

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

No. 259.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1831.

[VOL. V.]

**GENERAL STATEMENT**

*Of the Public Accounts of the Province of Buenos Ayres,*  
To the 30th June, 1831.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars. reals.		Dollars. reals.
Customs, .....	2,877,092 6½	Deficit of 1830, (included under the head	
Stamps, .....	250,654 4	<i>Debts</i> ,).....	13,542,688 5
Property Tax, .....	121,861 6	Home Department, .....	813 431 3½
Port Duties, .....	45,951 0	Foreign do., .....	22,218 6½
New Duties for the annihilation of Bank		Treasury do. and Bivendens, 1,762 899 4½	
Notes, .....	613,658 2½	War do., .....	4 645,766 5½
Various minor Duties, .....	14,797 6½		
Rents and Dividends, .....	256,831 4½		
	4,210,837 5½		7,244,311 4
On account of new Loan, .....	1,774,124 0		
Deficit, on the 30 June, (supplied as			
<i>below</i> .).....	14,802,038 3½		
<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>20,787,000 1</b>	<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>20,787,000 1</b>

DEBTS.		CREDITS.	
	Dollars. reals.		Dollars. reals.
National Bank, (including interest,).....	17,153,311 6½	Bank Shares and Public Stock, .....	2,084,000 0
Treasury Bills, .....	1,770,333 0	Exchequer, ( <i>Collectaria</i> ), .....	1,061,036 0½
Deposits, .....	858,994 3	Treasuries, .....	103,927 2½
Various minor Debts, .....	103,319 0	Various minor Credits, .....	845,162 3½
			5,094,119 6½
		Deficit, or floating debt on the 30th,	
		June, 1831, .....	14,802,038 3½
<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>19,896,158 1½</b>	<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>19,896,158 1½</b>

JAMES WILDE.

**BUENOS AYRES.**

A variety of correspondence has been published during the week, of which the following are the outlines.

Communications from Señor Mariano Fraguero and Gen. A. de la Madrid, dated Cordova 21st May, to Gen. J. F. Quiroga—desiring to concur with the latter, in order to put an end to the civil war.

Ditto. from Don Santiago de Palacios, provisional Governor of Santiago del Estero, to Gen. E. Lopez, congratulating the latter upon the triumph of the cause of federation.

The answer to the above from Gen. E. Lopez, stating that the Army under his command will not repose until all the country is liberated from the infamous *Decembristas*.

Communication from Gen. E. Lopez, dated Cordova 14th ult., to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, enclos-

ing a congratulatory communication, which he had received from the Governor of Rioja, (P. Origuels,) and a confidential letter from D. Tomas Bizuela, dated Rioja 6th ult., with a copy of a communication, the latter had received from Col. de la Madrid, with comments thereon, &c.

A communication from D. R. Alvarado, Governor of Tucuman, to Col. Felipe Ibarra, expressing his ardent wishes for the pacification of the Republic.

The answer to the above, from Col. F. Ibarra.

A communication from Gen. G. A. de la Madrid, dated 20th June, to Gen. E. Lopez, stating his earnest desire for peace, and to preserve the Army under his command as the nucleus of a force to make head against any foreign foe.

Ditto. from Don R. Alvarado, dated Tucuman 21st June, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, expressing in his quality as Commander-in-chief of the unitarian Army, his earnest desire to close the civil war: a variety of communications to the same effect from Gen. G. A. Madrid, D. R. Alvarado, to Gen. E. Lopez,—and the answers thereto.

A communication from D. José Ignacio de Vera, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated Parana 13th ult., stating that he had been appointed provisional Go-

vernor of the province of Entrerios, in consequence of the indisposition of the Governor D. Pedro Barrenechea.

The House of Representatives of the province of Buenos Ayres, held a sitting on the 1st. inst., and a discussion took place, relative to the project to amend and fix the law between masters and slaves.

*Chili.*

The opening of the communication with Mendoza and the other Provinces, has been the means of facilitating that with the Republic of Chili, and advices have been received from thence to the middle of June. The National Congress was installed at Santiago de Chili, on the 1st. June, with the usual ceremonies. The Message of the Government thereto, says that unanimity among all classes of citizens has succeeded to the horrors of civil war. That the Legislature had found it necessary to invest the Government with extraordinary powers, which it had used with moderation and extreme repugnance. A few persons had been expelled temporarily from the territory of Chili, and the Government was anxious to be relieved as soon as possible of that delicate responsibility; that Chili was not only at peace within itself but with all nations. France had acknowledged its independence, and a Minister had been sent thither, to convey to the new Monarch the felicitations of the Government and people of Chili; hopes are expressed that the distinguished individuals at the head of affairs of Great Britain, will likewise recognize the independence of Chili; and that it was not improbable that even Spain would soon accede to such a measure. The Message enters into a variety of local matter—states the force of the regular Army at 3 battalions of infantry, and one of light infantry; 2 regiments of cavalry; a squadron of hussars; 7 companies of foot artillery, and one of horse do.—beside which if occasion should require it, 25,000 men could be raised as a corps of *civicos*.

The following portion of the Message may prove interesting to some in England.

“Our Agent in London, has received instructions to treat with the holders of Chili bonds, relative to the payment of the dividends and the progressive extinction of the debt.—In the mean time gold and silver is collecting at Coquimbo to provide a dividend, and orders have been given to make a remittance as soon as possible.”

The Senate through its President, (J. J. O. de Retimo,) addressed the vice President of the Republic of Chili, in reply to the above. It was almost an echo of the Government Message.

### Rio Janeiro.

The accounts from the above city and Brazil generally, are rather favourable than otherwise. The Members who compose the permanent regency are very popular; had General Lima been left out it might have created much disturbance, as he is the idol of the Army, which at the present moment is the most powerful party. The other two are men of considerable landed property; consequently it is to their interest that tranquillity should prevail: one of them is under 30 years of age, and said to be very clever. Of the Brazilian Ministry we hear but little with the exception, however, of Señor Carneiro de Campos, Minister of foreign affairs; and report says that he is a man of talent. He has made out a plan for getting off the payment of the claims of the British prizes, and asserts that it was owing to the imbecility of the late Government that the French and American claims were settled as they were, and that it yielded to threats rather than to argument, that the proposition he shall make, will settle all demands without compromising the honour, dignity and probity of the nation. People at Rio Janeiro wonder how this is to be done.

Señor Jose Bonifacio d'Andrade has been re-appointed as tutor to the infant Emperor, (Pedro 2nd,) by a vote of the *Asamblea*.—The salary allotted to that office is 12,000 dollars per annum—this, however, he has refused, as also any compensation whatever. Report states that no man can be better adapted to the important office than Señor J. B. d'Andrade, from his liberal ideas, numerous virtues and acquirements.

The proposed formation of National Guards occupied a good deal of the public attention in Rio Janeiro; many plans were laid before the assembly; in the mean time a temporary guard has been established, in which the shopkeepers and many of the most respectable heads of families have voluntarily enrolled themselves. They parade the streets at night, and although they are said to make a grotesque appearance it has had a very beneficial effect, having put a stop to the murders which were so common, and creating confidence.

Business was reviving in Rio Janeiro, and a few goods now and then sold, but purchases were only made for present exigencies.—Exchange on England was at 24d. It had declined in consequence of remittances made to Europe, on account of the public property of the ex-Emperor.

Since writing the above, intelligence has been received by way of Montevideo, brought by the schooner *Eloisa*, that one of the regiments in garrison at Rio Janeiro, consisting of blacks, had mutinied, it was, however suppressed, and three of the ringleaders condemned to die. On the 16th ult., when the *Louisa* sailed, it was bruited that another mutiny had broken out.

H. B. M.'s Ship *Warspite*, 74, Captain Talbot, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 3rd ult., for the Cape of Good Hope, where she is to open sealed orders.

### Montevideo.

Accounts from the above city on 28th ult., do not relate any particular news. The periodicals *Universal* and *Indicador*, contain details of the ceremonies and rejoicings upon the anniversary of the swearing to the Constitution of the Oriental State of the Uruguay. It seems not to have been so showy as in the last year, the penury of the public treasury not allowing the Government to expend much money upon the occasion. There was, however, masquing and numerous *tertulias*, and at the theatre an opera, &c.

The *Indicador*, No. 36, states that it was rumoured that the 3rd. regiment of cavalry had mutinied at Durazno—but that the 1st. regiment of Cazadores had suppressed it.

Two new journals are advertised at Montevideo, to appear twice a week, one to be called *La Periódico Mania*; the other *Le Paquet de Bourdeaux*—the latter in French.

The schooner *Flor del Rio* has brought Montevideo Papers to 2nd. inst., including a new periodical entitled *El Campo de Asilo*, the first number of which appeared on 2nd. inst.

The military mutiny above mentioned was suppressed, and the promoters of it taken into custody and sent to Montevideo.

An article appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, No. 2237, signed F. C., in which the writer in noticing the prospectus of a new establishment about to be formed near London, for the education of South American youth, takes occasion to censure foreign education, alleging among other disadvantages that it tends to destroy that love of country so necessary to form a good citizen.

We must confess that in part we coincide with the opinions of the writer, notwithstanding our English prejudices. It is certain that the affections will cling to the spot in which our earliest hours were past, and to the latest period we bear the fondest remembrance of our schoolboy days and schoolmates; we dare aver that those Argentines educated in England or other distant countries, will ever dwell with melancholy pleasure upon the scenes of their boyhood. We will not go the length of saying that they will thus become dissatisfied with their own country, but assuredly they will possess a divided attachment.

It is not our object to offer any comment upon that part of the communication of F. C., wherein he compares the mode of education practised in Europe, with that followed in this country,—but as it regards Buenos Ayres we could name various individuals educated here, who possess acquirements, perhaps not quite so profound or classical as those who have sagged hard for degrees in the European Universities, but any rate equal to any that is taught at many of its public schools.

If the saying be true, that "travel makes the man," the author of that saying at the same time meant that it should be undertaken at mature years, when the mind is properly qualified to estimate men and things,

or they may fall into similar prejudices and errors as a Bristol man and an Exeter man once did, who fought for an hour, because the latter stated he would "rather be hung at Exeter than die a natural death at Bristol."

### "MORE LAST WORDS."—PAN-QUIMAGOGO AGAIN.

It appears that the petition of Dr. Indelicato accepting the challenge of Dr. Martinez, did not come officially before the Government in consequence of informality, and thus the "bill was lost," or in parliamentary language it was "ordered to be read this day six months." The Doctors could hardly expect that the Government would parcel out patients from the public Hospital for the purpose of medical experiments. According to the publications in this capital, the said *panquimagogo* has effected wonderful cures, and its celebrity is every day increasing. Its merit, whatever it may be, will be elicited in spite of detraction, and without the aid of puffing; but we must premise to its supporters that many persons (and those not dolts either,) have argued against the medicine, not denying its healing qualities, but against its claims of *universality*.

The medical Professors who administer it in this city, are Drs. Pedro Martinez, Napoleon Bonetti, Carasco and Saborido.

The last detachment of the 1st regiment of militia cavalry, (Col. Pinedo,) was landed some days since from San Nicolas, and a squadron of 2nd regiment, (Brevet Col. A. Ramirez,) has likewise returned to this city from the Army of reserve. Colonel Ramirez has issued an address to his regiment, thanking them for their conduct whilst in active service, and exhorting them that whilst in the observance of their duties as citizens never to forget the holy cause of liberty and federation, for which they have so often exposed their lives.

The 25th ult., (St. James's day) was kept as a close holiday. The weather being remarkably fine a number of persons were on the promenade at the Alameda and in the streets; and on the 23rd, 24th and 25th. the flags of friendly nations floated from the towers of the church of *la Merced*, the bells of that temple ringing a merry peal, and in the evenings the exterior of it was illuminated.

On the 29th ult., (being the anniversary of the day upon which the late Revolution in France commenced,) the French flag was displayed from the house of the Consul General of that nation, and from the French vessels in this port.—The brig *Rio de la Plata* fired a salute. In the evening various parties of French citizens met at different taverns, to celebrate the event.

A troop of carts left this city some days since for Cordova, they were heavily laden chiefly with groceries. It was highly gratifying to see this re-commencement of commercial intercourse with the interior.

The patio of the Marine-Office is again occupied as a barrack by the marines, since the return of the flotilla from the Uruguay, and their drums beating the *generale* gives to the *calle del 25 de Mayo* quite a military appearance.

The periodical *Argentina* is defunct, or perhaps as before "it is not dead but sleepeth," and may rise again "to fright us from our seat," therefore we must be cautious in our expressions.

The cause of this second death or trance of the *Lady Argentina* is said to be a disease that even *panquimagogo* cannot cure—a galloping consumption—which often afflicts delicate and susceptible young ladies.

The dog killers during the week have been active in their vocation in the streets of this city, and a number of those poor animals have been slaughtered. The manner in which it is effected is barbarous and disgusting, and the operators consisted as usual of prisoners, with *las so's* and clubs, attended by a military guard. Cannot the police hit upon a better and more humane plan to prevent the nuisance, (which it certainly is) of so many dogs in this city; the method now followed effects but little in the way of abating it. We are quite aware that it is very easy to give advice, and the great difficulty which exists to prevent the increase of dogs in a city like this, where so many animals are without owners, and have only to run to the beach, or to the environs of the town to obtain a plentiful meal.

On viewing the slaughter of these faithful animals, our thoughts have reverted to the lines of Byron.

"But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,  
The first to welcome, foremost to defend;  
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,  
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone,  
Unhonour'd falls, unnoticed all his worth,  
Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth.  
While man, vain insect, hopes to be forgiven,  
And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven."

The weather lately has been generally seasonable and fine. On Sunday last at mid-day it was cold, the thermometer at 53, the wind blowing strong from the N.W. In the afternoon it "fell calm" and became warm, the thermometer at 58.—The Alameda in consequence had a number of visitants—among whom we did not observe a single lady.

### THEATRE.

A variety of performances have taken place lately for benefits and otherwise.

On the 28th ult., for the benefit of Señora Cañete, and for the first time on these boards the drama entitled "Thirty years or the life of a gambler," followed by a dance. It was one of the most crowded houses we have ever witnessed, and the entertainments did not conclude until after midnight.

On 31st, Moliere's "*Medecin malgré lui*," was represented under the title of *El Medico á palos*, (the "mock Doctor" of the English stage.) It is a comedy which from its piquant wit must ever please all laughter-loving folks. Señor Martinez was the hero of the piece, and made it tolerably effective. The orchestra

played the overture to the *Barbero*, and the *Italiana*, between the acts; we never hear those strains without a somewhat melancholy feeling at the recollection of "olden times," at this theatre.

On the 1st inst., for the benefit of Señor Villarino, a play called *El Precipio*, and for the third time the Moorish ballet dance; this ballet and its music is really very pretty. Señor Ca—a cubertate personated the Dey—but he does not excel in dancing, and it is rather out of the way for a chief of Mus-selmen to make such an exhibition at all, the only excuse for it is that the tale describes him as being desperately in love, and a very great author in portraying the power of love, positively affirms that "an undaunted hero has been known to tremble when he approached the fair, and the mighty

Hercules let fall his club at a woman's feet."

Señor Villarino dances well, his compact *petit* person is adapted to this charming science;—he is likewise a respectable actor, and it gave us pleasure to see the house so fully and elegantly attended. The boxes could boast some lovely fair; the white rose seems decidedly the fashionable and favorite ornament, and loveliness with a "simple white rose stuck in her hair," made one regret that period

"When unrelenting time  
Shall spoil those charms yet op'ning to their prime."

On 3d instant, the "Escapes or the Water Carrier." Don A. Saenz performed on the violoncello and upon eleven different instruments, with considerable skill.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 4TH OF AUGUST.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
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, Bruce,	Bertram, Chambers and Co.	do do.
Brig Plata, White,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	do do.
Do Beatrice, Pryde,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do do.
Brig Caraboo, Lowden,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do do.
Do Lima, Smith,	M'Crackan and Jamieson,	do do.
Do Hannah, Barrell,	Heyworth and Carlisle,	do for Amsterdam.
Do Brothers, Black,	John Harratt and Sons.	do for Cadiz & Barcelona.
Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Mauritius, with mules.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Havannah,
Brig Panama, Yarnold,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for New York.
Do Bolivar Liberator, Garney,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Mars, Devereux,	W. Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Sultana, Smith,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Do Ant, Edwell,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
Ship Indiana, Peter,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Rio de la Plata, Le Minihy,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	Loading for Bourdeaux,
		[calling at Montevideo]
		do for Bourdeaux.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Do Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc and Constantin.	
<b>SCHOONER.</b>		
Schooner brig San José, Sardi,	P. A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Aurora, Rizo,	Alexander Martinez.	do for Cadiz, Barcelo-
		[na and Genoa.
Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	For Sale.
Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	Luis Amades.	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Venus, Windhorst,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Indiauier, Schildknecht,	John J. Klick.	Loading for Hamburg.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Scher. Pensamiento Feliz, J.		
[A. de los Santos,	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J Gestal.	do.
Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	do.
Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina,		
[Labrador,	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	do for Brazil.
Brig Independente, Cardozo,	do.	do do.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

#### BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain William Henry Martin.  
Packet Swallow, Lieutenant Baldock, Commander.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Argentine schooner *Veloz*, was to sail from Valparaiso about the 20th May, for Mexico, and not for B. Ayres as mentioned by mistake in our last.

### Arrivals at Montevideo since 20th ult.

Sardinian polacre *Vigilant*, from Rio Janeiro.  
Brazilian brig *Craig*.  
Do. *zumaca Imperial Pedro*, from Bahia.  
Sardinian polacre *Carlo Feliz*, from Tarragona.  
British schooner *Clementina*, from Malaga.  
Brazilian schooner-brig *Sau Domingo Eneas*, from Rio Janeiro.  
British brig *Jane, Mc Nulty*, from Concepcion 22nd June.  
French barque *Auguste*, from Tarragona.  
Sardinian brig *Asunta*, from Rio Janeiro.  
Brazilian *zumaca Serafin*, from Rio Grande.  
Hamburg galliot *Ana, Frobus*, from the Isle of Mayo.  
American brig *Elm*, from Philadelphia 14th May.  
Oriental do. *Sin Par*, from St. Catherines.  
Brazilian schooner *Eloisa*, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult.  
Argentine do. *Caroline, Sheaffe*, from St Catherines.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### July 30th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed French brig *Lasthenie*, Campagnac, for Nantes.—despatched by Sebastian Lezica Bros, with 8887 dry hides.  
Brazilian Schooner *Bella Angelica, Carvallo*, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Caros M. Huergo, with 39,700 horns, and some cases of dry goods.

6 sail of small craft to the N.  
July 31st.—Wind N.N.W. blowing fresh in the morning.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

August 1st.—Wind S.S.E.  
Arrived H. B. M's Brig *Algerne, Capt. W. H. Martin*, from Montevideo 31st ult.  
National schooner (pilot boat) *Star of the South*, on a cruise in the river.

Sailed American schooner *Orion, Ross*, for Baltimore.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 3509 dry hides.

August 2nd.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed Sardinian polacre *Virginia, Vaccaro*, for Gibraltar.—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 5687 dry hides, 346 horse do., 11,500 horns.

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

National schooner (pilot boat) *Star of the South*, on a cruise in the river.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

August 3rd.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner *Flor del Rio, Costas*, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to Gaspar Resa.

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

The *Virginia* which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

August 4th.—Wind N. hazy.

Arrived American brig *Ant, Ellwell*, from Boston, 19th May; Montevideo 2nd inst., with 39,000 feet of plank, 400 reams paper, 70 barrels of flour and general cargo, to Davison, Dorr and Co.

American ship *India, Peters*, from Rich-

mond, U. St 25th April, with 1573 barrels, 200 half do. of flour, and 10,000 feet of plank, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

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

August 5th.—Wind S.rainy.

Arrived a Brazilian brig from Santos, supposed *Feliz Olivera*, to C. H. Melchert.

An American schooner-brig supposed *Algerine*, from Boston and Montevideo.

At sun-set boats not on shore.

### Patagonia.

A despatch from the Commandant of the fort of Bahia Blanca, to the Minister of war, states that the tribes of Auracan Indians, with the Cacique Toriano at their head to the number of 2000, had entered into a treaty of friendship with the province of Buenos Ayres, swearing by the most sacred mysteries of the Sun which daily rises to illuminate the orb; and had placed themselves at the disposal of General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

A proposition has been submitted to the Government by an individual, to construct a mole at this port without expence to the State. A communication relative to this subject, signed *Unos verdaderos Patriotas*, appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, No. 2246, pointing out the serious inconveniences to which commerce is subjected from the want of a mole, and the great advantages which must accrue should the proposition in question be carried into effect; a measure we most heartily desire to see accomplished, and shall wait with anxiety the decision of Government upon an affair so truly important.

The anniversary of the 6th. July, was celebrated at the encampment of the Army of reserve at Pavon, with much show and ceremony, the troops were formed and fired salutes: a repast took place in which the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, D. Manuel de Rosas, presided, but he requested on this occasion to waive that title, and to appear amongst them as *Juan Manuel de Rosas, Militiaman of the province of Buenos Ayres*. Various chiefs addressed each division of the Army—and concluded their harangues with exclamations of *Viva la Federacion!* &c.

### MARRIED.

On 30th inst.—Mr. John Eastman, son of Mr. Thomas Eastman of this city, to Doña Juliana, fourth daughter of Don Antonio Isla, of this city.

### BIRTH.

On 31st ult.—The Lady of Mr. George Hunt, of a daughter.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### FOR SALE

AN extensive Turning Establishment, decidedly the best in the country, with five lathes, one circular saw, one up and down saw and grind stone, the whole moves with the best cast iron machinery, and is calculated for one or two horses; the whole together with a

great number of tools and fixtures, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, the owner being about to leave the country.—Apply No. 17, calle del Peru.

### CORRIENTES CIGARS.

ON sale a few thousands of Corrientes Cigars, made under particular inspection, from the very finest tobacco.—Sold by 100—50 or 25 cigars, at No. 62, calle Cangallo.

### SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

BY

LAVALLE AND MACOME,

ON TUESDAY 9th inst., will be continued the sale of the Furniture of Messrs Thwaites and Co.—commenced on Thursday last.

### NOTICE.

A Young Englishman, who understands the Spanish language, writes a good hand and is versed in accounts, wishes to occupy himself a few hours in the day in a Mercantile house.—Salary is no object: a line addressed to A. B., at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

### NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS CANNAM, who came out to this place on board the English brig Admiral Griffith, in the year 1816, by applying to the British Consulate, will hear something to his advantage.  
Buenos Ayres, 4th August, 1831.

### EDUCATION.

PARENTS who are desirous that their children should be instructed with more care in the rudiments of education, and meet with more attention in some other respects than can be bestowed upon them at a school, are informed that an English Lady, long a resident of Buenos Ayres, proposes to receive only four pupils, (boarders) each under twelve years of age.

For farther particulars,

Apply at Mr. HILL'S,

No. 30, calle de la Catedral

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 108½ a 109 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 106½ a 107½ do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 57 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 153 a 154 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 7¼ d per dol.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 172 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, at par.  
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.  
Hides, Ox, best, 28 a 30 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 26 a 28 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs, 22 a 24 do.  
Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 7½ a 8½ dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 11 a 20 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.  
Wool (common.) 8 a 8½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 18 a 22 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 15 a 16 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 9 a 10 dl per quintal.  
Horns, 350 a 600 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 48 a 51 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 7 a 8 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 109½ dollars. The lowest price, 105½ dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7¼. The lowest do. 7¼