

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 272.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1831.

[Vol. VI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Governor Proprietary of this Province, D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, was at Rosario, in the province of Santa Fé, a few days since, in company with the Governor of the latter Province, Don Estanislao Lopez; and it is reported that the two Governors are shortly expected in Buenos Ayres.

Governor Lopez arrived at the city of Santa Fé on the 5th ult., from Cordova, and was received in the capital of his Province with great enthusiasm. He entered it at 10 in the morning, in a coach, accompanied by various military chieftains, and was met by the civil, military and clerical authorities, and the citizens. A child of 10 years of age recited some verses upon the occasion.

In proceeding through the city, flowers, laurel, &c., were scattered in his path. The bells were rung, cannon fired, &c., and he was hailed as the *Liberator*, the "titular angel of the country"—the saviour of the Republic: dances and other diversions took place; *Te Deum* was celebrated in the church of *La Matriz*. Santa Fé appeared to be given up to jubilee.

The public career of Governor Lopez, in the line of politics, which he has espoused, has certainly been a brilliant one, and his name will be conspicuous in the annals of this country,—as one of the main props of the Federal cause.—He has likewise been a "fortunate man," and this circumstance alone, whether it be in public or private life has always a talismanic effect—indeed he seems to merit the eulogy which we heard a friend of ours pronounce upon him some three years since, viz:—that "he is decidedly a clever man."

The return of the Governor to Buenos Ayres, may give rise to rather important occurrences, in connection with the wish he has expressed to resign office; likewise on other political affairs, and above all relative to the "state of the country." The pecuniary difficulties under which it labours will doubtless be the first object to which the Government will devote its attention. The trade of this country has from late events received a serious blow—but confidence once restored, we shall not despair to see commerce revive; the first step towards that confidence is in the domestic peace of all the republic, and present appearances are in favour of this desired event.

A mail from Mendoza, (30 days,) arrived on Thursday last—but does not bring any news.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a sitting on 31st ult., three projects

of law forwarded by the Government for the sanction of the Legislature, were read, viz:—

No. 1.—To continue for the year 1832, the Custom-House duties of the present year—with the following alteration. Foreign salt on its introduction to pay a duty of one dollar per fanega.

No. 2.—The law of the *contribucion directa* of the present year, to remain in force for the year 1832, without any alteration whatever.

No. 3.—Ditto for Stamps and Licences, without any modification.

General Juan Ramon Balcarce re-assumed his office as Minister of War and Marine, on the 1st inst.—vice General Marcos Balcarce, who had fulfilled it provisionally during the absence of the former with the Army.

The Minister (D. Tomas M. de Anchorena,) in a communication to the latter, dated 29th ult., returns him thanks in the name of the Government, for the zeal he displayed whilst in the discharge of the said office.

The Chamber of Justice has revoked the sentence pronounced by the Judge of the 1st instance, against Colonel Paulino Rojas, and has condemned him to suffer death. The prisoner has, we believe appealed against this sentence.

The ceremony of consecration of the Bishop Lazcano, lately arrived in this city from Cordova, was performed in the Cathedral on Sunday last, in the presence of a numerous congregation. The Bishop of Aulon officiated, and was assisted by the Canons D. E. Zavalata, P. P. Vidal and others of the clergy.

Another robbery was committed at 8 in the evening, on the 28th ult., at the house No. 103, calle de Cangallo, and property to the amount of 4000 dollars extracted. Some of the crew of the Montevideo packet Rosa have been committed to prison, charged with being concerned in the anterior robberies.

The remains of the late Edward Chambers, Esqr., were deposited in the Protestant Burial Ground, on Monday last, agreeably to his own wishes: further discussion, therefore, of this matter would be superfluous.

The *Lucero* has treated the subject in a manner so truly courteous—that we feel pleasure in returning the Editor our most sincere thanks.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

On taking my accustomed morning walk on Tuesday last, I insensibly directed my course across the large square of the Retiro, and on passing the church of the Socorro I was suddenly and agreeably surprised by observing a very neat field-tent, fixed in a picturesque enclosure at its western angle, over which floated a flag, with the following inscription:

"BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB."

I almost imperceptibly increased my speed, and in an instant found myself on the spot.

The morning was fine and fresh, after the rain which had previously fallen; and the sun just rising. A group of fine young men, attired in neat and appropriate costume, were busily occupied near the tent, adjusting it with infinite taste; whilst various other groups were seen in the distance, hastening forward by the different approaches to the ground. The scene to me was highly interesting, and my imagination reverted to the days of my youth with indescribable pleasure. Everything bespoke a lively preparation for this, our truly National Game of Cricket.

The majority of the Club soon met: bats, balls, and stumps were in requisition; every face glowed with animation and good humour; and each member seemed to vie with his neighbour in displaying his zeal and activity.

The Match was to be played between two-and-twenty gentlemen, eleven on each side. And on mustering all in costume, a field was turned out that would not have disgraced our native country. The batsmen were soon at their posts, and the Out party took their stations, with admirable precision and order. The play commenced with some as fine, swift and true bowling, (on the part of Messrs. Nadal and Isla, two gentlemen natives of Buenos Ayres,) as was ever displayed on any cricket ground; which was met on the part of the In with excellent batting by Messrs. Wilson, Doncaster, Smith, Plowes, and others whose names I am not acquainted with; whilst the remaining Members of the Club proved that with a little practice they will become steady and excellent players. Mr. Carmen, as an out fielder, displayed activity and skill, and Mr. Daws particularly distinguished himself at the bat's end; (the most critical position on the ground.) The match was concluded, after a very fair contest, in favour of the side headed by Messrs. Nadal and Isla, principally owing to their superiority in bowling. In fact the whole play was conducted in a spirited, manly and gentlemanly style, highly creditable to Messrs. Salisbury, Murphy, Davis and others, by whose perseverance, I understand, the Club has been established.

There were many visitors to participate in the hilarity of the scene, and I cannot refrain from wishing that this Noble Game may be encouraged by many more of the natives and other gentlemen residing in this country; and thus, at no far distant period, we may hope to find the sounds of the drum and the bugle occasionally overpowered by those shouts of joyful acclamation ever attendant on this healthful, athletic and peaceful sport.

I am Sir, yours,
AN AMATEUR.

The Reform Bill now in progress in the British Parliament, it is well known is supported by the major part of the London press, the provincial papers, and the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, besides other literary productions—but it has likewise formidable opponents in some of the London and country Papers, and various political works, among which the Quarterly Review takes the lead:—Its last number (July 1831.) has two articles connected with the subject of Reform; one is on the "Subversion of ancient Governments," and the other contains comments upon the pamphlet entitled "Friendly advice to the Lords."

The following are extracts from the former.

"Athens, which on the day when the Areopagus was shorn of its strength, was not only one of the eyes of Greece, but in truth and effect the leading state, saw within a few short years, under the energetic, pacific and consistent influence of a reformed system, her colonies wrested from her, her fleet annihilated, her walls levelled with the ground, and a new tyranny imposed upon her citizens by their hereditary rivals."

At the conclusion of this article the Review says,

"We have little connection, immediate or remote, with the aristocracy of the empire; we earn our bread by the sweat of our brow, and no change short of one which would convulse our country to the centre could effect our interests. Our only motive, therefore, in offering these suggestions is a deep and unalterable conviction that an aristocracy like our own, checked as it is by the knowledge and spirit of the times, is the form of Government, under which the greatest portion of liberty is enjoyed, and persons and property most effectually secured. Of tyranny from the English Government, neither we nor any other sane human being has the slightest fear. Our demagogues prove by their daily conduct, that they at least have unbounded confidence in its lenity and forbearance. Convinced therefore, that the enthusiasm of the British Constitution predicted by Hume, has not the remotest probability of becoming its ultimate fate; our fears take the contrary direction, and we entirely agree with the American writer Briscoe, that if the liberties of Britain perish, it must be beneath the darts of Democracy."

In the article "Friendly advice to the Lords," language is used as it regards the present King of Great Britain, which cannot be misunderstood.

In page 515 it states,

"Louis 16th was a most popular monarch, as long as he helped his affectionate people to pull his throne to pieces, and to build his own scaffold with the fragments."

"When the Orator of old found himself confounded by the giddy multitude, he exclaimed, What folly have I said? When the King finds himself extravagantly popular, he may well enquire if he has not committed some folly; and if he finds that the popularity is like all new born zeal, most violent amongst those who had been hitherto the bitter opponents, and revilers of every thing royal, he may not

unwisely suspect that he has unintentionally done something derogatory or injurious to the royal authority."

In page 575 it says,

"We have read with great pain some indecorous anecdotes, which for the paltry object of election excitement have been circulated, of our present Sovereign's conduct on the occasion of the late dissolution;—as when some supposed delay occurred in getting ready on a sudden the royal carriages, which were to convey his Majesty to Parliament, he is represented to have said, he would go in a hackney coach; and again when the Ministerial press attributed to him the act of placing the crown on his own head, and exclaiming, "this is my coronation day." These ill-imagined proofs, of the present zeal of the Monarch in the cause of his Ministers, are we hope mere inventions; but that they should have been invented and propagated by those who call themselves the King's friends, is a sign of the times not auspicious to the monarchical character, and indeed the latter anecdote received but too much confirmation from the fact of His Majesty—of course by the advice of his Ministers—having worn the crown on that occasion; although it is a known etiquette,—it is more than an etiquette, it is a Constitutional rule,—that the crown is never worn before the coronation."

In page 540 it says,

"But if this democratic operation (the Reform Bill,) is to be accelerated into direct and immediate action by the principle—impious in expression and fatal in import,—"*vox populi, vox Dei*,"—the subversion—for revolution is too mild a term—will proceed with a rapidity and impetus which will be utterly irresistible; and leave no distant posterity to wonder where it was that the high and palmy state of Britain so lately stood; and what it became of that happy, wealthy, brave, free and religious people, which had enjoyed centuries of repose and glory under its protecting branches."

In page 542 it says, that when the late Parliament "expressed its opinion against the Reform Bill, the good old practices of our Constitution would have pointed out, that his Majesty, instead of dissolving the Parliament should have dissolved the Cabinet."

The two articles from which we have made the above quotations, abound in language similar to that now quoted,—or what would be denominated "high Tory principles."

The weather has been pleasant lately, except two or three sultry days. The band of the Civicos amused a numerous assemblage on the evening of the 28th ult., halting at the corners of various streets in their route to the Mercado, and performing some pretty music, including the *finale* to *La Cenicientola*, which Doña Angela Tani once warbled so sweetly at our theatre. It brought to mind what may now be called the "olden times" of Buenos Ayres, and forced a somewhat melancholy retrospection,—but "times will mend."

The 1st inst., (All Saints' day,) was kept as a close holiday, and the theatre was shut; the solemn tolling of the church bells, and the interior of those edifices were in accordance with the day. In the evening, the church of San Francisco was much resorted to. A requiem was per-

formed at the College church, which did not conclude until nearly 10 o'clock at night.—We could have remained there for hours longer, and most sincerely regretted to hear the organ sound the last amen. Amongst the choristers near the organ, we noticed a voice of peculiar sweetness, indeed

"T'was musical, but sadly sweet."

We have never heard a male singer (Braham excepted,) that so much delighted us.

On a table at the porch of each church was placed a skull, to remind "proud man" "That to this favour he must come."

Sable attire was generally worn during the day,—but notwithstanding these solemn observances the streets had a portion of visitors, attracted thither by a very fine night—and at times music's "livelier strains," were heard from various mansions.

The *Circular Maritima* was again published on 27th ult., after a suspension of some months. It professes, as before, to give an account of the cargo, &c., of vessels shortly after they arrive, and the same of vessels which depart, with no interruptions from Sundays or holidays. Should it continue to do so it will become useful—but we have seen many failures in this respect, confirming more and more the vulgar adage that "promises and pie-crust were made to be broken." However, in justice to the *Circular*, we must say that since its resuscitation it has been very punctual.

TO DR. JOSE INDELICATO.

Sir:—

In your communication inserted in the *British Packet* No. 271, you state that the documents published in No. 270 of that journal relative to the invention of the Lythotricie are not entirely satisfactory, and that it is doubtful if the merit of such invention be due to Dr. Civiale.

Upon these two points I entirely differ with you—the documents referred to are satisfactory as far as I am concerned, because they contain nothing but facts; and whatever opinion the French Minister may have formed respecting the state of surgery in this country, I do not think you are quite justified in questioning the truth of his communication to our Medical Board, relative to the discovery of the Lythotricie; nor do I think that any other motive but that of humanity could have induced him to make such communications, or that he would claim the merit of the important discovery in question for Dr. Civiale, if the claims of that gentleman had not been well established in France and the rest of Europe.—Truth is sacred, Doctor, and the right of originality is a sacred right—no national prejudice should operate to subvert it, nor deprive Dr. Civiale of the merit of his invention, which at the same time that it intitles him to a prominent place in the Republic of science, may be instrumental in saving many lives in peculiar cases, to which perhaps the operation of the Lithotomy may not be so applicable.

You ask "why I have not thought proper to make a trial of the Lythotricie."

Surely, Doctor, you must see the gross impropriety of my giving such explanation, and cannot wish me to offend the public by an indecent display of Anatomical

parts, which must necessarily take place in shewing the comparative merits of the operations of Lythotomy and Lythotricie; besides I do not feel qualified to amuse the public by appearing in print. I have other things to attend to more interesting to society and beneficial to myself—I leave the pen for others to wield, and shall content myself with humbly handling the knife; and should it be necessary for me to use it in the disease of the stone, I shall do so in three different ways as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case: and what is more, I feel no doubt that in 99 cases out of 100 I shall succeed without the assistance of the Lythotricie, or being obliged to tell the public or the patient (who is the most interested of all) "why I have not thought proper to make a trial of the Lythotricie."

Moreover, Doctor, setting aside the disgust which the public must feel at any details of operative surgery,—only figure to yourself poor Jack upon the beach, with the *British Packet* in his hand, or little Miss perusing its pages for Papa and Mama, at the breakfast-table, screwing up her mouth to slip out the hard words *Raje, Tuber, Ischu, Transversalis, Perine Levator Ani*, Membranous part and Bub, neck, &c. &c. &c.,—and think how charmed they must be with such readings.

To conclude. The documents which I have published touching the subject of this letter, I repeat are satisfactory, because they are true. I have not been led to publish them from motives of personal or professional vanity; my credit and practice in this city can scarcely be increased. Providence has thrown them in my way, to counteract the inhuman and mysterious persecution practised upon me for six years; and to cover with shame those ungenerous persons who endeavoured to rob me both of reputation and repose.

Now, Doctor, I wish you an eternal farewell, (at least in the public prints.) but if you have any wish to know me personally, I shall be happy to see you at my house, No. 17, calle de la Catedral, where I shall receive you with Irish hospitality.

JOHN OUGHAN.

THEATRE.

We have not had space to be very diffuse in our notices of the theatre lately.

The ballet dance of the magic flute was abruptly terminated a few nights since, in consequence of cries from the pit, of *afuera, afuera*, (off, off;) these marks of displeasure seemed to be levelled against Señor Cañete, to whom a spirit of hostility has long existed. He has not since appeared on the stage.

We saw the farce of the "Nuptials of Chibico," the other night.—When well represented it affords a good description of the *Gauchos* of this country. On this occasion there was something wanting—the costume was, however, preserved—the *Cielito* dance was only tolerable—some amusement was caused when the priest joined it. The guitar was decorated with red ribband,—but Señor Cañuberta made his *Gaucha* a great deal too much of the gentleman.

The theatre generally has been extremely well attended. On the 30th ult. it was "crowded to suffocation," to witness the play of *La Capilla de Glessthorp*, the scene of which, is placed in Ireland.

The boxes presented a splendid bevy of charming females.

On the 31st, for the benefit of Señor Cogoy, a play was performed and a musical farce, in which Señor Moreno attempted to sing—we say attempted, because this gentleman has no talent as a vocalist,—in fact, the farce altogether was truly discordant. Just previous to entering the theatre we had been reading in the *Quarterly Review* of February last, a translation of the chorusses, &c., from the famous drama of Aristophanes, (*The Frogs*).—One verse of which might well be applied to the performance of this evening. It is as follows.

"Care or care not, tis the same thing to me,
My voice is my own and my actions are free,
I have but one note, and I'll chant it with glee,
And from morning to night that note it shall be."
Chorus.— Croak, croak, croak."

The house (notwithstanding the triste

amusements of the evening) was full, and in the boxes were some lovely fair.

A temporary change has we hear taken place in the management of the theatre. Señor Olague has abdicated the managerial chair for the summer season, and the performers have taken possession. Time will show whether this arrangement be an improvement or not. An absolute monarchy rather than a republic we should think, better suited to a theatrical state.

We hope the new management will not turn a deaf ear to reform, for it is much needed in this theatre.

Señores Caceres, Felipe David, Gonzales, &c., from the Montevideo theatre, have arrived in this city.—Theatrical concerns are at a very low ebb in Montevideo.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

[IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Brooke, Brier, Barque Matilda, Casson, Brig James, Perry;	James C. Thompson, Charles Taylor and Co. Charles R. Horne.	Loading for Liverpool, do for Gibraltar & Malaga do for Falmouth for [orders.
Brig Adelphi, Mc Alpin, Brig Hercules, Piele, Do George Bentinck, McKinney Brig Brothers, Spittal,	Davison, Dorr and Co. Charles R. Horne, George Salisbury. Miller, Stewart and Co.	Halifax. Uncertain. Discharging, do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Orient, Elliot, Brig Tariff, Elliot, Brig Sophia, Frazier, Ship St. Peter, Crosby, Schr. Susan Mary, Henderson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co, Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Dorr and Reincke.	Loading for New York, do do, do for Philadelphia, do for Baltimore, New-York.
FRENCH.		
Ship Nouvelle Alliance, Prud- [homme,	V. Courass. Braulio Costa. Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Uncertain. Loading for Bourdeaux, do for Hayre de Graves.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San Salvador, Chi chyola,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz, Bar- [celona and Genoa, do do, Loading for Cadiz and [Barcelona, do for Cadiz and Genoa. Discharging.
Brig William Tell, Piaggio, Ship Carlotta, J. B. Viale,	Pedro A. Plomer, Davison, Dorr and Co.	
Brig Magnifico, Jovich, Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal. J. Gestal.	
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, Schooner-brig Nueva Yermal, [Pacheco, Schooner Bella Eitza, J. Sousa, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor, [C. Antonio,	I. S. Monteiro. C. M. Huergo, Manuel Carreras, J. Gestal.	Loading for Brazil. do for Rio Grande. Brazil. Uncertain. do.
NATIONAL.		
Brig Esperanza, Gard, Brig Guerrero, Risso,	Fernando Alfaro. J. Gestal.	Loading for Cowes (for [orders.) do for Valparaiso,

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

NONE.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Neptune, But'er from this 17th June, arrived at New-York 14th August.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 25th.—Sardinian brig Hannibal, from Genoa.

26th.—American brig Daniel Webster, from Boston, 6th August.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ERRATA in our last number.—A transposition occurred respecting the cargo of the Dutch brig Phoenix, and of the Bremen ship Brunswick. It should have been 12,122 dry hides in the former, and 5,671 quintals of jerked beef in the latter.

October 29th.—Wind N.

Arrived Oriental brig Sin Par, Fortune, from St. Catherine's 19th inst.; Montevideo 27th, with 470 bags of rice, maize, farina, &c., to Bertram and Co.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 27th., to J. and S. Lyons. 8 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, &c.

Sailed (at night) National schooner-brig Paquete del Rio, Grenet, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Gavrin, Soris and Co., with 300 quintals jerked beef, 329 dry hides.

American schooner-brig Patsey B. Blount, Scott, for New-York—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 4793 dry hides, 2000 horns.

October 30th.—Wind N.N.E.—opposite coast visible.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Sardinian polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzolini, for Barcelona.—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 7757 dry hides, 9 bales with 1125 horse hides, 5 do with 300 calf skins, 4 do with 80 arrobas of horse hair.

October 31st.—Wind S S E. blowing strong—and rain.

Arrived National schooner-brig Paquete del Rio,—put back with loss of anchors and cables.

At night.

Sailed H. B. M's Barque Packet Hope, Lieut. Wright, Commander, for Montevideo Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passenger for Falmouth.—Messrs. James Dunnett, William Parlane and John H. Robillard.

4 sail of small craft to the N.

November 1st.—Wind N.E. shifted in the afternoon to S.S.W.

Arrived British brig Brothers, Spittal, from Liverpool 13th July; Cadiz 1st September, with wine, paper, oil and general cargo, to Miller, Stewart and Co.

American schooner Susan Mary, Henderson, from New-York 19th August, with a general cargo, to Dorr and Reincke.

Passengers.—Messrs. William Jones, Seriel Handy and Juan Gonzalez.

Sailed Sardinian brig Socrates, Ravenna, for Cadiz,—despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 7107 dry hides, 7 bales with 2675 horn plates.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

The Packet Hope which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

November 2nd.—Wind N.E.

Arrived 18 sail of small craft from the Uruguay and Parana, with wood, &c.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Montorio, for Montevideo.

November 3rd.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed National schooner of war Sarandi, Pinedo, for Bahia Blanca.

National schooner-brig Paquete del Rio, Grenet, for Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian schooner-brig Elena, Constanza, A. Agustine, for Cadiz.—despatched by J. Gestal, with 2715 dry hides, 9000 horns, 50 bales and 2 cases with horse hair (about 1200 arrobas,) and ostrich feathers, 100 quintals of iron.

Passengers.—Señores Pedro Clavria and Juan Bejaran.

November 4th.—Wind N.N.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

The official announcement of the restoration of the Federal authorities in the provinces of Catamarca has been published. The present Governor is Col. Figueroa, who held that office previously to the late revolution, and was, with the other Federal Governors, ejected after the second defeat of Gen. Quiroga. In a private letter to the Governor of Cordova, Col. Figueroa expresses a sanguine expectation of causing the Unitarian forces to evacuate the province of Tucuman. That Province and Salta are the only two now under the Unitarian sway.

MARRIED.

On 27th ult.—Mr. Addison Dorr, to Doña Aniceta Pereira.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE.

ON the 7th, 8th and 9th of this present month, November, will be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Tribunal of Consulado, and at the doors thereof, that large, well built and commodious Dwelling House, with Algabe and 28 to 30 cuadras of ground: the property of John George Vermoelen, who in the year 1826 (or thereabout,) purchased this estate for 9000 dollars (metallic) and since then has invested very considerable sums in the improvement thereon, so that on a moderate calculation its cost will not have been less than 80,000 dollars of the present currency.

The situation is a convenient distance from town, and is about a league from the Barraca bridge, in the direction to the Paso de Burgos.

The Dwelling House consists of 5 principal rooms, surrounded by spacious corridors, with numerous offices for capataz, servants, &c., and on the whole few opportunities can occur of securing a valuable and improving estate at so small a price (in sterling value,) as it is feared this (from necessity) must be sold for.

A servant residing on the estate will show the house and grounds, and the inventory with the prices affixed by the public appraisers, are open for inspection at the office of Don Pablo Merlo, in the Tribunal de Consulado, from 11 A.M. until 1 o'clock,—and at No. 12, calle de Universidad, and No. 53, calle de Balcarce.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST

A black puppy about four months old, with a leathern collar round its neck, with an inscription on it *Fonda de Faunch.*

NOTICE.

WANT of room prevents the insertion of the Advertisement of Messrs. Lavalle and Macome, relative to the Sale of the Saladero of John Miller, Esqr., &c. It shall be inserted next week.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM P. FORD having presented himself before the Tribunal of Commerce, soliciting its approbation of an agreement, for a letter of license and acquittance, entered into with his creditors; the Tribunal ordered by a decree of the 9th of August last; that by means of edicts and the public journals, the mass of the creditors should be acquainted thereof, in order that within the term of 16 days they should appear, for the purpose of informing themselves of the contents of the documents relative to the case; and expressing under their signature their opinion and vote, with regard to the said agreement. These requisites and others which the Tribunal subsequently exacted being fulfilled, the whole was directed to be laid before the Assessor that he might report thereon; which he did, and on view thereof the Tribunal by a decree, dated the 24th inst., has thought fit to approve of the above mentioned agreement of license and acquittance. In consequence whereof, public notice is hereby given, that the said W. P. Ford is in the full and free administration of his property, claims and rights, all his prior obligations are under subjection to the terms and conditions of the before mentioned agreement; and he restored to the enjoyment of all the privileges appertaining to him in the character of a merchant. All Persons desirous of acquainting themselves with the contents of the documents concerning the case, and the terms of the agreement entered into, may see the same by applying at the Office of the Subscriber.

JUAN PABLO MERLO.

Notary to the Tribunal of Commerce.

Buenos Ayres, 28th September, 1831.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 104½ a 105 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 103 a 103½ do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 5½ a 5¾ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¾ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 5½ a 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 56 a 59 per cent.

Bank Shares, 164 a 166 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7¾ a 7½d per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 167 a 170 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6¾ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 27 a 30 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 24 a 26 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 21 a 23.

Do. salted, 18 a 18½ pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each

Nutria skins, 15 a 30 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 38 a 47 do.

Wool (common,) 6½ a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 26 a 29 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 13 a 16 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 9½ a 10½ dl per quintal.

Horns, 340 a 730 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 40 a 43 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 8 a 9 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 1 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 10¼ dollars. The lowest price, 10½ dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼

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