

THE
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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 255.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 9th, 1831.

[Vol. v.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The letters which General Paz wrote to various individuals a few days after his capture, were published in the *Lucero* of 7th inst. These letters are six in number, and addressed to the following persons, viz:—Colonels Madrid, Pedernera, Larraya, R. Desa, Felix Correa and M. Acha. The General strongly invites them to make every effort to restore peace to the country, and states that if any thing could afford him consolation in his present situation, it would be the kind treatment he has received from General Lopez. That the latter had expressed the most anxious desire to end this disastrous civil war, and said that they were in fact destroying each other upon mistaken ideas.

Some official correspondence from the interior was published yesterday, but it is of back date, (May last,) and previous to the capture of General Paz, the interest therefore is in a manner destroyed. It consists of a note from the Government of Salta to that of Santiago del Estero, complaining of the proceedings of the latter, the incursions made upon the neighbouring Provinces, and that its conduct was not in accordance with the treaty of 31st August.

A note from the Government of Tucuman to that of Santiago del Estero acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the latter, announcing the change in its Government, and expressing the desire of the former to cultivate the friendship of Santiago, &c. &c.

A note from the Government of Santiago del Estero to General Felipe Ibarra, and the answer of the latter, stating that he would enter into no compromise, which would involve a dereliction of the principles upon which the present federal administration was found.

In consequence of the delay in receiving advices from the Provinces, a variety of rumours got into circulation at the beginning of the week.

A troop of carts laden with hides and other produce from the province of Cordova, arrived in this city on Wednesday last. This circumstance after so long an

interruption to the trade of the interior, was hailed as a happy omen.

On Thursday evening a mail from Cordova arrived, and brought most interesting intelligence. A treaty of peace was signed on 30th May, between the province of Cordova and General Lopez, on the part of the Confederate force. Two new papers have been published in Cordova, one on 11th ult., called *El Federal sin prisiones*, (Federal without shackles;) the other on 16th., entitled *El Clamor Cordoves*. The latter states that General Lopez entered Cordova on the 9th ult., attended by a splendid retinue, and in the midst of incessant acclamations from the people, the windows and balconies of the houses were decorated with flags and the federal ladies, with garlands. Fragrant water was sprinkled in the streets, music paraded amidst shouts of long live our liberators, Generals Lopez, Rosas, Quiroga, Balcarce, Martinez, Col. Echague, &c.—and the memory of the heroic Don Manuel Dorrego.

The same paper states, that on the 11th the inhabitants of Cordova had the pleasure to see the Auxiliary Army of the province of Buenos Ayres, headed by its general officer, pass through the Plaza and the streets, and that its appearance caused the greatest delight.

Dr. José Roque Funes had been appointed Governor of Cordova, *vice* Don Mariano Fraguero, resigned.

In the Santa Fé newspaper *Federal* are three proclamations from Señor Fraguero to the people of Cordova, congratulating them upon the peace, that the federal troops were their friends, and had the same object in view as themselves, viz:—to preserve order and the institutions of the country.

One of the proclamations dated 1st June, alludes to some disturbances in Cordova on the day previous, but does not state particulars.

Private letters, however, state that it was an attempt to plunder by a party of soldiers, (chiefly deserters from the Army of Col. de la Madrid,) the houses of some obnoxious individuals; General Lopez put an effectual stop to the disorders by shooting seven of the ringleaders and flogging others; Cordova enjoyed as much tranquillity as could be expected

under its peculiar circumstances,—some arrests notwithstanding had taken place. The provisional Government had levied a contribution of 40 000 dollars.

Colonel De la Madrid, with the remains of his Army, had arrived in the province of Tucuman.

Montevideo.

The last arrivals from the above city do not relate any particular news. The Universal, on the authority of a letter from Rio Grande, mentions that a revolution had taken place in the capital of that province on the 14th ult.

The cold lately has been even more severe at Montevideo than here.

Entrerios.

Every thing remained tranquil in the above province. It will be seen by our marine list that Commodore Coe, in the *Sarandi*, has arrived, and it is said that all the flotilla is about to return hither, except what may be necessary for the protection of the commerce of Buenos Ayres in the Uruguay.

Two gig boats for the use of the port of Buenos Ayres, were constructed at Martin Garcia, under the inspection of Commodore Coe.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 6th inst. orders that all official notes or private petitions addressed to the Government, shall have an extract of the contents specified on the margin of each document, as heretofore.

The different Printing-Offices in this city have received official notice, that the Almanack for the use of this Province is in future to be arranged by the Master of ceremonies for the account of the State; and none but the above are to be printed without the special permission of Government.

This arrangement has been made in order to prevent the alterations which have occurred in the different Almanacks, relative to the festivals of the church.

A decree dated 6th inst., revokes the decree of the 28th October, 1829, which prohibited the natives of Patagonia and its vicinity from fishing on that coast—stating that not having vessels of war on that part it is impossible to prevent strangers from fishing, therefore it would be unjust not to allow the same privilege to natives.

Patagonia.

The collection of salt this season at the above place has been very great, but unfortunately the demand for it here is very scant. The inhabitants of Patagonia's capital (Del Carmen,) were in continual dread of an inroad from the Indians.

A new work has made its appearance in this city, in the shape of a pamphlet of 20 pages, entitled *El Defensor de los Principios de M. Le Roy*. It professes to answer the attacks of the *Desengaño*, states some extraordinary cures performed by the medicine of Le Roy, alias the *panquimagogo*. It reprobates the idea of employing ridicule upon so serious a subject as medicine, and adds that if *El Defensor* has done the same it has been in self-defence.

We think the public must be pretty well tired of these squabbles amongst the Doctors, and yet the subject is of serious import to society.

In Great Britain the affair respecting Mr. St. John Long has occupied much attention. This individual, without being regularly educated in the science of medicine, had used a certain nostrum which he affirmed was a specific for all diseases: his practice in London it appears was considerable, and two females it was proved had died through the effects of his medicine, he was tried on those two cases at the Old Bailey and acquitted on both indictments, upon the ground that he exercised his best skill to save his patients.

The Westminster Review of April last contains an article upon the above subject, of which the following are extracts.—After stating that the public generally are grossly ignorant of medicine, as a science, it says:

"How then may we ask, can the public be appealed to as umpires between Physicians and Empirics. How can they weigh the relative value of their pretensions or accurately settle their respective claims; success—even great and frequent success—cannot guide them. The weakest constitution may rectify itself without assistance, cures may frequently arise from some circumstance perfectly unconnected with the treatment; and diseases which have baffled the most talented endeavours may ultimately disappear of their own accord. The grossest ignorance may be rendered successful by some favourable accident, and the greatest skill may be defeated by some unexpected circumstance. Hence merit in medical science can scarcely be said to have its test, and it often withers in the shade neglected and unobserved, when presumptuous impudence is plucking its fruits and reaping the harvest which its

very labours may have raised. When therefore the gross absurdity of this man's system is viewed in connection with its unbounded comprehensiveness, we may wonderless that so few should have fallen victims to its ignorant pretensions than that it should have done so little known evil. It has been artfully constructed to apply with equal accuracy to the young and healthy, to the diseased and old. The aged and worn-out constitution need not despair of aid, and the youthful and robust require it. The victim of complicated wretchedness it invites with as friendly a welcome as the subject of a single malady; and the dying have nothing to fear although abandoned by the faculty, because the dead only are those whom it does not undertake to save. If we are ill it makes us well, if we are well it makes us better, and if we cannot be made better it prevents us from becoming worse, so that both the diseased and healthy are alike objects of its care.

If ignorance will be patronized sooner than knowledge, if imposition will be defended sooner than honesty, if confidence will be reposed in men who have neither general nor professional education to recommend them, while the enlightened advocate of science is left the victim of his honesty, because he will not promise what he is unable to perform, nor practice upon the prejudices and passions of the public—what motive can a surgeon or physician have to waste his life and fortune in the investigation of disease, and to devote every resource which learning can discover to alleviate and diminish the miseries of our nature. We deprive him of every stimulus to exertion—we disgust him with his profession, and we encourage him to punish us for our injustice by taking advantage of those weaknesses which he finds it impossible to overcome."

We regret that our space will not allow us to make further extracts, and in those which we have made it is not with the intent to enter the list on the *panquimagogo* question. Its great supporter here Dr. Martinez has been regularly educated as a physician, and the confidence he has in the healing qualities of the medicine of Le Roy proceeds no doubt from perfect conviction; but surely none of its advocates can seriously mean to contend that the same medicine which is given to calm the phrenzied brain of the maniac, is equally efficacious in all cases.

We agree with Dr. Martinez that ridicule is not argument, but the profession of physic has from time immemorial been subject to the jests of this naughty world, and no where more so than in England, both in public and private life.—Well we remember the roars of laughter caused in a farce, in which a village Doctor complains to his shopman of the little encouragement he received, and of the ingratitude of the Undertaker of the village.

"—Before I came here (said the Doctor) the fellow was starving—he had nothing to do—I've been the making of him—but I shall quit this village, my talents are decidedly buried here."—"Yes Sir, (replies the shopman,) your talents are buried—here."

After all what can be more noble and interesting than a well bred physician, one that would even join in the laugh against his profession, and answer the jesters in something like the child's distich.—

"Oh dear Doctor I shall die!
Oh dear pretty maid, so shall I."

An eminent Physician in London, stated that in a practice of 30 years only one of his patients had the gratitude to call upon him to return thanks for restored health. With some ingrates it goes "against the grain" to pay a doctor's bill. The undertaker stands a much better chance, that being the "last stage of all," and shame comes in aid there.

MARINE OFFICE.

We some time since noticed the improvement made in this establishment, by the then Captain of the port Don Francisco Erescano, and the removal of the different offices to the part of the building which face the beach. It was afterwards discovered that the foundation of that portion of the edifice was in a ruinous state. It has therefore undergone a thorough repair, and was re-opened a few days since. The arrangements have been under the direction of the present Captain of the port, and do credit to his judgment.

The apartments consists of:—

ON THE AZOTEA.

- 1 Captain of the port's office.
- 2 Auditor's office.
- 3 1st Clerk's office and his assistants.

The Adjutant of the port's office, (Captain Pedro Ximeno) is placed below, and a small warehouse is under his charge, containing the stores, arms, &c., of the boat's crews appertaining to the office, and various requisites to render assistance to vessels in distress.

The telegraph continues its important operations, and the particulars of vessels arriving in the outer roads are conveyed to shore in a few minutes.

The founder of the telegraph system here, (Don Francisco Erescano) will ever merit the gratitude of the public, and it gives us pleasure to observe that his successor (Don Francisco Lynch,) devotes every attention to that service.

Those who remember the Marine Office a few years since, and compare it with its present state, must acknowledge that the "march of improvement" has been very great.

The anniversary of the 4th July was observed in Buenos Ayres, with the usual demonstrations on the part of the American citizens, except that there was no public dinner. There were, however, several private parties in which due honor was paid to the day.

All the American vessels in the port had their colours and signal flags hoisted. The brig *Draco*, Capt. Bangs, fired salutes at sun-rise, mid-day and sun-set. The American flag was likewise displayed from the Washington Hotel.

The weather on Saturday and Sunday last was very cold, the thermometer early in the morning at 37½ & 38. Some ice was brought into town one inch and a half thick—notwithstanding which boys and others came from the country bare-legged and slightly clad, while foreigners

even those from the North of Europe, were creeping round the fire-side.

The ice collectors were very busy during the frost, yet we despair of ever having the luxury of ice cream in this country.

On Tuesday and Wednesday it was warmer; the thermometer at 41 & 42.

Mr. Hiram Hunt, a carpenter (an Englishman,) was stabbed, (but not mortally,) a few days since by a Portuguese without the least provocation.—The miscreant fled, but has since been taken into custody and awaits his punishment, which we trust will be exemplary.

Mr. Hunt remains in a critical situation from the effect of the wound.

COMETS AND WOMEN.

Comets, doubtless, answer some wise and good purpose in the creation; so do women. Comets are incomprehensible, beautiful, and eccentric; so are women. Comets shine with peculiar splendour, but at night appear most brilliant; so do women.

Comets confound the most learned, when they attempt to ascertain their nature; so do women. Comets equally excite the admiration of the philosopher, and of the clod of the valley; so do women. Comets and women, therefore are closely analogous: but the nature of each being inscrutable, all that remains for us to do is, to view with admiration the one, and almost to adoration love the other.

London Mirror, 5th March, 1831.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The prevailing westerly winds lately have prevented various arrivals at this port from sea. The schooner brig Conlor was off the mouth of the River for six weeks, and was 21 days from Cape St. Mary.

Arrivals at New York.

On 8th April.—American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, from B. Ayres 9th February.

About 10th Do.—American ship Romulus, Barker, from B. Ayres 26th January.

18th Do.—American ship Glide, Reid, from B. Ayres 8th February.

At Philadelphia.

About 14th April.—American brig Independence, Hayes, from B. Ayres 29th January, Montevideo 6th February.

Arrivals at Montevideo, from June 25th to July 4th.

British brig Abeona, Lowe, from the Falkland Islands.

Brazilian zumaca Nueva Yerval, from Rio Grande.

French brig Admiral Villaret, from Tarragona.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 7TH OF JULY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Byker Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	Loading for Liverpool
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	John Harratt and Sons.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Dickinson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig Walsingham, Wood,	Bertram, Chambers and Co.	do do.
Brig Plata, White,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	do do.
Do Beatrice, Pryde,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do do.
Do Hannah, Barrell,	Heyworth and Carlisle,	do for Amsterdam.
Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Maurtius, with mules.
Brig Griffin, Ansell,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	Discharging.
Do Brothers, Black,	John Harratt and Sons.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr and Reincke.	Loading for New York.
Do Draco, Bangs,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Do Sicily, Bridges,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do for Gibraltar & Malaga
Ship Caroline, Cloutman,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Boston.
Schooner-brig Volador, Fitch,	do.	do for Havannah.
Schooner Maria, Fitzgerald,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Do Orient, Ross,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Mars, Devereux,	W. Rodger, Bredt and Co.	Boston.
Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Discharging.
Do Panama, Yarnold,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do.
Do Sultana, Smith,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Lesthénie, Campagnac,	Sebastian Lezica Bros.	Loading for Nantes.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro,	P. A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadix.
Schooner-brig San José, Sardi,	P. A. Plomer.	do do.
Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi,	P. A. Plomer.	do for Barcelona.
Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto,	Rodriguez, Puel and Co.	For Sale.
Schr. Elisa Constanza, Agustino,	J. B. Agustino.	do.
Ship Aurora, Rizo,	Alexander Martinez.	discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Venus, Windhorst,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
DANISH.		
Ship Indauer, Schildknecht,	John J. Kfick.	Loading for Hamburg.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr. Pensamiento Feliz, J. [A. de los Santos,	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J Gestal.	Loading for Brazil.
Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	St. Catharinae.
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	Discharging.
Schr. Bella Angelica, Carvalho,	C. M. Huergo.	do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Rinaldo, Lieutenant Hill, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

July 2nd.—Wind W.

Arrived Oriental schooner Rosario, Sagarra, from Montevideo 26th ult., with 388 tierces of yerba, to C. Huergo.

Sailed Brazilian brig Eolo, Pereira, for Bahía Blanca,—despatched by J. Gestal, with stores, &c.

July 3rd.—Wind W.N.W.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, from Paragua 15th ult., with 815 tierces of yerba and timber, to I. S. Monteiro.

National schooner-brig Victoria, Buñco, from Paragua 13th May; Montevideo 24th ult., with 27 tierces of yerba, timber, &c., to J. Gestal.

At night.

National schooner-brig Cendor, Pyott, from Greenock 21st March, with general cargo, to Anderson, Weller and Co.

Passengers.—Messrs. Duncan Macpherson, and Spencer Smith.

National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, from Patagonia 11th ult., with 800 fanegas of salt, &c., to J. A. Rivero.

July 4th.—Wind N.

Arrived American brig Panama, Yarnold, from Philadelphia 22nd April, 1025 barrels, 196 half do. of flour, rum, &c. &c., to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

Passenger.—Mr. Koler.

Sardinian ship Aurora, Rizo, from Gibraltar 11th April; Montevideo 25th ult., with 245 pipes, 80 half do. of wine, aguardiente, oil, &c., to Alexander Martinez.

National schooner-brig Harmonia, and 2 zumacas and 5 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, wood, &c.

July 5th.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

Arrived American brig Sultana, Smith, from Baltimore 1st April; Rio Janeiro 11th June; Montevideo 4th inst., with 2131 barrels and 130 half do., of flour, 1038 boxes of soap, &c., to Noble, Gowland and Co.

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

July 6th.—Wind N.

Arrived National Schooner Sarandi, Comodoro Coe, from the Uruguay.

(She fired a gun on anchoring in the inner road.)

National zumaca Sociedad Feliz, Worcester, from Parnagua 13th ult.; Montevideo 4th inst., with 637 tierces and 50 halfdo. of yerba, and timber, to Edward Lumb.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

Oriental schooner Invincible, Gorhe, from Montevideo 5th inst., with 491 tierces of yerba, to C. M. Huergo.

Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho, from Rio Grande 16th ult.; Montevideo 5th inst., with 704 tierces of yerba, to C. M. Huergo.

National schooner of war Martin Chico, J. B. Thorn, from the Uruguay.

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

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

July 7th.—Wind N.N.W.

Arrived 4 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

July 8th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Mary, Robinson, for Bremen,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 7261 dry hides, 1592 salted do, 2 bales with 380 arrobas horse hair.

National brig General Rondeau, Donald Campbell, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 2790 quintals of jerked beef.

Passenger—Mr. M. Lewis.

Sardinian brig General Fiametta, Sacconi, for Montevideo and Barcelona,—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 3384 dry hides, 195 salted do.

No one can complain of the want of variety in this climate—yesterday the thermometer was at 50, a few days before it was at 37½; and on the 1st inst., in the afternoon a slight snow fall, a circumstance which we never before noticed in Buenos Ayres.

The 4th number of *El Desengaño* was published on 7th inst.

THEATRE.

The "ballet of action" noticed in our last, was repeated on 3rd inst., with the same excellent effect.

On 5th inst, was performed for the benefit of *Señor Casa-cubierta*, a comedy (or broad farce,) called *El Fanatico por la nobleza*. It created much laughter, particularly the grotesque ceremony of reading the Alcoran, in order to transform a christian man into a Turcoman.

The *Minuet Abolerado* was danced by the *Beneficiado* and *Señora Trinidad Guevara*. There was not much to praise in it. *Señor Casa-cubierta* does not excel in dancing, and as "there is no accounting for taste," we dislike to see a tall man dancing unless he be very gracefull.

The house was brilliantly and fully attended—a tribute due to an excellent actor. The boxes contained some beauties of the "new school," and amongst them some to whom Shakspeare's delicate compliment might be well applied.

"Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on."

An operatic *funcion*, was exhibited on 7th inst., in which *Señor Smolzi*, an Italian professor of music, and his wife made their *debut* in the compressed opera of *Elisa and Claudio*, they were assisted by *Señores Rosquellas*, and *Vera* and the French lady, (*Madame Franzoa*), who has so often performed at this theatre and at *El Parque Argentino*.

The vocal talents of *Señor Smolzi* do not surpass mediocrity, and the attire both of him and his lady might possibly be correct, but it certainly was extremely *outré*. The gentleman with a shirt frill of immense dimensions, cravat, &c., to match, reminded one of *Felipe David* in some of his burlesque characters, and the lady's dress was most antique.—She sung, however, with some sweetness.

The house was well attended, and in the boxes were some interesting fair, both native and exotics.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

THE Subscribers are hereby informed, that the books will be ready for circulation on Monday the 11th inst., between the hours of 10 and one o'clock, at Mr. Hill's, who will at the same time deliver printed catalogues and copies of the regulations.

W. GILPIN, Secretary.

ROBERT FORSYTH, CARPENTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from No. 132, calle de Venezuela, to No. 9, Calle de Potosi: he has also to inform the public that he will contract for finishing of buildings, fitting up stores and all other branches in the above line of business, on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

IF MR. SIMON COOTE PURDON will enquire at the British Consulate in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage, or if any person acquainted with the residence of the aforesaid individual will give his address to this Consulate, he will render Mr. Simon Coote Purdon and his family a very material service.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, 4th July, 1831.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an examination of the Buenos Ayres Foreign School, formerly advertised, will now take place on Wednesday 13th July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the School Room, No. 37, calle de Maypu, when the attendance of parents and the friends of the Institution, is particularly solicited.

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 Sailor's Bride*, in 1 vol., price 3s. 6d. 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, Blacksilks cravats, linen collars, gloves, umbrellas, Brussels carpet travelling bags, Venetian do., snuff-boxes, telescopes, pocket pistols, shot belts, tea trays, silver spectacles, just arrived from England; silver pencil cases, toothpicks, &c., sets 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 108 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 105 a 106 do. do.

Plata Macuquina, 6 dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 58 per cent.

Bank Shares, 128 a 154 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½ a 7¼ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 148 a 150 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 400 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 6½ dollars,

per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 32 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 28 a 30 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 lb. 24 lbs., 24 a 26 do.

Do. salted, 19½ a 20 pesada.

Do. Horse, 8 a 9 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 10 a 22 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

Wool (common,) 5 a 5½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 28 a 29 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 16 a 18 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 9 a 10 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 650 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 54 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 9 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 110 dollars. The lowest price, 104 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange, upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼.

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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