



British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 760.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841. [VOL. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following National vessels of war are in a pretty forward state of readiness, and are expected shortly to make a movement from the Pozos.

Brig General Belgrano, Captain Antonio Toll, bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown.
Brig General Echagay, Captain Joaquin Hidalgo.
Brigantine General San Martin, Capt. Gerald Fisher.

Brigantine Vigilante, Captain William Bathurst.
Zamacua Enterria, Captain Nicholas George.
Schooner Libertad, Captain Craig.

At 8 A. M. on Sunday morning, the General Belgrano fired a gun upon the occasion of hoisting the flag of Admiral Brown at her main, and another at sun-set on hauling it down.

A schooner arrived on the 8th inst., at Montevideo from Salto, bringing accounts that a revolution had broken out in Paraguay, and that the five Members of the Junta had been imprisoned.

We received by H. B. M's packet *Spider*, London papers to 6th January, Paris do. to 4th. The following extracts will convey to our readers the most important portion of their contents.

From "The Times" of January 6.

ABANDONMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH CHINA.
 Death of *Kurruck Singh* and of his successor, *Nou-Nehal Singh*, and accession of *Shere Singh* to the Throne of Lahore.
Surrender of Dost Mahomed.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris the *Messenger* of Monday night. It contains the following most important

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"*Marselles*, Jan. 2d, 6 o'clock in the evening.
 "Received in the afternoon of the 3th.
 "Malta, December 23.

"*The Consul of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

"*Kurruck Singh*, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November. During the funeral ceremony his successor, *Nou-Nehal Singh*, was killed by accident. *Shere Singh* was to mount the throne.

"The affairs of China are on the point of being settled. The English are to receive 3,000,000l. sterling as an indemnity.
 "Dost Mahomed has definitely surrendered to the English."

We have received by extraordinary express from *Marselles* letters and journals from Bombay up to the 1st of December, as well as advices from *Alexandria* to the 24th, and letters and journals from *Malta* to the 29th.

The intelligence from China is of the highest importance—no less than the near settlement of the China question.

Shortly after the capture of *Chusan*, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the *Pechu river*, was met by a Mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese empire, though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, whilst others affirm that Admiral Elliot had arrived at *Pekin*, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay 3,000,000l. for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state 2,000,000l.

sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and 1,000,000l. for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or through his officers, has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his commissioner Lin. This latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper. Two Commissioners were to be sent either to *Canton* or *Ningpo*, with full powers to negotiate a treaty.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

From "The Morning Advertiser" of December 29.

Much sensation was yesterday produced by second editions of our morning contemporaries publishing "important news from Egypt," under the still more attractive title of "Refusal of Admiral Stopford to ratify the Napier Convention." These second editions promised "further particulars" in the third, and when the whole of the important intelligence thus came to light, it appeared that, though Admiral Stopford thought proper to charge the gallant *Napier* with having acted without authority, and to stigmatize his agreement with *Mehemet Ali* as "a hasty and unauthorised convention," yet that Admiral Stopford himself, under directions subsequently, and almost immediately, received from Lord Palmerston, proposed to *Mehemet Ali*, who accepted them, the identical terms, with the exception of the time allowed for the restoration of the Turkish fleet, embraced in the *Napier Convention*, which the Admiral had just before repudiated in a manner so abrupt and unaccountable. These terms being immediately accepted by *Mehemet Ali*, as regards the Sultan, the Pacha, and the European Powers, the question is in precisely the same position as the gallant *Napier*, by his energy in arms and ability in diplomacy, had placed it: the only result of Admiral Stopford's interference being to irritate *Mehemet Ali*, and compromise the first officer under his own command.

Not only on account of Admiral Stopford himself, but on account of the character of the service in which he holds so distinguished a position, do we regret the course which he has pursued on this occasion. Even had *Commodore Napier* exceeded his instructions in completing a convention which was manifestly most consonant to the wishes of the Powers which he represented, as well as most apposite to the emergencies of the case, still *Mehemet Ali* was not the party to whom Admiral Stopford should have addressed his complaint against the conduct of his first officer. In his endeavor to compromise *Commodore Napier*, Admiral Stopford has compromised himself; for in "his hasty and unauthorised" communication to *Mehemet Ali*, disclaiming the convention of *Commodore Napier*, he placed himself in the position of proposing, four days afterwards, under direct instructions from Lord Palmerston, the precise terms of the arrangement which *Napier* had previously completed. We say the precise terms, because, as regards the restoration of the Turkish fleet, *Napier* had actually refused to take charge of it; as *Boghaz Bey* observed in surprise, when he heard of Admiral Stopford's stipulations, "Why we offered to give the fleet up to the care of *Commodore Napier* to restore to the Sultan, and he refused to take charge of it."

We have a great respect for Admiral Stopford, and therefore, before passing any more stringent remarks upon his conduct, we should like to be informed of the nature of the instructions he gave to *Napier*, on dispatching him to *Alexandria*. Did he send *Napier* with the in-

tention of repeating the tragedy of *Acro* unconditionally, or for mere parade? Or if to negotiate, what were the conditions, what were the instructions? These are questions which we fear Admiral Stopford will find it difficult to answer. We fear still more that the whole solution of Admiral Stopford's conduct will be found in a narrow-minded jealousy at seeing the officer next in command achieving more glory than himself. We should be sorry to find a feeling like this—ingenuous as it may seem, incompetent, and base minded—to have influence on the conduct of Admiral Stopford. Far different were the feelings of *Nelson* and *Collingwood* at *Trafalgar*, when the latter; leading the fire showered upon them, when the enemy's *Nelson* gave to be here?" And his chief, *Nelson*, almost at the same instant, said to the officers around him, "How admirably that noble fellow, *Collingwood*, brings his ship into action!" These are sentiments which, while conferring honor on the parties entertaining them, would effectually promote the interests of the service in which they are engaged. If Admiral Stopford were not disposed to act upon a similar feeling at *Acro*, when he left the whole command to *Napier*—betaking himself to a steamer, and resting content with seeing that all went on right, without taking any part beyond that of an observer in the affray—he at least might have refrained from attempting, before Europe, to disparage the fame, or at least to wound the honor of a man whose name must remain indissolubly associate with the most glorious of his glorious records of British naval history.

Extract from a letter dated Havana, December 12th 1840.

The whole stock of Jerked Beef in first hands has been sold as follows—

4500	Elizabeth Maria at 12½ rials per arroba.
3500	Carmencia at 12 rials per arroba.
5500	Industria at 12 rials per arroba.

thereby establishing an advance of \$ 4 3/4 upon the last sales. The next cargoes no doubt will arrive to a good market as the stock is decreasing.

Pure melted tallow 1st quality was at 12 1/2 dollars per quintal.

Mould candles white and hard 17 & 19 do. do.

Drake, Brothers & Co.

The Italian Marquis de Litta, who arrived in H. B. M's packet *Spider* on Thursday last, intends we believe to proceed hence to *Chili*.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of yesterday contains the particulars of various donations made to the government in aid of the war against the "Sulencia unarios *Juan Lavalle*, *La Madrid* y *el paraiso Fructuoso Rivera*," with the replies of the government thereto. Amongst these donations is the sum of 14,157 dollars from the district of *Quilmes*, to be applied to the service of the *botilla* now fitting out. The names of the donors are inserted in the *Gaceta*.

The *Gaceta* of Saturday last, contains a number of Official Documents, of which the following is a summary.

A note dated last quarters 3rd ult., from General Manuel Oribe to General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, &c. &c., stating his wish to make over for the service of the State the cattle decreed to him for his services as General of Division in the battle of Saucó Grande, and as Commandant-in-Chief in that of 'Quebracho Herrado,' avowing that he shall be well satisfied and feel infinite pride in bearing to his own country as testimonials of the generosity of the Argentine People the sword decreed to him on 17th December last, as General of Division in the battle of Saucó Grande, and to wear on his bosom the medal for that of Quebrachito.

H. E. the Governor replied to the above on 27th ult., thanking General Oribe for his patriotic and generous donation.

General Pacheco under date Cordova 2nd inst., made a similar donation of the cattle awarded to him by said decree for his services in the battle of Quebrachito, stating that the medal decreed to him was a sufficient reward.

General Corbalan, principal Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, replied to the above on the 27th ult., thanking General Pacheco in the name of H. E. for his generous and patriotic donation.

Despatches from General Oribe and Pacheco, and Colonel Mariano Maza, relating to the victory the latter obtained over 400 of Lavalle's army who had escaped from the battle of Sancalá—Col. Maza states that the rout and dispersion of the foe was complete and that Colonel Villalejo fled in dismay leaving with him only six officers.

A despatch from General Oribe to General Rosas, inclosing one from General Pacheco, dated Sancalá 14th January, giving full details of the victory which the latter obtained on the 8th January, over 2000 men of Lavalle's army, who after their defeat at Quebrachito had assembled at Sancalá, consisting of Villalejo, Rico's, Torres's, Carmolino's and Guiralde's divisions, besides Ocampo's legion, part of the escort of La Matanza, and the Cavalry of Cordova and some Correntinos, to oppose which General Pacheco had only 550 men and some militia, all of whom had been harassed by forced marches, want of food, and repose.

General Pacheco states in his despatch, stating how sincerely he explored their many numbers, but that the enemy was at hand, and although in number four to one, he had such confidence in their valour, patriotism and discipline, that he doubted not a glorious result. They one and all answered with enthusiasm that when they were not weary nor hungry, and were ready instantly to march and combat their recreant enemies whatever might be their number. Accordingly the division was formed and marched at 11 at night on the 7th. At 10 minutes past 4 in the morning they commenced the assault, the signal for which were *viras* for General Rosas and death to the recreant unitarians. The stripes and defeat of those opposed to General Pacheco were complete, and after some resistance they fled to the woods, leaving behind them on the field of battle four hundred men killed, including Colonels Manuel Rico and Guiralde and other officers, five hundred prisoners officers and soldiers, three thousand horses, arms, and baggage.

General Pacheco states his loss at seven killed and fifteen wounded. Amongst the latter was Commandant Carrillo. The General highly praises the conduct of Col. Mariano Maza, and that of all the officers and troops engaged in the affair.

Governor Rosas under date Buenos Ayres 29th ult., addressed a note to General Oribe, congratulating him and his army upon the victory at Sancalá, and forwarding a decree dated Buenos Ayres 26th ult., awarding honours, &c., to those who had obtained it. The preface to the decree states that the victory at Sancalá was another brilliant triumph of the arms of the Confederation over the traitor enemies of liberty and national honor.

By Art. 1. General Pacheco is to be presented with a sword ornamented with gold, brilliants, &c., with suitable inscriptions.

2. The superior officers to have each a medal of gold, the other officers one of silver, with inscriptions. The said medals to be worn on the left breast pendent by a red ribbon.

3. The soldiers to have a medal of brass, &c.

Besides which General Pacheco as Commandant at Sancalá is awarded 2200 head of cattle and 2200 sheep, the Colonels 1300 head of cattle and 1300 sheep, the Lieut. Colonels 800 head of cattle and 800 sheep, the Majors 400 head of cattle and 500 sheep, the Captains 500 head of cattle and 400 sheep, the Lieutenant 200 head of cattle and 300 sheep, the Ensigns 200 head of cattle and 250 sheep, the Sergeants 100 head of cattle and 200 sheep, the Corporals 80 head of cattle and 100 sheep, the Soldiers 50 head of cattle and 150 sheep. The names of those killed in the action at Sancalá are entitled to the same rewards and pay as by the decree would have been the portion of their husbands and they survived.—There are other provisions in the decree which we have not space to notice.

Art. II. states that the Battalion *Liberdad* is included in the honourable premiums accorded in the decree of 17th December 1840, for the immortal victory at Quebrachito.

The decree is signed—

Rosas.

Felipe Arana.

General Rosas under date 27th ult., addressed three notes to the House of Representatives, the first expressed his wish to resign the titles of 'Hero of the Desert,' Heroic Defender of American Independence, &c., which the House had conferred upon him by its vote of 18th December last—the second reiterated his desire to decline the title of Grand Marshal which the House had conferred upon him by its vote of 12th November last—the third expressed his acceptance of the honors voted to him by the House at its sitting of 21st December last, viz.—that in commemoration of the peace with France, and in honor of the Citizen Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, a superb edition in one volume be printed at the State printing-office, containing all the official and semi-official documents connected with the differences which existed between the Argentine Confederation and France, and the Convention of peace of 26th October last, which put an end to these differences in a manner honorable to both nations; and an appendix historical, &c., of the events relative to the war which the Argentine Confederation had been forced into by the wars of Peru. The said volume is to bear the title of 'Monument of Glory' from the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to the worthy Argentine the Portefe Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, &c. &c. The portrait of General Rosas is to be placed in the volume, accompanied by the following remarks—

"H. E. Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the supreme direction of the affairs of Peace, War and Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, &c. &c. &c.

"He combated in his earliest days for the Independence of the country, in 1806 and 1807 in the glorious reconquest and defence of Buenos Ayres.

"He distinguished himself from 1810 to 1819 for his heroic services in upholding the national Independence, especially when the Spaniards threatened to send hither an expedition of 25,000 men.

"In 1820 he combated gloriously to re-establish order and the legal authority. In the same year saved the Republic from anarchy by the memorable treaty of 24th November at the Arroyo del Medio.

"From 1820 to 1827 he continued his important services in the cause of the laws and liberty of the country; he overcame the hostile Indians and pacified the numerous tribes of the Pampas.

"From 1829 to 1829 he combated, triumphed and annihilated the army of the recreant unitarian enemies of 1st December 1828, re-established the Laws and merited from the House of Representatives its vote in 1830 which declared him the illustrious Restorer of the Laws.

"In 1830, 31 and 32, he re-organized the Province of Buenos Ayres, established the Argentine Confederation, actively co-operated in the destruction of the unitarian invaders of Entre Rios, and gloriously overcame the army of traitor unitarians in the Interior.

"In 1833 and 34, he penetrated to the confines of the Desert of the South, destroyed twenty thousand hostile Indian warriors, libera-

ted more than three thousand Christian captives, gave a vast extension of territory to the Province, and caused the standard of the Republic to wave in triumph at the Cordillera of the Andes.

"From 1835 to 1840, he gloriously counteracted the anarchical plans of the traitor recreant unitarians, regulated the public revenue, organised every branch of the government, effectively co-operated for the salvation of Peru and Bolivia, and heroically and worthily sustained the Independence, liberty and honor of the Argentine Confederation and the cause of the American Continent."

The volume is question is to be distributed amongst all the public offices, and in the preparatory schools for both sexes, the preceptors of which are to cause the volume to be read in said schools, &c. &c.

General Rosas in his note to the House stated that the important documents which are to compose the valued work will inform future generations of the ardent patriotism of the Hon. House of Representatives, the justice of France, &c. &c. The note concludes as follows—

"And profoundly grateful for so high a distinction I accept it, because it is a *Monument of Glory of the Confederation to the enlightened Representatives of the Province and to my fellow Citizens.*"

General Rosas in the notes, wherein he declines the titles of Hero of the Desert, Heroic Defender of American Independence and Grand Marshal, enters fully into his reasons for so doing.

The Inspector General (acting) under date 27th ult., addressed a note of thanks in the name of the government to Don Juan Luis Patron, for the offer (which was accepted) of his two slaves Juan Pablo and Pedro Pablo to serve in the military for one year.

As also a similar note to Don Damasio Balleza, for his donation of 25 head of cattle for the service of the army of reserve of the Province.

The Chief of Police under date 4th December last, addressed a note to the government, stating that Doña María Estanislada González Bayo had made over for its service her slaves Manuel and María Bayo. Also under date 13th ult., that Doña Jacinta Gutierrez, of San Nicolás, had made a similar donation of her slave Tiburcio.

The Government returned notes of thanks for these donations.

A note from the Inspector General dated 16th ult., returns thanks in the name of the government through the medium of General Oribe, to the individuals of the 2nd Battalion of Patriots, who had made over their pay, &c., for the month of January last, amounting to 1022 dollars, in aid of the war against the unitarians.

Advertisements.

WYVANA CIGARS.

OF the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Macosco, No. 150, Calle de Mexico.

NOTICE.

MICHAEL WELSH, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has returned from Montevideo, to follow his business as a Master Bricklayer, and hopes for a continuance of those favors he has so long enjoyed.

Parlor and dining-room fire places, marble chimney pieces, kitchen economical cooking stoves, steam bathes and pans for grease, tallow and soap factories, Hatter's dyeing kettles, plain kettles, air furnaces for melting gold, silver and other metals, set on the latest and most approved principles; also any furnaces or chimneys not having proper chimneys, M. W. engages to alter to the owners satisfaction.

Michael Welsh can be seen at his residence, No. 227, Calle del Cerrito. 127 St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has this day received a fresh supply of gentlemen's boots and shoes of a superior quality, consisting of gentlemen's half boots, lace do, Wellington shoes, narrow toe do, wide toe do, pruned gaiter boots.

M. PARKER.

Calle de la Paz, No. 34.

Captains of vessels will always find on hand a supply of boots and shoes to suit either themselves or their crew, at as low prices as can be bought in the city. 127 St.

Swedish brig Minora, 175 tons, L. M. Westberg, from Newcastle 24th December, with coal, glass, paint, earthenware, tar, &c., to Alexander Ross Latone.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, 225 tons, Juan de Souza Cordeiro, from Santos 27th ult., with sugar, to Juan Souza Monteiro.

French barque Guatinimo, 142 tons, Grenot, from Montevideo 6th, general cargo, to Martin Hardy, & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Victorianna, Antonio Gazzo, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonio de Adama & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian brig Giovo, Juan B. Chioza, for Montevideo, despatched by John Baptist Pregh, in ballast.

Sardinian schooner Ross, J. B. Schaffino, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galano, with 125 faggots barley, some dried fruit, &c., and passengers.

Spanish brig Loreto, Estevan Villalonga, for Havana, despatched by Rezaval and Brothers, with 3500 quintals jerked beef, 986 bladders and 12 narquetas with 600 arrobas tallow, 80 boxes tallow candles.

March 9.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque John Cook, William Beck, for Cork or Falmouth, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 12,384 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted ox and cow hides.

British barque Pampero, John Roberts, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 5895 wet salted hides, 543 pipes with 1744 arrobas tallow, 10,800 horns, 101 bales with 3827 arrobas wool, 10 do. with 350 arrobas hair, 14 do. 1400 horse hides.

Passengers, Master Edward Parry and Miss Adelaide Parry.

French schooner of war Eclair, for Montevideo.

March 10.—Wind E. strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, American barque Moeow, 270 tons, Thomas C. Simpson, from Montevideo 6th inst., general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed American ship Edward, William C. Stotesbury, for Philadelphia despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2000 dry ox and cow hides, 73 bales with 9180 horse hides, 289 do. with 5160 arrobas wool, 94 do. with 2400 do. sheep skins, 50 do. with 2030 arrobas horse hair.

American barque Coosa, David P. Moore, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8586 dry ox and cow hides, 1840 horse hides, 2000 horns, 473 pipes with 1830 arrobas tallow, 27 bales with 7063 arrobas hair, 20 do. with 424 arrobas wool.

American ship Helen Mar, Thomas Duling, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5673 dry ox and cow hides, 1 bale with 234 arrobas hair and 30 doz. sheep skins, 161 bales with 4090 arrobas wool, 58 do. with 1450 doz. sheep skins, 40 do. with 268 doz. calf skins.

Sardinian polacra Constante, Agustin Solari, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonini and Brothers, with 180 faggots ashes.

March 11.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 10th, at 6 30' A. M.—(the strong pampero wind having prevented her sailing before) with the mail of the packet Alert, from Falmouth 8th January.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, the Marquis de Litta and servant, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hargrave Nuttall.

Passengers from Montevideo, the Marquis de Litta and servant, and Mrs. J. H. Nuttall.

Sailed, American brig Lucilla, Henry William Perkins, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 10,549 dry ox and cow hides, 328 bales with 9500 arrobas wool, 107 do. with 2560 doz. sheep skins, 7 do. with 520 doz. deer skins.

March 12.—Wind N. opposite coast visible. Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos,

10 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Corron de Mello, from Montevideo 12th.

Brazilian schooner Especulador, 156 tons, J. C. Viera Silva, from Santos 24th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with sugar, rice and tobacco, to José Pereira Carneiro.

British barque

Sailed, British barque Godluck, William Payne, for Cork or Falmouth, despatched by John Babel Pregh, with 1776 wet salted hides, 500 horns, 454 pipes with 17,260 arrobas tallow.

British brig Tintern, Martin Morris, for Cork or Falmouth, despatched by John Baptist Pregh, with 11,964 dry hides, 1000 salted hides, 80 pipes with 2800 arrobas tallow, 390 bales with 3815 quintal hide cuttings.

British schooner Stamboul, Charles J. Sloman, for Montevideo, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 30 tons coal, return cargo.

Brazilian schooner Eufrasia, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo, despatched by Martin Hardy & Co., with passengers.

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

British.....	37
American.....	17
French.....	17
Spanish.....	4
Sardinian.....	4
Belgian.....	13
Swedish.....	5
Norwegian.....	2
Hamburg.....	5
Brazilian.....	5
Danish.....	11
Prussian.....	7
Greenland.....	3
Nonpaltin.....	1
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Argentine.....	1
Oriental.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Total.....	129

The Austrian brig Zar Lazar, has been purchased by the government.

The weather has been cooler since the heavy rain of Monday last—thermometer 64 to 70. It was at 87 on the two preceding days.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro, state that the United States ship Mariona was holed on the morning of the 10th February, under the direction of Captain Ogden, of the United States ship Decatur, Captain Belt being indisposed.

The copper on her bottom was found injured so as to require about twenty new sheets. Her bottom in no way damaged, the shoe a little roughed, but nothing of consequence. She was righted at half past 2 the same day, and we hope will soon be in this river.

Died.

On the 12th ultimo, Mr. EDWARD LAWSON, of this City. The deceased was born at Drum-bough, County of Cumberland, England, on the 20th June 1790, and has been in this country since the year 1808.

His remains were deposited in the Cemetery of the Recoleta.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

THREE or four furnished bedrooms and a furnished sala, in a private house No. 3, Calle del 25 de Mayo, which commands a fine view of the River. The parties who occupy the rooms can be accommodated with breakfast. A telescope is kept in the house. 127 3/4

WANTED.

IN an English family, a good Steward. Reference to character will be required. Apply at No. 100 Calle de la Piedad. 127 3/4

Interesting to Foreigners.

MRS. LOCK, respectfully informs Masters of Vessels and other transient persons that she has opened a private Boarding House, No. 11, 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. 127 5/2

Metropolitan for November 1840.

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

Consulate of the United States of America.

THE Office of this Consulate is removed to No. 81, Calle de la Catedral. m3 3t

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The British brig WILTON WOOD, will sail for Liverpool on about eight days. Any person wishing to take passage in said vessel, is requested to apply to Messrs. JOHN BEST and BROTHERS, or to Captain M. Russell, at Beech's Hotel.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of the late Nathaniel M'Laughlin, are requested to present the same at the Consulate of the United States of America, No. 81, Calle de la Catedral, on or before the 1st April next.

ROBERT CLAIRNS, } Adminr.
WILLIAM GRISSON, } Adminr.

Buenos Ayres, March 8, 1841.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of Merchants and other British Subjects connected with the trade between this place and Great Britain, will be held in the Vestry of the Episcopal Church, on Monday next the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is particularly requested.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each
Do. Patra.....	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	do. do.
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each.
Do. Raxiot and Patascona.....	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	60 a 62 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
Do. France.....	100 a 101
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
Do. Montevideo.....	20 a 21
Do. United States.....	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.....	65 a 68 dis. p. caseado
Do. for France.....	62 64 do.
Do. for N. America.....	61 a 62 do.
Do. for Spain.....	66 a 70 do.
Do. salted.....	54 a 56 do.
Do. Horse.....	23 a 25 do. each.
Calf skins.....	52 a 54
Sheep skin, common.....	28 a 30 per dozen
Do. fine.....	33 a 35 do.
Deer skins.....	22 a 24 do.
Goat skins.....	40 a 45 do.
Nutria Skins.....	54 a 56 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins.....	60 a 100 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	60 a 62 per arroba.
Do. mixed.....	54 a 56 do.
Do. long.....	100 a 100 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	17 a 22 do.
Do. picked.....	36 a 38 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	45 a 50 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	12 a 25 do.
Tallow, pure.....	28 a 30 do.
Do. raw.....	17 a 19 do.
Do. with grease.....	25 a 28 do.
Jorked Beef.....	40 a 45 per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	300 a 400 per sal
Do. Ox.....	600 a 800 do.
Shin bones.....	150 a 170 do.
Hide cutting.....	20 a 25 per 100 lb.
Outrich feathers, white.....	18 a 20 per lb.
Do. black.....	8 a 10 do.
Salted tongues.....	1 a 1 1/2 per lb.
Salt, on board.....	15 a 20 per fan
Discount.....	1 a 1 1/2 per cent. month

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

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