

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 761

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

[Vol. XV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

According to the latest intelligence from the Interior, President Oribe had concentrated the army under his command in Cordova, and its vicinity; and General Aldao on the one side, and General Barro on the other, were entrusted with the task of completing the pacification of the Provinces of the North. It is understood that overtures for an accommodation had been made to General Aldao by Brazos de Luján; but it is not known whether his proposals were of a nature to be entertained. The breach between Lavalla and La Madrid is stated to have been rendered still wider, and it is added that the former having been abandoned by the greater portion of his remaining Corrientes followers, who had gone over to Governor Barro of Santiago, intended to seek an asylum in Bolivia.

We have announced elsewhere the coming over and delivery up to this government of the two first armed vessels "sent to sea" by the Montevideo government, since the late naval preparations in Montevideo. This fact appears not to have been known there, for in the *Nacional* of the 10th, we have the amusing account, and yet told in the most serious manner, that the two vessels alluded to had cruised with impunity in the inner roads of Buenos Ayres, and within half cannon shot distance of the residence of General Rosas, obliging the Buenos Ayres vessels of war to take shelter in a cowardly manner under the fire of the batteries at the Boca."

Official Documents.

A note dated 16th ult., to the Governor from Col. Juan Garay, places at the disposal of H. E. the sum of four thousand dollars, subscribed by the battalion under his command, including five hundred from the Professor of Medicine Dr. Francisco Fernandez, in aid of the equipment of the National flotilla.

The government replied to the above on the 4th inst., thanking the parties for their patriotic donation.

We received by H. B. M's brig *Partridge*, London papers to 5th December, Paris to 2nd. They contain news of the settlement of the Eastern question, Mehemet Ali having accepted the terms proposed by the allies. In fact, he had but little chance after the capture of St. Jean d'Arc, of which achievement "The Malta Times" speaks as follows—

THE BOMBARDMENT & FALL OF ST. JEAN D'ARCE. *Malta, November 15, 1840.*

The Phoenix steam-frigate arrived on Thursday evening last, bringing the momentous intelligence of the capture of St. Jean d'Arc—the French fortress of the Levant—by the combined fleets of the allies. This action is the most splendid of all the recent naval achievements in these seas, demonstrating to the staggering faith of the politicians of Europe that nothing can withstand British genius and valor. Vainly have the French incendiary ricks defied the British naval forces to take the great "fort of the East;" for, whilst they pour out their bitter invectives, and sing their savage war-whoop of nationality, a council of war is formed to attack these redoubtable batteries, it is decided in a moment, and in another St. Jean d'Arc is a heap of smoking ruins, dyed with the profuse blood of the enemy!

We cannot pass by the splendid action of Admiral Stopford—an action which has covered the Admiral with immortal honors. It was Admiral Sir Robert Stopford who left his flag

ship for the Phoenix—who directed the attack—who fired the first shot upon the devoted fort, who manned the formidable batteries, and under the brilliant command (the labors and accumulations of ages) stood up with coolness, daring, unshaken courage, and commanded the whole operations!

The Admiral, however, was nobly seconded by General Sir C. F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, who was with him on board the Phoenix, and by other brave and intrepid officers under his command. Commodore Napier—the glory of the British sailor, headed one of the divisions, and would not cease his fire till every gun of the enemy was silent. Admiral Walker behaved also most admirably, and took his flag ship under the guns.

The result of this grand action is 3,000 prisoners, an immense quantity of warlike stores, accumulated for years in this celebrated fortress, and possession of the entire coast of Syria.

The fall of Acre will echo and re-echo throughout the world. The Sovereigns of Europe will see that the spirit of Nelson is still lives in the British navy, that her fleets can yet batter down mighty works, deemed by ordinary people impregnable, and that England is yet the undisputed mistress of the sea.

From the *English Chronicle* of December 1.

The fall of St. Jean d'Arc is an event of no ordinary moment. The British fleet, which brilliant achievement is fitted to call forth, diffuses the more effulgence of national anxiety. The military renown of a great nation is a portion—and no inconsiderable portion—of its wealth and power. The fame of our Mars and Wellington is, in itself, equivalent to the possession of fleets and armies. In this sense, England has gained much by the capture of St. Jean d'Arc. England has proved to the world that the legend of her heroes was not untrue—that she yet possesses able commanders, who are as unworthy successors to him who conquered at the Nile and at Trafalgar—and that while the spirit of her navy has not degenerated, the proficiency of her seamen in the arts of offensive warfare have wonderfully increased. The efficiency with which our guns were "served," at St. Jean d'Arc, has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of naval warfare.

From the *Atlas* of November 28.

TAKING OF ST. JEAN D'ARCE.

On the 2d of November, late in the afternoon, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in the Princess Charlotte, with the "Powerful," "Bellona," "Thunderer," "Edinburgh," "Benbow," "Revenge," "Gorgon," "Phoenix," "Strambol," and "Vestris," "Castor," "Ceresford," "Hazard," and "Wasp;"—Admiral Walker, in his seventy-four gun-ship; and the Austrian Admiral, Bandiera, in the "Medea" frigate, with the "Guerricre," and a corvette of the same name, arrived off Acre. On the 4th, the wind being unfavourable, the ships of the allies remained at anchor in the bay, leaving the steamer only in activity, amusing themselves at throwing shells into the fortifications. Soon after noon a light sea breeze set in, when the fleet got under weigh, and at about one o'clock, p. m., bore up for the town, in two different directions; those destined to engage the sea face were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Bellona, Thunderer, and Pique; the Powerful leading, and immediately following the Princess Charlotte and Bellona. On the other angle, the Benbow led in Admiral Walker's flag ship, but the Castor got ahead of both, the rest of the vessels taking up positions as most convenient, and likely to do the greatest mischief. Shortly after two p. m.

the batteries opened their fire upon the Castor, which the Powerful returned, as she stood in, from her bow guns; and as soon as she anchored and got her broadside to bear, the gallant Commodore set to work, and so did the Princess Charlotte and Bellona. In a few minutes all the other ships joined, and the action then became general, the steamers lying outside throwing with astonishing rapidity and effect their shells, over the ships, into the fortifications. Such a cannonading was never before heard, and most certainly on no occasion on record were less shots wasted. The firing was truly admirable, the Bellona's particularly so; and every shot told—20,000 shot and shell were fired. The Princess Charlotte alone fired during the three hours which the action lasted, 2,500 shots, or one broadside repeated every two minutes for eighty-six times.

Sir Robert Stopford remained throughout the greater part of the action on board the Phoenix steamer, which being to windward enabled him the better to watch and direct the operations of the fleet, which, owing to the dense smoke, he could not well do on board of the flag ship.

At four p. m., when about a third of the day had been silenced, a sensation was felt on board the ships similar to that of an earthquake, which was subsequently ascertained to have been a tremendous explosion (no doubt from one of the steamer's shells) of a powder magazine ashore, launching into eternity no less than 1,200 of the enemy. At a little after five, as the evening drew in, the fire of the batteries began to slacken, (as it has since been ascertained) the inability of the enemy to stand to their guns, many of which were dismantled, and the embrasures and works knocked about the heads of those who manned them. At dark, after a cannonade of four hour hours and a half, during which 20,000 shot and shells were thrown into the town, the firing ceased on both sides, and it was generally supposed that the allies would at daylight be landed to storm the town; but it would appear that the Egyptians had had more than enough on the previous day, for at about two o'clock, a boat came off to announce that part of the garrison had evacuated the place; and as soon as the sun rose on the morning of the 4th, the British, Austrian, and Ottoman flags were seen displayed on the citadel. In the course of the night there were several skirmishes between the active powder and the Egyptians.

On landing, the place, known to be strong, was found even more so than had been conceived, and thanks may be returned to the Almighty that this stronghold of the enemy had not cost the allies a greater loss of life. It was rebuilt in 1811 by French artisans, and defended by 400 guns of the heaviest calibre, manned by French bombardiers. The town is one mass of ruins; the batteries and most of the houses literally riddled all over; the killed and wounded lying about in all directions—lifeless trunks out under; some without heads, others without legs and arms; hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one near to help them. The scene truly awful! The defence of the place was entrusted to a Pole, who certainly did his utmost: he lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to amount to 3,500. The allies are estimated at 2,000, and those who have fled are said to exceed 1,000, but these latter were being hurried brought in by the mountaineers.

The return of killed and wounded on the side of the allies had not yet been collected from the several ships at the date of the last advices, but the sum total is supposed to be from 17 to 23 killed, and from 35 to 50 wounded.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

There was a grand fete on Saturday evening, at which however we were unable to attend, but are informed that the House, notwithstanding the intense heat, was crowded in the extreme, and the boxes graced by beauty, rank and fashion.—Doña Manuela Rosas daughter of H. E. the Governor, was present, accompanied by several ladies.—Her box was decorated with silks. The interior of the Theatre had more or less decorations, the colours red and white entwined, whilst at the exterior numerous federal flags were displayed and constant discharges of rockets took place. The National Anthem was sung previous to the performances, the audience standing, and all the performers pertaining to the Theatre mastered on the Stage upon the occasion. The object of this 'grand do' was fully expressed in the play bills, which were headed thus—

Viva la Independencia Nacional! Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva el Gran Mariscal Nuestro Hebre Restaurador de las Leyes Don Juan Manuel de Rosas! Muera los caudillos, traidores, asesinos, anarquistas! Muera el vago asesino Juan Lavalle! Muera el Pardon tascaudario Rivera!

It was also added that the theatrical Company desirous of giving an unequivocal proof of their decided adhesion to the Sacred National Cause of Federation, had got up the affair in question, the produce of which was to be placed at the disposal of H. E. the Governor, in aid of the war which the rebel traitor miscreant of the city and island of Chusan, in conjunction with his satellites the recreant traitor unitarians, had dared to declare against the Argentine Confederation. The performances were *Una travesura de amor* (Love laughs at Locksmiths) and the *Tres novias imperfectas*, in which Señora David was encored three times in the city of Mar. Castaña.

Señores Vaeani and Oyuela, and Señora Bigatti lent their aid on the occasion, and sung several airs and duets with great applause.

On 7th, a play and a farce.

CHINA.

From 'The Times' of 8th December.

Our Indian papers contain intelligence from China to the 4th of August. Few particulars had been received at Calcutta and Bombay since the last departure of the Berenice for Suez. These give accounts of the capture of the city and island of Chusan on the 5th of July by the city and island of Chusan, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Barrett, and the subsequent misconduct of our troops, who had freely partaken of a spirit distilled from rice, an extensive conflagration that occurred in the town, and the operations of the expedition during the greater part of the month of July. The troops are stated to have committed great excesses, so that all the respectable inhabitants were leaving the island; provisions were becoming scarce, and divisions are said to prevail in the English councils respecting the mode of mending matters and restoring confidence. Captain Elliot is represented as in favor of conciliatory measures; but he is the minority.

The Chinese in that quarter show no dissatisfaction with their own government, but, on the contrary, are highly displeased at the proceedings of the British in restoring the flag, taking possession of the island in the Queen's name, and pasting up and reading in every hamlet proclamations to that effect.

Lord Palmerston's letter had been refused to be received by all the local authorities to whom it was presented to convey it to the Emperor. At Amoy the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fired upon; and the Blonde in return battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there. At Ningpo the letter to the Emperor was returned open to Captain Elliot, who eventually declared Ningpo and Shanghai and all the intermediate ports to Nanki in a state of blockade. It was reported that Admiral Elliot intended to proceed to Poo-chee-lee, in the neighbourhood of Peking, to assist the Bogue forts yet, and a large fleet of war junks, which (towards the end of July) once ventured outside the Bogue, and were attacked by the blockading squadron, fled over the flats, and took refuge in the shallow waters.

Great secrecy is still observed respecting the further objects of the expedition.

CHUSAN.

The division of the fleet under the Commodore arrived in Chusan harbour, and cast anchor before Ting-ha-chen, the capital, on the afternoon of the 4th of July. A confederate was immediately fired by the Chinese authorities to surrender the island. The Mandarins replied, that if they were to succumb without any show of resistance they should lose their heads. The Commodore waited till 1 o'clock next day, and, no answer coming, a shot was fired by the Blonde over the town, which was answered from the walls and a fleet of war junks on the bay. Another shot from the flag-ship gave the signal to engage, when a few broadsides from the squadron silenced all opposition. The mandarins and some of the people fled in confusion, and the British standard was planted on the heights above the city under a Royal salute. On landing, the troops found the city and suburbs abandoned by the inhabitants with the exception of one man, who was holding up a board with this inscription upon it—

"Save us for the sake of our wives and children."

It is needless to add that the poor fellow was saved. A fire broke out in a part of the town, but the troops extinguished it. When the Enterprise left all was quiet, but there was no disposition shown on the part of the natives to return to their deserted abodes. Colonel Barrett of the 11th Royal Irish had been appointed Governor of Chusan. The island is most fertile, well watered, and cultivated, and possesses a delightful climate. It would appear also to have been densely populated. Those few Chinese who remain are very obliging to the newcomers; many more are expected to return. The provisions are not very plentiful at present. The Admiral did not arrive till the next day, the 6th of July. The Blonde frigate, in coming up, sent into Amoy with instructions from the Admiral, and on sending a boat on shore with a flag of truce she was fired at—the boat returned, and they cannonaded the city and forts for two hours, and then left them all knocked up. It appears that the mandarins refused (or promised in a way which amounted to a refusal) to the Secretary of State communications to the Peking government. It is reported that the Emperor says the English may keep Chusan, and has cut off all communications with this place and the rest of the empire. But this is considered a report. Ning-po, or Ning-poo, is blockaded, and another squadron had gone to blockade the Yangtze-Kiang, leading to Nankin.

Further particulars state that the governor of the city of Ting-ha-chen, received a shot in his thigh and died on the spot.

The harbour of Chusan, though small, is good, and sheltered from all winds.

Several opium vessels were lying outside the harbour, for the Admiral would not allow them to enter.

When the Enterprise left Chusan, the Admiral and Captain Elliot were about to proceed northward.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The following is a notice to the Inhabitants of the coasts of the Province of Canton.

EDWARD ELLIS.

Sec. and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

Macao, June 25, 1840.

The High Officers Lin and Tang having visited the English superintendent and people of Canton with perfidious violence, in contemptuous disregard of the Imperial Command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the Emperor with false reports, it has been determined by the Gracious Sovereign of England to send Royally appointed Officers to the coast of China, to His Majesty's Majesty, and lasting peace and honorable Trade may be firmly established.

This Notice is to declare that the Queen of England, veneration the Emperor and people of the land, has strictly Commanded that their persons and property should be rigidly respected whilst they are opposing no resistance to Her Majesty's Arms.

Let them therefore bring their supplies and commodities to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection, and just payment.

The High Officers Lin and Tang having by

false representations drawn from the Emperor orders for the discontinuance of Honorable British Trade (to the deep injury of tens of thousands of just men, native as well as Foreign), The Commander-in-Chief of the English Sea Forces has now to declare by the Command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of said Port, and others hereafter to be named, till the British Trade shall proceed without obstructions at points to be indicated by the Commander-in-Chief, and until further notice under his seal of office.

But fishing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the Port of Canton without obstruction, in the hours of daylight, and the native trading vessels of the outside Cities and Villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort for the purposes of mutual exchange to the station of the British shipping.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
True Copy: EDWARD ELLIS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PROCLAMATION.

Rates of Rewards for destroying the English.

An offer of rewards, which will be truly awarded to any who shall destroy the English.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whoever shall be able to take an English man of war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the Mandarins, shall receive the sum of \$20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun less, the reward will be diminished \$100. Whatever the great vessel contains besides, the great guns, weapons of war, accoutrements, shall be given up to the Mandarins, such as clocks, watches, cloths, or mobay—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any who shall destroy a great man of war of six months or more, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced for the same—shall be given the reward of \$10,000. For a smaller one less, in proportion.

2d. Whoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatsoever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, accoutrements of war and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins, such as goods and money. In addition to which for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of \$10,000; two and a half masts, \$5,000; two masts, \$3,000. For taking an English large (two-mast) or passage boat, \$300; a small one, \$100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3d. For taking alive a foreign Mandarin or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be (\$5000) five thousand dollars; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office;—the rule of lessening, for every degree lower the reward shall be diminished \$500.

4th. For killing foreign mandarins or officers—substantial evidence being produced of the same—one third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded.

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or people, for each one a reward shall be given of \$100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same, \$30. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly.

6th. For taking Han race—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same or trial being condemned, despatched to their heads exposed; for each of such \$100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, a less reward will be given.

June 24th, 1840.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR Green Tea and Green Tea, China Matting and Sperm Candles, &c.
630 St. DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.
A First-rate Chronometer, Makers "Parkinson and Frohman," London. Applied to Mr. Brown, Watchmaker, No. 62, Calle Piedad. St.

British barque John Souchay, Henry Williams, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 3200 dry hides, 3000 salted hides, 30 tonstallow (about 5500 arrobas), 9000 horns, 55,000 skin bones, 65 males with 1645 arrobas hair, 14 do, with 350 arrobas wool, 21 do, with about 2300 horse hides.

February 8.—Wind N. hazy, shifted to W. S.W. in the afternoon.

Arrived, Hamburg brig Maria Elizabeth, 205 tons, W. Fokkes, from Montevideo 6th inst., general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Belgian brig Infatigable, 242 tons, S. J. Molter, from Montevideo 6th, 1000 fanogas salt, & Co., to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

American barque Dromo, 267 tons, Pickering, Island Mayo 16th December, Montevideo 6th inst., with 155 moyes salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Oriental schooner of war General Aguirre, 5 guns, from Colonia, having passed over and delivered herself up to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

Sailed, French brig Philanthropé, Charles Hay, for Cowes and the Continent, despatched by Blanc and Constantin, with 9300 dry hides, 1235 salted do., 5500 horns.

Oriental schooner Electra, Francisco Moratorio, for Montevideo, despatched by C. Galeano, with some effects and passengers.

Spanish brig Andaluza, Juan Maqueda, for Malaga, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 11,552 dry hides.

February 9.—Wind S. strong.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s brig Partridge, 10 guns, (packet) William Morris, Lieut. Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo at midnight on the 7th inst., sailed thence 8th, with the mail of the packet Penguin, from Falmouth 8th December.

No passengers.
Sailed, French schooner of war Elclair, for Montevideo.

February 10.—Wind S.

Arrived, British schooner Sulstana, 200 tons, F. A. Merryweather, from Bonavista 26th December, with 135 moyes salt, to Alexander Ross Lafane.

Sailed, American schooner William Jenkins, Samuel W. Bartlett, for Montevideo, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

British brig Kliza, Hugh Grange, for Cork or Falmouth, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 22,000 tones, 134 bales with 5045 arrobas hair, 75 do, with 1611 do, sheep skins, 25 do, with 2500 horse hides. Loaded at Montevideo, 31,000 horns, 5087 salted ox and cow hides, 782 salted horse hides, 65 pipes, 12 half do, and 1 quarter do, with 2597 arrobas tallow and grease.

Sardinian brig Bella Antoneta, B. Eaturis, for Genoa, despatched by Pablo Antonini, with 1900 dry hides, 10,000 horns, 1 box with 60 doz. chinchilla skins, 152 bales with 3645 arrobas wool.

National schooner of war San Martin and a Government schooner with troops and stores for Martin Garcia.

February 11.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brigantine Francis, 103 tons, James M'Donald, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., in ballast, to Delisle.

Sardinian polacero Vigilante, 141 tons, Juan Baustista del Pino, from Montevideo 9th, general cargo and 15 passengers, to Jacinto Caprie.

Oriental schooner Eufrazia, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 10th, (100 passengers) to Martin Hardy.

Sailed, Spanish brig Esperanza, Rafael Netto, for Cadiz, despatched by F. Llavallol, with 14,700 dry hides.

Spanish polacero Arisides, Pedro Orta, for Cadiz, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 9048 dry hides, 3900 calf skins, 3 bales with 946 slunk calf hides, 1 do, with 707 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Spanish brigantine Ninfa, Pablo Carrou, for Havana, despatched by F. Llavallol, with 2184 quintals jerked beef, 50 marquetas and 24 barrels with 480 arrobas tallow.

Spanish barque Union, Vicente de la Torre, for Malaga, despatched by F. Llavallol, with 14,800 dry hides.

American brig Russian, Dean Swift Read, for Cowes and the Continent, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8830 dry hides, 5400 horns, 137 bales with 2107 arrobas hair.

American brig Helen M'Leod, Isaac H. Norris, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 29,000 horns, 462 bales with 10,492 arrobas wool, 79 do, with 2042 doz. sheep skins.

Passengers, Dr. Morrison, Miss Morrison.

February 12.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, British schooner Phantom, 194 tons, Thomas Sanders, from Montevideo 10th, general cargo, to Charles Tylear & Co.

French schooner of war Josephine, from Montevideo 11th.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Suprio, Antonio C. Rivero, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Souza Monteiro, with 3200 dry hides, 4000 horns, 910 quintals jerked beef, 2610 arrobas tallow.

American barque Waban, William Bartlett, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 5000 horns, 453 bales with 11,325 arrobas wool, 136 do, with 3400 dozen sheep skins, 2 do, with 84 arrobas hair.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (12th inst).

British.....	58
American.....	26
French.....	21
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	15
Belgian.....	5
Swedish.....	5
Norwegian.....	2
Hamburgian.....	2
Brazilian.....	8
Danish.....	9
Prussian.....	1
Bremen.....	3
Kuiphusen.....	1
Neapolitan.....	1
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Total.....	166

A Montevideo Government launch arrived at the Boca on Wednesday night from Montevideo, and delivered herself up to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

THE WEATHER on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last continued intensely hot—thermometer about 90. On Tuesday it fell to 76, at which it has since remained with little variation.

Married.

On the 11th December last, at Oldbury (England), CHARLES HENRY TWYFORD, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, Merchant, to ELIZABETH JANE, second daughter of the Rev. George Sprston.

Died.

On 27th ult., after two days illness, Mrs. MATDEN, wife of Mr. Henry Maiden, of Montevideo.

Advertisements.

Notice to British Subjects.
THE Undersigned her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church, will be held at said Church on Monday the 13th inst., at one o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s Consul.

British Consulates,
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AND in good condition, 2000 arrobas of pure 1st. No. 10, cut into strong and well bound pipes. The wood being perfectly well seasoned and of a good thickness, all to be delivered within twenty five days, apply at Calle de Cangallo No. 60.

FOR LONDON.

The very superior A. 1. British built brig
E. M. V. VELUT BOUTCHER,
Captain DOCKERILL.

Has room for about 30 or 40 bales dry freight which she will take on immediate terms—Also very superior accommodations for Passengers, and being a very fast vessel of 700 tons an excellent opportunity for those wishing to visit England.

The E. V. will be despatched immediately, having all the rest of her cargo made up for the season.

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

February 3, 1841.

NOTICE.

M. R. D. most of his Congregation are respectfully informed that the place of his public worship is on Calle de Mayo, No. 31, a few doors east of the Charrel Restaurant.

St. Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 1841.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday the 7th inst. a Black Dog, 14 lbs Newfoundland and half Sutter, whiter with long coat near the landing place, and supposed to be a pocket pup by a dog belonging to a merchant ship. Answer to the name of "Log" and is the property of Captain Freestone, of H. B. M.'s brig Cleo, who earnestly hopes it has recovery at his lodgings No. 39 Calle de la Paz, where the above reward will be cheerfully given, without asking any question.

N. B. The dog has the Queen's mark distinctly cut with a pair of scissors on the crown of his head.

WANTED.

By a family about to proceed to England, a respectable female to attend to her own children during the voyage. Apply at Jeffrey's Hotel, No. 87 Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublers, Spanish.....	dollars each
Do. Port.....	do. do.
Plata macquina.....	do. do.
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	60 a 62 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none
Exchange on England.....	21a penceperdollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	20 1/2 penceperdollar
Do. Montevideo.....	20 1/2 penceperdollar
Do. United States.....	1 1/2 per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 68 a 70 dls. p. peso	
Do. for France.....	64 a 65 do.
Do. for Spain.....	70 a 72 do.
Do. salted.....	15 a 24 do.
Do. Horse.....	25 a 28 do. esch.
Calf skins.....	48 a 54 do.
Sheep skins, common.....	38 a 28 per dozen
Do. fine.....	32 a 39 do.
Deer skins.....	23 a 24 do.
Goat skins.....	40 a 45 do.
Natrix skins.....	5 a 5 1/2 lb. per lb.
Chinchilla skins.....	35 a 100 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	52 a 54 per arroba.
Do. mixed.....	53 a 58 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	53 a 105 do.
Do. picked.....	64 a 80 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	36 a 38 do.
Do. mottled, dry.....	45 a 50 do.
Tallow, per cwt.....	18 a 23 do.
Do. raw.....	32 a 33 do.
Do. with grease.....	18 a 21 do.
Jerked Beef.....	37 a 58 do.
Horns, mixed.....	35 a 40 per mil.
Do. Ox.....	600 a 700 do.
Sho bones.....	35 a 42 per quintal
Hide outfit.....	17 a 18 per 100 lb.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	15 a 16 per lb.
Salted tongues.....	7 a 8 do.
Salt on board.....	18 a 20 per fan
Discount.....	1 a 2 pcr. pr. month

The highest price of Doublers during the week Dollars. The lowest price dollars, no transactions.
The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 23 pence. The lowest ditto, 22 pence.

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