Sempronio Cauliflower, and of Doña Catalina Swallows; was born in the town of Lujan on 17th April, 1786; married at 22 years of age to Doña Nerina Pepper, daughter of a one-eyed Biscayan and of a midwife, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

It may perhaps appear presuming in me, an *obscure individual*, to read—write—think—dream, or in any wise to bother you, myself, or any other person—but every body

has their hobby; not unlikely but that I am mounted upon mine when scribbling nonsense—at least when I get fairly fixed in the *tub*, for such I call my favourite seat in Clark's *esquina*, and there spelling over the *little* words of the *British Packet*, which we do every Saturday night between dusk and dark,—then I say my hobby is under me, and nothing is wanting but a glass or two to make it gallop.—To where? To bed to be sure—to sleep—to dream, I believe not in dreams myself, but having dreamed a dream which I can never forget, I tell it to you—and you may tell it to others or not, just as you think proper. Methought I was alone, and in a country I knew not, I entered a house which stood upon legs, just like a cat bidding defiance to the dog—no walls had it, yet it stood as firm as a tailor's goose. Within were assembled—a learned party met for a scientific purpose, and most systematically they did go through with it. To business, said one who held a patent for speaking first, intimating at the same time his privilege of speaking last too—with him despatch was merit.—Thoughts are the lightnings of the mind, words only its thunders.—Quick, said he, else—else what? said one who owned a spotted horse, and starting upon his feet brandished an ugly looking whip at a host of patient admiring dependants, who were seated round something like a breakfast table; but as they eat nothing I considered that it might only be an intellectual lunch—when all at once *Genius* stood up in the midst of the circle, his right hand pointed towards the five orders of architecture, and with his left he traced out a plan of *economy*, which for its elegance—taste—simplicity and convenience was he said, (surveying the little house all round, and resting his eye upon a figure that appeared to be rising from out of a well or cavity) once *approven*. The figure kept raising himself until *Talent* who stood betwixt him and genius, observed—he was fairly *out*. The figure censured all and every thing, until *Honour* came forward and insisted that it will become any *man* to seek the hurt of another, by disapproving that which would have done him credit to recommend—considering it gained him nothing—the house was done, and well done—agreeable to plan—for the sum specified—and for the purpose intended.—These remarks produced others, and it was put to the vote what punishment should be awarded to the figure. It was decided that he should be called *ill-nature*, and condemned to travel the earth all the days of his life a *tip toe*. The figure then exclaimed with a loud voice: it will down—it shall down—it must tumble, and immediately sunk into the well or cavity—Seeing it thus vanish—hearing a crack of a *whip* and a clashing of tools, I thought the little house was really coming down, I awoke and behold it was all a dream of

A CALLANT.

THEATRE.

Various plays have been performed lately, but not with entire success. The three-act piece founded upon the escape of Charles Edward Stuart, after the battle of Culloden, was wretchedly played a few nights since. It was once respectably represented at this theatre. Señor Cusacubierna was inferior to Cossio, in

the part of the fugitive Prince, and Vera as Colonel Cox, failed to create the usual laughter in the lines.

"I'm a true Englishman, I get drunk every night, and hate the French."

The dress of Villarino as a British Colonel of infantry, was strictly correct.

The play of *El Chismo* was however better acted on 17th inst—and Señor Casacubierna gave a tolerable idea of a busy Marplot.

The comedy of *El Amor y La Intriga*

attracted a respectable audience on Wednesday night.

The Governor's lady and daughter sat in the lower circle of boxes.

The benefit of (Master Luis Pablo Rosquellas,) is advertised for Monday next. The bill of fare presents an excellent selection, among which we observe that the "little prodigy," in the character of *Otello*, is to sing in the famous duet with *Iago*, (the dagger scene,) so admirably executed by Rosquellas, Senoir.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF APRIL.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Britannia, Black,	Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Liverpool.
Do James, Wright,	Orr and Lamont.	do do.
Do Floraville, Stephenson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Ship Tyrian, Canningham,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Barque Byker Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do do.
Brig Swan, Moore,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do for Havannah.
Do Luna, Collinson,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for Bahia.
Brig Louisa, Lenfesty,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	do for London.
Schr-brig Palladium, Pitkethly,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	Montevideo, to load for [Liverpool.
Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	John Harratt and Sons.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Eliza Henrietta, Raines,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Cornelia, Beard,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Do Orient, Ellis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for New York.
Ship Henry Hill, Hoyt,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Malaga.
Brig Wanderer, Dickenson,	Dorr and Reiluck.	Discharging.
Do Brilliant, Creighton,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Do Glory, Cline,	do.	do.
Ship Exchange, Mezick,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Sorct,	Garnier Bros.	Ldg. for Havre de Grace
S. Courrier des Indes, Mourgues	Sebastian Lezica Bros.	do do.
Do Adele, Barry,	Blanc and Constantine.	do do.
Do Auguste, Coutard,	Bertram Chambers and Co.	do do.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	J. Gestal.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Eloisa, Celli,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do for Gibraltar,
Do Buen Amigo, Maggiolo,	J. Gestal.	do for Genoa & Cadiz.
(late National brig Triunfo.)	Antonio Rodriguez.	Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto,	P. A. Plomer.	A port in Europe.
Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi,	do.	Discharging.
Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro,		
DUTCH.		
Brig Constant, Van Schie,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	For a port in Europe.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Independiente, Cardozo,	I. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
S-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa	M. A. Ramos.	do do.
Scher. Pensamiento Feliz, J.		
[A. de los Santos,	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	Loading for Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain William Henry Martin

AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalia, Captan Keennon.

FRENCH.

Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.

Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Captain Sautl.

BRAZILIAN.

Barque of war San Christoval, Captain Petra.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

April 13th.—British schooner brig Elbe, from the Falkland Islands.

The American ships Charles, Magnolia, and Hercules, all of New Bedford, were at the Island of Mayo on 29th January last, bound on a whaling voyage.

The boat of the British brig Elizabeth capsized near the outer roads, in a sudden squall on the afternoon of the 19th instant. The second mate and three sailors were in her at the time—the latter were saved by a boat from the French ship Courier des Indes. The mate (Thomas Warwick,) was drowned.



MARINE LIST.

FORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 16th.—Wind W.N.W.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

April 17th.—Wind W. blowing strong.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

April 18th.—Wind N.

Arrived British brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa, from Liverpool 26th January, with general cargo, to John Harratt and Sons.

Passenger.—Mr. Charles L. Hughes.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

April 19th.—Wind N. shifted in the afternoon to S.S.W. with rain.

Arrived 12 sail of small craft for the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides, &c.

April 20th.—Wind S.W.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

7 sail of small craft, from the N, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed American Schooner-brig Emily Cook, Rodgers, for Maldonado and Bahia,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 1000 quintals of jerked beef, 6 dozen tanned hides, and various effects, chairs, &c.

In the afternoon, H. B. M. Barque Packet Ruard, Lieut. Dunford Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for Falmouth, Messrs George Griffiths, William Thompson, Monsr. Puel.

April 21st.—Wind N.N.W. calm.

Arrived 10 sail of small craft to the N, with lime, wood, &c.

The American brig Neptune was in sight all day, becalmed.

April 22nd.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived American brig Neptune, Butler, from Barcelona 13th December; Montevideo 18th inst., with oil, paper, and general cargo, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Sardinian schooner Eliza Constancia, A. Agustine, from Genoa 11th January; Gibraltar 11th February; Montevideo 19th inst., with wine, to Juan Bautista de Agustine.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 21th inst., to C. Galleno.

3 zamacas and 8 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime.

Sailed H. I. M. barque of War San Christoval, Captain Petra, for Montevideo.

In sight a Brig.

The Alameda was again quite deserted on Sunday last, although the heat both on that day and Monday was extreme.

On the 17th the outer roads were completely obscured from the quantity of dust, and the wind blowing from the land.

BIRTH.

On 10th instant.—Mrs. Dennett of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN Peter McGaa, of the British brig Elizabeth, begs leave to offer his sincere thanks and gratitude to Captain Morgues of the French ship Courier des Indes, for the prompt assistance rendered to his boat, in the unfortunate accident which befel her in the outer roads on the 19th instant, whereby the lives of 3 of his men were saved, and for the humane attention displayed by all on board the said ship in providing his men with clothing, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

At No. 60, calle de la Catedral.

HAVANNAH SEGARS of superior quality in boxes of 1000 and 500 each.

A few pots strawberry jam.

Do Red currant Jam.

Do Red currant jelly.

LOST,

ON the 16th inst. in the outer roads, a BOAT belonging to the brig Elizabeth, Captain Mc Gaa, having the names of the vessel and master painted on the poop. Whoever may find the same and give information thereof at No. 33, calle de Cangallo, or on board, will be handsomely rewarded.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

SANCTIONED BY THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

W. H. GRANVILLE

Proposes to give instructions in navigation as follows.

The method of keeping a journal at sea, of finding the latitude by double and single altitudes of the sun, and of determining the longitude of a ship by the distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star, commonly called a Lunar Observation; with every other requisite to form a complete navigator.

Gentlemen who may wish for the above instructions will be attended to from 10 to 1 o'clock every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) at No. 109, calle de la Paz.

TERMS OF INSTRUCTION.

Method of keeping a Journal at sea, with meridian and double altitudes &c.	} 200
Finding the Longitude by Lunar Observations and time-keepers	
} 120	

As it is intended that the money should be paid at entrance, Persons who cannot stay to complete their studies may return as often as they please without any additional expense; and those who wish to receive private instructions may be accommodated at any hour from 3 to 7 P. M.

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS

FOR SALE,

At the Store, No. 17, calle de la Paz.

French brandy	6 dols. per gal.
Holland gin	5½
Rum	5
Madeira	7

INTERESTING TO FAMILIES.

AT the Store of CHARLES ZIEGLER and Co., No. 81, calle del Peru, corner of the Market, are to be had the following articles, all of very superior qualities, and at reduced prices.

Imperial Tea	at dols. 10 per lb.
Hyson	8
Young hyson	6½
Hyson skin	6
Black	4
Coffee, best quality	at reals. 5
Do burned and ground	9
Irish butter	at 16 to 20
Yellow soap	5 the bar
Best Hollands gin	at dols. 5½ per gal.
Do in stone bottles	at 24 doz.
Superior French brandy	at 6½ gal.
Superior rum	at 5½
Superior Madeira wine	at 7
Catalonia wine	at 3½

And a great many more articles in the same line.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had at Fauch's Hotel.

FOR SALE

AT W. A. WALKER'S,

No. 26, calle de la Piedad.

IVORY and black handled knives and forks; white metal table and tea spoons; tea and coffee pots; japanned 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; coves; basket salt; tea; sugar, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 125½ a 126½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 122 a 124 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 7½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ a 7¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patucoes, 7½ a 7¾ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 62 per cent.
Bank Shares, 154 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6½ d per dollar, nominal.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 162 a 165 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 7 a 7¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 34 a 35½ dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 32 a 34 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 28 a 30 do.
Do. salted, 24 a 25½ pesada.
Do. Horse, 10 a 10½ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 14 a 20 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 42 do.
Wool (common) 5½ a 6 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 34 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 18 a 21½ do. do.
Jerked Beef, 11 a 12 dl per quintal.
Horns, 450 a 785 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 47 a 50 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 11 a 12 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 2¾ per cent.
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 126½ dollars. The lowest price, 122 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

Printed at the State Printing-Office