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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1831.

[VOL. VI.]

With this number concludes the quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES.

A long official communication has been published from the Minister of Finance, (D. Manuel José García,) to the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres—stating that it had been necessary until the present moment, cheerfully to make every sacrifice to save the country from impending ruin,—that the Government was now impelled to call the attention of the Representatives to the situation of the Treasury of the Province, in order that not a moment may be lost in adopting some measure, without which it will be impossible to proceed to a definitive and general arrangement of the public revenue, and to comply with the claims of foreign creditors, who, deprived for so long a period of what is justly their due, still confide in the good faith of the Government.

The Minister then takes a view of the situation of the Province, from the month of August, 1829—that at that period it was sufficient to provide for the ordinary expense, and to establish a sinking fund for the redemption of Bank notes, by means of additional taxes, intended at the same time to better the current money, and provide for the interior and exterior debt: the majority of the citizens thought that even this could not be effected, except from a durable peace. Confidence began, however, to revive, when the Government perceived that its efforts to preserve peace were fruitless, that a formidable conspiracy was on foot, which might renew the horrors of civil war. This presentiment obliged it to think of preparing for those new and extraordinary conflicts. It proposed first to find the means of paying all the expenses of a numerous army, to regulate its operations, and avoid the consequences of want of discipline by forbearing to have recourse to military exactions. Secondly—To avoid forced loans, which always irritate, and it was to be feared that party spirit would take advantage of the circumstance should the

funds not be ready to commence rapid military operations. Thirdly—To facilitate by this means credit, and confidence upon the breaking out of a war, upon the result of which opinions were so much divided. Fourthly—To avoid any new emissions of paper money, and to take care that its amount did not increase, if unfortunately it could not be diminished. Fifthly.—To provide specie for any emergency.—The above plan might appear chimerical if it had not been carried into effect. The two methods which the Government adopted, were first to apply the proceeds of the sinking fund for the redemption of the Bank notes to the public service, and to create 6 millions of new 6 per Cent. stock to be brought gradually into circulation. The Government had proposed some new taxes to meet these operations, which, however, were rejected by the House of Representatives from the general penny which prevailed, and the distresses occasioned by a long drought. The Government has the satisfaction to state, that after equipping numerous forces, including a strong flotilla; supplying its allies with money and all sorts of requisites; paying some debts resulting from the war with Brazil:—the campaign has happily terminated, and the troops have returned to their homes, having received double pay to September last, without any deduction for clothing, &c.—besides 150 dollars bounty money: all the officers in civil employments had been likewise paid with an augmentation of 50 per cent; and no exactions had taken place for the subsistence of the troops, neither within nor without the Province. The Treasury had not only preserved its credit, but its bills were discounted in the Market, at a more moderate rate than those of private individuals. The Minister then congratulates the House upon such a state of things, when such different results were expected at the time the war commenced, and the necessity of establishing the receipts and expenses of the State upon a solid basis.

We have not room to follow the Minister through every particular of the statement,—he proposes in order to meet the public exigencies that the Government be authorized to dispose of the public funds lately created, and now deposited in the fund for the redemption of the Bank notes—and that in case the Government should deem it necessary, that it be authorized to dispose of a portion of the estates appertaining to the State;—this latter resource it is expected will enable the Government to sell the 6 per Cent. stock at 60 per Cent.

The Minister of Finance has proposed to the House of Representatives to reduce the impost of 12 reals per head to 2 reals on cattle introduced into the saladeros, on account of the drought which

has inflicted such injury upon the establishments in the country.

A mail from Cordova arrived on Wednesday, bringing letters and communications from the interior to 22nd ult. The Governor Proprietary of Cordova (D. José Vicente Rinafé,) had left that city with a body of troops, in order to act against the Unitarian force in the Northern Provinces: he has delegated the Government of the province of Cordova in the Minister D. Calisto Maria Gonzalez, with full powers; and issued a proclamation to its inhabitants.

The vanguard of Gen. Quiroga's troops, under the command of Commandant Juan de Dios Vargas, has had an action with 100 and odd men of the Unitarian force on 26th September, commanded by Major Juan José Guesi; the latter were defeated with the loss of 18 killed and 22 prisoners, among the latter was Major Guesi. The Unitarian Colonels Acha, Barcala and Alvaracin, with about 300 men, and the ex-Governor of Catamarca (Miguel Diaz) were at Piedra Blanca; Col. Madrid was at Rosario. General Alvarado was marching towards Salta.

The Federal Commandant Juan de Dios Vargas having learned that Capt. Juan de Dios Melian and his servants had been put to death, by order of the Unitarian Chieftains Alvaracin, Barcala and Acha; immediately retaliated, by ordering the prisoner Major Guesi to be shot at two hours' notice, which was accordingly executed. Captain Melian it is stated was arrested by Col. De la Madrid, when carrying the communications to General Alvarado, admitting the armistice which had been proposed.

Col. De la Madrid, according to the last accounts, occupied the town of Anfali, with some cavalry badly mounted.

A detachment of Gen. Felipe Ibarra's division, had attacked a party of the Unitarian troops, and pursued them into the city of Tucuman. A party of the Federal troops operating in Salta, under the command of J.M. Blanco, had gained some advantages.

From the accounts received, it would seem that the Federal Chiefs are determined to make an effort to bring the war to a speedy close.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a sitting on 9th inst., the motion of Señor Aguirre, relative to the extraordinary powers granted to the Government was rejected, on account of its informality. Señor Cavia moved an amendment, which was seconded and passed to the Committee. Its purport is to call upon the Government for a report of the state of the country, in order that the House might resolve upon the above question.

We have received by the brig Mediterranean Packet, London and Dublin Papers to the 5th September; Edinburgh and Glasgow do to 3rd do.;—and Liverpool to the 6th do. The Polish troops had been worsted in several partial encounters with the Russians—the latter it is positively stated had entered Warsaw.

The cause of the Poles seemed, (at least for the present) to be hopeless. The affairs of Belgium continued in an unsettled state,—the Dutch troops occupied the Citadel of Antwerp; and it was said that a portion of French troops would remain at Belgium, (with the acquiescence of the British Government,) until the King of Holland should acknowledge its independence. In the other parts of Europe there was nothing particularly new, but the aspect of affairs generally in the "old world," was any thing but peaceable.

The "Reform Bill" still attracted most of the public attention in Great Britain and Ireland; it was proceeding in the House of Commons in the same sluggish rate; the debates thereon present but little interest.

Out of doors the violence of party spirit respecting this Bill seemed to increase rather than diminish, its opposers (particularly amongst the high tory party in Ireland) do not hesitate to censure the conduct which the King has pursued respecting it; and we read that at a corporation dinner in Dublin, to celebrate the return of two anti-reformist Members to Parliament; the healths of the King, Queen and Princess Victoria were drank in solemn silence, then the Duke of Cumberland and the rest of the royal family, with "nine times nine." It is added that one of the party in drinking the "glorious memory of King William III," stated that the country might soon be placed in a situation to seek another deliverer.

The Mayor of Liverpool, had refused to convene a meeting of the corporation to consider the best mode of celebrating the coronation, which was to take place on the 10th September. On the other hand the reform party appear confident of success, and of the beneficial results of the Bill—and aver that to insure its passing the House of Lords, 30, nay even 50 new Peers will be created.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil, and the ex-Dey of Algiers, were at Paris in September last,—the saw each other for the first time at the opera there; a mutual recognition took place, but being upon opposite sides of the House (the ex-Dey put on his spectacles to look at the ex-Emperor, which highly amused the audience.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

For the greater convenience of the public, the Government has arranged anew that the mails for the interior shall be made up on the following days:

On the 5th of each month for Santa Fé and Chili.

On the 19th for Santa Fé and Peru.

Montevideo.

The Minister of Finance of the Oriental State (Don José M. Perez,) has resigned office. The under Secretary of the Home Department Don José Maria Reyes, has been appointed to succeed him *ad-interim*.

This being that portion of the year which is called the "fine season,"—A number of persons have left this city to make a tour in the Banda Oriental, and to drink the healthful waters of the Uruguay,—the *Boca* has been lately crowded with voyagers of this description—wait in a favourable wind. And the towns of Soriano, Mercedes, &c.,—on the Oriental side of the River, have received a considerable influx of visitors.

Lieut. Mariano Espinosa, of the regiment of Patricio, with his orderly man and a sailor, were drowned on 27th ult.—the boat in which they were proceeding from the Island of Martin Garcia to Las Vacas, having upset.

On Wednesday 22nd ult., a brick fell from the roof of the church of San Francisco, and a female who was passing in the street was severely wounded in the head.—She was conveyed to the shop of Mr. Bishop, Apothecary, opposite the church; in a very dangerous state.

It is stated that D. Mariano Fraguero, who was proceeding from Cordova to this city, has been detained in the country, at an estancia, near the Guardia del Monte, by order of the Governor Proprietary of this Province.

THE WEATHER.

The vicissitudes of the climate of this county is deeply felt by the valetudinarian. On the 4th inst., in the morning the thermometer was at 80. In the afternoon the wind shifted to South, the town was enveloped in dust, a slight rain fell during the night; and on the following day the thermometer was at 60. On Tuesday last it was extremely sultry, the thermometer at 82.—On Wednesday it fell to 63.

TO DR. JOHN OUGHGAN.

Sir:—

I feel obliged for the honor you have done me by your communication in the *British Packet* of last week.

Not being acquainted with the history of those cases of the stone, which have given rise to your operations with the *taille*, I am rather disposed to believe that they appertain to the small number of those in which the stone could not be separated with the instrument of *Civiale*, and that good reasons existed for having had recourse to the *Lythotomy*. In expressing the wish that you would make known to the public the particulars of the operations, the happy results of which you have related, I have no other object in view than the interest of science; I

am convinced that that interest cannot be foreign to you, and I believe you so liberal to refuse, I will not say to *ouster the public* by your productions, but to instruct it by your observations and reflections, in the art which you so worthily exercise. At the same time, if you aid in this desire, it is palpable that your public ought not then to be *poor Jack*, nor *little Miss perusing for Papa and Mama*; and you would choose the means of publication more proper perhaps to treat upon such a subject than the *British Packet*, whose columns are otherwise so much occupied.

You say Doctor, that the *Lithotripsy* may be instrumental in saving many lives in peculiar cases, to which, perhaps the operation of *Lythotomy* may not be applicable. Permit me to observe that in all cases where *Lythotomy* is admissible the *Lythotomy* should be also, if the first would not afford as it does the great advantage of avoiding the pain of the incision, and the dangers of the old method. I am willing to believe you fortunate enough and qualified to succeed 99 times out of 100 by the *Lythotomy*, although the calculation is generally understood that of 5 persons who undergo the operation (by the *taille* two generally die, in consequence of that operation. But if I had the misfortune to be afflicted with the stone, and the happiness of being your patient; I have the honor to assure you that I should intreat you rather to separate in particles and take out the stone by the method of *Civiale* without incision, than to use the *taille* in extracting it. It is not myself only who give this importance to the *Lythotripsy*, it is nearly all the surgical world of France, Great Britain, Germany and Italy.*

I am very far, Doctor, from attributing the publication of the documents in question to motives of vanity on your part, nor to contest the credit which you justly enjoy in Buenos Ayres: I shudder at the idea of the *inhuman and mysterious* persecution of which you inform me in your last communication. Ungenerous, ungenerous indeed must those be who assail the "reputation and repose" of a man of merit; and I hope the same Providence who has given you the means to counteract the efforts of your adversaries, will likewise inspire you with strength of soul to abstract from your mind the idea of your misfortunes.

I am very sorry, Doctor, that during the short time that I have practised Medicine in Buenos Ayres, I have not yet had the occasion personally to know the merit which is generally acknowledged to be your due—you cannot say as much with regard to me; nevertheless you state if I will call at your house you will receive me with *Irish hospitality*; this proves your nobleness of soul, and for this, I beg you to accept my thanks—at the same time believe me if at any period I should be obliged to explore the benefits of that sweet and divine sentiment of humanity, by which we are led to view a stranger without a home like a friend:—I should not enquire the name or the country of the man, who inspired me with so much confidence as to enter his house.

I remain very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

JOSE ENDELICATO.

Buenos Ayres, 9th November, 1831.

* TO THE READERS OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

After the Discussion to which the me-

rits of the *Lythotrixy* and *Lythotomy* has given rise—the following observations may not be entirely out of place.

The *Lythotrixy*, consists in the introduction of instruments adapted to the separation in fragments of the stone, in order that the powder and the fragments themselves may be carried away by the flow of water. It is now more than fifteen years that a military officer, impatient to get free of the stone in the bladder with which he was afflicted, introduced through the urethra, by means of a hollow probe a little saw, constructed with the spring of a watch, and by the aid of this instrument detached every day some particles of the stone, which were afterwards evacuated. The French

Surgeons took advantage of this idea: Leroy, D'Etioilles and Civiale have disputed the priority; Heurteloup has brought to perfection the method of Civiale, and introduced it in England; and in the present year he has published in London, the details of 15 operations of *Lythotrixy*, performed with perfect success, in the presence of the Medical Professors, Messrs. White, Boyton, Astley Cooper, Ware, &c.

To ascertain the idea they had in London of *Lythotrixy*, previously to Heurteloup's practice—see the article "*Lythotrixy*," in the Surgical Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Cooper.

INDELICATO.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Falmouth.

On 28th August.—Packet Goldfinch, from B. Ayres 15th June, Montevideo 21st do; Rio Janeiro 10th July.

At Liverpool.

About 2nd September.—British ship Tyrion, Cunningham; from B. Ayres 21st June.

Do.—Do brig Palladium, Pitkethly, from Montevideo.

Do.—Do do Floraville, Stephenson, from Montevideo.

At Portsmouth.

On 28th August.—American brig Mary, Robinson, from B. Ayres 8th July—bound to Bremen.

The British brig Jane, Luckett, sailed from Liverpool for B. Ayres, on 4th September.

On the night of the 5th inst., during the gale from the S.E., the Brazilian barque Fluminense in the Outer Roads, came in contact with the British brig Adelphi, and remained alongside for 4 hours, which occasioned great damage to the Adelphi, the extent of which is not yet ascertained.

The Fluminense lost her mizen-mast, and received other damage.

The American brig Sophia, in the Outer Roads, slipped her anchor but recovered it again.

Several vessels drove, but brought up again without any damage.

A balandra from Las Vacas, sunk in the same gale off the fort.—Crew saved.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER.

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. Horne.	Loading for Liverpool. do for Gibraltar & Malaga do for Falmouth for [orders.
Do Mediterrean Packet, Monde	Charles R. Horne.	Montevideo, to load for [Liverpool.
Brig Adelphi, Mc Alpin, Brig Hercules, Piele, Do George Bentinck, M'Kinney Brig Brothers, Spittall, Do Gondolier, Rhodes,	Davison, Dorr and Co. Charles R. Horne, George Salisbury. Miller, Stewart and Co. Heyworth and Carlisle.	Uncertain. do. Rio Janeiro. Discharging. do.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Orient, Ellis, Brig Tariff, Elliot, Schr. Susan Mary, Henderson, Ship St. Peter, Crosby, Brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Dorr and Reincke. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Dorr and Reincke.	Loading for New York; do do. do do. do for Baltimore.] Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Auguste, Vidal, Ship Nouvelle Alliance, Prud. [homme,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co. V. Courass.	Loading for Havre de [Grace. Uncertain.
HAMBURG.		
Schooner-brig Ana, Frobus,	Tomas Ruiz.	Loading for Hamburg.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San Salvador, Chichyola, Brig William Tell, Piaggio, Brig Magnifico, Jovich, Brig Colombo, Ardito, Ship Carlota, J. B. Viale,	Pedro A. Plomer, Pedro A. Plomer, J. Gestal. J. Gestal. Davison, Dorr and Co.	Loading for Cadiz, Bar. [celona and Genoa. do for Rio Janeiro. do for Cadiz and Genoa. do for Gibraltar & Genoa. Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, Schooner-brig Nueva Yermal, [Pacheco, Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa, Schooner-brig Cacique, J. J. [Oliveira, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zumaca San Antonio Vencedor, [C. Antonio, Brig Independente, Cardozo,	I. S. Monteiro. C. M. Huergo, Manuel Carreras, M. A. Ramos. J. Gestal. J. J. Monteiro.	Loading for Brazil. do for Rio Grande, Brazil. Parnagua, Uncertain. do. Discharging.]
NATIONAL.		
Brig Esperanza, Gard, Brig Guerrero, Risso,	Fernando Alfaro. J. Gestal.	Loading for Cowes (for [orders.] do for Valparaiso.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

November 5th.—Wind S.E. blowing a gale.

Arrived British brig Mediterranean Packet, Mondel, from Liverpool 6th September; Montevideo 3rd inst., with a general cargo, to Charles R. Horne.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Tate, E. Lathbury, George Bell, D. Lyall, — John.

Hamburg schooner-brig Ana, Frobus, from Montevideo 4th., with 200 tierces of yerba and effects, to Tomas Ruiz.

Oriental schooner Atahuaty, Fernandez, from Montevideo 3rd inst., in ballast, to José A. Silva.

Sailed 6 sail of small craft to the N.

The packet schooner Adelaide, which sailed yesterday, anchored in the Outer Roads, and remained this day—from strong head wind.

November 6th.—Wind E. blowing strong.

Arrived National schooner San Juan Bautista, J. De los Santos, from Santos 19th October; Montevideo 5th inst., with 735 bags of sugar, 68 rolls of tobacco, rice and coffee, to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, J. J. Oliveira, from Parnagua 21st ult., with 681 tierces yerba, timber, coffee, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 5th., to A. Martinez.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

12 sail of small craft to the N.

November 7th.—Wind E. blowing strong. Nothing arrived or sailed.

November 8th.—Wind N.E.
Arrived American brig Sally and Esther, Mc Neal, from Portland 28th August; Montevideo

7th inst., with 90,000 feet of plank, &c., to Dorr and Reincke.

British brig Gondolier, Rhodes, from Cadiz 10th September, with wine, oil and paper, &c., to Heyworth and Carlisle.

Passengers.—Señores José Maria Echevarria, Felix Echevarria and Mr. William Dacres Wright.

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

Sailed French brig Joseph, Lamaud, for Bourdeaux,—despatched by Braulio Costa, with 14,000 horns, 10,113 dry hides, 307 salted do., 4 bales with 100 arrobas horse hair, 30 quintals campeachy wood, 14 cases and 3 barrels of old copper.

Passengers.—Messrs. Louton, Birabin, Poucel, Gelis, Nouguier, Laclaverie, Maintigneux and W. H. Taylor, Esqr.

American brig Sophia, Frazier, for Philadelphia,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 11,567 dry hides, 10 bales nutria skins (1500 dozen,) 2 do sheep skins (30 dozen,) 5144 horns, 900 horse hides in 6 bales.

Passengers.—Mr. Benjamin W. Frazier, and Masters Edward and John Zimmerman.

November 9th.—Wind W.S.W.

Nothing arrived.

Oriental brig Sin Par, Fortune, for Montevideo,—despatched by Bertram and Co., with 150 bags of farina, 19 half pipes molasses, &c., (return cargo.)

Passengers.—Messrs. C. H. Anderson, H. Hoker and Egan.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

November 10th.—Wind E.

Arrived Brazilian brig Independente, Caradozo, from Santos 29th October, with 1585 bags, 19 barrels and 12 half boxes of sugar, 20 bags of rice.

November 11th.—Wind E.

Arrived (at dusk,) a British ship of war, supposed H. B. M.'s Ship Rattlesnake (23 guns,) Captain Graham from Rio Janeiro 20th ult.

Sailed Brazilian schooner brig Nueva Yerbal, Pacheco, for Rio Grande,—despatched by C. M. Huergo, with 150 fanegas of salt.

Rio Janeiro.

We have received the *Recopilador* of the above city to 17th ult. It abounds in interesting extracts from the papers of Rio Janeiro, which coupled with its own observations, enables a stranger to form a tolerably exact idea of the state of Brazil.

We regret to observe by these papers, that the mutinous troops which had been sent away from Rio Janeiro to the Northern Provinces have committed great outrages, particularly at Pernambuco, and had murdered several persons. The citizens, however, had taken up arms and attacked the soldiery, killing it is said nearly 300 of them, and upwards of a 1000 had been put in confinement. These energetic proceedings had been the means of restoring order.

At Rio Janeiro all was tranquil. Exchange in that city upon England on the 22nd ult., was at 30l.

We have received likewise several numbers of the Rio Janeiro periodical *Farol Campista*.

Señor Rosquellas, his lady and the *divino Pablito*, (as he has been called,) have arrived from Montevideo. We trust that Pablito will shortly appear again before that public whom he has so much delighted.

MARRIED.

On 29th ult., at Montevideo.—J. A. Barbosa, Junr., Esqr., (Consul General of H. I. M. to the Argentine Republic,) to Doña Antonia de Mello, daughter of Don Gonzalo Gomez de Mello, late Consul of H. I. M. to the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

DIED.

On the 8th instant.—Aged 7 months, Julia Virginia—youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Oddie of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERESTING TO PROPRIETORS OF SALADEROS ESTANCIAS AND OTHER SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION,

BY LAVALLE AND MACOME,

ON THURSDAY 17th INST.

Will be sold without reserve

THE SALADERO

Known as the Property of

JOHN MILLER, ESQUIRE;

Situated opposite the Quay of the Riachuelo,

With all the requisite Stock to carry on the Establishment, extensive sheds, corral and every other convenience for conducting the business on a large scale.

AT THE SAME TIME

Will be sold the Saladero adjacent, with a fine galpon, suitable for the deposit of salted hides, or any other article.

To conclude the sale with a quantity of first rate paving stones, Cape de Verds salt.

The hull of a vessel about 140 tons.

A piece of ground near Quilmes, consisting of 19½ squares.

A complete set of barraca scales.

Salting tables, English carts, wheelbarrows, timber for building and a variety of useful articles.

Further particulars may be learned by application at the Auction Store, No. 36, calle de Petosi, where the inventory will be seen.

FRANCISCO CHAS, AND CO.,

No. 56, calle de la Universidad,

HAVE Just Received an assortment of the undermentioned goods of the best description.

Table knives and forks, ivory handles; and silver mounted, with dessert and carvers to match.

Ivory table knives and forks, plain

Bone ditto ditto with branches

Plated candlesticks, very best quality

Ditto ditto

Plated coffee sets

Britannia metal tea and coffee pots

Dinner services

Chamber ditto with foot baths, &c., complete

Cut glass of every description

FOR SALE

In the calle de la Piedad, No. 43½,

CIDER by the barrel, gallon, bottle or quart, of very fine quality; Persons wishing to buy for summer use will please call and prove the same.

Also;—For sale Brown Ale, at the same rate—those two articles are good, and will be sold cheap,

FOR SALE.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

SITUATED in Montevideo, in the calle de San Miguel, with its fixtures, furniture for 7 sleeping rooms, together with all its crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture for cookery, &c.; with a large stock of brandy, wines, liquors and likewise a complete soda apparatus sufficient for three shops, with materials for two years, which will be sold either with or without the wines or liquors, as may best suit the purchaser. The above offers a fine opportunity for any enterprising man, as it can be entered immediately. Please apply to Mr. Alfred Peabody, No. 16, calle de la Florida, or the said Hotel, No. 84, calle de San Miguel.

WANTED

In an English family, two female servants. Apply at No. 169, calle de la Universidad.

FOR SALE.

A Share in the British Buenos Ayres Library. Apply at the Commercial Room, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

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.

SALT BEEF.

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

FOR SALE

PPRICE 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.

HOT AND COLD BATHS to be had at Faunch's Hotel.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 106 a 106½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 104 a 105½ do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 5½ a 6 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6¼ a 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6½ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 58 per cent.

Bank Shares, 164 a 165 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 7½ per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 168 a 172 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.

Do. on the United States, 6¼ a 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 28 a 31 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 25 a 27 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs. 22 a 23½.
Do. salted, 18½ a 19 pesada.

Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each
Nutria skins, 15 a 32 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 38 a 48 do.
Wool (common.) 6½ a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 27 a 30 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 14 a 17 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 9½ a 11 dl per quintal.
Horns, 340 a 740 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 38 a 41 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 106½ dollars. The lowest price, 104 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7½