

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



Nº 757

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

[Vol. XV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

On the night of the 15th inst., three armed vessels of the flotilla of Don Fructuoso Rivera, viz:—a brig, a brigantine and a three-masted schooner, hove off this port, and detached about mid-night four boats to the inner-roads for the purpose of cutting out the schooner *General Aguiré*, which lately came over to this government. After having made a reconnaissance, and extorted information from a man on board the Sardinian hulk *Buenos Ayres*, as to the position, &c., of the vessel in question, they shaped their course towards her, but being perceived by the watch, they were hailed by a discharge of grape shot, and immediately decamped in different directions, without making any further attempt to put their design into execution.

A decree dated 11th inst., was published by the Montevideo government, declaring that in ten days after its publication, all vessels found navigating on the rivers Uruguay, Paraná and Plata, under the Argentine flag with papers from the government of Buenos Ayres, shall be declared, vessels and cargoes lawful prizes; a term of thirty days being allowed for those found navigating on the high seas. And that all citizens of the Oriental Republic are authorised to arm privateers against Argentine vessels, obtaining first the necessary licence from the Montevideo government. Vessels from Corrientes are excepted from the penalties of this decree, which further declares that all Oriental vessels captured when coming from or going to any of the interdicted ports of the Argentine Republic, shall—vessels and cargoes be considered as good prizes.

The above mentioned decree was published in Montevideo on the 13th.

At Rio Janeiro they have accounts from China to November, at which period it would seem that things were not proceeding in the most satisfactory manner as it regards British operations. A new Commissioner named Keating had arrived from Pekin, professing to have full powers to treat with the British authorities, and sent a message to that effect to Admiral Elliot. The latter immediately left the island of Chusan with all his force, and proceeded off Canton, where he had communications with Keating, but it was supposed the Chinese had only in view to gain time. The British residents at Macao, &c., were indignant not only at these proceedings but that Admiral Elliot should not have attacked Canton, the capture of which it was averred would have been an easy matter, and probably have brought the war to a conclusion.

Two British vessels had been wrecked on the Chinese coast and their crews made prisoners, but it is stated they were well treated by the Chinese.

We have perused 'The Times' London paper of 14th December. It contains but little poli-

tical news, and is chiefly occupied with the particulars of the ceremonies to be observed on depositing the remains of Napoleon in the Hospital of the Invalides.

The French brig of war *Cuirassier*, arrived yesterday, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Dupotet at her fore. As she approached the outer roads, the French brig of war *Cygne*, saluted with 11 guns, to which the Admiral made the customary return. The *Cuirassier* on anchoring hoisted the Argentine flag at her main, and saluted the town with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

The Admiral landed in the morning shortly after 10 o'clock. A carriage was in waiting on the beach to receive him.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (18th inst).

British	58
American	23
French	20
Spanish	6
Sardinian	14
Belgian	1
Swedish	3
Russian	5
Norwegian	2
Hamburgh	3
Brazilian	11
Prussian	7
Bremen	1
Kniphausen	1
Neapolitan	1
Russian	1
Austrian	1
Argentine	1
Oriental	1
Total	157

The above includes the British brig *Astrea* and Spanish brig *Alerta*, whose names we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in port, conceiving they would have sailed.

Ninety nine vessels with full cargoes for ports 'beyond sea', have sailed from the port of Buenos Ayres since the raising of the blockade. This calculation is made to the 19th inst.

The Sardinian brig *Rio de la Plata*, has been sold to be broken up.

The following are amongst the vessels ready to sail from this port.

- British.*
- Brig *Astrea*, for Liverpool.
 - Brig *Frisk*, for do.
 - Barque *Lancashire Witch*, for do.
 - Brig *Bella Portefa*, for do.
 - Barque *Alpha*, for do.
- American.*
- Brig *Nabob*, for New York.
 - Ship *Ellen* and *Susan*, for do.
- French.*
- Barque *Henri and Louise*, for Cette.
 - Brig *Mont Cheri*, for do.
 - Barque *Euse*, for Havre de Grace.
 - Brig *Kemma*, for do.

- Kniphausen.*
- Brig *Hope*, for Antwerp.
- Belgian.*
- Barque *Veratok*, for Cowes and the Continent.
- Danish.*
- Schooner *Comet*, for Cowes and the Continent.
- Spanish.*
- Brig *Alerta*, for Havana.

The Basque emigrants who arrived in the French ship *Artemis*, in number 430, commenced disembarking on Sunday last, after having performed the regular quarantine. The men appear to be fine robust fellows, and some of the women are really handsome. The latter wore a kerchief round their heads in French fashion.

THE WEATHER this week has been at times sultry. Thermometer 78 to 85. It has more than once during the week 'threatened rain,' (which is much wanted) but it 'held off.'

Official Documents.

The Inspector General under date 30th ult., returned thanks in the name of the government to Sergeant José de Barros of the government, for the donation in favour of the State of his pay for one month, besides fifty dollars currency.

The Chief of Police under date 25th ult., addressed the government, stating that Don Manuel de Alouira had made a donation to the government of a slave for military service.

The government replied to the above on the 4th inst., returning thanks for the same.

A note to the government dated 5th inst., from Señores Justo Villegas, Francisco Pfeifero and Miguel de Riglos (the gentlemen composing the Commission to regulate the price of beef), states that in consequence of the abundance of excellent cattle and the fineness of the season, they would advise that the price of beef be lowered to 20 rials the arroba.

This advice was approved of by the government under date 11th inst.

A note dated 15th inst., from the Inspector General (Lacio Mancoila) to Don José Lino Caté, returns thanks in the name of the government for the donation of a slave named Estanislado for military service.

The government under date 17th inst., in conformity to the suggestion of the Director of the Academy of Jurisprudence, has named the following gentlemen as the *Junta* of employes of said Academy—President Dr. Lorenzo Torres, Vice-President Tiburcio de la Cruz, Fiscal Gerovado Gari. First Censor Manuel Mancoila, Second do. Mariano D. Gasco.

A note dated 18th inst., to the government from Don Manuel Núñez, makes over for the service of the flotilla his slave Estanislado, soliciting that this donation be accepted as a slight demonstration of his desire for the total extermination of the recreant unitarians and of the miscreant unitarian malatto Rivera.

The government replied to the above same day, thanking Señor Núñez for his patriotic donation.

BRITISH CEMETERY.

Minute of the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Cemetery, held pursuant to public advertisement on the 1st February 1841.

The Rev. J. ARMSTRONG, in the Chair.
A Report of the Committee having been read, setting forth the absolute necessity of increasing the rate of Fees paid on Funerals, in order to make the Income of the Establishment adequate to its expenditure, it was resolved—

That from and after the publication of the Proceedings of this Meeting, the following Table of Fees be substituted for that which now exists; viz:—

FEES OF INTERMENT.		Spanish Dollars.
Subscribers.		
Adults or persons upwards of 12 years of age.....	.....	4
Children under 12 years.....	.....	2
Non-Subscribers.		
Adults as above.....	.....	8
Children do.....	.....	4

It was also resolved—
That the Rev. J. Armstrong, the Rev. W. Brown, Mr. Sillitoe, Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Lord, be appointed the Committee for the Management of the affairs of the Cemetery until the next General Meeting.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

REPORT.

The only point on which it is requisite for the Committee to report to the Meeting, is the state of the Funds. There appears to be a balance of two thousand eight hundred sixteen current dollars and two and a half rials in the hands of the Treasurer, from which it might be inferred, that the establishment has more than supported itself; but, on examination of the accounts, it will be found that this surplus over and above the expenditure does not arise from the ordinary income of the Cemetery, but from fines levied for monumental stones and tablets, which ought to be reserved as a fund for the repairs of the buildings, as well as from private contributions solicited of the residents to aid and assist in those repairs, for which the income of the ground was found inadequate. It will be seen also, on reference to the accounts, that the ordinary income for the repairs of the buildings amounted altogether to 5729 dollars 4 rials, and that the current expenditure during that period has nearly doubled that sum, amounting in the whole to 9701 dollars 6 rials; so that it has only been by economizing upon the repairs fund that the current expenditure has been met, and, in consequence of thus in-trenching on that fund, the buildings have only been kept in repair by private contributions.— If therefore the Cemetery has not paid its own expenses for the past, it is still less likely to do so for the future, with an increased expenditure which circumstances have made necessary; and even in reference to the present balance in favor of the ground, it is more than required to meet the present necessary repairs of the buildings. It is become, therefore, absolutely necessary, if it be desirable to avoid appealing to public liberality, or incurring debt, to make such an alteration in the present table of Fees on Interments, as the circumstances of the Cemetery demand; and the Committee, in conclusion, do strongly recommend such change to be made forthwith, and to obviate the evils of a fluctuating currency or the necessity of making frequent alterations, that such Fees be fixed in sterling value.

Statement of Receipts and Expenses of British Cemetery from Jan'y. 1834 to 31st December 1840.

	Dr. Rls. Dls.	Rls.
By amount of subscriptions received for		3101
of Chapel, &c.		2
Fees for opening graves		10886 31
stones, &c.		
Fees for opening graves.....		5729 4
	Dr.	19786 74
To amount paid for coffins.....	554	
requiring Casks.....	678 4	
Sesun's salary, &c. \$13861 4		
In received from.....		
German and Am'.....	4723 6	
con Contributions.....	2147 6	
paid to Mr. Griffiths on being		
overdrawn on the British	421 3	
Government.....		10910 5
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	2816 21	

R. E.
Buenos Ayres, January 1, 1841.
J. C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

From 'The Times' of November 28.

The details of the battle of St. Jean d'Acro, and the capture of that strong fortress after a bombardment of between three and four hours, is the second great action of the British navy since the peace of 1815. The attack upon Algiers was the first. Both were distinguished by extraordinary skill and vigour on the part of the naval commanders of Great Britain; although the exploit of Sir R. Stopford doubt, perhaps, to be held of a higher order than that of the conqueror of Algiers, inasmuch as his enemy was more formidable, his force less considerable, and the loss he suffered was, by the blessing of Heaven, far more trifling, in comparison with the magnitude of the victory gained.

The success with which the new discipline of our navy has been attended, and the admirable perfection to which the gunnery practice, first taught by Captain Hastings on board the Excellent, of Portsmouth, has been carried, are well demonstrated by the terrible precision and resolute effects of our fire upon batteries mounting near 200 guns, and manned by a garrison of 6,000 veteran soldiers. The explosion of the enemy's magazine and simultaneous destruction of from 1,200 to 1,800 men (accounts vary as to the exact number) must have hastened the result of the engagement, but did not render it more certain. The Egyptians fought bravely, losing, with those blown up, above 2,000 men killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners, of whom a whole battalion, consisting of 700 men, marched back into the town, after it had been evacuated, (compelled, we think for granted, by the mountaineers in the neighbourhood) and there laid down their arms.

This has been a grand and triumphant exploit. It has renewed the ancient prestige of the British navy. It must prove a salutary lesson where most wanting; and, we suspect, will not, even upon madmen, be altogether thrown away.

St. JEAN D'ACRO.—St. Jean d'Acro is celebrated in history. Its scriptural name is Acco; the Greeks called it Ptolemais. In 1190 King Richard the First of England (Coeur de Lion) took it after a vigorous siege, and made five thousand prisoners. The followers of the Duke of Austria (who had joined the crusade) planted his standard on the walls beside the tower, who indignantly pulled it down, and threw it into a sewer; and this led to a quarrel which he had afterwards great reason to regret. And it is a curious coincidence that, after a lapse of six hundred and fifty years, the English and the Austrians should have again captured the city in conjunction. It was at Acro that Edward the first received the wound in his arm by a poisoned arrow, the venom of which it is said Queen Eleanor sucked from the wound at the hazard of her own life. In 1799 Bonaparte was foiled there by Djeezar Pasha, aided by Sir Sidney Smith and his brave companions in arms—the only important check he had ever received, and to which he ascribed the subsequent failure of his plan of eastern conquest. In 1832, Ibrahim Pasha took it from the Turks, but then it was badly supplied and languidly defended. The town contains from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants; the houses are of stone, ill-built; and the streets, like those of all his standing cities, are very narrow, and, in general, disagreeably filthy.

Liverpool Mail.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

It has been the fashion on the Continent for some time past, to depreciate the British Navy, and to represent it as having lost that efficiency which, during the last war, made it mistress of the ocean. This opinion was sedulously propagated by parties, whose wish was father to their thought, and it was unfortunately very confirmed by the attacks made upon the Admiralty by Tory Peers and by the Tory press. People abroad did not sufficiently understand that those attacks were merely an effect of the legitimate system of party warfare, which is always carried on in England between the Oats and the Ins, and that it meant nothing more than the Oats would get in, and to put the Ins out. But the globe-makers abroad allowed it all for gospel, and believed the British navy to be no-

thing but the shadow of former greatness.— The brilliant achievement at Acro must have dispelled these illusions; for it was shown that the British fleet is in a state of efficiency which never was exceeded, if indeed it ever was equalled. The manner in which the ships took up their position, the steadiness and skill of the officers and men, the rapidity and precision of their fire, cannot be too highly praised; and shew what a formidable thing a British line-of-battle ship is.

Globe.

The napkins "intended for ordinary" use in the nurseries of the prince royal are of German manufacture, edged with Brussels lace, and have each a portrait of a particular member of the Coburg family. The state napkins are of foreign damask, fringed with gold, with bullion tassels at the corners.

Liverpool Mail.

ADMIRAL STOPFORD.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., third son of James, second Earl of Courtown, by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Richard Powys, Esq., of Hintonhall Hall, in Suffolk, was born 5th February, 1788, and entering the navy at an early age, served for some time in the Prince George, bearing the flag of time in France, and in the American station. Rear-Admiral Digby, on the American station. In 1799 he obtained post rank; and in that year commanded the Lowestoffe frigate, then employed in the Channel. His next appointment, in 1800, was that of Commodore in the Mediterranean, with 32 guns, stationed with the fleet under Lord Howe, and repeated the signals of the rear division, on the memorable 1st of June. In the following autumn, Captain Stopford was removed to the Phaton, 38; and, in 1795, joined the squadron destined to escort the Princess Caroline of Brunswick to England. Shortly after returning to the grand fleet, the Phaton formed part of Admiral Cornwallis's detachment, which fell in with the French squadron, and, by a series of masterly manoeuvres, effected a retreat as hazardous to those concerned, as the achievement of a brilliant victory. Stopford subsequently drove on shore l'Écluse, of 28 guns; and, in company with the Encom, captured La Daphne and La Flore, of 1790 guns, and the ship under Sir John Boscawen, off l'Isle de Dieu, and, at the capture of several vessels laden with stores and provisions, and rendered much essential service by the destruction of many armed ships and privateers. In 1799, Captain Stopford was appointed to the Excellent, of 74 guns, in which ship he took l'Aréthuse, a national cutter, and several merchant vessels; and after remaining for some time with the Western squadron, sailed to the Leeward Islands, whence he returned with a broad pennant in the summer of 1802. In 1803, he commissioned the Spencer, of 74 guns, at Plymouth; in 1804, joined Lord Nelson's fleet in the Mediterranean; in 1805, received the appointment of a Colony of Marines; and, in 1806, acted a gallant part, and was wounded, in Sir John Boscawen's victory off St. Domingo. We next find this enterprising seaman employed in the expedition against Copenhagen, and, in 1808, having obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral, appointed to the command in the Channel fleet, in the distinguished position, his active exertions, his participation in the attempt to destroy the French shipping in the Aix Roads, the attack on the enemy's fleet in the Basque Roads, &c., elicited the unusual commendation of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gambier, and a vote of thanks from Parliament. In 1810, the Rear-Admiral was nominated to the command of a squadron employed at the Cape of Good Hope, and while on this station conducted the naval part of the arrangement which subjugated Java, a service which obtained for him, once again, the thanks of Parliament. In 1812 he became Vice-Admiral; in 1813 returned to England; in 1815 was created a Knight Commander of the Bath, and has since been made Admiral of the White and a G. C. B. His admirable conduct of operations on the Syrian coast are too fresh in the public memory to require any notice here.

Sir Robert married in 1809 Mary, daughter of Commissioner Fanshawe, of the Plymouth Dock-yard, and has several children.

Hampshire Independent.

American ship *Ialy*, S. Snow, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 672 dry hides, 420 bales with 10,501 arrosas wool, 121 do, with 4200 doz. sheep skins, 29 do, with 500 doz. calf skins.

At anchor, a brigantine and a three masted schooner of the squadron of *Rivera*, were at anchor at day break this morning S. E. of the town nearly hull down. They got under way during the morning and stood towards Colonia, having showed no colours all day.

February 17.—Wind W.

Arrived, National brigantine of war San Martin, 5 guns, Captain Gerald Fisher, from Martin Garcia.

Sailed, French brig *Undunet*, J. B. Beard, for Valparaiso, despatched to J. J. Kieck & Co., with 24 pipes, 4 half do., 120 quarter do., 74 barrels and 240 marquetas with 4582 arrosas tallow, 18 cases furniture, 1 box books, 7 trunks and 3 boxes combs, 11 cases British goods & goods.

Passengers, Don Serqueira Lima, lady, 4 children, secretary and servant. Rev. William Armstrong, lady, child and servant. Señores Domingo Antonio Fernandez, Pedro de la Lanza, José Scotto and Pedro Togni. Mr. Gustavus Goddefroy and servant. Messrs. James Pain, John Pain and Frederick Schwarz.

British brig *William Sorlie*, James Frame, for London, despatched by Alfred Barber, with 2452 salted hides, 11,953 horns, 195 cases with 4400 arrosas tallow, 67 bales with 2695 arrosas hair, 134 do, with 3550 arrosas wool, 2 do, with 62 doz. sheep skins.

H. B.'s brig *Partridge*, 10 guns, (packet) William Morris, Lieut. Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Hugh M. Chadwick and Thomas Harrison.

Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Tay.

French brig *Twentythird* May, Arnaud Dubroutard, for *Havre de Grace*, despatched by Blanc and Constantin, with 4528 dry hides, 1702 salted do., 131 marquetas, 2 pipes, 39 half do, and 23 quarter do, with 2042 arrosas tallow, 57 bales with 2096 arrosas horse hair.

The three vessels of war of *Rivera's* noticed yesterday, were to day at anchor N. E. hull down from the town.

February 18.—Wind E.

Arrived, Hamburg brig *Laura* and *Louisa*, 230 tons, C. Raubech, from Hamburg Montevideo 15th inst., general cargo and 16 pass passengers including the lady of General Puerreydon, to J. J. Kieck & Co.

Argentine brigantine *Condor*, 192 tons, Levi Honeyburn, from Island Mayo 1st ult., Montevideo 16th inst., with 46 moys salt, 55 tons coal, to Anderson, Weiler & Co.

British schooner *Stamboul*, 158 tons, Charles J. Stoman, from Montevideo 16th inst., general cargo, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian brig *Emilia*, Carlos Graeme, for Genoa, despatched by J. J. Kieck & Co., with 2199 dry hides, 1500 salted do., 160 arrosas wool, 30 bales with 885 arrosas wool, 6 do, with 256 doz. sheep skins, 59 do, with 2065 arrosas horse hair.

She anchored again to the eastward hull down from strong head wind.

Rivera's three vessels with Oriental colours flying, the brig with Commodore's broad pendant at her main and a tremendous large flag at her peak, anchored this morning at the entrance of the outer roads.

February 19.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, (last night) Oriental brigantine *Active*, 121 tons, Robert Hyne, from Santos 9th inst., sugar, to Eduardo Frey.

Brazilian brigantine *Pelican*, 133 tons, David Carter, from Pernambuco 30th ult., Montevideo 17th inst., sugar, to Viera and Tinoco.

Brazilian brigantine *Luctiano*, 145 tons, José Dominguez, from Montevideo 17th, general cargo, to F. Llavallol.

This day, French brig of war *Cuirassier*, 16 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupont, from Montevideo 17th.

Brazilian schooner *Eufracia*, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 18th, 34 passengers, to Martin Hardy.

Brazilian brig *Descubridor*, 127 tons, Juan Fernandez, from Santos 6th inst., sugar, to José C. Meyrelles.

British schooner *Appassion*, 137 tons, John G. Gruchy, from Liverpool 29th November, Montevideo 17th inst., general cargo, to Alexander Ross Lafone.

Sardinian brigantine *Luisa* (late *Electra*), Francisco Moratoro, from Montevideo 18th, general cargo and 40 passengers, to Carlos Galcano.

Sailed, American barque *Cowper*, George Upton, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 10,069 dry ox and cow hides, 2 pipes with 76 arrosas tallow, 815 bales with 256,240 lbs. Carston wool, 83 do, with 5,178 lbs. wool, 75 do, with 1540 doz. sheep skins, 2 do, with 1200 lbs. nutria skins, 1 do, with 30 arrosas horse hair.

Passenger, Mr. Hiram A. Wilson.

British brig *Middleton*, John Tinton, for Cork or Palmouth, despatched by Alexander Ross Lafone, with 1573 dry hides, 46,000 horns, 4950 horns, 3093 pipes with 11,761 arrosas tallow and grease, 113 bales with 3285 arrosas wool.

Rivera's three vessels got under way this morning and stood down the river.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

3rd ult., H. B. M.'s brig *Wizard*, 10 guns, (packet) Henry 17th December, Montevideo 24th do.

23d, H. B. M.'s packet *Penguin*, from Palmouth (calling at Pernambuco and Bahia) 31st December, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

12th ult., H. B. M.'s packet *Seagull*, for Palmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 17th December by H. B. M.'s packet *Wizard*.

The American Ship *Exito*, Day, from Montevideo for New York, put into St. Thomas' about 20th November last, in distress—having been run into by an English ship; had her starboard quarter stove in and was otherwise so badly damaged that she would probably be condemned.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 13th inst., for the benefit of the Promoter, a play and a farce.

House respectfully filled.

On 14th, a play and a farce.

On 15th, for the benefit of Señor Felipe David, the three act comedy of *Los Dos Pedros* with the farce of *Los Mejores y Estudiantes*.

A couple of men, one named *Darnes* and the other *Darnes*, the former living in St. Louis and the latter in Paris, have just been tried, the former for killing an editor and the latter for shooting at a King. Which of the two deserves the severer punishment?

Birth.

On the 17th inst., the lady of Francis Mohr, Esq., of a daughter.

Advertisements.

Metropolitan for November 1840.

THE Person who has taken the above work from the Commercial Room is requested to return it.

NOTICE.

THOMAS WHITFIELD has opened his Apotheary's shop in front of the Cathedral No. 30.

WANTED.

A Person to take the management of an Estancia, allowing a share in the same in compensation of services, none need apply but such as are well recommended, and have been in this kind of employment before.

Application to be made at No. 89, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR LONDON.

The very superior A. 1. British built brig **E. W. NEILL BOUTCHER,** CAPTAIN DUCKERILL.

Has room for about 30 or 40 bales dry freight which she 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.

The E. B. 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.

NOTICE.

M. R. D. mputer's Congregation are respectfully informed that the piece of his public workshop in Calle de Mejico, No. 31, a few doors east of the Curial Restaurant.

4t

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 1841.

Sale by Auction.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND & Co.

THE Furniture, &c. &c., of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong will be sold at his Quinta on Friday the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. The particulars will appear in the *Gaceta* and *Diario* prior to the day of sale.

HAVANA CIGARS.

OF the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Maccos, No. 100, Calle de Mexico.

WANTED.

BY a family about to proceed to England, a respectable female to attend a lady and two children. Apply at *Jeffries' Hotel*, No. 87 Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	dollars each	.....
Do, Patriot	.....	do do	.....
Plata macanuma	.....	do, for each	.....
Dollars, Spanish	.....	do, each	.....
Do Patriot and Patacones	.....	do, each	.....
Six per cent Stock	.....	60 a 62 do. per ct.	.....
Bank Shares	.....	none	.....
Exchange on England	.....	22 a	.....
Do, France	.....	27 a	.....
Do, Rio Janeiro	.....	3p. ct. pm. Spec	.....
Do, Montevideo	.....	19 a	.....
Do, United States	.....	per patacon	.....
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	66	05 1/2 pl. patacon	.....
Do, for France	63	a 64 do.	.....
Do, for N. America	61	a 61 do.	.....
Do, for Spain	65	a 65 do.	.....
Do, salted	54	a 56 do.	.....
Do, Hides	24	a 26 do. each.	.....
Calf skins	.....	24 do.	.....
Sheep skins, common	26	a 27 per dozen	.....
Do, fine	41	a 33 do.	.....
Deer skins	.....	40 a 45 do.	.....
Goat skins	.....	40 a 45 do.	.....
Nutria Skins	.....	5 a 6 do. per lb.	.....
Chinchilla Skins	.....	10 a 100 do. per dozen	.....
Horse hair, short	.....	60 a 55 per quintal	.....
Do, mixed	.....	55 a 68 do.	.....
Do, long	.....	90 a 100 do.	.....
Wool, common, washed	17	a 20 do.	.....
Do, picked	.....	36 a 38 do.	.....
Do, shorn from skins	45	a 50 do.	.....
Do, mested, dry	12	a 35 do.	.....
Tallow, pure	.....	21 a 23 do.	.....
Do, raw	.....	18 a 20 do.	.....
Do, with grease	.....	27 a 28 do.	.....
Jerbed Beef	.....	300 a 400 per quintal	.....
Horns, mixed	.....	40 a 45 per quintal	.....
Do, pure	.....	300 a 400 per quintal	.....
Do, Ox	.....	600 a 800 do.	.....
Shin bones	.....	150 a 170 do.	.....
Hide cutting	.....	25 a 25 per 100 lb.	.....
Ostrich feathers, white	.....	18 a 20 per lb.	.....
Do, black	.....	9 a 11 do.	.....
Salted tongues	.....	.....	.....
Salt, on board	.....	18 a 20 per fan	.....
Discount	.....	1 a 2p. ct. pr. month	.....

The highest price of Doublons during the week

Dollars. The lowest price, none transactions.

The highest rate of Exchange on England during the week 23 pence. The lowest ditto 22 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 75, calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscribers may receive their communications.

are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS, (CURRENCY) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 10 Rials.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.