

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 254.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1831.

[Vol. v.

BUENOS AYRES.

Rumours of peace have been pretty general during the week—pray Heaven they may be realized, and that the Argentine Republic, freed from the curse of civil war and possessing in so great a degree the germs of prosperity, may take advantage thereof, and assume that station among nations to which nature seems to have designed it.

AUXILIARY CONFEDERATE ARMY,
Head-quarters, in Calchin, 5th June.

The enemy having commenced his retreat from this province, and in consequence of this movement a considerable force upon which he counted having dispersed, and as very soon all of it will dissolve, I have ordered the 3rd regiment of militia Cavalry and the regiment of Patricios, under the orders of its worthy chief Col. Gervasio Espinosa, to return to the province of Buenos Ayres, and place itself at the disposition of Your E.

The brave men who compose the said division, by their decision and enthusiasm, have been the terror of the enemy; and by their discipline, constancy and services merit the gratitude of all good citizens, as also the consideration of Government.

Receive the sincere esteem with which I have the honor to salute you,

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

To His E. the Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,

On Wednesday the battalion of *Liber-tos*, (freedmen) embarked from the Mole for *San Nicolas*. This force we hear is destined to be placed in garrison at that place, and the town of *San Pedro*.

The 1st regiment of militia cavalry, commanded by Col. Pinedo, landed at the Mole on Thursday and Friday last, consisting of 300 and odd men.—They looked extremely well.

This regiment left Buenos Ayres on 30th March, to join the Army of reserve at *San Nicolas*, and have returned hither, their services being no longer needed.

By four travellers recently from the interior, accounts have arrived of a victory gained by General Quiroga at San Javier, over the Araucanian Indians, whom Col. Videla Castillo had left in his rear: the greater part of them, including the chief *Hermosilla*, were killed, the latter it was said headed the massacre at *Chanccay* some time since. His wife fell into the hands of General Quiroga.

It was stated that Col. Echavarria, as soon as he heard of the capture of Gen. Paz, went over to the Indians and commenced hostilities, which is the cause why no communications have lately been received from Gen. Quiroga.

It was currently reported a few days since that the Dictator of Paraguay, Dr. Francia was dead, but the rumour could not be traced to any authentic source, although from the great age of that individual, such an event might be expected. We candidly confess that on various accounts it would not break our heart to hear that he had "quitted this troublesome life," particularly for "the love we bear" to Buenos Ayres, our wish to see a fillip given to its commerce, and its overcharged warehouses emptied of goods, which with the province of Paraguay open, would go far to be effected.

If Dr. Francia would abdicate his Government, or open the trade, our wishes would be equally answered; therefore should this paper ever meet his eye, he must acquit us of bearing animosity towards him, or of "high treason, in endeavouring to compass his death."

The weather has been bleak and cold since the rain of Tuesday night, the wind generally blowing strong from the West, and early in the mornings thin ice has covered the margin of the river. The thermometer, however, has not been lower than 39 to 40.

The cause brought before the press Tribunal by the Editor of the *Lucero*, against Dr. Indelicato, one of the Editors of the *Desengaño*, for defamation, has

been decided against the plaintiff, the Tribunal having declared there was no foundation for the accusation, (no hay lugar.)—(Rule refused.) The Editor of the *Lucero* made some pointed remarks on this decision in that paper of 27th inst., which was replied to by a communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 30th.

General Paz, (the ex-Protector,) according to the last account, remained at Santa Fé, but not in strict confinement: on the contrary it is stated that he enjoyed a sort of parole, and subject to no other restrictions than those which prudence demanded for his security.

No official accounts have been published during the week respecting the movements of Col. de la Madrid and his troops, since their retreat from Cordova. It has been asserted that the latter were daily dispersing. We thought to have had this week some authentic intelligence to communicate in this respect. It cannot belong ere news arrive.

The first number of the daily journal *Regulador* was published in this city on the 17th ult., on a half sheet of paper.

The following is a list of the Periodicals now printed in Buenos Ayres.

Daily.

Gaceta Mercantil.

Lucero.

Regulador, and

Diario de la tarde, (evening paper.)

Three times a Week

El Clasificador.

Weekly.

La Argentina, and

British Packet, (in English.)

Twice a Month.

El Desengaño.

And at various periods *El Filantropo,*
and *El Defensor de los Principios de*
Mr. Le Roy.

(The three last solely treat upon medi-
cal subjects.)

The day of *San Juan*, (24th ult.,) was kept as a close holiday, and the *Don Juans*, *Doña Juanas*, and various lovely *Juanitas*, received the compliments of their friends. The eve of the festival was ushered in by bonfires opposite the church of *San Juan*, and in different streets.

On 29th ult., (the festival of *San Pedro* and *San Pablo*,) was likewise a holiday, and music was performed in front of the houses of various individuals, whose *jour de naissance* it was. All the Sardinian vessels in the port were decorated with flags, and the brig *Fiametta* fired a salute.

We have received by the Packet Rinaldo, London Papers to 20th April, and a variety of other Journals of the United Kingdom of various dates; Paris, Hamburg and Amsterdam Papers to 16th April.

Their contents are interesting. The Poles have obtained important and unexpected successes over the Russian Army in different encounters, on 31st March and the first days of April. It appears that the Army of the Russian General Geismar, left to observe Praga, having become demoralized by inaction, was suddenly attacked by the Polish General Skryznecki, who routed them with great slaughter, this success brought the Poles in contact with a Russian division of 12,000 men commanded by General Rosen, who precipitately retreated.

The accounts in some of the German Papers state that the Russian Army under Marshal Diebitsch, acting against Poland, had since February last lost 50,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, of the latter there were 14,000, (including several general officers;) artillery, stores, &c., had likewise been captured, and that the only part of the Russian Army which remained entire was the Guards, whom the Poles intended immediately to attack. The Emperor of Russia in a bulletin acknowledges these defeats, but says that it will have no effect upon the general result—neither would it considering the immense military resources of the Russian Empire—but insurrection threatens it, and the provinces bordering upon Poland, particularly Lithuania, are asserted to be in open revolt. From these and other circumstances it was reported that the Emperor was inclined to peace, upon the basis of leaving Poland in an independent state.

The differences between Austria and France have been adjusted, at least for the present.

War was still bruited between Holland and Belgium, but no hostilities had actually taken place.

The insurrection in Italy and the Papal States had been entirely suppressed.

On 29th March the Austrians occupied Ancona without the slightest resistance from the Patriots. A number of arrests had taken place in Italy, of those engaged in the late attempts at revolution.

The intelligence which reached this city of a change in the Government of Portugal is incorrect. Don Miguel still held the throne; although a conspiracy had been discovered, and seven persons were executed at Lisbon in consequence, by means of strangulation, their bodies were afterwards burned to ashes and thrown into the Tagus. The horrid ceremony took place on one of the quays of the city, and it was four hours and a

half ere all was concluded. It was witnessed by the shipping in the port, Captain Markham, of the British Frigate Briton, lying there, felt so indignant upon the occasion that he ordered the Frigates colours not to be hoisted on that day, which example was followed by all the merchant vessels there, except an Hamburg ship. King Miguel and his Ministers were said to be highly incensed at this.

Lisbon was blockaded by three British Frigates and three Brigs: a French Squadron was to join for the same object. We have not heard the cause or causes of complaint on the part of the British: an infringement of the treaty respecting the slave trade is said to be one of them. The French have various insults to revenge.

Names of the vessels blockading Lisbon.

Briton, 46 guns,	Capt. J. D. Markham
Ariadne, 28 - -	Charles Phillips
Acteon, 26 - -	Hon. F. W. Grey
Dispatch, 18 - -	B. A. Frankland
Nautilus, 10 - -	Rt. Hon. Lord
	George Paulet
Savage, 10 - -	Rt. Hon. Lord
	Edward Russel.

In Spain the cause of the Constitutionals seemed to be in a manner hopeless, and many individuals engaged in insurrections had been put death.

In Paris some ebullitions among the lower orders had occurred, chiefly occasioned by extreme poverty and want of employment. They had assembled in groups and uttered seditious cries, amongst which was heard *Vive la Republique. A bas Louis Philippe.*

The police and the militia soon dispersed the rioters.

The Bill for a Reform in the British Parliament has been virtually rejected, that is to say the Ministers were defeated in the House of Commons on 19th April, by a majority of 8, upon a motion of General Gascoyne, proposing alterations in the said Bill. It remains to be seen what effect at this event will have upon the Nation, some are apprehensive that it may occasion disturbance. The opposition to the Bill was determined and obstinate, Ministers were accused of timidity, and that they were laying the foundation of a Revolution, all of which the accused strenuously denied.

The Ministerial evening paper, *Courier* of 20th April, (which is the late received in Buenos Ayres)—has the following article.

“His Majesty’s Ministers assembled this morning in Downing Street, and after some deliberation respecting the important proceedings of last night in the House of Commons, waited on His Majesty, but the result of their interview had not transpired when our paper went to press.

We believe we may say with confidence, that the object of their visit was to advise His Majesty to dissolve Parliament immediately. Should His Majesty, contrary to our firm expectation, refuse to follow this counsel, his confidential servants will of course tender their resignations.

There will we believe be no difference of opinion among the friends of even what is called moderate reform, as to the propriety of the conduct of Ministers in thus throwing themselves upon the country.

The division of last night was a defeat

of the great principles of the Reform Bill, and to have persisted in carrying on the measure with the present House of Commons, would have been to have exposed the Ministers to a series of annoyances and defeats, inconsistent with good Government and the welfare of the country.”

In some counties in Ireland considerable confusion prevailed, but this has been so long the case that it is a heartless subject to dilate upon: poverty and real distress were the causes. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (the Marquis of Anglesey,) said that the peasantry of the county of Cavan were the finest he had ever seen, and that it was not to be expected such people would quietly submit to starvation.

No sentence had been passed upon Mr. O’Connell; he vehemently denies that he has given up the cause of the repeal of the Union:

“Mr. Orator Hunt” has in the House of Commons expressed himself somewhat inimical to the reform Bill, the Ministerial prints and other journals therefore assail him without mercy.

Rio Janeiro.

Tranquillity prevailed in the above city: some alarm existed there as a natural consequence of late events. The establishment of the Regency and a National Guard was anxiously looked for, as a measure that would counteract the influence of General Lima and the military. Exchange upon England was higher, say 25½d.

Bahia.

The accounts from the above place are most alarming. The military had divided: two battalions had sided with the lower orders and occupied part of the town, insisting on the President Cizimboa, (whom they on the first revolution had themselves nominated) resigning, and four battalions and the respectable inhabitants declared that the existing Ministry should remain, but the former had overawed the latter, and a man named Lima had been appointed by them President, and General Antero, General-at-arms; the latter it was hoped would act up to his character and preserve order. An old man named Barata had been sent prisoner from Bahia to Rio Janeiro, he had been running about the streets among the Republican party, with a laurel leaf in one hand and a knife in the other, stabbing all the Portuguese he met with; some think him insane. Many of the Portuguese had got on board vessels in the harbour in sugar cases: 700 Portuguese passports had been taken out, and not one of that nation was to be seen in the streets.

The loss of the British property in Bahia had been very great. The lower town was entirely deserted. Exchange on England 32d.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

I was much struck with the remark in your Paper No. 252, upon the strange ideas formed in distant countries relative to this country.

When the Government can devote its time from other more important objects

it would be instructive and amusing, if they would order a *census* to be taken of all the Foreign residents in this Province.

It is computed that there are about four thousand French inhabitants, in Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood. The British probably far exceed that amount. I have never heard any estimate formed of North American residents, they may amount to fifteen hundred. The Spaniards, Germans, Italians, &c., compose a most numerous body.

It is an old but true saying, "that one half the world know not how the other half live;" and the distinction in British society here is kept up in pretty much

the same manner as in England. The Tradesmen (to which class I belong,) have, however, their various comforts, and that without a mechanics institution.—And in our quarter of the town we have, (thanks to an old soldier) our *Tavern*, where all subjects and even *scandal* are discussed by the *knobs* and *esquises*, for we have those too; therefore our friends at home must correct the idea which some of them may have imbibed, that we live in an "outlandish" land; and in order to afford them this, correction is the main object of the present communication from

A TRADESMAN.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

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

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Byker Bruce, Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa, Brig Prompt, Dickinson, Brig Walsingham, Wood, Barque Sosannah, Walker, Brig Plata, White, Do Hannah, Barrell, Do Griffin, Ansell, Do Brothers, Black, Do Beatrice, Pryde,	Charles Tayleur and Co. John Harratt and Sons. M'Crackan and Jamieson, Bertram, Chambers and Co. S. Lezica Bros. Miller, Stewart and Co. Heyworth and Carlisle, Charles Tayleur and Co. John Harratt and Sons. Daguid, Holland and Co.	Loading for Liverpool do do. do do. do do. Mauritius, with mules. Liverpool. do. Discharging. do. do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Montevideo, Farran, Do Draco, Bangs, Do Mary, Robinson, Do Sicily, Bridges, Ship Caroline, Cloutman, Schooner-brig Volador, Fitch, Schooner Maria, Fitzgerald, Do Orient, Ross, Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin, Brig Mars, Devreux,	Dorr and Reincke. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. do. Charles Tayleur and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. do. Noble, Gowland and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Rodger, Breed and Co.	Loading for New York. do do. do for Bremen. do for Gibraltar & Malaga do for Boston. do for Havannah. Baltimore. do. Discharging. do.
FRENCH.		
Ship Adele, Burrey, Brig Lashénie, Campagnac,	Blanc and Constantine. Sebastian Lezica Bros.	Loading for Havannah, do for Nantes.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro, Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi, Schooner brig San José, Sardi, Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto, Schr. Elisa Constancia, Agustine,	P. A. Plomer. P. A. Plomer. P. A. Plomer. Rodriguez, Puel and Co. J. B. Agustine.	Loading for Cadiz. do for Barcelona. Genoa. For Sale. do.
RUSSIAN.		
Brig Moscow, Vinet,	P. A. Plomer.	Sold.
BREMEN.		
Brig Venus, Windhorst,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
DANISH.		
Ship Indiauer, Schildknecht,	John J. Klick.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Scher. Pensamiento Feliz, J. [A. de los Santos, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz, Brig Eolo, Pereira,	Pedro Plomer. J Gestal. J. C. Moreyra. J. Gestal.	Uncertain. Loading for Brazil. St. Catherine's. discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Rinaldo, Lieutenant Hill, Commander.

BRAZILIAN.

Barque of war San Christoval, Captain Petra.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Falmouth.

On 29th March.—Packet Zephyr, from B. Ayres 17th December; Montevideo 20th do.; Rio Janeiro 25th January.

9th April.—Packet Lord Melville, from B. Ayres 8th January; Montevideo 12th do.; Rio Janeiro 6th February.

At Liverpool.

On 9th April.—British brig Thalestris, Roebuck, from B. Ayres 29th December.

At Hamburg.

On 29th March.—British brig Laura, from Montevideo 4th January.

At Bahia.

On 21st May.—American schooner-brig Emily Cook, Rogers, from B. Ayres 20th April, and Maldonado 17 days.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 18th May.—National brig Esperanza, Gard, from B. Ayres 3rd May.

3rd June.—Do do Golfino, Shepherd, from B. Ayres 6th May.

8th.—H. B. M's Packet Calypso, from B. Ayres 28th May, and Montevideo, and sailed for Falmouth on 15th June.

9th U. States ship Vandalia, from B. Ayres 29th May, and Montevideo.

10th.—Argentine schooner packet Bella Portaña, from B. Ayres 20th May, and Montevideo; and was to sail for Montevideo and B. Ayres on or about 25th June.

10th.—Do, schooner San Juan Bautista, from B. Ayres 16th May.

The Argentine brig Cendor, Pyott, sailed from the Clyde on 21st March, for B. Ayres.

The French brig Prosper, from Bourdeaux, bound to Rio Janeiro and B. Ayres, arrived at the former port on 27th May.

It was not known what Packet would be appointed to bring the May Mail from Falmouth for this.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

June 25th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

June 26th.—Wind N.

Arrived 5 balandras and 1 zumaca from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, lime, &c.

June 27th.—Wind N.

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Packet Rinaldo, Lieut. Hill, Commander, from Falmouth 22nd April, arrived at Rio Janeiro 10th June, sailed from thence 15th; and Montevideo 26th.

Passenger.—Mr. John Harratt.

American brig Mars, Devreux, from Sicily 15th March; Rio Janeiro 8th June; Montevideo 26th do., with 380 pipes, 132 hogsheads, 80 quarter casks Catalonia wine, 4 quarter casks of black and white wine, oil, &c., to Rodger, Breed and Co.

Danish ship Indianer, Schildknecht, from Hamburg 2nd April; Bonavista 4th May, with general cargo, lumber and 800 fanegas salt, to John J. Klick.

6 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, lime, &c.

June 28th.—Wind N. rain at night.

Arrived National packet brig Independence, Gahan, (late American brig St. Joseph, Hyter,) from Rio Janeiro 11th May; Montevideo

24th inst., with wine, tobacco, coffee and aguardiente, to Dowdall and Lewis.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 27th inst., to C. Galieno.

Sailed Oriental schooner Anais, Liga, for Colonia.

June 29th.—Wind W.S.W. foggy in the morning.

Arrived an Oriental schooner and 4 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed American brig Wanderer, Dickenson, for New York,—despatched by Dorr and Reincke, with 45,200 shin bones, 15,200 horns, 1631 dry hides, 92 bales, with 1536 arrobas of wool, 22 do. with 220 quintals cut hides, 4 do. with 100 arrobas horse hair, 2 do with 32 dozen sheep skins.

Passengers.—Mrs. Lawrence, 5 children and servant, Messrs Parker and Adams.

3 zumacas and 5 balandras to the N.

June 30th.—Wind W. blowing hard.

Arrived (last night) 5 zumacas from San Nicolas, with troops.

July 1st.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed French ship Adele, Barrey, for Havannah,—despatched by Blanc and Constantine, with 3225 quintals jerked beef, 250 arrobas tallow.

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

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Several sail of small craft to the N.

The scarcity of post horses in the country districts is very great, owing to the demand for those animals to mount the cavalry in active service.

Messrs Baels and Co., Lithographers, of this city, have published a Map of part of the Argentine Republic, comprehending the capital cities of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Cordova and San Luis, and the principal seat of war in the year 1831. The places of Gen. Quiroga's successes, and where Gen. Paz was captured, and other events of the civil war are noted in the Map.

THEATRE.

A variety of plays have been represented lately, and with varied success. The *Gracioso* of this theatre, although far inferior to Felipe David is not without talent, but his acting at times displeases from being overdone, and he has not the art to keep it from approaching to grossness.

A ballet dance, or "ballet of action" was performed on 26th ult. The story is simple. A party of Algerines, or some such people land on the Spanish coast and run away with a pretty girl, Señora Cañete, and conduct her to their own territory. She is brought before the Dey, (Señor Casacubieta,) who asks her to dance, to which (like a giddy thoughtless girl) she agrees, notwithstanding she had been dancing but a short time previous with her lover, but all her anger died away at the idea of another dance. The Dey and the Lady had therefore a *pas de deux* together, and he finding her thus condescending thought he could go a step further, and began to make "strong love," but she pouted at this, and gave him to understand that although he was a good looking fellow she was engaged, and could on no account consent

to "halve her heart." The *Moslem* sulked at this, and yet seemed to think that

"For one perverse and cruel fair,
Another best consoles us."

In the interim her Spanish lover and some friends arrive, attack the spoilers and rescue the fair one. The piece concludes by all parties becoming reconciled and joining in a dance. A child about the age of *Pablito* performed like a little *Roscus*, and was the chief instrument in the abduction of the lady.

The *Cañetes*, *Villarino* and others danced with much spirit: the *groupings* in the last scene were extremely well managed, and do credit to the ballet master. The dresses were excellent and even superb.

The operatic *funcion* advertised for Tuesday was postponed on account of the rain, and was performed on Thursday last. Master Luis Pablo Rosquellas was the talisman of the evening he sung from the *Barber of Seville* the introductory air of *Figaro Don Basilio*, and in the duet *gavienne Oro* attired in character. These comic essays do not sit well upon him, they seemed forced, and would almost amount to a failure, if a child of such extraordinary talent could fail in any thing. But in the heroic serious parts he is all animation, his whole soul seem absorbed, and on this evening he sung and acted in the recitative and duet from *Otelo* so as to call forth repeated *bravos* from the audience, and general admiration, indeed a performance so finished made one regret the after mummeries of *Don Basilio*.

Rosquellas, Senior, exerted himself greatly, and was encored in the song

"Si la mar fuera de tinta,
Y los cielos de papel."

The house was crowded in every part, and the boxes contained a number of ladies among whom were several lovely fashionable *belles*.

MARRIED.

On 27th ult.—At the British Episcopal Chapel, by the Revl. John Armstrong, Mr. Ralph Pickance to Doña Maria Candida Fernandez.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

A large WELL-FURNISHED ROOM with a private entrance; fit for a single gentleman. Enquire at No. 100, calle de la Cathedral, 2 squares and a half from the Plaza.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an examination of the Buenos Ayres Foreign School will take place at the School Room, No. 37, calle de Maypu, on Friday 5th July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when parents and the friends of the Institution, it is hoped will attend.

(By order of the Committee of management.)
W. BROWN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE Stock of a Shop in the boot, shoe and last line, with fixtures and a quantity of the above articles, any one desirous of purchasing, as the connection is known to be of the first respectability, with a small capital it may be conducted advantageously, enquire at the house No. 41, calle de Maypu.

FOR SALE

A new novel called the Sailors Bride, 2 vol. 7 shillings. Vocal Annual 4 do., or the equivalent in current money.

Apply at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

THOMAS HARDY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Merchants, Tradesmen and Public in general, that he has opened a Store, No. 112, calle de la Piedad, for all kinds Stationery. Also, an assortment of writing desks, Dressing cases, razors, razor strops, superior quality; hair brushes, clothes do., hat do., combs, black silk cravats, linen collars, gloves, umbrellas, Brussels carpet travelling bags, Venetian do., snuff-boxes, telescopes, pocket pistols, shot belts, silver pencil cases, toothpicks, &c., setts of ivory handled knives and forks—spoons, &c. Havannah cigars, superior quality.

And hopes by strict attention and reasonable charges, to merit public favour.

A CARD.

MESSRS JEFFRIES AND Co.

TAKE this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their friends in general, for the liberal support they have received since their entering into business, and hope that by application and attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

N B.—An Ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP

Every Wednesday and Saturday, at their Hotel and Tavern, No. 13 and 15, calle del 25 de Mayo.

WINES AND SPIRITS OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 107 a 109 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 106 a 107 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¾ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Putacones, 6½ a 6¾ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 52 a 58 per cent.
Bank Shares, 153 a 155 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7 a 7¼ per dol. nominat
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 148 a 153 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 400 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¾ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 31 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 23 a 25 do.
Do. salted, 19 a 20 pesada.
Do. Horse, 8½ a 9¼ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 10 a 22 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 45 do.
Wool (common,) 6 a 7 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 28 a 30 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 15 a 20 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 10 a 11 dl per quintal.
Horns, 320 a 700 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 55 a 60 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 10 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 109 dollars. The lowest price, 105 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 a 7¼. The lowest do. 7 a 7¼d., both nominal.

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.

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