

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 658.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have been requested to give place to the following correspondence in relation to the capture of the American brig America, Roberts, master, at the Loberia Chica on the 17th inst. We understand that another American brig, said to be the Eliza Davison, was captured at the same time—and that both vessels have been taken to M-nvideco.

Buenos Ayres, 23rd March, 1839.

Sir,

I inclosed I have the honour to submit a letter from Mr. August Milsberg, a gentleman in my employ, dated 17th March, 1839, at Loberia Chica, on the coast of Patagonia, at which place he was attending to the cargo of the American brig America, by which you will learn that the French man of war *laque Pez*, arrived at that place on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and on the morning of the 17th, took possession of the said brig, while lying at anchor, put on board a French crew and sailed immediately after.

I also inclose to you a letter received from John Roberts, Master of the said brig America, by which you will further learn that on the 25th February, she came to anchor at the Loberia Chica, and from that date up to the 16th inst., continued at that place taking in and discharging cargo, without any French vessel appearing in sight.

Before ordering this vessel thence to load, I have the honour to state, that upon reference to two of the original communications from Admiral Leblanc to Foreign Agents at this city, promulgating the blockade, I found it strictly confined to the littoral of the River, no mention being made of the coast South of it; and on applying to Alexander Siddell Mackenzie, Esq., then in command of the United States naval force in the River Plate, for further information relative to it, he assured me that no blockade did exist South of Cape San Antonio, and that in the event of my sending the brig America, to Bahia Blanca, or in that neighbourhood, to load or discharge cargo, he would protect her in case of any manifestation on the part of the French to interfere, by going himself in the United States ship Fairfield, or by ordering the United States brig Dolphin, on that service; for his further views I beg to refer you to the communication I had the honour to receive from that officer, herewith inclosed.

The admitted law in reference to the right of blockade is clearly defined by the writers on that subject, and by general usage and custom; and in no previous instance has a belligerent insisted upon the right, without the force to maintain it. If the right of a paper blockade be admitted, the government of Buenos Ayres would have the same legal claim for the observance of a promulgation on its part, of the ports of France being under a state of blockade, as that government has for all those of the Argentine Republic. In the case of the brig America, she was at a port of the Republic not heretofore declared in a state of blockade by the French Admiral; and in recent case of the American schooner *Fleet*, the Admiral decided that a vessel going into a port declared blockaded and not being enforced at the time of her entrance, was not liable to capture.

The object of the present communication is to protest against this violation of the brig America, by a French man of war, being a neutral vessel, and at a place not blockaded, and

that I shall hold the French government liable for all damages and losses that may be sustained in consequence of this unjust interference.

I have the honour to be,

With much respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM A. RHODES.

To Alfred M. Slade, Esq., Consul of the United States of America at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, 25th March, 1839.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., with its enclosures, containing the facts reported, that on the 17th inst. the United States brig America, John Roberts, master, lying at the Loberia Chica, on the coast of the Argentine Republic, was forcibly entered by the officers and crew of the French man of war *laque Pez*, and taken possession of, whence she was got under weigh and sailed.

I cannot too forcibly express my astonishment at this transaction. It was a matter well understood by me and others, after the necessary and proper investigation of the subject, that the blockade of Buenos Ayres and the littoral of the river La Plata, as promulgated by the French Admiral Leblanc, did not extend beyond Cape San Antonio south.

It is also a generally admitted fact, that the law, usage and custom of nations, do not recognise a blockade by a belligerent power, where not maintained by the actual presence of an efficient force.

In the present case, according to the letter of the master of the America, J. Roberts, it is manifest that he neither saw, nor was there to be seen a French vessel of any character or description at the Loberia Chica, from the 22nd of February to the 16th inst.

The principles involved in this capture, are at utter variance with those adopted by my government in relation to blockade, and fraught with consequences the most ruinous to our commerce; and I trust and sincerely hope that the naval forces of the United States on this station, will not suffer such aggressions on the property of our citizens, by the French or any other power, to pass with impunity.

The opinions expressed by Lieut Commander Mackenzie, in his letter to you, and which you inclose, were already known to me; that officer having previously stated them to me in conversation on the subject—they of course merit my most cordial and unqualified approbation.

I have cheerfully entered your protest as requested.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALFRED M. SLADE.

United States Consul at Buenos Ayres. William A. Rhodes, Esq.

The following is the letter referred to above.

United States ship Fairfield, Buenos Ayres, 6th March, 1839.

Sir,

In reply to the various questions asked in your letter which I have to day received, containing the purport of those which were personally put to me by you about the 18th January last, I have the honour to state that I then gave it as my decided opinion. That—

1. The blockade of the French does not extend southward beyond Cape San Antonio.

2.—That if an American vessel should go to Bahia Blanca, or elsewhere on the coast south of St. Antonio, the French Admiral, as the blockade is now promulgated, has no right to interfere.

3.—I stated, that if you sent the brig America, to Bahia Blanca, or elsewhere in that neighbourhood, I would proceed to that place for her protection with the ship under my command, if she were in any danger of molestation from the French ships of war; and that if the harbour was not accessible for so large a ship as the Fairfield, I would order the United States brig Dolphin on that service.

I have the honour to be very respectfully,

Your most obedient,

ALEXANDER SIDDELL MACKENZIE, Lieut. William A. Rhodes, Esq., Buenos Ayres.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The House of Representatives of the Province, on its sittings of 1st inst., declared that the obligations imposed by the law of the 30th April, 1828, extend to the suppressed National Bank.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th inst., contains copies of the circulars from H. V. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to the Provinces, relative to the triumph of the Chilean army over that of General Santa Cruz at Yungay, and the propositions made from Bolivia by the Bolivian Congressional Jose Miguel Velazco, for the restoration of peace between the Argentine Confederation and Bolivia.

The circular relative to the victory above-mentioned, describes a General Santa Cruz, a man who never having rendered any service to the great cause of South American liberty, or possessing claim to confidence, had yet treacherously attacked the new States, &c. &c.

The same journal also contains the reply of the government of Buenos Ayres to the note of the Province of Jujiy, which note contained the propositions for a peace made by the Bolivian General Velazco, to the government of Jujiy. Also congratulatory communications from the government of Buenos Ayres to that of Chili, relative to the victory of Yungay, and the propositions from the Bolivian General Velazco.

Also a circular dated 15th inst. from the government of Buenos Ayres to the Provinces, stating that in consequence of the victory of Yungay, and the declaration of the Republic of Bolivia against the anti-republican tyrant Santa Cruz, it was about to send Argentine Ministers duly authorized to the governments of Chili, Lima and Bolvia, in order to concert with them the means of securing a permanent peace between the nations in question.

Also a note dated 9th inst., from the Minister for foreign affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, to that of Bolivia, in terms that the Republic of Bolivia having recovered its liberty, of which it had been so atrociously deprived by General Santa Cruz, the war between Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation had therefore ceased. He, the Minister, now forwarded to that of Bolivia, a copy of his circular of 17th April, 1838, of the government of Buenos Ayres, relative to the unfounded pretensions of the French agents, which caused the blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres, &c. &c.

(See last page.)

been so long in arms against the Government, it has been seen, that without any previous declaration of war either by the successful rebels or by the French, the island of Martín García was invaded by a force conveyed over by French craft, and reduced by the power of its artillery. But their machinations have not terminated here. The Government of Buenos Ayres had obtained possession of certain despatches of a person named Cullen, the governor of Santa Fé, one of the provinces of the Argentine Federation, from which it appears he was intruding in concert with the French for the overthrow of the government, and over-persuaded to seduce a governor of one of the other provinces to embark in his projects. These French plots were not, however, directed against Buenos Ayres only, but against the interests of this country, for it had already proposed by the conspirators to General Rosas, the President of the Republic, that as a preparatory step to remedy the unfortunate state of affairs, the treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain in 1825 should be "annulled," and that to this end an assembly of deputies from all the provinces of the federation should be summoned to meet in Buenos Ayres. The reply of Rosas was an absolute refusal. It is stated in the private letter which he had copies of all the documents concerning these nefarious transactions had been forwarded by the last packet to the Foreign-office here. The proposals had been followed up by pressing representations to Rosas by the same party, but fortunately the project was defeated by the people of Santa Fé, who rose in arms against Cullen and expelled him from the government, to which he was originally nominated under the imposition, artfully created by himself, of his being the devoted friend of Rosas. This event, with the gross injustice and insolence of the French demands, had aroused, as may be believed, a general feeling of indignation among all classes of citizens.

The conditions of the two different *ultimatums* presented at the same moment by the French Consul and Admiral have been detailed on a former occasion, but it is not so generally known in the commencement of October the Argentine Government made a formal application to Mr. Mandeville, the British residé, soliciting his mediation, with a view to the peaceful termination of all disputes with Great Britain on the basis of referring to the arbitration of the British government the claims and grievances urged by the French, and for this purpose sending an envoy to both France and Great Britain to enter into the requisite explanations. Copies of the application and proposals were immediately forwarded by the British Minister to M. Roger, the French Consul, by whom they were at once declared inadmissible. On the rejection of his *ultimatum*, however, the same proposals, transmitted to Admiral Leblanc, were admitted by him as soon as received, and thus everything seemed to be in a fair train of settlement, as M. Roger himself then also, after making various difficulties, consented to come into the arrangement. So far had the negotiation proceeded that the Calisope had been ordered by Mr. Mandeville to proceed to Montevideo to take M. Roger on board, and bring him to Buenos Ayres. At this stage of the affair the revolution at Montevideo was brought to bear through the active intrigues of the French. Upon this occurrence, and after an understanding had been entered into with the successful rebel Rivera, M. Roger despatched a vessel to Buenos Ayres, with despatches announcing to the British Minister his resolution to break through this agreement before agreed upon, and refusing to treat upon any other terms than those contained in his *ultimatum*. It appears that through the intervention of Rivera hopes were entertained that the authorities of Buenos Ayres might be displaced, and the French influence might obtain an ascendancy with the faction by which they would be replaced. Nothing can more clearly show the bad faith of the French than these transactions, such as they seem to be, faithfully reported.

Although it was known that a respectable and duly accredited agent, M. Martigny, was then on his way, charged to negotiate direct with Buenos Ayres for the arrangement of all points in dispute, M. Roger, who appears to have been anxious to exaggerate his own importance, positively denied in his notes to the Foreign Minister of Buenos Ayres that any diplomatic agent was on his way, or had been appointed to succeed him, and asserted that he alone was

empowered. The note accompanying the *ultimatum* of this person, the contents of which had got into circulation, is a curious specimen in its way:—"France, it is said, is preparing for war; if she feels herself compelled to make war, she will do so; numerous armaments are already preparing in her ports. The government of Buenos Ayres must feel that she will not be able to resist the power of France," &c., &c. In order to avert the threatened storm, he proposed that negotiations should be opened on certain conditions, "dictated" by his government, to wit:—"The Foreign Minister of Buenos Ayres, accompanied by any assistant in his office, "excepting Don Manuel de Irigoyen," and himself, aided by his clerk. Instead, as customary in diplomatic transactions, of presenting or furnishing a copy of his credentials or powers to treat, M. Roger insisted that he should be allowed to present "extracts" of letters addressed to him by Count Molé, the President of the Ministry at Paris, the said extracts to be certified by himself, received as full evidence of the extensive powers with which he was invested, and in no case to be questioned by the government of Buenos Ayres. Regular protocols were to be drawn up of each conversation, in which the Foreign Minister designated "secret articles," were to be agreed upon, by which the disgraceful money payments of 20,000 dollars to the widow of Bacile, the Swiss contractor, demanded in the treaty, but to be privately assigned over to the guardianship of Mr. Roger himself, who, as is known, was publicly challenged by the Sardinian consul at Buenos Ayres with selling, and converting the proceeds to his own profit, certificates of French citizenship to subjects of Sardinia or any other nation. Upon this footing the government of Buenos Ayres resolved not to treat with him, for it was clear that by the manoeuvre of presenting extracts of letters from the French Minister at home, instead of proper credentials, it was meant to keep open the matter of the regulations alleged, the agreement for special agents which might ultimately be repudiated by the French government upon the pretext that M. Roger had no powers in case Buenos Ayres should decline to comply with all the conditions in the treaty of commerce sought to be forced upon her by France.

Considering how notoriously the French Admiral has interfered with the indisputable rights of a neutral state, in the absolute prohibition issued to the late government of Montevideo against the sailing of the war boats destined to act against the insurgents under Rivera, and that if they ventured to sail by night he would pursue and destroy them, under the pretence that they might be destined to assist Buenos Ayres; and, moreover, that the French commander in the Pacific intimated to the commander of the Chilean squadron, at open war with the Peruvians, that if any interruption to French neutral commerce were attempted he would make reprisals, and attack the Chilean boats for arms, excites surprise that he should upon the same grounds no effort or strong remonstrance is made by this government, properly supported, for the protection of British commerce, and the termination of these aggressions on the part of France.

Advertisements.

O.V. SALE.

Calle de la Piedad, No. 140.
O.L.D. Bottled Madeira Wine, in cases of three dozens each. 116 4t

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 25th of March, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, with Commodore's broad pendant.
 Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.
 Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.
BRITISH. Ship Actoon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

NOTICE.

O.L.D. English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent Quality, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c., are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co's. Store.

HIDE ROPE.

T.H.E. Undisputed original inventor of the hide rope, solicits the attention and patronage of the Commanding officers of men of war, owners and captains of vessels of all nations, for his manila rope established in Buenos Ayres, with an exclusive privilege granted by the Superior Government of the Argentine Republic.

For further particulars apply at the Store, No. 25, on the beach, opposite the landing place of Buenos Ayres.

Orders left there for any quantities will be attended to and fulfilled in a very short time.

MANUEL LORINZO AMARAL.

NOTICE.

T.H.E. Scotch National School, will be open for the admission of boys from the 1st of April.

The terms of instruction may be known by application at the School-room, Scotch Presbyterian Church.

March 20th, 1839.

WILLIAM CORCORAN,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

No. 92, Calle de Cangallo.

. Watches and Clocks of every description cleaned, repaired, and regulated.

NOTICE.

UNION LIBRARY.

T.H.E. individuals composing the Executive Committee of this Institution, are requested to meet at the Library-room on Tuesday next, 2nd April, at 8 P. M.

By order,

HENRY C. MUNN,

Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 26th March, 1839.

General Upholstery

AND

MATTRESS STORE,

No. 62, Calle del Port.

WARWICK INGLIS, takes this opportunity to inform the public, that he has always on sale a good and general assortment of articles in his line, including mattresses of every description for bedsteads, marquises, &c., as also very handsome gilt ornaments for curtains, &c.

N. B. Old sofa, chairs and mattresses repaired in the best manner, so as to look and answer the same purpose as if new. Bed and window curtains cut out, made up, or altered to the latest fashion.

The above articles will be executed with the utmost despatch and on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

T.H.A.T. the partnership between Madeline Connell and Mr. Gaw, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 10th of July, 1838. The accounts of all concerns have been liquidated, all persons indebted to the same, as also all creditors will call and settle their accounts within the term of 10 days from the date hereof with Mrs. M. Gaw, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the establishment.

AMINTA CONNELL.

Buenos Ayres, March 24th, 1839.

(Continued from first page.)

A decree dated Buenos Ayres 23rd inst., states that the war which this Republic so worthily maintained against the unitarian tyrant at Santa Cruz, having ceased de facto, and the information conveyed in the note dated head-quarters Mojo 14th ult., from the Bolivian General José Miguel Velasco, to the Governor of Jujuy, re-establishes peace, commerce and good understanding, the government has therefore ordered and decreed; that the decree of 13th February, 1837, prohibiting all communication between the inhabitants of this Republic and those of Peru and Bolivia, be from this date void and of no effect.

A decree same date, states that General Tomas Guido, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation to the government of Chili, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the government of the Republic of Bolivia.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

- March 23.—Wind E. nearly a gale, hazy. Heavy rain during last night and the greater part of this day.
- No arrivals or sailings.
- March 24.—Wind E. nearly a gale. Rain in the evening.
- No arrivals or sailings.
- March 25.—Wind E. rain early in the morning.
- No arrivals or sailings.
- March 26.—Wind N. shifted to W. in the afternoon. Heavy rain nearly all day.
- No arrivals or sailings.

March 27.—Wind W.

No arrivals. Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Thomas Duguid, John Galt Smith, William A. Rhodes, Charles H. Twyford, Adol. Schreiber, H. Heyn, Carlos Calvo, Michael G. Hughes, and Jeremiah Sutphen.

March 28.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 29.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

- December 22d, British brig Tain, Boag, from Montevideo 17th Oct-ber.
- " 20th, British brig John Souchay, from Montevideo 17th October.
- " 31st, British brigantine Reinder, from Montevideo 20th October.

AT LONDON.

December 28th, British brig Ida, Thomas, from Valparaiso.

AT SWANSEA.

December 20th. —Flora, from Chilli.

OFF DOVER.

December 31st, British brig Eve, from Montevideo 17th October, for Antwerp.

AT TEXEL.

December 21st, Dutch barque Snelheid, from Montevideo 13th October.

AT SCHEDE.

December 20th, French brig Petrus, from Montevideo 24th July.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

December 24th, French barque Phoenix, from Montevideo 12th October.

AT ANTWERP.

December 27th. —Pierre, Roux, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

- October 28th, Spanish polacre San José, from Montevideo 24th August.
- November 1st, Spanish brig Corones, Cortena, from Montevideo 21st August.
- " 4th, Spanish brig Havanero, from Montevideo 24th August.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

23rd inst. Nothing new.

24th. Nothing new.

25th. Arrived a man of war polacre from the northward, with a French flag. We do not know her name or armament, except that we observed a long gun on her deck. All that we hear upon the matter is, that she was a Brazilian polacre purchased by Don Fructuoso Rivera, some months since at Montevideo, in order to arm her, but not having any positive use for her, he sent her to His Majesty Louis Philippe, taking an I. O. U. from his agents at Montevideo, and that under the flag above-mentioned she has been lately cruising in the Uruguay. A small cutter, with a tremendous large French flag, arrived with the polacre, and there also arrived from the northward 4 French armed boats, viz.—2 launches and 2 whale boats.

26th. The polacre above noticed sailed, probably for Colonia or Montevideo. She was accompanied by the balandra which the French captured on 24th ult., when outwards of bound, taking low laden. The balandra seemed to have had her mast injured in the late boisterous weather. A French launch also sailed.

27th. Four armed craft of the blockaders sailed to day, viz.—cutter Tupac Amaru, with a whale boat in tow to the southward, and boat Atrevido and a launch to the northward.

28th. The whale boat Restaurador, with cargo outward bound, had aground somewhere on the coast, was captured by two French launches. They conveyed their prize this morning to the outer roads and sailed again almost immediately.

29th. " Good Friday."—We are sorry to say that Commodore du Haut Cilly, is not so good a Catholic as his predecessor Commodore Duguenet. On Good Friday last year, the blockading vessels had their colours half mast and yards crossed, but this year " there was no such thing."—More.—This day was washing day with them, and all their vessels had lots of shirts hung out to dry. Neither did H. B. M's ship Action pay any attention to " hot cross-bun day." It was washing day with her, and she made a similar display of damp linen as her neighbours.

This day (30th inst.) completes the 368th day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER.—The equinox brought some boisterous weather at the commencement of the week. Thermometer during the week 58 to 72.

From the New York Weekly Herald, December 29th, 1838.

THE BRITISH FLEET.—On the 27th November, a British frigate and two sloops of war touched at Barbadoes, on their way from England to Vera Cruz, and they would, it is said, be followed by seven other men of war, from England, which, with three frigates from Halifax station, and two already in the Gulf, would augment the English fleet to fifteen sail on the coast of Mexico. Where there is much smoke there is generally some fire.

The Admiral of the British fleet and the British Plenipotentiary are at present ordered to make themselves as agreeable to old Admiral Baudin as they know how. By-and-by they may be ordered to make themselves as disagreeable as they know how.

The British government is taking a new step in the history of nations. The establishment of magnificent steam lines, round the world, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and the West-Indies, will increase her power and give her a new lease of empire. England, by the application of steam is destined to be the greatest empire the world ever saw—an empire embracing every sea and every ocean.—New York Weekly Herald.

STEAM SHIPS.—The attention of the British government is turned in earnest to steam ship navigation. Several steam ships of war are about to be built.—New York Weekly Herald.

Died.

On the 28th inst., James M. Donnell, M. D., of the Royal College of Physicians of London, sincerely and deeply regretted by his inconvertible family and friends.

On 28th inst., at mid-day, aged 16 years and 10 months, John Benito Zimmermann, son of John C. Zimmermann, Esq., merchant of this City.

The friends of Mr. J. C. Zimmermann and family, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his son, John Benito Zimmermann, from the family residence, (cinco esquinas,) on Saturday 30th inst., at 4 P. M.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, her-by gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church, will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 8th of April, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year; and likewise to propose to the meeting for their approval the gentlemen whom the Rev. Mr. Armstrong proposes to take charge of his Chaplaincy during his leave of absence.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M's Consul.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, March 30th, 1839.

Scotch National Schools.

THE Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Scotch National Schools, will be held, in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday the 8th April, at 7 P. M.

R. MCCLYMONT, Secretary, Buenos Ayres, 30th March, 1839.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	250	a	dollars cash.
Do. Patriot.....	249	a	do do.
Plata macanum.....	13 1/2	14	do. for one Dollar, Spanish.....
Do. 14 1/2	15	do. each.	
Do Patriot and Patacane.....	14	15	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	49	a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none		
Exchange on England.....	none		a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	500		a nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	15	15 1/2	per patron.
Do. United States.....	13 1/2	15	per U.S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best.....	35	40	sls. p. pesado.
Do. country.....	32	35	do do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	34	38	do do.
Do. salted.....	32	38	do do.
Do. Horse.....	12	14	do. each.
North Skin.....	41 1/2	50	per ar. lb.
Chili Skin.....	50	55	do do.
Wool, common.....	11	14	do. per ar. lb.
Lo. pickled.....	23	25	do do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	250	275	do do.
Calf skins per dozen.....	20	30	do do.
Deer skins per dozen.....	11	12	do do.
Hair, long.....	65	75	do. per ar. lb.
Do. mixed.....	30	40	do do.
Jerked Beef.....	20	22	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	17	18	do. per ar. lb.
Horns.....	250	300	per mt.
Flour, (North American).....	none		a none per fan.
Salt, on board.....	11 1/2	12	pr. ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 252 dollars. The lowest price 249 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 76 calle de Cangallo, Published every SATURDAY, at No. 39, calle de 25 Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor. PRICE.—TEN DOLLARS, (corresponding) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 5 Reals. ALEXANDER BRANDES, Responsible Editor.