

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

No. 264.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

**BUENOS AYRES.**



The mail from Cordova arrived during the week, and brought a variety of intelligence, the most important, however, of which is the restored authorization, which has been given by several of the Provinces to the Government of Buenos Ayres, for the management of the foreign relations of the Argentine Republic;—the particulars of which will be found in the following summary.

A communication from the Governor of the province of San Juan, (Don Jose Tomas Alvarracin,) to Don Juan Manuel Rosas, Governor of that of Buenos Ayres, states that one of the first things which called the attention of the Government of San Juan upon its deliverance from the late military yoke and re-establishment of the institutions of the country, was to place in consideration of the House of Representatives of that province, that since the fatal mutiny of the 1st December, 1828, the Republic had been deprived of the individual charged with the foreign affairs by the death of the illustrious Don Manuel Dorrego, Governor of Buenos Ayres, who had been specially authorized by the provinces for these objects;—that the Government of San Juan, therefore conceived that no time should be lost in appointing a public person, who by his position and high situation could attend to the affairs in question.

That the province of Buenos Ayres by its geographical situation, population, riches, commerce and resources, had always been looked up to by the Governments of foreign nations. That the worthy chief who now presides over it has rendered a series of eminent services to the general cause, wherefore the Government of San Juan had proposed to its Legislature, that Brigadier D. Juan Manuel Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, should be invested with the important charge,—which proposition had been sanctioned by the House of Representatives, and the decree signed by its President, (D. Juan Manuel de Lima,) was forwarded to Governor Rosas.

The same authorization and couched in similar terms has been received from the province of Cordova, signed by the Governor Jose Vicente Reinafe, and the President of the House of Representatives, (Dr. Juan Bautista Marin;) and from the province of Santiago del Estero, signed by the Governor (Don Santiago de Palacios.

General Quiroga, according to the last accounts remained in San Juan, his health completely re-established. He has addressed a letter to the Government of Buenos Ayres, thanking it for having assigned to his son Ramon one hundred dollars per month for 5 years, to provide for the expenses of his education.

The remaining news from the provinces is not very important. It is said that the Government of Mendoza has refused permission to various emigrants to return thither, until the country be permanently settled.

The discussions in the House of Representatives lately, have been principally connected with the project of Government to impose new duties; and the recommendation of the finance Committee rather to sell the lands, &c., belonging to the State. Señor Lozano stated that he highly approved of that part of the project proposing additional duties on spirituous liquors.

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**OFFICIAL NOTICE.**

The Government has arranged that on the 16th. and 26th. of each month, the mails, which were formerly made up in this city, will again proceed to their destinations, the first mentioned for Chili, and the second for Peru.

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**CUSTOM-HOUSE.**

On the 7th. inst., the decree of 7th. January last came into force by which the Government has fixed the following, as the scale of duties upon foreign flour introduced here.

“When the value of each quintal does not exceed forty-five dollars in current money, it shall pay a duty of nine dollars on each.”

“When it is above forty-five dollars and exceeding sixty—the duty to be seven dollars on each.”

“Exceeding sixty dollars—the duty to be five dollars on each.”

On Thursday last being the day of *la Natividad de Nuestra Señora*, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The Bishop of Aulon and Apostolic vicar of this diocese, celebrated a solemn *novenario* in the Cathedral, in honor of Saint Martin, the patron of this city.—The congregation was numerous.

The fine day attracted numerous promenaders to the streets and Alameda.

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**THE WEATHER.**

After a long drought we were visited by some slight rain on the 3rd., 4th., 5th. and 6th. inst.—On the 3rd. it was extremely warm for the season; an immense quantity of wild ducks flew over the town, during the day from the Southward, denoting an approaching *temporal*. On the 4th. the wind blew strong from the S.E. On the 5th. it was a gale from the S.E. with a “heavy sea.” The shore boats were all secured on the beach. It was an anxious period for Masters of vessels—no damage, however, occurred. A few of the small craft broke loose and ran for *las Conchas*, their usual place of refuge. On the 6th. it was moderate.

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**Montevideo.**

The Journals published in the above city have got to loggerheads together, and bringing actions for libel one against the other. The one entitled *Campo de Asilo* is in strong opposition to the Government: its style is tolerably free from invective which renders it more powerful. The Minister of finance of the Oriental Republic, (Señor Gabriel Antonio Pereira,) had resigned office.

In the mean time the Montevideanos are endeavouring to seek refuge from political squabbles and *ennui*, in the charms of music. Pablo Rosquellas made his debut at the theatre there on the 31st ult.; and it is said advantage will be taken of the Professor Rosquellas being at Montevideo, to induce him to form an operatic establishment in conjunction with the remains of the Tani Company, which since the flight of Doña Angelita Tani have been *hors du combat*. Our “private accounts,” (as Peter says,) will have it that Angelita like a wise woman left Montevideo, in order to escape from that “cruel tyrant love.”

“That Love had arrows well she knew,  
 Ah! she found them position’d too.”

The President of the Oriental Republic, (Don Fructuoso Rivera,) it was reported, intended soon to proceed to the country districts.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

A decree dated 1st inst., states that a day will be fixed by the Government for the celebration of the obsequies to the memory of General Simon Bolivar, in the Cathedral church of this city; at which all the civil and military authorities are requested to attend, and are also to wear mourning for the three following days.

Some news from the Provinces of the interior was published in the *Lucero* of 3rd inst., which state that the unitarian forces which had retreated to Tucuman, consisted of about 435 men of all arms, but that daily desertions took place; that General Quiroga had offered to take the field if necessary, and that he had 4000 horses, 1000 mules, troops, warlike stores, &c. A skirmish had taken place between a party of troops of Rioja and a unitarian party, at a village in Catamarca called *London*. We were not aware that the "modern Babylon" had a namesake in South America.

It is stated to be the intention of the General-in-chief of the Confederate Army (D. Estanislao Lopez,) to prolong his residence in Cordova, until the result of the operations of the troops which he had despatched towards the North be known.

Private letters announce that all the officers prisoners of war in Santa Fé, with the exception of General Paz and Captain Echenique, have been forwarded to Cordova, to be placed at the disposal of General Lopez.

### Salta.

Communications from Colonel Juan Manuel Blanco, to Gen. Felipe Ibarra, have been published, from which it appears that the federal force was increasing in the above province, and Colonel Blanco states that there is every probability they will be successful in establishing a federal Government there; he likewise says that an attempt was to have been made to assassinate him, by two assassins sent by the *malvado* Manuel Puche.

The accounts from Chili state that Señor J. J. Mora has been expelled from that country. We are anxious to learn the particulars of this event.

Señor de Mora quitted Buenos Ayres at the commencement of the year 1828 for Chili.

The Peruvian frigate *Prueba* was run away with from Islay, (Peru,) by the crew on 29th June, and on the 15th July no tidings of them had been received at the above port.

### Rio Janeiro.

The accounts from the above city by the brig General Rondeau, come down to the 20th ult., at which period tranquillity prevailed.

On the night of the 2nd inst., the house of Messrs. John Harratt and Sons, in the calle de Cangallo, was robbed of cloths to the amount of about one hundred pounds sterling.

The defence made by Dr. Manuel Belgrano, before the *Camara* of this city, on 24th and 26th ult., for the prisoner Colonel Paulino Rojas, charged with having murdered his wife Doña Encarnacion Fierro, at *Bahia Blanca* on the 16th July, 1830, has been published, and we have been favoured with a copy of it. The chief aim of the learned Counsel, has been to make it appear that the deceased committed suicide, (which the prisoner avers was the case,) and that she was unfaithful to the marriage bed. The arguments adduced are ingenious if not new. Allusion is made to the frequency of suicides in the more Northern parts of the Northern hemisphere, and the infrequency of such events in young countries and more favoured climes. All this may be very true, but when the latter become as densely populated as the former we think that the ratio of suicides will be upon a par, and that climate will be found to have very little influence in the matter.

The learned Counsel in commenting upon the alleged adultery of the deceased, quotes from Madame de Stael, that love is the great cause of suicide in the female sex. "Love, (says she,) is all the history of the life of a woman, and only a brief episode in that of man."

The lines of Lord Byron are equally in point.

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart;  
His woman's whole existence; man may range  
The court, camp, church, the vessel and the mart,  
Sword, gown, gain, glory, offer in exchange  
Pride, fame, ambition, to fill up his heart;  
And few there are whom this can not estrange;  
Men have all these resources, we but one,  
To love again, and be again undone."

Shakespeare's Othello, is also quoted by the learned Counsel, the exclamation of Desdemona,

"O! banish me, my lord, but kill me not," and the contrast, that the Moor endeavoured to conceal the bleeding body, while Rojas called in his companions to witness the dreadful scene of his wife lying dead.

A sort of poetical license is, however, taken here, respecting the "bleeding body;" Desdemona is supposed to have been strangled, and Othello says

"Yet I'll not shed her blood,  
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,  
And smooth as monumental slab-stone."

(Takes off his sword.)

Besides which Othello, (that is Shakespeare's Othello,) certainly wished no concealment of the horrid deed, for in his reply to Emilia he exclaims

"She's like a har gone to burning hell;  
T'was I that kill'd her."

We mention these things merely *en passant*, without wishing for one moment to detract from the well-earned and rising fame of Dr. Belgrano, who although young in years is "well read," and has something of that tact almost necessary to make a lawyer, of "making the worst appear the better part;" God forbid, that we should say thus much as it regards the cause of the unhappy Colonel Rojas, he may be innocent of the crime imputed to him, at least we hope so, we meant it to apply to the learned Doctor's exertions generally, and therefore, as the only tribute we can offer to his talent we wish, (in the law phraseology of our own country,) that he may always have good practice with rich clients, and his bag full of briefs.

Some remarks have been published upon the above document, signed "a relative of Doña Encarnacion Fierro," in which the line of defence taken up by Dr. Belgrano is warmly reprehended, and that even the evidence produced renders it impossible she could have been her own destroyer,—part of the said remarks is as follows. O! Encarnacion, if it was allowed thee to rise for a moment from the sepulchre, I am certain that thy presence alone would confound thy detractor—Encarnacion, if it was permitted to thee to present thyself anew to the world, I am convinced it would be solely to implore mercy in favour of thy husband, and that thou would present thyself to us clothed in the garb of virtue, in which thou hast ever been invested."

The summing up of the evidence in the above cause, by the fiscal (Señor Francis Planes,) has likewise been published—with a note from the relatives of the deceased Doña Encarnacion Fierro, that the publication was intended as an answer to the atrocious imputations upon the innocent victim, made by the Counsel of Col. Rojas.

Señor Planes asserts that the evidence proves that Col. Rojas was the cause of his wife's death by shooting her with a pistol, and prays for judgment thereon, viz.—that the prisoner might be condemned to loss of rank and military distinctions; and to ten years' banishment.

Señor Planes states that the deceased was of an amiable and mild disposition, and had ever been a most affectionate wife; that the prisoner had displayed brutal indifference at the fate of his youthful victim, that even when the corpse was lying in the room he had deliberately smoked his cigar.

Dr. Belgrano has published an answer to the article signed "A relative of Doña Encarnacion Fierro," repelling the charges brought against him.

The musical world in London seem to have been entirely absorbed by the extraordinary performances of Señor Paganini upon the violin. All the great violinists of that capital have expressed their astonishment and admiration thereon.

The following extract from the *Athenaeum* of 11th June last, (a periodical which by the by is a formidable rival to the "Literary Gazette,") will convey some idea of the impression made.

**PAGANINI.**

"Music! oh, how faint, how weak,  
Language fades before thy spell!"—*Moor.*

In our last, and of necessity hurried notice, we could only speak of this extraordinary man in general terms of delight and admiration; and, with even some days of cool reflection to our aid, we feel that we have not the "*ingenium par materia*" properly to describe him. He stands alone; and it is quite as desponding a task to explain his peculiarities of superiority to other violinists, as it would be to picture the grandeur of the Falls of Niagara to one whose notions of the "thunder of the waters" never extended beyond the tide-fall of the Thames at old London Bridge. Really, those who have not heard him, and more particularly those who are unacquainted with the practical difficulties he has conquered, cannot form any adequate notion of his wonderful and intrancing power. He strings his violin very thinly; nevertheless, there is a roundness and silkiness of tone which is at once delightful and astonishing. Sorrow is the characteristic of his style and music; and although some French author has said that "*La melancolie est toujours froide*," it certainly never was half so delicious as it appears in this strange being's performance. He literally imparts an animal sensibility to his instrument, and at moments makes it wail and moan with all the truth and expression of conscious physical suffering. We could not refrain from personifying, in fact thinking that the poor violin was a transformed victim in a demon's hands, uttering the anguished complaints of his afflicted torture. In moments less *appassionati*, it "discoursed most eloquent" tenderness and eloquent sweetness. A fanciful writer has observed, that the cause of the melancholy which prevails in the Irish melodies is, that the harps whence they have had their origin were generally made of yew-tree; we should like to know of what wood Paganini's violin is composed. A punning friend of ours at our elbow says that it must be *Satan* wood. Abominable!

On the 18th June, the same paper has the following article.

"Some thing more exquisite still."

We thought we had exhausted our vocabulary in our last, in the praise of the Signor, but alas! language "toils after him in vain;" we, therefore, leave him quietly to enjoy the enthusiastic, and at the same time judicious, applause of the multitudes he congregates to hear him—for what after such success would be individual applause? We assert confidently there never has been any one like him; and in saying so, we think that we scarcely say enough.

A *Comunicado* has likewise appeared in the *Artemion*, signed *Sixpence*, stating the impropriety of its being now called "*fiddler's money*," when Señor Paganini makes two thousand pounds per night.

Notwithstanding the above flaming account we do not intend to lose our conceit of Señor Rosquellas, (the Paganini of Buenos Ayres,) nor of his fiddle. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."—Señor Rosquellas understands the English language, we therefore, earnestly recommend the aforesaid extracts to his serious attention.

Paganini is represented to be from 45 to 50 years of age, with an interesting

and peculiar countenance. He is said to have lost his heart in London, to a young lady of 16 who it is added returns his attachment, with all that romantic feeling for which the British fair are so conspicuous.

On th 7th, inst., being the anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, all the Brazilian vessels in this port hoisted their National and signal flags, &c.—H. I. M's barque San Christoval, (at anchor off the Recoleta,) fired salutes at sun-rise, mid-day and sun set.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

On perusing your interesting paper of 16th July, I was astonished to find that a Correspondent of yours in Rio Janeiro,

should attribute the downfall of the "Literary Intelligence," to an intemperate article on Brazilian affairs, which induced its supporters to withdraw their subscriptions. The fact is that subscriptions were collected in advance, and shortly after the second collection a journal was delivered to the Subscribers in the Portuguese language, in which it was stated that the English Paper was discontinued from the difficulty of procuring persons to translate from the Portuguese—much indignation was expressed thereon, by many who had paid their subscriptions on the faith of its continuance, being well assured of the justness of your remark, "that the materials exist in Rio Janeiro, firmly to establish a newspaper in the English language."

Remain Sir, very respectfully yours,  
Y.

Rio Janeiro, 16th August, 1831.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 8th OF SEPTEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Plata, White.	Miller, Stewart and Co.	Loading for Liverpool
Do Beatrice, Fryde,	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.
Do Porcia, Burnett,	do.	do for Cowes for orders.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Mars, Devereux,	W. Rodger, Breed and Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Paulina, Ricketson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Ship Romulus, Barker,	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.
Brig John Gilpin, Wiugate,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Baltimore.
Brig Ruth, Jefferson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Barque Hope, M. Sheaffe,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc and Constantin.	Loading for Bourdeaux.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Ship Aurora, Rizo,	Alexander Martinez.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzoloini,	Pedro A. Plomer.	do for do. do. do.
Brig Socrates, Ravenna,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz and Gibraltar.
Schooner Asunta, Basori,	Luis Amades.	For Sale.
Schooner-brig Elena Constanza, [Agustine,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Indlianer, Schildknecht,	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Hamburg.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Amsterdam.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig San José Americano, J. R. [Silva,	C. J. Moreira,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Eolo, Pereira,	J. Gestal.	do for Havanaah.
Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	do.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, J. [V. Velez.	M. A. Ramos.	Discharging.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras,	do.
Zumaza Alianza, L. F. Braga,	Narciso Martinez,	do.

**FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.**

**BRAZILIAN.**

Barque of war San Christoval, Capt. Petra.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVALS IN THE UNITED STATES PREVIOUS TO 18th JUNE, 1851.

### At Baltimore.

American ship *Eliza Henrietta*, Raines, from B. Ayres 25th April.

Do brig *Cornelia*, Beard, from B. Ayres 2nd May.

### At New York.

On 18th June—American brig *Orient*, Ellis, from B. Ayres 25th April.

The American ship *St. Peter*, Crosby, was to sail from Baltimore for B. Ayres about 28th June.

H. B. M's Ship *Clio*, was to sail on 17th July from Islay, (Peru), for Callao.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

September 3rd.—Wind N. opposite coast visible—slight rain.

Arrived American brig *John Gilpin*, Wingate, from Baltimore 2nd June; Bahia 12th August; Montevideo 1st inst., with 828 barrels 93 half do. of flour, 91 casks of rum, to Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.

Brazilian schooner *Bella Eliza*, J. Sousa, from Rio Janeiro, 13th August, with sugar, rice, tobacco, yerba, &c., to Manuel Carreras.

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

Sailed (during last night,) American ship *Thomas Gibbons*, Baldwin, for the Havannah,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 4717 quintals of jerked beef.

September 4th.—Wind S.—shifted at 12 to E. blowing strong with slight rain.

Arrived American *barque Hope*, Marcos Sheaffe, Montevideo 1st inst., with wine, plaques, yerba, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Brazilian *zumaca* *Alianza*, L. F. Braga, from Santos 4th August; *St. Catherine's* 19th do., with 1620 bags of sugar, to Narciso Martinez. Sailed H. B. M's *Packet Eclipse*, Lieut. Griffin, Commander, for Montevideo Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for England.—Mr. Thomas Fair, Do. for Rio Janeiro.—Señor F. Farenoli, Do. for Montevideo.—Mr. John Campbell.

September 5th.—Wind S.E. blowing a gale all day, with slight rain.

The American brig *Ruth* was in sight at anchor close to the Outer Roads,—she had arrived there during the last night. The gale of this day prevented any communication with the shore.

September 6th.—Wind W.S.W. moderate, slight rain.

Arrived (in the Outer Roads,) American brig *Ruth*, Jefferson, from Philadelphia 23rd June, with 875 barrels, 89 half do. of flour, 169 boxes of limes and a general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

September 7th.—Wind S.S.W.

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

Sailed American brig *Buenos Ayres*, Adams, for New York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier, with 7980 dry hides, 438 salted do., 28 bales of wool (504 arrobas,) 22 do cut hides (170 quintals,) 4 do with 80 dozen sheep skins, 24 tiger skins, 1 case with 75 dozen of chinchilla skins, 40,000 shin bones.

Passengers.—Mr. John Johnson, Monsr. Solomon.

National schooner-brig *Caroline*, Coffin, for

Montevideo and Rio Grande,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with effects.

10 sail of small craft to the N.

September 8th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American schooner-brig *Algerine*, Knowles, for New York,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 5516 dry hides, 10 bales wool (163 arrobas,) 1 do ostrich feathers (4 arrobas,) 9573 horns, 18,900 shin bones, 10,000 ox hoofs.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

September 9th.—Wind N.N.W.—opposite coast visible.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

## THEATRE.

On the 1st instant, was performed an operatic *melange*, in which Señor *Smolzi*, his *Lady* and Señor *Viera*, exhibited, The former su *Di tanti palpiti*, and and played the air of "Hope told a flattering tale," upon the piano; but we regret to say that the performance of the evening generally was any thing but flattering to Señor *Smolzi*. Whatever his merits may be as a professor he has few requisites for a public performer, and indeed we sincerely felt for his situation. The audience, (and they were not numerous,) began towards the end of the evening to be impatient. In the boxes were several fashionable fair.

The play called the "Family of Anglade," was represented on the 7th inst., for the benefit of Señor *Cogoy*. We remember this piece at Dury Lane theatre, where it was thought interesting but not attractive, its fate will probably be the same here.

The house was not very well attended. The boxes, however, contained some of the "budding beauties" of our city, and flowers and dresses of green and red seemed the prevailing colours.

On the 8th, the play of "Life's a dream," in which Señor *Casacuberta* exhibited to much advantage. The house was fully and brilliantly attended.

The audience part of the theatre has within the last few nights been partially lighted with oil, which throws a rich light, and renders the fair inhabitants of the celestial regions of the theatre more conspicuous to mortals below. And in consequence of the Manager no longer renting the theatre Coffee-house, the "pay-office" has been removed, from the precincts of that establishment to the entrance near the *cazucla* stair-case.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE London Newspaper *ATLAS* of 19th June, is requested to be returned.

### NOTICE.

Mrs. BRADISH, begs to inform her friends and the public that she has removed to No. 86, calle de Venezuela, where she will be happy to execute any orders they may favour her with, either in the millinery, dress-making or plain sewing.—She also returns her most sincere thanks to those ladies who have already favoured her with their commands.

### FOR SALE.

THE Keepsake Annual for this year.—Likewise the following Waverley Novels,

new edition with the Author's notes, in 19 volumes, each containing a frontispiece and vignette engraving, viz:—*Waverley*—*Guy Mannering*—*Antiquary*—*Rob Roy*—*Black Dwarf*—*Old Mortality*—*Heart of Midlothian*—*Bride of Lammermoor*—*A Legend of Montrose*—*Ivanhoe* and the *Monastery*, all being entirely new.

Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

## A NEW MAP.

(And only one of its class.)

OF the Argentine and Bolivian Republics, accompanied by a pamphlet, which shows the importance and common interests those countries have in the free navigation of the Rivers *Paraguay* and *Plata*.—Is sold at the Book store, No. 92, calle de Cangallo; at the Book store, No. 55, calle de la Universidad, and at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

N.B.—The pamphlet can be had in the English or Spanish language.

## NOTICE TO TAILORS.

AT No. 92, calle de Cangallo, are on sale a quantity of Baylis and Co's, superior silver steel, counter sunk, drilled eyed needles, both sharps and betweens, a very superior article.

## NOTICE

WANTED in a counting-house a young man of good abilities as a clerk, and unexceptionable character.—None need apply except well recommended. Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

### [ TO CORRESPONDENTS. ]

In declining to insert the fable of the "Beavers and other animals," it is not from being insensible to its merits—but the subject would not be under stood, except by a very few.

The author of the article entitled "The old *Proyecto* under a new cloak," will we think upon reflection, see the impropriety of its appearing in the *British Packet*.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 107 a 107½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 105 a 105½ do. do.  
Plata Macaquina, 6 a 6½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¼ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6 ½ a 6 ½ do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 59 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 158 a 160 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 7 ½ a 7 ¾ 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, 6 ½ a 6 ½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 26 a 27 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 24 a 26 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 21 a 23 do.  
Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 7 ½ a 7 ½ dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 10 a 21 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 38 a 43 do.  
Wool (common,) 8 ½ a 8 ½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 21 a 23 ½ dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 11 a 13 ½ do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 9 a 10 dl per quintal.  
Horns, 300 a 800 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 47 a 50 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 7 a 8 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 1 ½ a 1 ½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week 107 ½ dollars. The lowest price, 104 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 ½. The lowest do. 7 ¼