

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

No. 270.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1831.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Intelligence was received last week, which prepared us for the announcement of the renewal of hostilities in the interior, which had been temporarily suspended for the purpose of concluding an armistice, during which negotiations were to have been open for the restoration of general peace. An armistice was actually concluded, between the Commissioner of the Commander-in-chief of the Federal forces, and the General (Alvarado,) of the Unitarian Army; but was not ratified by Gen. Lopez, on the alleged grounds of Col. La Madrid having violated the suspension of arms, previously acceded to by making an incursion into the province of La Rioja, and occupying the capital.

In effect a mail arrived on Thursday, bringing intelligence of the recommencement of active operations. A force proceeded from the province of San Juan, under the command of Col. Vargas, and regained possession of La Rioja, whilst a division from Santiago, under the command of Gen. Ibarra, attacked the Unitarians on the side of Catamarca.

A variety of actions or skirmishes had taken place, all of which have been in favour of the Federals. The Unitarians have been driven from the province of Catamarca. Col. De la Madrid, at the head of a Unitarian force of about 300 men, had it seems advanced from Tucuman, in order to attack his Federal enemies at divers points, but hearing that the Federal troops had taken Catamarca he hastily retreated; and it is affirmed, that with other losses his force had been reduced to 150 men. He was endeavouring to reach Tucuman, but efforts were making to cut him off.

It would be useless to fatigue our readers with a detailed account of the different skirmishes which have taken place, the number of prisoners taken, &c. &c. These particulars are contained in a series of 9 bulletines, and were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Lucero*, of yesterday, which although interesting to those on the spot cannot be so distant readers; but at the same time we cannot forbear giving the following extracts, from proclamations issued by General Quiroga on the eve of his sitting out with his division, (so famed for the victories gained at Rio Cuarto, San Juan and Mendoza,) against the provinces of Tucuman and Salta,—they are indeed characteristic of the man.

In an address to the inhabitants of Cuyo—he says,

“The Auxiliary division of the Andes retires from your territory, not to enjoy private life, but to continue its labours against the implecable enemies of liberty and the laws. It will march forward: no

dangers can terrify it. It is determined to give liberty to the three oppressed Provinces in the North, or perish in the attempt. It has already liberated you from the military power of the first of December, and has received the most grateful recompense of its services.

The address concludes by stating, that the horrid assassination of General Joé Benito Villafañe had determined him to let justice take the place of mercy, convinced that tolerated crimes have sacrificed more victims than punishment timely executed—and calls upon those who dare to commit the slightest excess, or who fail to respect the authorities and the laws, or who do not desist from the mad effort to stifle liberty—to tremble.”

In the address to his troops the General says.

“All the Republic has its eyes fixed on you, and expects from your energy, decision and patriotism, that the blood of the National executive cruelly shed in the fields of Navarro will be revenged, and the empire of the laws restored.

*Auxiliaries of the Andes.*—Let us march to combat the enemies of liberty—and to every one of you I give full liberty to deprive me of existence, if at the moment of danger you find me a coward—but woe be to the chief or subaltern whom I may observe in the least to falter: he shall die at the point of my lance.—But why do I say this—when I am confident of your valour—and that such an event will not happen.”

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 15th inst., permits the introduction of slaves into this Province in the class of servants, to be sold at a just valuation.

A notice from the office of the Minister of war, dated 18th inst., states that Gen. H. Martinez will resume the employment of Inspector General in a few days.

Gen. Juan Ramon Balcarce is about resume his office as Minister of war.

Dr. Mariano José Escalada, has been appointed Provisor and Vicar General, vice Dr. Domingo Cavedes, resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a sitting on the 17th inst., Señor Aguirre observed, that the law which conferred extraordinary powers upon the Government, likewise expressed that they were to cease with the dangers which threatened the Republic—he was not aware whether such dangers had entirely disappeared or not, at any rate there was

a feeling in the public mind that the time had arrived to withdraw these extraordinary powers,—and as a Representative of the people, he believed it his duty to submit the following motion to the House, viz:—That the Committee of the Constitutional affairs should be charged to inform the House, whether or not the Government ought to continue in the exercise of the extraordinary powers.

The above motion was supported by three Members, and was referred to the said Committee.

The House sanctioned the law of 16th September, 1830, relative to the stamps and licences, that it should remain in force for the present year.

A discussion took place upon a motion proposed by Señor Garcia de Zuniga, to name a Committee to consider and examine the recent code of commerce promulgated in Spain on 30th May, 1829; and proposing that those parts of it should be adopted in this Province, which might be thought convenient.

The Constitutional Committee proposed a counter motion, that a Commission should be formed to examine the commercial code of other nations, and to propose reforms, additions, &c., to that which existed in this Province.

Señor Olaverrieta supported the latter. Señor Garcia de Zuniga replied that the object was expedition—the Spanish code had been lauded for its real merits, that it was in consonance with other Spanish codes existing in this country, &c. &c.

The House divided; the motion of Señor Garcia de Zuniga was rejected, and that of the Committee carried.

The schooner *Aguila Primera* has returned to Montevideo, having searched from St. Mary's to the Cañillos—without meeting with the vessel, said to be fishing on the coast.

The Revd. P. J. O'Gorman will deliver a sermon to-morrow, (the 23rd inst.) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the College church.

Perhaps many of our readers are not aware that a Cricket Club has been formed in Buenos Ayres, and that the Members thereof have lately played some excellent games at that manly exercise. Some of the players might not feel ashamed to take up a bat, even by the side of the men of Kent.

At present the club consists of about 25 persons; some matches are in anticipation. The Members are uniformly attired in flannel jackets and straw hats, bound with straw-coloured ribband.

Among the best players are some *hijos del pais*, who have been educated in England.

The Packet Hope brought London Papers to 19th August. The following is a summary of their contents.—

The Dutch Government having decided to make war upon Belgium, Baron Chassé gave notice that hostilities would commence on the 9th August. The Dutch Army commanded by the Prince of Orange, attacked the Belgian Army under the command of the King elect and General Daine, and totally routed it, or rather the Belgians fled almost without firing a shot, and sought refuge in the city of Liege; according to all accounts King Leopold was the only man of his Army who did not run away until he was absolutely obliged, in order to save himself from being made prisoner. As usual on such occasions mutual recriminations took place between officers and soldiers. General Daine has demanded an investigation into his conduct. King Leopold applied to France and Great Britain for assistance, 30,000 French troops with Gen. Gerard at their head immediately marched into Belgium; and the British fleet under the orders of Sir E. Codrington, were ordered to rendezvous in the Downs, to act as occasion might require. Upon these demonstrations, the Dutch Government stated that the war it had undertaken was against Belgium, and not against France and Great Britain, and therefore it had no other choice, but to withdraw its troops, which was accordingly effected.

The English Ministerial journals applaud this interference as wise and politic, and tending to preserve the peace of Europe; but the opposition Papers unsparingly reprehend it—affirming that no power had the right to interfere between the gallant Dutchman and the braggart Belgian, that the Dutch Nation consisted only of 2 millions of people, and the Belgians are 4 millions, and yet with these odds, Holland would have conquered. "Shame, sham to England," (says one of the Papers) to play second to France, and aid in the robbery of its old and faithful ally. All parties acknowledge that the Dutch have proved themselves good and brave soldiers. The London Times, whose politics are so decidedly ministerial, expresses itself strongly against the stay of the French in Belgium. King Leopold has no doubt found long ere this the truth of the observation, that

"Uneasy lies the head which wears a crown."

The affairs of Poland wear a gloomy aspect: as it regards the Polish cause,—their grand Army of about 50,000 men had retreated to the vicinity of Warsaw, which city was suffering all the horrors of famine and disease. The Russians were advancing in great force. In other parts of Continental Europe there was no particular news, if we may except the peace which Don Miguel as King of Portugal

has made with the King of France, of course upon the terms proposed by the latter. The late Dey of Algiers had arrived at Paris. The *Cholera Morbus* continued its ravage in the North of Europe.

The Reform Bill was dragging on in the House of Commons at a "snail's trot," (as Dennis Brulguddery would say;) clause after clause was closely debated, (the Ministers declared that if the sitting of Parliament is prolonged until next December twelve months, they will persevere in the measure. London was never known to be so full of foreigners and strangers as in August last,—gaiety seemed to be the order of the day there. The new London Bridge was opened on the 1st August. It was a splendid ceremony; the King and Queen, and various portions of the Royal family,—the Ministers, a number of the nobility, gentry, &c., attended; the spectators upon this occasion amounted to more than half a million of persons.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil had proceeded from England, in the Government steam-boat Lightning, to Cherbourg, from whence he conducted the ex-Empress and his daughter Doña Maria, in the same vessel, to Portsmouth, where they were received with great distinction, a royal salute fired and the military lined the streets; they and their suite went on to London in 4 carriages, at the rate of 12 miles per hour, and took up their abode at the Clarendon Hotel; the royal party received the compliments of various distinguished individuals: after remaining in London some weeks they went to Paris in order to visit the King of the French, and intended to return to England.—The London Papers say that Doña Maria has grown a fine girl, and although only 13 years of age she looks to be 18. Some of the opposition Papers call her the "little Pretender;" and censure the Government for the marked attentions it has evinced towards her and the ex-Imperial family. A question was asked in the House of Lords upon this subject, and Lord Grey replied that the honours paid to Doña Maria, were not intended for her as Queen of Portugal. Among the persons who paid their respects to the ex-Emperor in London, was the Earl Dundonald, (late Lord Cochran.)

Lord Norbury, the Irish Judge, died in August last, aged 86—This nobleman's talent in the heart of punning has long been proverbial.

The heat during the last summer in England appears to have been very great, and the sitting of Parliament and other causes rendered London extremely full.

The town was somewhat in a bustle on Monday last, in consequence of the following circumstance which happened on the preceding night. An armed party employed in scouring the country, in order to arrest and pursue vagrants, &c., had in their perambulations approached the powder house at Flores. A person employed there, not aware of this description of force, despatched rather an alarming account to Government. The garrison was promptly placed under arms and remained so during the night, but it was managed with such order and secrecy, that few people knew of the event, until it became the topic of conversation the next day.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The first number of the periodical *El Gaucho* was published on the 17th inst., and that of *La Gaucho* on the 18th. The former has a frontispiece of a *Gaucho*, leaning on a stile in deep meditation, and the latter that of a *Gaucho* likewise in a meditative posture, and both in the costume of their order; each has a pen in hand, but the lady seems to be musing whether she shall write upon love, law, physic or politics, or upon the merits of the dances of the *cielito*, *tabaqui* or *media caña*.

The periodical *El Grito de los Pueblos* became defunct a few days since, after a brief existence.

*El Republicano* will, we presume, shortly appear in this "breathing, bustling world."

#### ROBBERY.

Another robbery was committed on Sunday evening last, in the calle de la Paz, No. 19, and the robbers made a booty of 2000 dollars in Bank notes. Several persons are in custody, suspected of being concerned in the numerous robberies lately committed, including an Englishman, in whose house part of the stolen property was found. We trust he will be able satisfactorily to explain how it came into his possession. In England those who receive stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, are looked upon as being more culpable than the thief.

A Notice was posted in the Commercial Room on Sunday last, informing the Subscribers that owing to circumstances, which it was impossible to guard against, various periodicals intended for that establishment had not arrived by the present Packet. Among the said periodicals were the London Times, Courier, Globe, British Traveller, World, Age, Bell's Life in London, Atlas, Examiner, Athenæum, Prices Current, Lloyd's List, Falmouth Packet, some provincial papers, Irish and Scotch journals, and Paris, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Hague Gazettes.

The weather lately has been what may be called "seasonable,"—mingled with the "stiff breezes," usual at this time of the year.

The moonlight nights have attracted numerous promenaders to the streets. On Tuesday evening the band of the Cazadores left the Fort at 9 o'clock, preceded by the usual globular light, and halted in front of the Market-place, where, they performed some charming music from *Tancredi* and *La Cenerentola*.

Correspondence between Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, President of the Tribunal of Medicine in Buenos Ayres, and Dr. John Oughgan, professor of Medicine in the said city, relative to the discovery of the Lythotricie.

Buenos Ayres, 23rd August, 1831.

The Consul General of France resident near our Government, has addressed me as follows.

"The Minister of foreign affairs in France, has written to inform me of the

di covery of the Lithotricie made by Dr. Cirial, and requests to be furnished with such information on the causes of the diseases of gravel and stone in this country, as may advance his knowlege upon those subjects. Annexed to His E. letter is a table with columns, in which can be inserted the means adopted here for the extraction of the stone, and the number of persons operated upon, from 1820 to 1830. Knowing your zeal in the cause of humanity, I have sent you a copy of this table, entreating that you will have the kindness to specify in the columns such information as may enable me to satisfy the philanthropic views of the Minister, and at the same time supply Dr. Cirial with the means of indicating the remedies proper for the disease.

I flatter myself; that you will oblige me with the necessary documents—and remain, &c. &c."

I had no sooner perused the foregoing letter than it occurred to me, that you were the most proper person to give the scientific information required, as well on account of your known talents in the matter, as from my own personal knowledge, that you have exercised with success this most important branch of operative surgery, both in Buenos Ayres and in the Provinces of the interior. It is therefore for this reason that I address you, confident that you will take charge of this most important subject, thus augmenting your great services in behalf of humanity, and at the same time making it known in the capital of France, that there are in this Republic distinguished professors, who with skilful hands have saved many persons from the grasp of death, by the operation of Lithotomy.

The undersigned has the honor to salute Dr. Oughgan, &c.

JUSTO GARCIA Y VALDEZ.

P. S.—I inclose you the original table. To Dr. Juan Oughgan.

**ANSWER.**

Buenos Ayres, 12th October, 1831.

I have received your esteemed note of 23rd August, enclosing me the copy of a letter from the Consul General of France in this city, relative to a communication from the Minister of foreign affairs of that nation, intimating the discovery of the Lithotricie by Dr. Cirial, and requesting information upon the formation of the Urinary Calculus, its local causes, and the means adopted in this country for its cure: I undertake the honorable charge of forwarding to you such information as I have been enabled to acquire in the cases and operations of Lithotomy, which I have practised in this city.

I return you sincere thanks for the distinguished preference made in my person, in being selected for so important an undertaking, and assure you that those talents (such as they are,) which have been attributed to me have ever been exerted in favour of humanity; and my services which you have been pleased to entitle great, ought only to be considered as appertaining to the duties of every professor.

I inclose the table with the necessary annotations, and trust you will excuse the tardiness of my reply, the interval which has elapsed since the receipt of your letter until the present moment having been employed in enquiry, and collecting as many facts as possible; and you well know that a medical man in active practice has little time for scientific

reflections, or annotations of this nature.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

JOHN OUGHGAN,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London—Licentiate of the University of Buenos Ayres, and late chief Surgeon to the Patriot Peruvian Army.

Among the names presented in the table referred to in the above correspondence, are to be found those of Señores Calado, Piazas, Ricacen and Escobar. Calado underwent the lateral operation

in the year 1820, in presence of Drs. Vico, Donnelly and Dick; Ricacen and Escobar, suffered the high operation in the year 1824. It was performed on Ricacen in the presence of Drs. Pineda, Vico, &c., and completed in two minutes; and in 11 days afterwards the patient was perfectly restored to health.

We intended to offer a few remarks upon the above interesting documents, which want of room obliges us to defer until next week.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 20th OF OCTOBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig William and Ann, Lyall, Do Brooks, Brice, Do Porcia, Burnett, Brig Cleopatra, Walsh,	M. A. Basualdo. James C. Thompson, John Harratt and Sons, Dickson, and Co.	Loading for Liverpool. do do. do for Cowes for orders. do for Liverpool calling [at Montevideo. do for Gibraltar & Malaga Discharging. do. do.
Barque Matilda, Casson, Brig Adelphi, Mc Alpin, Brig James, Perry, Do George Bentinck, M'Kinney	Charles Tayleur and Co. Davison, Dorr and Co. Charles R. Horne. George Salisbury.	do do. do do. do do. do do.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Barque Hope, M. Sheaffé, Brig Orient, Ellis, Schooner-brig Patsey B. Blount, [ Scott,	Davison, Dorr and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.  Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Grogan, Peacock and Morgan. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. C. H. Melchert and Co.	Loading for New York. do do. do do.  do do. do for Philadelphia. do for Baltimore. do do. do for Santos.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Ship Nouvelle Alliance, Prud- [ homme,	V. Courass. Braulio Costa. Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Isle of Bourbon with mules Loading for Bourdeaux. do for Havre de Grace:
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,  Polacre San Salvador, Chichyola, Brig William Telly, Piaggio, Brig Socrates, Ravenna,	Pedro A. Plomer,  Pedro A. Plomer. Pedro A. Plomer. Pedro A. Plomer,  Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Cadiz, Bar- [ celona and Genoa. do do do. do do do. Loading for Cadiz and [ Gibraltar. do for Cadiz & Barcelona.
Ship Carlota, J. B. Viale, Schooner-brig Elena Constanza, [ Agustine, (late Argentine schr. brig General Balcárcé,) Brig Magnifico, Jovitch,	Pedro A. Plomer, J. Gestal.	do for Cadiz. do for Cadiz and Genoa.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Amsterdam.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Ship Brunswick, Baetjer,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Havannah.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner brig Suspiro, Cardozo, Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Schooner-brig Nueva Yermal, [ Pacheco, Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa, Brig Emilia, J. F. X. Ferreira, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor, [ C. Antonio, Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,	I S. Monteiro. M. A. Ramos.  C. M. Huergo, Manuel Cárreras, J. Acosta. J. Gestal.  I. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. do do.  do for Rio Grande, Brazil, do. Uncertain.  do. Discharging.

**FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.**

BRITISH.

Packet Hope, Lieutenant Wright, Commander.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

#### At Falmouth.

On 8th August.—Packet Calypso, from B. Ayres 28th May; Monteideo 31st; Rio Janeiro 15th June.

#### At Liverpool.

On 31st July.—British brig Britannia, Black, from B. Ayres 27th April.

8th August.—Do do James Wright, from B. Ayres 11th May.

2nd do.—Do do Lord Byron, Pickering, from Monteideo 5th May.

2nd do.—Do do Themis, Le Bas, from do 1st June.

#### At Topsham.

On 22nd July.—British brig Packet, Cross, from Monteideo.

#### At Guernsey.

On 8th August.—British brig Flora, Le Mesurier, from Monteideo 4th June.

14th do.—Do do Guernsey Lily, Le Maitre, from do 5th do.

#### At Bourdeaux.

On 21st July.—French ship Balguerie Stuttemberg, Dufour, from Monteideo.

#### At Havre de Grace.

On 8th August.—French brig Androgine, from do.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

October 15th.—Wind E. blowing strong. Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult.; Santos 4th inst., with sugar, rice and tobacco, to I. S. Monteiro.

British brig James, Perry, from London 6th August, with general cargo, to Charles R. Horne.

Passengers.—Messrs. James Scott, John Crawford and Villa.

H. B. M's Barque Packet Hope, Lieutenant Wright, Commander, from Falmouth 21st August, arrived at Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., sailed from thence 9th; and Monteideo 14th instant.

Passenger from Falmouth.—Mr. Payne.

Do from Rio Janeiro.—Mr. Pomeroy.

October 16th.—Wind E. blowing strong. Arrived American brig Tariff, Elliot, from Tarragona 6th April; Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., Monteideo 14th., with wine, brandy and oil, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Passenger.—Mr. Arnold.

October 17th.—Wind E.S.E. blowing strong.

Arrived British brig George Bentinck, Mc Kinney, from Liverpool, 12th August, with general cargo, to George Salisbury.

Passengers.—Mr. William Hardisty, William Beech, John Beech, William Major, Mrs. Vale and 5 children.

Sailed Brazilian brig San José Americano, J. R. Silva, for Patnagur, —despatched by C. J. Moreira, with effects.

National Gun-boat No. 7, Noguera, for Martin Garcia, with troops.

#### October 18th.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived National schooner-brig Tentador, Leyte, from Santos 9th inst., with sugar, to Manuel Carreras.

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

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

October 19th.—Wind S.E.—rain—hazy.

Arrived British barque Matilda, Cassou, from Callao 2nd September; Monteideo 17th inst., with 1650 bars of iron ballast, to Charles Tayleur and Co.

Passenger.—Señor M. Sarratea.

7 balandras and 3 zumacas, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed 8 sail of small craft to the N.

October 20th.—Wind S.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Paulina Ricketson, for New York—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 24,657 horns, 6372 dry hides, 3923 salted do., 158 bales with 3072 arrobas of wool, 14 do with 230 do horse hair, 8 do with 775 dozen nutria skins, 5 do with 60 quintals cut hides.

Passengers.—Messrs. Frederic Jordan, W. Winter and Alfonso Gamardin.

Brazilian brig Rufino, J. Albes, for Parnagua,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with effects.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

October 21st.—Wind N.E.

Arrived National schooner of war Sarandí, Pinedo, from Bahia Blanca 16th inst.

Sailed American brig John Gilpin, Wingate, for Baltimore,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 9820 dry hides.

American schooner Arcadia, Macey, for Santos,—despatched by C. H. Melchert and Co., in ballast.

Passengers.—Messrs. A. and I. Prescott.

## THEATRE.

The farce of *Las citas a media noche* was repeated on 16th, and afforded considerable amusement, particularly to the female portion of the audience, who know better than we do all the *innocent* shifts of love—its

"Sighs,—the deeper for suppression, And stolen glances sweeter for the fit."

On 17th for the benefit of Señor Villarino, was performed the heavy tragedy of *Los Hijos de Edipo*.

The house was not very full—but some lovely fair graced the boxes.

## DIED.

On the 20th instant.—Edward Chambers, Esqr., of the house of Bertram, Chambers and Co., of this city, after a long and painful illness, aged 43.—The virtues of the deceased may be summed up in a few words, he was a kind husband, an affectionate son and a sincere friend.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

ANY Person having the twelfth volume of the *Pantology*, will please return it to No. 141, calle de la Victoria,

### TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY THE 25th INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK,

At No. 46, calle del 25 de Mayo,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND AND Co;

A Soda Establishment, in the best possible condition, and at present supplying three different shops, together with certain glass cases, counters, &c.—Likewise a quantity of Household Furniture, such as chairs, sofas,

tables, bedsteads and bedding, carpets, looking glasses, pictures, secretaries and a number of other articles: likewise a boarded shed, with several pieces of timber and plank, a number of masons tools, trussels, &c. The above articles to be sold in separate lots, and can be seen one day previous to the sale.—Also Sherry wine in barrels, Hollands and Cognac brandy, of superior quality.

### PRIVATE TUTOR.

WANTED a respectable young man as Private Tutor for an English family, residing in the Banda Oriental. The branches to be taught are the English and Spanish languages, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping and geography;—a knowledge of the French would be an additional recommendation. For further particulars, apply at No. 95, calle de Biblioteca.

### FOR SALE

AN excellent Soda Machine complete and in good order, with gasometer, gas-tub, counter with marble top and a silver tube fixed in it, with a marble base, shelves, a marble filtering machine, two copper cylinders, &c., all ready for working; for particulars apply at the Mercantile Gazette Office, No. 75, calle de Cangallo.

### R. WILSON,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,  
(FROM LONDON.)

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a Shop in the above business, at No. 49, calle de la Piedad. Ladies in particular, can be supplied with the above mentioned articles superior to any furnished in Buenos Ayres.

### NOTICE.

DAVID GALWAY AND THOMAS HENRY ALDERSON, are requested to call at the British Consulate, in this city, or any person who can give information where they may be found.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish, 102 a 102½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 100 a 100½ do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 5½ a 5½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6 a 6½ do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 54½ a 58 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 162 a 163 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 7½ a 7½ d per dol.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.  
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 27 a 28 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 24 a 25 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 21 a 22.  
Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 7½ a 8 dollars each  
Nutria skins, 11 a 26 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 38 a 45 do.  
Wool (common,) 6½ a 7½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 25 a 27 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 12 a 14 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 9½ a 10½ dl per quintal.  
Horns, 300 a 710 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 48 a 51 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 6½ a 9 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week 103 dollars. The lowest price, 98 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½

Printed at the State Printing-Office