

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 247.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 1831.

[Vol. v.]

With this number concludes the quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES.

Rumour has been very busy during the week. It was said that Don Juan Lavalle, and a number of his officers, had again passed over from the Banda Oriental to Entrerios, with hostile intent against the existing Government of the latter province. Others affirmed that he was only about to do so with increased means of hostility. Letters, however, of a late date from Entrerios, say that perfect tranquillity reigned there, and make no allusion to any idea of its being interrupted. And in contradiction to the supposition that the President of the Oriental Republic, (Don Fructuoso Rivera,) connived at proceedings against the Government of Entrerios—it is stated that he has expressed his intention to visit the flotilla from Buenos Ayres, now stationed in the Uruguay, and to partake of an entertainment on board the flag vessel of the Commodore, (Coe.)

It is likewise bruited, that the late Commandant of Patagonia, Col. José Gabriel de la Oyuela, was preparing an expedition at Montevideo, with the object of invading Patagonia.

The only intelligence from the opposing Armies in the interior Provinces is conveyed in the following article, which we copy from the *Lucero* of yesterday.

“THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.”

“The defeat of Videla Castillo, has caused profound and general consternation in the Army of Paz. On the same day in which the news was spread twenty men deserted, fourteen of whom passed over to the ranks of the Auxiliary Confederate Army. Various officers of the routed forces, amongst them Col. Chenau, had presented themselves to Paz. He had dismounted the few cavalry he had got, and was falling back upon Cordova. Colonel Echevarria had brought with him 400 Indians, who far from aiding the Protector as they had promised had taken away all the cattle to the South of Cordova. The Señores Ibarra were upon

the territory of Santiago. In consequence of Gen. Quiroga's victory, Col. Aldao had been released from his irons. Every thing announces a speedy and happy termination.”

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from Don Victorio Garcia de Zuñiga, Vice President of the House of Representatives, to the delegate Governor of the Province, dated 6th inst., states, that the House in a sitting of that date, had voted that the newly elected Members should be requested to take their seats in the House on 11th inst., and therefore solicited the Governor to issue the correspondent notices to the said Members.

A communication from the Minister Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, dated Buenos Ayres, 9th inst., in answer to the above, states, that the Government had taken the necessary measures thereon.

Several decrees dated 6th inst., have been published from the House of Representatives, expressing the names of the Members who were elected on 17th April last, and the places they represent, and that the House approved of the said elections.

A communication dated Buenos Ayres, 9th inst., from the Minister Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, to the Vice President of the House of Representatives, states, that the Government had received the communication, announcing that the following gentlemen had been elected Members of that honorable body, viz:—Señores Miguel Azcuenaga, Juan José Anchorena, Juan José Viamont, Felipe Arana, Felix Alzaga, Santiago Figueredo, Manuel Insiarte, Carlos Casal, Celestino Vidal, Felipe E. Palacios, Paulino Gari, Mariano Lozano, Victoriano Sanchez, José Fuentes, Luciano Montedecoa, Francisco Cascallares, Tomas Isasi, Manuel Rivero, Vicente Martinez, José María Gonzales Perez, Vicente Maza, Manuel H. Aguirre.

A circular from the Minister Don Tomas de Anchorena, dated Buenos Ayres, 9th inst., invites the different Members lately elected to take their seats in the House of Representatives on 11th inst.

A communication from Col. Prudencio de Rosa, of the 6th regiment of militia cavalry, dated encampment on the coast of Romallo, 27th ult., to the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, states, the names of several individuals who had gratuitously aided the troops in their march from Chascomus, with saddle horses, forage, &c.—for the distance of 20 leagues.

A decree dated 2nd inst., states, that the monthly inspections of the parties of the Commissaries of the country districts, in those places where the Justices of Peace perform the duties of Commissaries, shall be in the presence of the Curate of the parish, and one of the inhabitants named by the Chief of Police.

Bahia.

On the 4th April, a popular movement occurred in the above place similar to that at Rio Janeiro, and the son of the ex-Emperor was proclaimed Emperor under the title of Pedro II. It is said that several Portuguese were killed at Bahia, and others insulted; and that many of that nation had sought refuge on board the foreign vessels in the port.

An evening Paper is about to make its appearance in Buenos Ayres, under the title of *Diario De La Tarde, Commercial, Politico y Literario*; the first number to be published on 16th inst. The Prospectus states, that the principal object of this periodical is to give to the Commercial community every possible information, and to publish daily the manifest of the cargo of vessels arriving, &c. &c.

The Prospectus of a new daily paper, to be called *El Regulador, Diario Mercantil*, has likewise been published.—This paper professes its intention to be purely Mercantil, in order to give the public a true state of the markets, &c. &c.

The Proprietors of the intended Periodicals have a most difficult task to perform, both as it regards the heavy expenses attendant on the publication, and the obstacles opposed to giving a real statement of markets constituted like those of Buenos Ayres.

A pamphlet has been published, entitled a "Summary Exposé of General Juan Facundo Quiroga," dated Buenos Ayres, 2nd February, 1831.

It commences by stating, that it is not the first time that calumny has persecuted a public man, by endeavouring to expose him to the odium of his fellow citizens; that in stormy times particularly, even the sentiments of honor, justice and patriotism are forgotten, and that it is easy to fall under the blow of some despicable enemy, or some obscure libellist.

That in his long career, both civil and military he had never thought it worth while to answer his slanderers, a certain dignity not to be confounded with pride, and the consciousness that he had not merited the imputations directed against him, had contributed towards this resolution.

That his friends had often represented to him the necessity of breaking this silence, which instead of disarming his enemies had rendered them more vindictive, that he had felt the weight of these reasons without resolving to embrace them; and that if the misfortunes which occurred to him in the year 1830 had not made him aware that these attacks upon his reputation might injure the cause he sustained, he never would have undertaken any thing in the shape of justification.

That he has not all the documents to render it complete, but he has enough to prove that the various charges against him in the communications of Señores Nicolas Davila, J. P. del Moral and Gaspar Villafañe, inserted in the Cordova newspaper *Aurora*, are not only absolutely false, but are the productions of the most black perfdy, and can be viewed in no other light than the fruits of baseness and of fear.

That the principal charges made against him are *arbitrariness*, *cruelty* and *avarice*, that he would answer each separately—first as it regards

Arbitrariness.

That it is requisite to be acquainted with the civil dissensions in which the province of Rioja has been involved, and the men who have figured in them, to be convinced that not one of his accusers but have been guilty of the crimes imputed to him—the General then enters into explanations, and cites different documents to prove the correctness of his statement.

Cruelty.

That every species of calumny had been resorted to, to persuade the world of his ferocity; imaginary anecdotes had been stated of his boyhood, describing him what he never had been, a bad son, and a worse

citizen. But not withstanding all these efforts to depict him a sanguinary man, they have never been able to cite the positive acts. And that the greater part of those who have made the accusations were the very persons *ordered to be shot*, and this alone is sufficient to give the lie to those atrocities.

That in the midst of civil war and its various miseries, when it was impossible always to listen to the dictates of his heart, he had never capriciously, or unjustly, shed the blood of his fellow citizens, that in the most critical circumstances, when self defence became a right, he had always respected the laws of humanity and of war; that he never had shot nor ordered the assassination of his prisoners, nor their bodies to be dragged through the streets, nor exterminated entire families. No one could charge him with these crimes, and he would for the honor of his country that his antagonists could say as much.

That Gen. Alverado, who had way laid him fell into his (Gen. Quiroga's) power, yet he allowed him to go to another Province upon his simple word of honor. Gen. Aldao on the contrary, who had been taken prisoner by Gen. Paz, had been confined in a dungeon loaded with irons, and made to undergo the greatest cruelties, who then (asks Gen. Quiroga.) are the barbarians, the monsters and the tigers?

Avarice.

This charge Gen. Quiroga states, he never thought he should be under the necessity of repelling, considering he maintained troops at his own expense, and sacrificed his fortune, and the rich patrimony he inherited from his father to the cause of the people, and that one of his accusers, (Señor Morales) in a letter to D. Braulio Costa acknowledged this. That he (Gen. Quiroga) feels satisfaction in being able to reply to these perfidious assertions, by the testimony of a person, (Don Simon Lavalle,) who by his family relations cannot be suspected of partiality towards him. That these revilings directed against him were only for the purpose of defaming the party which he espoused, but that the cause of the federals was too noble to succumb under such calumnious attacks upon one of its innumerable defenders.

We regret that we can only cursorily notice the documents contained in the pamphlet. They are 4 in number.

The 1st is a communication from Don Baltasar Agüero to Gen. Quiroga, dated Buenos Ayres, 14th August, 1830; embracing all the political events which occurred in the province of Rioja, from the year 1820 to December, 1827, at which time Señor Agüero left that Province; the details are highly in favour of the General, that he never had received any monument or pay for his services, on the contrary, he had become guarantee for the payment of the troops, and had even paid them from his own resources.

The 2nd document is from Don Francisco Reinafe to Gen. Quiroga, dated Buenos Ayres, 18th August, 1830.

The 3rd is from Don José Patricio del Moral to Don Braulio Costa, dated Rioja, 10th October 1827, and the language in both the above refutes the charges alleged against the General, on the score that he had misapplied the public money.

The 4th is from Don Simon Lavalle to General Quiroga, dated Buenos Ayres, 16th August, 1830, stating, that having

been called upon to certify upon two distinct points, viz;—what conception he had formed during his residence in Rioja, upon the political conduct of General Quiroga. And secondly to speak upon the truth or falsehood of acts, (in which he had been cited as a witness,) in the accusation made by Don José Patricio Moral. He would state, that upon the first question his situation counselled silence, besides which his knowledge of political matters was not sufficient to decide upon the nature of the system of politics espoused by Gen. Quiroga.

The General had besides fought against the cause sustained by Gen. Juan Lavalle, and that he (Don Simon Lavalle,) having thus to decide between a brother and a friend, any conclusion therefrom could not effect the object which Gen. Quiroga had in view.

But on the 2nd point he had no hesitation in declaring the absolute falsehood of the assertion, that Gen. Quiroga had during his (Señor Lavalle's) administration, seized the books of the revenues to see how the public money had been invested, &c. &c.

And that in the expeditions of 1826 and 1827, as the expenses of the Army were not paid by the treasury of Rioja, he for this reason alone believes that Gen. Quiroga had paid them.

"And had not courage enough to put it in language, which every one might understand."

Observer.

Vide, British Packet, No. 245.

And it was a desperate assertion said a *Callant.*

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

Your correspondent *Observer* has in the short article inserted in your paper, No. 245, betrayed such short-sightedness, as not to entitle him to ask for an explanation of the *wonderful dream*, nor that I should emerge from my *peculiar* obscurity to expound it.

It is true

"I talked of dreams, which are the children of an idle brain," but not to him will I explain these fantasies; he is no conjurer, and holds not the talismanic rod of Moses to find *spring water* in the desert—No, no.

"Let the galled jade wince."

Callants are only *little* men, and little men generally speaking like to be observed, therefore in this respect I thank *observer*.

I am also a working man, and am now going to work, this I assure you is no illusion, whatever there may be in the name of a

Callant.

Allieus of the Empress Amelia of Brazil, to the infant Emperor asleep.

Adieu! beloved; child delight of my soul, joy of my eyes, child which my heart has adopted, adieu for ever! adieu!

Oh! how beautiful thou art in thy repose, my weeping eyes cannot satisfy themselves in beholding thee. The Majesty of a crown, the weakness of infancy, the innocence of angels surround thy most graceful forehead with a halo of mysterious splendour which fascinates the mind.

Thou art the most interesting spectacle which the world can offer. How much grandeur, how much debility doth human nature inclose under the representation of an infant. A crown and a toy; A throne and a cradle.

The purple as yet only serves as a cloak, and he who commands Armies and directs an Empire, is destitute of all the cares of a mother.

Ah beloved child, if I were your true mother, if my womb had conceived you, no power would be capable of separating thee from me; no force should drag thee from my arms: prostrate at the feet of those who have abandoned my husband, I would, bathed in tears, tell them: *do not behold in me the Empress, but only a despairing mother. Permit me to have the care of your treasure. You wish him to be safe and well treated, and who is there that would guard and take care of it with more affection. If I cannot remain in the right of a mother, I will be a servant or slave.*

But thou, angel of innocence and of beauty, dost not belong to me, except for the love which I have sworn to your august father. A sacred duty obliges me to accompany him in his exile, to traverse the seas and Foreign lands; adieu, then, forever adieu!

Brazilian mothers, you who are tender and fond of your offspring, like the turtle doves of your groves, and the humming birds of your flowery field, supply my place; adopt the *crowned orphan*; give him all a place in your family, and in your hearts.

Adorn his couch with the leaves of the Constitutional tree; embalm him with the choicest flowers of your eternal spring; entwine the jessamine, the vanilla, the rose, the angelica, and the cinnamon to crown his delicate head, when the golden diadem has wearied it.

Nourish him with the ambrosia of the most delicious fruits, the *atta*, the pineapple and the mellifluous cane; lull him to sleep to the sweet tones of your melodious strains.

Scare away from his cradle, the birds of prey, the subtle viper, the cruel *juracacas*; and also the vile adulators, who envenom the air which is breathed in Courts.

If wickedness and treason should endeavour to ensnare him, arm in his defence your husbands with the sword, the musquet and the bayonet.

Teach his infant voice the words of mercy, which console misfortune; the words of patriotism, which exalts the generous soul, and at times whisper to his ear the name of his adopted mother.

Brazilian mothers, I confide to you this precious pledge of the felicity of your country, and of your people. There you have him, as beautiful and pure as the first begotten of Eve, in Paradise, I deliver him to you—Now I feel my tears flow with less bitterness.

Behold him there Brazilian women, sleeping: I conjure you not to awake him, before I depart. His little mouth wet with my tears smiles like the rose blossom, moistened with the morning dew. He smiles, and the father and mother abandon him for ever!!

Adieu, orphan Emperor, victim of your greatness before you know how to estimate it. Adieu angel of innocence and of beauty!! Adieu!! Take this kiss, and this...., and this last one. Adieu for ever adieu!!!

The fresh breeze on Sunday last prevented the fashionable fair from visiting the Alameda. The Retiro has now no attractions, deprived of the military music, as the band of the Cazadores hitherto stationed there, are with the regiment in campaign.

The fine evening of Monday allured

crowds of ladies to the streets, and the shops were literally thronged.

At 8 o'clock the band at the Market-place played two dull tunes and as usual immediately retired.

The weather since the shower of Tuesday has been delightful.

Thursday was kept a close holiday, it being the day of *la Ascencion del Señor*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12TH OF MAY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Floraville, Stephenson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Loading for Liverpool,
Ship Tyrian, Cunningham,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Barque Byker Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do do.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	John Harratt and Sous.	do do.
Brig Swan, Moore,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do for Havannah.
Do Luna, Collinson,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Brig Louisa, Lenfesty,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	do for London.
Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Mauritius, with mules.
Brig Prompt, Dickenson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson,	Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Henry Hill, Hoyt,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Malaga.
Brig Wanderer, Dickenson.	Dorr and Reinck.	do for New York.
Schr. b. Patsey B. Blount, Scott,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Neptune, Butler,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Do Brilliant, Creighton,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Do Glory, Cline,	do.	do for Havannah.
Do Mary, Robinson,	do.	do for Bremen.
Do Sicily, Bridges,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do for Gibraltar & Malaga
Ship Exchange, Meziok,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for Bahia.
Schooner brig Maine, Lee,	do.	do do.
Schooner brig Volador, Fitch,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging,
Brig Draco, Bangs,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
Ship Caroline, Cloutman,	do.	do.
Do Hontonia, Marshall,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do.
Schooner George, Keating,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Soret,	Garnier 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.	do do.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Celli,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	Loading 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 Flametta, Saccioni,	do.	Cadiz.
Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro,	J. B. Agustine.	For Sale.
Schr. Elisa Constancia, Agustine,		
DUTCH.		
Brig Constant, Van Schie,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	For a port in Europe.
RUSSIAN.		
Brig Moscow, Vinet,	P. A. Plomer.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Scher. Pensamiento Feltz, J.	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
[(A. de los Santos),	J. Gestal.	Loading for Brazil.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. C. Moreyra.	St. Catherine's.
Zamaca Fortuna, Craz,		

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain William Henry Martin.
Packet Calypso, Lieutenant Peyton Commander.

AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalla, Captain Kennon.

FRENCH.

Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.

BRAZILIAN.

Barque of war San Christoval, Captain Petra.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

May 4th.—Oriental schooner Flor de Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult.
Do brig Sin Par, Fortune, from do 21st ult.

Sailed from Montevideo.

May 4th. American schooner Arcadia, Macey, for St. Catherines.
5th.—British brig Mediterranean Packet, Mondel, for Liverpool.
6th.—Do do Lord Byron, Pickering, for do.

The American brig Pallure, Williams, from this 26th February, arrived at Bahia previous to 30th March.

The British ship Eleanor, of and from London, for New South Wales, was spoken on 3rd April by American brig Sicily, in lat. 19 S, long. 28 W. out 49 days.

Arrival at Cadix.

On 6th January.—British brig Monarch, Miller, from B. Ayres 24th October.

The American brig Cornelia, from this 2nd inst., passed Point In fo on the 4th., and did not call at Montevideo.

The Packet Calypso is posted to sail on 21st inst. for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The American ship Hontonia, on her passage up the River struck upon the Chico Bank, and received considerable damage in her keel. She had a pilot from Montevideo, (a native we believe of that city,) against whom a protest has been made.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

May 7th.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived (last night) several sail of small craft from the N, with lime, wood, &c.
National schooner of war Martin Chico, J. B. Thorn, from the Uruguay.

May 8th.—Wind E.

Arrived British brig Prompt, from Liverpool 6th January; Island of Sal 23rd February, with 2080 fanegas of salt, 40 tons coal, 9 doz. matting, to M'Cracken and Jamieson.

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

May 9th.—Wind N.

Arrived No. 7 Gun-boat, Capt. Noguera, (Lieut. Col. Hidalgo on board,) from the Uruguay.

2 zamacas and 7 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

In sight American ship Hontonia.

May 10th.—Wind N. W. shifted at mid-day to S, with slight rain.

Arrived American ship Hontonia, Marshall, from New York 1st February; Montevideo 6th inst., with 156,000 feet of plank, 7 cases of effects, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Passengers.—Miss Farrington and 3 children, and Miss Loring

Sailed National schooner of war Martin Chico, for the Uruguay.

May 11th.—Wind W.

Arrived American schooner George, Keating, from Bahia Blanca 2nd inst.; Montevideo 9th., with 650 fanegas of salt, 100 hides, 1000 skins of various classes, 100 seal skins, tobacco, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Sailed British brig James, Wright, for Liverpool.—despatched by Orr and Lamont, with 40,000 ox hoofs, 8108 dry hides, 540 do, 814 salted do, 1190½ dozen nutria skins.

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

National cutter Louisa, (pilot boat,) for Ensenada.

Several sail of small craft to the N.
May 12th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

May 13th.—Wind S. S. W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National schooner-brig Fama, Lumsden, for Valparaiso,—despatched by Anderson, Weller and Co., with a cargo of effects.
10 sail of small craft to the N.

THEATRE.

We had not room in our last number to notice another very pleasing operatic performance, which took place on 2nd inst., in which Master Luis Pablo Rosquellas elicited fresh claims to admiration.—He is indeed an extraordinary child: In the character of *Otelo* he gave the recitative, and sung in the duet of *Non mi inganno*, with such apparent feeling that one might fancy he belonged to *Oberon's* band, and had been smitten and wounded with jealousy, by some lovely fairy of *Titania's* suite.

The music of Tancredi is however, his forte. He sung the song of *El Jaleo*, and provoked incessant laughter, and was again encored. His father, (Don Pablo,) was equally honoured in a song of the same description, and produced great merriment, (particularly among the ladies,) by the humour he threw into the following lines.

“Mas si vmd. no tiene empeño,
Yo tampoco lo tendre,
Que mugeres en el mundo,
Ha de sobra en que escoger.”

The house was brilliantly attended. Various plays have been performed lately, among which was the comedy of the *Reconciliacion*, on which the English two act piece of the “Birth day” is founded. It has always been thought dull, even with the performance of Munden and Downton; and is more interesting in the closet than on the stage.

Señor Casacubierta, by repeated essays, has made good his title as a clever actor. We like his quiet gentlemanly manner of acting, but yet he is at times very careless—(his, however, is a prevailing disease in Buenos Ayres,

He looked extremely well the other evening, in the costume of an Austrian field Marshal.

We understand that a handsome silver snuff-box, with an appropriate inscription has been presented to Mr. Robert Mitchell, by the Members of the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, in this city, as a testimony of respect for his vocal exertions in the said Chapel.

Capt. Peter Heywood, R. N. (so well known for his survey and chart of the River Plate,) died on 10th February, at his residence, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, London, in his 58th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SALE

A T S. Bishop's, Chemist, the undermentioned articles lately arrived from London,

also a general assortment of drugs and chemicals.

West India arrow root	Oatmeal
Arnatto	Pearl ash
Powder blue	Cinnamon
Stone do	Salt petre purified
English starch	Siedlitz & Sodapowders
Cloves	Steer's opodeldoc
Currants	Tamarinds
Giuger	Tierra Sienna
Mace	Copal varnish genuine
Allspice	Brown Windsor soap
Carraway seeds	Rose soap, &c.
Ivory black	Hair powder
Black lead	Maccassar oil
Pearl barley	Henry's magnesia
Cold drawn castor oil	Brandy bitters
Permanent ink	Cheltenham salts.

NOTICE.

THE holders of bills drawn or accepted by Lezica Brothers, who may wish the same discounted, can apply at the above house from Monday next.

Calle de la Biblioteca.

FOR SALE.

A first rate Chronometer, at No. 116, calle de la Catedral. Maker's name James Murray.

TO LET.

THE House, No. 137, calle de Venezuela. It has 27½ varas in front, towards the street, built on both sides the passage, and 13 rooms, with azotea, two large patios and all the necessary offices, a corredor, and a covered stair case leading to the spacious azoteas. The owner of the said house resides at No. 142, calle de las Piedras.

He has on sale at the Store of the said house, No. 140, some real carlon wine, in pipes, half do and quarter do, and white wrapping paper.

ON SALE.

WITNEY BLANKETS of the best quality, and different sizes, on moderate terms. Apply at Store, No. 15, calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 121 a 121½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 119 a 120 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 7½ a 7¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 7½ a 7¾ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 65 per cent.
Bank Shares, 152 a 153 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 6¼ a 6½ d per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 162 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 345 a 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 7 dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 34 a 35 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 33 a 33½ do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 28 a 29 do.
Do. salted, 24 a 24½ pesada.
Do. Horse, 8 a 9½ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 14 a 22 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 42 a 43 do.
Wool (common,) 5 a 5½ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 33 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 17 a 22 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 10 a 11 dl per quintal.
Horns, 400 a 700 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 52 a 54 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 9 a 10½ dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 2¾ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 122 dollars. The lowest price, 118 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 6½ d.