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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

No communications of import have been received during the week, from the Provinces of the interior.

Several detached parties of the division of troops which marched from this city some months since, and formed what was termed the "Army of Reserve," have arrived in this city within these few days, including a portion of the Governor's escort; and the main body of that force is expected in Buenos Ayres about Wednesday next.—It has marched from Cordova, but slowly, in part owing to the distressed state of that province, from having been the "seat of war,"—which we fondly hope may never be renewed.

Colonel Prudencio Rosas, (brother to the Governor) we hear has arrived in town.

For some time past a controversy has been carried on between the periodical *Clasificador* and a writer of the *Lucero*, who takes the title of *Observador*.

The subject of discussion is the extraordinary powers with which the Government of this Province has been invested by its Legislature. The *Clasificador* contends that, however necessary these powers were, yet the dangerous crisis having now passed, not a moment should be lost in returning to the Legislature the extraordinary powers, which it granted at a time when the peace of the Province was really in jeopardy.

The *Observador* on the other hand, states that although the peace of the Province and of the Republic generally, might in a manner be said to be secure, yet that nothing ought to be left to chance when so much was at hazard, and strongly advocates that the extraordinary powers with which the Government had been invested should still continue in its possession, until every probability of a recurrence of civil commotions should have entirely evaporated, and the remains of the unitarian force completely dissolved. This discussion has, however, descended to personalities, and the anecdotes of private life have superseded the dignity of argument. We could apply a tolerable apt quotation, from a popular English author to the litigants in question, which probably might not be well received, and we therefore decline the experiment.

On the 9th, the discussion was continued in the House of Representatives of this Province, upon the project of Government to impose new duties, and the recommendation of the finance Committee rather to sell the land, &c., belonging to the State.—Señor Nicolas Anchorena spoke in support of the latter, and that such a measure would press less heavily upon the public than imposing new imposts.

Señor Silveira said that the war of the *Decembristas* and the long drought, had actually ruined the inhabitants of the country, and that they had not the means to purchase the State lands which they occupied, besides which these lands by law were mortgaged as a support and security to the public funds.

Señor Anchorena contradicted this latter assertion.

Señor Insiarte contended that all the property of the State was mortgaged in support of the public debt,—and it must be recollected that the loan contracted in England is similarly guaranteed, and that no other arrangement could be made with such property, without infringing the laws and a breach of faith.—Besides, which, if the estates of private individuals sold at the present day for scarcely half their value, those appertaining to the State would not sell for one third part of the same; and therefore the Government, by such an operation, would be deprived of the said property, without reaping any advantage therefrom.

Señor N. Anchorena in reply, said that the sale of the said lands so far from violating the law of the year 1821, would in fact be acting in conformity with it, which authorizes the sale and destines the proceeds to the redemption fund.

Señor Sanchez said that bearing in mind the distresses of many who rented the said lands, it would be advisable as a measure of conciliation to fix the term of 5 years as a continuation to the existing leases, so that in this period they might probably be in a situation to purchase the lands they occupied.

Señor Insiarte proposed as a question of order, that the project should be returned to the Committee for alterations.

This proposition was, however, rejected by the House.—And an adjournment took place.

NEW LINE OF FRONTIER.

His Excellency the Governor of the Province, in the midst of the various important affairs which call for his attention, has evinced the most decided anxiety for the establishment of the new line of frontier. The fort of the *Federacion*, which was totally abandoned and in a state of deterioration, is now completely repaired, and garrisoned by Col. Pedro

Ramos, with two infantry companies of *Libertos*, and a squadron of veteran cavalry. That of the *Cruz de Guerra*, which was in the same state of abandonment is about to receive repairs, and the necessary implements have been forwarded, in order to put it upon the best possible footing; Col. Juan Izquierdo, with a corps of cavalry is at present in garrison there.

The requisites are in preparation for the re-construction of the fort of *Laguna Blanca*, which had remained in a state of entire ruin: and we are informed that a new fort is about to be erected in the *Arroyo Azul*, to protect the vast territory between that and *Tandil*. With this operation will be realized the important work, which was projected during the administration of Señor Dorrego, to which our present Governor then Commandant-General of the country districts, gave the impetus and will have the glory to carry into effect. The probable advantages likely to result from this undertaking are immense, and will be another claim, which His E. Señor Don Juan Manuel Rosas has to the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Gaceta Mercantil.

The 3rd. number of the periodical *Grito de los Pueblos*, was published on the 16th. instant.

Montevideo.

Señor Magariño has been appointed confidential agent, from the Government of the Oriental State to that of Buenos Ayres; but he has been detained at Montevideo, in consequence of an action for defamation, which he brought against the periodical *Campo de Astlo*, which paper made some observations respecting the conduct of the said gentleman in his capacity as accountant general.

The President of the Oriental Republic, (Don Fructuoso Rivera) was about to leave Montevideo and proceed to the country districts. A change of the Ministry was talked of, but nothing certain known.

A curious affair has been mentioned in the Montevideo Papers.—One of the ex-Ministers of Brazil being required to give an explanation relative to the purchase of 10,000 stand of arms from England, stated that the object was to re-occupy the Banda Oriental, and not to establish a despotic Government in Brazil, as was calumniously supposed.

This if true, places the conduct of the ex-Emperor in a singular point of view; the *Gaceta Mercantil*, however, supposes that the Minister had recourse to this as a sort of subterfuge, knowing that no one, or at least the ex-Emperor, was not there to contradict him.

Don Pedro de Berro y Echevarrene has published an answer to the charges contained in the report of the Bank Committee, relative to the one hundred thousand dollars missing from that establishment, as far as relates to him while he held the situation of Treasurer. It is rather a long document, and commences by stating that from the manner in which he has been alluded to in the report of the Committee, relative to the subtraction of the one hundred thousand dollars of the emission of 1st march, 1829; it is a duty he owes himself and the Shareholders fully to reply thereto. That he has no complaint to allege against the conduct of the Directors or their Committees, they have never at any time attacked his honour, it is only the special Committee that have done so, and assailed his reputation and purity. That the report it has rendered is a decided libel, and he should have prosecuted it as such, was it not for the inequality of the struggle between its authors and a man whose resources are very limited.

Señor Berro then enters into an extended detail, commenting as he proceeds in order to prove that he could not be in the least implicated in the loss of the one hundred thousand dollars, and hints that it might have happened by a mistake or want of care, that such an event is far from being impossible, particularly in the operation of changing the old notes for new ones, in order to burn the former, —and the difficulty of tracing such an event from the length of time which has elapsed.

Prayers were offered up by the Bishop of this diocese on Friday 9th inst., in the Cathedral church, for rain. During the observance of the *novena*, (that is from the 9th. to 16th. inst., all shops were ordered to be closed from 10 to 11 A. M. On Monday night the much wished for rain came down, but did not continue long.

It is not an uncommon thing in England to offer up prayers in the churches respecting the weather; and an anecdote is related of a sailor, who being in the church at Dawlish, in Devonshire; after the clergyman had read a prayer for dry weather, exclaimed, "its no use Master, your praying for dry weather, as long as the wind remains S.W."

Spain in 1830. By Henry D. Inglis, published in London, Extracts from the above work.

"Are the Spaniards a hospitable people?—This is a question that cannot be answered by a simple monosyllable: it seems difficult to separate hospitality from generosity; and yet this distinction

must be made in speaking of the conduct of Spaniards towards strangers. A Spaniard considers himself to be remarkable for his hospitality, because he is at all times happy to see a stranger withing his doors: he says, speaking to an Englishman, 'in your country you invite a foreigner to your house, and there the civility ends; he cannot return without another invitation. But here, if a stranger be once received within our houses, they are ever afterwards at his disposal; he needs no further invitation.' This is true enough, but it scarcely amounts to hospitality. This word, from the days of Abraham, who fed the angels, has signified setting meat before one; but a stranger might live years in a Spanish city, and be on terms of intimacy with many wealthy Spaniards, and might yet never break bread within a Spanish house,—certainly never by invitation. I speak at present of Madrid, and the cities of the interior. In Cadiz, Malaga, Valencia and Barcelona, dinner parties are occasionally given. But, with this seeming want of hospitality towards strangers, there is much, and very uncalled-for generosity. Wherever a stranger goes in company with a Spaniard,—if to a coffee-house, to the theatre, to a bull-fight,—even to shops where fancy articles are sold, the Spaniard insists upon paying: any remonstrance offends him; nor will he ever, at any after time, permit you to repay the obligation in a similar way. He is at all times ready with his purse; and draws its strings with the alacrity of a man who is eager to give away his money. It is difficult to refer to any common principle, the different ways in which a Spaniard and an Englishman show kindness to a stranger. The Spaniard lays out his money upon him cheerfully; but gives him nothing to eat: the Englishman, on the other hand, would dislike paying a crown for a foreigner, but would ask him to dinner again and again, and thus lay out ten times its amount."

"As for the fan, its powers are nowhere seen displayed to such advantage as on the Prado. I believe I shall never be able to look at a fan in the hands of any other than a Spanish woman,—certainly no other woman understands the management of it. In her hands it is never one moment at rest,—she throws it open, fans herself, furls it to the right,—opens it again, again fans herself, and furls it to the left, and all with three fingers of one hand. This is absolutely marvellous to one who has been accustomed to see a fan opened with both hands, and furred only on one side. But that I may at once exhaust the subject of fans, let me add, that in the hands of its true mistress, the fan becomes a substitute for language,

and an interpreter of etiquette. If a lady perceives that she is an object of attention to some inquisitive and admiring *caballero*, she has immediate recourse to her fan, that she may convey to him one most important piece of information. If she be married, she fans herself slowly; if still *señorita*, rapidly. The *caballero*, therefore, at once ascertains his chances and his risks. This fact I obtained from a Spanish lady of rank in Madrid, the wife of a gentleman in a high official situation. The motion of the fan too, marks distinctly, and with the utmost nicety, the degree of intimacy that subsists between one lady and another. The shake of the fan is the universal acknowledgment of acquaintance; and according as the fan is open or shut, the intimacy is great or small."

"I can state, upon certain information received in Madrid, that every one of the principal diligences, with the exception of that from Barcelona to Perpignan, pays *Black Mail* to the banditti for their protection. This arrangement was at first attended with some difficulty; and from a gentleman who was present at the interview between the persons employed to negotiate on behalf of the diligences and the representative of the banditti, I learned a few particulars. The diligences in question were those between Madrid and Seville; and the sum offered for their protection was not objected to; but another difficulty was started: 'I have nothing to say against the terms you offer,' said the negotiator for the banditti, 'and I will at once insure you against being molested by the robbers of consequence; but as for the small fry (*Ladrones de ninguna consideracion*.) I cannot be responsible; we respect the engagements entered into by each other; but there is nothing like honour among the petty thieves.' The proprietors of the diligences, however, were satisfied with the assurance of protection against the great robbers, and the treaty was concluded; but not long afterwards, one of the coaches was stopped and rifled by the petty thieves: this led to an arrangement which has ever since proved effectual; one of the chiefs accompanies the coach on its journey, and overawes by his name and reputation, the robbers of inferior degree."

"While I was in Madrid, the favourite pastime of the King and Queen was rather of an extraordinary kind; especially as the queen was on the eve of her accouchment. It consisted in looking at the wild beasts, which are kept in the Retiro. Almost every evening about five o'clock, the royal carriage might be seen crossing the Prado, on its way towards the menagerie; and as the Retiro was generally my afternoon lounge, I had frequent opportunities of seeing this royal diversion. There is a large square court about 200 yards across, inclosed with iron railings, and round the interior of this court, are the cages of the wild animals; and in this court sat the king and queen upon a bench, while the animals were turned out for their amusement,—such of them at least as were peaceable,—camels, elephants, zebras, &c. &c. The keepers

mounted upon the backs of the animals, and made them trot round the area; and when this had been done often enough to please their majesties, the beasts were led in front of their royal visitors, and made to kneel,—which act of homage however they sometimes refused to perform. Upon one occasion the man who rode the camel, not being able to keep his seat, turned his face towards the tail, sitting upon the neck of the animal; their majesties were in ecstasies at the exhibition; the king, I thought, would have died with laughing.”

“The lower orders in Madrid cannot be characterized as grossly immoral: they are not drunken and brutal, like the mob of England; nor ferocious and insolent, like the *canaille* of Paris. In walking the streets of Madrid, it is rarely that one sees either quarrelling or gambling; and I believe it might be possible to walk through any part of the city with the corner of a handkerchief hanging out of the pocket, and to return with it in its place: petty larceny a Castilian thinks beneath him. Between the character of the Castilian and the Andalusian, there is a marked distinction as that which exists in the characters of any two people inhabiting different kingdoms; but I will not anticipate.”

“There is a great paucity of cafés in Madrid; excepting the *Café de Santa Catalina*, and another, the name of which I forget, in the neighbourhood of the Prado, there is only the *Fontaña de Oro* in the *calle de San Geronimo*. But it is not likely that there should be many coffee-houses in a country where there are no newspapers. Both in France and in England, the majority of persons who frequent coffee-houses, go to read the newspapers; but in Spain, no one enters a coffee-room except to sip iced water. During the forenoon, indeed, the doors of the cafés, excepting the *Fontaña de Oro*, are generally shut, and nobody is within. An Englishman, or a Frenchman, who is accustomed to connect with a coffee-room,—has a dozen public journals,—organs of intelligence and public opinion upon subjects connected with his political rights, and with the state of his country,—is instantly reminded on entering a Spanish coffee-room, of the degraded political condition of the country he is in: and the difference between the enjoyment and the want of political rights is forcibly thrust upon him. He takes up the *Gaceta de Madrid*, and finds there a royal ordinance, breathing vengeance against those who desire to be restored to their homes and their country; and whose prayers are for its happiness. He turns over the leaf, and he finds another ordinance, declaring that the universities shall be closed, and education suspended, during his Majesty's pleasure; and he then looks for the comment upon these facts; but he then looks in vain. He sees that his Majesty and the royal family enjoy good health; that the king has appointed a bishop to one cathedral; and the bishop has named a canon to another; and that the procession of *St. Rosalio* will issue from the convent of *St. Thomas* precisely at four o'clock next day; but he sees not a syllable about the ordinances that deal out injustice or strangle improvement; and he says within himself, this is the most wonderful country under the sun; for here, intellect wields no power.”

“I suspect among the upper and mid-

dle ranks in Madrid, religion is as low as morals: among them, priestcraft exercises very little influence; and, indeed, ridicule and dislike of all orders of religion, form a very common seasoning to conversation. There can be no doubt that the occupation of the Peninsula by the French army, has gone far towards diminishing the respect in which the priesthood was formerly held by the great majority of all classes in Spain. In Madrid, I have never heard one individual above the rank of a small tradesman, speak with respect of religion,—or with affection of the priesthood. There cannot be the smallest doubt that, in the capital at least, both the clergy and the friars are sensible of a great diminution in the power which they formerly enjoyed; and their tone and bearing are altered accordingly. At present, they, at all events the regular clergy, yield a little to the tide that has set in against them. I have been surprised to hear the freedom

with which some of the priests have spoken of the state of Spain. I have heard them particularly lament the difficulties that stand in the way of publishing books, and admit the oppressive nature of the enactments that regard education. The clergy have not the same interest as the friars, in supporting the present system, because they have not the same fears. A revolution that might possibly chase every monk from the soil, and which would, at all events, dispossess them of their possessions and terminate their dominion, would probably but slightly affect the clergy of the church; and I have observed that since the French revolution, their fears have diminished. The example of France, in the respect it has shown for the rights of the church, they look upon it as a guarantee of their own security; and perhaps justly. Government still seeks for support in the influence of the church, and endeavours, by every means, to keep up this influence.”

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Plata, White,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
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.
Do Porcia, Burnett,	do.	do for Cowes for orders.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Paulina, Ricketson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Romulus, Barker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Elm, Mierkeus,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Philadelphia.
Barque Leopard, Parker,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Boston.
Brig John Gilpin, Wingate,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Ruth, Jefferson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Discharging.
Barque Hope, M. Sheaffe,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do.
SARDINIAN.		
Ship Aurora, Rizo,	Alexander Martinez.	Loading for Cadiz, Bar-
		[celona and Genoa,
		do for do. do do.
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and
Brig Socrates, Ravenna,	Pedro A. Plomer.	[Gibraltar.
Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	Luis Amades.	For Sale.
Schooner Brig Elena Constanza,		
[Agustine, (late Argentine schr.		
brig General Balcarce,)	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Amsterdam.
BREMEN.		
Ship Brunswick, Baetjer,	S. Lezica Bros.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig San José Americano, J. R.		
[Silva,	C. J. Moreira,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Juanita, Pereira, (late		
[Eolo,)	J. Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras,	Brazil.
Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	do.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, J.		
[V. Velez,	M. A. Ramos.	Discharging.
Zumaza Alianza, L. F. Braga,	Narciso Martinez,	do.
Brig Emilia, J. F. X. Ferreira,)	J. Acosta.	

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

September 5th.—Oriental brig Feliz, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed from Montevideo.

September 9th.—British Packet Eclipse, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The Argentine schooner-brig Fama, Lumsden, from B. Ayres 15th May, arrived at Valparaiso 23rd June.

The French frigate Vestal was to sail from Valparaiso about 12th August for Rio Janeiro.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

September 10th.—Wind N.N.E.—hazy. Arrived 2 zumacs and 6 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

September 11th.—Wind N.E.—hazy—opposite coast visible.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguilá Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 26th., to A. Martínez.

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

Arrived 7 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed H. I. M. barque San Christoval, Capt Petra, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passenger.—Mr. Benjamin Robillard.

September 12th.—Wind N.N.E. Nothing arrived or sailed.

September 13th.—Wind S.S.W. Nothing arrived.

Sailed French brig Prosper, Darlan, for Bourdeaux—despatched by Blanc and Constantin, with 9381 dry hides, 4 small bales, with 276 pounds of ostrich feather.

Passengers.—Messieurs Jean Bichet, Eugene Bichet, Mari Croizad. Henri Roux, J. V. Foncin, Edouard de Wail, his wife and one child.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

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

September 14th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Bremen ship Brunswick, Baetjer, from Valparaiso 9th August, with a general cargo and specie, to S. Lezica Bros.

Passengers.—Don Manuel José Cobo, his lady, 4 children and servants; Doña Rosaria Chevarria and 4 children, and Mr. Edmund Quin.

September 15th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Brazilian brig Emilia, J. F. X. Ferreira, from Parnagua 23rd ult., with yerba, timber, rice, tobacco, &c., to J. de Acosta Timoteo.

National brig Golfiño, Shepherd, from Parnagua 3rd inst., with yerba and timber, to Fernando Alfaro.

National brig Guerrero, Rizo, from Montevideo 12th inst., in ballast, to order.

6 balandras and 2 zumacs, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed National schooner-brig Condor, Pyott, for Falmouth,—despatched by Anderson, Welles and Co., with 2893 dry hides, 106 bales of wool (about 2120 arrobas,) 51 pipes of tallow (1400 arrobas,) 10,000 horns.

Danish ship Indianer, Schildknecht, for Hamburg,—despatched by J. J. Klick, with 14,000 dry hides, 1000 horns, 33 tiger skins, 30 bales, with 500 arrobas of wool, 1 case of jewels.

September 16th.—Wind N.E. blowing strong.

Arrived 9 sail of small craft from the Uruguay and Parana, with wood, &c.

An Oriental Schooner.

Sailed American brig Mars, Devereux, for New York,—despatched by W. Rodger, Breed and Co., with 12,230 dry hides, 1466 salted do., 1000 horse do., 14,700 horns, 20 hales horse hair (about 500 arrobas,) 1 bale nutria skins (100 dozen,) 15 bales sheep skins (300 dozen,) 147 bales wool (about 2205 arrobas.) (It being a very low tide she got a ground on the City Bank, and remained at sun-set.

Mr. Thomas Fair sailed on the 4th inst., in the Packet Eclipse, for England, after a residence in Buenos Ayres of 22 years.—He was attended to the place of embarkation by numerous friends, to take farewell of one so universally respected.

Some Persons have been committed to prison, implicated in the sale of infidel and licentious books.

THEATRE.

Various plays have been represented this week. Señor Casa-cuberta gains in public estimation.—He is an actor of considerable talent and promise—his manner of delivering soliloquies on the stage, is often marked with great discrimination and feeling. We are, however, fearful that the characters he sometimes performs of mummy and pantomime, may spoil him and make him careless of study.

Señor Martínez has become a favorite with the public, which shows that first impressions are not always to be depended upon,—his monotonous voice is sadly against him, but he is ever attentive, and understands the characters he represents. In those of faithful old servants he displays much tact,—he has more than once reminded us of Adam in Shakspear's comedy of "As You like it,"—and the speech thereto.

"Let me be your servant, Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty: For in my youth I never did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood, Nor did not with unwhisful forehead woo The means of weakness and debility; Therefore my age is a lusty winter, Frosty, but kindly."

On the 12th. for the benefit of Señor CuBete, was performed the play of the Orphan of Brussels, and a very *maigre* ballet dance, called *Las Travesuras de Amor*, in which there was plenty of that sort of fun which on the English stage is called "knock me down and pick me up again."—It, however put the juvenile part of the audience and even "children of a larger growth" in extacies.

The house was well attended, but nothing to what it would have been had the weather proved favourable. Almost simultaneous with the opening of the doors a storm of thunder, lightning and rain commenced.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE

At No. 68, calle de Florida,

A quantity of ladies and children's *Leghorn hats*, of superior quality and at moderate prices.

WANTED a chamber-maid at Faunch's Hotel.

FOR SALE

LONDON Ale and Porter, at low prices.—Also Havannah segars of superior quality, at No. 60 calle de la Cathedral, opposite the Bank.

NOTICE.

COMFORTABLE Board in a private house on very reasonable terms, and dinners sent out; for particulars apply at No. 34, calle de la Piedad.

Can accommodate one gentleman with a bedroom.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 106½ a 107 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 104½ a 105 do. do.
Plata Macaquina, 6 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6⅝ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6⅝ do. 6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 60 per cent.
Bank Shares, 160 a 162 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ a 7⅞ 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 6⅝ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 26 a 27½ dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 23 a 25 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs, 22 a 23 do.
Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.
Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 12 a 22 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 35 a 43 do.
Wool (common,) 5 a 6 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 21 a 23 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 12 a 13 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 9 a 10 dl per quintal.
Horns, 300 a 800 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 50 a 52 do. p. bbl.
Salt, 7 a 8 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1½ a 1¼ per cent.
The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 107½ dollars. The lowest price, 104 do. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼.