

THE
British Packet,
 AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 262.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives of the province of Buenos Ayres, held a sitting on the 13th. inst.—the discussion was continued whether the President of the House should sign the Commission of Brigadier, to which Governor Rosas was appointed by a resolution of 25th. January, 1830—or whether the delegate Government should be empowered to do so. The House decided that the President should sign the said document.

On the 22nd. another sitting was held, and it was taken into consideration that the closing of the present Legislature was at hand: (the law of the 18th. December, 1823, orders that the House should open its ordinary sittings on the 1st. May, and shut them on the 31st. August;) and considering that several important matters remained to be taken into consideration, it was resolved to prolong the term of the Sessions until the end of November, of the present year.

The House then proceeded to discuss the project of law, presented by the Government on the 16th. February last,—in order to provide for the interest and liquidation of the six millions of stock lately created, which project proposed the following taxes.

- 1st.—6 per Cent. on cattle.
- 2nd.—An addition of 40 per Cent. on taverns, coffee-houses, confectioners shops, &c.
- 3rd.—Liquor stores to pay triple the amount of the present impost.
- 4th.—Shops for dry goods, apothecary's shops and warehouses for drugs, to pay double the amount of the present impost.
- 5th.—Jeweller's shops, &c., to pay two hundred dollars for a license.
- 6th.—All establishments not expressed as above, to pay an additional duty of 20 per Cent.

7th.—The product of the above, to be exclusively appropriated for the extinction of the new Stock of six millions.

In the discussion which took place upon the above propositions, it was observed that the circumstances of the country had changed since it was presented to the House,—and that the proposed duties would press heavily upon the people,

without materially benefitting the Treasury.

The project was referred to the Committee of Finance,—who gave a report thereon, stating that among the various propositions contained in the project, that of 6 per Cent. on cattle would be decidedly the most productive, but that the distresses occasioned by the late civil war, and the extraordinary drought of the last three years had pressed so much upon the proprietors of cattle, that any further contribution would ruin many, and prejudice the rising industry of the country.

That the civil war having concluded, it was natural to expect the receipts of the Treasury would be increased, and that with prudence and economy the Government might provide for the present exigencies and the gradual extinction of the debt,—and recommended to the Government to sell the lands, houses, &c., of the State, except those which may be necessary for the public service, and to apply the proceeds to the object in question.

A notice from the Minister, (Don Tomas Anchorena,) states that the Medicine of M. Le Roy has been for many years an article of commerce in this country, and that the elaboratory of Dr. Martinez wherein it is sold has never been considered as an Apothecary's shop. Therefore Dr. Martinez is authorized to continue the said elaboratory as heretofore, and the Tribunal of Medicine is not to take any measure against it.

Rio Janeiro.

The news brought by the Packet Eclipse from the above city, is rather favourable than otherwise, inasmuch as tranquillity prevailed, and business was again resumed, at least on a small scale; but the major part of the Shopkeepers being Portuguese it could not be expected they would enter into very extensive speculations, while their property and even their lives rested on such a precarious tenure.

A disgraceful transaction was attempted lately at Rio, in which the operators are suspected to be Englishmen.—A number of small boxes of sugar were shipped on board the Lord Melville Packet as boxes of gold bars, on the credit of which the parties endeavoured to get an advance of money from a mercantile house in Rio, the fraud was, however, discovered, but not exactly the agents of it, suspicion only pointed out the presumed guilty persons.

The following is an extract of a letter we have received from Rio Janeiro, relative to the late disturbances.

“Ever since the revolution the Army

have shewn symptoms of a very mutinous spirit, and on the morning of the 13th July two battalions openly revolted, and marched along with a train of artillery to a large open square at the Western extremity of the city, formerly denominated the *Campo Santa Anna*, but which since the late change of Government, has been dignified by the appellation of the *Campo da Honra*.—They there stated their intentions of insisting upon six months' pay in advance, the abolition of corporal punishment in the Army, and a number of other things. The piers were crowded with the wives and families of the Portuguese, embarking on board the vessels that were willing to afford them an asylum. The commercial houses closed their stores and barricaded the doors, and provided themselves with fire arms. Gen. Lima, the Commander-in-chief harangued the troops, and finally induced them to return to their quarters, though not before some houses had been pillaged and several Portuguese shot. The animosity between the Brazilians and the Portuguese is extremely bitter.—On the morning in question an English stable boy, who unfortunately happened to be rather darker in complexion than the generality of his countrymen, was mistaken for a Portuguese by some Brazilian soldiers who attacked him with “*palos*,” and beat him severely before he could explain that he was an Englishman. When, however, he succeeded in making this known to them they humbly craved his pardon, and insisted in carrying him into a *venda*, where by way of apology they made him drunk with *caña*. The mutinous troops have been separated and sent away: and in addition to the municipal guard of the citizens, another guard has been formed from the half-pay officers of the Navy and Army, which promises to be very efficient in checking any future commotions.”

The news of the revolution in Brazil, does not appear to have caused so much sensation in England as was expected. It was known there two days before the arrival of the *Volage*. Brazilian bonds had, however, declined considerably on the London Stock-Exchange. Various rumours were afloat as to the reason why the ex-Emperor declined to land in England—one of which was that he was fearful of being annoyed, or perhaps arrested by the holders of Brazilian Bonds; and certainly it is one of the miseries of human life to be *dunned* for money.

It was said of the Emperor of Austria, that his refusal to visit England with his brother Potentates some years since, was the idea that he should be *dunned* respecting the Imperial Loan, (now called the Imperial 3 per Cents,) not one farthing of which was paid according to promise.

A variety of documents relative to the affairs of the Provinces of the interior have been published in the Journals of this city during the week, but they are far too long for us to give an elaborate detail of them, and indeed it would be hardly necessary to do so, as the documents in question contain nothing particularly new, and allude to events and circumstances which have often been before the public, a brief outline will therefore suffice, viz:—

The Governor of Cordova, (Dr. José Roque Funes,) in answer to a communication from the Governor of Salta, relative to the proposed negotiations to arrange the peace of the Republic, dated Cordova 17th ult., states the sufferings which the province of Cordova has endured in consequence of the war, that it had been the chief victim of that military power which had broken all ties of subordination, ejected the supreme Chief of the Republic from his post; stained the patriot soil with his blood, and endeavoured to domineer over all the Provinces of the republic; obscuring the glories it had acquired; trampling upon its laws and institutions; and that to enter into any accommodation with the remains of that Army, (which had caused so much misery and so many tears) must be under very strong guarantees.

A communication from the Governor of the province of Tucuman, (Don José Frias,) to the Governor of that of Cordova—expressing the hope of the speedy pacification of the Republic.

The new Legislature of the province of Cordova had opened, and a permanent Governor was about to be appointed: it was thought the choice would fall upon Col. Nasario Sosa.

The Message of the Government of Cordova to the House of Representatives of that Province, states the extreme poverty to which the Province is reduced by the late civil war, and from the military rule to which it had been so long subjected, that the country presented a scene of desolation afflicting to humanity, that the Government had a most arduous task to fulfill to meet the exigencies which pressed upon the Province; still it had hopes, with the assistance of the Representatives in part to remedy the evils under which it suffered.

The Commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army, has addressed the following proclamation to the Army of Reserve, under the command of General Juan Ramon Balcarce.

SOLDIERS.—When you abandoned the delicious Buenos Ayres for the purpose of campaigning and running the risk of war, you did so with admirable enthusiasm and decision; the desire to combat for the liberty of our country burned in your breasts, and although fortune did not concede to all this favour, you have all merited public esteem for your martial virtues.

SOLDIERS.—The hour of returning to your homes has arrived—return then with the solid satisfaction of having given to our country liberty and laws: enjoy with justice this sweet recollection. If the mutineers of the fatal December eclipsed the glories of the Republic, you have returned them to it with greater brilliancy; and where the factious have executed the most unheard of violence, the most horrid atrocities, you have practised all sorts of virtues, you have not only humiliated the rebels by your discipline and valour, but you have conferred honor upon the Argentine name by your subordination and constancy. Illustrious chief, worthy officers, gallant soldiers; you have merited the glorious title of *Defenders of Liberty*, and with this salutes you and takes farewell of you, your General and friend,

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CORDOVA,
5th August, 1831.

The accounts from Salta *via* Cordova, state that Col. J. Manuel Blanco has collected a division of *Saltenos*, in order to eject the Unitarian Government from the province of Salta.

Accounts from Lima, (*via* Rio Janeiro and Montevideo,) state that the military had created a revolution there—and that the vice President of the Republic of Peru and Gen. Miller had sought refuge on board an American ship and sailed for Chili. The Prefect took upon himself the reins of Government, which after two days he resigned to the President of the Senate, who was of the same party. The President of the Republic was absent with the Army, carrying on operations against Bolivia.

The verdict obtained by Dr. Rivera against D. Martiniz, has been set aside by the Jury, to whom the latter appealed.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

Among the different measures which have been adopted for promoting the improvement and welfare of society in general, and especially of the trade and working classes, the establishment of Libraries, when placed under judicious management and control, has been found productive of great advantages.

There is scarcely any person, however constant and laborious his general occupations may be, but who in the course of the week has some little time unoccupied; and surely to be able, during such an interval from more serious avocations to supply himself with an employment, which at once may amuse and edify him, and which by attaching him to his own home and interesting his family around him, may prevent him from wandering abroad for company and amusement, is an advantage to himself and his family, and to the community of great importance. Besides the acquirement of useful knowledge of competent skill, of discretion, as well as of frugality and activity in the affairs of life, of correct principles of conduct, and of an adequate acquaintance with political economy, or civil and social privileges and obligations,—acquisitions of much worth to all ranks and classes,—is generally facilitated by the reading of suitable books; the utility therefore, and the necessity of institutions which furnish aid to the attainment of objects so desirable, must be apparent to all who wish well to the interests and welfare of mankind.

It is with real pleasure, therefore, that I perceive a disposition among us to establish useful and permanent Libraries in this city: I hope the spirit may not die away, until by its energy, provision be made to supply all classes with books suitable to their amusement and improvement, and which may contribute to their instruction in the various arts, or trades of life in which they are occupied.

There are formed or forming, the following Foreign Libraries in Buenos Ayres:—“The Buenos Ayres British Subscription Library,” which is supported principally by the merchants of this city, and is limited to one hundred members or proprietors, contributing each one hundred dollars; instituted in the first instance, for one year only by way of experiment, but which it is hoped will be the foundation of a respectable and permanent Public Library. Notices for establishing another, more in general reach, and not, I believe National in its designation, have been published: it is to be unlimited in its number of Members, and the subscription not to exceed fifty dollars. Both these Institutions, I presume, are confined to works of a literary, scientific or mechanical nature; but I have seen proposals for the formation of a third, which, though of humbler pretensions, and of different complexion to either of the above, I hope may prove of utility to those persons for whose benefit it is intended. It is the establishment of a Library of moral and religious books in connection with the British Episcopal Church, to be confined to members of that Institution, and the subscription to which is only twelve dollars annually. This Library, though professedly of a moral and religious character does not exclude works of a different kind, as history, biography, travels or popular treatises on the common arts of life, when published in a cheap form, and which indirectly promote religion and morality.

I heartily wish success to all these undertakings; because I am sure that as useful knowledge is diffused, sound principles, moral and industrious habits, and the happiness and prosperity of all classes will be advanced.

A FRIEND TO THE PROPAGATION
OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

"The Loss of H. M. S. *Thetis*—Local Attraction, &c.—In the notice that first appeared in the Athenæum of the loss of the *Thetis*, it was conjectured to have arisen from an extraordinary current and dense fog. Mr. Barlow, however, as appears from a paper read at the Royal Society, is of a different opinion; and the facts urged by him are of such general interest, that we think it well to circulate them as extensively as possible.—He observes, that the errors arising from the deviation of the compass produced by the attraction of ships, were formerly much less considerable than at present, from the comparatively small quantity of iron existing in the vessel. The increase of this disturbing force in a modern ship of war is easily accounted for by the immense proportion of iron now employed in its construction; by the use of iron ballast and iron tank, of iron knees, iron cables, and, above all, of iron capstans; besides various other articles made of the same materiel, forming altogether a very large and powerful magnetic mass. The direction and intensity of the deflecting forces thus produced, vary in different latitudes and on different sides of the equator. In *H. M. S. Gloucester*, which may be taken as an example, the deviation of the compass in the East and West points was found to be, in the British channel, 0° 30'; so that, after running ten miles, the vessel would be more than a mile and a half to the southward of her reckoning; and so on, in proportion as the distance increased. Now, on leaving Rio Janeiro, the *Thetis* directed her course S.E.; but, the next day, thinking they were clear of land, they tacked, and were sailing at the rate of nine knots, when the first intimation they had of being near the land, was the striking of the jib-boom against a perpendicular cliff. Mr. Barlow is of opinion, that the deviation of the compass arising from the attraction of the vessel, was exactly of the kind which was likely to occasion this great mistake in the ship's reckoning: for the distance run by the *Thetis* being about eighty miles, if the local attraction of the vessel had been equal to that of the *Gloucester*, she would have passed five miles nearer to Cape Frio than her reckoning—an error quite sufficient to account for the fatal catastrophe.

The Earl of Northesk died in London on 28th. May, aged 74,—he was Admiral of the Red, and was the last surviving Admiral who with Lord Nelson and Collingwood, commanded in the battle of Trafalgar.

The disease called *Cholera morbus* was committing great ravages in the Northern parts of the Continent of Europe—particularly towards Poland.—The Russian Army in that neighbourhood had suffered severely from it.

The British Government had published a notice in the London Gazette, declaring that all vessels coming to England or its Islands, from any port in the Baltic or Cattegat, must perform quarantine, unless provided with bills of health.

The celebrated actress Mrs. Siddons, died in London on the 8th. June last, in the 76th year of her age.—The following is an extract from the *Athenæum* upon this subject.

"Mrs. Siddons, in our judgement was beyond all comparison the greatest actress of her age; to have seen her once was to remember her for ever—it left an impression on the mind that no time could efface,—she exercised a mastery and power over our feeling, that was upon occasions fearful. We saw her first in our young days in *Lady Macbeth*, and she haunted us for nights after like a dreadful dream; she seemed some supernatural thing, and chilled our young heart to stone; we looked on her and remained horror struck and silent."

The daily paper *Regulador* has not been published since the 23d. instant.

The alleged cause is that a strike has taken place amongst its Compositors, and they have gone to another establishment.

The strong Westerly wind lately has rendered the weather extremely cold, and on Wednesday morning last it was even more chilly than is experienced in England, during the Easterly breezes of March.—It will probably prove a sort of *finale* to the present winter.

ANECDOTE OF ABERNETHY.

A loquacious lady having called to consult him, he could not succeed in silencing of her without resorting to the following expedient: "Put out your tongue, Madam," The lady complied.—"Now keep it there till I have done talking."—*Metropolitan*.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 25th OF AUGUST.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Byker, Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	Loading for Liverpool
Brig Plato, 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.
Brig William and Ann, Lyall,	M. A. Basualdo.	do do.
Do Brothers, Black,	John Harratt and Sons.	do for Cadiz & Barcelona.
Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Mauritius, with mules.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Havannah,
Brig Mars, Devereux,	W. Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for New York.
Do Buenos Ayres, Adams,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Schooner brig Algerine, Knowles	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Brig Paulina, Ricketson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Elm, Mierkens,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Philadelphia.
Barque Leopard, Parker,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Boston.
Schr. brig Emily Cook, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for Boston, (calling [at Maldonado].)
FRENCH.		
Brig Prosper, Darian,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Bourdeaux.
SARDINIAN.		
Ship Aurora, Rizo,	Alexander Martinez,	Loading for Cadiz, Bar- celona and Genoa, do for do. do. do.
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,	Pedro A. Plouer,	For Sale.
Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Loading for Cadiz and [Gibraltar].
Brig Socrates, Ravenna,	Pedro A. Plomer.	
Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	Luis Amades.	For Sale.
Schooner-brig Elena Constanza, [Agustine,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz.
DANISH.		
Ship Indiauer, Schildknecht,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Hamburg.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Feliz Olivera, J. R.S.Lessa	C. H. Melchert and Co.	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Eolo, Pereira,	J. Gestal.	do for a port in Brazil.
Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	do.
Brig San José Americano, J. R. [Silva,	C. J. Moreira,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Eclipse, Lieutenant Griffin, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

H. B. M. Ship Childers, (18 guns,) Captain Deane, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 4th. inst. from Portsmouth.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

August 20th.—Wind S.

Arrived American brig Paulina, Ricketson, from the Island of Mayo 7th July; Montevideo 18th inst., with 2100 fanegas of salt, 800 of oakum, 600 dollars in specie, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

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

5 balandras and 2 zumacas, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

August 21st.—Wind S.

Arrived Brazilian brig San Jose Americano, J. R. Silva, from La Capitania de Espiritu Santo, 22nd July, with 333 bags of rice, sugar, maize, timber, &c., to C. J. Moreira.

Sailed (at night) American ship India, Peters, for Rio Grande, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with part of the cargo she brought here.

National schooner brig Tentador, Abreu, for Brazil,—despatched by M. Carrera, with effects.

12 sail of small craft to the N.

August 22nd.—Wind N.N.W. blowing strong.

Arrived 3 zumacas and 8 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Montorio, for Montevideo.

August 23rd.—Wind W. blowing strong, (very low tide.)

Nothing arrived or sailed.

August 24th.—Wind W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed British brig Hannah, Barrell, for Amsterdam, (calling off a port in the British channel),—despatched by Heyworth and Carlisle, with 7677 dry hides.

Passenger for England.—Mrs. Tiplady.

Oriental schooner Invincible, Borches, to the N.—despatched by C. M. Huergo, in ballast.

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

It being a very high tide this day, a number of small craft came out of the boca, and sailed to the N.

A ship was in sight all day, beating towards the Outer Roads.

August 25th.—Wind W.N.W.

Arrived American ship Romulus, Barker, from New York 9th May; Montevideo 20th inst., with 1591 barrels flour and general cargo,—and 840 doubloons and 370 hard dollars, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

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

August 26th.—Wind N.E. variable.

Arrived H. I. M. barque San Christoval, Capt Petra, from Montevideo 22nd inst.

Passenger.—Sr. J. A. Barbosa, Junr., Consul General of Brazil to this Republic.

(The San Christoval fired a salute of 13 guns, on his leaving the vessel.)

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

Sailed American brig Ant, Ellwell, for Boston,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co., with 416 salted hides, 665 dry do., 20,000 ox hoofs, 8000 horns, 69 bales of cut hides, (about 830 quintals,) 16 do. wool (about 300 arrobas,) do. sheep skins, (260 dozen.)

Passenger.—Master Jonathan Dorr.
9 sail of small craft to the N.

From the London Times of 9th. July.

There has been a great deal of speculation in the English, and a great lack of information in the American newspapers, on the sudden dissolution of the late JACKSON Cabinet. No conspiracy had been discovered to burn the Capitol or to blow up the Union, in which the PRESIDENT and his official helpers could take different sides,—no expedition had been planned or projected against the Indian tribes, in which the conscience or humanity of the Ministers could lead them to dissent from their Chief,—and neither the abolition nor the increase of the tariff duties on foreign manufactures had been brought forward as a bone of contention. The twenty-and-odd states of the Confederation reposed in perfect safety under the JACKSONS ceptre, and no adventurous AARON BURR had risen to divide them by attempting to usurp the honours of kingship. The different Ministers in their friendly letters of resignation to the PRESIDENT, beginning "My dear Sir," never hint at any grave question of foreign or domestic politics which would separate them from each other or from an indulgent leader.

What, then, could be the cause of their precipitate dissolution? That cause, as now explained, affords a curious illustration of American manners, and shows that our Republican brethren West of the Atlantic are not exempted from those private influences in the management of their public affairs, which in their severer modes they ascribe exclusively to the old Courts of Europe. A woman was the cause of the Trojan war, and the slighted pretensions of a Minister's wife occasioned the overthrow of President JACKSON'S Cabinet.

"What dire offence from trifling causes springs!
"What mighty contests rise from little things!"

It would appear that some reason or other (into which we forbear to inquire,) the lady was sent—not to Troy, but—to Coventry, by her fair co-equals in the city of Washington, and that being supported by her husband, as he was in duty bound, she formed a faction against her rivals. The PRESIDENT, to show his impartiality, frequented her parties, as well as those of the ministerial dames, and thus added jealousy to dislike. At last the ladies contrived to embroil matters so much, and to excite so many misunderstandings between their husbands, that no business could be done, and the PRESIDENT, in his continued impartiality, was obliged to dismiss the whole batch.

We have forgotten the names of his new Ministers, but we suppose that in their selection he must have taken security against the occurrences of a similar catastrophe by choosing bachelors, or that he must have written on the Presidential palace one of the rules of the King of NAVARRE, in *Love's Labour Lost*—
"Item, That no woman come within a
"mile of my court, on pain of losing her
"tongue."

DIED.

On 23rd instant.—Mr. Andres Lorenzen, Second Mate of the Danish ship INDIANER, aged 45 years.—His remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery in this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE Subscribers to the above Institution are informed that a general meeting will be held on Thursday evening next, the 1st. of September, at the room over the shop of Mr. Hill, Watchmaker, calle de la Catedral—Business to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

The book for receiving subscriptions is opened at the house of the Treasurer Mr. Edgar, No. 132, calle de la Victoria.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine Argentine coppered brigantine CONDOR, CAPT. J. W. PYOTT, will sail all this month for a port in Europe, and will land Passengers, (for which she has most comfortable accommodations, particularly for a family,) at Falmouth or Cowes. For terms apply to Capt. Pyott, at No. 12, calle de la Universidad, or at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

INTERESTING.

JOHN MILLER, Esqr., being about to retire to the country and disoccupy the upper part of his house, No. 29, calle de la Reconquista, will dispose by public sale and without the least reserve, of all his Household Furniture, consisting of articles made of the best materials and in the latest style, many of which could not be procured in this country. Also his Library, containing a large and valuable collection of interesting books, and likewise a quantity of selected wines.

At a future opportunity, the day of sale, further particulars and catalogues will be published.

NOTICE.

LUIS SMOLZI respectfully informs the Public, that the operatic performance advertised for Thursday last at the theatre, was postponed on account of the indisposition of his wife, and will take place on Thursday next the 1st September, (and at the old prices,) when he humbly solicits the patronage of the public.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR BEEF salted in the Banda Oriental, equal to any imported, by EDWARD LUMB, No. 59, calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 107½ a 107¼ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 105½ a 105¼ do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6½ a 6¼ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¼ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¼ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 58 per cent.
Bank Shares, 166 a 170 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ a 7¼ per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 a 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¼ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 27 a 29 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 26 a 28 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 21 a 24 do.
Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.
Do. Horse, 7½ a 8 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 11 a 23 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 46 do.
Wool (common,) 8½ a 9 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 23 a 25 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 13 a 15 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 9 a 10½ dl per quintal.
Horns, 300 a 800 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 45 a 46 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 7 a 7½ dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ a 2¼ per cent.
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 108 dollars. The lowest price, 105 dols.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼.