

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 271.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1831.

[Vol. VI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen from the following communication, that the Governor has expressed his intention to retire from office. His disinterested conduct in the administration of public affairs has elicited applause from all parties.

#### OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

To the President of the hon. House of Representatives of the province of Buenos Ayres.

The Governor Proprietary, has received the communication dated 13th August last, in which the President incloses the commission of Brigadier General, with which the law passed on 25th January, 1830, has distinguished and honoured the undersigned.

This trait of munificence, Mr. President, cannot cause any variation in the sentiments which the undersigned has ever felt towards the hon. House; and notwithstanding all the fluctuations which have agitated him he has not been able to resist the sovereign will.

The undersigned yields at length, Mr. President, and accepts the high honor with which he has been decorated, and with which the hon. House of Representatives has thought proper to reward services, which were well recompensed from the moment they were approved.

The elevated rank of Brigadier is premature for the years which the undersigned reckons in the career of life. It has preceded the possession of the attainments necessary for a post, which belongs to men fortunate and eminent in the art of war. The profession of the undersigned is that of the plough.—Agriculture and grazing is the amount of all his practical wisdom.

However, there is now no alternative, it is indispensable to comply with the wish expressed to the undersigned, through the organ of the President. Be therefore the homage, gratitude and submission, a most expressive demonstration of acknowledgment to which the undersigned will always be faithful.

The President, in informing the hon. House of the answer of the undersigned, will please at the same time to indicate to it, that now that the tranquillity of the Province is completely re-established—the evil disposed without any asylum, the country districts tolerably organized, although its frontier remains unfinished, on account of the exhausted state of the funds,—a new administrator is a necessary consequence, and follows indispensably upon the admission of the rank of Brigadier by the undersigned.

Remain, &c. &c. &c.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

#### THE LATE EDWARD CHAMBERS, Esqr.

An unpleasant controversy has arisen respecting the disposal of the remains of the above-mentioned gentleman: It was

intended that the funeral should have taken place on the 22nd inst., at the Protestant Burial Ground, and every preparation was made to that effect. The Authorities of the country, however, would not permit it, upon the plea that the deceased was a Roman Catholic, and having died in that persuasion, the rigid laws of that church demanded that his remains should be interred in consecrated Catholic ground. The widow and friends of the deceased combated this opinion, by stating that the deceased had particularly expressed his desire to be buried in the Protestant Cemetery, and as near as possible to the remains of his friend the late hon. I. M. Forbes, (Chargé d'Affaires from the U. States to this Republic.) An appeal was made to the British Authorities here, on the ground that the refusal to allow the corpse to be deposited according to the expressed wish of the deceased, was an infraction of the 12th article of the existing treaty between the two Governments; a correspondence upon the subject, we believe, has taken place between the Government and the British Minister (Mr. Fox.) but hitherto without any decisive results. The body remains at the *quinta de Passo*, inclosed in a leaden coffin, and is under the *surveillance* of the police.

The following is a copy of the 12th article of the treaty between Great Britain and this Republic, signed in Buenos Ayres on the 2nd February, 1825—and ratified in London on the 10th May, 1825.

"The subjects of H. B. Majesty residing in the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, shall not be disturbed, persecuted, or annoyed on account of their religion; but they shall have perfect liberty of conscience therein, and to celebrate Divine Service either within their own private houses, or in their own particular Churches and Chapels, which they shall be at liberty to build and maintain in convenient places, approved of by the Government of the said United Provinces:—liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects of H. B. Majesty, who may die in the territories of the said U. Provinces, in their own burial-places, which in the same manner they may freely establish and maintain. In the like manner, the citizens of the said U. Provinces shall enjoy, within all the dominions of H. B. Majesty, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling houses, or in the Chapels and places appointed for that purpose, agreeable to the system of toleration established in the dominions of His said Majesty."

The Revd. P. J. O'Gorman has published the following documents, in answer to the strong rumours afloat that he had improperly interfered and caused the present dispute.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

As an impression of an illiberal tendency appears to attach to the measure of the suspension of interring the remains of the late E. CHAMBERS, Esqr., of good memory, in the Protestant Cemetery of this city, I beg merely to observe, that having been chosen and specially commissioned by his Grace the most Revd. Doctor Murray, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland; to serve the Irish Catholics in Buenos Ayres, and in their native tongue minister to their spiritual necessities, and being received and admitted by the Ecclesiastical authorities of this country to act in this capacity; I have from time to time administered the consolation of our holy religion to Mr. Chambers, who was a Catholic, previous to his removal from the calle 25 de Mayo to the quinta de Passo, where he died. On the day of his decease, I was solicited to attend his remains to the Protestant Cemetery; but, subject as I am to the Ecclesiastical discipline of this country, which prohibits the interment of Catholics with Protestants, I could not, without a breach of that discipline, comply with the wishes of the respectable widow of the deceased, to inter the body in the Protestant Cemetery, however I may have personally felt on the occasion, without consulting the Bishop. I have accordingly done so, and, as my lawful superior, have committed the matter to his superior direction. And now I ask any impartial man, in thus complying with my duty, how far I have left myself open to public censure, or responsible for the results of this transaction?

P. J. O'GORMAN, Chaplain to the Irish Roman Catholics in Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres, 25th October, 1831.

With regret I again feel obliged to address the public through the medium of the papers, to correct an erroneous impression, that my services to the late Edward Chambers, Esqr., whose excellent parts and social worth will be duly appreciated by all who knew him, were repaid by a pecuniary compensation. I beg leave to state, the assertion is unfounded. I am convinced, in defiance of clamorous assertions, there is no intelligent, honorable person, who can, with the shadow of justice, censure the line of conduct already put forth, which I have pursued in the discharge of my duty. Those who are so willing to blame me for not compromising my Ministerial functions with their particular views, are surely not informed of the obligations of a Minister of the Catholic Church, and the consequences of any departure from the path of duty; else, I am assured, instead of blame they would deal out fair measure. Should clamour still persist in violent declamation against me, for adhering to the straight-forward path of duty, and from which I am determined never to depart; I beg to state my determination to take no further notice of any assertion, until such persons publicly come forward to substantiate their imputations.

P. J. O'GORMAN.

The late EDWARD CHAMBERS, Esqr., was a native of London.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a sitting on the 21st inst., a note was read from the Governor, returning thanks to the House for its sanction of the law of 25th January, 1830, which conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier.

The House proceeded to consider the Message of the Government to the Legislature, according to the form prescribed by a special law; and sanctioned a communication which has been sent in the name of the House to the delegate Government of the Province, stating that the House was impressed with the importance of improving as soon as possible the administration of justice, and requesting the Government to transmit the different projects of reform in that department, in order that some decision thereon may if possible take place before the closing of the present Legislature.

The newly appointed Provisor of the Province, (Dr. M. José de Escalada,) has in three communications to Bishop Medrano wished to decline that appointment, which, however, has not been allowed.

Dr. B. Lazano, Bishop *in partibus infidelium*, has arrived in this city from Cordova, in order to be consecrated.

### ATENEO ARGENTINO.

The young ladies, pupils in the above academy, under the direction of Señora Baile, underwent an examination on 22d inst., in different branches of their studies, which gave infinite satisfaction and pleasure to a numerous assemblage, including the Minister of finance (Señor D. M. J. Garcia,) who presided at the distribution of the premiums, General Alvarez, and Señor Minvielle, Director of the Mercantile College.

Among the young ladies whose talents were particularly noticed, were the Señoritas Herra, Harnes, Tidblom and Luisa Pabelo, the latter expounded a difficult oration in Spanish, and evinced considerable proficiency in geography.

A number of intercepted letters have lately been published in the *Lucero*—they are chiefly from General Paz to his brother Julian, and dated in April last.

From the tenor of these letters, it is evident that the General did not enter into the late war with very sanguine expectations of success—he often alludes in acrimonious terms to the conduct of the newspaper *Aurora*, published in Cordova, stating that its language hurried them into war, and that if a catastrophe should happen, that periodical would have been the chief cause of it.

Gen. Paz complains of the great want of horses, which placed his Army in imminent danger:

"Horses, horses," (exclaims the Gene-

ral) is what we want, and which we must obtain at all cost;"—indeed the General's energetic appeal for horses, reminds one of our third Richard's well known apostrophe.

"A horse—a horse—my kingdom for a horse."

It is proposed to publish a work in Spanish, in one volume (quarto,) entitled "Annals of the War of Independence;"—containing details of the operations and movements of the division of the Army belonging to this Republic, acting in Peru under the command of General Juan Antonio Alvarez de Arenales, in the year 1821, &c.; with a portrait of the said General.

Subscriptions (12 dollars each copy,) will be received at the Commercial Room, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

### Rio Janeiro.

Accounts from the above city *via* Montevideo, speak of an attack made by a body of 500 negroes on the Island of Cobras, in which however, they were repulsed. A private letter says

"The prisons of Rio Janeiro are crowded to suffocation, with demagogues, assassins and vagabonds of every description, who would no doubt be glad to make common cause with the revolvers; and were it not that the foreign vessels of war here have pledged themselves to assist the Government, I fear we should witness a dreadful catastrophe. The "*Nova Lus*," one of the most violent insurrectionary papers, dares the foreigners to come:—it is particularly outrageous against the British."

A friend has forwarded to us a copy of the above periodical. Its abuse of our country and countrymen we should think has hardly been surpassed by any publication:—pirates—thieves—insolent wretches—are the common appellations with which we are honoured:—one might suppose that the Editor has been bitten by some mad demagogue—his career has we believe been interrupted,—we hear that he has been imprisoned for a libel.

*Secret instructions for the Marquis de Santo Amaro*—dated Rio Janeiro, 21st April, 1830.

The above have been published, and certainly reflect but little credit on the late Government of Brazil, evincing at once the slight degree of knowledge it possessed of the countries which it had so unceremoniously parcelled out into monarchies, and for whom it had also provided monarchs. We regret that the name of the ex-Emperor has been coupled with this affair; we were inclined to think well of him, but certainly he has been guilty of chicanery, to give it no harsher term, in lending his authority to such a document.

We presume that the circular forwarded last year, by the Government of the province of Buenos Ayres to the other Provinces composing this Republic, wherein allusion is made to threatened exterior danger, had reference to the designs of the Government of Brazil, with which this Government might then have become acquainted.

In these said secret instructions the Marquis de Santo Amaro is informed that

from his situation as an American Ambassador, the great powers of Europe may consult him upon the anarchy which exists in the South American Republic; he will in that case mention the situation of Brazil surrounded in a manner by different Republics formed out of the late Spanish Colonies, and that its exterior security required that an end should be put to civil war, by constituting the new states under a monarchical form; and that Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Bolivia and the Argentine Provinces, should become distinct and separate monarchies, and that in the election of Princes to rule them, preference should be given to the august family of Bourbon.

That the Banda Oriental ought on no account to be annexed to the Argentine territory, that every exertion should be made to incorporate it with Brazil, it being the only vulnerable part of its dominion, and the natural limit of the empire; but if Great Britain and France should object to it, the Marquis was then to insist that the Banda Oriental should be constituted into a Dukedom or principality, and not to make part of the Argentine monarchy.

That H. I. Majesty having had the glory to found and establish the first monarchy under the constitutional system in the new world, he should rejoice to see such a noble example generally imitated; but that the circumstances of the empire would not allow him to aid in the enterprise, except indeed from absolute necessity he should be called upon to defend and assist the representative monarchy, which might be established in the Argentine Provinces, with a sufficient Naval force stationed in the River Plate, and a land force on the Southern frontier of the empire.

But this obligation was not to be valid, except the Banda Oriental be incorporated with the empire, for then H. I. Majesty might promptly assist the new monarchy with a division of the Army and the squadron, direct from the said Province.

### FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT RIO JANEIRO.

"Full many a flower is doomed to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

On the front of a shop in Rio Janeiro is inscribed in large letters the name of the occupant, who from the description given in the same place in letters nearly as conspicuous, is by profession a *whig* maker. What an acquisition he would be to the present Ministry in Great Britain in the preparation of a Parliament, for the purpose of carrying the great question of Reform: here alas, where even the name of whig is unknown, he is doomed to move in a more humble sphere—earning a subsistence by manufacturing *wigs*.

### PROFESSOR OF SCIENCE AND ART.

In a late number of the *Journal of Commerce* of Rio Janeiro is an advertisement offering for sale a negro, who is at the same time a professor of the sublime science of Gastronomy, and of the Typographical art: thus being capable of giving aliment to the bodies and minds of men. In both he is said to be proficient, a fact which reflects the highest honor upon his instructor, who has been able to present to an admiring world a pupil whose acquirements are without parallel.

THE COMB.

How shall we describe the immense comb, which now forms so prominent a part of the head-dress of the fashionable fair of Buenos Ayres, its *fretwork* and ornaments, and the graceful mode in which it is arranged in the hair—truly we might exclaim with the "noble Poet,"

"I can't describe it, though so much it strike,  
Nor liken it,—I never saw the like."

The comb worn by Doña Matilda Diaz at the theatre, loses its immensity compared with those now in fashion, some of which measure more than a yard in length and proportional breadth, and cost from 30 to 550 dollars currency.

Indeed we can well imagine "The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks," which tender mamas and husbands must feel in the present hard times, when impertuned to purchase such expensive articles, and the *putings* which a refusal oftentimes generates.

We remember reading in the *Argentina* of last year, some very pretty poetry, occasioned by the loss of a comb by a lady while bathing,—the subject would be apropos just now.—The first verse runs thus,—

"A noche en el baño  
Perdí mi peineta;  
Hubiera perdido  
Mas bien mi cabeza.  
Donde hallar padre  
Otra como aquella,  
De mis amiguitas  
La cocora era."

The fair one offers a reward of 2000 kisses to the finder—the lover claims the reward—the concluding verse contains a caution from the lady against such rash offers.

"Juanita, Juanita,  
Vive muy alerta  
Y cuando te bañes  
Cuida tu peineta."

What caused this repentance of the lady the Poet has not said—but left his readers "to guess."

We hear that since the *penchant*, which exists in Buenos Ayres for these colossal combs, a number of them have been introduced from France, made expressly for this market—since which the price has considerably diminished.

Monsr. Masculino is the chief manufacturer of these articles in this city.

We mentioned our intention to offer a few remarks upon the documents published in our last number, relative to the discovery of the *Lythotricie*. It then appeared to us as not being a new discovery, and moreover that its effect in the disease of the stone was (as many professional men say,) more uncertain and dangerous in some cases than that of *Lithotomy*, so successfully practised in this country by Dr. John Oughgan. We have, however, received the following communication from Dr. Indelicato, which renders further observations from us unnecessary.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir,—

The documents which you have published, relative to the invention of Dr. Civiale, (if such invention belong to him) are not entirely satisfactory.

First—The communication of the French Minister at Paris, supposes a great ignorance of surgery in Buenos Ayres, and perhaps it might have been as well if the Medical Board in this city had

noted that the *Lythotricie* has been known in every part of the civilized world for nearly ten years. There are cases in which it is considered as eminently useful, but until the present moment it has not had the merit of being able entirely to set aside the former practice by the *Taille*. The public is acquainted with the great merit of Dr. Oughgan, yet it is to be desired that he would inform that public, why he has never thought proper to make a trial of the *Lythotricie*.

Secondly.—In regard to the local cause or causes of the disease of the gravel and stone, in this country, it might have been wished that the Medical Board in its answer to the note of the French Minister upon this subject, should have conveyed the opinion of various Medical professors of Buenos Ayres, and it would also satisfy the public should the said answer be published.

As it regards myself, I am of opinion that the disease of the stone and gravel in this country are entirely accidental; whereas in Europe the said diseases can be traced to positive cause, particularly as it regards climate, the waters, the manner of living, &c. &c.

One of the principal causes of the formation of stone, (viz; an hereditary disposition,) does not exist in this country: there are here but few or probably not any hereditary diseases, the present generation of natives being descendants of robust and healthful parents.

I might enlarge upon this subject, but I fear to intrude upon your valuable journal, and indeed I should not now have taken that liberty, but for the observation contained in your last number, that you intended again to notice it.

I remain, &c.,

JOSE INDELICATO.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 27th OF OCTOBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.

CONSIGNEES.

DESTINATION, &C.

BRITISH.

Brig Brooke, Brier,  
Barque Matilda, Casson,  
Brig James, Perry,

James C. Thompson,  
Charles Tayleur and Co.  
Charles R. Horns.

Loading for Liverpool,  
do for Gibraltar & Malaga  
do for Falmouth for  
[orders.]

Brig Adelphi, Mc Alpin,  
Brig Hercules, Piele,  
Do George Bentinck, M'Kinney

Davison, Dorr and Co.  
Charles R. Horne,  
George Salisbury.]

Hullfax.  
Uncertain.  
Discharging.

AMERICAN.

Brig Orient, Ellis,  
Schooner-brig Patsey B. Blount,  
[Scott,

Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Loading for New York  
do do.

Brig Tariff, Elliot,  
Brig Sophia, Frazier,  
Ship St. Peter, Crosby,

Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.  
Noble, Gowland and Co.  
Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.  
Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

do do.  
do for Philadelphia.  
do for Baltimore.

FRENCH.

Ship Nouvelle Alliance, Prud-  
[homme,  
Brig Joseph, Lamaud,  
Barque Auguste, Vidal,

V. Courass.  
Braulio Costa.  
Puel, Rodriguez and Co.

Isle of Bourbon with mules  
Loading for Bourdeaux.  
do for Havre de Grace.

SARDINIAN.

Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,  
Polacre San Salvador, Chichyola,  
Brig William Tell, Piaggio,  
Brig Socrates, Ravenna,

Pedro A. Plomer,

Loading for Cadiz, Bar-  
[celona and Genoa.  
do do do.  
do do do.

Ship Carlota, J. B. Viale,  
Schooner brig Elena Constanza,  
[Agustine, (late Argentine schr.  
brig General Balcarce,)  
Brig Maguifico, Jovitch,  
Brig Colombo, Ardito,

Pedro A. Plomer.  
Pedro A. Plomer.  
Pedro A. Plomer,

Loading for Cadiz and  
[Gibraltar.  
do for Cadiz & Barcelona.

BRAZILIAN.

Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,  
Schooner brig Nueva Yermal,  
[Pacheco,  
Schooner Bella Etiza, J. Sousa,  
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,  
Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor,  
[C. Antonio,

Davison, Dorr and Co.

Pedro A. Plomer,  
J. Gestal.  
J. Gestal.

do for Cadiz.  
do for Cadiz and Genoa.  
Discharging.

I. S. Monteiro.

C. M. Huergo,  
Manuel Carreras,  
J. Gestal.

Loading for Brazil.  
do for Rio Grande.  
Brazil.  
Uncertain.  
do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Hope, Lieutenant Wright, Commander

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Brilliant, Creighton, from this 11th June, arrived at New-York 4th August.

The American brig Brazen, Burnham, cleared at the Custom-House of Baltimore on 10th August, bound to Buenos Ayres.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 17th.—Brazilian diate Buen Jesus, from Rio Grande.

British brig Brutus, from Cette and Rio Janeiro.

20th.—Brazilian schooner 3rd May, from St. Catherine's.

American brig Edwina, Williams, from New-York 12th August.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

#### October 22nd—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 21st., to A. Martinez.

Sardinian brig Colombo, Ardito, from Genoa 6th February; Tarragona 15th March; St. Catherine's 16th inst.; Montevideo 20th., with wine, oil and a general cargo, to J. Gestal.

National zamaca Sociedad Feliz, Worcester, from Paragua 9th inst., with 598 tierces of yerba, rice, timber, &c., to Edward Lumb.

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

#### October 23rd—Wind E.N.E. blowing strong in the afternoon.

Arrived British brig Hercules, Peile, from Montevideo 21st., in ballast, to Charles R. Horne.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 22nd inst., to C. Galieno.

Sailed Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser, for Amsterdam,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 5,071 quintals of jerked beef.

British brig Porcia, Burnett, for Cowes (for orders).—despatched by John Harratt and Sons, with 9,655 dry hides.

(She anchored in the evening in sight of the town, from strong head wind.)

#### October 24th.—Wind W.S.W.

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

Sailed Brazilian brig Emilia, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by J. Acosta, with 400 quintals jerked beef.

11 sail of small craft to the N.  
The Porcia which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

#### October 25th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived 6 balandras and 4 zamacas, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, &c.

Sailed American barque Hope, M. Sheaffe, for Montevideo,—despatched by Davison, Dorr and Co, in ballast.

Bremen ship Brunswick, Baetjer, for Havannah,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 12,122 dry hides.

Passengers.—Señores Paravalini and Jose B. Conde.

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

#### October 26th.—Wind W.N.W. variable. Nothing arrived.

Sailed 13 sail of small craft to the N.

#### October 27th.—Wind N.

Arrived National brig Esperanza, Gard, from Montevideo 25th inst., with 155 pipes, 33 half do., 12 quarter do wine, to Fernando Alfaro.

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

Sailed British brig William and Ann, Lyall,

for Liverpool,—despatched by Manuel A. Basualdo, with 4608 dry hides, 2896 salted do., 93 bales with 2325 arrobas of horse hair, 19 bales with 323 do of wool, 4 do horse hides (about 500,) 5145 horns.

Do brig Cleopatra, Walsh, for Montevideo (to finish loading for Liverpool.)—despatched by Dickson, and Co., with 3400 horns, 2314 dry hides, 2292 salted do.

Brazilian zamaca Pensamiento Feliz, for Santos,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 354 quintals of jerked beef.

Do schooner brig Suspiro, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by I. S. Monteiro, with 200 fauegas of salt.

#### October 28th.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Passengers in the American schooner Arcadia, for Santos, in addition to those mentioned in our last, Messrs. I. and W. Spears.

It is stated that Colonel Espino has refused to resign the Governorship of the province of Entrerios, with which he was temporarily invested, during the illness of the Governor Proprietary, D. Pedro Barranechea, and that the latter had proceeded to Santa Fé to ask assistance from his ally, which was granted; and that a division of the Santa Fé troops under the command of Commandant Rodriguez, was about to proceed to Entrerios.

There is no particular news from the Provinces of the interior this week, except a report that the residue of the Unitarian forces under the command of Colonel De la Madrid, has been entirely routed.

The Packet Hope is posted to sail on Monday next, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

A Young man of steady habits, who understands the German, Spanish and English languages, wishes for a situation in a Commercial Establishment as a Custom House clerk, or to transact any business that might be required of him. He has been 5 years in this country, and can give most respectable reference as to character.—Please to apply at the Commercial Room, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

### WANTS A SITUATION.

A S Coachman or groom, a person who perfectly understands his business, and can have an excellent character from his last employ, where he lived upwards of 4 years. Apply at No. 105, calle de Belgrano.

### SALT BEEF.

PUT up by George Keen, in the Banda Oriental, fat and superiorly cured. Apply to Edward Lumb, No. 56, calle de la Paz.

### CHILDREN'S SHOES

FOR Sale at No. 142, calle de la Victoria, price from 20 reals to 5 dollars per pair.

### SUPERIOR BROWN STOUT.

FOR Sale by the cask or per dozen, at W. A. Walkers, No. 26, calle de la Piedad.

### PARQUE ARGENTINO.

A Fine young Tiger is exhibited daily, at the above garden.

## REMOVAL.

WM. INGLIS and BROTHERS, Upholsterers, have removed from No. 130, calle de la Piedad to No. 136, in the same street; where they have erected the most complete machinery in this city for cleaning and picking wool, and can supply the public with clean well made mattresses at the shortest notice, and at the lowest price possible.—They also manufacture their own curled hair, and make warranted curled hair mattresses, "so much recommended by the faculty for summer use, on account of their coolness and elasticity, &c.," equal to any in London. On hand an assortment of mattresses, bedsteads with furniture; strong made carteries, with head boards and mosquito curtains neatly fixed: old sofas, chairs and mattresses restuffed and repaired to look like new.—Curtains cut and fixed to the latest fashion: Venetian and roller blinds made and repaired; carpeting fitted to rooms, with every part of the upholstery business executed in first rate style, at moderate prices and with despatch.

## FOR SALE

PRICE 6 shillings each, or the equivalent in current money, viz;—10 dollars.

The London Quarterly Review, for July, 1831.

Edinburg do for June 1831.—Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

## FOR SALE.

OR TO BE LET UNTIL SOLD  
A BARRACA AND DWELLING HOUSE,

IN THE HUECO DE SAUCES;

THE Barraca is one of the best constructed in this country, and no situation can be better for the collecting of produce from the country; its adjacency to the Corrales de Miserere and Residencia, would prove advantageous to any person wishing to stake or salt hides. The dwelling house being roomy and very dry, and built on an elevated and healthy site, would make a good residence during the sultry summer months.

Apply at No. 106, calle de la Piedad.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 103½ a 103½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 101½ a 102 do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 5½ a 5½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6½ do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 56 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 163 a 164 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 7½ a 7½d per dol.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 168 a 170 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 29 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 24 a 26 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 21 a 23.  
Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 7½ a 7½ dollars each  
Nutria skins, 14 a 29 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 38 a 40 do.  
Wool (common.) 6½ a 7½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 25 a 28 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 12 a 15 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 9½ a 10½ dl per quintal.  
Horns, 340 a 720 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 47 a 52 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 104 dollars. The lowest price, 100 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½.

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