

British Packet

ARGENTINE NEWS.

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 755.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

[Vol. XV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have not this week any news to communicate from the Interior.

It would appear from the Montevideo papers that considerable preparations are making in that City and in other portions of the Oriental State to meet invasion, and that the alien there had depreciated landed and household property in Montevideo to the extent of 10 per cent., besides causing hundreds of families to make preparations for leaving the country. A great number of passengers have recently arrived in this Capital from Montevideo.

It will be seen from the official documents inserted in our journal of this day, that Admiral William Brown has been appointed to command the flotilla of the Republic.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, February 2nd, 1841.

Real year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence, And 17th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs and General in Chief of the united army of the Argentine Confederation.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Admiral William Brown is appointed Commander in Chief of the squadron of the Republic.

ROSA.

The Inspector General ad interim.

Lucio Mancailla.

Buenos Ayres, February 3, 1841.

The Inspector General.

To Admiral William Brown.

The undersigned Inspector General forwards to you a copy of the 'Order of the Day,' in which you are appointed Commander in Chief of the flotilla of the Republic, and on making this communication, he sincerely congratulates you on the distinction conferred on you by H. E. Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, in giving you the command of the squadron of the Republic, which doubtless will efficaciously contribute to the extermination of the recent unitarian band and of the loathsome *maltrato Fueros Rivera*; which I flatter myself will be the case from your known decision for the 'Sacred Federal Cause and adhesion to the person of H. E. Our Illustrious Restorer.

God preserve you many years.

Lucio Mancailla.

Buenos Ayres, February 3, 1840.

The Commander in Chief of the flotilla of the Republic.

To the Inspector General, &c. &c.

I have felt infinite gratification on receiving your note of to day, inclosing the Order of the Day, appointing me Commander in Chief of the flotilla of the Republic, meriting by this act the confidence of Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, whom you may assure of my most profound gratitude, with the protestation that I will not hesitate at the sacrifice of my life to prove my ardent loyalty and desire for the total extermination of the recent unitarian band and the *maltrato Rivera*.

God preserve you many years.

WILLIAM BROWN.

The Chief of Police in a note to the government dated 1st inst., states that 665 persons arrived in this city during the last month, the departures: 198.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst. 4,355,000 dollars.

There are reports in town (brought by the American ship Philip I., arrived at Montevideo) of the probability of a war between Spain and Portugal. It is added that Lord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador at Lisbon, had despatched the British vessels of war *Trinculo*, 16 guns, and *Espor*, 10, with intelligence of the event, the former to Madeira the latter to England.

The Brazilian brigantine of war *Cameron*, sailed the town on 2nd inst., with 21 guns, (flag of this Republic at her fore) which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

THE WEATHER during the week has been oppressively hot, the thermometer at 90 and bordering thereon, with the wind from the northward.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river on every evening of the week have been numerous in the extreme. The lady bathers attended in great numbers.

THE ALAMEDA.—The intense heat this week prevented any great assemblage of ladies from visiting the Alameda until after sun set, when they attended in considerable numbers, and enjoyed the promenade by moonlight and the refreshing breeze which set in from the river after sun-down.

The equestrians to the villages in the neighbourhood of town on Sunday and on the holiday of Tuesday last, were numerous, and included many ladies.

Tuesday (2nd inst.) being the anniversary of *La purificacion de Nuestra Señora*, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

'Blackwood's Magazine' of November Inst., contains a strong article under the head 'Ten Years of Whig Government.' betraying as might be expected a good deal of 'Ultra-Toryism,' but still most pointedly written. It is some consolation that after examining in the highest degree the conduct of the administration in their neglect of the navy, it warns Nations not to flatter themselves that because a time-serving administration has depressed the navy of England, that, therefore the warlike resources of the nation have been in reality weakened, or its national spirit, if once fairly roused, is in any sensible degree impaired, for says the article—'The elements of warlike, and, above all, of naval strength, now exist in Great Britain to an extent never before witnessed in any nation upon earth. A commercial navy of 2,800,000 tons; two hundred thousand seamen in the merchant service; a fleet unequalled in the world of eight hundred steamers, which now crowd round the British shores, afford the means of speedily equipping a force which would ere long sweep that of France from

the seas. 'The vast wealth and industry of the British empire, which has increased above a half since the battle of Waterloo, has given it the means of adding in a similar proportion to the revenue, enormous as it was, which was raised at the close of the late war.'

In story-telling, besides the marking distinct characters, and selecting proper circumstances, it is likewise necessary to leave off in time, and end smartly. So that there is a kind of drama in the forming of the story, and the manner of conducting and pointing it, is the same as in an epigram. It is a measurable thing; after one hath raised the expectation of the company by humorous characters, and a pretty conceit, to pursue the matter too far. There is no retreating, and how poor is it for a story-teller to end his relation by saying, 'that's all!'

Steele.

Commonly, physicians, like bees are best when they are old; and lawyers, like bread, when they are young and new.

Fuller.

London is nothing to some people; but to a man whose pleasure is intellectual, London is the place. And there is no place where economy can be so well practised as in London; more can be had here for the money, even by ladies, than every where else. You cannot play tricks with your fortune in a small place; you must make an uniform appearance. Here a lady may have well furnished apartments and elegant dress, without any neat in her kitchen.

Johnson.

Those who are taken with the outward show of things, think that there is more beauty in persons who are trimmed, curled, and painted, than uncorrect nature can give; as if, beauty were merely the corruption of manners.

Quintilian.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who, by a very few faults, that they might correct in half an hour, are not so much as tolerable.

Swift.

The attempt of the poetical populace of the present day, to obtain an ostension against Pope, is as easily accounted for as the Athenian's shell against Aristides;—they are tired of hearing him always called 'the just'; they are also fighting for life; for if he maintains his station, they will reach their own by falling.

Lord Byron.

Death may be said with almost equal propriety to confer as well as to level all distinctions. In consequence of that event, a kind of chemical operation takes place; for those characters which were mixed with the gross particles of vice by being drawn into the alembic of fatality, are sublimated into the essence of virtue.

Kett.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, Manuel Murrieta, Marcelino González, Francisco del Cor, José Rabaza and Felix Conzatti to be the Administrative Commission of the Hospital for Men.

Dr. Martin Garcia, to be Physician to the Hospital for Men, vice Dr. Francisco de Paula Almeida.

Señores Juan Antonio Argerich, Lorenzo Torres, Juan Naborito Dala, the Fiscal and the Assessor General, to be the Tribunal de Recurso extraordinario. Dr. Eduardo Lashitte, to continue as President thereof.

Señores Miguel de Ríglas, Francisco Pileiro and Justo Villegas, to be the Commission to regulate the price of beef.

Dr. Baldomero, to be a Member of the Court of Appeals, vice Dr. Pedro Medrano deceased.

The *Gaceta* of 25th ult., contains a note from Don Juan Cristóbal Giredo, Justice of Peace of Real Viejo, dated 22d November last, with a list of individuals of that district who have made donations of money, &c., for the service of the State. Also a similar list from Salto and Chascomús.

The *Gaceta* of 26th ult., contains the particulars of the cause between the heirs of Don Cristóbal Salvañic and Don Antonio Modelli, with the decision thereon dated 19th September 1840, of the Tribunal de recurso extraordinario.

A note dated 7th ult., from Dr. James Lepper to the government, expressed his wish, from the state of his private affairs and from his health, to resign his employment in the administrative Committee of the Hospital for Men.—That at the same time he should ever feel the deepest gratitude to H. E. the Governor, for the honorable confidence reposed in him.

The government replied to the above on the 17th ult., according to the request of Dr. Lepper, and thanking him for his services to the country and to humanity.

Mon Martin Casa, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Lepper.

A note dated 2nd ult., from the Chief of Police to the government, states that in the preceding month 332 persons arrived in this City, the departures 210.

From Blackwood's Magazine of November last.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The King of the French is now the most important man in Europe. Independence, power, and integrity may make him the preserver of his country from a war which would destroy her commerce, unloose the wildness of democracy, and finish by her ruin. Vanity is the passion of the Frenchman, and it is also his punishment. He is always eager for war. The cause is indifferent to him,—it may be just, it may be unjust, it is all the same to this thirster for tumult,—it may be a ridiculous quarrel, or a deep and bloody resolution of vengeance, it is all the same. The touch of a fan, or a Day of Algiers has been turned into a pretext for invading Africa, slaughtering thousands of the unfortunate and brave peasant, slaughtering thousands too, of the unfortunate and brave soldiers of France, expending millions of treasure, and sending fifty thousand troops to make campaigns in a land where they possess nothing beyond the range of a cannon-shot, and from which they will never return. But the tap of a fan on the cheek of a *comodoro* consul was enough; it served as a pretext. Apology on apology was offered by the Dey and by the Sultan, but the pretext was not to be abandoned; the expedition was already resolved on, and a war was begun, which will yet eat into the bowels of France.

The Egyptian question is now the grand object. The whole population of France is stalking about in all the attitudes of insulted dignity; and from the beggar on the highway to the candidate for the smiles of the Minister, all are exclaiming that France is insulted, and that the insult can be wiped out by blood alone. In the mock-herosics of a French opera, the

action mounts its helmet and plumes, hurra-goes on the impossibility of living without "glory," and while the "fortifications of Paris" are growing before its eyes, ridiculously demands the conquest of the world.

Nothing can give a more powerful and painful evidence of the want of moral education among the people, than the universality of this outcry. Of all the journals of Paris and the provinces, but one has ventured to doubt whether war is not an evil—whether a great neighbouring country is not better as a friend than as an enemy—and whether the blood and misery of the living generations is not a lessy purchase for the shame, the astonishment, and the curse of posterity. That paper, the *Journal des Debats*, is presumed to speak the opinion of the King; if it does so, Louis Philippe is the only rational man in his dominions.

But this clamour is still more characteristic, from its total opposition to the palpable interests of the countless majority of the nation. The revolution of 1789, though it inflicted immeasurable evils in its progress, yet left one good behind; it broke up the immense inheritances of the nobles, and established a class of small proprietors, capable of constituting a vigorous yeomanry. To those men the idea of change must be full of danger. The peace of the last quarter of a century, too, has raised a race of millionaires, has extended manufactures, and has largely enriched the agriculturists of France.—It has even made Paris the centre of a great money trade, which largely influences the exchanges of Europe, and renders the resources of the national credit available throughout the world. The interests of this order are threatened with instant ruin by war; yet these proprietors, merchants, and bankers have not uttered a syllable, have not dared to utter a syllable, or having suffered themselves to be blinded by the national glare of conquest, have joined their voices to the general chorus of this national frenzy.

The still darker feature of this fury is, that it is all directed upon England. Russia may invade Turkey; Austria may keep Italy in bonds; Prussia may tantalize the avidity of France by the retention of the Rhishish provinces; but England, which has seized nothing, which asks nothing, and which has neither inclination to offer insult, nor intention to make war, is the country on which the vials of French indignation are to be poured out. The British shores alone are gazed on with a malignant eye; and the bitterest wish of the heart is not to bitter for the national rage against a country which has, since the peace, poured out millions of its money into the bosom of France; but has mitigated all the relations of amity with it in a degree more intimate than any other people; has borne its pettishness and follies with good-natured patience; and, to this hour, is enduring its wilful absurdities and petulant provocations with a quietude which amounts to national generosity. Yet what does all this clamour betray but a consciousness of inferiority! Those are the outcries of recollection,—the groans of faction trampled under the foot of the British soldier.

Louis Philippe now finds forth the sole barrier to France against her own frenzy. The popular cry, the provincial parties, even the journals of his own Ministers, assail him. Yet he has hitherto stood firm. The position becomes a king, but a patriot still more. He might survive a war, but the monarchy and the constitution would run the most extreme peril. On the manly firmness with which he shall show himself the ruler of opinion during the next six months, may depend a question higher than even that of peace or war—the question whether France shall not be revolutionized, her government inflamed into a fierce, loose, and desperate democracy, the final punishment inflicted on its political crimes in a new invasion of the armies of Europe, a total partition of her territory, and the extinction of her power of evil for ever among nations.

Let France remember that she has never routed Europe but to be driven back with ignominy; that she has never grasped the territory of any neighbouring power for the last twenty or thirty years, but to be forced to relinquish it in the midst of national disaster; and, above all, that from the earliest ages, even the days of the Edwards and Henries, she has never been engaged in war with this country, but to feel the heavy sword of England in her vitals. In all our national wars France has been beaten.

She was beaten in the last century, with Louis the Fourteenth, the most powerful of despots at her head. She was beaten in this century, with Napoleon, the most daring of soldiers, at her head; and, when the one saw the English light troops at the gates of Versailles, and the other saw two captivations of Paris, where is the ground for despising the chances of a new retribution? *Deus avertat omen!*

Advertisements.

Translation.

Tribunal of Commerce.

DECREE of the Tribunal of Commerce, regarding the approving of the contract celebrated between Messrs. John Harritt and Sons, Merchants of this City, and their Creditors, the bankruptcy of the said Messrs. John Harritt and Sons, is expressed, and they are hereby legally authorized to conduct their business as heretofore.

By order of the Tribunal.

Faustino Ortiz de Oroain.

Escrivano del Consulado.

Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1841.

Translation.

BY disposition of the gentleman composing the Tribunal of Commerce, it is made known to the Public, that Mr. Nicholas Munk, who has an establishment of the name of *Podalatore* No. 29, is prohibited by order of the Tribunal from realising any sale of said establishment under penalty of being annulled, and finally, that no purchaser may plead ignorance, they must know the present publication.

Faustino Ortiz de Oroain.

Notary of the Consulado.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1841.

English unbleached half Stockings.

SELLING at Mr. Hayton's Store, No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, an assortment of English unbleached half stockings, just arrived and of superior quality.

Also silk handkerchiefs of the first quality, and strong English shoes. e22 3t.

RIDING HORSES.

A Small troop of excellent saddle horses has just arrived from the country, and may be hired by the day, w-o-k or month. Several have been purposely broke in for Ladies use.

e22 3t No. 51 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Interesting to Foreigners.

MRS. LOCK, respectfully informs Masters of Ships, and other transient persons, that she has opened a private Boarding-house at No. 10, Calle de Corrientes, where attention will be given for the comfort and convenience of her boarders.

The house is pleasantly situated, and affords an extensive view of the shipping in the inner and outer roads.

WANTED.

A Young person to the Millinery and Dress-making business, enquire at No. 45, Calle Corrientes.

FOR LONDON.

The very superior A. I. British built brig **E. H. NUEL BUTCHER**, Captain DOCKENALL.

Is now open for about 30 or 40 bales dry freight which will take on moderate terms.—Also, very superior accommodations for Passengers, and being a very fast vessel offers an excellent conveyance for those wishing to visit England.

Mr. E. R. will be despatched immediately, having all the rest of her cargo now on board.

For terms apply to the Consignee, or to CHARLES R. HORNE, Licensed Ship-Broker, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

February 3, 1841.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Black and Green Teas, China Matting and Sperm candles, by e30 3t DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.

A First-rate Chronometer, Makers' Parkinson and Frodsham's. London. Apply to Mr. Brown, Watchmaker, No. 62, Calle Piedad. 3t

Scotch National Schools.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Institution, will be held in the Scotch Church on Monday evening the 5th February, at 8 o'clock.

A several important measures will be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting, a full attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the Committee of Directors, R. MCCLYMOND, Secretary. Buenos Ayres, January 28, 1841.

American brig *Olinda*, Samuel Hutchison, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 9906 dry hides.

American barque *Deymo*, E. Carter, for Boston, despatched by Jacobs C. Flint, with 7702 dry hides, 50,000 shn bones, 143 hales with 3575 doz sheep skins, 107 do. with 2675 arrobas wool.

Hamburg ship *Sophia*, Mathias Wickins, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1848 dry hides, 1111 pipes with 4255 arrobas tallow, 13 hales with 1040 horse hides, 17 do. with 572 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 50 doz sheep skins, 293 do. with 7325 arrobas wool.

February 1.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the afternoon.

Arrived, British brig *Agnes*, 161 tons, John Alexander, from Montevideo 29th general cargo to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Oriental schooner *Rosa*, J. B. Schaffino, from Montevideo 30th, general cargo (45 passengers) to Carlos Galeano.

Oriental schooner *Flor del Rio*, 40 tons, Andres Russi, from Montevideo 29th, general cargo, to Carlos Galeano.

Oriental schooner *Paula*, 40 tons, Angel Bolo, from Montevideo 29th, in ballast, to Mariano de San Juan.

French brig *Frederick Eugene*, 107 tons, Bronzon, from Montevideo 29th, wine, to Bartolomé Herand & Co.

Sailed, American brig *Yankee*, James Goodrich, for Cowes and the Continent, despatched by F. Deissin, with 7803 dry hides, 4000 salted do., 6838 horns.

Sardinian salere *Capriciosa*, Santiago Capello, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Capello, with 6930 dry hides, 1600 horns, 20,000 horn tips, 1 bale with 20 arrobas wool, 70 quintals brass, 250 do. iron, 40 do. copper.

French barque *Universel*, Vingner, for Havre de Grace, touching at Montevideo, despatched by Guerin, Soris & Co., with 7285 dry hides, 77 pipes with 2338 arrobas tallow, 5 hales with 2011 lbs ostrich feathers, 81 do. with 2819 arrobas hair, 107 do. with 3167 arrobas wool.

February 2.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war *Camaron*, 5 guns, Captain Rodriguez, from Montevideo 1st.

Oriental schooner *Amados Hermanos*, Henrique Olivares, from Montevideo 29th ult., in ballast, to Domingo Olivares.

Oriental balandra *Mercedes*, Antonio Maroni, from Montevideo 30th ult., with 70 arrobas salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Oriental balandra *Carmen*, Domingo Consuegro, from Montevideo 30th ult., with 50 fanegas salt, to Jacinto Capello.

Sailed, Swedish barque *Catherine*, Sandman, for Pernambuco, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 900 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig *Rufina*, Manuel de Silva Santos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1274 dry hides, 774 arrobas tallow, 3595 quintals jerked beef, 200 boxes tallow candles, 42 arrobas seed.

Brazilian brig *Lidá*, Gonzales de Amorin, from Montevideo, despatched by F. Livallot, in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine *Novo Brillante*, A. J. de Lemos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan G. Martinez, with 1800 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian brig *Leonida*, Dussan Giacombo, from Montevideo, despatched by J. J. Kluck & Co., in ballast.

British brig *Caroline*, Edward Williams, for Cork or Falmonth, despatched by Alexander Russi Lafont, with 100 lining hides, 7900 bones, 8155 horns, 170 quintals tallow, and 251 seals with 2438 arrobas tallow, 275 hales with 6575 doz sheep skins, 147 do. with 3075 arrobas wool.

February 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, Austrian brig *Zar Lazzar*, 300 tons, Veeassavitch, from Montevideo 1st, in ballast, to Lowry & Co.

French brig of war *Alyceno*, 16 guns, from Montevideo 1st.

French ship *Artimio*, from Passages Montevideo 1st, with Basque emigrants.

Oriental schooner *Clarita*, 35 tons, Sobrypichi, from San Salvador 30th ult., in ballast, to Editor.

Sailed, French ship *Citro*, Eugene Harroard, for Marseilles, touching at Montevideo, des-

patched by Tomas Rousse, with 2309 dry hides, 1767 salted hides, 7 hales with 3264 slunk calf hides, 70 do. with 2489 arrobas hair, 216 do. with 5400 doz sheep skins, 131 do. with 2559 arrobas wool.

Oriental brig *Atrevido*, José A. Nicoloso, for Paranaque, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 600 quintals jerked beef, 120 boxes tallow candles, 300 fanegas salt.

Oriental schooner *Eufracia*, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

February 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brig *Amistad*, 106 tons, José E. de Araujo, from Paranaque 14th ult., Montevideo 31st, yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Oriental schooner *Concepcion*, 23 tons, Andrea Valles, from Montevideo 30th ult., plank, &c., to P. Antoni Brothers.

Sailed, American ship *Canada*, John Dayton Wilson, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3122 ox and cow hides, 32,740 horns, 392 hales with 957 arrobas wool, 104 do. with 2496 doz sheep skins, 13 do. with 550 doz deer skins, 2 do. with 100 doz goat skins, 3 do. with 80 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 90 quintals, 1 do. with 110 horse hides.

Passenger, Mr. John A. King and son, and Mr. Francis Donnick, Jun.

Oriental brig *Quill*, Juan F. Peko, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Carlisle, Smith & Co., in ballast.

February 5.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

Arrived, Oriental policea *Maria Teresa*, 89 tons, Bartolo Olivares, from Montevideo 3d, in ballast, to order.

An American ship.

The following vessels are ready to sail—British barque *John Souchay* and brig *Emerald*, both for Liverpool, French brig *Philanthropé* for Cowes and the Continent, Brazilian brigantine *Luisiano* for Montevideo, Spanish policea *Mineiro* for Havana, Hamburg brigantine *Eliza* for Cowes and the Continent.

All the above would have sailed last evening but for the strong easterly wind.

The American brig *Elizabeth*, Brazilian brigantine *Olivera* and schooner *Firmo Pensamiento*, have been divvied, and are now under the flag of this country.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (5th inst).

British.....	58
American.....	28
French.....	24
Spanish.....	22
Sardinian.....	13
Belgian.....	15
Swedish.....	4
Norwegian.....	5
Hamburg.....	2
Danish.....	9
Prussian.....	9
Bremen.....	1
Konigsberg.....	3
Neapolitan.....	1
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Total.....	175

The above number includes the British barque *John Souchay* and French brig *Philanthropé*, which vessels we have taken out of our list of vessels in Port of Montevideo last, conceiving they would have sailed.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 9th ult., was performed for the benefit of Señor Benito Ximenes, the drama of Don Frutos de Calamocha, and a farce. Don Frutos it seems was a plain sort of man, well to do in the world and had an idea of taking a wife, but the lady recommended to him was so fond of dress and pleasure, that he resigned her to one of her own disposition—a dandy officer, whom she married, whilst Don Frutos, declared that if he could not meet with a more suitable match, he would die a bachelor.

The house was well attended.

On 31st, to a good house, a play and a farce. On 2nd inst., Don Frutos was repeated.

There is to be a grand *faccion* at the Theatre this evening, at which Señora Vacanti, Oyuela and Señora Bignatti are to sing.

Advertisements.

SODA WATER.

A Soda Water establishment has been recently opened in Calle de Cangallo, No. 71. The proprietor flatters himself with the hope that it will meet with public approbation.

N. B. Bottled soda water, with syrup, for the use of families, will be found at all times for sale at the same establishment.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice of a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Consularphan 13th inst. will be held at said Church on Monday the 21st inst. at one o'clock, for the purpose of nominating any appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
II. M's Consul.

British Consular,
Diames Ayres, Feb. 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

M. R. De-marter's Congregation are respectfully informed that the post of this public worship is in Calle de Mojico, No. 31, a few doors east of the Cuartel Restauradores.

4. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 1841.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each	1 3/4
Do. Patriot.....	do. each	60
Plata menaguina.....	do. for arg.	2 1/2
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each	10
Do. Patriot.....	do. do.	107
Six per cent Stock.....	55	60 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	55	60 do. per ct.
Exchange on England.....	23	23 do. per pound
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	24	24 do. per piastre
Do. Montevideo.....	21	21 do. per piastre
Do. United States.....	19 1/2	19 1/2 do. per \$1 dollar
Hides Ox, for England.....	65	72 do. per Spanish
Do. for France.....	65	67 do. per Spanish
Do. for N. America.....	63	64 do. do.
Do. for Spain.....	70	72 do. do.
Do. salted.....	68	69 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	24	29 do. each.
Calf skins.....	50	54 do.
Sheep skins, good.....	25	28 per dozen
Do. fine.....	31	33 do.
Deer skins.....	22	24 do.
Goat skins.....	40	45 do.
Nutria Skins.....	100	110 do. per lb.
Cinchilla Skins.....	100	110 do. per lb.
Horse hair, short.....	50	52 per arroba.
Do. mixed.....	55	56 do.
Do. long.....	60	60 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	15	20 do.
Do. packed.....	35	40 do.
Do. shorn from the back.....	35	40 do.
Do. merino, dirty.....	15	20 do.
Tallow, pure.....	32	34 do.
Do. with grease.....	37	39 do.
Do. with grease.....	35	40 do.
Jerked Beef.....	35	45 per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	300	400 per mil.
Do. Ox.....	400	400 do.
Shin bones.....	150	150 do.
Hide cutting.....	17	18 per 100 lb.
Red feathers.....	15	16 per lb.
Do. black.....	7	7 do.
Salted tongues.....	16	18 per fan
Discount.....	1	2 per cent. pr month.

The highest price of Doublons during the work dollars. The lowest price dollars, no transactions.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 pence.

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PRICE.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS, (CURRENT) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 10 cents. GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.